

January 30th 1850

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE
LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, for the election of three directors, and to determine on the consolidation of certain shares into stock. Mr. S. Laing, chairman of the board of directors presided...He then referred to the traffic on the line, and that its increase chiefly depended upon the fine weather in the summer and autumn, the increased accommodation to the public, and from passengers visiting Goodwood and Epsom races. With regard to their branches, it had been erroneously supposed that they were unprofitable and suckers rather than feeders of the main line...He then adverted to the good effects of the increased accommodation on the Epsom and Croydon line, and the reduction of fares, which induced 610,000 persons to travel on the line as against 488,000 in the corresponding period of 1848. The reduction in the price of the periodical tickets had very nearly doubled the number of passengers, with an advantage to the company. He was not an advocate for low fares generally, but merely as applicable to particular cases.

August 3rd 1850

SPRING ASSIZES
HOME CIRCUIT
KINGSTON, April 2
Crown Side – (*Before Mr. Justice MAULE*)
MURDER

Thomas Denny, 32, was indicted for the wilful murder of a certain unbaptized male child by stabbing it in the throat with an awl.

A woman named Eliza Tarrant was originally included in the charge, but the grand jury ignored the bill against her.

Mr. Licke conducted the prosecution, on behalf of the parish authorities of Ewell. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Clark

James Denny, a son of the prisoner, was then placed in the witness-box to be examined. He stated that he was eight years old.

Mr. Justice MAULE put some questions to him with a view to ascertain whether he could properly be examined upon oath. He stated that he could say his A B C, but he did not go to school. He appeared to be an intelligent child for his years; and the learned Judge eventually decided that the oath should be administered to him, and that his evidence should be taken.

He was accordingly examined. He said, the prisoner is my father. Eliza Tarrant used to live with my father. We all lived together in the hayloft at Ewell. I recollect Eliza Tarrant having a baby. I went to my father when it happened, and told him to come home directly, as mother was very ill, and he did so. When we got back I saw Eliza Tarrant lying in the loft, with a baby by her. My father took up the baby in his arms. He then took up an awl. (Here the poor child became much affected and cried bitterly, and it was some time before he could proceed with his testimony. At length he went on.) My father took up the awl, and killed the baby with it. He struck the awl into its throat. The baby cried when he struck it with the awl. My father then took the child

to Eliza Tarrant, and asked her if he should make a coffin for it. Before he said this he asked her if she would help to kill it, and gave her the awl. She did try to kill it also. My father gave her the child and the awl, and she did the same to it that he had done. I was very much frightened at what I saw, and ran away, and when I came back I found Eliza Tarrant in bed.

DETAILED TRIAL DESCRIPTION

Mr. Justice MAULE then summed up the case to the jury, who retired, and after being in deliberation about half an hour, they returned into court and gave a verdict of *Guilty*.

His LORDSHIP having put on the black cap, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual form, at the same time informing him that he could not hold out the slightest hope of any commutation of the sentence.

The trial occupied nearly 10 hours.

April 13th 1850

EPSOM STEEPLE CHASES – FRIDAY

Notwithstanding the discouraging state of the weather during the whole of the day, there was an immense assemblage yesterday on Epsom-common to witness the first essay at a steeple-chase meeting in that part of the county, an essay which, to a certain extent, must be allowed to have been eminently successful. That it failed to realise our notions of steeple-chasing must be attributed as much to the country as to a want of experience in the parties concerned in the “getting up.” For the accommodation of those to whom 5s. was “no object,” Barnard’s stands were erected in a position commanding a good view of the running, and extra pains taken to prevent the possibility of an accident; owing, perhaps, more to the frequent showers and the muddy state of the ground than to a forgetfulness of the melancholy occurrence of the preceding day, and which we regret to find has terminated fatally in one instance; both were crowded to excess; so also was the enclosure, in which we observed nearly all the “operatives” of the ring. If we repeat that the issue of the experiment as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, was favourable, and add that the sport, of its kind, was excellent, we shall say no more than is literally true; but it is not less true that the line run over was not at all adapted for steeple chasing; it might, in fact, from the character of the fences – mostly artificial ones – have been properly called a hurdle race-course. We subjoin a brief return of the sport:-

April 17th 1850

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - I beg to call your attention to the dreadful accident that took place at Epsom on the 11th – the Spring Meeting.

The large erection on the right of the Grand Stand, and between it and the winning post, known as Barnard’s Stand, capable of containing from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, in consequence of negligence in its construction fell with a tremendous crash, precipitating upwards of 1,000 persons to the ground amidst the greatest confusion and dismay.

Two, if not three, persons have since died from the injuries received. One woman had her eye torn out, one man had his back broken, another his thigh bone and

both legs, another his heel literally crushed to pieces. The writer of this letter had his leg broken below the knee. It will be found that nearly 50 persons have been materially hurt, and many made cripples for life. the papers of Saturday and Sunday state that Mr. Barnard had his stand erected again on Friday (the Steeple-chase day), and that extra pains were taken to make it secure. Extra pains indeed! What a consolation for the widows – for me- and my fellow sufferers, now lying, many I am sorry to say, hopeless of recovery.

Chelsea, April 15

ONE OF THE CRIPPLED

July 9th 1850

House of Commons, Tuesday, July 9

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE

Mr. L. KING then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of 10*l.* He was aware that many hon. gentlemen on...

Mr. ALCOCK complained of respectable persons, particularly medical men, who, in consequence of residing in houses at a rental of not quite 50*l.* a year, had no vote for the county. In the town of Epsom, in the county he represented, there were six medical men in that situation.

July 22nd 1850

EPSOM – Local Board of Health – To Engineers and Surveyors - A PREMIUM of FIFTY POUNDS will be given by the Local Board of Health for the district of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, for the best and most economical PLAN, with Estimate and specification, for DRAINING the town of EPSOM, and also for Supplying it with good Water. The Local Board reserves the right of rejecting all the plans sent into them, and the premium will only be given to the competitor whose plan, estimate, and specification, after approval by the Local Board of Health, shall be sanctioned by the General Board of Health. Plans, &c., to be sent, sealed and carriage free, to Mr. Everest, solicitor, Epsom, on or before the 13th day of August next, addressed to the Epsom Local Board of Health. Each plan must be marked, and accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the distinguishing mark and the name and address of the party sending in the plan. Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Everest. – Epsom, July 17th, 1850.

August 8th 1850

INCREASE OF THE MORNING MAILS – The following is the official corrected list of the increase of post towns to which letters and newspapers can be forwarded by the morning mail trains, as well as the evening (Sundays excepted):- Abergavenny, Abingdon, Accrington, Alnwick, [?worth], Enstone, Epping, Epsom, Exeter, Esher, Evesham, Farnham, Fareham, Farringdon...

W.L. MABERLEY, secretary
General Post-office, August

September 23rd 1850

CHEAP RAILWAY EXCURSIONS – These trips, which have afforded an opportunity to upwards of 1,500,000 persons to visit different parts of the country at most moderate charges during the fine season, are now drawing to a close. Yesterday morning excursion trains started from the Great Western terminus, Paddington, for Windsor, Reading, Oxford, Bath, Bristol, and Clifton. By the South-Eastern, from London-bridge, to Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Folkestone, Tunbridge, Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, Guildford, Reigate, Epsom, Croydon, &c. On Saturday morning a special train, filled with passengers, started for Paris *via* Folkestone and Calais, and to return on Wednesday evening – this is the last for the season. By the South-Western to Portsmouth, Southampton, the Isle of Wight, and Salisbury; and by the Eastern Counties to Cambridge. The trains were well filled. These cheap excursions have not only been a great recreation to the public, but an excellent return to the different railway companies.

September 28th 1850

EDUCATION – At Epsom Grammar and Commercial School, a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be RECEIVED, at from 20 to 25 guineas per annum, to whom a liberal education will be imparted, and every attention paid to ensure their health, happiness, and morality. The house is large and airy, situate in a most delightful part of Epsom. The time of transit from London one hour per the Brighton Railway. For prospectuses and references apply to the Rev. T. Burnet, D.D., F.R.S., rector of St. James's, Garlickhithe, at 13, Finsbury-square; John Chubb, Esq., 1, Queen-street, Cheapside; Thomas Dewen, sen., Esq., 27, Upper Thames-street; Mr. Sawyer, 38, Frith-street, Soho-square; and for full particulars to the principal, Mr. Horsey, Clay-hill, Epsom. the quarter will commence on the day of entrance.

