POETRY.

DARBY and JOAN.

PART I.

Ne Sutor ultra crepidam.—Vet. Apoth.

WHEN Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his sythe and home he ran,
Sat down, drank off his pint and said
My work is DONE—I'll go to bed.
"My work it done! retorted Joan—
"My work is done"—your constant tone;
But hapless women never can say
My work is done, till judgment day.
Here Darby hemm'd, and rack'd his head,
To answer what his Joan had said:
But all in vain her clack kept on—
Yes, woman's work is never done!
You men can sleep all night! but we
Must toil:—Whose fault is that? quoth he.
I know your meaning, Joan reply'd;
But Sir, my tongue shall not be ty'd:
I will go on and let you know
What work poor women have to do.
First, in the morning tho' we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel:
Yes, feel such pains in back and head
As would confine you men to bed;
Weply the brush, and wield the broom;
We air the beds and right the room:
The cows must next be milk'd and then
We get the breakfast for the men:
Ere this is o'er with whimpering cries
And brittly hair, the children rise:
These must be dress'd, and dos'd with rue,
And fed and all because of you.
We must—Here Darby scratch'd his head,
And fait retreated to his bed;
But grumbled thus as on he ran,
Zounds! woman's clack is never done!

PART II.

The RETORT; or, JOAN TRIUMPHANT.

Quis talia fando
Temperet a lachrymis?

AT early dawn ere Phœbus rose,
Old Joan resum'd her tale of woes:
When Darby thus—I'll end the strife;
Be you the man and I the wife:
Take you the sythe and mow, while I
Will all your boasted cares supply,
Content, quoth Joan; give me my fleet:
This Darby did and out he went.
Old Darby rose, and seiz'd the broom,
And whirl'd the dirt about the room:
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindled cow:
The brindled cow whisk'd round her tail
In Darby's eyes, and kick'd the pail,
The clown perplex'd with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again:
When turning round in fad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze:
For as he chanc'd to thrust the room
In careless haste, he fir'd the broom.
The fire at last subdu'd, he swore
The broom and he would meet no more.
Press'd by misfortune, and perplex'd
Darby prepar'd for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter too.
His hand's bedaub'd with paint and flour,
Old Darby labour'd toil an hour:
But, luckless weight! thou could'st not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.
As every door stice open stood,
In posh'd the sow in quest of food;
And tumbling onwards with her snout
O'erset the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turn'd the sow to beat,
The slipp'ry cream betray'd his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children, waken'd by the clatter,
Start up and cry, La! what's the matter?
Old Jowler bark'd and Tabby mew'd,
And hapless Darby bawl'd aloud.
Return, my Joan, as heretofore;
I'll play the housewife's part no more:
Since now by fad experience taught,
Compar'd to thine, my work is naught;
Henceforth, as bus'ness call's, I'll take,
Content, the plough, the sythe, the rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have mark'd, while thou art mine.
Then, Joan, return; as heretofore,
I'll ex thy honest foul no more:
Let's each our proper task attend—
Forgive the past and strive to mend.

ANECDOTES.

A Countryman reading the Bible to his wife, where it is stated that Solomon had three hundred wives, and seven hundred concubines, (by good women, in a tone of surprise, said she was sure he did not read it right, and insisted upon looking at the passage herself; when having cons'd it over two or three times, and satisfied that it was so, she looked up in his face, and chucking him gently under the chin, exclaimed—"*Eh! and what a fool yb Solomon would then make!*"

A CLERICAL gentleman, travelling through New-hampshire, inquired of a lad the way to a particular place. The lad replied, that the *parson*, just before him, (pointing to a guide post,) would inform him. "And why do you call that a *parson*," says the clergyman. "Because," replied the lad, "it directs us in a road which it never travels itself."

AS a minister and a lawyer were talking together, says the minister to the lawyer, sir, do you ever make any mistakes in pleading? I do said the lawyer. And what do you do with mistakes? said the minister. Why, sir, if large ones, I mend them: If small ones, I let them go, said the lawyer. And pray, sir, continued he, do you ever make any mistakes in preaching? Yes, sir, said the minister, I do. And what do you do with mistakes? said the lawyer. Why, sir, I dispense with them much in the same way you just observed: I rectify large ones, and neglect small ones. Not long since, continued he, as I was preaching, I went to observe that the devil was the father of *liars*, but mistook, and said *lawyers*, and the mistake was so small, I let it go.

