pounds of pickled pork, and other articles, his property.—*One year's imprisonment, and to be once whipped.*

Edward Morris, 23, charged on suspicion of having on the 21st January, stolen a coat, the property of Thomas and Henry Thwaites, of Bexhill.—*One year's imprisonment, and to be once privately whipped.*

John Lockyer, 39, and Stephen Sandon, 20, charged with stealing at Wivelsfield, a pair of half boots and other things, the property of Charles Comber.—*12 months' imprisonment, and to be once whipped.*

William Martin, 25, and Thomas Colbran, 25, charged with having in the night of the 28th February, at Herstmonceux, stolen a jacket and other articles from the person of a man unknown.—*Sentence of death recorded.*

George Boxall, 36, charged with stealing, at Fletching, on the 12th instant, a pelisse and other articles, the property of Martha Gasson.—*Sentence of death recorded.*

George Pope, 24, charged with breaking open a granary, at Brunash, on the 6th instant, and stealing four bushels of peas and two sacks, the property of Charles Bourmer. A second indictment charged him with having on the 5th, at Heathfield; stolen four bushels of potatoes, the property of Henry Ridge.—*Acquitted.*

Stephen Comber, 21, charged on suspicion of stealing a pair of corduroy breeches, the property of Edward Denning.—*One month's imprisonment, and to be once whipped.*

Edward Jordan, 27, charged with having on the 17th November, at Rusper, stolen two colts, the property of Thomas Whiting.—*Sentence of death recorded.*

William Bennett, 26, charged with stealing in January, at Worthing, fifteen gallons of port wine, the property of Oliver Hillman.—*Seven years' transportation.*

Charles Brown, 20, charged with stealing on the 19th instant, at Crowhurst, a female ass, the property of Richard Water.—*Six months' imprisonment to hard labour and once privately whipped.*

Richard Nicholl, 19, charged on suspicion of burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Thomas Walker, on the 21st instant, and stealing several articles his property.—*Sentence of death recorded.*

John Fishwicke, 25, charged with stealing on the 18th at Worthing, seven quart bottles of port wine, the property of Oliver Hillman. Also charged with stealing at Worthing, one brown holland cloth, the property of George Mant, of Storrington.—*Seven years' transportation.*

John Miles, 16, convicted of the offence against William Bennett, John Fishwicke, and William Gates, for divers felonies. —*Discharged.*

At these Assizes an order was made, of which it is exceedingly necessary the public should be apprised, particularly those who may be called upon to prosecute offenders. It has hitherto been customary for prosecutors to apply to the Court immediately after conviction for their expences. A certain sum was also fed for every witness, and the money was endorsed on the back of the indictment. The Clerk of Arraigns gave an order on the Treasurer of the County, and the money was paid. Now however, by the new arrangement, the prosecutor must apply at the Treasurer's office the *same night* or day, as the case may be, for payment, and the money will be paid over from the time this notification is given. Thus if a person have to prosecute at Horsham or Lewes, he ought to go on the first day of the Assize to the Treasurer's office, and make his application; for in case he should leave it till after the trial, perhaps a day or two, he will be paid only the expence of the last day. We understand the arrangement has been made in consequence of the great expence to which the county is put in prosecutions of this kind. Those who have to prosecute have nothing to complain of, as they may have their expences if they apply properly:—it should be remembered that it is not many years since they had to bear the whole expence themselves.

The Assizes finished on Friday at three o'clock, the Lord Chief Baron having sentenced Mr. Bingham to death for the Civil causes after trying the prisoners. There was none left for execution.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

We have been assured from good authority there is no reasonable cause for supposing our Chapel of Ease to be in that dilapidated state as to require immediate repair. How such a report could have got into circulation we know not, unless from the circumstance of the building having been recently surveyed. This we understand, is no more than what is done both in Churches and Chapels, as a new appointment taking place in the officiating Clergyman. Had there been the least idea a short time back that any part of the Chapel was insecure, we are confident that Mr. Bennon would never have resigned his ministerial duties without first having had every requisite repair attended to.

The piece of plate presented to the Rev. Mr. Bennon, has been placed in a conspicuous part of Mr. Nash's Library for the last few days, which has given an opportunity to every one of inspecting it. We hear it will be sent off in a day or two to the Reverend Gentleman.

It is said that the New Church, or Chapel of Ease, at Southborough, will be soon commenced: about half an acre of ground in the beautiful grove near to the road side, is already marked out for the purpose, which, with the valuable timber growing thereon (to be used in the building) is the munificent gift of the Lord of the Manor, James Alexander, Esq. (of Somerhill.) Decimus Burton, Esq., architect to the New Church and other improvements now in progress at Tunbridge Wells, is preparing plans, &c. for the approval of those gentlemen residing near Southborough, who have contributed so largely towards their New Church, which they have determined their own trades-people residing in the village shall begin and finish—a determination worthy of imitation.