October 14th 1850

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir – The powerful articles in your paper on the lamentable murder at Frimley have fixed the attention of the public on the police of Surrey, but some of your correspondents, and part of the public press, have most unjustly vituperated the officers, instead of offering, like yourself, suggestions for the establishment of a better system.

You are aware that a large part of the county, down as low as Epsom, is within the metropolitan district; the rest of the county has been left to the care of the inhabitants and the local authorities.

November 2nd 1850

ANOTHER BURGLARY IN SURREY

EPSOM Nov. 1

The inhabitants of this little town were alarmed this morning by the discovery that a burglary, attended with circumstances of great daring, had been perpetrated during the preceding night on the premises of the West Surrey Bank, nearly opposite the Clock-house and in the centre of the High-street of Epsom.

The alarm occasioned by the announcement was in some degree allayed when it became known that the thieves, or at least some of them, had been captured, with all the

booty they obtained in their possession, and that Sergeant Kennedy, the active police superintendent of this district, had the scoundrels safe in his custody.

The facts connected with the burglary may be briefly told as follows:- the West Surrey Bank, which belongs to Messrs. Mangles, brothers, and has its head office at Guildford, has a branch in this town. The office consists of two rooms on the ground floor of a house occupied by Mr. R. Moore, carrying on business as a fellmonger. The house is detached on one side, Mr. Moore's yard, inclosed by lofty gates, running between his own residence and that of Mr. Holland, who lives next door. The apartments occupied as the bank are a front office and one small room behind, which latter is lighted by a window looking into Mr. Moore's yard. This window was fixed upon by the burglars as their point of entrance, in effecting which they adopted very similar means to the Frimley robbers. The window alluded to was an ordinary sash, strengthened inside by three iron bars. The burglars first cut away and removed the sash, which they deposited very carefully in an outhouse in Mr. Moore's yard, and then loosening the fastenings of one of the bars, they forced it inwards, and bending it up obtained sufficient room to admit a man's body. Having thus secured an entrance they struck a light and commenced ransacking the place. While the thieves were thus engaged Mr. Holland (Mr. Moore's next door neighbour), who sleeps in a room overlooking the yard, had occasion to get out of bed. On going to the window, he at once observed a light in the little back office belonging to the bank, and as it was now about 2 o'clock he felt satisfied that all was not right. Mr. Holland spoke to his wife on the subject, and Mrs. Holland got up to have a peep. She soon discovered what she thought were the figures of two men, and summoning Mr. Holland to make a second observation, they both clearly saw two individuals in the little back office of the bank busily engaged in ransacking the place; one of them holding a lighted candle in his hat, and the other armed with a chisel, or screwdriver, forcing cupboards and drawers open. Mr. Holland's first impulse was to open the window of his bedroom and give an alarm, and with that view he threw up the sash, and called out as loud as he could, "Is that you, Mr. Moore?" The burglars heard him call and instantly decamped, having first put out their light. Mr. Holland hastened to put on his clothes, and in a very few minutes was on his way to the police station. Almost immediately upon leaving his own door he encountered a man in the High-street, whom he addressed without obtaining any reply. This man walked off in another direction, and Mr. Holland proceeded to give an alarm to the police. He had scarcely arrived at the station when two prisoners were brought in by the officers of the local police, and charged on suspicion of having stolen property in their possession. Mr. Holland having communicated to Sergeant Kennedy what he had seen, that officer ordered the prisoners to be put back while he himself proceeded to ascertain the state of affairs at the bank. On arriving there he found the house had been entered as above described, and on making an examination it was discovered that the thieves, after ransacking all the cupboards and drawers in the bank, had entered Mr. Moore's private apartments, regaling themselves on bread and beef and wine, had subsequently stolen several articles from the room. Happily the plunder obtained was altogether very small. The iron safe in the back office of the bank resisted all the efforts of the rascals to break it open, although considerably injured, by the rough usage it has received. The point of a "jemmy," used in attempting to force it, was found stuck in between the doors, and the corresponding portion of the instrument was subsequently discovered on one of the

prisoners by Sergeant Kennedy. A cupboard in this room was broken open and a bottle of wine taken out, and from a desk which was also forced several blank checks were abstracted. The front office was entered by cutting away the bolts of the door communicating between the rooms, and here 12s. 6d. in silver money was taken out of one of the tills. Happily all the other cash, in accordance with the usual custom, had been taken to his private residence by Mr. Everingham, the manager of the bank, on the previous evening. The door leading from the front office of the bank to Mr. Moore's private apartments was forced, and in all the other rooms the robbers committed great havoc, breaking open drawers and strewing their contents about the floors. The only articles missing, however, are a great coat and some silver spoons. Mr. Kennedy having completed his search returned to the police station accompanied by Mr. Moore. On the prisoners being called forward Mr. Moore at once identified his coat on the back of one of the robbers, and on his pockets being searched the silver spoons stolen from Mr. Moore's kitchen were discovered. The broken "jemmy" and the blank checks were found upon the other prisoner, and all doubt as to their participation in the robbery being removed they were at once put back into cells. One of the prisoners gave his name as George Roberts, and describes himself as a gunsmith, but refuses to give his address. The other man calls himself Charles Dowe, and says he is a labourer. Both state that they are last from Guildford.

The circumstances which led to their apprehension are these:- Police-constable 307 V was on duty at the London end of Epsom about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, when observing two suspicious looking strangers hurrying out of the town, he challenged them. Failing to obtain any satisfactory reply, he sprang upon them, and seizing both men by the collar held them until he obtained the assistance of two brother officers, and thus secured his prisoners.

Both the fellows were brought up before the local magistrates this morning, and underwent a private examination. The Baron de Tessier and Mr. Henry Gosse were upon the bench, and Mr. William Everest, the clerk to the magistrates, was in attendance. The evidence of the police officers having been taken, Mrs. Moore (in the absence of her husband) was called to identify some of the articles stolen, and this having been done most satisfactorily, both the prisoners were remanded until Monday next, when it is expected the evidence against them will be complete.

Among the articles left behind by the prisoners is a razor firmly fixed into a wooden handle, raising a strong suspicion that had they met with any resistance in the house murder would have happened. Great credit is due to Mr. Sergeant Kennedy and the force under his command for their admirable conduct in the apprehension of the prisoners.

Roberts appears about 32 years of age, and is five feet four inches in height. He is respectably dressed, and his linen is marked, "F.S." Dowe is about 18 years of age, and five feet four inches in height. He is very swarthy, and has a mole upon his left cheek. Both prisoners were conveyed to Kingston this evening.

November 5th 1850

THE BURGLARY AT THE WEST SURREY BANK
COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS

Epsom, Nov. 4

The two men – George Roberts and Charles Dowe – charged with breaking into the West Surrey Branch Bank, in this town, on the night of Thursday last, were brought up for re-examination this morning before the bench of magistrates, sitting at Careless's coffee-house, in the High-street.

The Baron de Tessier, chairman of the bench, presided. Mr. H. Gosse, and Mr. E.H. Northey, were also present.

The prisoners were brought from Kingston gaol at an early hour, and on the arrival of the magistrates, at 11 o'clock, they were brought into court. Both of them looked very much chapfallen. An officer was placed between them.

The first witness called was Mr. J. Holland, who deposed to living in the High-street, next door to the bank. His bedroom window looked out upon the back office of the bank, and on Friday morning last, having occasion to get out of bed, his attention was attracted to a light in that apartment. He called up his wife, and they together observed the figures of two men apparently engaged in breaking open the cupboards. Witness called out of his window, upon which the thieves put out their light and hastily decamped. Witness went to the police-station to give an alarm, and there saw the two prisoners in custody. Roberts was one of the men he saw in the bank.

Mary Holland, wife of the last witness, corroborated his evidence, and identified Roberts as the man she had seen holding the candle while the other man broke open a cupboard.

