The Committee cannot close their report without expressing their regret that an alteration of such an extensive nature should have been adopted without first submitting the same to the Commissioners for their consideration.

NATH. BRADFORD — JOS. ALLEN
EDMUND SAVAGE — JOHN HILTON
RICHARD LASHMAR — JAMES H. MILLS
JOHN YEATES.

The Brighton Herald told us that "some curious facts" would come out. Where are they?

COMMISSIONERS' QUALIFICATION.

As we had anticipated, a difficulty has already arisen in carrying into effect the resolution of the Commissioners directing their Clerk to proceed for the recovery of penalties incurred by such Commissioners as may have acted without being duly qualified, such proceedings only to be resorted to in the event of the parties supposed to have so offended persevering in their attendance at meetings. The indiscreet movers in this matter are like spoiled children; they were petulant and restless to get a grant of the object of their desires; they obtain it, are still discontented, and throw aside the bauble for which they had fretted and fumed.

On Wednesday evening last, the Clerk applied for a Committee to aid him in acting upon the previous instruction of the Commissioners; and in the course of the discussion which followed upon this application, it seemed to be understood that the Committee was merely to be a protection to the Clerk for disregarding the direction of the Commissioners, and that the resolution put upon their books was only intended to frighten away the naughty part of them; and that like the very ugly figure in a barley field, it was set up for the very innocent purpose of putting to flight all the crows (if any such there be) in the Commission. The Committee was appointed; and seeing the purpose it is to effect, we think it ought to be called "the Great Buggaboo Committee."

We regret that a second step should have been taken in this silly affair,—because it only goes to satisfy men that there is a disposition to rule and to travel out of the Act of Parliament. The Commissioners are armed with power "for regulating, paving, improving, and managing the Town;" but we do not find that they are required to look after the morals of the inhabitants only as far as a breach of morality may become a public nuisance or an annoyance to others; and the officers of the commission, although compelled under a penalty of 5*l*. to lay *informations* against parties offending against any of the nuisance clauses, are not required to proceed for the recovery of fines exceeding 10*l*. recoverable only by *action*. The object of the Act is the improvement of the town and the protection of its inhabitants from nuisances and annoyances. Whether the Commissioners are or are not qualified is a point of no consequence to those in the Commission; it should be quite sufficient for them that the inhabitants have fixed their choice on men who present themselves to take seats in the public assembly. As far as the Commission is concerned, the *choice of the Town* should be a sufficient passport and a full protection against any impertinent official enquiry. The election is with the inhabitants; and if these think fit to return persons whom the already elected Commissioners may consider improper colleagues, we do not comprehend what right the Commissioners have to question that judgment which had previously created even them. We hope therefore that the committee, instead of advising the Clerk to act upon the instructions contained in the resolution of the 22nd Feb., will, in their corporate capacity, take "a long, deep sleep, and to forget it all."

Business transacted by the Commissioners at their Adjourned Monthly Meeting, held March 7th, 1832.—Checks drawn in favour of weekly disbursements, £150, Thomas Scarnell, for half-year's rent of room, £25, John North, cartage, £35 10s. 2d. William Sharp, £23 1s 1d. John Hilton, election of 33 Commissioners' expences, £12 12s.—Report of Town Hall furnishing Committee, (recommending that a time-piece be provided for the use of the officers.) *Received, entered, and to be acted upon*.—Report of the Committee appointed to consider the plan for the improvement of the carriage road in Grenville-place, (recommending the adoption of the said plan, and that the Commissioners should make the road, and lay down a pavement on the north side.) *Received, entered, & to be acted upon*.—Report of Police Committee, recommending the discharge of Benjamin Budgen for misconduct to his superior officer; that three supernumerary watchmen be appointed to act in case of sickness of any of the men, and that the usual Police clothing be provided. *Received, entered, and to be acted upon, and public notice to be given of the intention of the Commissioners to appoint one Police Constable, and three supernumerary constables*.—Report of Committee appointed to enquire in the particulars of the reported fitting up of the windows of the Town Hall with plate glass, *Received and entered at foot of minutes*. [For report, see preceding column.]—Committee appointed to aid and assist the clerk in carrying into effect the order of the Commissioners relating to the qualifications of Commissioners.—Plans for warming the Town Hall presented by the Surveyor. *The same directed to be laid in his office for the inspection of the Commissioners and to be taken into consideration the first Wednesday in April*.—An underground drain to be put down from Thorn's stables to the main drain in Cannon-place, and a surface drain down the back way adjoining, Mr Elliot paying the expence of the underground drain.—The proprietors of houses in Cavendish place permitted to continue the drain in that place into the drain in front of the Esplanade. Committee appointed on the 9th March 1831, for the consideration of the salaries and duties of the officers dissolved, and a new committee appointed for that purpose. Messrs. Henry Hollingdale, Wm. Izard, and Robert Cripps qualified as Commissioners. Adjourned to Wednesday (this) evening at 7 o'clock.

Sussex County Hospital, March the 7th, 1832.—Inpatients admitted, 10; Discharged, 11; Remain in the House, including two accidents during the week, 167.

Brighton Cattle Market, March 8th, 1832.—The supply of beef was very good. Mutton was short, but of the finest quality. The trade was brisk, and, considering the dulness of the town at this season of the year, it may be said to have been great. Almost every thing was cleared off at an early hour. Beef 3s8d to 4s; Mutton 3s. to 5s. 4d.; Lamb 7s. to 8s.; Veal 5s.4d. to 5s.8d. Number of Beast 44; Sheep 134; Lambs 6; Calves 6. The Purchasers were John Myrtle, T. Harmer, Flint, Steaning, Weston, (Western Street,) Sawyer, Smith, Beattie, Burgess, Verrall, Gorringe, Marshall, Lanaway, Davey, and Acton.

A Hint for the Herald.—"*No Matter*.—We are unable to furnish much matter to-day. The fact is, there is none to furnish, except extracts, 'stale, flat and unprofitable,' with which the public is sufficiently dosed from other sources."—*New Orleans Free Press*.

Sudden and awful Deaths.—Lieut. Humbly, R.N. of the coast blockade, a promising officer, with a wife and family, was found dead in a creek beneath a cliff near Portreath, Cornwall, last week. He had been labouring under mental aberration, the effect of a wound in the head, and had probably thrown himself over the cliff. He was found with his legs up, his head and shoulders jammed into a crevice. An inquest returned a verdict accordingly. Mr G. Littleton, painter, of Stone, Staffordshire, was riding with a young lady towards Eccleshall, on Monday, when meeting a party from the Potteries who were noisy and careless, his horse reared, and threw him on his head. He was killed on the spot, and the young lady sustained him in her arms for an hour before any one came to her assistance.

How to get rid of a Collector.—A woman in Westminster being at a loss what excuse to make to about the twentieth application for rates by one of the collectors of the Chelsea Water Works, at length informed him that her "poor husband had recently died of the cholera, and that she had also been seized with that dreadful disorder; but (added she) if you'll walk in, I'll see if I can make up the money." The collector, however, shutting up his book *instanter*, bolted out of the house much faster than he entered.

Execution.—William Grant, found guilty at the Northampton Assizes of the murder of Mary Wright *alias* Cheney, underwent the awful sentence of the law on Monday last on the New Drop at the back of the County Prison. The unhappy man was 43 years of age. The early part of his life was spent in the neighbourhood of Kelmarsh and Sibertoft, where his ancestors had been established from a very remote period. He afterwards became a two-penny post carrier in London, and continued in that capacity for three years. Upon quitting this situation, he went into the navy and served on board the Resistance Frigate seven years, seven months, and nine days. He was ultimately discharged on account of deafness, with a pension of 3*l*. per quarter, but afterwards obtained a situation in the Commissariat Department. How long he remained in this occupation is not known; but he once more returned to Sibertoft, where he was employed as a labourer and gardener up to the period at which he committed the dreadful deed for which he suffered.