At a meeting on Thursday last at Tunbridge Church, for choosing Churchwardens and Overseers for the year ensuing, and appointing medical gentlemen to superintend the sick poor of the said parish, Messrs. Cornwall and Stone were nominated to act for the Tunbridge Wells district.

We have not yet seen a copy of that excellent likeness of the Princess Victoria (lately painted by Archmannn) which has been so highly spoken of in the public prints as "a perfect gem." Surely some impressions would find a ready sale at Tunbridge Wells.

The signatures to the Rent Acts in Sussex amount to nearly 40,000.

PAIRS.—April 6, Lamberhurst; 21, East Grinstead; 29, Crowborough; 29, Wadhurst.

CHICHESTER.

On Thursday last the quarterly meeting of the Chichester Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held at the library in the Cathedral.

An alarm of fire was given on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, and the Streets immediately presented a scene of bustle, the inhabitants fearing it was some building on fire at Eastgate. It was soon discovered however that two hay stacks in a meadow adjoining the house of J. Peachey, Esq., in the Hornet, to whom the property belonged, had been maliciously set on fire by some person who is yet unknown. The engines were with the greatest dispatch conveyed to the spot; but from want of water they were useless, and the ricks were left to burn down. It is estimated they contained 70 tons of hay.

Lord George Lennox dined on Monday with the members of the Swan Club, when more than 100 sat down to dinner, after which his Lordship addressed them on the Catholic Question. Certain of the company present manifested opinions adverse to those expressed by his Lordship, and this created some discord, in consequence of which, a number of gentlemen, 30 members have withdrawn their names from the club.

Two fat sheep were stolen from Mr. Dewy, at Appledram, on Saturday night.

A person was apprehended on Sunday morning at Selsey, on suspicion of smuggling; he was found *asleep* on the beach, intoxicated, with two tubs of spirits at a short distance from him.

Our theatre afforded a tolerable muster of company on Monday evening, to witness the joint exertions of Master Burke and Master Burton. The piece produced to bring forward these two juvenile wonders, was *Tom Thumb*, the former playing *Lord Grizzle*, and the latter the little hero. Both exerted themselves to the great satisfaction and pleasure of the audience, and were severally applauded to the very echo; in short, a greater trial of skill or a greater treat we never had on our boards. The manager takes his benefit on Thursday, which is fixed as positively the last night of the season.

Tuesday's Receipts.—Wheat, £3 15s. 4½d.; Barley, £1 15s. 8d.; Beans, £2 1s. 3d.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Undaunted frigate, Capt. A. W. J. Clifford, C. B. has sailed for Plymouth.

The Briton Frigate, Hon. Capt. Gordon, is attached to the Portsmouth station, and remains at Spithead ready for sea.

Mr. John Kidd, surgeon, is appointed to His Majesty's Ship Sybille.

It is intended to dispatch a Commissioner to the Island of Ascension, to ascertain its utility as a settlement.

Lieut. W. S. Arthur, late of the Ferret, is appointed to the Wellesley Castle, vice Blackburne, resigned, and goes out in the Cordelia to join that ship in the Mediterranean.

BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Present—S. F. Milford, and W. Seymour, Esqrs.

Except E. Henry Harris, for concealing in his house in Chesterfield-street, the goods of Thomas Stokes, of Liverpool. The defendant was fined £20, and the goods forfeited.

The remainder of the business was devoid of interest.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

Present—Sir D. Scott, Bart., W. Seymour, Esq., and, during part of the Sitting, S. F. Milford, Esq.

Shortly after the Magistrates had taken their seats, Mr. L. R. Cohen came into the room. Sir D. Scott immediately directed Penfold, the police officer, to request him to withdraw. Penfold having notified the Hon. Baronet's instructions to Mr. Cohen, he stood as if about to address the Bench, when the following conversation took place:—

Sir D. Scott (to Mr. Cohen): Have you any Magisterial business here, Sir?

Mr. Cohen: I beg to address a few words to the Bench; and trust I shall not be compelled to leave the room, as I am not aware I have done any thing to day to call forth such a proceeding. As this is a public Court, I claim the same indulgence as is given to other persons—

Sir D. Scott: Have you any business here?

Mr. Cohen: No, I certainly have not; but—

Sir D. Scott: Then leave the room.

Mr. Cohen: I wish to say—Mr. Seymour—

Mr. Seymour: Sir David Scott has a right to exercise this authority, if he thinks proper; I shall not interfere.

