BRIGHTON GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING WITH A PISTOL.

On Friday last, wagers being laid on the result, Mr. Savage undertook to shoot at marks in the following order:—1st, It was laid that Mr. S. did not hit an object the size of a common floor with a pistol ball, at 12 yards distance, riding on horseback at full gallop.—Won.

2d, That he could not sit on his horse, standing still (same distance), and hit with pistol ball, a mark 20 inches square by 22 inches.—Won.

3d, That he could not hit, standing on the ground (same distance), with pistol ball, a mark 12 inches in diameter.—Won.

4th, That he could not hit, standing on the ground (same distance), with pistol ball, a mark 8½ inches in diameter.—Won.

5th, That he could not hit, standing on the ground (same distance), with pistol ball, a mark six inches in diameter.—Won.

6th, That he could not hit, standing on the ground (same distance), with pistol ball, a mark 4 inches in diameter.—Lost.

7th, That he could not hit, standing on the ground (same distance), with pistol ball, a spring rat.—Won.

8th, A wager was also laid that he did not send every ball he fired within the circumference of the brim of his hat, from the ball's eye.—Won.

REMARKS.—As soon as Mr. S. mounted his horse, he set off at a smart canter till he got nearly to the object, when he dashed into full gallop, fired his pistol, and shot within six inches of the centre of the mark.

All the other balls (except the 7th) were shot within two inches of the wafer at which he fired.

THE PREMIER'S CONSISTENCY.

Extract from Mr. Canning's Speech on the Catholic Claims, on the 7th of March, 1828:—"I trust that the failure of this measure, if it should fall, will be received by those who will be the sufferers by that event, with tranquil resignation, rather than in any unseemly manner. God send it may be so! God grant at time for considering this question! for I cannot get rid of the impression avowed by me on the last occasion on which this question was before the House—*that the longer its settlement is deferred, the more difficult it will be to settle it.*"

Extract from the speech of Mr. Prime Minister Canning, within two months from the former date, viz. on Tuesday, the *1st of May*:—"I am prepared to say that I will not presumptuously stir up the feelings of the people of England, for a theoretic, theoretical good. I expect the dawn of a better day, but I will not precipitate its appearance. I know that the present darkness will (and I hope speedily) be succeeded by a light which will illuminate the prospect; and knowing this, I will not, for the sake of freedom of conscience, force the conscience of others.—I speak out thus plainly my intentions."

An immense number of inhabitants of the parish, are every year thrown on the Poor's Rate. How is it these persons are unable to procure employment as well as the number of strangers who flock here, many of whom find not only employment, but constant employment? We think, if this subject was properly taken up by the inhabitants, a material saving might be effected; for we are sure our townsmen would rather employ their own poor than strangers. We hope the Directors and Guardians will pay attention to this hint.

We once had "single-speech Hamilton" in the House; we have now *double-speech* Canning. The former built a house in Brighton; the latter has bought one.

We observe that a number of men are still employed in the Oriental Garden, but cannot conceive what they are doing, unless they are "digging holes one day, for the pleasure of filling them up the next."

The terrace being formed in front of Brunswick-square, begins to give that part of the town a very improved appearance. It is not likely, projecting wall at the corner of Western-street removed?

On Saturday night last, an alarm of fire was given from a house at the corner of High-street, in the occupation of Mr. Bunnett, Venetian-blind manufacturer. It seems that the premises, which are of very slight construction, while was used as a work shop, through a candle having been negligently left by one of the workmen, and it is supposed a spark communicated to a quantity of shavings which lay near it. Water in abundance being at hand, the fire was fortunately extinguished, before much damage had been done. The town engine was on the spot soon after the alarm was given, but the flames had been got under previously to their arrival.

The sea on Sunday presented the most bountiful view conceivable; its surface was like an immense mirror; and the Isle of Wight was distinctly to be seen from the Cliff.

The Commissioners have appointed one of the beadles, Shepherd, to look after the Stone; thus effecting a saving of about £30 a year, which sum they used to pay to another person for that purpose.

On Sunday last, a boy about eight years of age, son to Mr. Trevett, gas fitter, pulled down an iron gate, in Brunswick-square, on himself, by which he was so much hurt as to cause fears for his life. He is now better.