The following inquests have been held before F. H. Gell, Esq.:—Yesterday se'nnight, at Southerham, near Lewes, on the body of Samuel Mockford, a little boy two years of age. The mother of deceased had left him with his brother in the kitchen for a few minutes, when unfortunately the poor little fellow overturned a saucepan of boiling hog-wash and scalded himself so much that he died about three o'clock the following afternoon in great pain. Verdict, "Accidental death by scalding."—On Wednesday, at Horstedkeynes, on the body of George Woolgar, aged three years. It appeared that the mother of deceased going out to fetch some wood, requested him to accompany her; but he refusing, she bade him sit quiet until her return. During his mother's absence, the child by some means ignited his clothes, and was so much burnt that he died the following day. Verdict, "Accidentally burnt to death."—On Thursday, at Willingdon, on view of the body of a child named George Patland, who severely burnt himself the previous Thursday, in consequence of which he died. It appeared from the statement of the deceased after the accident, that having found a match on the grate, he set it alight, and some of the brimstone fell on his shirt, which was all the clothing he had on at the time, and consumed it. Verdict, "Accidentally burnt to death." We hope these repeated fatal accidents will be a warning and caution to mothers.

Cost of Collecting Parish Rates.—A Vestry Meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday last, to take into consideration the poundage paid to the Collectors of the Parochial Rates. Mr D. M. Folkard having been called to the chair, Mr *Hallett* said that the parish officers had deemed it proper to lay before the parish the amount of remuneration now being paid to the collectors, in order that they might deal with the matter as they thought fit. He stated that during the year which would expire on Lady next, the amount of rates made reached £24,584 7s. 6d. For the sake of calculating the cost at round numbers, he would suppose the odd hundreds to be not collectable; the pay, then, to the collectors, at 6d. in the pound, would be £600 for the year. Having made this statement, he left it for the meeting to say whether it was or was not too much.—Mr *J. H. Mills* remarked on the inequality of the division of the town. Of the £600 paid, the collector for the western division would receive £350, while the other would only receive £250.—Mr *Hallett* said that he referred to the gross amount paid, which he thought too large. The division of the town was a distinct question. The rates for the eastern district were £11,082 5s.5d.; those for the western £13,500 2s. 4d. Mr H then proposed that in future the collectors receive a poundage of 4d. on the collection.—Mr *Thomas Cooper* enquired what the collection had been for the last three years?—Mr *Cordy* said that the inquiries of the parish officers had not gone beyond the current year; he seconded the motion.—Mr *Thomas Cooper* questioned whether the collectors had been remunerated for their former services; he thought the whole amount they had received for their services generally ought to be considered. He advocated economy; but he hoped it would never degenerate into parsimony. The situation of the collectors was one of responsibility, and they ought to be liberally paid. He had understood that Mr Butler's average remuneration for three years had not exceeded 140*l*. He did not think that the present year was a fair criterion, and suggested that a committee should be appointed to whom the question generally might be referred.—Mr *Hilton* approved of the suggestion, and proposed a committee. He was not satisfied whether the allowance should be 3d. or 4d. on the pound; it was a question, he said, with many, whether the pay to each of the collectors should be estimated at 150*l*. or 200*l*. a year.—Mr *Cohen* said he readily seconded the amendment, because he did not consider the meeting had sufficient information to adopt the reduction proposed. It was not enough to say that the rates last year were 24,000*l*.; it ought to be shewn that they would in all probability continue to amount to that sum. It had been stated at former meetings, that the Directors and Guardians had spent large sums in buildings, the cost of which had swelled the amount of rates necessary to be levied. Now it did not appear probable that such an expenditure would be continued; and therefore as the sum of the future necessities of the parish appeared doubtful amidst the present dearth of information, he should support the appointment of the Committee which would make all necessary enquiries and report fully to a subsequent meeting. He, Mr C., conceived the Collectors ought to be liberally paid, as their appointment was one of responsibility.—*Mr Hallett* begged to contradict the assertion of responsibility. It was the duty of the Collectors to pay the money into the Treasurer's hands as they collected it.—*Mr Yeates* drew the attention of the meeting to the advantages which had resulted from the appointment of Collectors. From 1820 to 1825, when the Parish Officers collected, the rates made amounted to 51,000*l*. of which not less than 8000*l*. were never collected, making a deficiency of 13½ per cent. In 1825 Collectors were appointed, and he found that since that date, the rates made upon the eastern division of the town, amounted to 46,000*l*., of which were uncollected only 2108*l*., making a deduction of only 6½ per cent. including the per centage paid to the Collector. He regretted that he had not had the opportunity of ascertaining the facts connected with the other district; but doubtless they were equally satisfactory.—*Mr H. Blaker* (the Collector for the western division) said that Mr Hallett had rather over-estimated the poundage for the current year. It would not exceed 200*l*.—*Mr Hallett* maintained that he had been correct, presuming that the uncollected rates did not exceed the odd hundreds.—Mr *Yeates* suggested a graduated scale, which, he said, would satisfy the Collectors. When the book was 4s. in the pound, to receive 6d.; and 4d. when it was 6s. A great deal of desultory and unimportant conversation then ensued, which terminated in Mr Hallett's withdrawing the original motion, and a Committee of nine was appointed. The Committee are Messrs. Hallett, Thomas Cooper, Frederick Mott, Thomas Mills, Uriah Lane, John Hilton, John Bradshaw, Robert Wigney and James Henry Mills. After voting thanks to the Parish Officers for calling the meeting, and to the Chairman, the vestry terminated.

BRIGHTON POLICE REPORT.

Thursday, March 8th, 1832.—Present, S. F. MILFORD, W. SEYMOUR & W. S. FULLER Esqrs.—Susannah Sutton, a good looking young woman, was brought up, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the streets on Wednesday night. She has been twice committed to the House of Correction for the same offence; but expressing her willingness to become an inmate of the "Refuge for the Destitute," she was allowed to depart, Mr Seymour undertaking to make the necessary application to obtain her reception at the above named benevolent institution.—*Sophia Marchant*, who appeared at the bar with a child but a few months old in her arms, was charged with breaking a window at Mr Candle's at the top of Devonshire-place on Wednesday night, she being at the time intoxicated. It appeared that the breaking of the window was purely accidental, but owing to Marchant's being drunk; and on its appearing that her husband, who had left her with three children some weeks ago, now stood committed on a charge of felony, the magistrates consented to her passing free, on her promise to go home to her parish (Maidstone) forthwith.—*Wm. Witmshurst*, a young man, who stated himself to be a shoemaker, was again brought up this day, and convicted of stealing turnips and greens from a field belonging to Mr Stanford. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and to be kept to hard labour.