LONDON, August 25.

THE following anecdote of Capt. MOORE, of the Syren frigate is transmitted to us by a gentleman on board that vessel: we feel a national pride in giving it to the world.

During a recent cruize off the coast of France, Capt. *Moore* fell in with some small fishing vessels, who on his approach, abandoned the nets, and affected their escape to shore; being in want of fresh provisions, he ordered out his boats, and drew the nets, by which means he obtained a considerable quantity of fish. With due consideration however, to the wretched *pafcards*, whom he had thus deprived of the hire of their labour, he ascertained the value of the fish, which proved, on the testimony of the pilot to be six guineas; and this sum, together with an appropriate letter he put into a bladder, and suspended it to the nets, which he again threw into the water and set sail. The frighted fishermen from the shore witnessed the early part of the transaction, and on the departure of the frigate returned to their station, for the purpose of saving the remnant of their nets, which, according to usage, they expected to have found hacked to pieces. How great must have been their gratitude and delight, when, on drawing in their nets, they not only discovered them whole, but the treasure attached to them? It is thus we should ever act. We war not against individuals, whom, in all the relative duties of life, we should consider as friends and brethren.

HAMPSHIRE, ss.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1795.

HUMBLY shews TRYPHENA HERRICK of Hatfield, in said county; that on the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, she was married to NATHANIEL HERRICK, late of said Hatfield yeoman, and has ever since that time continued the faithful wife of the said NATHANIEL, but that said NATHANIEL since the marriage aforesaid, hath often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed adultery with divers persons, and on the twentieth day of October last past, the said NATHANIEL left the Libellant, and voluntarily absented himself, and has not since been heard of—Your Petitioner therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this Court, she may be divorced from the bond of her marriage with the said NATHANIEL, and that such part of the estate of the said NATHANIEL may be assigned to her for her support, as your honors shall think fit—and as in duty bound shall pray

TRYPHENA HERRICK.

September Term at Northampton, 1795.—Upon the Libel aforesaid, ORDERED, that the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, notify the said NATHANIEL HERRICK to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE printed at Northampton, by WILLIAM BUTLER, the last publication to be at least three months before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there shew cause if any he has, why the prayer of the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, the Libellant should not be granted.

JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the original Libel and Order

Attest—JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk.*

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of Milk—Enquire of the PRINTER. Northampton, Sept. 23d, 1795.

The public are hereby

informed, that the subscribers have entered into mercantile business together, under the firm of HENSHAW and HUNT: And that they now have for sale at their store in Northampton——Brandy, Rum, Wines, Gin, Porter, Molasses and Sugars—Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Cask and Box Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger, Codfish, and Pickled Salmon, Iron, Steel, Nails, and Window Glass, Brimstone, China Glass and Earthen Ware, Tobacco of various kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. Tavern-keepers who with for pure liquors to refresh the weary traveller, may find an ample supply at their store.

They have also Malaga Wine of the first quality for Churches.

SAMUEL HENSHAW,
DAVID HUNT.

September 30, 1795.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms:—Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Hooper's Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Honey, Essence of Peppermint, Steers' famous Opodeldoc,——Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Latin Beautiful smelling bottles with pungent Salts.

Ground Cinnamon, Fustic, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Verdigrise, Oil of Vitriol, &c. W. India and N. E. Rum, Wines of all Sorts, and Painters Colours as usual.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

Do LOOK! Do LOOK!

New-Goods
FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Lamb Skin Coatings, Chintzes, and Callicoes—Also, Velvets, Thicksets, Corduroys, Elasticks, Cassimers, Royal Rib, Valentia, variety of rich Vest Patterns and Stockings—Also, Baizes and Flannels, Broad and narrow black Laces, Lawns, Lenn Lawns, Cambricks, Lawn Aprons, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Bandanno and Cotton, do. black and white Gauzes, black Russell and Lasting, Buff, Broadcloth and Cassimere, plain and striped Nankeens, almost all coloured Shalloons, Durants and Moreens, Black, Drab and Lead coloured Satins, Mens Satin and Silk Florentines, Mantua Silk, Polong, 4-4ths, 3-4 and 5 yard Modes, Persians, Sarcenets, variety of fashionable buttons and Trimmings, Ladies long and short Leather Gloves, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Mahogany French looking Glasses, 2 sizes, Eustatia, do. 3 sizes, a fine assortment of Crockery Ware, Hollow Ware, such as Teakettles, Spiders, Kettles, Stewpans, Cartboxes, &c. O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Lisbon and Malaga Wines of an excellent quality. L. Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Wool Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hatts, Salt, Snuff, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shot, Bar Iron, and many more articles too numerous for an advertisement, for which is wanted Beef Cattle, Butter, Grain, Beans, Peas, and Flax Seed, if delivered in October—Also, Old Pewter and Brass, Bees Wax, Rags, and well dressed Flax. The above said Goods are well laid in, and will be sold cheaper than almost any thing in New England.

