WILLIAM BEEDHAM.

ALL Persons having any claims on Mr. BEEDHAM are requested to send in their Accounts to Mr. George Vallance, Solicitor, Ship-street, Brighton.

July 11th, 1831.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A VACANCY for a Youth of respectable Family and suitable education, as an APPRENTICE to a Chemist and Druggist, in an established wholesale and retail business.—Apply at the Gazette Office, Brighton.

SOUTHDOWN RAMS.

MR. JOHN ELLMAN will be happy to shew his Rams to any Gentleman, whenever it will be most convenient to them to favor him with their company.

Glynde, near Lewes,
26th July, 1831.

36, BRUNSWICK SQUARE.

A COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE to be Let, furnished in a superior style of elegance, making up 13 Beds, with Coach House, Stable and double Coach House, having been in the occupation of Noblemen for the last two years, is now fit for immediate possession. Particulars to be had on the premises.

No. 21, CANNON PLACE, BRIGHTON.

MR. SCHOFIELD receives a select number of Pupils, and prepares them for the Public Schools and the professions. The system of education comprehends a complete course of Instruction in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, with Composition, and Versification, History, Geography, ancient and modern, the Mathematics, and the other branches of a liberal education. Young Gentlemen are admitted when they can commence the Latin Accidence.

The strictest attention is paid to the health, morals, and manners of the Young Gentlemen, who are never left without superintendance. The premises have been recently enlarged at a very considerable expence, and have the advantage of spacious and airy school rooms, and a convenient play ground.

☞ The School re-opened Tuesday, July 26th.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

TO BE LET, most beautifully situated, a pretty GENTEEL RESIDENCE, consisting of a good entrance, breakfast room, drawing room, kitchen, parlour, down opening to a lawn, six bed rooms, water closet, and anti-room adjoining; capital kitchen, cellar, store room and other conveniences; also a good garden, coach house and stable, with small farm and bailiff's house contiguous. —Good Partridge shooting.

For particulars and address apply (if by letter, post paid) to C. B., Mr. Seamer's, Ephraim Terrace, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN FULL TRADE.

TO LET, for the remaining term of ten years, the LEASE of a HOUSE, situate 143, Royal Colonade, North Street, Brighton, now in the occupation of Mr S. S. Felker, Carver and Gilder, who is leaving in consequence of having taken a concern in London.

An excellent opportunity now presents itself to any person embarking in business, as the house is sufficiently large for making the rent by lodgings; and there is also a private entrance.

The Premises are well adapted for any genteel business, but it is presumed they would be found highly desirable for a person in the same trade as the present occupier, as the shop has long been established, and a considerable business has also been done in drawings, drawing papers, and colours.

For particulars apply to Mr Fulker, on the Premises, if by letter, post-paid.

ACADEMY FOR DANCING.

Every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

MR. J. BROWN has the honour to announce that his Academy will be re opened on THURSDAY, (THIS DAY) the 28th inst., at the Old Ship.

19, Glo'ster Place, July 12th, 1831.

MISS TURPIN, of the Theatre Royal, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that during her stay in Brighton she designs giving Lessons in Singing and on the Piano Forte.—Particulars may be had of Miss Turpin, 29, New Road.

LEWES RACE BALLS.

THE Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed, that the ensuing RACE BALLS will be holden at the COUNTY HALL, as usual.

By order of the Stewards,

White Hart Inn, Lewes.
25th July, 1831. JOHN POLLARD.

BRIGHTON ROYAL GARDENS.

MR. JONES respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that having taken the above Grounds for the Race Week, there will be a GRAND GALA and

FIRE WORKS,

EACH NIGHT OF THE RACES.

The BALLROOM and avenues will be ILLUMINATED with variegated lamps. Mr Jones will introduce several of his best devices in the Fire-Works.—A Band will attend for Quadrille and Country Dancing at the conclusion of the Display.

Suppers, Refreshments, and Liquors to be had at the bar. Doors open at Seven; Fireworks to commence at 9 o'clock.—Tickets, 1s. 6d. Children under 10 years, 1s each.

THE
BRIGHTON ROYAL GARDENS
AND
CRICKET GROUND
Are now Open to the Public.
Admittance to Each.—Sixpence.

THEATRE ROYAL, BRIGHTON.

THIS present Thursday, July 28th, will be performed, the Comedy of SWEETHEARTS & WIVES.—After which (23 times) the new Melodrama called EVERBODY'S HUSBAND.—To conclude with the Farce of the TWO GREGORIES.

On Friday, July 29th, will be produced, the Comic Opera of BROTHER & SISTER.—After which the Interlude of the RENDEZVOUS.—To conclude with the Farce of the LADY AND THE DEVIL.