Sir D. Scott: I shall exercise this authority; and if you do not leave the room, I shall order the officer to turn you out with as little force as possible. Will you leave the room, Sir? If you have no business here, I desire you will leave the room.

Mr. Cohen: I should beg to be informed—

Sir D. Scott: I wish to have no parleying on the subject.

Mr. Cohen: Perhaps, Sir, as you take the responsibility on yourself, you will tell me why you exercise this authority towards me.

Sir D. Scott: A magistrate is not bound to state his reasons, but I have no objection. On a former occasion your behaviour towards the Bench was most improper and disrespectful, for which you have never made any acknowledgment.

Mr. Cohen: I am unconscious—

Sir D. Scott: Now, Sir, quit the room. I exercise this right independent of Mr. Seymour. I will have no parleying—leave the room.

Mr. Cohen: Then you are responsible—

Sir D. Scott: Remove him, officer.

Mr. Cohen: Then I refuse to leave the room.

Sir D. Scott: Then, officers, remove him, using as little force as possible.—(To the Clerk.)—Call on the first case.

Mr. Cohen was then shown to the door by one of the officers.

Mr. Seymour then said, "In reference to what has occurred, I wish to say that but Sir David Scott possesses the authority, I should certainly have been inclined to interfere; but Sir David Scott, in this, as on every similar occasion, has the independence to act on his own responsibility. Another reason with me was that the matter referred to occurred before I came on the Bench. But I perfectly approve of the course pursued by my colleague; and I am bound to observe that I think it due to the Magistrates and the public that no opportunity should be let slip, when an insult is offered,—but which I think is seldom done,—to visit it with marked disapprobation. I will further add, that if any other case of this kind should occur whilst I am in office, I should not rest contented with ordering the offender out of the room, but would commit him to Horsham gaol.

Sir D. Scott: You were not here when the circumstance occurred;—I would rather not myself state it, but I should wish to ask Mr. Colbatch (the Clerk to the Magistrates) one question:—were you present when the circumstance occurred to which I have alluded?

Mr. Colbatch: I was, Sir, and certainly considered the conduct of Mr. Cohen most disrespectful and grossly insulting.

Sir D. Scott: Proceed with the case.

Richard Letters and Benjamin Dawes were in custody, on suspicion of stealing turnip tops from a field at Willingdon. Some of the witnesses not being present, they were remanded till Thursday (this day). They have been in custody since Saturday morning.

The next was an assault case, which, from the respectability of the parties, excited considerable interest.

Mr. W. Hosman, Jun. the complainant, is a gentleman residing at Hertfield, in this county. The defendants, Mr. C. Morgan and his son, Mr. F. Morgan, are residing at Horsham, in the same place. The information charged them with using threatening language towards the complainant on Sunday last, in the fields near Hertfield. The complainant stated that the defendant, Mr. Charles Morgan, had been till 1827 surgeon to the above parish, and, in consequence of some complaints (as we understand, but to say) it was resolved at a parish meeting to have another medical man to fill that office. The complainant was proceeding to state other particulars, when Mr. Seymour stopped him by observing that as nothing could justify a breach of the peace, it would be better to confine himself to the period when the threatening language was used; all explanatory matter might be spared, unless the defendant chose to refer to it in justification. The complainant then proceeded. On Lady day last there was another meeting. Both defendants were present. Witness had been in habits of intimacy before with both of them. Witness asked if he should continue parish surgeon for the ensuing year. It was proposed that the Doctors should leave the room, as they were interested in the event of the election. Mr. Charles Morgan, when about to leave the room, passed witness, and in doing so said with considerable irritation, at least a dozen times that he "was a liar." The whole meeting cried "shame" Mr. C. Morgan then left the room. It was then proposed to adjourn to the next day, whether Mr. Weekes, the other candidate, should be elected. It was afterwards proposed that the election should be by ballot. In the end Mr. Weekes was elected. Mr. Hosman adverted to other witnesses who had passed during his absence. Witness said he had no right to question him, but he had no objection to state. Mr. F. Morgan then came towards witness, and said he had not yet done with him, and he (witness) wished to leave the room, as he demanded from him an explanation of his conduct. Witness declined to give such satisfaction. Mr. F. Morgan thereon poured forth a torrent of abuse, and threatened to kick, and horsewhip him. Mr. C. Morgan also repeated his son's language, and said witness was a liar, a rascal, and many more abusive terms which witness does not recollect, and which he expressed his intention to horsewhip him, the next time he was held at a public house. The manner of defendant was so violent that a glass of liquor near witness was spilt, and it was thought necessary to place witness under the protection of an officer.

Mr. F. Morgan being asked if he had any question to put to the last witness, said he was not prepared to do so (as the mode of ballot) were to determine?