SELLAH NORTON.

N. B. Those indebted to me according to contract, must absolutely make pay in October, both for Goods and the use of my horses, especially for the SWEEPER, since his last spring Colts are estimated 100 to 250 dollars, in Connecticut. S. N.

Ashfield, October 5, 1795.

A NUMBER of stray SHEEP have fallen in with the flock of the subscriber at different times the summer past, with the following marks, namely—four WEATHERS, with a hole in the right ear, a crop and an half penny on the left ear—one of them has a bell—two EWES and LAMBS with a hole in the right ear—one Lamb with two half penny's the under side of the left ear, and one the upper side of the right ear.——The owner or owners, are desired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

ELISHA BRIDGMAN.

Westhampton, October 1, 1795.

Take Notice,

THAT the firm of *Justus Forward, Jun. and Company*, was mutually dissolved on the 20th day of October, 1794.—In behalf of said Company,

JUSTUS FORWARD, Jun.

Belchertown, Sept. 24, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN Blacksmith, one that understands the business—Enquire of—

SETH WOOD.

Montague, Sept. 9, 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX SEED, and the highest price given—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

☞ THOSE whose Notes and Accounts are now due, are informed, that unless they are paid on or before the first day of November next, they will be put in suit without further notice.

Northampton, 14th October, 1795.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber will sell 10,000 acres of land in a town called No. 7 in the 4th range in Genesee country, about 18 miles from Canandarga, and situated on the lake of that name. The land is good and well situated for farms. The town contains about 200 inhabitants, and a grist and saw mill are erected and do business. The land is well watered, and the timber excellent, particularly the pine, which has a ready market and commands a great price. The communication with the lake by a creek sufficient for boats and rafting, will render the present sale a valuable object, either for settlement or speculation. The terms of payment shall be easy, and may be paid, by instalments, the last sum to be paid in 1799. A compleat title will be furnished at the time of sale, or on final payment as shall be convenient.

THOMAS GOLD.

County of Berkshire, Pittsfield October 12, 1795.

SALT! SALT!
White and Burr,

HAVE for sale, a quantity of good Turks Island SALT, by the tierce or hundred bushels, delivered at *Day's* landing, or at their store—they are in want of 500 bushels of Flax Seed, for which they will give 4/. per bushel, and give Salt in exchange—they also want to purchase, 500 weight of Cheese, if delivered soon—we would thank our friends who have engaged us Cheese, to deliver it by the 20th instant, if they can make it convenient.

N. B. Arrived from London, and daily expected at this place, a few pieces of Twill'd Coating, which will be offered by the piece, at the New York price.

Worthington, October 5, 1795.

For Sale,

THAT large, commodious and well built Dwelling HOUSE, in Hatfield, standing on the stage road from Northampton to Deerfield, in possession of the subscriber, together with a STORE, BARN, and other convenient Out Houses—with the House Lot, an Orchard, and elegant Garden adjoining. The situation has a commanding prospect, and laying near the center of the town, is well calculated for trade or a tavern, or for a gentleman of any occupation. Also a Palture of six acres year adjoining. Possession given next May—As he intends to remove from here next Spring, he will sell the whole on remarkable low terms. For particulars enquire of JOHN HART on the premises.

N. B. Those indebted to said Hart, are requested to make immediate payment; on failure, by the first of Dec. next, their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney to collect.

Hatfield, Oct. 6, 1795.

Ran away on the 14th

ult. a BOY named *David Jacobs*, 13 years old, small of his age, light brown hair, has a scar on one cheek, had on when he went away Tow cloth trowsers, felt hat, and a grey vest—said Boy had been out a *pedling whips* and other articles. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall have five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid. by

ADONIJAH JACOBS.

Hillsdale, Green River, State of New-York, Sept. 1795.