LONDON GAZETTES.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

WHITEHALL, JULY 21.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Honourable Earl of Munster, the office or place of Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, in the room of Lieutenant-General William Bolton, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Vannelier, Great Winchester-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. Richardson, Clementhorpe, York, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. E. Harris, High street, St. Giles's, grocer.—C. Chandler, Fordham, Wheatsheaf-inn, innholder.—J. Carter, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, victualler.—W. Lewis, Reading, retail brewer.—J. Flint, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, bookseller.—T. Phillips, Union-court, Old Broad-street, auctioneer.—T. Davison and P. Bonsalle, Star-court, Bread street, Cheapside, drapers.—J. Mills, jun. Turnhill-street, Cow-cross, wire weaver.—L. P. Goldsmid, Yorkbuildings, New-road, bill broker.—J. Edge, Glossop, Derbyshire.—J. Turner, Tiverton, Devonshire, Cheshire, cotton spinner.—F. O. J. Hatt, King-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex.—M. Kent, Andover, Hampshire, draper.—J. Jones, Well-street, Wellclose-square, engineer.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. G. White, Walbrook, Quarry, Gloucestershire, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Richards, Maryle-house street, Piccadilly, mercer.—R. R. Woodward, Dorchester-street, Pimlico, Surrey, Esq.—J. Isaacs, Norwich, straw-hat-manufacturer.—T. Weatherill, Gracechurch-street, merchant.—J. Rudkings, Dunstable, straw manufacturer.—M'Dermott, Liverpool, corn-merchant.—G. Walker, Newport-Pagnell, merchant.—J. Evans, Oxford, auctioneer.—J. Reece, Aldersgate-street, grocer.

THE PARLIAMENT.

The Reform Bill was again the principal feature before the House of Commons last week; delays having been created at every step by the Opposition; but on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, it was at last resolved that this Bill should take precedence of all other business. On Wednesday evening, the Bill to abolish the practice of new members taking oaths before the Lord Steward was read a third time and passed, after a division, in which there was a majority of 52 in favour of the Bill. The practice is abolished, as the House considers it dangerous to the independence of members, that the power of preventing its members from taking their seats should be vested in an officer over whom they have no control.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the Reform Bill. On the motion that the Bishop of Bishop Castle form part of schedule A.—Sir J. Bayonne said he had no doubt there would shortly be a *new action* in the public mind (hear hear, and no, no.) and if the opponents of the measure did their duty, he was confident that it would not be carried through Parliament.

Mr. Bernal (the Chairman) having put the question "that the borough of Bromber stand part of schedule A."—Sir C. Wetherell hoped that the noble lord would stop at that stage for the present, and allow them, on the opposition side of the house, to have the full time for reflection sake of the evening. (Hear, and a laugh.) There they had the defiant bodies of six or seven boroughs before them—a radical feast to a vengeance (laughter); the sport of one short evening (continued laughter); and it was not too much to ask for a little delay, to enable all parties to digest their corporation repast. (Hear, and a laugh.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped that the hon. and learned member would make no objection to going on a short time longer. (Hear, hear.)—The question was then put and carried, "that the borough of Bramber should stand part of schedule A."

On the question "that the borough of Callington stand part of schedule A."—Mr. Baring rose amid great laughter. He would not detain the committee with many observations, as the population of the borough was clearly under the line taken by the noble lord according to the census of 1821. He provided that the number of votes given at Carlisle in money to any voter of that borough, not yet for any of those places either in the excise, or in the customs, or in any other department of government. It was therefore impossible for any man to impute to this borough any impurities of a personal nature. ("Hear," and a laugh.)—The question was then put and carried, "that the borough of Callington stand part of the schedule."

On the question "that the borough of Camelford stand part of schedule A."—Mr. Mitbank stated, that when he last went to Camelford, to visit his constituents, his constituents told him and his hon. colleague, that they had determined unanimously to give up their exclusive privilege, because they felt that such a monopoly was considered hateful by their country. (Hears from the Ministerial benches.)—Sir R. Peel thought that he was entitled to be acquainted with the fact, that these boroughs were not always influenced by corrupt motives. (Cheers from the opposition.)—The Attorney General thought that upon the same evidence he too was entitled to take credit for the fact, that the *reaction* which had just taken place, had commenced, and had no existence in this borough. (Cheers from the ministerial benches.)—Sir R. Peel—That might be, because the hon. member's visit was so soon after the dissolution.—Sir C. Wetherell.—So then, the borough of Camelford is *a fiole a fromage* (laughter.) I guess he buried, therefore, in the cro s roads (laughter), and the hon member for Camelford will have the honour of bringing the stake through at its heart at the performance of its dirge (laughter.) Cheers and laughter from the ministerial bench.) I must call out "Fie, fie upon suicidal Camelford!" (Laughter, from the ministerial benches.)—Mr. Mitbank was not at all surprised at the hon. and learned member for Boroughbridge. He had got the key to them the last time that he came, and he was sure that the people of Camelford told him they were afraid, if this bill passed, it would be the death of the poor old gentleman who represented the place. (Roars of laughter.)—The question was then carried, "that the borough of Camelford stand part of schedule A."