Police-constable George Dymock, 307 V, proved being on duty, about half-past 2 o'clock on Friday morning, in the High-street of Epsom. Witness observed the two prisoners walking together in the direction of London, and was induced to speak to them. Witness asked them what they had got. The prisoner Roberts said he had got nothing but what belonged to him. Witness, not feeling satisfied, seized him, and found the chisel or jemmy produced in his coat pocket; and whilst searching him further the other prisoner (Dowe) came up violently and said witness had no business with Roberts – that he had only got what belonged to him. Witness then seized the other prisoner, and held them both until Police-constable Elliot, 213 V, came up, when they took them to the station. On being searched, there was found on the prisoner Roberts one box of Lucifer matches, five metal spoons, one silver caddy spoon, two silver teaspoons marked "R.P.," two dozen penny postage stamps, a penknife, a large clasp-knife, a pocket-comb, a franc piece, a half-franc, one halfcrown, three shillings, three sixpences, 12 fourpenny pieces, and 10d. in coppers, four cancelled checks drawn by William Piggott on Messrs. Mangles, and various other articles. On the prisoner Charles Dowe were found some boiled meat and bread and a box of Lucifer matches. Both the prisoners said they had picked the things up. Witness went subsequently with Sergeant Kennedy to Mr. Moore's premises, and found they had been entered by removing the window of a small room occupied by Messrs. Mangles as the West Surrey Branch Bank, and forcing out an iron bar so as to admit the entrance of a man. A cupboard in this room had been forced, a desk broken open, and an iron safe had been attempted to be forced. In the front office the till had been broken open, and papers belonging to the bank were scattered about in all directions. Witness subsequently went into Mr. Moore's private apartments and found a desk broken open, cupboards forced, and the place all in confusion. On the prisoner Roberts witness found a small crowbar called a "jemmy," which corresponded exactly with the cupboard and desk broken open.

Police-constable Elliot, 213 V, corroborated the last witness, and proved having taken from the prisoner Dowe a coat, which he said he had found.

Sergeant Kennedy confirmed the evidence of the two previous witnesses as to the state of Mr. Moore's premises.

Mr. Resta Moore, fellmonger, of High-street, Epsom, said, he let two rooms in his house to Messrs. Mangles Brothers, who occupied them as a branch of the West Surrey Bank. The premises were always locked up by witness's brother, Mr. Felix Moore, and witness could swear that they were properly secured on Thursday night. When aroused on Friday morning witness found that the house had been entered during the night through the window of the small office belonging to the bank. Witness was not aware that he had lost anything at that time, but he afterwards saw upon one of the prisoners at the police station a great coat belonging to him, in the pockets of which were some silver spoons also his property. The property was produced and identified.

Mr. T.F. Everingham deposed to being manager of the Epsom branch of the Guildford Bank, carried on by Messrs. Mangles Brothers. Witness secured all the property, and left the bank about a quarter-past 4 o'clock on Thursday last. At 5 o'clock on Friday morning he was informed that the bank had been broken open, and on proceeding thither he found the till forced, and all the money which he had left in it, amounting to 13s. 6d., abstracted therefrom. The money consisted of silver and copper coins, two French coins, and an American piece of money. Witness believed the coins produced to be the same that had been stolen. A pair of gold spectacles and some cancelled checks were also missing from a drawer in the front office. The spectacles and checks having been produced were identified by the witness.

Mr. Felix Moore formally proved having fastened the window through which the robbers had entered on the Thursday evening.

The prisoners, having been duly cautioned by the Chairman, were asked if they wished to say anything to the charge made against them.

Roberts said – Yes, Sir, I do. I was in Guildford on the 31st of October, and while on my way to Epsom, or more properly speaking to London, I met my fellow prisoner. We came together, and on our way through this town we saw this parcel tied up in a handkerchief. We took it up, and carried it behind the engine house, where we opened it. I thought it might have been a child. When we saw what it contained, Dowe put on the coat and put some things in his pockets. I put some things in mine, and as the things were found so I found them in the parcel.

The CHAIRMAN – Is that your statement?

Roberts – Yes.

The coolness with which the prisoner gave this extraordinary explanation excited some laughter in the court.

The prisoner Dowe said, he had nothing to say.

The CHAIRMAN then told both prisoners that they stood severally committed for trial for the crime of burglary, and warrants having been placed in the hands of the proper officers the accused were removed.

At the close of the proceedings

Mr. R. Moore begged publicly to express his gratitude to the police of the town of Epsom, whose conduct in the affair he considered had been exceedingly creditable – especially that of the young officer Dymock.

Mr. Everingham, on the part of Messrs. Mangles, cordially agreed with Mr. Moore.

The CHAIRMAN said, he thought the officers were certainly entitled to all praise. He also considered that the usefulness of the power of search given under the Metropolitan Police Act, had never been more clearly demonstrated than in the present case.

December 13th 1850

PAPAL AGGRESSION

Surrey is about to raise its protest against the Papal proceedings. Requisitions from all parts of the county have been addressed to the High Sheriff to convene a county meeting on the subject.

The High Sheriff has appointed the county meeting to be held at Epsom, on Tuesday next, at 11 for 12 o'clock precisely; and we understand that a committee, composed of the most influential gentlemen in the county, met yesterday at the King's Head, Epsom, for the purpose of arranging the proceedings, of framing suitable resolutions, in which it is said the Popish practices of a section of the Church will have especial notice, to be submitted to the public meeting, and of drawing up addresses and petitions in conformity therewith.

Preparations are making in anticipation of a large attendance, and the Brighton Railway company, for the accommodation of the public, have announced their intention to start a special train to Epsom from London-bridge on Tuesday, at 10.30 a.m., reaching Epsom at 11.30, and returning immediately after the meeting.

December 18th 1850

PAPAL AGGRESSION

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY

In compliance with several requisitions numerously signed, the High Sheriff of Surrey appointed a meeting of the county to be held yesterday at Epsom, for the purpose of addressing the Queen and Parliament on the recent Papal aggression. The meeting took place in the middle of the town, and, although the weather was very unfavourable, for the rain fell heavily during the greater part of the proceedings, the meeting was well and respectably attended.

The HIGH SHERIFF (Mr. Freshfield) took the chair at 12 o'clock, and opened the proceedings. He read the following letter, which had been received from Mr. Drummond, one of the members for the county, which was received with applause:-

“My dear Sir, - I regret that inability to assist at a meeting to be held in the open air, at this season of the year, will prevent my constituents having that opportunity, which it is my duty to give them, of inquiring what are my opinions upon the subject which they are convened to discuss.

“I always opposed the placing of Papists upon the same footing as Protestant Dissenters, because temporal supremacy over all Christendom has ever been claimed by the Pope;- because it is as essential a part of the Papacy as ecclesiastical supremacy is of the prerogative of the British Crown;- because the priests are forbidden to marry, expressly upon the ground that they may not be induced to transfer their allegiance from

the Popedom to their lawful prince; because, therefore, Papists can give at best only a divided allegiance;- and because the claim of the Pope has, in all ages, been the occasion of deluging Christendom with blood. Now that this usurpation is again attempted by sending a cardinal, who, as such, has no spiritual jurisdiction, but is the paid Privy Councillor of a foreign Sovereign, we must meet the attack and drive it back by the mildest measures, provided only they shall be sufficient to uphold unimpaired the rights of the Queen.

“In addition to this attack on the independence of the monarchy by the Pope, Dr. Wiseman commands, or invites, all the people of this nation to return ‘within the orbit of the ecclesiastical firmament,’ by submitting themselves to his dominion, and to that of the army of priests placed at his disposal.

“These are a few of the many reasons why we ought to reject the claims of Dr. Wiseman and his priests, who talk of bringing us back to allegiance to the Pope. It is to be hoped that many of the Popish laity in England are as bold now to reject the arrogant claims of this Italian priest (who is so execrated by those who know best the merits of his rule, that unless for the presence of 10,000 French bayonets he dare not remain 24 hours in his own capital), as our Roman Catholic ancestors were in the reigns of our Edwards, Henries, and Elizabeth; but they who are not have no right to demand to be treated upon an equality with Protestants of all creeds, who give an undivided allegiance to the British crown. They who have submitted to become the slaves of priests have no right to claim the privileges of freemen; they who dare take no oath without secretly saying ‘salvo jure superioris’ (i.e., saving the interests of the priests), are not fit to be trusted with the government of Protestants.