Mr. Seymour explained to the defendant that the Bench could not go into all the history of the affair. He was at liberty to examine the witness as to any part of his evidence contained in his deposition or in his examination in chief. He should advise however, as it was probable the matter would not end here, that as little as possible should be said, in order to avoid irritation.

Mr. T. Coppard, of Horsham, who attended as solicitor to the defendants, said he was desirous to be assured that if the defendants to keep the peace, he should feel it his duty to cross examine Mr. Horrer, and should prove the conduct of his client was most unprovoked. He (Mr. Coppard) was desired by them over to appear at the Sessions, he should not be able to do so if they were bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Seymour: Let me do is to explain that the assault has been commenced. If additional irritation should be shown, it would induce us to put on heavier recognizances, so as to insure the peace from being broken.

Mr. Coppard said his only object would be to show that the defendant's conduct was not unprovoked, and that Mr. Horrer had not left his evidence complete. F. Hardinge, however, was anxious the affair should be settled.

Mr. Colbatch (to Mr. Coppard): You are aware, Sir, the parties are not summoned here for an assault, but to show cause why they should not be called on to keep the peace.

Mr. Seymour: I will not hear more than that.

Mr. Coppard: Yes, Sir, it would appear by such high magistrates, would never consent in such cases to take less than 500l. bail.

Mr. Milford (who came in whilst the case was going on) said he was bound to inform the Bench that the jury for his Friend was convinced by considerable and honourable emotion. The preliminary conversation had been much to the point, and in the end, it was arranged that Sir H. Hardinge should simply ask, 'Are you ready?' and being answered in the affirmative, give the word 'Fire.' Hardly a moment elapsed, and it was done. 'Are you ready?' 'Yes,' distinctly from both. 'Fire!' The Duke instantly raised his pistol, and fired at his opponent, without doing him (or his clothes, as he afterwards remarked) the slightest injury. The Earl of Winchelsea then raised his arm very stiffly, and discharged it in the air. The Earl of Falmouth upon this approached Sir H. Hardinge, and presented a paper, with which that gentleman and the Duke of Wellington retired to the other end of the ground, turning round quickly, said, 'This is an apology! To be effectual the word *apology* must be omitted by the Earl of Falmouth' The Earl of Winchelsea and Earl Falmouth felt it to be his duty to assist, and the word was accordingly inserted in pencil by that Noble Lord. The paper being then signed, the parties left the ground immediately mounted their carriages, and his Grace slightly touching his hat in the manner, it was found that his Grace had never read the letter of Lord Winchelsea in which the original offence was given. It was therefore necessary to send back the same for a newspaper containing this document, upon the receipt of which the minister thought it proper to leave his royal master awhile, to afford leisure for its multiplication, and consultation. In his return, it is stated, his Majesty expressed himself to the effect that it was a matter of personal honour and feeling; and that being a soldier, his Grace might, perhaps be more sensitive on such points than an individual of a different class in society. He therefore supposed that the course pursued had been unavoidable.

We give these latter circumstances as we have heard them; and have not the work by way of apologize to add from ourselves. The Athenians were never neasuaded by Alcibiades wishing to carry an imp otant point without their giving him a fair hearing; and it was this, his favourite dog's tail off. On being asked why he did so, he replied, 'Your very question answers itself *while the Athenians are wondering and asking why I have done this strange thing, I should have had my measure unperceived and misapplied by them.*' Last Saturday Lord Winchelsea, and Lord Falmouth did so; and to the Duke of Wellington, which was marked by calmness and self-possession, as well as by extreme and strict courtesy. Lord Winchelsea has no hesitation in declaring he considers the conduct of his opponent in the affair to be entirely owing, as regard to the acknowledgement it was quite a voluntary one; and, indeed, it could not well be otherwise under the circumstances, as he had never heard of the Duke of Wellington and Winchelsea did not go to the ground in a chaise and four, as has been absurdly stated in former accounts, but privately in a chariot and pair."

The Popery people now count amongst them all our Peers except two—the firm, uncompromising Duke of Newcastle, the gallant and noble Duke of Richmond, who has fought for us, bled for us, and is hourly suffering from the wounds received in our service. All our Dukes are converted to —the Duke of Rutland?—*so they say*—but we will not even yet believe it. Although a *French* was opened on Friday night, preparatory to the rise on Monday.

At Norfolk, a case of seduction was tried, Green v. Martin. The parties live in the Isle of Ely. Damages, 70l.

The adjournment at Easter is to be much shorter than usual; only from the Thursday to the Wednesday following. The object is to get through the Estimates, &c.; which cannot be much delayed by the Catholic Bills. S: that Parliament may be prorogued early in June.