No observations were made on the question "that Bere Alston stand part of schedule A." The Clerk at the table put the question on the borough of Corfe Castle, amidst great laughter.—Mr. W. Lamb said he was sorry to disappoint the hon. and learned friend has just bestowed on the borough of Camelford. The laughter of the committee, he thought, it would not be that it was either a decayed or a decaying borough; for in the last ten years there had been an increase of 200 in its population, making its present population no less than 1,700. He would not trouble the house with any further observations, but would just add his laughter from the of the operation of the principles of the bill. The doom of Corfe Castle was fixed, and was pronounced by the voice of the ministerial party.—Twelve boroughs were in the course of the evening disfranchised.—Adjourned at half-past two.

LONDON—THURSDAY.

TITHES.—The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Composition of Tithes Bill. Lord Elbon pointed out several clauses in the bill, which he had expressed his willingness to give any assistance in his power to correct them; and it was resolved to commit the Bill again on Monday.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from Lancashire, in favor of the Reform Bill.

COMMONS—THURSDAY.

REFORM BILL.—Lord Althorp and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to facilitate the progress of the Bill, proposed that the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, should precede all other business whatsoever on the days for which it was appointed, and that the House should sit on Saturday for the reception of petitions. This proposition was strongly objected to by Mr. C. Wynn and Sir R. Peel; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to withdraw it, on the understanding that the House should go into Committee on the Reform Bill daily at five o'clock.

DEACLE v. BARING.—Col. Evans brought forward his promised motion on this subject, by moving an address to his majesty for a copy of the indictments against Mr. Deacle, and Mr. F. T. Baring recorded the motion, and read the deposition of several witnesses, from which it was the impression of the witnesses that the Deacles took an active part in the riot. The Deacles had stated that Mr. Deacle was on horseback among the crowd, encouraging them; and that Mr. Deacle was also present, cheering on the mob, whilst they were breaking windows. Mr Baring had called persons so respectable as the Deacles, never thus engaged, to be felt in this country, as persons who could with ease and ease with the meanest person; and after the execution of the warrant *of the peace of the peace of the county was disturbed no more.* It was the first warrant which had been executed without military aid. When the constable was apprehended, he was informed the prisoner asked that he knew him well, and that he did not think he was a man who would suffer himself to be taken quietly. The remark struck him (Mr. F. Baring), and he asked him what d'd he mean—did he think he would resist? and the constable replied that he thought he would. On this, he (Mr. F. Baring) and some other gentlemen who were present, offered to go and assist the constable, if he should need it, they accordingly went, taking with them a light cart to bring the parties back. The reason of choosing that mode of conveyance in preference to any other was, that the country was at the time in a state of great excitement, and large numbers of people could easily collect together if they were attracted by any object that could excite their suspicions; and he was sure the gentlemen had in light of that kind was less calculated to excite notice (hear, hear); and therefore there was the less chance of any attempt at rescue. He did that very day in one hour's necessary to escort some prisoners by a military party, on the high road from Brighton to London, and the men who accompanied the constable, arranged that they should wait near Deacle's house, and be ready to give their aid on a signal being made that the constable had found in the execution of the warrant. He would now go to the conduct of the gentlemen who accompanied Deacle. He might here observe, that he was now accompanied with one of the gentlemen who had been in the house at the time of the riot, and who was present at the plough stopped work on their arrival, and appeared to watch their proceedings, and indeed to be apprehensive of some disturbance taking about, was at that time calculated to excite a suspicion in the minds of the parties who were present, and intended, such was the state of excitement of that part of the country at the time. The constable not having re-ceived any signal, the gentlemen who had accompanied him rode to see what was the cause of the delay. Nothing more occurred to this part of the transaction, one of the charges against Mr. F. Baring was, that he had said to the constable, "Take your trinkets, do your duty, handcuff the prisoners." Now, upon this he was prepared to state, in the most positive manner, that Mr. F. Baring was not in the house at the time that the handcuffing took place. He could here enter into a minute detail of all the circumstances, and he could prove that as the subject was likely to become again matter of judicial inquiry, he thought he should be wrong if he did not, he should, however, be able to prove most satisfactorily, that Mr. B. Baring had not gone into the house till after the handcuffing occurred, and that he was not even seen by Mrs. Deacle until after she had been confined (by the handcuffs) and released from them by Mr. F. F. Baring's directions. He could support this by the concurrent testimony of the other gentlemen who were present, but some of whom were prevented from making their appearance to-day as well as himself, been made parties to the action. The next charge against Mr. F. Baring was, that he had said to Mrs. Deacle, with as little intention or attempt at a rude or familiar manner as it was possible, that she was a fine woman. The fact that when he had taken her across the mud she thanked him for his attention. (Cheers.) Now, was it not probable that the constable, who was a much shrewder man than the person who took Mrs. Deacle up, should also be mistaken in the manner in which he had spoken to Mrs. Deacle? Having taken Mrs. Deacle across the mud, she took his arm as before, and walked with him to the other side, and he assisted her in by raising his foot as a sort of a step for her to ascend. He would now come to the refusal of Mrs. Deacle the use of her house as a place of rendezvous. He was well aware that the conduct of the house to the circumstance of the riot, was a great bar to the interest felt by Mr. F. B. Baring into the house, he saw a man at the door armed with a gun, he was informed that a party was in the house, and that there were many persons about the place who were observing their motions, and knowing the excited state of the country, and feeling that it was not at all improbable a rescue would probably be accompanied with a loss of life at some delay, he thought it was not at all unconcerned—that the less delay they allowed in removing the prisoners the better (hear, hear); and as it would take time to send for the horse and gig, he was of opinion that it would be better that it was not refused in any terms of harshness or incivility. Mr. Baring then went to Brighton and attended the proceedings; he was followed by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, Mr. Serjeant Mr. A. Dwarris, and he had been perfectly convinced that Mr. B. Baring's case had been grossly misstated, that the motion of Col. Evans was negatived without a division.