“I am, my dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

HENRY DRUMMOND

April 4th 1851

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE
EPSOM STEEPLECHASES – Thursday

Entertaining the opinion we have more than once expressed, that the country selected is not adapted for steeple-chasing, and that its promoters would have better consulted the interests of the neighbourhood by applying their money and exertions to the extension of the “legitimate” racing on the Downs, we are still bound to give them credit for having, on this occasion, presented a decidedly improved bill of fare, and, with the advantage of favourable weather – a novelty this season – and extra trains *ad lib.*, attracted an assemblage of a better class than we have seen at any former meeting. The ground, as may be imagined, was very trying for the horses, but made “easy falling” for their riders – two of whom would scarcely have escaped broken limbs had it been in good condition. It is only necessary to add that the fields were large, the sport excellent, time well kept, and the meeting, as a “spec,” eminently successful.

April 19 1851

CROYDON and EPSOM LINE – Additional Accommodation – 23 trains each way daily, from 7.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. Periodical tickets greatly reduced, and trains accelerated.

– See timetables.

FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary

Bright Railway Terminus, April 17, 1851

May 20th 1851

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

House of lords, Monday, May 10

Lord CAMPBELL, who presented a petition signed by every male and female inhabitant in a presbytery in Perthshire, bore testimony also to the universal feeling of Scotland in reprobation of this aggression. His lordship also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Epsom praying for the enfranchisement of copyhold tenures. He mentioned, as one of the monstrous consequences of this feudal tenure, that a gentleman who had an estate within the manor of Epsom not worth more than 250*l.* had recently had three horses seized as heriots. One of them was a valuable racehorse, and it was actually sold for 960 guineas.

May 20th 1851

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday May 20

“THE DERBY DAY.”

Mr. BERESFORD, in moving “that the House at its rising do adjourn to Thursday next,” stated that for the last three years the House had enjoyed a holyday on the “Derby day,” and he did not see why they should not have the same this year. He found that there was no business on the paper for to-morrow; but some person had significantly written under that date “The Derby.” Hon. members would probably betake themselves to Epsom Downs, while the Speaker and the gentlemen at the table would have to come to that House at 12 o’clock. Her Majesty’s birthday was this year kept on Saturday instead of Thursday; so that one holyday usually enjoyed by the House was lost. He trusted, therefore, that the motion he now made would be unanimously adopted.

Mr. HUME rose amid some cries of “Oh, oh!” He said he did not mean to divide the House against the motion, but he thought it was too much to give way to horseracing and horsemen to the extent that was done. Since last year a...

May 26th 1851

POLICE

SOUTHWARK – James Crawford, a young man fashionably dressed, and supposed to be connected with a family of distinction, was charged with removing the signal lamps from a train on the Croydon and Epsom Railway, thereby endangering the lives of the passengers.

Charles Lake, a guard in the company’s service, said that on Friday night he came up by the train which left Epsom a little before 10 o’clock. He was in the last carriage, to which two large red signal lamps were attached. The prisoner was in the last compartment of the same carriage, and he saw him remove the lamps and throw them down an embankment. The train was going about 20 miles an hour, and another train was coming immediately after. The signal-lamps were placed for the purpose of warning the following train of the danger, and it was a miracle that no accident had happened, as the trains were put on as fast as possible to bring people from Epsom, and the following train to theirs was express.

Two other witnesses confirmed the statement that the prisoner was the man who had removed the lamps. Upon the arrival of the train in London he was given into custody.

The prisoner did not deny the charge. He had been to the races, and had drunk too much wine; he supposed that it was done in a lark.

The Magistrate said it was a very serious offence, and an immense sacrifice of human life might have resulted from the act. The case was too important for him to deal summarily with it, consequently he should commit the prisoner to the sessions for trial under the Railway Act. This act renders the prisoner liable, on conviction, to two years' imprisonment.

May 27th 1851

LONDON, BRIGHTON and SHOUTH COAST RAILWAY –
Traffic for the week ending May 24 (Epsom races):-

	£	s.	d.
Passengers (94,053)	13,626	18	8
Goods	2,249	7	4
	<hr/>		
Total	15,876	6	0
Corresponding week last year (Whitsontide)	12,117	17	7

June 4th 1851

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH ON THE DERBY DAY – Last night an adjourned inquest was held by Mr. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Charles Palmer, aged 35, a cab-driver, who was alleged to have died from some ill-usage or narcotic administered to him on the return home from Epsom on the Derby Day, some particulars of which have already appeared. Thomas Barnash, the pugilist, of 3, Little Marylebone-street, was last night examined, and stated that he and Jem Welsh, also belonging to the "ring," had been to the Derby, and when they had got back as far as Ewell, the deceased hailed them, and they agreed to give him 2s. 6d. a piece to convey them to London, and they got inside, having first purchased a bottle of ale, of which the deceased drank. He had before been drinking, and was now alleged to be tipsy. When they got to the turnpike at Cheam the deceased ran against it and broke the shaft. When this was tied up they went on, and witness got on the box lest any other accident should occur. He had not got far when he drove against the bank, was pitched off the seat, which he held on to, and was dragged along the ground. Witness was also thrown on the horse's back. Deceased was put into the fly and driven to the Lord Nelson Inn, at Cheam, and he complained that his shoulder was hurt. They obtained coffee for him, and he went to sleep in the cab. As he did not appear better at 3, it was thought advisable to take him to the hospital. Witness himself drank some of the ale as did Welsh. The deceased's brother here repeated that his relative had 4*l.* or 5*l.* when he left Epsom, and that Welsh had knocked him down. Mr. Carter, the landlord of the Lord Nelson, at Cheam, stated that at the request of the parties the deceased was searched, and had only 16s. in his pocket. Mr. Swinhoe, the house-surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, stated there was a mark of a bruise on the left leg, and another on the neck, which had dislocated the vertebrae and caused the death. The injury was more likely to

have been caused by a fall than a blow. There were also fractures of the leg and arm. The Coroner having read over the whole of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

February 13th 1852

SURREY SESSIONS, Wednesday Feb. 11

The Court sat again to-day, and disposed of several cases.

Henry Brown and Thomas Brooker were charged with stealing a quarter of a hundredweight of coal, the property of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company.

Mr. Locke appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Charnock for the defence.

It appeared that a prize of 5*l.* was given by the company monthly to the engine-driver who consumed the least coal and coke, and who conducted himself best, and that it was customary for him to give part of this to his fireman and engine-cleaner. The two prisoners were employed in the latter capacities, and about half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 15th of January were observed to bring up their engine and take some coal from a truck which was standing in a siding at Epsom. It was shown that this coal, although it was brought from Deptford for a coal-merchant at Epsom, was until delivery the property of the company, and that the engines were always supplied with their coal at New-cross, and never at the Epsom station. Brooker next morning went to the superintendent, and said, when charged with the offence, that he had told Harry (Brown) to take a few lumps to get up steam. They were with their engine when the occurrence happened, and it was shown that it was their duty to keep it in readiness until the next train arrived, at a quarter-past 9 o'clock, in case of any accident. Both the men had been some time in the service of the company, one of them for five years, and the other 12 months, and they were allowed to go on with their work till the 23d, when they were apprehended on the charge. Nothing was found in their houses when searched.

Mr. CHARNOCK stigmatized the prosecution as one got up to serve a paltry, shabby purpose, and not for the ends of justice – to fill the pockets of the lawyers and witnesses, and all for articles to the value of about 3*d.*

The Jury *acquitted* them.

May 25th 1852

THE DERBY DAY
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - Pray allow me to remind the police authorities that public decency demands that every precaution should be adopted to prevent the disgraceful outrages which last year were perpetrated with impunity all along the road to Epsom

It cannot be again tolerated that a number of fellows should be allowed to amuse (!) themselves by pelting the occupants of every respectable vehicle with flour, soot, and other missiles, without let or hindrance.

Brixton, May 24.

I am &c.

C.W.