We wish some public-spirited individuals would set on foot a subscription for a spire to the New Church; we must believe that there are many who would join in such a thing, were it once fairly begun.

Mr. Canning may refuse, if he pleases, to answer the questions of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, or any other Hon. Member; but does he imagine that, by so doing, he will satisfy the country? It is, however, we doubt not, a very convenient course.

We are extremely sorry that Lord Mansfield has been persuaded to withdraw his Motion; it was highly important, at this crisis, to show that the feeling of one House, at least, remains unchanged.

Our annual Fair takes place this day, in the Royal Grounds, to the no small delight, we suppose, of children and grown up people. It is an excellent place for the purpose.

Mr. Folker, carver and gilder, Royal Colonnade, has an old oil painting in his possession, which is supposed to be a portrait of the unfortunate Charles I. taken after his decapitation. It is a very good painting; the drapery is drawn close up to the chin; and it certainly bears a strong resemblance to paintings we have seen of that Monarch, although it has not been left on the best part of the face, usually seen in most of his likenesses. That in the Stafford Gallery, we believe, is also painted without the beard.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We understand that the Petition from the House of Commons for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, is becoming numerously signed. It will in a few days be transmitted to the County Members to be presented; in the mean time it lies for signature at the office of Messrs. Brewer and Penfold, Solicitors, 140, North street.

A child of extraordinary powers of conformation was exhibited at the Cambridge Philosophical Society last Monday, of the name of Noakes, who answered numerous complicated arithmetical questions with surprising precision and accuracy, although only seven years of age. This, we suppose, is the same boy who was at Brighton a few months back.

The Earl and Countess of Brendalbane have contributed one thousand pounds to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland. We should like to hear of many such donations to this excellent Society.

The following curious notice was stuck up in the Crown Inn, East Grinstead, last week:—"COLMANS HATCH—Fair Witnesstunday—The Ib Buy Fair will be as youse!—Running for a chese—Jumpin to sacks—Ring Ball—Trials to run for a shawl—Girls to run for a ribin—Men to run for weaket peace—Witnes to run for a gown peace—and varis other amusmants will attend the fair—Good a comon dashan be at Colmons Hatch by William Hills."

Extract from a letter from the Duke of York to George III., Feb. 18, 1801:—"If my sentiments upon the question of Catholic Emancipation had not been immutably fixed, the arguments adduced in favor of the measure would alone have been sufficient to have convinced me of the danger, if not of the absolute certainty, of the dreadful consequences of its being carried into effect. (Signed) "FREDERICK."

Mr. Peel has given a second *opposition* dinner, (for so we consider ourselves warranted in inferring it) to several Members of the Honourable House of Commons. We are happy to observe in the list of the guests, the names of Sir Charles Burrell and Mr. Chichester.

We are glad to see the activity with which the Lord High Admiral looks into the details of his department. A new era has dawned upon the Navy, and whether the present Administration remains in office or not, we may rest satisfied that his Royal Highness *will*.

The origin of the House of Commons may be dated from A.D. 1295, when Edward the First ordered the Sheriffs to invite the Towns and Boroughs of the different counties to send deputies to Parliament.

The News of this week repeats the rumour that, after the present Session, Lord Lansdowne is to be Premier, and Mr. Canning to return to the Foreign Office. This does not seem very unlikely, when it is considered that the Noble Marquis has consented for the present to occupy in the Cabinet the ingloious post of a mute. John Bull ought to be well pleased with the scrambling for the loaves and fishes.

We are informed that the new Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, told a gentleman the other day, that he would not be any longer, for any consideration on earth, the reserved boot stage on his coiled bed in the garden, and that a window had been forced open. On returning to the house he found several articles now produced, missing. His niece, Rhoda Wilmer, deposed that several of the articles produced were in the house on the previous night, after the doors were fastened, between nine and ten o'clock. They were her uncle's property. Other property besides that produced was also stolen. Did not know the prisoners before the robbery—Joseph Parsons said he saw the prisoners, on the evening before the robbery, near his master's property. He saw them twice that day, once in the morning, and in the evening. Mr. Whitpaine, a publican at Portslade, deposed that the prisoners came into his house with some mackerel. Having observed a case-knife in a bundle in the prisoners' possession, it excited his suspicion, and he gave them into the custody of a constable. The prisoners offered nothing in their defence. The magistrates regretted the public were much indebted to Mr. Whitpaine for his conduct in this business; if all publicans were equally on the alert, there would be fewer burglaries committed.