[The Chancellor of the Exchequer and all parties concurred in censuring the terms in which the press had spoken of this affair.]

REFORM BILL.—The House then went into Committee on the Bill. On the proposition that the borough of Downton should stand in schedule A, a long debate ensued; and on a division, the numbers were:

For its disfranchisement	274
Against it	223
Majority	51

This was a question which did not involve the principle of the Bill; and the majority is accounted for by the following 40 names noted in the minority, who have heretofore voted for the Bill.

Adams, H. J.	Gordon, R.	Powell, Colonel	
Adam, Admiral	Greene, W.	Ramsden, J.	
Bailey, Sir J.	Harcourt, E. V.	Ridley, Sir M. W.	
Beauclerk, Lord	Heathcote, G.	Rickford, W.	
Bennet, J.	Howard, R.	Skipwith, Sir G.	
Bridgeman, Lord G.	Hodgson, J.	Staunton, G. T.	
Bouverie, Capt.	Johnstone, J. H.	Tyrell, C.	
Davis, W. T.	Lewis, T.	Williamson, Sir H.	
Buller, J. W.	Lemon, Sir C.	Webb, Col.	
Buller, Lieut. C.	Lopes, Sir R.	Wood, Col.	
Colborne, R. N.	Lumley, S.	Wrottesley, Sir J.	
Denison, J. E.	Milton, Lord	Wynn, Sir W.	
Fergusson, Colter	North, F.	Wynn, C.	

This list comprises some of the warmest friends of Ministers and of the Bill.

On the question that Eye stand part of A, a laugh was produced by the apparent encroachment of one letter upon another. Sir C. Wetherell cautioned the committee against getting into confusion through the similarity of sound of e, y, e. and a, y, e. The borough was then disfranchised without a division.

The question that the borough of Gatton stand part of schedule A was put, amidst roars of laughter, and carried after a few words from Mr. Horn, expressive, as we understood, of a wish that the new constitution might flourish as well as the one of which Gatton was a part.

The same question was put and carried with respect to the borough of Hindemere. After which the house resumed and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—Adjourned at a quarter to two.

LONDON—FRIDAY.

The Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Master of the Shiner's Salary Bill.

COMMONS—FRIDAY.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from some frequenters of the Rotunda, calling the attention of the House to the hardships suffered by the infidel Taylor in prison. Mr. Hunt seconded the (for the Surry members) denied that the Rev. Taylor suffered hardship, but doubted the expediency of prosecuting for offences of the kind for which Mr. Taylor was imprisoned. The petition, after a few remarks from Mr. Hanson, was ordered to lie on the table.