July 12th 1852

SUMMER ASSIZES

SOUTHWARK

Just as the magistrate was about to leave the court Mr. James Thomas Russell, a solicitor residing at Hammersmith, was brought up in custody by Sergeant Kennedy, of the V division, on a warrant, charging him with having obtained money under false pretences from a person at Epsom.

It appeared that some time ago the defendant went to Mr. Langlands, agent to Mr. Barnard, the owner of one of the stands at Epsom Races, and represented himself as attorney for a Mr. Page, residing at Gravesend, who was severely injured by the falling of Mr. Barnard's stand about two years ago, and that he was authorized by Mr. Page to seek for compensation for his injury. He received a sum of money from Mr. Langlands at the time but some days after it was discovered that he was not authorized to do so; consequently he was charged before the magistrates at Epsom and committed for trial at the recent Guildford sessions, they at the same time refusing to accept bail. The prisoner, however, went before a judge, was bailed out, and obtained a writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment. As soon as the prosecutor found that out his solicitor obtained a writ of *procedendo* to remove the indictment back; as it was out of the metropolitan district. The Guildford sessions commenced on the 29th of June, when a true bill was found against the defendant, but, on his non-appearance to take his trial, the present warrant was granted, and placed in the hands of Sergeant Kennedy.

The defendant said, he should be able to show his innocence, and that he was unjustly charged; he therefore begged to be committed for trial at the first gaol delivery for the county.

Mr. A'BECKETT accordingly committed him to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, to take his trial at the next session for the county, which will take place on the 28th inst.

November 25th 1852

"In the sub-district of Somers-town, at 17, Southampton-street, on 14th November, a man, formerly a master bricklayer, died, it is stated, at the extraordinary age of 103 years and 8 months. Mr. Matthews, the Registrar, writes as follows:- "The deceased was born at Ewell, where his parents were farmers. He lived at Ewell with his uncle, who was a master bricklayer, until he was 30 years old. His widow is upwards of 80 years of age. Deceased was able to go out without the least assistance till 6 months ago, when he fell down and slightly hurt himself. He was confined to bed 14 days, and retained his faculties and speech to the last. I am sorry to say there is no alternative but for the widow to enter St. Pancras Workhouse. The Vicar of St. Pancras has kindly assisted her, and paid house rent for the aged couple for some time back."

June 2nd 1853

POLICE

SOUTHWARK – Stephen Raymond, a well dressed man, was charged with robbing Mr. Welmer, a solicitor, of a gold watch on Epsom Downs.

The complainant stated that he was present at Epsom on the Derby day, and that during the races, while he was standing on the course near the Grand Stand, there was a great deal of pressure in the crowd, and he particularly noticed the prisoner among them. He (complainant) moved aside in order to get out, but still found the prisoner pressing against him, especially about the breast, and on putting down his hand to ascertain if his

watch was safe, he found that it had been taken from his waistcoat pocket, and violence must have been used, for the links of the chain to which it was attached were wrenched off. He had felt that the watch was safe five minutes previously, and being convinced the prisoner was the man who robbed him he seized him by the collar and held him until a constable came up, into whose custody he gave him. The watch has not yet been recovered. The complainant added that, when he seized the prisoner, he was immediately surrounded by a number of fellows who seemed to be the prisoner's companions, and he heard one of them ejaculate, "It's all right, we've got it," or words to that effect.

Policeman 379 A stated that the prisoner was given into his custody on Epsom Downs at the time mentioned, and that he took him before the bench of magistrates at that place, by whom he was remanded to the county gaol, and he was now brought up to this court for the first time; that the prisoner had been in custody at Marlborough-street about a year ago, and was committed from that court for three months to gaol as a rogue and vagabond.

The complainant expressed a wish that the charge might be summarily disposed of, but the magistrate would not accede to the request, conceiving that there was sufficient evidence to go before a jury; but, as a month would elapse before the sessions, he should remand the prisoner for a week with the view of giving an opportunity of making further inquiries respecting the watch. The prisoner was then remanded.

Charles Revell, a tall, powerful young man, was charged with assaulting and robbing John Mengell.

The complainant stated that on the previous night he went into the Rising Sun publichouse, in Kent-street, and while standing at the bar was struck a violent blow on the back of the head and knocked down. While he was lying on the floor the prisoner knelt upon his chest and thrust one of his hands into his waistcoat pocket and robbed him of 10s. One of the shillings dropped from the prisoner's hand on complainant's breast, and this gave him an opportunity of seeing that the prisoner was the person who took the money.

The complainant's evidence was confirmed by two other witnesses, who described the attack upon him as being of the most outrageous description.

The prisoner endeavoured to make it appear that he was previously acquainted with the complainant, that they had, in fact, been schoolfellows together, and that what occurred in the Rising Sun was done out of a lark.

The complainant stated that the prisoner was an utter stranger to him, and that he never saw him until the night in question.

The prisoner, it was stated, had been tried some time back for an offence. He was committed.

June 4th 1853

EPSOM RACES – The total number of passengers conveyed between London and Epsom during the four days over which the races extended was 41,164. On the Derby day alone 26,926 persons availed themselves of this means of transit. When it is remembered that this enormous amount of traffic passed over the railway without accident to a single passenger it would be unjust to omit a word of praise to the directors

and officials of the Brighton and South Coast Company, under whose admirable arrangements so much public convenience was afforded with so little personal discomfort.

July 7th 1853

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE – The first stone of a building intended to minister to the wants of decayed medical men and their widows, and also for the education of orphans of members of the medical profession, was laid yesterday. The ceremony was to have been performed by Prince Albert, but his Royal Highness was unable to attend in consequence of a temporary indisposition. The site of this building is about midway between the Epsom station and the racecourse. A tent was erected for the purpose, and some 3,000 or 4,000 persons were present. At the appointed hour (4 o'clock) the secretary, Mr. John Propert, announced that his Royal Highness Prince Albert was prevented from attending, having been attacked by measles. Mr. Propert read a letter from Colonel Grey, stating that Prince Albert could not leave his room, but, in his absence, Earl Manvers, an old president of the society, would kindly perform the duty. A procession was formed to the tent, of which a number of children connected with schools in the neighbourhood formed part, and, after a prayer from the Bishop of Winchester, a request was formally made by Mr. Freshfield to Earl Manvers, that he would perform the ceremony of laying the stone. The noble Earl expressed his willingness to do so, but at the same time stated the regret he felt at the absence of Prince Albert. A glass vase was then deposited in the cavity, containing the current coins of the realm. There was a Latin inscription, and it was also testified in English that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had, on the 6th of July, performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Medical Benevolent College, projected, under Providence, by John Propert, Esq., himself a medical man, in aid of those of his fellow-practitioners who, having long alleviated the sufferings of others, need at last the soothing hand of friendship themselves. The stone was lowered with the usual ceremonies. The building is to be in the third pointed style, of brick, with stone facings, and will form three sides of a quadrangle. It will include apartments for warden or master, and pupils, and also for pensioners. The building will accommodate 100 decayed men of the profession or their widows, and it is proposed to board and educate 100 children in the school. Hereafter it is hoped that the orphans of medical men may be entirely provided for in the building. A liberal subscription was announced, amounting to 3,000*l.* Earl Manvers subscribed 52*l.* 10*s.*; Sir R. H. Horne, 100*l.*; Mr. Winthorne, 525*l.*; the London and Brighton Railway Company, 100*l.*; and Dr. Forbes, 100*l.* ...

October 31st 1853

VALUE OF LEAN STOCK – At the great fair of Ewell on Saturday last there was a larger supply of lean stock than has been known for years, and, although many sales took place, prices receded very considerably. The best descriptions of store beasts were sold at from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per head less than at any preceding fairs during the month of October. Young cattle, also, from one to three years old, experienced a slow demand at a considerable reduction in prices. Sheep also went off slowly – wethers at a decline of from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per head, wether lambs 2*s.* to 3*s.* ditto. Ewes were in good demand; nevertheless prices receded from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per head, many lots being sold at 23*s.* each,

the very top lots at 30s. Ewe lambs, 15s. to 20s. each. Milch and in-calf cows and heifers kept up both in prices and demand, and were nearly all sold. The horse fair was dull, except for cart colts, which went off freely at 18*l.* up to 35*l.* each; some very superior cart horses made 60 guineas each. Welsh ponies, 7*l.* to 8*l.* each. The pig trade was dull at declining prices. The sudden fall in store cattle and sheep is attributed by some to the reduction of prices in the fat stock markets, but some of the principal graziers consider the primary cause if the wetness of the pastures.