The sitting was now adjourned till three o'clock; at that hour only two magistrates were present, S. F. Milford, and W. S. Fuller Esqrs., when *Joseph Essar*, a foreigner, was brought up in the custody of Clements, the Superintendant of the St. James's District of the Metropolitan Police, and placed at the bar, charged with uttering to Messrs. Wigney of Brighton a forged check for 74*l*., purporting to be drawn on Messrs. Hammersley's London, by Lady Aldborough, knowing the same to be forged. Mr Wm. Farmer attended on the part of the prosecution, and Mr James Isaacs, of London, for the prisoner.—Joshua Frederick Clements, being sworn, said that in consequence of information given at the station house in his district on Wednesday the 29th February, he caused the prisoner to be apprehended; that he found on the person of the prisoner a 5*l*. Bank of England note, 6 sovereigns, and 24s in silver; that prisoner twice gave him a wrong address of his lodgings, but at length he ascertained that he had been living in the neighbourhood of Golden Square, that witness searched prisoner's lodgings there, and found a 20*l* Bank of England note and 43 sovereigns; that the prisoner was taken before Mr Roe the next day, and remanded till Saturday, and on Sunday was brought by witness to Brighton in custody, that by the direction of the London Magistrates, witness detained 74*l*. [the amount of the check forged,] and returned to the prisoner the rest of the money found upon his person and at his lodgings; and that prisoner said with reference to the check, "that it belonged to the old lady," but he afterwards denied ever having been at the bank.—Robert Farmer deposed that he was clerk at Wigney's Bank, and that on the 24th February last, prisoner presented a check (now produced) requesting cash for it;—that Mr Clement Wigney cashed it; that prisoner said that Lady Aldborough had sent him and that Mr Wilds had recommended him to go to Wigney's and to get Bank of England notes for it, that the check was remitted to town, and returned as a forgery on the following Wednesday. [When the deposition of this witness, which *had been previously prepared out of the presence of the Magistrate*, came to be read over, it turned out to contain a vast deal more than had been deposed to by the witness. When will this indecent practice of making out a case against a prisoner cease?]—John Nelson Hutton was next sworn and quickly found himself in a pucker, at the same moment Mr Clements asked "what's your name?" and Mr Milford, "where do you live?" Now it happened that Mr Hutton had two ears, but only one tongue; and consequently, although he could hear both the Clerk and the Magistrate at once, he could not reply to both at the same time; and therefore, being a stranger and not knowing "which was which," he politely asked "which question am I to answer first?" Having received his cue, he gave his name and stated that he was a Clerk at Hammersley's; that Lady Aldborough kept cash at their house; that he knew her hand writing; and that the signature to the check produced was not her Ladyship's.—The prisoner, acting under the advice of Mr Isaacs, said nothing. Mr Isaacs then applied to the Bench, requesting that they would be pleased to order a part of the money detained to be returned to the prisoner, in order that he might provide for his defence. Some little discussion ensued, and Mr Isaacs produced letters found at prisoner's lodgings, from which it appeared that prisoner's brother had but recently remitted him two sums of 1000 francs each from Paris, and stating that the money found was part of such remittances. The Magistrates were however of opinion that prisoner had sufficient means of providing his defence, and if otherwise, he might apply to his friends for aid. Mr Milford said that he did not like to put so much money into a prisoner's hands as would enable him to bribe the gaoler and the turnkeys; a caution, which some might interpret into a doubt of their honesty, for which the gaoler and turnkeys of Horsham will doubtless be exceedingly grateful.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Monday, March [illegible]

[illegible]

BIRTH.

Yesterday, of a daughter, Mrs Folkard, the wife of our popular High Constable.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

LEWES.

The announcement that the Reform Bill is once more out of Committee has put the Reformers upon the qui vive, and has afforded a hope [illegible] as a source of [illegible]

The extension [illegible] circumference of [illegible] the constituency [illegible] 40, to Malling [illegible] 12. Malling [illegible] out, a circumstance [illegible] liberality of the [illegible] sist in the wor[illegible] place.

The Hon. Mr Craven, Director of the Fox Hunt, has acknowledged in the most handsome terms the receipt of a letter from the Lewes Pic Nic Society, [illegible] of the entertainment [illegible] an elegant silver [illegible] having the ma[illegible] ply communicated [illegible] assurance that [illegible]

On Monday [illegible] at the Mechanics' [illegible] very attractive [illegible]

We have seen [illegible] Sir Charles Blunt [illegible] representatives [illegible] The engraving [illegible] and reflects the [illegible]

The performance [illegible] of the Brighton [illegible] Society, was not [illegible] duced to expect [illegible]

A novel match [illegible] the Cliff Hill, [illegible] from a trap six [illegible] hours, and after [illegible]

Corn Market.—*Tuesday, March 13*, 1832.—Wheat, [illegible] mixed, 3*l*. 5s. [illegible] 1*l*. 4s.; Beans [illegible] Oil Cake, at [illegible]

CHICHESTER.

In reference to the paragraph which has appeared in the papers concerning [illegible] necessary we [illegible] brethren, several [illegible] for his relief. [illegible] of the privations [illegible] his death. [illegible] common justice [illegible] should be also [illegible] this contradiction [illegible]

Four or five [illegible] gistrates on Saturday [illegible] smith (who it [illegible] Vulcan had to [illegible]

We would [illegible] the annoyance [illegible] parcel of idle [illegible] terruption is [illegible] evening during the week.

ARUNDEL.

Errata in the notice of the Corporation petition in last week's paper.—In the last allegation for "extensive franchise," read "exclusive franchise;" and for "these members," read "three members."

The Commissioners deputed to take a survey of Boroughs for the purpose of making additions thereto as circumstances might require, have been highly lauded by ministers for integrity and impartiality in the execution of their mission. Of impartiality, their conduct as regards this Borough affords a tolerable sample. It was natural to suppose, considering the object of their undertaking, that the Mayor would have been the first person to whom these Commissioners would have applied for information on their arrival here; and that they would have been anxious to have ascertained his opinions, and listened to his suggestions. Instead of this, however, so much were they engaged during the whole of their stay with the Duke of Norfolk's steward, by whom they were invited to dine, &c.&c. that they could not find time to give the returning officer of the Borough a single interview, although he called at their Inn three several times for that purpose; and they actually left the town without having any sort of communication with him. Shortly after their departure, the Mayor addressed a letter to one of them (Mr. Saunders, we believe,) setting forth the injustice done to this Borough by annexing to it parishes in which the Duke of Norfolk, owing to the extent of his property, possessed such a preponderating influence; and suggesting the substitution of other places. But this letter was either wholly unheeded or unsatisfactorily replied to, as was also one of a similar nature to the Secretary of State. By the Boundary Bill now before the House of Commons, the parish of Leominster, and part of the parish of Littlehampton, (the part lying on the west side of the river Arun, *and which is free of the Duke of Norfolk*, not being included in the Commissioners' report,) are to be annexed to this borough. Of the parish of Leominster, which includes the hamlets of Warningcamp, (also omitted in the report,) Wick and Tottington, the Duke of Norfolk owns about one half; and in Littlehampton, of which manor he is the lord, and where the property is chiefly leasehold under him and not assignable without the consent of the lessor, it is calculated that his Grace will command 19 out of every 20 votes. The number of votes will be about 120. This statement, we submit, justifies the assertion which we now repeat, that the annexation of such parishes to Arundel must inevitably convert it into a nomination borough; but rather than submit to the degradation that awaits them, should the Corporation petition prove unsuccessful, we implore the inhabitants to come forward *en masse* and petition to be wholly disfranchised.

On Thursday last, the Glee Club, held at the Crown Inn, terminated its weekly meetings for the season. On this occasion a silver snuff-box of the value of £5 5s. raised by subscription amongst the members, and bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented to our talented organist, Mr W. Calkin, as a small token of esteem, and in acknowledgment for professional services rendered to the society. The presentation of the box from the chair was preceded by a neat complimentary address to which Mr C. replied in suitable terms. The meetings throughout the winter have been most numerously and respectably attended, the very effective style of executing the glees having proved the chief attraction. The society is constructed on a liberal scale, no fines being imposed or admission money demanded, harmony and good fellowship being the only objects in view, to the total exclusion of the least manifestation of party feeling. It has, we are informed, been proposed, in furtherance of these ends, and to accede as far as possible to the wishes of all, that the meetings should be holden in future at the different inns in the town by rotation, each house taking a season. In accordance with this suggestion, it is, we hear, not improbable that the meetings next season will be held at the Bridge Inn, which possesses a room particularly well adapted to the purpose. The attention and accommodation experienced at the Crown are highly spoken of.

A meeting took place on Friday last at the Old School House, *for the purpose* of taking into consideration the propriety of affording assistance to persons desirous of emigrating to Canada. Several applications were made, but no definitive plan was adopted.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Among the recent arrivals at the Royal Sussex Hotel, are, Mr and Mrs Farley, Honorable Mr and Mrs King, Mr and Mrs Cossmaker, Mr and Mrs Jackson, Sir William Aldy, Mr Cumberbatch, Mr and Mrs Hilder, Mr Martin, Mr Dean, Mr and Mrs Willes, Sir Robert Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs Perkins and family, Mr Thompson, Mr Duncan, and Mr Goldie.

On Monday se'nnight Daniel Ongly, of Lamberhurst, labourer, was committed by R. C. Cooper, Esq. to Maidstone gaol, for trial at the ensuing assizes, charged with stealing the rabbits from the premises of Edward Stiles and William Barden, at Brenchley.