Mr. Mitford called the attention of the police-officers to a paragraph in the *Hue and Cry*, which stated that "a cargo of 220 beggars had been shipped from Ireland for Wales, for the purpose of begging and pickpocketing in Welsh coin;" and as it was not likely that they would confine their depredatory excursions to the country, he hoped the officers would be on the alert to take them into custody if they should find their way into this county, and he would take care to send them back to Ireland.

We have little doubt that the following letter was sent to us by mistake. We have, however, given it insertion, because it was evidently intended for publication, and because we consider it a specimen of the wisdom of the party, and we like to hear it we express their undiguised opinions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE AND LEWES OBSERVER.

SIR,—The removal of the Tories from the Cabinet has filled all the Radicals in the kingdom with the most lively hope. We begin to have the highest opinion of Mr Canning's integrity We begin to know what sort of man he really is. We don't dislike him a bit the worse for all his *professions* against the Radicals, seeing how pleasantly he went over to the Whigs, without a blush or a single conspicuous expression escaping his lips, and therefore I have no doubt but he will do the same sort of thing to the Radicals when the time arrives. I have the very highest opinion of his integrity, for I have no doubt in my mind but that he has been a Whig at heart all his life; but he, knowing that he could not place himself one, he would not be admitted to place or power, hoisted Tory colours, and now having got the command of the fortress, he opens the gates and lets his real friends into the place, gives them place and place, and thrusts out those who confided in him, among those whom he knows to be their bitterest enemies. Now, if this be not a proof of Mr. Canning's integrity to the Whig cause, where shall we, in this all the public conduct, find one? If he openly professed, we don't care so much either about his integrity, because we could do very well without, for I am of opinion that what fools call integrity, is very often a most confounded bore to public men; for it is a common thing that a ballast according as the wind veers, he had better be without any at all. Now, there is Lord Grey, for instance; if he can't seize the golden opportunity when it offers, because of his integrity, and consistency, and such nonsense, of what use is he as a public man? None at all, as it is; he only gives his own confusion, that almost every Whig has left him floating on the political sea, completely water-logged. Burdett, again, used to talk a great deal about integrity, and Hobhouse it still, but formerly, when he was an inexperienced young man, he meant what he said; but now, that time has shewn that strategem is much better than hard fighting, he very quietly puts his integrity into Chancery, and where can it be better than in the hands of the King's conscience keepers), marches into the house, followed by his "*buck*," steps nimbly over the green table, and with "Purity of Election" waving in one hand, and aspersents of lawyers on parchment, a mile long, in *favor* of the Corn Bill, in the other, he recitecites the *to Deum* of the mighty Premier. When it is hinted to him that his conduct is rather inconsistent, he turns round, and in the most natural way imaginable, vows "he don't see it;—his very odd people should say so;" he is conscious "he has done his duty to the world." *He* alter his principles?—"bless the people! why they must be mad!" There! sir, that was delight to honour, as the Rev. Canning, both of them set their parts so beautifully. The entire scene of both parties so completely blend into one another, that it is quite delightful to behold. No man can say where the extreme bound of Mr. Canning's Toryism ends, any more than where Burdett's extreme bounds of Radicalism begin; the circles round these great luminaries gradually diminish in circumference, so the bodies will approach each other without concession, or creating the least alarm, except to those who have foolishly supported the Church and Sinecure. Now, what we Radicals hope is, to see these our leaders "go to work," as Pierce Egan calls it. 1st. Let them take all the church property and tithes, and leave the parsons to be supported in the best way they can. This may easily be accomplished under the pretence of appropriating the tithes for the reduction of the national debt. 2d. Let them lay an income tax of 50 per cent. on landed property. This may be easily done too, for the Radicals, the best support the Whigs have, will raise no objection, and the public creditors can't help themselves. 3d. Get the Catholics into Parliament, on condition of having certain stipends paid to their priests, who are however to spend the whole of it to support their own poor. By this means, so many priests will be in the pay of the Government. Let them never mind the outcry of Tories or Agriculturalists, or of the public creditor. The Ministers will have the Radicals to back them, and they may at any time be made to act the same part as the Convention and Jacobin Club did in France, and the sooner they are organized the better. I have said nothing about a reform in Parliament, as that will take place immediately, of course.