The Committee appointed to investigate the case of Dr. Knox at Edinburgh have made their report. They are of opinion that his conduct was incautious, but see no evidence to suppose he was guilty of the way in which the bodies were procured by Burke and Hare.

SAMUEL COMPTON was committed for trial, charged with stealing a hat and a pair of boots, the property of William Oxford.

The following persons were appointed Overseers for the ensuing year.

HOOFTON.—Messrs. F. Ellis, Gorringe, Corder, S. S. Folker, Pontelade.—Messrs. Hugh Fuller, Thomas Blaker.

HOVE.—Messrs. J. Chatfield, S. Bartlett.

LIBERTY, TREADMILLS, AND WHIGS.

We have often remarked, nor do we now pretend to account for the paradox, that those who have the most determined love for liberty (when we reflect how this word has been abused, we almost suspect at the very mention of it) in the abstract, are generally in their conduct the most tyrannical of any persons among tyrants; and, *vice versa*, those who care but little about liberty (!) in the abstract, are generally the most free from tyrannical conduct, or something like it of tyranny. We shall not stop to inquire how these observations apply to the attempt made to force the Catholics of this parish to be treadmilled, as if they were felons, or had been found guilty, not of poverty but of crime, and which attempt the *Brighton Gazette* was mainly instrumental in defeating, we trust for ever. Our present object is to shew up the conduct of the contemptible *Whigs!* No, that name they deserve not. The Whigs, however mistaken, had some sort of a stuff about them. But these men, who usurp the name, without any more pretensions to their merits than the insultingly contemptible kind of tyranny, are of another species. There is as much difference between them as between the Ethiopian and the Caffree—between the Aboriginal Savages and the timber-cutting descendants of the Scots Dale. Lord Chatham was a Whig; his principles were formed on a thorough knowledge of the English constitution, practically and theoretically. "*H.*" says a powerful political writer, "the French had taken possession of Cadiz in his day, he would immediately have commenced hostilities." Just such was the reasoning of Pitt, a Tory; of Addington, a Tory; of Castlereagh, a Tory. "We must either oppose," said they, "every thing approaching to the immediate cause of the French revolution, or perish. It is useless to talk of debt or taxes, of expence of blood or treasure; we must either crush Buonaparte or become a province of France. Let the debt increase, let taxes increase; it is an evil we admit, but it is a less evil than to lose our independence. At the worst we can only be ruined, but if we fall we are made among ourselves; let who may suffer, the country will be preserved." Such was the language of our fathers, in the days gone by, and in the end, we have to thank God that we are free from the Napoleonian embargo. Which brings us to our point. We say then that after the French revolution, it was the duty of every true Whig, but at any rate after the Revolution (1688) it became necessary, as in Elizabeth's reign, to make the Protestant religion established—essentially Protestant; *because* the establishment of Protestantism involves another great question, that of the dispensing power of Kings. All the world knows as well as Voltaire would say, that the real cause of the downfall of the Republic of Rome is attributable principally to the dispensing power which the Emperors *usurped*; for it was an usurpation. This the Plantagenets claimed and exercised; so Elizabeth (and this is what we have alluded to) felt that if the Papists (Catholics on Parliament was fixed, and it would *not do*. James I., Charles I., Charles II., tried and failed; James II. tried it also, and lost his seat; and before observing the same, it is to be noted, the old Roman law, is and ever has been held in the highest repute at Rome. The canon law is founded in a great measure on both; and the Popes claim the dispensing power. The civil law is quoted as a first principle, that "*the will of the Prince is the supreme law.*" The Roman law is said to make all Princes and governors look to Rome as the supreme arbitress in all matters. Till the Reformation she was so. How can any body, out of the dark ages, be so blind, or, if all parties are not eligible to civil office, why the King should not have equal liberty to be of what religion he pleases? If so, the King would not have his father confessor; his children, it may fairly be predicated, will have Catholic teachers, and imbibe Catholic doctrines and Catholic ones, in regard to the civil and canon laws; and consequently will aim at the dispensing power which is the death blow of civil and religious liberty. And yet our ancestors Whigs are still looked on by some (*few*, we admit) as the champions of liberty, though every step they take to emancipate the Catholics, is a step to the destruction of the Protestant ones. And the successors of these steps, the Tories, are even charged with succumbing to the throne, and with being enemies to liberty!

THE BATTERSEA DUEL.

The following additional particulars appear in the *Literary Gazette*. Supposing them to be authentic, of which they have evidence sufficient to induce us to believe, we have prove the courage of both parties, but as they refute the ridiculous statements in the veracious Whig journals of the "approaching duel" said to have been expected by his Majesty. We also particularly invite attention to the concluding passage, which is the more remarkable as coming from a journalist who does not usually blow off with party or political bitterness.