An attempt was last week made by some thieves to rob Ashburnham House; but it is supposed they were alarmed by some of the inmates, as they retreated, leaving behind them two sacks, which on inspection were found to be marked "W. Hailey." It appeared that the sacks were stolen last December from the granary of D. J. Robertson, Esq. of Bishops Down Grove.

Macdonald v. *Bourne and Jeffery*.—This case (which was heard at the Petty Sessions on Wednesday last) excited considerable interest. The complainant is a chemist and druggist, near the Camden Arms, and the defendants are watchmen for the district of the Parade and Mount Sion. Macdonald deposed that on Saturday night the 3rd instant, he came out of the Castle Tavern soon after 12 o'clock, and as he passed the side window of the tavern, he tapped the window shutters and called out to Mr Long, the landlord, to wish him "good night;" that the defendants came up to him and told him to go home and not make a disturbance at that time of the night; that he said he would go home when he thought proper, but so long as he conducted himself properly they had no right to interfere; that the defendants said if he did not go home they would take him to the cage; that he felt excited at their conduct and said he would not go; on which they collared and dragged him to the back of the parade towards the cage. After a violent struggle, in which his cloak was much torn, defendants after handcuffing him, succeeded in putting him into the cage; that he was not liberated from his confinement till 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, and that defendant Bourne said, if he were saucy he would keep him there till Monday morning. On his cross-examination by Bourne,—complainant said, "I left the Kentish Tap before I went to the Castle; it was quarter before 12; I had left Mr Long's, before you spoke to me; I do not recollect whether I spoke to you when I was rattling the shutters or not; you did speak to me when I rattled the shutters a second time, you asked me to go home then; you called me by my name; I dont remember whether you asked me if you had not seen me strike the window shutters before; I did strike my stick over your head and call you an impertinent fellow; I did not to the best of my recollection say I would knock at the window, but I said I would walk up and down as long as I liked; I broke a square of glass by accident in endeavouring to call somebody to extricate me; you had not then laid hands on me. Immediately, or a short time after the glass was broken, you laid your hands on my shoulder and said I was your prisoner; you did not collar me or use any violence against me before I got nearly to the cage; I was not drunk.—Luke Long, the landlord of the Castle Tavern; deposed, that on Saturday the 3rd inst. the complainant had been spending the afternoon at his house with a friend; that he left early in the evening; that between 12 and 1 o'clock he heard a knocking at his front door, and on opening it, he saw that the complainant was there; that about 20 minutes after he saw the defendants; that complainant came in and took some refreshment and went out in half-an-hour; he was a little in liquor; he returned in about 20 minutes and said he had been grossly insulted by the watchmen; the defendants were near, but not within hearing; complainant left the house again to go home; and on his passing his side window knocked the shutters and said "good night," and he heard nothing more.—Bourne, in his defence, stated that the complainant came out of the Kentish Tap, about 12 o'clock, and on his going down through Castle street, he heard Mr Long swearing violently and also heard a noise between two persons who appeared to be scuffling together in his little parlour facing Castle street. Mr Long, he said, appeared to be as much in liquor as complainant. Jeffery went into the Castle and saw Mr Long and complainant drinking; it was not until he had in vain urged complainant to go home that he took him into custody.—The Bench, after a patient investigation of the case, dismissed the complaint.

The Magistrates gave strict injunction to the constables to apprehend all vagrants that should be found begging in the place, on pain of a fine for neglect of duty.

PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA.

The 18th Royal Irish, last from Corfu, marched this morning from Gosport barracks, for Weedon, Northamptonshire, to join their depot.

A Bazaar was held at the Commercial Rooms, Portsea, on Thursday week and two following days, for the benefit of the Baptist Missionary cause. The visitors were very numerous and the articles sold fetched a good price. A very handsome sum was handed over for the furtherance of the object in view.

On Sunday an eloquent sermon was preached at St. Thomas's church, by the Rev. R. B. Hone, M.A., on behalf of the Dorcas District Visiting Society. A liberal collection was made.

The annual concert of the Wellington Harmonic Society was held at their elegant new room, High Street, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. under the superintendance and direction of Mr Woolfe, who furnished a rich treat to the lovers of music. It was numerously and respectably attended, and the selection was such as to ensure delight. The gentlemen of the Portsea Amateur Musical Society displayed their usual scientific abilities which called forth the most distinguished marks of approbation. The Orchestra was very effective, and the Band led by the juvenile musical prodigy, Master D. Jacob, with the tact of a veteran. His tasteful execution on the violin elicited the most unqualified applause throughout the evening. The fantasia on the flute by Mr Coundley was brilliantly executed; a variety of admirable pieces of music were warmly applauded, and "Hope told a flattering Tale," harmonised for the band with introductory Solos, gained much credit. The vocalists used their best exertions, and Mr S. Joseph in Braham's "Beautiful Maid," and in the duet "All's Well," with Mr Barrall, was eminently successful. A humourous trifle from the Opera of "Abroad or at Home," entitled "Dicky, Dicky, I will smartly dress you," sung by Mr Joseph, drew forth the most deafening plaudits. Mr Vivash, of the Theatre, gave his services also, and added greatly to the amusement. His songs and recitations were excellently given. The recitation of Mr Blyth was well delivered. Mr Woolfe did every thing in his power conducive to harmony which was the order of the evening, and produced several new songs, written expressly for the occasion. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr David Levi, (who was president,) for his gentlemanly conduct and the interest he takes in promoting the success of the Society,—a complimentary distinction which he acknowledged in an eloquent address. The company enjoyed themselves until a late hour, and the song, toast, and sentiment circulated most cordially and convivially, and the whole concluded with great spirit.

The Theatre.—The Performances through the week have been very judiciously selected; but we are sorry to say that the attendance of company has been exceedingly thin. On Monday night the tragedy of *Virginius* was represented, for the purpose of introducing two amateur gentlemen of the 14th Regiment; the parts of *Virginius* and *Icilius* were sustained by them in a very able manner.—The House was respectably filled.

On Monday evening the members of the Row Barge Convivial Harmonic Society held a very full meeting which proved highly gratifying. Some excellent songs were sung, and Mr Woolfe, who never fails to please, was exquisitely droll and laughable. The company expressed themselves highly pleased at the attention of the Host, Mr George Sutton.

Mr Deville commenced a course of lectures on Phrenology, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. at the Old Town Hall, Portsmouth, The company, which were numerous, listened to the lecture with much pleasure.

Mr Irwin's Subscription Ball at the New Assembly Rooms, St. George's square, was very fashionably attended. The arrangements proved highly satisfactory.

ROMSEY.

In the morning of yesterday week, a barley rick belonging to Mr Edward Jones was discovered to be on fire. The flames soon communicated to a hay rick adjoining, and about 40 tons of prime hay with the barley were destroyed. The barn and other ricks would have shared the same fate but for the timely arrival of the parish engine, which, much to the credit of our engineer, Mr Hurst, was in excellent order, and the prompt and collective exertions of himself and men were highly commendable. Lord Palmerston's engine was also soon on the spot and was very effective. We are concerned to add that no doubt exists but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The property was insured in the Hants and Dorset Fire Office.

Yesterday se'nnight the house of Mr John Clark of Nutshaling was broken open during the time of his being at the Wilts Assizes. Everything that could not be carried away was broken to pieces.

The same night the fowl house of the Rev. J. Lukin was broke open and all the poultry carried off.

On Thursday, our market was well supplied, but trade was rather flat, with little or no variation in prices from last week.

SALISBURY.

March of Pauperism.—At the vestry of Chippenham on Tuesday week, a man who gains his livelihood by fiddling at fairs and revels, applied for relief, stating he was in deep distress and unable to bury his two children who had died of the measles. The vestry gave him 20s. The surprise of the paymasters may be judged on seeing the corpses escorted to the grave in the afternoon of that day by *ten ladies with white muslin veils*.

WILTS LENT ASSIZES.