I hope you would write more in favor of the Ministers than you do. Why don't you tell the people about a reform in Parliament, and about the Red Book, and say more about the distresses of the people, and of the uselessness of soldiers and a Navy. If the Radicals don't get rid of the soldiers, they can do nothing. I need not ask for this letter to go into the paper, because Mr. ——, who knows you, Sir, very well, says he will take it to you to save the postage", which I know is considerable at this distance.

Exeter, May 14. A RADICAL.

* It was delivered at our office by the penny post. ED.

DIEPPE.

May 17.

We had a curious and imposing procession of the clergy through the streets to day, in taking to the burial ground for an interment the remains of M. Chates, who was Governor of Dieppe in the reign of Henri Quatre (1603.) The body was so found embalmed and placed in a leaden coffin, in a vault of one of the churches. Search is being made for the remains of some of the branches of his family, who are supposed to have been buried in the same place. The streets were under arms, and lined the streets through which the procession passed; the crowd was immense.

(Extract from a Letter.)—Monsieur Emar de Chates, Commandeur de l' Ordre de Malthe, Lieutenant du Roi, Garde des Cotes de Caux, et Gouverneur de la Ville de Dieppe, died 13th May, 1603. The remains of this distinguished person were disinterred the 4th May, 1827, as fresh as if the body had been buried the day before. Proofs from the ancient family deed in the reign of Henri Quatre (1603.) The body was found embalmed and placed in a leaden coffin, in a vault of one of the churches. Search is being made for the remains of some of the branches of his family, who are supposed to have been buried in the same place. The streets were under arms, and lined the streets through which the procession passed; the crowd was immense.

(Another Extract.)—Monsieur Emar de Chates, Commandeur de l' Ordre de Malthe, Lieutenant du Roi, Garde des Cotes de Caux, et Gouverneur de la Ville de Dieppe, died 13th May, 1603. The remains of this distinguished person were disinterred the 4th May, 1827, as fresh as if the body had been buried the day before. Proofs from the ancient family deed in the reign of Henri Quatre (1603.) The body was found embalmed and placed in a leaden coffin, in a vault of one of the churches. Search is being made for the remains of some of the branches of his family, who are supposed to have been buried in the same place. The streets were under arms, and lined the streets through which the procession passed; the crowd was immense.

LEWES.

On Thursday last, a member of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at Brighton, was buried with the due ceremonials of the order, in the Lewes cemetery, at the expense of a short time since, for the benefit of his health, he removed from the ancient Brighton to the *salubrious* village of Offham, *where he died.*

Thomas Vennell was brought before John Hoper, Esq. charged with robbing Mr. J. French, Malling-street, of three dozen of auricula plants: he was convicted under the new Garden Act, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 20s. The prisoner was a jobbing gardener, and had been employed by Mr. French. The robbery was committed on Tuesday morning, or late on the night preceding.

Arrangements are now making, we understand, for convening a public meeting, for the purpose of presenting an Address to his Majesty upon the change of the Ministry.

Mr. Law finished a course of Lectures on Hydraulics on Monday, at the Mechanics' Institution, to a very respectable company of Tradesmen and others.

So little excitement prevailed here as to the success of Mr Curtois's Bill, for the removal of the County Election to this town, that when the news arrived, there could not be discovered the least alteration in the *countenances* of the inhabitants; on the contrary, they seemed highly gratified with the accounts of the bombastic show which the inhabitants of Chichester made, to evince their enmity towards the Honourable Member.

The theatre has been very thinly attended this week. On Friday the House was closed for want of an audience, and on Tuesday the receipts were not more than £5.

An effigy was burnt on Tuesday night last in the High-street, for the purpose of commemorating the gallantry of an individual. The constables were busily employed in suppressing and dispersing the rabble, but without effect.

LEWES CORN MARKET.—Saturday, May 19, 1827—No Returns made.—Tuesday, May 22, 1827.—White Wheat, £3 2s. per quarter; Mixed ditto, £2 19s.; Red ditto, £2 16s.; Oil Cake, per thousand, £14.

