Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford,
MARCH 9, 1826.

A Special General Meeting of the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary will be holden on Wednesday the 12th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock, for the ELECTION of a PHYSICIAN to the Infirmary, in the room of Dr. KIDD, resigned.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Secretary Peel last night obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and simplify the Statute Laws, as far as the same regard theft, embezzlement, receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen, &c. The Bill will consolidate and simplify *ninety-two* Statutes on the subject of theft, and simplify the offences by describing them on general principles, instead of particularizing cases; it will remedy the law regarding embezzlement, by not requiring the coin or money to be proved, &c.; it will make the receivers of stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, subject to indictment as for the theft; it will reach "accessaries after the fact;" it will also remedy the evils of escapes on account of "verbal inaccuracies;" and finally, in the language of Mr. Peel, besides consolidating and simplifying ninety-two Acts into one Act of *thirty-two pages*, it will "facilitate the conviction of guilt, and the acquittal of the innocent." Mr. Peel said "he had limited this Bill to the laws regarding theft, because an enormous majority of commitments to prisons are on charges of theft. In 1825, he stated 14,437 persons were charged with crimes; of that number, 12,530, or six-sevenths, were for theft. He therefore took the most important class, as far as numbers were concerned." The exceedingly clear and luminous speech, the importance of the proposed Bill, and its successful conversion, were loudly cheered by the House; and should Mr. Peel achieve this immense and incalculably useful work, of which there is not much doubt, he will accomplish what Bacon 250 years ago proved to be wanted, but failed to effect; and what the most powerful minds afterwards, down to the time of Romilly, attempted in vain.

Intelligence was received in town on Wednesday, that the Newmarket Commercial Bank, under the firm of Bryant and Co., has suspended its payments.

A vessel has arrived at Margate, from the Continent, having on board 200,000 sovereigns for Mr. Rothschild.

Northumberland County Election.—(Thirteenth day.)—Alnwick, Tuesday March 7, four o'clock.—This day Mr. Bell, was declared duly elected by a majority of 36, Mr. Liddel, having declined the contest. There were only seven voters that remained unpolled.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock 201½ 200½ 199	India Stock 226 227
3 per Cent. Red. 77¼ 76⅞	India Bonds 4 5 pm.
3 per Cent. Cons. 77⅞ 78 77.	Exch. Bills, 1½d. 1000l. 1 dis.
3½ per Cent. 84⅞	Ditto, 500l. par. 2 1 pm.
New 4 per Cent. 95 94⅞ 95	India for Acc. 226
5½ per Cent. Red. 04⅞ 8 8 8	Cons. for Acc. 76⅞

OXFORD,
Saturday, March 11.

TO THE PUBLIC.—JOHN DAVIS, Auctioneer, respectfully requests an early attendance at the COMB END *SALE on TUESDAY NEXT, and following days; and embraces this opportunity of recommending the Flock of Sheep, the Oxen, &c. to the public attention.—See advertisement in our second page.*

Tuesday last Mr. Estcourt, the newly-elected Member for this University, arrived in Oxford, for the purpose of returning thanks to the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the rest of his friends, who supported him on his late election. He dined with the Vice-Chancellor on Tuesday, and on the following day with his friends at Corpus Christi college.

The Examiners appointed to elect a Scholar, on Dean Ireland's foundation, have signified their election of Hassard Hume Dodgson, Student of Christ Church.

On Thursday last the following Degrees were conferred:

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR IN DIVINITY,
BY ACCUMULATION.

Rev. Robert Williams, Christ Church.

BACHELOR IN DIVINITY.

Rev. William Evans, Fellow of Jesus college.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Rev. Christopher Darby, St. Mary hall, Grand Compounder.
Rev. William Airey, Taberdar of Queen's.
Thomas Henry Sutton Bucknall Estcourt, Oriel college.
Rev. Thomas Brooksbank Charnock, University.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Hassard Hume Dodgson, Christ Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. George Chisholm, M. A. of Worcester college, in this University, Curate and Lecturer of Hammersmith, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Bristol, to the Rectory of Ashmore, Dorset, vacant by the death of his late father, the Rev. George Chisholm, D. D.

The Rev. John Bond, B. A. of Wadham college, in this University, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the vicarage of Weston, near this city, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval, B. C. L. Rector of East Hoseley, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Rev. Doctor Charles Lucas Eldridge, deceased.

The Rev. Henry Anson, M. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Bylaugh, Norfolk.

PREACHERS.

Rev. Mr. Vaux, of Balliol coll. Bampton Lecture, on Sunday morning, at St. Mary's.
Rev. Mr. Cramer, of Ch. Ch. in the afternoon, at St. Peter's.