REFORM BILL.—At 5 o'clock, pursuant to the arrangements agreed on yesterday, the House went into committee on the Reform Bill. The question was put that the borough of Ludgershall stand part of schedule A.—Sir S. Graham and other gentlemen, on the ministerial side, had determined to give his support to the bill, he, as the nominee, was obliged to obey him, and to vote for the disfranchisement of Ludgershall. (Cheers.) The question was agreed to.

The question was then put "that the borough of Midhurst stand part of schedule A."—Mr. J. Darvis said that he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion, which had his cordial support. He could not betray a feeling entertained for the borough of Midhurst had for a long time been placed in the hands of certain holders of burgage tenures, who had drawn all the power of the borough from the people, and the members whom they did select. For more than thirty years that place had not exercised one shilling's influence, nor had the slightest favour, direct or indirect conferred upon the inhabitants of that place. They felt it a compliment to have the power left in their own hands, and the lords of the manor, of whom he was one, felt the most entire confidence that they would not betray a trust which was reposed in them. He had felt it due to those individuals to make these observations, which were agreed to.

On the motion that the borough of Orford stand part of schedule A, Mr. Crocker addressed the House at considerable length in opposition to the bill, which threw a great influence, into the hands of the commercial, at the expence of the landed interest. The bill, he said, was introduced by ministers, for instance would be reduced from 26 to 14, whilst some manufacturing counties, though possessing a large increase of population, would retain the original number of members, Surrey again, with its 300,000 inhabitants, would lose five members, while Westmoreland would retain its present 60,000 less than Surrey, would gain two or three additional members. With the view, therefore, of maintaining the balance between the manufacturing and agricultural interest, he hoped the committee would consent to unite the borough of Orford and Aldeburgh. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, that the agricultural interest would not suffer by the bill. The Right Hon. Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Croker, had contended to notice the great additional weight the agricultural interest would receive by the increase in the number of county members, and by the circumstance of freeholders who claimed a right to vote in towns being disqualified from voting for members. The hon. member had, in the last nights before, insisted on the great advantage of small boroughs in the House, as a road to preferment to a seat in the House. He (Lord J. Russell) could not allow him to blow hot and cold in the same breath, and therefore opposed his motion. The Chairman of Committee was then disfranchised. Several other boroughs,—in the whole 18,—were added to schedule A; and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

LONDON—MONDAY.

The Hipson of Bath and Wells having presented a petition from the clergy of that name, for a repeal of certain provisions in the beer act, particularly as it applied to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Lyndhurst, in moving said, that his noble friend the Home Secretary would shortly bring forward a bill remedy the defects of the sale of beer act.

COMMONS—MONDAY.

Various sums were voted in a Committee of supply; after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that His Majesty might be enabled to direct Exchequer-bills, to an amount not exceeding 1,000,000, to be issued to commissioners in Great Britain, to be advanced, under certain regulations mentioned in the Act, to persons applying for a certain nature, and for the employment of the poor in districts in Great Britain, and for security being given.—Bill read.—Adjourned at a quarter to two.

COMMONS—TUESDAY.

Queensborough having been disfranchised.

The next business on the schedule A. was New Romney.—Sir E. Dering contended that this borough was unjustly included amongst those marked for disfranchisement, as Lydd and Old Romney were so closely connected with New Romney, that it would be but fair to take their population also into account, as Deal and Walmer were to be united with Sandwich, which would have the effect of transferring the borough of Deal to the Cinque Ports, and of Lydd and Old Romney, would place the borough without the disfranchisement; and he therefore hoped that same rule would be applied to it as to the borough of Sandwich.—Col. Evans said that New Romney was amongst the most notorious of nomination boroughs; and the circumstances, was fairly entitled to the same treatment of disfranchisement. Besides, Sandwich was a seaport and rising town, whereas New Romney was not only so poor, but a very inconsiderable and unpromising place in itself, so that the parallel did not apply.

Mr Croker said that Arundel, Amersham, and other boroughs in which the population was inconsiderable.

Lord D. Stuart said, as Amersham was mentioned, he felt it necessary to state that that borough was perfectly free from corruption, and he (Lord D. Stuart) was an independent of the noble individual who was said to have influence in that neighbourhood as he was not any member of that place. He was a reformer, and was the noble Lord alluded to; but if his opinion had been the other way, he would go over to that of the other side rather than continue in a place of corruption.

Sir E. Dering said that his interest would be promoted by an extension of the franchise to Lydd. He had no property in that place.

The motion was then put and carried, that "New Romney stand part of Schedule A."

Lydd was then next disfranchised, after a division of 250 to 212.

"St. Mawes" and "St. Michael" followed. On the former question, Mr Cressy Dean felt it due to the memory of a deceased relative of his (the late Lord Chichester) to say, that when an endeavour was made to convert St. Mawes into a ministerial nomination borough, that noble Lord had defeated it. He maintained that it was an independent borough, and ought not to be classed in schedule A.

