

Election Violence Newspaper Article Selection Process Pilot: Using Classifier to Select Documents

August 8, 2018

1 Summary

The document below provides code to implement the selection of articles based first on a classification of the description text, and second based on the full OCR. The implementation is actually in Sections 5 and 6.

2 Packages used

```
library(reportRx) # note using this just for sanitizing LaTeX output, not included in durham  
library(tidyverse)  
library(quanteda)  
library(durhamevp)
```

3 Download Classified Cases

There is an initial set of cases which represent the concept (in this case ‘election violence’). We also have a set of cases which do not represent the concept (Note: King et al do not have the non-election violence cases).

I also add indicators that this material is classified (`classified==1`) and that it is not unclassified (`unclass==0`) which will be useful when added to subsequent material.

```
# In fact we have some classified docs non-EV cases here King's R set doesn't contain any n  
# I think we should use our more extensive information here  
  
classdocs<-durhamevp::get_classified_docs()
```

```

classdocs<-classdocs %>%
  dplyr::mutate(std_url = sub("download/", "", url)) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(unclass=0, classified=1)

```

4 Download Initial 1832 Cases

We run three searches on the BNA. election riot, election incident, election disturbance. The code below returns these search results (including the description text) as stored on the database.

A (slightly adjusted) version of the url is used to detect and remove material which is in the classified set above.

I also add indicators that this material is not classified (`classified==0`) and that it is unclassified (`unclass==1`) which will be useful when added to the classified material above.

(Note: infact these searches have been run multiple times in 1832 probably for experimentation reasons - presumably because they were run very close in time to each other with no new material added the results are identical - for this reason I have just chosen one instance of each of the three searches).

```

all_searches<-get_archivesearches()

## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.4.4
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Object of class MySQLConnection could
not be destroyed properly, but was successfully removed from pool.
Error message: internal error in RS.DBI.getConnection: corrupt connection
handle
## Warning: It wasn't possible to activate and/or validate the object.
Trying again with a new object.

initial_1832_searches<-all_searches%>%
  dplyr::select(id, search_text, archive_date_start, archive_date_end) %>%
  filter(archive_date_start>lubridate::ymd("1832-01-01"), archive_date_start<lubridate::ymd("1832-01-01"))
  filter(search_text %in% c("election riot", "election incident", "election disturbance"))

# a number of precisely duplicated searches here which return precisely duplicated results
# election riot - id 73
# election disturbance - id 81
# election incident - id 85
res_i_1832<-get_archivesearchresults(archive_search_id = c(73, 81, 85)) %>%
  left_join(all_searches, by=c("archive_search_id"="id")) %>%
  mutate(std_url = sub("download/", "", url))

is_classified <-res_i_1832$std_url %in% classdocs$std_url

```

```

unclass_i_1832 <- res_i_1832[!is_classified,] %>%
  mutate(unclass=1, classified=0)

all_docs<- bind_rows(classdocs,
                     unclass_i_1832)
all_docs$fakeid<-1:nrow(all_docs)

```

5 Use classifier to decide which documents to download full ocr

```

classified_boolean_returns<-classdocs[classdocs$selection_article==1,]
download_these <- classifier_selection_description(classified_boolean_returns, unclass_i_1832)
do_not_download_these <- unclass_i_1832[unclass_i_1832$url %in% download_these$url,]

# the unclassified archive search results don't have ocr column
download_these_ocr<-get_candidates_fromarchivesearchresults(download_these)

```

6 Use classifier to decide which of the downloaded documents to code

```

code_these_ocr <- classifier_selection_ocr(classified_boolean_returns, download_these_ocr)
code_these <- unclass_i_1832[unclass_i_1832$url %in% c(code_these_ocr$url, switch_url_format(code_these_ocr$url))]
do_not_code_these <- unclass_i_1832[!unclass_i_1832$url %in% code_these$url,]

```

7 Use classifier on keywords only to decide which documents to download

```

# here need a join between archivesearches and archivesearch
all_searches<-get_archivesearches()
initial_1832_searches<-all_searches%>%
  dplyr::select(id, search_text, archive_date_start, archive_date_end) %>%
  filter(archive_date_start>lubridate::ymd("1832-01-01"), archive_date_start<lubridate::ymd("1832-01-01"))
  filter(search_text %in% c("election riot", "election incident", "election disturbance"))

# a number of precisely duplicated searches here which return precisely duplicated results
# election riot - id 73

```

```
# election disturbance - id 81
# election incident - id 85
res_i_1832<-get_archivesearchresults(archive_search_id = c(73, 81, 85)) %>%
  left_join(all_searches, by=c("archive_search_id"="id")) %>%
  mutate(std_url = sub("download/", "", url))

download_these_fromkeywords<-classifier_selection_keywords(classdocs[classdocs$selection_arti
# the unclassified archive search results don't have ocr column
download_these_fromkeywords_ocr<-get_candidates_fromarchivesearchresults(download_these_from
```