"The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Sir H. Hardinge, rode to the ground, one of the Battersea Fields; Dr. Hume and Colonel Fitzclarence followed in a chaise; the latter having previously been directed to repair to the same spot. On the Doctor's arrival with the pistols and munition of war, which of course the equestrians could not conveniently carry, he found the latter in waiting; and on getting out of his carriage was joyously accosted by the Duke of Wellington, with, 'Well Hume! I suppose you are summoned to fill the office of friend; for it seems the worthy physician was not aware who was the principal for whom his services had been required; but, having been hastily summoned from Earl Camden's by Sir H. Hardinge, supposed that gallant officer to be the complainant. In a short time after, the Earl of Winchelsea and the Earl of Falmouth drove up; and the former apologized for being late, in consequence of his coachman having gone to Ostrey instead of Battersea Bridge. The parties were now assembled; but there happened to be a person wheeling a barrow in the enclosure where they met; and to conceal their proceedings, it was thought best to move to a more retired situation. Here the ground, twice paces, was measured; but, in consequence of the position of some trees, a second change of ground was thought necessary. This was accomplished by the Duke's by Dr. Hume, as his second has lost an arm in battle; and we believe the learned doctor also gave his aid in this respect to Earl Falmouth, who, we understand, was not evinced by considerable and honourable emotion. The preliminary conversation, as it has been put forth, took place on the ground, it was arranged that Sir H. Hardinge should simply ask, 'Are you ready?' and being answered in the affirmative, give the word 'Fire.' Hardly a moment elapsed, and it was done. 'Are you ready?' 'Yes,' distinctly from both. 'Fire!' The Duke instantly raised his pistol, and fired at his opponent, without doing him (or his clothes, as he afterwards remarked) the slightest injury. The Earl of Winchelsea then raised his arm very stiffly, and discharged it in the air. The Earl of Falmouth upon this approached Sir H. Hardinge, and presented a paper, with which that gentleman and the Duke of Wellington retired to the other end of the ground, turning round quickly, said, 'This is an apology! To be effectual the word *apology* must be omitted by the Earl of Falmouth' The Earl of Winchelsea and Earl Falmouth felt it to be his duty to assist, and the word was accordingly inserted in pencil by that Noble Lord. The paper being then signed, the parties left the ground immediately mounted their carriages, and his Grace slightly touching his hat in the manner, it was found that his Grace had never read the letter of Lord Winchelsea in which the original offence was given. It was therefore necessary to send back the same for a newspaper containing this document, upon the receipt of which the minister thought it proper to leave his royal master awhile, to afford leisure for its multiplication, and consultation. In his return, it is stated, his Majesty expressed himself to the effect that it was a matter of personal honour and feeling; and that being a soldier, his Grace might, perhaps be more sensitive on such points than an individual of a different class in society. He therefore supposed that the course pursued had been unavoidable.

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CHIT CHAT!—HOME.

It appears that, instead of 300l., there are only the halves of 1700l. in the banker's parcel recently stolen at Leicester.—Four criminals, named Birmingham, Redgard, Kelly, and Gibbons, were sentenced at the Old Bailey to transport 22,824 dozen pairs of leather gloves were imported between 6th April, 1828, and 5th January, 1829.—The number of deaths in the twenty British in 310, government vessels not included; 16 are now building.—In the Relief Bill the clause to prevent Catholics building the office of Regent, is only to the case of the King being *absent* from the kingdom.—Last week two more gates in St. James's Park were opened for the public, one at the top of near Storey's-gate, the other near Buckingham-gate.—The Lord Mayor has invited the Ministers to dine with the Corporation on the 9th April.—Mr. Hunt has published a letter inviting his fellow-citizens to meet, "peacefully and orderly," in Hyde Park, on Monday, to petition his Majesty on disunion of Parliament.—Henry Hase, Esq. principal cashier to the Bank of England, died on Thursday at an advanced age.—The Vice-Chancellor has more than 1000 causes, petitions, &c. in the paper, shall be called through only once; and those in which counsel are not in attendance, shall be struck out.—Mr. Ward, M.P. for Leicester, has left the house from the Neapolitan embassy, on a pension.—Mr. O'Connell left town on Thursday for Ireland, *without having taken his seat*, having first determined to retain his seat for Stockbridge Assizes.—No tidings have yet been heard of Mr. Chisholm, the Government dispatch bearer.—Lord Tyrconnel Tipperary Assizes presents a list of 200 criminals, of whom there are, for murder, 40.—At Lancaster, T. Buxton, and W. and F. Webster, were the due and faithful jurors, who, if all parties were eligible to civil office, why the King should not have equal liberty to be of what religion he pleases? If so, the King would have his father confessor; his children, it may fairly be predicated, will have Catholic teachers, and imbibe Catholic doctrines and Catholic ones, in regard to the civil and canon laws; and consequently will aim at the dispensing power which is the death blow of civil and religious liberty. And yet our ancestors Whigs are still looked on by some (*few*, we admit) as the champions of liberty, though every step they take to emancipate the Catholics, is a step to the destruction of the Protestant ones. And the successors of these steps, the Tories, are even charged with succumbing to the throne, and with being enemies to liberty!