BACHELOR CARPAX.—The Rev. Mr. Firth.

BIRTH.—On Saturday last, at Gloucester, the Lady of the Master of Pembroke, of a son.

On the 24th ult. was married, at Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Mr. Jaques, of St. Alban hall, in this University, to Susan Prestwood, daughter of the late Captain Clayton, R. N. and first-cousin and niece of Rear-Admiral Clayton.

On Tuesday last was married, at the parish church of Kirkham, Lancashire, by the Rev. James Webber, Prebendary of Westminster, the Rev. James Radcliffe, curate of Kirkham, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late John King, Esq. Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and niece of the Bishop of Rochester.

On Sunday was married, at Chipping-Norton, by the Rev. S. Leigh, Mr. Richard Hands, silk manufacturer, of Coventry, to Miss Sophia Medwin, of the former place.

On Saturday the 25th of February died, at Churchill, in this county, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Davis, widow of the late Mr. T. Davis. She sustained her sufferings, which terminated in her death, with exemplary patience and resignation.

On Tuesday last died, at Tingewick, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. John Risley, for upwards of 60 years Rector of that parish.

Sir John Aubrey, whose death we mentioned in our last, was the Father of the House of Commons, having sat without intermission, in eleven successive Parliaments. In 1774, he first represented Aylesbury; in 1780, Wallingford; the County of Bucks in 1784; Hithcoe, in 1790; Aldeburgh (Suffolk), 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807; in 1812 he was returned for Stoyning; and lastly, in 1820, for Horsham, in his seat for which latter place he closed his Parliamentary career. Sir John Aubrey in his politics was a Whig, originally voting with Mr. Fox, but not approving of the coalition, he withdrew his support and joined Mr. Pitt, and in 1782 was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1783 a Lord of the Treasury; but the question of the Regency soon occurring, Sir John's opinion was so decided on that point, that he immediately left the Treasury Bench, rejoined his old friends, and from whom he never again seceded. Sir John was of a very ancient family, long seated in Buckinghamshire, and in Glamorganshire.—In his attainments he was a good classical scholar, and a highly finished and polished gentleman of the old school; steady in his friendships, firm in his resolves, not easily influenced, rarely diverted from his measures. In his death, his servants have to deplore the loss of a kind and affectionate master—his tenants a liberal and considerate landlord—the poor on his estate a humane benefactor—and a large circle of friends, a truly good and honest man. Sir John was twice married, first to Mary Colebrooke, sister to the present Dowager Countess of Tankerville; and, secondly, to Martha Catharine Carter, daughter of the late Judge Carter, and dying without issue is succeeded in the title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey.

A curious circumstance happened yesterday in this city.—A fond couple who had come hither from a neighbouring town to take each other "for better for worse," procured the licence on Thursday evening, and were to have been married yesterday morning, at St. Peter-le-Bailey church; at the appointed time the intended bride, accompanied by her brother and the bride's maid, were at the church, the clergyman, clerk, &c. all in anxious expectation of the arrival of the bridegroom, who had "only stepped to the Inn on business." After waiting a long time in dreadful suspense, a messenger was dispatched to make inquiry, when it was ascertained the faithless swain had gone off by the Star coach, and was several miles on his road to London!

On Saturday died, in the 75th year of her age, Alice, relict of Benjamin Smith, Esq. of Longworth, Berks.

On Sunday last died, at Ardley, Mr. William Wilson, late a respectable farmer at Launton: a man of strict integrity, and who possessed a most feeling heart.

Same day died, after a lingering illness, in his 22d year, Mr. Thomas Botterell, of Launton.

Tuesday se'nnight died, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Richard King, of Blackthorn, in this county, in the 72d year of his age. He was a good father, a steady friend, and a truly benevolent man.

On the 4th instant died, at Cornwell, near Chipping-Norton, in this county, Mr. William Wells, farmer, aged 90; a man highly respected by a numerous circle of friends and neighbours, among whom he enjoyed the use of all his faculties to the last.

On Monday se'nnight died, in the 49th year of her age, greatly regretted, Mrs. Ricketts, wife of Mr. Thos. Ricketts, of Kingston Inn.

On Saturday last died, at Henley, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. John Sharp, maltster, aged 61.

Same day died, at Northfield End, Henley, aged 95, Mrs. Chapman, the oldest inhabitant of that town.

On the 2d instant died, Mr. George Stephens, of White Lion-street, Pentonville.