The Chairman next put the question "That the borough of Saltash, Cornwall, stand part of Schedule A."

The Chairman said, he had understood, and stated that the case of Saltash was one of the weakest that had come under the cognizance of ministers.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	150
Noes	231

Majority in favor of excluding the borough from Schedule A. 81.

"Seaford" then fell after a speech from Mr. Lyon in its behalf; and "Boyneing," after a speech from the hon. Sir C. Wetherell, Lord G. Lennox, Mr. Curteis, Mr. Hurt, &c. took part.—This was followed by "Winchilsea."

No further division took place. The whole of the schedule having been gone through, the Chairman put the question that the clause as amended should stand part of the bill. Which being agreed to, the house resumed, the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again. The other order of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not room this week for the communication of *Fair Play*—Public will judge for themselves, and we hope, from what we have seen that we never stop to notice any thing which proceeds from that quarter.

We regret that we have not room for Mr. Mantell's paper it shall appear next week.

All letters must be post-paid.—We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

We have to request that all communications intended for this paper may be addressed "To the Editor."

Anonymous communications cannot be inserted: the names of the writers, when given to us, are of course in strict confidence.

Advertisements are inserted according to the order in which they are received. We are, every week, compelled to omit many, owing to the late hour at which they are sent.

BRIGHTON.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1831.

A more rapid progress has been made this week with the Reform Bill. The whole of Schedule A is now disposed of; and, with the exception of Saltash, which has been excluded from the schedule with the consent of Ministers, the whole of the boroughs named in it are doomed to extinction. Upon one case,—that of Downton,—a strong debate and a close division took place; and we are not sorry to see in the minority the name of Sir Charles Burrell. For voting thus, the Hon. Baronet has been subjected to no small share of attack in the columns of the *Brighton Herald*. Need any other reply be given to such assailants, than the simple fact that many of the staunchest friends of Reform voted, on this occasion, upon the same side? But, independently of such consideration, we claim for Sir Charles Burrell and for every other member that right of exercising his own judgment on matters of detail, without which a Member of Parliament would be reduced to the mere condition of a delegate. Sir Charles Burrell has proved, by his votes, that he is friendly to the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs; and it is not because he thinks a particular town has made out a case which entitles it, consistently with the principles laid down in the Bill, to be saved from the general doom, that he is to be branded as an insincere Reformer. We believe, on the contrary, that his support, in the future stages of the measure, will be found as frank and earnest, —perhaps even more so, than that of some preteuders who make more noise about the matter.

There are many points yet to be discussed, besides the cases of individual boroughs, on which sincere and honest friends of Reform may well entertain a difference of opinion. Upon such we hope that not Sir Charles Burrell alone, but every Sussex Member, will exercise his judgment freely. We know not any from whom their constituents have required other pledges than to support, fairly and fully, the principle of the Bill. Such was the pledge given by Sir Charles Burrell on the Shoreham hustings; such is the pledge given by every Reformer, who is at the same time honest and discreet; and by such pledges they must stand or fall at the next election. That day cannot be far remote; and the reckoning will be a strict, though fair one.

We fear, from the information which has reached us, that the Bill will be defeated in the House of Lords. This result is fully expected; and we understand that it is intended to create a large number of Peers at the Coronation.

We cannot take the same view of Mr. Baring's case as our correspondent, H. B. The statements in the House of Commons leave no room for doubt that there has been much exaggeration employed against him; and in viewing the matter thus, we should deem it an act of injustice to join in the outcry. A prisoner was tried in this town for the borough of Midhurst had for a long time been placed in the hands of certain holders of burgage tenures, who had drawn all the power of the borough from the people, and the members whom they did select. For more than thirty years that place had not exercised one shilling's influence, nor had the slightest favour, direct or indirect conferred upon the inhabitants of that place. They felt it a compliment to have the power left in their own hands, and the lords of the manor, of whom he was one, felt the most entire confidence that they would not betray a trust which was reposed in them. He had felt it due to those individuals to make these observations which were agreed to.