8 Then use classifier on ocr

```
code_these_fromkeywords_ocr <- classifier_selection_ocr(classified_boolean_returns, download
code_these_fromkeywords <- unclass_i_1832[unclass_i_1832$url %in% c(code_these_fromkeywords_
do_not_code_these_fromkeywords <- unclass_i_1832[!unclass_i_1832$url %in% code_these_fromkey
```

Using keywords only we find: That of 3182 articles returned by search:

- 1423 are designated for coding
- 1427 are not coded
- 2193 are identified for download
- 989 are rejected without downloading

9 Some Case: These Cases have been rejected for coding

```
not_code_fromkeywords_random_candidate_docs<-get_random_candidates(do_not_code_these_fromkey
documents_to_latex(not_code_fromkeywords_random_candidate_docs)
```

9.1 WESTMINSTER ELECTION (candidate_document_id: 1790)

9.1.1 description

... b.Ya t~b I S, r B 4iiVNSTEIR ELECTION.- I .ij[TOR OF THE hLORNING CHRONICLE- ,aid not have felt it necessary to hxve troubled you ,incloseel, had It not been for the repea ed attacks made daily Journals on the occasion. I am, Sir, your obedient servant ...

9.1.2 OCR

b.Ya t~b I S, r B 4iiVNSTEIR ELECTION.- I .ij[TOR OF THE hLORNING CHRONICLE- ,aid not have felt it necessary to hxve troubled you ,incloseel, had It not been for the repea ed attacks made daily Journals on the occasion. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Dac. 2, 1832. THOMAS DE VEAR, l' 13, Arlington-street, Nov, 29, 1832. Stm-In consequence of the repeated attacks made upun lay decisi,,us in tlhe Chair at the Cro&vn and Anchor, on Monday last, I feel I owe it to myself, as, \vrll as to tht! Eltetors of Wstmlln3ster, to contradict, in the most ?? manner, that the majority of thbt Meleting vere opposed to auo' one Uf the Resolutiolns submit- ted to their coasideration. Every Gentleman who came to !bat Meeting with the view for Which it was convened (vlz., free diL'cussion), must have wit- messed with deepregret theviolence and confusion that occurred- confusion, I have ascertained, not created by the friends either of Colonel Evans or the sitting Members, but by a party opposed eqoually to all three candidater, and who came with the laudable rnotive of endeavuatriou, by noise and clamtour, to hrlng public Meetings into disreisute, and thereby to prove wbat they are pleas- ed to style I the ficklenceis of popular favour, and the instability of public estimation.' "Toeir exertions, I admit, as far as confusion and noise went, were eminently successful, for It was impossible for any one, ?? iII the immediate vicinity of the Chair, to understand what tras going on ; therefore for your satisfaction, as well as in my own vindication, I subjoin a brief stiatement of what,in rmyopluiou, ac- tultily occurred. On the first Resolution being put, there were from twentyi to thirty persons who held up both their hands against it; many present took no part, but those that did were a majority of at least ten to one in favour of the Resolution. 4 When the second and third Resolutions were put (in conse- quence of the noise and confusion being then at Its height), few persons took any part, but of the number uf those who did, the whjo)rty in favtiur *f the RIolutions was considerable. 'With -egard to nty decision on the fourth Resolution-a de- cision whi has been most unjustly censured-the facts are these, which, fronn ny situation on ttje table, I had a better opportunity of ascertaining than any one else. When I put the Resolution, three-fotrths of the meeting held up their hands in support of it ; but when I called Upon those who were opposed to it to do the same, the greater part of the ayes (not being able to collect ex- actly what was geing on) remained with their hands up, which circumstance gave the noes a very formidable appea ance, and was calculated to induce the Reporters, who were disadvantageously placed, to believe that the noes prevailtd. Hald I decidrd to that effect, I feel, indeed, I should have exposed myself, with justice, to the charge not only of partiality, but of gross stupidity. " From the first you will, I am sure, do ne tte justice to admlt, I endeavoured to dissuade you from placing so inexpl)erietted and humble an individual as myself iit the Chair upon su important an occasion; and I regret much that you did not yild to my request, 25, perhtaps, an'tler nsight have mucceedod In preservit,,t that ord,-r in which I failed. All that I cau say is, that I endeavoured to dmschar, e the duties of the situation witts impartiality, as well c's with patience and good humour.