On Monday last an inquest was taken at the Radcliffe Infirmary, by Mr. Cecil, coroner, on view of the body of Mary Ann Bell, aged 10 years. It appeared that the deceased had been left with a younger sister at her father's house at Summer Town, near this city, when, by some means, her clothes caught fire, whereby she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death the following evening. Verdict, *accidental death.* Some of the Jury expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of the parents in leaving two children so young without any one with them.

On Thursday last the body of a new-born female infant was dragged by a greyhound dog out of a ditch near Mr. Taunton's Lodge, at Freeland, near Eynsham. An inquisition was taken by Mr. Macey, on the Saturday following, when the Medical Gentleman who attended stated to the Jury, that it was a premature birth, but, from the putrid state of the body, it could not be ascertained whether the child was born alive or dead.—Verdict, accordingly.

By an Act of Parliament, 3 Geo. IV. c. 106, bakers and sellers of bread are required to have beams and scales in their shops, with proper weights, in order that purchasers may have their bread weighed, if they think fit, which they are entitled to require to be done before they leave the shop; but there is no longer required by law to make loaves of any fixed or legal weight. The public now purchase bread, like other provisions, *by weight.*

At the Mayor and Bailiffs' Court, on Monday last, five nets, not being standard, after being tried by a jury, and also several seized in the possession of a person not renting a fishery, or being a freeman, were destroyed. In consequence the freemen who possess so valuable a right as the City Fisheries will become under the present management, upon the determination of the Bailiffs to strictly prohibit the use of illegal nets, and also the taking of fish during the fence months, now near at hand, viz. from the 21st of March to the 21st of May.

In the night of Thursday last some villains stole a fine ewe sheep from off the farm in the occupation of Mr. Folker, at Tackley, in this county; the skin and head of which were found in a ground adjoining. A reward of 10*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the offenders.

Commitments to our County Gaol.—John Cripps, charged with having wilfully and maliciously stabbed and cut John Wiggins, at the parish of Fulbrook, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.—Thomas Walton, charged with having stolen a pickaxe, at Kirthington, the property of Hunger Greaves.—James Smith, charged with stealing a ferret, at Caversham, the property of Thomas Deane, of the value of 7s.

Thomas Meddin and John Nevill were yesterday committed to our city gaol, by Thos. Ensworth, Esq. Mayor, charged with having stolen a towing line, the property of Mr. John George.

OXFORD ASSIZES *concluded.*—The following prisoners took their trials on Saturday last:—

William Carter, charged on suspicion of feloniously stealing from the rooms of Mr. John Hull, Commoner of Lincoln College, three silver tea spoons, the property of Mr. Field Flowers, Scholar of the said College; and a table cloth, the property of the said Mr. John Hull.—*Acquitted.*

William Earwood, Daniel Berry, William Blackall, charged with feloniously stealing a time-piece, of the value of 7*l.* 10*s.* out of the Independent Meeting House, the property of the Trustees of the said Meeting House.—*Blackall, 7 years' transportation—Earwood and Berry, six months' imprisonment.*

Thomas Pittaway, Richard Pittaway, George Hornsby, Sweeting Hornsby, charged with having, between the hours of 6 in the evening and 7 in the morning of the 18th of Nov. unlawfully entered into a certain plantation, called French's Hollow, in the parish of Tew, in the occupation of M. R. Boulton, with intent illegally to destroy game; they being armed with a gun and bludgeons, and other offensive weapons, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.—*Thos. Pittaway, Geo. Hornsby, and Sweeting Hornsby, 18 months' imprisonment each.—Richard Pittaway, 7 years' transportation.*

Emanuel Parkins, William White, Thomas V. Smith, John Woodbridge, charged with feloniously breaking open and entering the dwelling house of Zach. Hester, at Chinnor, and stealing therefrom 2 kitches of bacon, a copper tea kettle, an iron boiler, and several other articles, his property.—*Death recorded.—William Parkins* was charged with stealing a silver watch and its appendages, from the bed chamber of Wm. Cross, at Crowmarsh.—*No Prosecution.*

We inserted in our Paper of Saturday last the acquittal of John Snell on the capital charge of stealing a horse, in June last, the property of Messrs. Dupre, and also the acquittal of James Lambourn for receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen. Upon that trial Mr. Justice Park stated to Mr. Serjeant Peake, the Counsel of Lambourn, that there was no evidence to affect his client. Nevertheless an indictment was immediately afterwards preferred against both Snell and Lambourn, the latter charged in receiving the horses, knowing it to have been stolen. On the trial of this last indictment, on Saturday morning, and after the prosecutor's case had closed, Mr. Serjeant Peake was about to address the Jury on the behalf of Lambourn, when Mr. Justice Park stopped the case, and stated—"*There is not a little of evidence to affect Lambourn: he bought the horse, and sold it again immediately afterwards to another person on the spot, where he was well known; and it would be a libel on the administration of justice to suppose for one moment that a Jury could find a man guilty on such evidence.*" They were then immediately acquitted.—We think it right to add that Lambourn had in both cases thirty-six witnesses to speak to facts and character, not one of whom was examined on either trial.