The business of these Assizes commenced on Monday week, Sir Alan Park, Knt. presiding in the Crown Court, and Sir Stephen Gazelee at *Nisi Prius*. There were only 6 causes entered for trial, a smaller number than on any former assize for the last 20 years.—The calendar was unusually long, and exhibited every species of crime, with the exception of murder. The Court opened at eleven o'clock, and the gentlemen following were sworn of the grand jury. Wm. Wyndham, Esq. foreman, T.B.M. Baskerville, Thos. Grove, W Fowle, Jun. A. Powell, W. Temple, Thos. Scott, Chas. Wyndham, T. H. E. Sharkey, J.H. Jacobs, R. Hetley, A. Hussey, W. H. Ludlow, W. Locke, G. Forte, G. F. Seagrim, John Davis, jun. A. P. G. Powell, W. B. Brodie, D. Eyre, and Geo. Slopers, Esqs. The King's proclamation having been read, his Lordship briefly charged the Grand Jury, remarking on the great increase of crime in the county since he first, as a Judge, became acquainted with it. The calendar 16 years ago was considered heavy if there were 50 cases; and now there were nearly 140. Three days were considered sufficient for the administration of justice; now it was with difficulty it could be accomplished in a week! yet, he said, heavy as the calendar was, there were only three cases that required observation, and those were for rape, cutting and maiming, and arson. In adverting to the change in the moral character of the county, his lordship attributed it in a great degree to the reduction of the duty on ardent spirits, to the establishment of retail beer-houses, and to the practice of paying labourers and workmen at public houses. After a few general observations on the duty they had to perform, and regretting it was of so arduous a nature on the present occasion, he dismissed them to their room.

George Blake was convicted of stealing a mahogany plank, from Mr Thomas Roser, of Swindon.—Six months' imprisonment in Devizes House of Correction to hard labour.

Anthony Cose, for burglary in the house of Robert Wiltshire, and stealing a pair of stockings.—Death recorded. The Judge said the punishment would be very light. (!!!)

Henry Adams, for stealing a ewe sheep, the property of Edward Rolff, was found guilty. The unfortunate man was so deaf that it was almost impossible to make him understand the proceedings. He had hitherto borne a most irreproachable character.—Death recorded; but the Judge intimated that the punishment would be very light (!!!)

William Blackstone alias *Blaxton*, was found guilty of stealing some oak staves from Mr N. I. Reed, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Job Hodden and *Richard Palmer* were found guilty of horse stealing.—Sentence of death recorded.

Edwin Townsend and *William Vines*, for robbing Thomas Hobbs, were sentenced to be transported for life.

Isaac Long, for a burglary in the house of Thomas Hillin, and stealing 8 sausages the property of his daughter, Elizabeth Hillen, was found guilty.—Sentence of death recorded.

Samuel Fillis, for stealing a brass plug, the property of Benjamin Edwards, was acquitted, owing to the absence of the constable, so that the plug could not be identified.

Robert Head, for a burglary in the house of James Dawson, was found guilty. Sentence of death recorded.

Joseph Plush, for a burglary at Woodborough, was found guilty. Sentence of death recorded.

Edward Pullin, for stealing a lamb, was found guilty.—Sentence of death was recorded; but some mitigating circumstances attending the case, the Judge said he should commute the punishment to two months' imprisonment.

John Dunkerton, for killing a sheep with intent to steal it, was found guilty—Sentence of death recorded.

James Edwards, for robbing Isaac Howard, was acquitted, an *alibi* being clearly established.

William Holbrow, for stealing a Chilow lamb was found guilty—Sentence of death recorded.

William Harper, for assaulting James Kite, was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. As soon as he heard his sentence, he said "My Lord, I wish you would give me 7 years of it. I would sooner be transported for 7 years, than go to Devizes for 10 months." His Lordship in reply said, "I assure you, my friend, I wish I could accommodate you, I would do it with all my heart, but the law will not allow it."

Charles Stagg was convicted of burglary in the house of Henry Coxe at Burbage.—Death recorded.

James Wiltshire, for sending a threatening letter to Harry Hitchcock and others, was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

UNPARALLELED WICKEDNESS.—*John Moore, Daniel Middleton, John Smart, George Pearce*, and *Elizabeth Hams*, were indicted, the first two as principals, and the last three as principals in the second degree, for assaulting and violating the person of Sarah Kempster on the 30th of July last. It would shock our readers were we to give the evidence in detail,—the testimony of the witnesses justly bore out the expression of the Learned Judge, that "the annals of crime presented no parallel." The facts are briefly these:—The husband of the woman is in the Militia, and while at Marlborough she went to see him; as there was no accommodation for them in the barracks, and as they could get no lodgings in the town, she resolved to return home; but she was too fatigued to proceed and they went into a rick barton, and under a waggon loaded with hay they lay down to rest, not supposing that they would be interrupted. The prisoner Smart then came up, and was going to get under the waggon; but Edward Kempster said, "You cant come here, for my wife is here." Smart on this went away and mounted the waggon; it was a bright moonlight night, and between 11 and 12 o'clock. Moore and Middleton then came up and were going to get under the waggon. Kempster told them what he had before told Smart. Moore then said, "O, there is a woman there, that is just what we want." They then commenced an attack on the man, Middleton holding his hands while Moore beat him. By the time Kempster had got his hands loose, Pearce and the woman came up, the prosecutrix then ran away to the end of the barton, Middleton followed and behaved indecently to her. Her husband and Moore were then fighting. She called out to her husband to run for assistance; he did so, as they were only two furlongs from Marlborough. Moore then came up while Middleton was endeavouring to effect his purpose. Moore then seized her by the throat, and the woman Hams said, "D—n her, put some hay in her mouth, I hate a modest wh—e." They did so. Pearce then came up and seized her by the hair, and held her head over the rails, while Middleton was using her violently; Moore then seized her by the hand; but her struggles prevented Middleton at that time from accomplishing his intentions. Middleton, finding he couldn't do what he wished, left her and Moore attempted while Middleton held her legs. Her struggles however prevented Moore from effecting his purpose; they then took her from the rails, and Pearce threw her down; Moore then effected his purpose, the others holding her hands and legs. As soon as Moore had left her, Middleton took the place of Moore, Moore holding her legs; and Middleton was on her person when the husband with five of the Militia men arrived and took them into custody, all but the woman, who was apprehended the next morning. This monster stood by the whole of the time, and encouraged the men to proceed in their abominable crime. The evidence was so clear that the Jury instantly found Moore, Middleton, Pearce and Hams Guilty, but acquitted Smart, the Judge observing that Smart appeared to have taken no part in the proceedings, though his Lordship severely censured him for not going to the assistance of the poor woman when requested by her to do so. His Lordship then passed upon them the awful sentence, informing them that there was no hope of mercy for them on this side the grave. His Lordship however, before he left the city, respited Elizabeth Hams. The other three will be executed on Tuesday next.

William Isaac, Joseph George, and *Robert Shaw* were convicted of burglary in the house of Jane Greenman at Burnhill.—Death recorded.

BESTIALITY.—*Emanuel Hitchens*, an interesting young man, was charged with this crime, George New and his daughter having sworn that they saw him in connexion with a cow. A more unsophisticated case of conspiracy and perjury was never before exhibited in a Court of Justice. The prisoner and New were next door neighbours; and the old man being desirous of getting possession of the house for his own son, took this method of ejecting Hitchens. The young man was most honorably acquitted.

ARSON.—*William Taylor* and *Phœbe Vines*, for setting fire to a straw rick, the property of Ambrose Goddard, were acquitted, it being a *stubble* and not a straw rick.

John Rollison, for a similar offence against the same gentleman, was acquitted on the same grounds.