POETRY.

THE FARMER AND HIS DOG.

A FABLE.

(From the *Mirror Standard.*)

A farmer once a mastiff had,
Untractable—ferocious—
Any whose principles were bad,
His *ferocious* atrocious:
No lamish'd lioness could be
More fierce, less merciful than he:
Frequent at night, when all was still,
Beneath shelter of the ancient seat,
O'er field and flood, and moor and hill,
The murd'rous brute would steal;
And, hurrying home, at dawn of day,
Enjoy his blood-feast uncontroll'd,
Nor was it tow'rds the flock alone
His nature shewed—Non shown;
All else that, luckless, cross'd his way,
Too weak to strive, became his prey.

What Honour should do, was a great puzzle,
He got for him a chain and muzzle.

But, lo! the mastiff thought it hard,
Poor fellow! to be thus debar'd
His revellings in gore:
In anguish and despair he groan'd,
For man was a weak guy.
Because all sadly, meekly moan'd,
As it indeed, say—
"Good master! do but once again
Take off this muzzle, and this chain,
I'll shew you sport!
Tis true I once was apt to bite,
And made too free with sheep at night;
But then you know I was quite young,
You know *those days* have long gone by:
Now I am quiet grown,
Methinks I scarcely shall be known
As meekly by your side I jog,
Indeed, I am quite a tame lil dog."

Hodge was a man (although no chub)
As staunch as Eldon's patriot cub!
Turnout he heard the whining plea
Prefer'd by the deceitful brute,
The Mastiff finding that this plan
Was useless with th' unbending man,
His rude nature shew'd—
Vented his rage in growling thunder,
Seemed resolved to burst his chain
By mere brute strength asunder.

Attracted by th' appalling sound,
The village hoike assembled round;
When, in the twinkling of an eye,
(The man was mad!) bas'd out aloud;
"Do, Farmer Hodge! do! not, good sooth!
He'll get that muzzle off, I know!
See how he foams and tears!—there, see!
Do cast this hill in the river from
Take off his chain, 'tis of no use;
Do, farmer, do, and let him loose!"

"Take off his chain!" cried the farmer, at length,
And bring upon ourselves at first,
What can but come, at last—at worst!
Take off his chain!! not, I, good sooth!
I'd rather bind the monster faster!!"

THE BUDGET.

Why are the D—e of W—n and Mr. P—l like two delinquents at the Old Bailey?—Because they are Altered Men!!!

When may your foot be said to be food for swine?—When—there's a pig upon it.

Why is a man who runs swiftly like a fixture?—Because he is *fast*.

Why are monkeys like riddles?—Because they are far fetched and full of nonsense.

Why are a schoolmaster and schoolboy like a cat and dog?—Because one is the tutor and the other (caning) species, and the other is the feline (feeling) species.

In Alsace, a peasant lately brought a charge against his neighbour, of having threatened to cut off his head. The Magistrates declared justice could not interfere *until* the act had been committed.

A Frenchman, imitating our practice of advertising that we will not pay our tailors' debts, has announced his determination not to pay his own!

The *Brighton Gazette* extracts from an Irish paper the following curious anagram:—

ARTHUR Duke of WELLINGTON,
TORY AND—*The King not well.*

That this is an *Irish* anagram is well shewn by its *length*! and as absurd in construction as false in fact; the first line of words contains better more than half the letters, and within two of the letter —whereas the letter *t* does not occur in the second line at all. It is about as good an anagram as might be made thus—

THOMAS BRIGHT LITHOGRAPHER,
I've turn'd my leather breeches,

or any other of a similar character.—*John Bull.* [The fact is, which our correspondent appears to have overlooked, that the Irish journalist thought two *t's* equivalent to a double *t*.]

Against the rule in the Bishop of Lincoln's "No Wellington, no Poppery"—whether the latter refers to the contest in Parliament, or in Battersea-fields, is problematical.

A letter in the morning *Herald* thus commencement:—"I have *much pleasure* in transmitting to you a Copy of an Official Return of the number of the officers, and the number of men, *who were attacked or died from the effects of the Antifeter in Gibraltar.*"

A boy was brought up at the Mansion House the other day for robbery. The same morning he had been at the execution; where, said he, "*I merely went, because as how I thought it would be a warning to me!*"

In the price-current for the month, *opium* is very appropriately described as being "a *drug* in the market!"