March 18th 1854

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, March 17

The following petitions were presented for closing public-houses on Sundays – by Mr. BROTHERTON, from the inhabitants of Ewell; by Mr. COBDEN, from Grassington, Yorkshire...

June 26th 1855

THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE – Yesterday afternoon the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom was opened by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The nature and purposes of this institution have already been explained, and it may therefore suffice to repeat that it is destined for the reception of decayed medical men and their widows and the education of their orphan children. The building, of which only a portion is completed, is one of large dimensions, pleasantly situate on a rising ground about a mile from the town of Epsom, not far from the racecourse. The ground for the site of the college was given by Dr. Graham, a gentleman well known to the public by his valuable work on “domestic medicine,” and we believe that the support hitherto afforded by the public and the profession has been liberal and adequate. Under these circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted that the ceremony of inauguration, owing to defective arrangements, did not pass off so auspiciously as might have been expected. Prior to the arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the door of the College was literally besieged by a genteel mob. An appeal was made to the members of the council for admission, but the council was evidently a divided one, for no decision appeared to be made, and at length something like a skirmish took place between the persons seeking admission and the policemen who acted as janitors, which might have become serious, had not the terrified council resolved, with tardy and ungraceful gallantry, to admit the ladies alone. This concession temporarily appeased the tumult, but there were general expressions of dissatisfaction, and more than one lady expressed her determination not to bestow the 5 guinea purse which she had brought down for the express purpose of presenting. The representatives of the press had no reason to complain, for they were only treated as ill as the ladies. They were refused admission within the building, notwithstanding repeated appeals to Mr. Propert, the treasurer, and other members of the council, so that it is utterly impossible to give any report of what took place in the College during the visit of the Prince. The arrangements respecting admission to the refreshment-tent were also unsatisfactory, and gave rise to many complaints on the part of those who had purchased tickets on the faith of the official announcements. In a word, the whole affair was sadly mismanaged; and we have reason to assert that many friends and supporters of the institution were deeply offended by their exclusion during the Prince’s visit, the permission to inspect the building after his Royal Highness’s

departure being naturally estimated at its proper value. After the collation, sundry toasts were proposed, including the "Health of his Royal Highness, Prince Albert." The scene of confusion at the Epsom terminus, as the 7 o'clock train started, baffles our powers of description. Those who had paid for first-class tickets had the alternative of riding in third-class carriages, or exercising their patience. The weather was favourable, although the clouds wore a very menacing aspect.

October 11th 1855

EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Leatherhead and its vicinity was held in that town on Monday, for the purpose of promoting the construction of a line of railway from Epsom to Leatherhead.

Sir WALTER FARQUHAR took the chair. He said that there had been a strong feeling in favour of having a railway direct to the town, and that meeting had been convened with a view of promoting such an undertaking.

Mr. REMINGTON said it was very desirable the inhabitants of the district should have the advantage of railway communication. The Leatherhead tradespeople had long felt the want of greater facilities in carrying on the traffic; the trade of the town was declining. They were most desirous for the construction of a railway to join the line at Epsom. (Hear.) He moved a resolution to the effect that the proposed railway would be highly beneficial to the town of Leatherhead and the numerous villages beyond it.

Mr. MARTER seconded the resolution.

Mr. EVEREST suggested that a committee should be formed to go into the matter, and that a sum of 50,000*l.* be raised in shares of 10*l.* each, with a deposit of 1*l.* They would require to have a net return of 2,000*l.* per annum to pay 4 per cent., and he believed that they might calculate on a net return to that amount. Only let the Leatherhead people decide to make the line, and he felt satisfied there would be no opposition on the part of the Brighton Company.

Mr. GRISSELL urged them to come to terms with the Brighton Company before deciding to enter upon the scheme.

The resolution was adopted. A committee was then appointed to confer with the Brighton Railway Company, and the meeting broke up.

December 6th 1856

SUICIDE IN HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL – Yesterday morning Samuel George Lucas, aged 37, a married man, having a family of three children, committed suicide in the Surrey county gaol. He was charged with burglary at Epsom, and examined before the county magistrates on the 28th ult., by whom he was remanded until yesterday for re-examination. On the turnkey going to his cell yesterday morning he was found lying on his back on the floor quite dead. It appeared that he had fastened his stockings round his neck, and fixed the end to the bar over the doorway, but his weight had broken the stockings, and he fell down. The tightness round his neck, however, strangled him.

January 30th 1857

(Sittings at Nisi Prius before Mr. Baron BRAMWELL)

and Common Juries)

LEE V. EVEREST

Mr. Serjeant Kinglake and Mr. Jones appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Bovill and Mr. Thrup for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover a sum of 49*l.* for work and labour. The defendant pleaded never indebted.

It appeared that the plaintiff was an architect and surveyor living in Golden-square, and the defendant was the solicitor to the parish officers of Epsom. According to the plaintiff's case a new valuation of that parish was made in 1852, and a poor-rate made on the scale of that valuation. Among several persons who appealed against the rate on the ground that the valuation was not properly made were the Gas Company; Mr. Dorling, the owner of the Grand Stand; and a Mr. White, whose house adjoined the County Court. A Mr. Penfold, the surveyor who had made the disputed valuation, was instructed by the defendant, who had heard that appeals were likely to be made against the rate, to find a gentleman of great experience who would confirm his valuation. He accordingly communicated with the plaintiff, a very eminent architect and surveyor, who thereupon valued the gasworks, the Grand Stand, and three houses. When the appeals were heard the plaintiff had attended on the part of the parish to give evidence in support of the rate. He had been employed altogether 52 hours on the business, and he had charged a sum of 49*l.*, which was contended to be a reasonable remuneration for his trouble. He sent in his bill in 1853 to the defendant, but no notice being taken of it he wrote 10 or 12 letters, but he received no reply. He had consequently brought the present action to recover the amount due to him for his services.

Several witnesses were called to prove these facts.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case,

Mr. BOVILL submitted that the defendant had simply acted as the agent of the parish officers, and, therefore, no action could be maintained against him by the plaintiff, whose proper remedy was against the defendant's principals.

Mr. Serjeant KINGLAKE admitted that if the defendant had simply subpoenaed the plaintiff as a witness to attend at the hearing of the appeals against the rate, his principals would have been liable, and the plaintiff would have had no claim against him; but he (Mr. Serjeant KINGLAKE) contended that the defendant had made himself personally liable by specially instructing Mr. Penfold to get some person, not as a witness in any existing cause, but to qualify himself to support his valuation in case of any appeal being made against the rate.

Mr. Baron BRAMWELL, after having left the Court for the purpose of consulting his brother judges, on his return said that the case must go to the jury.

The defence was that the plaintiff had admitted, by commencing an action in the first place against the parish officers, that they were the persons liable, and they had not disputed their liability, but had objected to pay the excessive charges made by the plaintiff. They had tendered him 20*l.*, which he had refused.

Witnesses were called in support of this view of the case.