On the motion that the borough of Orford stand part of schedule A, Mr. Crocker addressed the House at considerable length in opposition to the bill, which threw a great influence, into the hands of the commercial, at the expence of the landed interest. The bill, he said, was introduced by Ministers, for instance would be reduced from 26 to 14, whilst some manufacturing counties, though possessing a large increase of population, would retain the original number of members, Surrey again, with its 300,000 inhabitants, would lose five members, while Westmoreland would retain its present 60,000 less than Surrey, would gain two or three additional members. With the view, therefore, of maintaining the balance between the manufacturing and agricultural interest, he hoped the committee would consent to unite the borough of Orford and Aldeburgh. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, that the agricultural interest would not suffer by the bill. The Right Hon. Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Croker, had contended to notice the great additional weight the agricultural interest would receive by the increase in the number of county members, and by the circumstance of freeholders who claimed a right to vote in towns being disqualified from voting for members. The hon. member had, in the last nights before, insisted on the great advantage of small boroughs in the House, as a road to preferment to a seat in the House. He (Lord J. Russell) could not allow him to blow hot and cold in the same breath, and therefore opposed his motion. The Chairman of Committee was then disfranchised. Several other boroughs,—in the whole 18,—were added to schedule A; and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

LONDON—MONDAY.

The Hipson of Bath and Wells having presented a petition from the clergy of that name, for a repeal of certain provisions in the beer act, particularly as it applied to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Lyndhurst, in moving said, that his noble friend the Home Secretary would shortly bring forward a bill remedy the defects of the sale of beer act.

COMMONS—MONDAY.

Various sums were voted in a Committee of supply; after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that His Majesty might be enabled to direct Exchequer-bills, to an amount not exceeding 1,000,000, to be issued to commissioners in Great Britain, to be advanced, under certain regulations mentioned in the Act, to persons applying for a certain nature, and for the employment of the poor in districts in Great Britain, and for security being given.—Bill read.—Adjourned at a quarter to two.

COMMONS—TUESDAY.

Queensborough having been disfranchised.

The next business on the schedule A. was New Romney.—Sir E. Dering contended that this borough was unjustly included amongst those marked for disfranchisement, as Lydd and Old Romney were so closely connected with New Romney, that it would be but fair to take their population also into account, as Deal and Walmer were to be united with Sandwich, which would have the effect of transferring the borough of Deal to the Cinque Ports, and of Lydd and Old Romney, would place the borough without the disfranchisement; and he therefore hoped that same rule would be applied to it as to the borough of Sandwich.—Col. Evans said that New Romney was amongst the most notorious of nomination boroughs; and the circumstances, was fairly entitled to the same treatment of disfranchisement. Besides, Sandwich was a seaport and rising town, whereas New Romney was not only so poor, but a very inconsiderable and unpromising place in itself, so that the parallel did not apply.

Mr Croker said that Arundel, Amersham, and other boroughs in which the population was inconsiderable.

Lord D. Stuart said, as Amersham was mentioned, he felt it necessary to state that that borough was perfectly free from corruption, and he (Lord D. Stuart) was an independent of the noble individual who was said to have influence in that neighbourhood as he was not any member of that place. He was a reformer, and was the noble Lord alluded to; but if his opinion had been the other way, he would go over to that of the other side rather than continue in a place of corruption.

Sir E. Dering said that his interest would be promoted by an extension of the franchise to Lydd. He had no property in that place.

The motion was then put and carried, that "New Romney stand part of Schedule A."

Lydd was then next disfranchised, after a division of 250 to 212.

"St. Mawes" and "St. Michael" followed. On the former question, Mr Cressy Dean felt it due to the memory of a deceased relative of his (the late Lord Chichester) to say, that when an endeavour was made to convert St. Mawes into a ministerial nomination borough, that noble Lord had defeated it. He maintained that it was an independent borough, and ought not to be classed in schedule A.

The Chairman next put the question "That the borough of Saltash, Cornwall, stand part of Schedule A."

The Chairman said, he had understood, and stated that the case of Saltash was one of the weakest that had come under the cognizance of ministers.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	150
Noes	231

Majority in favor of excluding the borough from Schedule A. 81.

"Seaford" then fell after a speech from Mr. Lyon in its behalf; and "Boyneing," after a speech from the hon. Sir C. Wetherell, Lord G. Lennox, Mr. Curteis, Mr. Hurt, &c. took part.—This was followed by "Winchilsea."

No further division took place. The whole of the schedule having been gone through, the Chairman put the question that the clause as amended should stand part of the bill. Which being agreed to, the house resumed, the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again. The other order of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not room this week for the communication of *Fair Play*—Public will judge for themselves, and we hope, from what we have seen that we never stop to notice any thing which proceeds from that quarter.

We regret that we have not room for Mr. Mantell's paper it shall appear next week.

All letters must be post-paid.—We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

We have to request that all communications intended for this paper may be addressed "To the Editor."

Anonymous communications cannot be inserted: the names of the writers, when given to us, are of course in strict confidence.

Advertisements are inserted according to the order in which they are received. We are, every week, compelled to omit many, owing to the late hour at which they are sent.

BRIGHTON.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1831.