An action was last week tried at the Devon Assizes, which occupied the greatest part of the day—brought to recovery 12*l.* of which 12*s.* 6*d.* was paid into Court, so that 7*s.* 1*d.* remained to be decided. It afterwards turned out, that the case ought to be determined *above three farthings only.* To settle this, two sergeants at law and three counsel were employed. But to avoid further expenses, it was at last settled that a jury should be withdrawn, each party paying his own costs.—*Hunts Chronicle.*

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, MARCH 30.—The supplies of English grain and Flour last week were inconsiderable, but of Foreign Wheat and Barley, large quantities; the quality was good. This morning there is a very short arrival of all kinds of Corn. Superfine White Wheat being scarce, such has obtained 3s. to 2s. per sack, during the terms of Lady-day. There has been some few sales of fine Foreign Red Wheat at last week's rates, and the Flour trade continues to be in no alteration in value. Barley, of fine quality, maintains its quotations; all other sorts are very heavy in disposal, and rather cheaper. Prime Malt is in good request at the last quotations, but middling and inferior sorts are still unsaleable. Beans, unless fine, have rather declined in value. Peas of both kinds remain unaltered. Oats have not been much in request. The duty trade to-day, and prices remain as last stated. Flour unaltered.

Average per Quarter, on Sunday Ship.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, red...	64	6	Malt...	57	6	Beans, old...	38	6			
—fine...	66	6	—fine...	58	6	—old...	40	6			
—superfine...	68	6	—ordinary...	50	6	—ordinary...	36	6			
—white...	60	6	—maple...	59	6	Oats, fed...	30	6			
—fine...	64	72	—fine...	56	6	—fine...	32	6			
—superfine...	66	6	—extra...	62	6	—extra...	34	6	Rubed...	42	6
—White, foreign	54	6	Rye, new...	36	6	—fine...	21	24	—fine...	44	6
—Red, do...	52	6	Peas, old...	40	6	Poland...	32	6	Tick, old...	36	6
Barley, old...	32	6	—fine...	42	6	—fine...	34	6	—fine...	38	6
—fine...	34	6	Harrow...	35	6	Scotch...	32	6	—fine...	34	6
—superfine...	34	37	—old...	35	36	Irish...	32	6	35	5	

Flour, per sack of 280lb.—Country, 46s. to 53s.; Town, 60s. to 65s.
Bread, per 4lb. Loaf, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. Stock at Sea, 1,000 sacks.

Mark-Lane—Average Price of British Corn, Ar. sold and delivered in the week commencing Sunday ended Tuesday, March 27, per Imperial Quarter.

Wheat...	64	1	Oats...	22	10
Barley...	32	1	Rye...	36	0
Beans...	41	9	Peas...	42	0

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

MARCH 30.—The Hop trade is at present dull. Currency may be stated same as last week, except in hops, in which there is a disposition to give a little more money. Yesterday's business appeared. Currency: Sussex Pockets, 80s. to 84s., choice, Fuggles; Kent ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Middle and East ditto, 100s. to 130s.; Bags, 80s. to 120s.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—Our Hop Market remains stationary, and we do not find any material change to be thus appear, so that some idea may be formed of the next crop.

MIDDLETON, MARCH 26.—We have no observation to make to our Report of last week, except that it is as it continues in the same dull state.

WORCESTER, MARCH 25.—On Saturday, 87 bags of Hops were weighed; prices lower; fine, 80s. to 85s.; inferior, 65s. to 75s.

Provision &c.

MARCH 30.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 8,8 firkins and 2 kegs of Butter, and 2,151 firkins and 718 tierces of Mess; and from Foreign ports 6,011 casks and 30 packs of Butter.

Price of Meat at Smithfield.

MARCH 30.—Though the supply on Friday was short, there was no brisk ness whatever in the Meat trade, the exception of the very few good Beast in the market, which sold readily, taken off on full as good terms as last Monday. We have to-day a shorter market than this day se'night. The demand for prime Meat is rather better; but our top currency is obtained only by a few choice things. In mutton there is no alteration in price, but there is a little better sale. The best polled Sheep in the wool, nine stone or under, make 4s. 4d., but shorn heavy Lincolns do not reach 6d. a lb. A considerable number of Sheep will be turned out.

Head of Cattle.

	Beast	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Friday.	2,300	22,000	200	400
Monday.	2,355	23,000	180	120

Beasts 283.... Sheep 5,200 | Beasts 2,355.... Sheep 23,000
Calves 124.... Pigs 90 | Calves 136