The learned counsel, having addressed the jury for the respective clients,

Mr. Baron BRAMWELL said, he could not comprehend why the plaintiff, instead of running his head into the present difficulty, had not proceeded with his action against the parish officers, whose tender of 20*l.* would have been fatal to them. There would be

two questions for the consideration of the jury: first, were the plaintiff's charges for his services fair and reasonable? and secondly, did the defendant employ the plaintiff upon the terms that he was to be the paymaster of the latter? As a rule, an attorney was merely the agent of another person, and if he simply subpoenaed a man he was not liable, the witness's action for expenses being against the principal. For instance, in case of the death of the attorney, could it be said that the witness would be able to proceed against the executors? The idea was absurd. However, if an attorney employed a stationer to draw up a brief he would be liable personally, because the debt was incurred for doing that which the attorney would otherwise have had to do himself, and for which he was entitled to charge his client. It had been contended on the part of the plaintiff that the fact of his having been sent down to Epsom for the purpose of qualifying himself for a witness, there being at that time no cause in existence, had made the defendant personally liable; but he (Mr. Baron Bramwell) did not see the distinction between a man being told to qualify himself as a witness, and being simply subpoenaed. Surely the attorney was not more liable in one case than in the other... The jury must look at the evidence... that would make the present case differ from the general rule. One thing that appeared to him almost conclusive against the plaintiff was that, if he had not attended in pursuance of his instructions at the hearing of the appeals, and the rate had been prejudiced in consequence of such non-attendance, the parish officers and not the defendant would have had a right of action against him. The jury must say whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover anything at all against the defendant, and, if they found that question in his favour, what amount did they consider was a fair remuneration for his services.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 49*l.*, the amount claimed.

Mr. Baron BRAMWELL – Then, Mr. Bovill, you must have leave to move.

March 21st 1857

SURREY (West) – A numerous and highly-respectable meeting of the friends of the Liberal cause in West Surrey was held at the Albion Hotel, Epsom, on Thursday, Mr. W.S.H. Fitzroy in the chair, when a resolution was adopted to the effect that Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe deserved the support of the electors, and was fit and in all respects qualified to represent the Western division of the County of Surrey in Parliament, and that the meeting would use every effort to carry out that object.

June 15th 1857

WIMBLEDON AND DORKING

Sir J. TROLLOPE reported from the Committee on Group 5 of Railway Bills that the proposed capital of the company is 70,000*l.*, and the amount of loan 23,000*l.* The amount of shares subscribed for is 45,000*l.*, and the deposits paid thereon 4,725*l.* There are 11 shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the amount of capital subscribed by them is 14,700*l.* The number of other parties being shareholders is 12, and the capital taken by them amounts to 30,300*l.* The length of the railway is 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles, and is intended to form junctions with the London and South-Western and Epsom and Leatherhead Railways. The steepest gradient is 1 in 100. The estimated cost of the railway is 60,000*l.*, and the quantity of land required 61½ acres. Mr. Locke was the engineer examined in support of the Bill; and the committee were satisfied of the fitness in an engineering point of view of the proposed railway. The

committee had amended the preamble of the Bill, by stating the expediency of the Epsom and Leatherhead Railway Company, and all other companies and persons using the Epsom and Leatherhead Railway, being empowered to use the proposed line of railway, in order to make it consistent with the provisions of the Bill as passed by the committee, and found the same as amended to be true.

August 1st 1857

House of Commons, Friday, July 31st

PETITIONS

Petitions were also presented by Mr. L. KING, from the clergy of the rural deanery of Ewell, Surrey, praying that they may not be required to solemnize marriages with adulterous persons: by Mr. CHEETHAM.

August 27th 1857

PROPOSED GREAT CENTRAL WEST-END TERMINUS

Every one knows the difficulties experienced in getting to or from the West-end, whether by road or rail. These difficulties the proposed West-end Terminus about to be established will do away entirely. It will purge and cleanse the dirty parts of Pimlico, relieve the monstrous aggravation of traffic which for years has made London-bridge a nuisance, make the lonely neighbourhood of Victoria-street one of the most important sub-centres in the metropolis, and give such facilities to metropolitan communications as have long been wished for, though until now without a prospect of being realized. The plan by which all this is to be effected is so simple, so inexpensive, and so thoroughly practicable in all its details that the marvel is how it has escaped the vision of railway projection for so long a time. It is nothing more nor less than the formation of a short line from Battersea, running through Brixton, Clapham, Dulwich, Camberwell, and the suburban districts on the Surrey side of the water and communicating with all the lines of railway going south. From Battersea it crossed the river on an iron bridge, to be built for the purpose, and at once enters the bed of the present Grosvenor canal, along the course of which is continued to the central terminus to be erected on the site of the Grosvenor basin – an immense area at the end of Victoria-street, Westminster, within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace and Grosvenor-place, a quarter of a mile of the Houses of Parliament, and less than a thousand yards from Charing-cross.

It is always rather difficult to describe intended building plans on a large scale, but such of our readers as are unable to appreciate the advantages of the scheme from this verbal report will be enabled to do so fully by an instant's reference to the map of London. The short suburban line which we have mentioned is intended to run round the south of the metropolis will communicate with the lines to Brighton, Dover, the Crystal Palace, the main line of the South-Western, the Croydon, Epsom, Mid-Kent, and North Kent – in fact, with all the London railways on the Surrey side of the Thames. The amount of suburban passenger traffic by this line is estimated...

January 9th 1858

PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages has given notice, dated January 4th inst., in pursuance of the 18th and 19th of Victoria, cap. 81, that a certain building in the Convent-close, Vineyard, Abingdon, and the Assembly-room in the Spread Eagle, High-street, Epsom, having ceased to be used as places for public religious worship, the records of their certification are cancelled.

March 10th 1858

LORD LYTTELTON AND THE GHOST – Some years ago I met an old gentleman at Ewell, in Surrey, near which is Pitt’s-place, where his Lordship died. He gave me the following account, which he had from a gentleman who was in the house at the time. This person was the organist of a neighbouring town, whose company was much courted on account of his musical talent, and who was a frequent visitor to his Lordship. The story ordinarily told is this, - that he dreamt the ghost of a lady whom he had seduced appeared to him, and predicted his death at 12 at night on the third day following. My informant’s story differs only thus far, that the supposed apparition was that of the mother of the lady in question, who had died of a broken heart in consequence of her daughter’s dishonour. Lord Lyttelton was at this time in a very bad state of health in consequence of his excesses, and was subject to what my informant called “suffocating fits” – probably nervous hysteria. Be this as it may, it appears on the day of his death, the foretold third, day, he had a party of friends at Pitt’s-place, among whom was the organist, whence my informant had the account. He says that Lyttelton was in a state of some agitation, and had told the story of the dream to his friends. As the night wore on and midnight approached his nervousness increased painfully; and some of his visitors said during his absence “Lyttelton will frighten himself into another fit with this foolish ghost story,” and they determined to put a clock, which stood in the room, forward, and when he returned to them they said, “Hurrah! Lyttelton, 12 o’clock is past, you’ve jockeyed the ghost; now the best thing is to go quietly to bed, and in the morning you will be all right.” He accordingly went upstairs; and while some of his guests were putting on their coats to depart his valet came down to fetch something – it was said to get some mint water, which he was in the habit of taking, leaving his Lordship alone. At this period the clock of the parish church, which was not far off, and which, of course, could not have been touched, began slowly to peal forth the true midnight hour. The valet proceeded upstairs and shortly burst forth into loud exclamations. The party ran up and found his Lordship had fallen dead. My informant’s impression was that the sudden revulsion of feeling from a state of fancied security to finding himself at the moment in the very instant of the dreaded danger had caused such a reaction as to bring on the fits which carried him off. He, no doubt, had heard the first stroke of the clock as well as others downstairs, and as each successive blow struck slowly upon the bell the sense of danger and the remembrance of the dream became greater and greater, and to so weakened a frame and so diseased a mind no doubt there caused the catastrophe. It is not improbable most ghost stories might be found to end in a similar natural solution. –
Notes and Queries.

April 21st 1858

LAMBETH – On Monday George Holloway was charged with stealing a valuable mare, dogcart, harness, and some silver forks, the property of Mr. Herbert Salomons, a gentleman residing in Hyde Park-gardens.

From the evidence it appeared that on Friday last Mr. Salomons gave his horse, vehicle, &c., into the charge of the prisoner and another man on the Epsom Downs, and on looking for them when the races were over he discovered that they had disappeared. It further appeared that the prisoner and his companion had driven the horse and vehicle towards town at a furious rate, but at Croydon the vehicle was overturned, the shafts broken, and the horse much injured. The prisoner, finding that he could not get the horse and vehicle further, unharnessed the animal, and was walking away with the harness when he was taken into custody. An officer from Croydon produced some silver forks which had been found in the vehicle when it was upset, and which were sworn to by Mr. Salomons, and the harness also as his property. The horse and shattered dogcart were said to be at a publichouse at Croydon. – the Prisoner was remanded.