WORCESTER ASSIZES.

At these Assizes 52 prisoners were entered for trial, against 13 of whom sentence of death was recorded.

John Cole, aged 22, and *William Cole*, aged 17, labourers, were tried for killing a sheep, the property of Mr. G. Webb, in a field at Feckenham, in the night of Dec. 3, and stealing part of the carcass. The prisoners pleaded guilty, but afterwards withdrew that plea, at the suggestion of the Judge. The sheep was found in the field, and the foot-marks of the prisoners were traced for several miles, when they were found sitting in a lane boiling part of the mutton, and having the remainder in a bag. One witness came from Sussex, to bear testimony to the previous good character of the prisoners, who said that they committed the crime for want. It appears that they kept very quiet, upon the proceeds at 3*s.* per week, and not being able to subsist upon this pittance, they left Sussex in the hope of getting better wages elsewhere.—Mr. Justice Park intimated that the sentence would be commuted for a few months' imprisonment, after which they would be sent to their native county.

William Harris was tried for feloniously stealing part of a lead gutter, belonging to Mary Collett, widow, of Bromsgrove. The prisoner was traced to three different plumbers and braziers, where he had sold six pieces of the lead.—Mr. Baron Garrow, in passing sentence of *seven years' transportation*, told the prisoner that he had appeared at this bar before, and had been twice whipped. It was therefore absolutely necessary to send him out of the country. Harris effected his escape on Monday evening. The prisoners were conveyed from the Hall in a covered waggon; while they were getting out of the waggon to go into the gaol, Harris contrived (after slipping off his hand-cuffs) to get out at the front door, mixing with the crowd, his escape was not observed for a few minutes. Mr. Lavender offered a reward of 5*l.* for his apprehension, and on Wednesday morning he was discovered near Bromsgrove. On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Park called the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject, and pressed upon them the necessity of adopting some method of conveying the prisoners to and from gaol, which would be more secure, and prevent their communication with the crowd without. Lord Deerhurst (the Foreman) said that his Lordship's suggestions should be attended to.—The trials of the prisoners concluded at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening.

DIVIL SIDE.—*Rodger v. Pyne and Wife.*—This was an action brought by Mr. Milner, formerly a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy, and now residing near Old Swinford, in Worcestershire, against the defendant, to recover the sum of 300*l.* being the amount of a promissory note given by Mrs. Pyne previous to her marriage. Mrs. Pyne was the sister of the plaintiff, and her hand writing having been sworn to by one of her brothers, a defence was set up that the note in question was forged. The attempt however failed; and after the Jury had found a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. Baron Garrow said, he was one of the last men living to go out of the way for the purpose of paying a fulsome compliment to the feelings of a party in any case; but he felt It his duty here to declare publicly, that the defence set up was a foul, false, and infamous calumny.

THE BERKELEY HOUNDS WILL MEET—

Monday, March 13	*Ashdown Park.*
Tuesday, 14	*Dunley Furze.*
Thursday, 16	*Cornwell Wood.*
Saturday, 18	*Shirtenham.*

EACH DAY AT HALF PAST TEN.

MARRIED.—At Kensington, the Rev. Arthur Langton, to Emily Matilda, youngest daughter of Robert Gosling, Esq. of Brompton.—Samuel Gregson, Esq. of Harley-street, to Ellen, daughter of the late M. Gregson, Esq. of Liverpool.—Thomas Chitty, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, fourth daughter of A. Cawston, Esq. of Shimpling Hall, Suffolk.—Capt. Walker, to Esther Helena, third daughter of the late R. Smith, Esq. of Hammersmith.—Charles Webb Coleman, Esq. of St. Thomas-Hill House, near Canterbury, to Ellen Katherine, the youngest daughter of J. C. Jones, Esq. of Hatfield's College, Hertford.—Mr. T. Mathews, of Bourton-on-the-Water, to Miss Pearce, of Burford.—T. P. Westcote, Esq. surgeon, of Martock, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Geo. Drew, Esq. of Coate, in that parish.