A more rapid progress has been made this week with the Reform Bill. The whole of Schedule A is now disposed of; and, with the exception of Saltash, which has been excluded from the schedule with the consent of Ministers, the whole of the boroughs named in it are doomed to extinction. Upon one case,—that of Downton,—a strong debate and a close division took place; and we are not sorry to see in the minority the name of Sir Charles Burrell. For voting thus, the Hon. Baronet has been subjected to no small share of attack in the columns of the *Brighton Herald*. Need any other reply be given to such assailants, than the simple fact that many of the staunchest friends of Reform voted, on this occasion, upon the same side? But, independently of such consideration, we claim for Sir Charles Burrell and for every other member that right of exercising his own judgment on matters of detail, without which a Member of Parliament would be reduced to the mere condition of a delegate. Sir Charles Burrell has proved, by his votes, that he is friendly to the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs; and it is not because he thinks a particular town has made out a case which entitles it, consistently with the principles laid down in the Bill, to be saved from the general doom, that he is to be branded as an insincere Reformer. We believe, on the contrary, that his support, in the future stages of the measure, will be found as frank and earnest, —perhaps even more so, than that of some pretenders who make more noise about the matter.

There are many points yet to be discussed, besides the cases of individual boroughs, on which sincere and honest friends of Reform may well entertain a difference of opinion. Upon such we hope that not Sir Charles Burrell alone, but every Sussex Member, will exercise his judgment freely. We know not any from whom their constituents have required other pledges than to support, fairly and fully, the principle of the Bill. Such was the pledge given by Sir Charles Burrell on the Shoreham hustings; such is the pledge given by every Reformer, who is at the same time honest and discreet; and by such pledges they must stand or fall at the next election. That day cannot be far remote; and the reckoning will be a strict, though fair one.

We fear, from the information which has reached us, that the Bill will be defeated in the House of Lords. This result is fully expected; and we understand that it is intended to create a large number of Peers at the Coronation.

We cannot take the same view of Mr. Baring's case as our correspondent, H. B. The statements in the House of Commons leave no room for doubt that there has been much exaggeration employed against him; and in viewing the matter thus, we should deem it an act of injustice to join in the outcry. A prisoner was tried in this town for the borough of Midhurst had for a long time been placed in the hands of certain holders of burgage tenures, who had not over regard to the matter in a very different light; nor is it to be supposed that all parties in the House of Common (with the exception of Mr. Hunt, who *confessed that he had not heard the defence*) would have given an unanimous acquiescence to what may be considered a Parliamentary verdict in favour of Mr. Baring, had there not been good reason for so doing.

Mr. Justice Patteson, in his charge to the Stafford Grand Jury, said—

There was one subject upon which, at the last assizes, the magistrates had had some conversation, and to which he would for a moment allude. It was one which had occasioned a great deal of attention in other counties as well as in this, and particularly in Gloucestershire, where the Grand Jury had memorialized the Government in regard to it—he alluded to the beer-house. He was enabled to state, that the subject had been very much under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, and that they would speedily be prepared to make some alterations respecting the supervision of the beer-shops, which would be the result of an alteration of the law to establish the monopoly again, but some measures for the better regulation of the houses of this description. He thought that they had not been established sufficiently long for any one to form an opinion upon the effects of their operation; but no one could doubt that they ought to be placed under some system of supervision.

We hope, therefore, to see a thorough amendment of the existing law; for we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that it will be effectual, when we remember that the Duke of Richmond, who took so active and praiseworthy a part in opposing a measure, the mischievous consequences of which he accurately pointed out, is now a Member of His Majesty's Government. The Bill will be introduced, it appears, by Lord Melbourne almost immediately.

We invite attention to the letter of an "Anti-Monopolist." The case which he states appears to be one of the most shameful attempts that ever came within our observation, to defraud the public of the benefit designed to be imparted by the Government in the reduction of a tax. It is aggravated by the mean—I—an consideration of that attempt being made by a monopolizing company of individuals, and of the burden falling with peculiar oppressiveness on the shoulders of the poor.

If ever a tax was reduced, where we should have thought it impossible to continue the monopoly of the sale of the article, it was in the case of the Coal Duty. This tax is so little mixed up as an integral part of the price; it forms, in fact, so distinct and so easily recognized an item of the total charge, that purchasers must be blind indeed not to perceive it. The remedy is in their own hands, as pointed out by our correspondent; and we are sure it will be embraced by the inhabitants of the Wells. If they suffer the reaction to continue after the publication of this letter, they will richly deserve its permanent infliction.

Retrenchment is the order of the day in France, as with us. A new Civil List has been prepared, more moderate than the last, containing items for the express support of the