The person who took a

BAG, from under an appletree, in *Rainbow*, is requested to leave it with the PRINTER hereof immediately——it is well known who has it.

October 14th, 1795.

The subscriber is now

ready to receive BARK, at his Mill, and requests all persons who have it for him, to deliver it as soon as convenient, and they shall receive on demand the highest price for it—and all favours gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 7, 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 20th of September, inst. three MULES. The owner is desired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th, 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[VOL X.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1795. [NUMB. 478]

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER. No. VIII.

THE Country Lawyer, through the medium of the Western Star, once more presents himself to his fellow citizens of Massachusetts, and begs their candid attention to a few more Numbers on the Judicial Department of this Commonwealth.

At the last session of the General Court, a committee was raised on this very important subject, who reported a bill, calculated to carry into effect the Circuit Court of Common Pleas system. This bill was read a first time; the second Thursday of the next session was assigned for its second reading, and 300 copies of it were to be printed for the use of the members of the General Court. The subject is now fairly before the publick, and it demands their most careful and candid attention. It is not doubted, but that such an attention will be afforded, as thoroughly to understand its merits, if it has any, and induce a support; or to detect its failings, and effect its overthrow.

I will in this number give the outlines of the bill. The first section divides the Commonwealth into four districts. The first consists of the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex and Norfolk; the second of the Old Colony, Dukes County and Nantucket; the third, of the Counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire; the fourth, of Maine.

The second section provides that in each of these districts shall be held and kept a Circuit Court of common Pleas, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associates, and provides that this Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases where the damages demanded exceed the sum of £. 4: And it is intended that those three Judges shall go a circuit into each county of their respective districts at such times as is by law to be appointed, in the same manner as the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court shall now go through the whole Commonwealth.

By the third section, it is intended that any party aggrieved at any judgments rendered in any Circuit Court, upon any action brought for the recovery of money, wherein the damages demanded, or adjudged exceed forty dollars, or in any action wherein the title of real estate, or any of its rights, may be affected, may appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, providing, however, that if any Plaintiff, in such case appeals, and in the Supreme Judicial Court receives less than forty dollars, it shall be in the discretion of that Court to allow him, or not, as they judge right, any further costs than those allowed in the Circuit Court.

The 4th section provides for a review, in the Circuit Court, in cases under forty dollars value, where real estate is not in question. The bill then provides that the Judges of the Circuit Courts shall have power to establish rules and orders for the regular management of business—It then provides, in cases where the Justices cannot convene in season, or so as not to open the Court, that the Sheriff may adjourn the Court to such time as a quorum can be had.

The 7th section provides, that the Petit Jurors shall, at these courts, give their attendance on fresh days of each term, as shall be directed by the Court.

The 8th section provides as to entries of actions in extraordinary cases; and the 9th gives the Court authority to appoint their Clerks, providing, however, that those now in office shall remain so, until suspended or removed.

The bill then provides a new arrangement in the office of the clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, intending in future, that the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, shall, in their respective counties, be Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and that the records of the proceedings of that Court in each county shall be kept therein—giving, however, to the Judges of that Court, such a control in the appointment, or removal, of those Clerks, as that suitable persons, and such only, shall be appointed for that purpose; and the residue of the bill provides such fees for the Judges of the Circuit Court as are expected to be sufficient to raise an income of £. 250 by the year.

It is to be hoped, that the time has nearly arrived, which is to decide that the people of Massachusetts are not forever to be bound down under the despotism of "*ancient habits, and venerable custom.*" It is not to be expected that an attempt to overthrow a system, derived from high antiquity, in which some, and not a few, of the most powerful men in the community are interested, would meet with no opposition. Any possible plan which might be offered, would meet with as strong an opposition, perhaps as that which has been made to the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas. The attempt to establish this new arrangement has roused some of the most detestable affections and dispositions of the human character; the pride, avarice, ambition and influence of many are struck at, and the blow is felt by a great number, from those in high office down to the meanest petitioner in the Commonwealth.

There are many who see, that by any reform, they must be losers. There are not a few, sons of Demetrius, who well know that, by the old embarrassments, "no small gain is brought unto the Craftsmen;" they, therefore, wish to raise an uproar, and cry out, "Great are the Courts of Common pleas," touch not a "made and system which time has rendered venerable, and which long habit has familiarized and endeared."