April 23rd 1858

*(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice WILLIAMS
and a Common Jury)*

EDWARDS v. LANGLANDS

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Hawkins appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. Hardinge Giffard were counsel for the defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a painter and glazier, against the defendant, a builder and appraiser, to recover damages for an assault of a very serious nature, committed by the latter upon the former under the following circumstances:- In January last, according to the account given of the transaction by the plaintiff and his witnesses, he, a Mr. Pates, a Mr. Goddard (the landlord of the Magpie at Epsom), and the defendant were at the Albion Hotel in that town. An argument ensued on the subject of some County Court proceedings in which they had been concerned, when the defendant jumped up, seized Pates by the collar with one hand and the plaintiff by the shirt front with the other hand. He stood in this position, as one of the witnesses described it, “like a spread eagle” for about half a minute, and, having loosed the plaintiff, struck him on the mouth so violent a blow that the jaw was broken, the lip cut, four teeth loosened, and other injuries inflicted upon him, described by Mr. Jones, a surgeon, and Mr. Ibbetson, the dentist, as being likely to affect his comfort for life. That the plaintiff’s jaw was broken and that he had suffered considerable damage there appeared to be no doubt whatever, but the version given by the defendant of the transaction varied greatly from that detailed by the plaintiff and several of his friends, who intentionally insulted him in the grossest manner, calling him a robber and a vagabond and accusing him of forgery and other offences, making use of language of a most abusive and disgusting nature; that at last Mr. Pates put his fist in his face, and the plaintiff at the moment saying, “Give it him!” he jumped up and remonstrated with both of them on the impropriety of their conduct. He was then pushed by Pages against Edwards, and having been by him shoved back again hit out right and left and knocked both his assailants down.

On cross-examination he said that Edwards, Pates, and Goddard were the only three men in Epsom whom he would not believe on their oath; and Mr. B. Braithwaite, the bailiff of the County Court, and Mr. Thomas Burton Howard, a solicitor, confirmed

the view which the defendant had taken as to the credibility of Pates, their opinion being mainly founded on the evidence given by Pates in the Epsom County Court on several occasions.

In support of the defendant's case the landlord of the Albion (Mr. Wood), the barmaid (Miss Weeks), and one or two other witnesses were called.

Mr. PHINN, in summing up the evidence for the defence, contended that the defendant struck the blow which had inflicted so serious an injury upon the plaintiff in self-defence, and said that when a man was set upon by three or four others, grossly abused, menaced, and actually attacked, he did not very carefully consider what degree of force was requisite for his own protection, and this this could not be a question of excess.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS said, that he would allow a replication to be placed on the record in answer to the plea of *son assault demesne*, to the effect that the defendant used more violence than was needful to defend himself; and having carefully summed up, in answer to the first question put to them by the learned judge.

The jury found that the defendant first assaulted the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS then said, the only question now is that of damages, and in assessing the amount you must remember that the defendant had received a great amount of provocation, and at the same time the plaintiff has sustained serious injury.

Verdict for the plaintiff – damaged 5*l*.

On application a certificate was granted to entitle the plaintiff to costs, the learned Judge observing that as the whole transaction arose out of a County Court quarrel a County Court would not be the proper tribunal to try the question of the assault.

May 1st 1858

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE
HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 30

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

PETITIONS

Bill; by Mr. ALCOCK, from Epsom and Ewell, for the repeal of the city coal tax; ...

May 4th 1858

EWELL COLLEGE, near Epsom, Surrey.

PATRONS and REFEREES

The Lord Bishop of OXFORD

The Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD

The Lord Bishop of LINCOLN

Principal – W. KNIGHTON, LL.D., M.R.A.S., &c.

Efficient preparation for the universities, the army and navy, the civil service, and commercial life will be found in Ewell College. French and German by a resident professor.

Terms – school department, 40 to 60 guineas per annum; college department, 70 to 100 guineas.

August 30th 1858

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM – From a Correspondent – A young woman died at Epsom, on Friday, under chloroform at the house of Mr. Keeling, a dentist, who practises extensively in this and the neighbouring counties. The facts of the case are as follows, and strictly in accordance with the evidence given at the inquest:- The deceased, a remarkably tall, fine young woman of two-and-twenty, lived as a servant with Dr. Barrett, a physician residing in the adjoining parish of Ewell. She held a very high place in the esteem both of the doctor and of his lady, being more of a companion to the latter than a dependent. For some time past the deceased had suffered from toothache, and having witnessed the successful use of chloroform, administered by Mr. Keeling, in the case of her mistress and in that of two sons of Dr. Barrett, children of 10 and 12 years of age, she wished to avail herself of the same means. She consulted Dr. Barrett, and from that gentleman's personal knowledge of the state of uninterrupted health enjoyed by the deceased for the last seven years he, without the slightest hesitation or misgiving, wrote an authority for the extraction of the offending tooth with the aid of chloroform, not suspecting the slightest risk from its use. Deceased took this paper, and, accompanied by her mistress, walked to Epsom to the establishment of Mr. Keeling, who proceeded to operate as requested. It appears from the evidence at the inquest held on Saturday that Mr. Keeling desired merely to deaden the nervous sensibility of his patient – not to produce unconsciousness. The quantity of chloroform administered was accordingly very small, but its effects were most unexpected and distressing. She inhaled the chloroform from the napkin she held in her hand for a brief time, and on being asked if she was ready replied “not yet,” again sniffed at the napkin, and then said “now.” The tooth was almost instantaneously extracted, a slight movement of the jaw followed, when deceased appeared to faint, and, notwithstanding the use of powerful restoratives promptly and continually applied, she never rallied. Messengers were despatched all over the town for medical assistance, and to Dr. Barrett himself. This gentleman was fortunately going to Epsom and was met by the messenger, who informed him of the danger of his servant. He hastened onward, and on arriving at Mr. Keeling's found life utterly extinct. Other assistance speedily arrived, but, of course, it was useless. The distress of the mistress of the deceased who witnessed this awfully sudden departure of one whom she greatly valued, was as poignant as it was unavailing. Mr. Keeling's nerve never once forsook him through out this most trying scene, and the whole of the evidence went to show that no blame could or should attach either to the mode of the administration of the chloroform or the promptness and fitness of the means taken to combat its distressing results, although, unhappily, unavailing. The jury found a verdict of “Accidental Death,” acquitted Mr. Keeling of the slightest blame, but desired to recommend the cautious use of chloroform in trifling operations in future. With reference to this expression of opinion on the part of the jury Mr. Keeling desired to explain that he had in his evidence, at the request of the coroner, but with some hesitation, in deference to the medical men present, expressed an opinion that death in this instance was caused by the administering a *minimum* quantity of chloroform, the patient not possessing sufficient vital energy to recover from its effects. He did so with the intention that wherever a report of this case might go medical men and others may see that a *minimum* quantity of chloroform administered with the greatest caution may cause death, and, such being the case, it is desirable that its use in operations of a minor character may be avoided.

October 6th 1859

POLICE

MANSION-HOUSE – The LORD MAYOR requested the press to acknowledge the receipt of the second half of a 5*l.* note, from “J.C.S.,” for the poor-box.

Edward Biven, of Church-street, Epsom, and 5, Crooked-lane, City, watchmaker, was brought up by Detective Webb, charged with illegally pawning under the following circumstances:-

Mr. John Andrew Jones, 10, Crooked-lane, licensed victualler – About the 13th of August I gave to the prisoner, who carried on the business of a watchmaker in Crooked-lane, two silver watches, with a gold key, a gold seal, and a gold ring, to be cleaned. I value them at 15*l.* They were to be returned in a few days, but I applied several times to the prisoner without being able to get them. Once I went down to Epsom to his private residence about them. That was on a Sunday, when he told me that the watches were done, and going beautifully, and I should have them next day. Next day I went again to his place in Crooked-lane accompanied by my son, when he confessed that he had pawned them. I then asked him for the duplicates, and he went away to fetch them. When he came back he gave me the two tickets produced, from which it appears that the two watches were pawned on the 16th of August for 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* I had never authorised him to pledge or otherwise part with them.

The prisoner was remanded.