* (In the minds of the inhabitants were like their countenances, we can only say they had not much of the *inner patria*.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

A royal personage intends honouring the Wells this season with his presence, and we are happy to state that Mount Pleasant House is taken for the occasion, and undergoing the necessary alteration and improvement.

ROYAL KENTISH HOTEL.—The Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, Hon. Mrs. Burke, and the Miss Burke, Sir David and Lady Scott, Captain Watson, R. N. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Otsley and family, Mrs. Burnett and family, Mr. M'Gillivray and family, Col. Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Cuff Taylor and family, Mr. Herbert and family, Mrs. Bonnann, Mr. Hutchinson, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamotte, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family.

GENERAL ARRIVALS.—Lady Walsh, Lady Falkner, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pinder, Col. Adams, Miss Thompson, — Patrick, Esq., Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs Fenning, Mr. and Mrs. Rowles, Lady Pilkington, Captain Green, Mrs. Dunsome, Mrs. Standen, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. J. P. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. M'Leighton, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Edge, Col. Kibley, Mr. Garkell, Mrs. Moore.

We regret to state that the Earl of Abergavenny has left us for a short period.

MILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—A visitant of the name of Mills, after taking up his quarters at Chapel House, left us on Saturday last before breakfast, *sans cérémonie*, leaving his hostess, Mr. Young, tailor; Mr. Hammond, tailor; &c &c. in anxious expectancy for his return; we are sorry to say he has not yet been heard of. This is the first case of passage whose notes have had such peculiar sweetness as to induce the YOUNG ones to drop their coats, and add lustre to the plumage of their new guest.

The Bank of this place are undergoing a though repair and alteration.

We hope to find that these gentlemen who have influence here, will use their immediate exertions in adopting measures to have the wood pavement laid down and lighted with gas.

Private Concerts seem quite the rage with us, and we rejoice to find that harmony and conviviality are the leading features of the visitors, as the inhabitants are entirely devoid of them.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—About six o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th instant, in the midst of a heavy rain, a poor woman came into Tunbridge Wells; leading by the hand, three years old, and having another child under her cloak. She enquired for the Overseer; and Mr. Hook, the assistant Overseer, happening to be on the spot, immediately approached her, and she requested some place to lay down upon, upon which Mr. Hook, finding she was the woman declined, and insisted upon being provided with a lodging. Mr. Hook conceiving from her manner that she was intentionally, wicked very, had kept her on the Pavement. The woman then went to the Swan Inn, and asked for water Mrs. Lovell, the landlady, very kindly sent her out some beer. The woman drank it, and appearing in distress and sickness, attracted the notice of several persons, of whom asked to see her child, and on putting aside her cloak, discovered a fine boy about three years old, *being a pallid corpse in her arms.* The parish officer was immediately sent for, and it appearing that the woman was in the Jaundice under a severe fit of ague, she was removed to the Coach and Horses, where she was put to bed. Mr. Hargraves, the surgeon was sent for, and on undressing and examining the dead child, it was found to have been scalded in a most dreadful manner. The wretched mother was suffering too much from bodily as well as mental affliction, to give a connected account of herself at the time; and she had every assistance afforded her, that the Jaundice and Ague would admit of, and all the attentions could devise. Notice was immediately sent to Mr. John Dudlow, the coroner. The following morning, a lad about sixteen, with a contracted arm, and in a very wretched state, was found making enquiries after the woman. He was detained to give evidence before the coroner. He stated his name to be Jonathan Leonard.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday, the 17th, an inquest was holden at the Coach and Horses, at Tunbridge Wells, before John Dudlow, Esq. coroner, and a very respectable Jury, on the body of John Leonard, the infant child above alluded to. From the evidence of Margaret Leonard, the mother, it appeared that she was an Irish woman, married to one of the soldier, and had been in the habit of travelling the country; that on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th instant, she was in company with her son Jonathan Leonard, and a woman who said she was Mrs. Bailey, and who was a person, apparently about three miles from Uckfield, on the Lewes-road; that she placed up three sticks to hang her kettle, for the purpose of making some tea. That she sat before the fire till the kettle nearly boiled, when the deceased in her lap, and being exceedingly ill with the ague, she had not perceived that the fire had caught one of the sticks. The stick was burnt through, and the kettle fell into her lap, depositing the boiling contents over her neighbourhood of her child. Its child was scalded in the precise way in which it might have happened under the circumstances stated.