About thirty five years ago a proposal was made by a gentleman of the General Court to institute this Circuit System; but it was objected to by Gov. Bernard, who said it would have a tendency to lessen the influence of the Crown—he said the Governor would have a larger influence by the appointments under the old system. Colonels Williams, of Medfield, Murray and Chandler, Brigadier Ruggles, and other members of the Council, were at bitterly opposed to it—they were all in the saddle—had a profit from the continuance of the old system, and no influence from the appointments under it, and would not consent to give them up—for the old institutions, they said, "had become venerable from time," and were "dear and familiar," to the people of the Province. The then Lieut. Gov. Mr. Hutchinson, said also that it struck at the influence of the chair, and he would oppose it—so the plan was laid aside. It is a little extraordinary that, under a Republican form of government, an opposition to the same plan should arise from men holding the same offices, and in almost the same degree, as under the operation of a government where "the chair was filled by royal appointment, and while uniform attempts" (as we were told by his Excellency in his speech at the opening of the last session) "were made to strengthen the influence of the crown." It affords us this melancholy lesson, that no man, in the enjoyment of power, is willing to part with it; that its charms influence in every stage of life; that men in office are all conscious of their own "integrity and fortitude," and that (as his Honour informed us in May last, when he took the oaths of office) they "shall not quit the publick ground on which they stand."

An opposition to this plan arises from another source. The Attorneys will lose at least 10 400 dollars in fees, which are now annually afforded them from the old arrangements and the great number of continuances in the Supreme Judicial Court. The present Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas will lose an income of at least 6000 dollars; and the Sheriffs, in the distant counties, will lose from their fees on the return of executions at least 2000 dollars more. The returning fee on an execution from Berkshire to Boston, averaging at more than 22 shillings; and from Washington county, at more than 55 shillings. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that we find an immense combination of men in office united to defeat so salutary a plan.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Interesting Trial of Miss BRODERICK, for the Murder of G. ERRINGTON, Esq

THIS trial came on Friday, July 17, at the Assizes held at Chelmsford, before the Lord Chief Baron; and at six o'clock in the morning the court was crowded, so as to make it difficult to get in; and at 7 the Judge seated himself on the bench. The prisoner, Miss B. was conveyed into the hall dock, in the criminal court, attended by three ladies and her apothecary; she was dressed in mourning, without powder; and after the first perturbations were over, occasioned by the concourse of surrounding spectators, she sat down on a chair prepared for her, and was tolerably composed, except at intervals, when the discovered violent agitations, as her mind became affected by various objects and circumstances. When the indictment was read, she paid a marked attention to it; and on the words, "*that on the right breast of the said G. Errington, she did wilfully and feloniously inflicted one mortal wound, &c.*" she exclaimed, "*Oh my great God!*" and burst into a torrent of tears.

Mr. Garrow and Mr. Const were Counsel for the Crown; Mr. Shephard for the Prisoner.

Mr. Garrow, after expatiating, with infinite ability, on the heinousness of the prisoner's crime, which was to him the greater, as it had deprived him of a valuable friend; he with much candor admitted every possible excuse of the prisoner's state of mind, which, on the evidence to be laid before the jury, he should submit, would entitle her to every lenity, should it be made out to the satisfaction of their minds, that she was not in possession of her proper reason when this unhappy affair took place.

The first witness called was the servant to the deceased, who stated, that he was busy on the 13th, in his master's kitchen, when the prisoner came there, and asked if his master was at home, and if she could speak with him? he answered, that he was at home, showed her into a parlor, and went up stairs to inform his master thereof. The prisoner observing Mrs. Errington coming down stairs, she addressed herself to her, requesting to be informed if she could speak to the deceased. She desired her to walk up stairs, which she did, and entered the room in which Mr. E. was sitting: Nothing more was heard until from the report of the pistol—the servant ran up stairs, where he saw his master bleeding, leaning on his left hand with his right placed under it. He exclaimed, "Oh! that woman has murdered me," and on his turning to her, she expressed much gratification at what she had done, but it was immediate fit of laughter, threw a pistol out of her left hand on the carpet, crying out, "*Here take me! hang me, and do what you will with me; I don't care now!*" On leaving her secure, he took a horse from the stable, and immediately went in pursuit of a surgeon, whom he sent to his master, and on his return took with him two Constables, who intimating to her the necessity of putting handcuffs upon her, she requested leave in the first place, to put her hand, in her pocket, which the Constable refused, and on searching her, a second pistol was found there loaded, which, had it not been for the timely prevention of the Constable, he said she intended for her own destruction.