No objection was made by the meeting to my decisions at the time, and I, therefore, think remarks of the description I have alluded to might be spared now. " Towards the morning, as far as I am personally concerned, I have every reason to feel grateful for its kindness and indulgence; and I only sincerely regret that any attempts to misrepresent its feelings or proceedings should have rendered it necessary for me to trouble you with this explanation. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) ' THOS. 8. DUNCOMBE. To Mr. De Vries, Chairman of Sir P. Biddett and Sir John Hobsbawm. A LETTER TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER FROM FRANCIS PLACE. GaNYTLZMEz-Few, who were not actually ?? men, have, in relation to public matters, been more abused than I at times have been. To be abused was, I knew, the penalty I incurred for my interference; and as I incurred the penalty knowingly, I had little reason to complain; and I never have been repulsed. Every one who chooses has written of me to please himself; and every one who chooses may please himself in the same way. I address you, not in defence of myself-for that I should scorn to do-but to prevent your being imposed upon and misled. In a journal which I, as well as many of you, think of importance. Sir John Hobsbawm, in his speech at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Monday the 26th (of November), is reported to have said- several my views on public matters have satisfied me that lie it, correctly reported- told. "From the letter of the Colonel (Eans) it appeared that lie, on the Friday (the 16th), had given his pledge to stand, & it was not for two or three days afterwards the pledges were demanded from Sir John. It was; a mere trick, not of the Colonel's. but of some of the electors, for whose enmity lie was not as yet aware of having given cause. He would ask the meeting from how many of the electors of Westminster did they think this demand originated about, 500?-No From 50?-No. From 10 ?? But from (the individual, whose letter lie then had in his pocket, in which he says to the Deputation, I Mind you ask him before the public judgment, and be sure you ?? his answer. It is my intention to prove most clearly, and put beyond all doubt, the fact, that Sir John wilfully misrepresented me for the purpose of deceiving you, than which I know nothing more disgraceful. it may be necessary, in anticipation of those rumours carefully disseminated, for me to say, that I am not, and never was, a scoundrel at the heels of great men; never was a frequenter of great men's honours, but have always avoided them. In no great man's; and I have never let down as a guess in any tale even as art or literary acquaintance, save only in those of Sir Francis Biddett. Sir John Hobsbawm; and in neither of these even, unless called to it by any till then. That during the twenty-five years I have been politically acquainted with Sir Francis, I have not yet probably twenty-five times ?? the doors of his house; and the fourteen years if any political acquaintance with Sir John (hinting) however, I have not beer it, any apartment if his four-teen times. Titta, excepting it a public room I never ate or drank with Sir Francis, and but once with Sir John, at breakfast, and I felt sorry to be separated from him, to promote the repeal of the duty of printing. Standilong thus, that, not without the slightest obligation to any political man, I may, I think, be allowed to adopt as independent advice, and I think, to be permitted to act Its

freely, as any other person whatever. Sir John himself thought that he was free to interfere. He tells you that with all the bitterness of heart, the consequence of his own ill conduct. He is conscious that he deserves to lose his seat, and he is well enough, that in refusing the pledges, he has risked the victory away for ever. He tells you that Colonel Evans made his pledge on the Friday, and that the deputation was a trick of getting out of him to it. I know, Sir, I have no animosity to Mr. Evans, and he too knows it, He knows me too well to believe I can have any enmity to Mr. Evans. I know what Sir John means by Mr. Evans being pledged on the Friday. I have too much knowledge of his being pledged till the Monday, more than 24 hours after Sir John had seen the deputation and refused to answer the questions they asked him. Sir John did, indeed, know that Colonel Evans had not been pledged on the Friday, for he told the deputation he knew all that had been done; and I must say he learned that there was no meeting on the Friday, nor on any preceding day. Sir John perverts the truth to make a point in his case. I do not know how Colonel Evans could be pledged until the Monday evening, but I do know that several of the highly respectable electors who took part in the proceedings, as well as Colonel Evans himself, anticipated Sir John's acceptance of the four propositions; but he did so, the matter must have ended there and neither pledging nor nominating of Colonel Evans could have taken place. I believe the simple facts to be these: It was provisionally agreed on the Saturday evening, that if Sir John rejected the four propositions, Colonel Evans should be nominated; I know positively that no other step was taken by anybody until after the return of the deputation on the Sunday from Sir John, and that Colonel Evans gave no pledges until the Monday evening. The whole case may be shortly stated thus for several years past many electors who had a transitory business with Sir John were, displeased with his deportment towards them, and with his opposition respecting business in his hands; their complaints continued to increase, and dissatisfaction prevailed to a considerable extent. Sir John was not ignorant of these circumstances which were well known to me, and they were perfectly candid; he could and did receive them as often as he pleased; and so he did, on some occasions, those of a common friend. He was not ignorant that he risked the loss of his seat. It is in his great apprehension of losing it, and although, when he accepted office, he ran the risk of his re-election, he was forewarned that he ought not to be returned to the new Parliament. The office he holds is the most obnoxious of any public office to the people; and what occurred, which, from the time it took place, continued to excite him in the opinion of his constituents; about three years since, several of them from two or three times. At a few days afterwards others from another party, called upon me & invited me to become a candidate for the University of Liberty, assuring me of the support of those with whom they were connected, that of the character there was of success. These I declined.* 81 similar applications from Mr. Hume, and were also declined by him. Of these and other such symptoms Sir John was not ignorant; and it was a irremediable for the electors to malinger or to disregard them. The electors in several places could see no necessity for coming together on the subject.