Jonathan Leonard was examined, and he gave the same account of the accident as his mother. But a curious scene occurred in consequence of Margaret Leonard insisting that Jonathan was her son, while the latter as strenuously declared that he was no relation to her, and that her name was Peggy O'Neale; and he was diligent in his enquiry to the master in question, and it did not appear that the boy was sound in his intellects, he was dismissed with a suitable admonition from the Coroner.

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death from a severe scald."

INTENDED BURGLARY.—About half-past six in the evening of Thursday, the 17th inst., a lad named Martin, a carpenter, was returning from his work at Tunbridge Wells to his house at Southborough. When near the Cross Keys, he observed two well-dressed men coming towards him. From their manner he apprehended that they were bent on mischief, and he kept in sight. Martin accordingly concealed himself behind a hedge, and observed one of the men take a brown paper parcel from under his great coat, and go into a field adjoining the road, and place something in the hedge, and then return to his companion, who had remained watching in the road. He then afterwards proceeded past the prisoners, who looked very hard at him, and appeared to watch his proceedings. He therefore, with great presence of mind, kept on his road towards Southborough, where he gave information to the Constable, who proceeded to towards Tunbridge Wells. When Martin had ascertained that the men were out of sight, he returned to the spot in the hedge, and there discovered two brown paper parcels, which he delivered to our very active and intelligent peace-officer, Mr. Joel Godden, who, on inspecting the parcels, found the one contained a small deal box, with some rooked meat, medicated for the purpose of attracting and poisoning dogs, and in the other parcel were found a crack, centre bit, nose bit, iron crow, iron jemmy, and 14 skeleton keys, and other implements for housebreaking. Mr. Godden immediately commenced a search for the supposed house-breaking, and conducted, in consequence of his active exertion, a lad named Martin, and proceeded to the Kentish Tap, and having procured necessary assistance, succeeded in apprehending the parties. On searching them two large knives were found on their persons, and a phosphorous box was discovered on the tester of the bed. The prisoners underwent a strict examination the next morning before Thos. P. Bingham, Esq. The one called himself John Hurl, who stated he was a cattle dealer; the other, who stated he was a gardener, called himself William Beckitt, and said he travelled for the house of Grimshaw and Co., dry salters, Broad-street, City. But nothing further could be elicited from them, they were eventually committed to the House of Correction at Maidstone, to hard labour for three months, as rogues and vagabonds. There is no doubt but the two prisoners are regular practitioners, and the Magistrates and the inhabitants are highly pleased. Little will a specimen of their skill and dexterity. The man calling himself William Beckitt has been seen at Tunbridge Wells twice, and could probably give some account of divers missing pocket books, pickpockets, &c. and did not seem very inclined to be communicative. A description of the parties was transmitted to Bow-street.

Since writing the above, it has been ascertained that Hurl is well known to the Bow-street Officers. He was once concerned in a burglary in Cambridgeshire, where he was admitted evidence, and his two accomplices were found guilty and executed. He has since been tried himself for a rival offence, but was acquitted. He was after apprehended at Cranbrook, with burglarious implements, and was committed to Maidstone for three months. And it is also said that he broke out of gaol twice. Too much praise cannot be given to the promptitude, intelligence, and decision exhibited by our respectable peace-officers, Mr. Godden and Mr. Hook.

NEW CHURCH.—At length we have the pleasure of announcing the commencement of the works for the new Church.

Married, on the 22d of May, 1827, at Tunbridge, Captain Green, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Caroline Golding.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE AND LEWES OBSERVER.

SIR,—Your Correspondent at Tunbridge Wells has complained that the design for the intended church is neither original nor classical, in a word, that it is unworthy the taste of the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells. (I will not initial his name). It is unfortunate for your Correspondent that no individual here concurs with him in his critique) The design may not (among the 10,000 churches of England, possess perfect originality; nor is it surprising (under the circumstances in which he is placed) that Mr. Burton may not have been able to bestow all those *classical* graces, with which your Correspondent is so much enamoured.

