

recovered from the effects of her intoxication, it was restored to the prisoner, who was then liberated upon her own recognizance to meet the charge on the Monday. Between 9 and 10 o'clock that morning, she surrendered herself at the station in discharge of her recognizance, but without the child, for the absence of which she accounted by stating, that upon awaking that morning at her lodgings in Radnor street, St. Lukes, she put out her hand to feel for the infant, which had been previously lying at her side, and, finding that it was quite still and cold, got up to procure a light, when, upon holding the candle over it, she discovered that it was a corpse. Suspecting, from the state the prisoner had been in, that it might not have come to its death by fair means, he sent for Mr. Mather, the divisional surgeon, with whom he proceeded to the prisoner's lodging, and found that it consisted of a most wretched apartment at the end of the passage, apparently intended for a sort of washhouse, upon a table in which, the only piece of furniture in the place, the body of the dead child was lying. Upon the floor in one corner of the room was an old piece of carpetting, which was evidently used for a bed, and the only thing like covering to be seen was a small cradle-blanket almost reduced to a web. On examining the child, the surgeon expressed an opinion, from the general appearance of its body and great discolouration about the mouth, that it must have died in convulsions, occasioned most probably by neglect and the severity of the cold to which it had been exposed. Having subsequently ascertained that the prisoner, after leaving the station-house on Sunday morning, had been seen reeling about the streets for some hours with the child in her arms, he felt it his duty under such circumstances to alter the original charge of simple drunkenness to the more serious one above mentioned.

Police constable Macdonald, 24 G, stated, that while passing through Hatfield street, St. Luke's, at a quarter to two o'clock that morning, he heard a scuffling noise in the passage of one of the houses, from which the prisoner was at the same moment ejected by a man who lived there, who complained of her unwarrantable intrusion, and on whom the prisoner retorted that she had entered it by his invitation. Perceiving that she had an infant under her cloak, which was crying piteously, and that she was very much intoxicated, he advised her to take it home, and followed her into Golden lane, but there lost sight of her.

A second constable deposed to seeing the prisoner at about two o'clock, very drunk, the child still screaming, and that upon his asking her to give it the breast, she said that it could not or would not take it.

Evans, 245 G, stated, that shortly before three o'clock the same morning, he met the prisoner in Old street with the child, which was then screaming violently, and that shortly after he found her attempting to enter the door of her own house in Radnor street, upon at last opening which she fell forward upon her face. She was endeavouring to get up, when the infant uttered a piercing cry, and he told her that unless she took more care of it, she would certainly kill it; to which she gave him a snappish answer and shut the door.

When called upon for her defence, the prisoner, who displayed not the slightest emotion, denied that she was so much intoxicated as had been represented, and declared that she was perfectly capable of taking care of her child, which, she said, she had covered with her own clothes as soon as she reached home and placed by her side, but that upon waking up in the morning, she found that it had expired in the course of the night, as she had before stated to the inspector.

Mr. Hammill said, that as the production of the medical testimony was indispensable, and he had no hesitation, after the evidence he had heard, in detaining the prisoner, he should order her to be brought up again in the course of the week, to await the result of the *post mortem* examination.—*Dec. 14th, 1847.*

*Guildhall.*—George Brown, one of the city policemen, was brought before Mr. Alderman Wilson, charged with being drunk upon his duty.

Police constable 250 stated, that about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning he found the prisoner was drunk on his beat in Aldersgate Street. He reported him to the inspector, who directed him to fetch the prisoner to the station immediately. He returned and requested the prisoner to accompany him to the station. He refused to do so. Witness said he must resort to force. The prisoner drew his truncheon and threatened to split his skull if he touched him. Witness persuaded him to put the staff back in his pocket, and then, calling assistance, threw him on his back, disarmed him, and conveyed him to the station.

Inspector Howard said, the prisoner was locked up in a cell, and he kicked at the door and made such a noise all night that he could venture to say such a violent man had never been locked up there before.

The prisoner said the charge was just. He admitted he was drunk. He only made a noise to obtain some water, being very thirsty, and because he kicked three or four times they came into the cell and took his boots away. He had been imprisoned many hours. He should lose his situation, and he hoped the alderman would take that into consideration.

Mr. Alderman Wilson adjudged the prisoner to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for 14 days.

John Meagre, another policeman, was charged for a like offence.

Sergeant Eno stated, that the prisoner's beat was in New-street-square, and, finding him to be drunk on Sunday night, after being missing from his duty for half an hour, he ordered him to the station. Here he refused to give up his lantern and truncheon, and the officers were obliged to throw him on his back to get them away from him. He afterwards struck the sergeant in the face. He was, therefore, locked up in a cell for the night.

Mr. Alderman Wilson committed him to hard labour for seven days.

The police commissioner dismissed from the force four other constables who had been found drunk on their beats.

*Extraordinary Affair.*—On Friday an inquest was held at Warrington, on the body of Robert Rogers, a private in the 1st Royals. The deceased had been on furlough, and arrived in Warrington on Monday, *en route* to his regiment in Ireland, at the Bowling Green public house. He got into a somewhat merry lot of company, and, to afford them amusement, he made a bet of 5s. that he would thrust down his throat a stick two feet long. A thin smooth stick was procured; he commenced the feat, and actually drove the stick down his throat to the length of eighteen inches! This was the limit of his powers, however; he became of a death-like hue, and fainted, much to the alarm of those about him, who earnestly desired him to desist from further efforts to accomplish his mad object. He then pulled the stick up again, and blood followed in the wake. A glass of ale was given to him, which he drank, and his head and chest then sank down, and in this doubled-up position he remained for some time, apparently in dreadful agony from pains in the stomach, and surgical aid was procured; but he died on Wednesday morning at three o'clock. Death was caused by inflammation, produced by internal injuries from the stick.—*Globe, Dec. 28th, 1847.*

*Worship Street.*—A well dressed man named Richard Mellish, stated to fill a public situation, was charged with committing the following violent and unprovoked assault upon Mr. Samuel Andrews, a brewer and publican at Hackney.

The complainant, whose face was strapped up with adhesive plaister, stated that the prisoner stopped drinking at his