DIED.—At Brighton, the Rev. Robert Hole, one of the senior Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge.—In his Paramount House, Lazenby, Cumberland, aged 94, the Rev. Thos. Myers, formerly of the Brow, Barton, Cumberland.—The Rev. William Dowell, Rector of Hom Lacey, in Herefordshire.—At Portland Castle, aged 66, the Rev. John Manning, officiating Minister of Portland.—At Pierrion, aged 83, the Rev. John Fellner, Independent Minister.—At Rhone, near Glocester, aged 37, Daniel, son of Mr. W. Vick.—At Worcester, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Williams, Esq.—At Kempsey, aged 73, Lieut.-Colonel Little, of the Hon. East India Company's service.—Susan, wife of the Rev. Giles Prickett, A. M. Rector of Ravenstone, Leicestershire.—Mr. Joseph Pearson, of the Leigh, Gloucestershire.—In London, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Leir, Rector of Ditchat and Chalton Musgrove, Somerset.—Henry P. Weston, Esq. of West Horseley-place, Surrey, aged 77.—At his house, in Theobald's-street, Herts, Matthew Pickford, Esq. late of Wood-street, London.—In Bengal, Norman M'Leod, Esq. Acting Judge of Circuit, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.—John, youngest son of Jas. Hall, Esq. of Southampton-place, Russell-square, aged 35.—At Brighton, Herriot Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Delves Broughton, Esq.—Aged 62, Henry Smith, Esq. of Drapers' Hall, London, Solicitor to the East India Company, and Clerk to the Drapers' Company.—At Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, George Wilson, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

To the EDITOR of the OXFORD JOURNAL.

SIR,—In passing on Monday last through the borough of Banbury, I was witness to one of the most disgraceful outrages ever committed in the open face of day, by a barbarous and unfeeling populace against the public peace and establishments of the better classes of society. It appears that an Act of Parliament has been obtained for paving, lighting, and improving the town, and 40 Commissioners appointed to carry it into execution. I will be remembered by any who have visited the place, that almost the only ornamental feature in it has been an imperfect row of fine lime trees in that open space by which the traveller enters from Oxford. To complete this, the Commissioners thought proper not to lose time in the present season for planting, and therefore continued the former line to the top of the town, and brought it down on the opposite side to make it uniform, at the trifling expence of about £40—a sum which, *for the most unworthy purpose*, has been *grossly misrepresented* to be more than treble. The Act prohibits them from planting within 20 feet of a house, without the consent of its proprietor. In a place or two the new trees were a little within that distance, but, as I understood, by consent. A few days after the plantation, some half-witted individual, between whose house and the trees there were actually more than twenty feet, instead of appealing to a meeting of the Commissioners, as he ought to have done, took the law into his own hands, and set such an example by breaking several of the trees before his house, that the Mob forthwith followed the mutilation of many others, where not only they could not be injurious to any, but by every person of taste or real well-wisher to the town, were admitted to be unequivocally advantageous.

To arrest such lawless attempts, some informations were laid, and the parties carried before the Magistrates that morning, for infliction of the penalties. And here, Sir, I must not omit to record a circumstance unparalleled, I should think, in the history of any town. A mob was PURPOSELY collected in and about the Hall, who, by hissing, by tumult, and *even by missiles*, endeavoured to *obstruct the Magistrates in the execution of their duty*; and so effectually succeeded, that the parties could not come forth and commence before sufficient peace and silence could be obtained to proceed with the examinations. One of the delinquents, for want of the necessary evidence, was acquitted: on leaving the Town Hall, he was carried off in triumph by the populace, who, I am concerned to state, were excited and encouraged by persons *who should know better*, as they proceeded towards the new plantations, where they immediately commenced such a work of destruction, that in a short time every tree and its protecting case was levelled with the ground, accompanied by the most incendiary exclamations on the part of the perpetrators.

It seems to have been forgotten by those above alluded to, that, if private property or life had been sacrificed (and who can tell where a mob will stop when once collected), the *expressions of incitement* which were known, and could be proved, to have been used by *certain persons* on this occasion would have brought them within the operation of the law, in a way they little dreamt of.

But this was not all, Sir; for when the Mayor reached the scene of action, and in reading the Riot Act, charged the people to depart on pain of the well-known penalties on such occasions, in contemptuous defiance of all prohibition, the greater part of these disorderly wretches set off for the North-street of the town, where they again assailed some trees, which would have been demolished but for the presence of the Mayor, and *eight or ten* respectable individuals who were with him. During the whole of this scene, which lasted above an hour, I did not observe *more than the small number above-mentioned*, with the Mayor and the Clerk of the Commission, who appeared to take *any* interest in the prevention of this violence. The extreme and fearless impudence of this last step will scarce be credited, when I add that it took place before the house of one of their Magistrates, some of whose family stood at the windows during the transaction, and who was himself known, at the very moment, to have been upon the premises. Now the question, Sir, which will naturally arise, is this: where were the respectable householders, who ought to be most concerned in the preservation of peace and order? Do they seriously mean thus to *allow* the many-headed monster to interfere with the disposal of their public rights, and how far to proceed to the invasion of their private property? What security have they that *any thing* shall remain long unmolested that does not accord with its humour, or that tempts its rapacity?