The surgeon, after examining the wound, found it necessary to ask Miss Broderick how she was situated when she fired at Mr. E. to which she replied, that she was standing up, and held the pistol in her left hand. He was of opinion that Mr. E. died by the wound he then received, and was corroborated therein by another Surgeon of eminence.

Joseph Griggs, a Constable, corroborated a part of the statement of the first witness; found the prisoner sitting in the parlor with her hands clasped, and around a table, with some water before her; he secured and got the handcuffs upon her, and saw a woman servant take the pistol from her pocket.

On the day previous to this melancholy affair, Miss Broderick had taken a place at the Bull inn, in Whitechapel, for South end, but not going thither in time, the coach went without her:—she arrived at the inn soon afterward, expressed much disappointment, and ordered a single horse chaise, and a man to drive her, so as to overtake it. This man was called, who deposed, that after he set out, she showed many marks of infanity. At the turnpike they demanded four pence, when she put her hand into her pocket, and offered three pence, saying she had no more money, although the instant before the witness had seen her take from her pocket a handful of silver and halfpence; that she had made him at one time drive very fast, and complained at the same time, that, if he did not drive faster, she would insist on his going no farther; that thereupon he went still much faster, when she asked him what he meant by going so fast, and on slacking his pace, she again complained, saying, she had rode a single horse eight hundred miles in a week. He drove her as far as the 9 mile stone, when he overtook the stage.—She seemed to be hurrying on, and much fluttered, and her behaviour on the road was such as to convince him she was not in her perfect senses.

Miss Broderick resided at Kennington, and frequently employed a Chairwoman to assist in the cleaning of the house. On the Chairwoman's being called, she stated, that Miss B. asked her, which she thought was the easiest death; that she herself thought drowning was the easiest; that her conversation was extremely odd; and that she left Miss B.'s service, for fear she should find, some morning, she had made way with herself.

The prisoner's maid servant was then examined. She deposed, that she always thought her mistress very odd; she slept with her sometimes; has often known her get up in the middle of the night, and ring the bells; that she once put a pistol to her head, and said she would blow her brains out.

Mr. Griffin, her baker, related various circumstances of a similar tendency: That on his carrying a three penny loaf to her house, she would give sometimes a shilling, at others half a crown; and when he offered the change, she would enquire what he meant? She once ordered some flour, which he carried thither; and on her bringing up the tub, it appeared to be filled before.

John Eades carried a letter from the prisoner to Mr. Errington, about the 13th of May, the day, he said, before the unfortunate happened. Mr. Errington asked where he came from? He said from Kennington; Mr. Errington returned it to him unopened, saying, he should perhaps see the lady in a day or two.

Z. Batton, Esq. the Justice who committed her, was here called upon to produce the letter which had been returned unopened: The prisoner, he said, gave it to him when she was under examination—he cautioned her against giving up a paper that might materially affect herself; to which she replied, "Oh take it! take it!" which he accordingly did—it ran thus:

"As I intend going to South end on Wednesday, I wish to speak a few words to you on my money affairs, as I have received no answer to the letter from Mr.——[Mr. E's Solicitor.] I fear you are deceived in the person you entrust. I wish you would meet me at the Dog and Partridge, at Stifford, as I have not paid the money you promised I should receive."

Mr. Errington was not called, nor was it deemed necessary; he was however, in the town.

The judge in a most excellent charge to the jury, recapitulated from his notes the whole of the evidence. He dwelt much on the circumstance of the prisoner's laughing after she had fired the pistol, and represented it as a circumstance so very common in cases of infanity, that it had been often the subject of theatrical representation. The letter, the learned judge observed, was not descriptive of any derangement, but was perfectly cool and sensible; but the words and the manner in which she expressed herself to Mr. Batton, when so much to his honour he wanted her to take it into her own possession, left it should be evidence against her, shewed a derangement, and a total insensibility to any consequences that might result from it.

After consulting together for a few minutes the jury pronounced their verdict—*Not Guilty.*

Miss Broderick appears about thirty five years of age, is rather short, but has a pretty countenance, and is of an elegant form. She conducted herself throughout with much propriety. She was indulged with a seat; and the three ladies who attended her occasionally administered smelling bottles,—She sat during the awful sub-