The same two, with Thomas Stanley, were again arraigned for setting fire to an out-house, and found guilty on their own confession as well as by the testimony of others. An objection was taken to the conviction on the construction of the term outhouse.—Sentence of death was recorded; but the case is reserved for the opinion of the Judges.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEWPORT.—On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Royal Lancasterian Schools was held at the Guildhall, and notwithstanding the very wet and boisterous evening, there was an overflowing audience. The gentlemen of the brass band generously afforded their services and contributed very much to the pleasure of the evening's amusement. After playing several tunes, it was proposed and seconded that the Rev. Mr Kell should take the chair.—Mr K. delivered a very able address on the necessity and advantages of Education; at the close of which he called on Abraham Clarke, Esq., the Secretary, to read the Report.—The document set forth the exertions which have been made during the past year by the committee, the master and mistresses; and it referred also to the liberality of the contributors, especially of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, (£80). The school was now out of debt, and £50 had been invested, the interest of which will be appropriated to its future support. It also stated that there were now in the schools 201 boys, 104 girls, & 100 infants, making 405 in all; and since the establishment, 2835 have been educated. The first chapter of the gospel by John having been named by a gentleman present, the boys read it and acquitted themselves exceedingly well. The infants also went through some of their lessons in a manner which delighted the audience; especially those lessons that were sung by them, as for instance, the alphabet to the tune of "Auld lang syne," the close of which tune with the letters X. Y. Z. set the audience and especially the members of the Brass Band in a roar of laughter. The subscribers and friends to the Institution were earnestly invited to attend the schools occasionally, but especially to attend the half-yearly examination to witness the order, efficiency, and progress. It has now been established twenty years and is increasingly prosperous. The income for the last year was £210 16s 1d; and expenditure £205 9s 5d; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of £5 6s 8d, besides the £50 at interest. The usual resolutions were then passed. A collection in aid of the Schools was made at the doors, and amounted to £5 11s 10d.

Mr Pring's Reform Coal Wharf gave way during the night of Tuesday week, and with a large quantity of coals on it went into the river. It was a new wharf.

On Saturday, the 10th instant, George Gustar was committed to gaol for a month to hard labour, and Thomas Webb (both Cowes boys) for a week, for stealing turnip greens from Captain Wilkinson's field at Gurnett; and two girls named Caroline Webb and Harriett Young, were brought up for the same offence; but on their promising not to offend in like manner again, they were discharged.

An extraordinary Excise case.—As Mr Edwards, the Carrier, was returning from Cowes with his cart on Friday evening, he called at the "Flower Pot" on the road to leave a parcel; and having taken half a pint of beer was pressed by a Mr Curtis, a supervisor, not to hurry, but to take a glass of gin and water with him; which after a good deal of persuasion he did; and in return took the mellow knight of the dipping stick up into the cart. When they got to the "Horse Shoe," another public house a quarter of a mile nearer Newport, the worthy Supervisor was thirsty again and wanted to whet his whistle; but Edwards insisted on proceeding, and he did not stop till he got another mile when the Supervisor insisted on pulling up. Having refreshed his parched throat, they again proceeded as far as the "Hare and Hounds," Newport, after another attempt to stop at the "Castle and Banner," and the Super got out. Mr Edwards bade him a good night; but his companion said, "I shall take your horse and cart; for you have a chest of soap in it, and no permit on certificate;" and insisting on it, Edwards gave him the whip and he drove the cart to the Excise Office and attempted to take the horse out; but tho' he got a lanthorn he could not manage so difficult a job just then, and he was obliged to give it up. So Edwards drove the cart home with the chest of soap in it; and on Saturday morning the Supervisor seized the soap and carried it to the Excise Office, saying the chest had not the word "Soap" on it, which an Act of Parliament requires for every package above 28lbs. There was a certificate nailed on the end of the chest. Mr Buckell, grocer, to whom the soap was directed, applied to the magistrates to obtain the release of his soap; but they said they could not interfere.

John Salter, a young man, was ordered to be committed till the Sessions charged with stealing a fowl (a game cock) from the basket of Mrs Newbury in the market on Saturday last. He was allowed the privilege of finding bail for his appearance.

COWES.—We are sorry to report the death of Mrs Pinhorn, wife of Mr James Pinhorn, stationer of this place. Her husband lay dangerously ill; and having just lost her brother by death, it took such an effect upon her as to bring on premature labour, of which she died last week, the child is well, and the husband somewhat better.

The new church of this town is completed, with the exception of the inside painting. The beautiful glass window arrived this week. It will be ready for service by Good Friday. The Bishop of Winchester refuses to consecrate it! not thinking that the number of inhabitants at West Cowes authorised the erection of another Church.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1832.

THE NEW PEERS AND THE REFORM BILL.

Doubt and uncertainty still hang over the creation of Peers, and consequently over the fate of the Ministerial plan of Reform. It was currently reported yesterday in the City that no further debate will take upon the measure in the Commons. This we can take upon ourselves to contradict. The opponents of it may not have made up their minds whether they will make the bringing up of the report or the third reading the debateable point; but that it will be debated, and warmly, by the Boroughmongers, in one of these stages, we have no doubt. The last time a similar measure quitted the House of Commons, it was debated on the last stage, viz., "That this Bill do now pass;" and the Whig Sir JAMES SCARLETT opened the opposition against it on that occasion. It is the intention of the middle party (Lord HARROWBY'S) to allow the Bill to be read a second time in the Lords. When we state this, we speak advisedly that such is the present intention of that party; and we can state further that they are desirous of softening down asperities between the Ultras on both sides. The difference between the ultra and moderate Tories, as to the course to be pursued on this Bill, we believe to be simply this: the former conceive that if the Bill be read a second time, it will gain strength and consistency among the Peers which it will be very difficult to beat down; whilst the moderate party declare that they have every hope of licking the Bill into shape in the Committee so as to suit the taste of all but the most determined enemies of every Reform.

THE FUNDS AND MONEY MARKET.

Bombay Papers to 22d of October, inclusive, reached town yesterday. By them we learn that a renewal of the Burmese War is expected, and that the affair between the Chinese Government and the Hong Merchants was likely to be amicably arranged. This has been stated for some time; but the advices by the *Bombay Gazettes*, which are copies from the Indian Gazette, give the statement in a more detailed and authentic form than hitherto.

The Continental News of the week has not been important; but still great uncertainty prevails as to the affairs of Italy as well as the internal state of France, if we may credit the accounts respecting the state of La Vendée; but still there is nothing deserving of distinct notice in this place.

The French Funds coming as high yesterday as 69.25, gave great strength to Consols, which are quoted at 83¼ ⅜ for money, and ⅜ ½ for the account. The transactions were trifling in English Securities during the greater part of last week; but yesterday they were more extensive and some large purchases were effected in the new 3½ per cents. There has been considerable fluctuation in Spanish Bonds, completely speculative; for no cause that we are aware of can be assigned for it, and after being as high as 14¼, and as low as 13¼, they are now reported at 13¾ ¼. Brazil Bonds have been buoyant during the past week, and Greek stock has advanced to 26½ to 7½. Mexican Bonds have also recovered from their late severe depression, and are now 31½ 2. Russian stock is not at all in demand. Belgian is freely bought at par, to ½ premium.

Closing Price of Stocks.—(*Tuesday*.)—Consols for money, 83¾; Consols for account, 83¾ 4; New 3½ per cents, 91½ ½; India Bonds, 2 dis.; Exchequer Bills, 9, 10; Belgian Scrip, ½ 1 pm.; Brazil Bonds, 45½ 6; Chilian, 16, 17; Colombian, 11, 12½; Danish, 67¼; Dutch 43¾ ¼; Greek, 28 9; Mexican, 31½ 2; Russian, 97¼; Spanish, 14¼.

Haymarket.—(*Tuesday*.)—Coarse heavy Lowland Hay, 2*l*. 5s. to 2*l*. 15s.; Useful ditto, 2*l*. 15s. to 3*l*. 10s.; Fine Upland ditto, 3*l*. 15s. to 4*l*. 4s.; Clover, 4*l*. 10s. to 5*l*.; Wheat Straw, 1*l*. 16s to 1*l*. 18s; Oat ditto, 1*l* 12s to 1*l*/14s.