I inquired a little into the circumstances, and I was told that some of the inhabitants, and even a few Commissioners, disapproved of the planting. If so, why did they not go to the proper meetings, and let the matter have been decided by a majority? The acts of the Commissioners, *as they were, were legal*, and ought not *thus* to have been interrupted.

The *real* persons of these malcontents, (I am credibly informed, Mr. Editor) more clamorous than consistent about unnecessary expence, did actually involve this parish in a loss of above £70, not along ago, by the unauthorized and absurd introduction of a Silk Manufactory, which was ruined before they invited it. I am at a loss to conceive what can be the motives of those who compose these lawless and savage outlaws of a place the task of altering its former establishments, or of interrupting the formation of its new ones by violence and intimidation. Yet this, I am told, has been more than once the crooked and illiberal policy of some who would be thought respectable.

I take leave to remind those stupid demagogues, and all who adopt their sentiments, that the prospect of the country at times might have sufficed to put them in fear, lest, ere long, commercial and pecuniary difficulties descending to the inferior classes, those identical profligates, become destitute and restless for want of employment, and encouraged by former impunity, should not be scrupulous of helping themselves from the houses of those who have long been industrious and rewarded, their aggressions against all constituted and lawful restriction. Could they wonder, or would they merit a moment's commiseration, if they *then* found an utter incompetence to afford them restitution and protection in those authorities whose power they had *themselves aided and encouraged to shake off?* Let them look to it;—the eyes of the country will be upon them, and the time may come when they may repent having thus attracted its observation. Let them beware, lest report reach a certain department of the State, which may think it requisite to anticipate commotion in so lawless a community, by providing them with the attendance of a military force to supply the deficiencies of the civil power, and crush the insubordinate spirit that too clearly prevails among them. Let them beware, lest the fears of the wealthy or the feeble, and the disgust of the well disposed, urge them to declare the insecurity of their property, and the inadequacy of local means to protect it, and to apply for a *transfer of the municipal jurisdiction to the Court of the County.* Property brought forward, it might not be difficult, and once accomplished, the contrast between the easily obtained and moderate judicial local measures, and an expensive resort to the peremptory and distant powers of the county, would soon bitterly teach them the value of the institutions which they had lost. Who, let me ask, that knows the nature and the exigencies of society, will venture to reside among them? Who, that has knowledge and property there, will be willing to be invested with any office thus liable to insult and destruction? Every unprejudiced man must perceive that such lawless proceedings will, and always must end in *certain increase*, instead of diminution, of *parochial expenditure*, and nay ultimately, if not checked, give origin to difficulties and *dangers* which even to *name* would be *unlawful.* Let those inhabitants, who have any good feeling left, lay aside all paltry prejudices and party resentments, and come forward to repair this breach of social order. It is the duty of Commissioners to punish these transgressors with the *utmost rigour of the law.* Let them signify their determination to *discountenance* all future attempts at insubordination and violence, and to rise in support of the authorities whenever tumult shall call them forth, or prepare to see the name of their town held up to their country as a term of reprobation and contempt, cease to expect any future public tranquillity, or enjoy any uninterrupted private happiness.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
March 7, 1826. A TRAVELLER.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.—At the Committee, on Thursday last, Dr. Kidd resigned his situation as one of the Physicians to this Institution, when a Special General Meeting of the Governors was appointed to be holden on the 12th of April, for the election of a successor. The candidates are Charles G. B. Daubeny, D. M. of Magdalen college, and Charles Joseph Bishop, B. M. of St. Mary hall.—At the same Committee, 18 patients were discharged; of whom eight were cured, 3 relieved, and 7 remain out-patients; also 21 were admitted, among whom 2 had accidents; 115 remain in the Infirmary.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.—The half peck loaf (household) 8lb. 11oz. to be sold for 1s. 6d.

At Henley fair, on Tuesday last, there was the largest show of cattle ever offered for many years, and although much lower prices were asked, the sale was very limited, owing to the general stagnation of business.

The price of meat was reduced by the butchers of Henley on Monday last. Bread has also been lowered in price three halfpence per gallon.

FAIR.—*Thursday next*, Banbury.

FARINGDON, March 7, 1826.

