was imprisoned until the fine should be paid.* Now, this mere phantom and shadow of justice was managed in this pretty manner, that Cashon after laying a tew days in prison, bought his release from the Magistrates for 10*l*. and was told, on his discharge; "Had we have known, that you had been possessed of any

we have known, that you had be been sentenmonies, you never should have been sentenced to confinement, as we would rather receive pecuniary compensation for these misdemeanours, than personal or solitary confinement."

Now will any person inform me what becomes of the hundreds of pounds, they every year receive in this extraordinary and shameful manner? No. This is carefully kept in the back ground; it is kept as dark as the land of Egypt; it is fine upon fine to our Sovereign Lord and King; but neither king nor subject has ever heard or seen how truly HONEST and charitable has these immense fines been disposed of. Why do not the magistrates come boldly forward, and declare in the face of the public, that it is employed to their own use, in eating, drinking and revelling, in scenes of riot and dissipation, which is as notorious as sun at noon day?

The next charge, I shall bring against the magistrates, is their conduct, with regard to a place of great fame and uncommon celebrity; I mean the Work House, and without any extraordinary declamations or empty sounds of high sounding popular expressions against it. I will call your attention to facts, which are stubborn things, and cannot so easily be got over, as to them it may appear. The monies, I have already shown they annually receive, they will not have the unparalleled impudence to deny; yet, strange to say, that in the year 1817, the people of this town was taxed 1140*l*. for the support of this Work House.

The expences of keeping prisoners in the Work House, is 16d. per day; the average daily earnings of each about 2s. 2d. the average number of prisoners,

* Caton has since paid 251.