We regret, on account of the importance of a cordial understanding between this country and France, to hear that Lord Palmerston has considered it necessary to express great displeasure at the conduct of the French Government with reference to the expedition to Ancona. The report in the upper circles is, that Lord Palmerston has sent a courier with instructions to our Ambassador in Paris, Lord Granville, to make immediate remonstrance against the conduct in question, and to require the withdrawal of the *drapeau tricolore* from the citadel of Ancona, and the instant recall of the French troops. This, however, is not the fact. The remonstrances are of a friendly nature, and it is not probable that any serious misunderstanding will result. Indeed, if we could imagine one thing more fatal than another to the stability of our own Government, it would be any hasty or petulant adoption of the views of other states against France.—*Courier of Monday*.

It was currently reported some days since, that Sir J Graham would go out to Jamaica as Governor, in the room of Lord Belmour; but it is now understood that Lord Mulgrave will be the new Governor.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Murder, by administering Poison.—On Friday, Henry Russell, aged 32, who was Governor of the County Gaol, Huntingdon, was indicted for the murder of Mary Worsley. It appeared from the evidence that deceased, who was only 23 years old, was the daughter of poor but respectable parents residing near the gaol; that she entered into Russell's service about two years ago, but that at Michaelmas, 1831, she left to go to another place, whence she was dismissed at Christmas. Deceased then lived at home with her parents. An intimacy took place between her and the prisoner, and she proved with child by him. She told him of the fact, on which he said that it was a bad job. It appears that he afterwards obtained some arsenic and persuaded the unhappy girl to take it, hoping thereby to produce abortion. On the 1st of February, early in the morning, deceased was taken very ill, a doctor was sent for, and from what he observed he deemed it necessary to send for a magistrate. Deceased vomited a great deal, and on the matter being analysed, it was found to contain a quantity of arsenic. Deceased then made the following deposition in the presence of the Magistrate:—"Some times I think I shall die—sometimes I think I shall not. I feel very ill. I was quite well when I got up this morning. I am with child. Before Michaelmas I felt with child, but I have not felt the child move. Between 7 and 8 this morning I took some arsenic—very near two tea-spoonsful. I took it in some warm tea. Mr Russell, the gaoler, gave me the arsenic yesterday afternoon. I lived with Mr Russell as servant 14 months. I left his service last Michaelmas. I had connexion with him several times. It is a year and a half ago since I first had to do with him, and from that time to this, occasionally—not very often. I was never with child before. Henry Russell said it was a bad job; he did not know what would be the consequence. I don't know any thing that did pass. I don't know how he came to give me the arsenic. I did not ask him for any. He told me to take it. He told me it was arsenic. He did not tell me the effect of it. He gave me nothing else. He gave me 5s yesterday afternoon. I did not know what the arsenic would do. He told me to take it and I took it." (Signed with the mark of the deceased.) The following was what Mr Sweeting wrote on the morning after it was taken, as stated in his evidence:—"About half an hour after the above deposition was taken, the deceased was re-sworn in the presence of the prisoner. Her deposition was repeated, and she said it was all true, and that she had put her mark to it; and Russell, having heard the same, asked deceased, "if she had not wished him to get her some arsenic from Bird's?" and the deceased replied "She had not." The Jury retired, and in three quarters of an hour returned with a verdict of "*Guilty* of giving arsenic to her to produce miscarriage," but not of any intention to kill the deceased. Silence being then proclaimed, the prisoner was called upon to say if he had anything to offer why he should not receive judgment to die according to law. He protested that he had no intention of killing or injuring the woman; upon which three or four of the jury observed that they did not find that he had any such intention. The learned Baron then passed on him the awful sentence of the law. The trial lasted from 9 in the morning till 11 at night; and the Court continued crowded to suffocation throughout.

LONDON GAZETTE.
Tuesday, March 13th.

Bankruptcies Enlarged.—Joseph Armitage, Queen's Head, Clayton, Yorkshire, and James Greenwood, Swamp, Northowram, stuff-manufacturers.—John and Joseph Waring, Lepton, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers.—Edward Chandler Parkinton, Ecclesterhall, Bradford, Yorkshire, apothecary.

Bankruptcies Superseded.—Edward Jones, Canterbury, grocer.—Joseph Skidmore, Nottingham, bobbin and carriage maker.—Henry Wilson, Sun-street, London, woollen-draper.

Insolvents.—James Mercer, Trapston, Northamptonshire, innholder.—George Lewes, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, broker.

Bankrupts.—*Jacob Francis, Brighthelmston, Sussex, mercer*.—Johna Fossit Dean, Drakelow-mill Farm, Derbyshire, miller.—John Allen, Tiverton, Devonshire, druggist.—Thomas Todd, sen. and Thomas Todd, jun., Birmingham, factors.—John Ringsley Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, corn-factor.—John Smith and Charles Smith, Bath, grocers.—George Bayley, Bristol, silk-mercer.—William Robinson, Rukby Stephen, Westmorland.—William Thomas Binckes, Great Newport-street, London, leather-cutter.—Joseph Tomsey, Little Marylebone street, London, victualler.—Anthony Thompson, St. Helen's place, London, merchant.—William Francis Campbell, Hatton garden, London, jeweller.—Edmund Marks and William Charrington, Mark lane, London, malt factors.—Jas. Osborne, Bishopsgate street within, London, cheese monger.—Joseph Carrington, Seething lane, London, bricklayer.—William Pearce, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, timber merchant.—John Wilkinson, Sheffield, tavern keeper.—William Verity, jun., Birstal, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer.—Richard Broster, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer.—Joseph Millican, Maryport, Cumberland, ironmonger.—Henry Flander, Chelsea, plumber.—Elizabeth Emery, Great Bell Alley, London, painter.—Joseph Bartholomew, Saint Mary's gate, Derby, cabinet maker.

POETRY.

A PROPHECY

Written 70 years ago by the Rev. Charles Churchill, and very meet to be set to music and sung as a Hymn in all churches and chapels on the day of the general fast, March, 21, 1832.

Should there be found in some not distant year—
[Oh, how I wish to be no prophet here!]
Amongst our British Lords should there be found
Some great in pow'r, in principles unsound,
Who look on Freedom with an evil eye,
In whom the springs of loyalty are dry,
Who wish to soar on wild Ambition's wings,
Who hate the Commons and who love not Kings—
Who would divide the people and the Throne,
To set up separate interests of their own;—
Should there be found such men in after-times,
May HEAVEN, in mercy to our grievous crimes,
Allot some milder vengeance,—nor to them,
And to their rage this wretched land condemn.

Morning Herald.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SUSSEX.

Par quelle singularité on saisit avec tant d'empressement l'occasion de parler d'une coutume chinoise,—de citer les mœurs des Orientaux,—de rechercher l'origine d'une invention étrangère, tandis qu'on tient si peu de compte des objets qui nous environnent, des circonstances, des évènemens auxquels nous sommes le plus immédiatement intéressés. *M. De Jouy.*

HORSHAM.

Although this borough is of considerable size and was formerly one of the principal in the county, both in point of trade and the amount of its population, yet the inhabitants have had no share in the election of the representatives, the right of voting being confined to the owners of burgage tenements and burgage lands. The number of acres of this sacred commodity is, we believe, about 70, of which nearly 40 are the property of the Duke of Norfolk; 23 acres of Sir Henry Fletcher; a lady of the name of Bridger possessing a house and 4 acres; the residence of Mr Hurst, (the late member and still parliamentary friend of the Duke) which is his own property, as also that of his son, Mr Robert Henry Hurst, are likewise, we believe, burgage tenements, and Mr Commerell of Strood and Mr Pilfold Medwin each possess one. The whole number of ancient burgages, however, which give the right of voting are 25, of which number 14 formerly belonged to the Lady Viscountess Irvine, and 11 to the Duke of Norfolk. Some of these burgages have buildings erected on them; whilst others have none, as the changes of time and circumstances have produced the alterations; but the precise situations and dimensions of these precious patches are exactly known and carefully preserved by those who are politically interested in them, since the possession of no other species of property (however free or valuable it may be) gives a right to vote.