Our market still continues in a very depressed state. The supply being abundant, and but few purchasers, the few sales that could be effected were from 3*s.* to 4*s.* lower than last week. The result of this day's market has at last induced the bakers to reduce the price of bread 1*d.* in the half gallon. Although this is a trifling reduction, in proportion to the fall of wheat and flour, we hail it as an earnest of a still further decline in this first article of life.

We have reason to say, that butcher's meat still continues at an exorbitant price, notwithstanding the cattle markets throughout the country have been some time on the decline: we know not how to account for this. On a reference to the Smithfield prices, we cannot but feel astonished that they have had no influence in reducing the price to the consumer; and whom we take into consideration the expences and time consumed in taking cattle to a distant market, it must increase our surprise that provincial prices are not much lower than they are at present. Beef, mutton, and veal, from 8*d.* to 9*d.* ℔ lb.; and pork, although pigs have experienced a decline of from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a score, still continues at 8*d.* ℔ lb. and upwards, to be based upon.

A curious case came on to be tried at the Town Hall, to-day: a man of the name of Woodbridge, about 16 years since, was in the employ of Mr. James, a respectable farmer in the vicinity of this town, and from whose service he absconded, and enlisted into the Army, and after encountering all the dangers of a military life, has recently returned to his native place, and now applies to recover from his former master the sum of £1 12*s.* for half a year's wages due to him *at the time of leaving his service!* The novelty of such an application, after so long a period of years had elapsed, and the circumstance of his having left his master's service before the expiration of the contract, was considered by the worthy Magistrates as a case requiring some consideration; but on reference to an Act of Parliament, which was passed about that period, it appeared that men enlisting into the Army were not to be precluded from demanding and recovering whatever wages were due to them at the time of such enlistment, notwithstanding they might not have completed the time for which they were engaged; consequently the gallant hero succeeded in his application.

To the EDITOR of the OXFORD JOURNAL.

SIR,—The exorbitant price of every necessary article of life, at the present moment, is so extraordinary, that I am induced to offer a few observations on it. By a reference to the Cattle and Corn Markets, we find prices have been for some time receding; yet we are sensible that the bakers and butchers, instead of referring to make a proportionate reduction in meat and bread, requires a more skilful casuist than me to determine; it is, therefore, to be hoped that some of your numerous readers will oblige me and the public with answers to the following queries:—

1st. Whether the price of bread is regulated by that of wheat or flour, or whether by both?

I ask this, because it is a well-known maxim with the bakers to avail themselves of *both* sides of the question. Ask them, when the wheat declines, why bread is not also reduced; they answer, "Flour has not fallen;" when the latter takes place, "Why, the wheat is up." So, without reason or rule, they contrive to make a specious excuse to offer in justification of keeping up the price of bread. By these means the whole community suffer, while the farmers, millers, and bakers are the only gainers.

With respect to the other important article of our food, *meat*, the butchers, particularly country ones, will tell you that the graziers demand and have as much for their cattle as they obtained eight months back—that they are now receiving 8*d.* ℔ lb. by the carcase. Refer again to the grazier—he modestly tells you that he gives such and such a price for a joint of meat at his butcher's, and that consequently the latter cannot, or will not, proportionate price for his cattle. Now, Mr. Editor, by this unjust and juggling system, the community at large suffer. Let me entreat you, as a friend to humanity—as a public journalist, and as a friend to your country, to expose such an abominable combination of injustice and avarice. Thy old friend,

Faringdon, March 6, 1826. CINCINNATUS.

THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at ABINGDON, on Thursday the 30th of March, 1826.

CHAS. EYSTON, Esq.
THOS. BOWLES, Esq. } Stewards.
THOS. DUFFIELD, Esq.

JOHN ATKINS,
CABINET MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
Facing the NEW ROAD,
QUEEN'S STREET, OXFORD,

MOST respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the University and City of Oxford, and its vicinity, for the very liberal support he has hitherto experienced, and begs to inform them that he continues to carry on the above Business in all its branches, on the most reasonable terms.

DYEING AND GLAZED BED CURTAINS, WINDOW CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, COUCH AND SOFA COVERS, &c. made and fitted in the neatest manner.

ROOMS PAPERED AND BORDERED,

☞ AN APPRENTICE wanted.—Letters to be post paid.