From the peculiar situation of Tunbridge Wells (being in three parishes), no parish rate could be obtained, his Majesty's Commissioner's therefore gave £6000 (of which £2000 will necessarily be consumed in the aisle and boundary walls), and the remainder is provided for by a very liberal voluntary subscription, which is still in progress.

From our increased population it is necessary that the church should be large, and it is universally considered, that Mr. Burton has done all that could be done with the limited means at his disposal. A.

Tunbridge Wells, May 21, 1827.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE AND LEWES OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—The cast of criticism is the worst of all casts. If the gentleman who favoured us with his profound remarks as to the originality and classicality of his new church, had studied Hogarth's Perspective Reversed, he would not probably have placed the lower part of Tunbridge Wells on a hill, and the high ground of the common in a dale, but—dum, "I say nothing."

P. S.

CHICHESTER.

The sermon preached by the Rev. W. Watkins, Grand Chaplain for the county of Sussex, before the United Lodges of the Province, assembled at Horsham, on the 19th inst, contained so complete a summary of the principles of Freemasonry, that we cannot forbear giving an outline of the discourse: more than this would be unfair, as the Rev. Gentleman was solicited to publish the sermon, and it is generally expected he will do so. The text was taken from the 13th chap. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and part of the 8th verse—"Owe no man any thing, but to love one another." He began by pointing out the duties of christians generally, and referred his audience to the chapter preceding the text, where those duties were specifically pointed out. In allusion to the text, he considered it contained an exhortation to do our duty in our respective callings. In the catalogue of christian duties, some stress was laid upon charity. Charity: it has one advantage peculiar to itself, as it blesses the receiver as well as the giver; we have also the assurance of Christ that our charitable acts will be repaid. The Rev. Gentleman error on to describe some of the moral dependence upon each other, and our original state of equality, as incentives to forbearance and cordial assistance in passing through the chequered scenes of life. "God hath made of one blood all nations," &c. The duty of loving one another was laid down upon us as christians, and this obligation is strongly enforced by the tenets of the masonic order. As social beings we are formed for living in society; but no one can be considered a good member of society, who pursues his own separate interest without regarding whom he injures. We have the express command of Christ to love each other. "A new commandment I give unto you that you love one another." And as a further inducement, Christ gives his own example, —"as I have loved you, so you should also love one another." Some allowance may, however, be made for the frailty of human nature. The Jews were wont to confine their charity to those of their own religion; but we are taught, by the example of the good Samaritan, to consider every man as our neighbour, and to treat him as such. Even our greatest enemies should be objects of our compassionate regard. A proper cultivation of this feeling is the true seat of christianity. "Then shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one toward another" Love and charity are held to be the basis of the christian religion. Saint Peter exhorts us to love one another with a pure heart, fervently, and to put on charity above all things; and St. Paul assures us, that without these, our religion is no better than hypocrisy. Having thus far considered the grounds and reasons of the duty of love and charity, in a religious point of view, he would proceed to examine them more particularly with regard to masonry. As beings possessed of one common nature, we are strongly impressed with the necessity of rendering each other mutual assistance. Charity is a duty, if spoken, the very corner stone of the masonic fabric is charity. Another characteristic of our order is a liberality of feeling towards each other on religious principles. It exists in our religion; we do not require any sect or particular creed in the existence of God. He considered this a wise regulation, for if it interfered in matters of faith, it would usurp the prerogative of christianity. This society has its foundation, and is established, on a brotherly love, and banishes wrath, bitterness, clamour, and evil speaking. No unpleasant disputes are countenanced in the society; on the contrary, it recommends and enforces harmony and brotherly love, where otherwise these might exist. It is also a duty to endeavor to enlarge the boundaries of benevolence; no man can be a true mason who does not view it in this light. Some persons might naturally say, if such be its precepts, why do its professors so often be seen quarrelling them? In answer to which, he would observe, that many became initiated from interested or other unworthy motives, and thereby drew an odium upon the society. Let it be remembered that Masonry cannot be responsible for the faults of its unworthy members, any more than christianity, because there are many professed christians. It is the abuse of both which is to be deplored. The Rev. Gentleman made some interesting remarks on the necessity of caution in recommending persons to become masons. He observed there could not be a greater insult offered to the society, or that tended more to bring it into degradation, than the unguarded recommendation of immoral characters; feelings of private friendship should never be sacrificed to a sense of duty. This society demands a strict examination and a recommendation; internal, and not external qualifications are, or ought to be, the only passports to the order; the distinction among the members is obtained upon the same principle. He would entreat the brethren to exercise the greatest care in examining into the character of every candidate for masonry, and if this were properly attended to, he foresaw the greatest advantages would result to the society. The interests of virtue and morality would be promoted by a strict adherence to the precepts of the institution In conclusion, he would exhort them to cherish that spirit of benevolence and brotherly love, which form the grand distinguishing characteristic of the institution, by the proper observance of which alone, it could expect to flourish. Let party zeal be banished, and let the right hand of fellowship be extended to relieve the wants, and direct the proceedings of a worthy brother. Let us increase our own happiness by endeavouring to make others happy, ever remembering that we shall be rewarded for our labours of love, by admission into that great Lodge eternal in the Heavens.