The first return for this place was anno 23, Edward II., and we find no record of a contest till the election in 1715, when a very curious specimen of electioneering tact appears to have taken place. The Bailiffs made a return of Arthur Ingram and Charles Eversfield, Esqrs., against which James Ingram, Esq., the defeated candidate, petitioned. On the hearing of this petition before a Committee of the House, it appeared that every species of manœuvre had been attempted to gain a majority. One man voted for a burgage conveyed to him for that purpose by his master who was only mortgagee, the owner having himself appeared on the homage in the December previous. The conveyances to three others were executed after the teste of the writ. Another had the tenement conveyed only for the purpose of giving him a vote, security being given for delivering up the title, which had been done. Another had only a colourable title to vote and was under a bond to re-convey on request; and, finally, one Richard Sayers was objected to for voting for a Mr Goodyer's house. It was proved by the tenants that they paid their rent constantly to Goodyer. Mr Goodyer confessed that he had security from Sayers to re-convey, and that he made him only a colourable title to vote upon the solicitation of the two Messrs. Wickers, and promised that he should have 30*l*. for so doing. After hearing evidence in support of the allegations against these voters, it was agreed on the 16th June, 1715, that this was a borough by prescription and that *only burgage tenants in fee or for life* had a right of voting. The sitting member insisted that it was essentially necessary that they should be presented by the homage Jury at the Lord's Court, which position was as strenuously denied by the petitioner. Without deciding this point, the Committee resolved that the right was "in all such persons as have an estate of inheritance, or for life, in burgage-houses or burgage-lands lying within the said borough;" which was afterwards confirmed by the House and the sitting members were declared duly elected.

After this decision, the patronage of the representation was quietly divided among the principal burgage-owners till the year 1790, when a contest arose between the Norfolk and Irvine interests. The Duke's candidates being Timothy Shelley and Wilson Braddyl, Esqrs., whilst Lord William Gordon and James Baillie, Esq. were supported by Lady Irvine. On the day of election, the Bailiffs rejected every burgage-holder who had not been presented by the homage at the Court Baron and admitted by the Steward of the borough before they came to vote; the consequence of which determination on the part of the returning officers was, that the numbers at the close of the poll were for Timothy Shelley, Esq. 25, Wilson Braddyl, Esq. 24, Lord William Gordon 20, and James Baillie, Esq. 9. Whereupon the first two were returned as duly elected. Against this return Lady Irvine's candidates petitioned; and before the Committee their counsel contended that the resolution of 1715 was unambiguous and too plain to be misunderstood, especially as the same question had been then agitated. On the part of the sitting members it was urged that the decision was ambiguous, and that no person could have a right to vote, except he had a complete investiture of his right; but the committee resolved "that the counsel for the sitting members be not permitted to show by evidence that it is necessary for persons having an estate of inheritance, or for life, in burgage houses or burgage-lands lying within the borough of Horsham, to be presented to or admitted at the Lord's court, in order to be qualified to give their votes at the election of members to serve in parliament for the said borough." After the counsel for the sitting members had been thus restrained, they agreed that by the common law all the tenants of parts of split burgages had a right to vote, & that the idea of the right being confined to distinct entire burgages had been only recently introduced into the law of parliament; and they offered to prove that in this borough the right of voting followed the transfer of the land when divided into portions of burgages. For the petitioners, on the contrary, it was insisted that by frequent and solemn decisions the law had been settled with regard to burgage tenure boroughs, and that the right of voting was by the law of parliament confined to a single indivisible tenement. The committee resolved, "that the counsel for the sitting members be not permitted to offer evidence of any local usage in the borough of Horsham, of splitting and dividing ancient burgages. And in conformity to this resolution, the Committee uniformly decided against all the votes which at the election had been tendered by or received of tenants of *parts of burgages* split since the time of memory; and they even carried it so far as to reject the vote of a man to whose burgage "a certain narrow way, being a waiway," had been formerly attached. At the close of this severe scrutiny, the number of legal votes appeared to be, for Lord William Gordon 15, James Baillie, Esq. 14, Timothy Shelley, Esq. 10, Wilson Braddyl, Esq. 9; and the committee reported that the petitioners were duly elected and ought to have been returned; which report was confirmed by the House.

Soon afterwards another compromise was effected, and the Duke's interest and Lady Irvine's returned a member each. But this division of the nomination proving very inconvenient, the late Duke became very desirous of purchasing Lady Irvine's share, which on her death descended to her son in law, the late Marquis of Hertford. Accordingly in or about the year 1811, the Duke became the purchaser of the houses, lands, and patronage, at the reported price of £90,000, the houses and land being estimated as worth £60,000; and since that time, the Norfolk interest has without opposition regularly influenced the return of the members.

We have been thus elaborate in our description of the contests for this borough, since they display in a clearer light than in any other borough in Sussex the multiplied evils of the present system, and show most vividly the indisposition of the Commons to allow one iota of patronage to be lost or become impaired; although by the splitting of burgages a numerous and free constituency might possibly have been created.

As in all other burgage tenure boroughs, the burgages belonging to the Duke are conveyed to his friends or dependents for the purpose of forming a constituency, much after the same fashion as those at East Grinstead. The *nominal* owners of these obsolete and odious inheritances are known only to those who are personally initiated into the secrets of the system of darkness which surrounds the subject; they, however, have nothing to do with the receipt of the rents, nor are we aware of any one of them who resides upon or occupies any part of his burgage. In return for the services rendered by them at an election, they were during the year regaled with a dinner or two by the Duke at the principal Inn which belongs to the Duke; but even this recompence for their disinterested support has been withdrawn, since the subject of Parliamentary Reform has been so seriously agitated and expected to take place.

By the population returns for 1821 it appeared that Horsham contained 4,575 inhabitants, and in the first edition of the reform bill retained both its members; but by Lieut. Drummond's returns it ranks only as the 50th among the petty boroughs, containing 483 houses in 1831, and paying assessed taxes after the rate of 770, being less than either Rye or Arundel. In the present reform bill, therefore, it is placed in Schedule B, and will be doomed to suffer the loss of one member.

In order to obtain the requisite number of £10 houses, it will become necessary to extend the limits of the borough, or the right of voting to the whole parish; and a large body of independent electors will thus be permitted to share the suffrage, and of course a very great counteraction will be given to the Duke's interest. We have heard, though we scarcely credit the fact, that the nameless owners of the present burgages will be allowed still to retain their votes; under such circumstances the Duke will have considerable influence. Otherwise we think it scarcely possible for him to return the member, unless the future electors shall be totally unmindful of all former transactions. Wherever nomination exists, it is sure to engender ill will and disregard towards the patron; and however mild the sway, an absolute dominion every where blasts all those good feelings & that respect which would otherwise arise in the breasts of the inhabitants. Thus has it been in Horsham, although the personal character of the Duke of Norfolk stands very high and his benignity is confessed by every one; yet the part which the patronage of this place has obliged him to take has rendered him very unpopular in the borough, and has lost him nearly all the legitimate influence which high rank, immense fortune, and estimable private qualities would have ensured him. Under these considerations, we think it certain that any candidate standing on the Duke's interest will meet with strong opposition, and will most probably be defeated.

NEW SHOREHAM.

This place has become more notorious than any other borough in the county, from the fact of the most flagrant acts of bribery having been established before a Committee of the House of Commons, and from the experiment of a moderate reform having been applied to it. Not that the electors of New Shoreham were perhaps worse than some of their more fortunate neighbours; but they had the misfortune to have their delinquencies discovered; for in this respect the custom of England entirely coincides with the Spartan law,—the crime consists not in the committal of the offensive act, but in the awkwardness of keeping it secret; not in the act itself, but in the discovery of it. And as in Sparta, so in England, the most condign punishment most assuredly follows the disclosure. The Spartans were encouraged to commit petty thefts, provided they were not discovered; for should this be the case, they were severely punished: and Plutarch in his life of Lycurgus says, that a boy having stolen a young fox and hidden it under his garment, suffered the animal to tear out his bowels, so that he died on the spot, rather than be discovered. Thus has it been in England; although it has been well known that a system of the grossest corruption has prevailed in almost every borough, yet so skilfully and so secretly has it been conducted, that few indeed are the cases in which punishment has followed the commission of the offence; and true to their Spartan charac-

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