N. B. JOHN ATKINS has no connexion whatever in business with his son, *William Atkins.*

TO THE
FREEMEN of the CITY of OXFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR attention having been called to the approaching General Election by the Dissolution of the Present Parliament, it might be deemed disrespectful to you if I were silent. Feeling then most grateful for the honourable and disinterested support which I have received at the hands of the Citizens of Oxford during so many years, I must earnestly solicit the continuation of it, trusting that my conduct, when submitted to the judgment of so vigilant and intelligent a body of men, will not be disapproved of; but that I shall retain their inestimable friendship, and be permitted, in the hour of trial, to call again upon them for a renewal of their active and generous exertions.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and obliged friend and servant,
London, Feb. 23, 1826. J. I. LOCKHART.

To the Worthy and Independent FREEMEN
OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

IT being now decided that the expected vacancy in your representation is not to take place, it only remains for me to repeat my former sentiments of gratitude for your kindness; and to express my earnest hope that at the ensuing General Election I may meet with as flattering a reception as I have experienced on my late visits to Oxford.

I have the honour to remain,
Your most obedient and grateful servant,
ROBERT HENLEY EDEN.
London, February 16, 1826.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN
OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE I last had the pleasure of addressing you, I have had the satisfaction to visit those of your number who are resident at Winchester and Cheltenham, nearly every one of whom has kindly promised me his vote and Interest; and now I am sorry to be obliged to acquaint you that fairness towards the other Aspirants for your favour, will compel me, for a time at least, to withdraw from your City, which, however, after the unqualified approbation that upwards of nine-tenths of you have so generously bestowed on my principles, I cannot consent to do, without taking the liberty of making three requests:—one is, that I would in the first instance request those who have any Honourable Opponents, who, like myself, may at present be untried, an equally explicit avowal of his principles with that which I have seen it my duty to put forth;—The next is, that you would be pleased to consider how far the Aristocratic or Ministerial connexions, or the personal advancement or fortunes of my Opponents, would be likely to outweigh or overbalance the principles he may profess;—and the last is, that you would reflect what portion of time (his other avocations being taken into the account) each Candidate would have it in his power, if in his inclination, to devote to the furtherance and establishment of the principles he may advance. I feel confident it only remains that this touchstone should be fairly applied, in order that your triumph and mine should be worthy of the honorable struggle in which we are engaged.

I beg to add, that my much-respected Committee will meet in Oxford at least once a week until the Dissolution of the present Parliament, and that any communication having a tendency to secure my return, or in any manner connected with the Election, will be thankfully received by them, and meet with immediate attention.—Wishing you a temporary adieu, with the most heartfelt acknowledgments of your kindness,

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most grateful and devoted humble servant,
Mitre Inn, Oxford, W. HUGHES HUGHES.
Friday evening, March 10, 1826.

MUSIC ROOM, OXFORD,
MARCH 11, 1826.

MR. REINAGLE

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the University, City, and its vicinity, that, by permission of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and the Stewards of the Music Room, his BENEFIT CONCERT is fixed for MONDAY NEXT the 13th instant, for which he has engaged

MISS GRADDON
AND
MR. BEGREZ,
AS VOCALS,
And Mr. KIESEWETTER, for the VIOLIN,
Who will perform some grand Variations,
CONCERTO BY MAYSEDER.

Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.* each, to be had of Mr. Reinagle, Holywell, and at the usual places.

☞ *Full particulars will appear in the Bills.*

EDWARD ATKINS, of Grimsbury Mill, having disposed of the Business of his late Son, E. ATKINS, Druggist, at Banbury, deceased, to R. F. REYNOLDS, hopes his friends and the public in general will continue the support and encouragement to the present proprietor, which its former so kindly experienced.

R. F. REYNOLDS

TAKES this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has succeeded to the Business of the late E. ATKINS, in the Market Place, and hopes, by assiduity and strict attention to the quality of his Drugs, to merit a continuance of those favours so kindly bestowed on his respected predecessor.—Genuine Drugs and Patent Medicines.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

All persons indebted to the late E. Atkins are requested to pay their respective accounts to Mr. J. Jarvis, auctioneer, Banbury, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

Grimsbury Mill, March 8, 1826.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

THE Anniversary Meeting of Rugby School will be holden on the 29th of March next, being the Wednesday in Easter week.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to honour the Meeting with their company are requested to be at the School House by a Quarter before One o'clock, at which time the delivery of the Prize Compositions and Speeches commences.

Hon. and Rev. C. FINCH,
JOHN W. KNIGHTLY, Esq. } Stewards.

Ordinaries and Balls, as usual, in the New Assembly Rooms, at the Spread Eagle Inn.

Tickets for the Ordinaries and Balls to be had at the bar of the Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

County Fire Office, Oxford, March 11, 1826.

THE Annual County Meeting of the Proprietors will take place at the Three Goats Inn, Oxford, on Thursday next the 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when a Statement of the