

exemplary in the presence of the enemy and in the general conduct of his regiment; and mentioned two instances in which Col. Quintin had charged and defeated the enemy with very inferior numbers.

Colonel Palmer replied to Col. Quintin's defence, that such was his manifest want of energy, that Lord Combermere had observed that he was unfit to command such a regiment, and attributed it to the Colonel's ill-health; that his former good conduct could not establish his character for ever; that though he did not charge Colonel Quintin with misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy, yet in effect his conduct was much the same, for it was of little consequence whether it originated in want of courage or want of Officer-like feeling; that when the French were advancing upon them, they were left by Col. Quintin without orders or support; that he quitted the front the moment the firing began, and did not afterwards return; that the discipline of the regiment was notoriously relaxed; and that without corporal punishment when in the field, an army would be utterly ruined.

As soon as Colonel Palmer had concluded, the Court was cleared.—The Sentence has not been made known.

[There was a curious difference of opinion as to the place which the Commander of a regiment of horse should occupy:—one Officer said, he should be found in the front; another, in the centre; and a third, in the flank!—A person unacquainted with military matters would suppose, that the situation of the Commander of a regiment would depend entirely on circumstances, and that during an engagement it might be proper for him to shew himself in every quarter.]

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE KING v. TAYLOR.

This was an indictment against the Proprietor of one of the slaughter-houses in Warwick-lane, for a nuisance in obstructing the regular thoroughfare, and in otherwise annoying the whole neighbourhood by killing cattle, &c.

Mr. Crowder, Mr. Whible, and Mr. Shirley, proved the nuisance, stating that the lane was often so completely impassable as to render it impossible for them to get to their residences; and added, that the smells alone which proceeded from the slaughter-houses constituted an extensive and unbearable nuisance.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, interrupting the course of the prosecution, observed, that according to the Statutes on the subject, it was illegal to slaughter cattle within any walled town, Berwick and Carlisle excepted; and that the nuisance and its illegality were therefore now beyond dispute. But as the practice of killing cattle had continued in Warwick-lane for so long a period as to give it almost the appearance of a legal proceeding, and as the proprietors of the slaughter-houses would, no doubt, acquiesce in altering their conduct, his Lordship recommended that the matters in dispute should be referred to some gentlemen connected with the City, to decide on the case.

The parties agreed to refer it to Mr. William Montagu, the City Surveyor; and a verdict of *Guilty* was returned, subject to such reference.

OLD BAILEY.

On Monday, Hugh Everard was indicted for bigamy. He had formerly lived in the family of Mr. Timson, town clerk, of York. After some years he returned to York, and stated that

he was a gentleman by birth; that at the time he lived in the family, he had quarrelled with his father; but that afterwards he resumed his rank in life, and had been abroad in the army for many years. He was received by Mrs. Timson with friendship, and at last he induced her to marry him. She had a fortune of nearly 50,000*l.* the greater part of which she settled upon herself. They had not long, however, been married, before he treated her with brutal cruelty, and she was obliged to compel him to give sureties for keeping the peace; at length it was discovered that he had a former wife living, whom he married at Cheshunt, Herts, in 1804. The prisoner, in his defence, said, that the present prosecution was carried on without Mrs. T.'s wish, as he had a letter a few days ago, in which she expressed the greatest affection for him. He admitted that his former wife was living, but he said she had agreed to renounce all pretensions to him. Verdict—*Guilty*.

Anthony Swinton was indicted for stealing a gold watch, the property of Eliza Larkins, in her dwelling-house.—Sarah Christian, her servant, deposed, that the jeweller brought the watch to her to give to her mistress; she kept it about a week, and then Swinton came to her and demanded to have it, to send into the country to her mistress. When Mrs. Larkins left town she paid witness her wages, and afterwards Swinton paid her half a guinea a week as his own servant. When letters came directed to Mrs. Larkins, she delivered them to Swinton, among other things the watch. Swinton said, there is a parcel going into the country, so he gave her back the watch; but about a week after she returned it to him to send into the country.—A man named Baster was then brought forward, who stated various things injurious to the character of Mrs. Larkins; but Mr. Shelton, Clerk of Arraigns, said he had known Baster many years, and believed him not to be credited on his oath.—The Recorder told the Jury, that as the indictment was framed, they must acquit the prisoner of the capital part of the charge; and as to the other, they would judge from the evidence.—Verdict, *Guilty* of stealing the watch.—Baster ascended the witness box in order to defend himself against what Mr. Shelton had sworn as to his credibility, and the Recorder committed him for wilful and corrupt perjury.

On Tuesday, William Jones was indicted for breaking open and entering the dwelling-house of Frederick Fisher, and stealing therein a writing-desk, and various other articles.—The Jury pronounced the prisoner *Guilty*; but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth.—The Recorder was sorry to observe, that the greater number of depredations for some time past had been committed by very young persons, in so much that he had thought it necessary last Sessions to give notice, that, for this reason, the Prince Regent was determined to make an example of some of those young ones. He (the Recorder) had this day made an enquiry into the number of young persons contained in the present calendar, and dreadful to think, he had been informed there were no less than 51 who were under the age of 20! He would, however, mention the present recommendation, and their reason for giving it.

On Friday the Sessions ended, when the Recorder passed sentence of death on John Wilson, Charles Husk Allen, Christopher Woolfat, Elizabeth Macdonald, Fardy Carrol, George Coates, Jane Wood, Robert King, William King, Amos Crisp, Thomas Robinson, William Barnett, William Gardiner, Richard Marsh, Thomas Oswald, Alexander Wilson, James Topping, George Beck, Harry Griffiths, Lydia Case, Joachim Delafont, William Jones, and Patrick Smith.

Thomas Wall, Wm. Tooley, and Wm. Andrews, were ordered to be transported for life.—Jacob Isaacs, Thomas Lewis, Anne Smith, and James Hunt, transported for 14 years.—Anthony Swinton, and 28 others, to be transported beyond sea for seven years.—Louisa Johnson to be fined 1*s.* and confined two years in the House of Correction.—T. Thorpe, for a misdemeanour, to be confined one year in Newgate.—Twenty-one fined 1*s.* each, and imprisoned six months in the House of Correction at hard labour. Five fined 1*s.* each, to be imprisoned three months in Newgate, and to be well whipt. Two fined 1*s.* each, to be kept two months in Newgate, and