We resume the subject of Receipts and Expenditure for the relief of the poor, in the year ending 1825, under the head "Receipts," which appears to demand attention, in the sum annexed to poors' earnings for the year, this is 801 14s. The average number of poor in the house daily is 115 Every one who compares this sum with the poor with the small sum they gain collectively, must deplore the necessity of bringing up so many of what should be considered the labouring class of society, in such comparative idleness. The expenditure in the Expenditure, the first item which appears to require notice is the one entitled House Expenditure, including soap, candles, and domestic utensils, 92l. 13s. 2½d. Why the words "House Expenses" are introduced in this place, does not appear quite clear, as in an item above under the head of Provisions, 849l 18s 6½d., which might be supposed, would include House Expences. Viewing it in this light, the above sum does seem exorbitant for soap, candles, and domestic utensils. "Repairs" has 50l. 2s. 4½d. Repairs are very large expenditure for the purpose, particularly when we refer to the sums already paid under that head. The salary to the master and mistress, 120l per annum. However we are inclined to bear favourable testimony to the manner in which the charitable institution is conducted, yet, considering that the master and mistress are boarded in the house, and having no rent or taxes to pay, and considering moreover the sources from whence a great part of the money is derived, the salary appears far too high it is intended, it certainly does appear too much. The sum of 79l. 12s. 6d. for Coals and Wood, appears also liable to objection. We cannot but think that the greatest economy, in the expenditure of the money raised by the parishioners, should be strictly attended to, consistently with the comforts of the poor.

A very serious accident was likely to have resulted to a boy belonging to the poor house, on Friday last. On their return from school, it appeared that two boys began to fight, and this little fellow went to take the part of the weaker; the other boy struck at him with a stick, and at the same time whether by design or accident, the boy had a knife in the side with a knife he had in his hand. The wound was for some time considered dangerous, but the boy is said now to be out of danger.

Died, on Friday last, Mr. John Baxter, aged 72, who had been for the last 38 years, town crier in Chichester, and very much respected There has been a very strong canvass for the office. The Corporation has the disposal of the situation.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

Died, at Chichester, on the 18th inst. in the 72d year of his age, Mr. John Baxter, cornchandler, who, for the long period of 40 years, had filled the office of crier and collector to the Corporation of that City. His mild and amiable disposition endeared him to a wide circle of friends and relations; while the happy serenity of his mind, his pleasing manners, and inflexible integrity won for him the deserved esteem of his townsmen, and the respect of the Corporation. Upwards of 100 of his immediate friends and relatives followed his remains to the tomb, and the procession was joined by several other individuals, who were desirous of testifying their regard by the last mark of friendship. At the place of interment not less than 200 of the parishioners had assembled to witness the funeral rites of their long known and much valued neighbour. The Cathedral bell was tolled by order of the Mayor.

A man of the name of Bullock, nutcrack, this morning at eight o'clock, for a subscription purse, to walk 30 miles in ten hours, starting from the centre of Chichester, and walking one and a half mile out upon the Brighton road. He had gone 27 miles about half past twelve o'clock, when he was allowed an hour for refreshment.

The Corn Inspector's Return is only for Wheat, which is rather dearer—2d lbs. 2d.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 17th inst. C. Lewis, Esq. to Elizabeth Jane Tovey, of Edward-street, Portman-square.

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