and the delay to have a Representative elected with office, one to
 swindle access could be easily and collectively obtained, one whose
 interference in such public matters might be thought necessary and
 be considered a ?? nor be neglected but -re-tuned more desirable. Within
 the last month, salary of electors called upon and expressed their desire to
 negotiate the other candidate. I did not think these demonstrations would
 lead to any result, but at length men began to take part in them, who I
 knew were not likely to ?? with anything they ; took In hand, and the matter
 began to assume a serious aspect; ; It appeared to fear that Sir John would not
 be effective, use- t 3, t1 man for the people ; ; stnie proposed that all the leading
 v pledges, about time in number, should be put to him ; others 8 again could
 not persuade themselves that the Secretary at War would be the independent
 Member for Westminster they wished he should be. It was alleged-1. That Sir
 John's being Secretary at War was a conclusive objection. That it was useless
 to have any conference or to put any questions to him ; and that I, as proper
 mode of proceeding would be to oppose him at once. . I did not approve of
 these notions. 2. That from just apprehension- John said Sir John would not be
 an efficient Representative, it was proper to ; ; to a clear understanding with
 him before anything was done, and in this opinion
 all whom I saw at the time ; concurred. It was not certain that opposition
 to Sir John would be made, it is his given such pledges as might be deemed
 necessary ; and a third (question was-whether pledges were necessary? That many
 of the other ; ; had been demanded-that many could - a - 10z'ed to
 voluntarily give % pledges, you all know. It appeared and, ?? 'has the course of ??
 considerable allowance ought to be put to the numerous pledges, which some
 had thought necessary. Officers were-ermade to me from various other places, at one
 of which I have little doubt I have been returned free from expense ;
 reasons of a ?? matter made the acceptance of so many very handsome an offer
 ineligible; yet the egging old Idy, The Duke, who is better acquainted
 with my affairs than I am myself, only said covered that the nomination of
 Colonel Evans is only a etc to to reject; ; for my ?? a Candidate for
 West- D N - .f- ; \~ Sary, were reduced by me to four only, as Sir John had himself
 , told these were much, and such expected openly to L. i volunteered-as much as he
 would be a ; an honest so"- .-tain as Member for Westminster-such, the Gover-
 .,o, he would be desirous to maintain-and such as might, if it really meant fairly
 by the people, could not to permit him to maintain, To these four reasonable
 pro- 'positions the electors whom I saw agreed to limit their request, and to
 these the electors, who afterwards assembled at the S'uluplan cQffee-house,
 I listened. Never, having assisted in any way to return any man for West-
 minester on his own account, but solely on public grounds and to promote
 reform, it could not have been expected by Sir John, to whom, my opinions
 were well known, that, so far as I interfered, I should depart from the line of
 conduct I had followed for upwards of twenty-six years; and he ought to have
 been satisfied with the pains I took to limit the questions, and to have believed
 that there could be nothing personally hostile to him in the proceeding and I
 cannot * not even now persuade myself that he does really believe there was any

such feeling, notwithstanding he has so unqualifiedly asserted the contrary. I
 But it is said, why should any question be asked, why any pledge demanded
 of Sir John—he has been in Parliament twelve years, and his conduct ought
 to be taken as a sufficient pledge? It has been seen, that his conduct was not
 such as to satisfy a very large proportion of highly respectable and intelligent
 reformers, his constituents. That this was so is beyond all dispute; it was occa-
 sionally declared in many places—was talked of in the club-houses, by friends and
 foes. It had come to my knowledge in ways which did not permit me to doubt
 that Ministers were desirous to avoid taking steps towards enabling the people
 to reap any of the advantages they reasonably expected from the Reform Bill.
 ‘The Bill was to be allowed to take its own course.’ In plain language, was to be
 a dead letter. I had heard enough, in conversation with Sir Francis Burdett and
 Sir John Hobhouse, to satisfy me that their notions corresponded with those of
 the Ministers, and no further changes seemed likely to be promoted by them;
 that this was a correct inference is now proved by the fact, that not one word in
 reference to any sort of Reform whatever has escaped from the tongue or the
 pen of either of the Ministers. No, we were to sit down, quiescent and contented,
 until the termination of the next Parliament, when, if the Bill remains as
 it is, every branch of the kingdom will be utterly corrupted, and every election
 a contest of the purse. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to go
 along with the electors as far as I have stated; there was no disguise, no sort
 of concealment; and Sir John might have learned from me, from a common
 friend, or from any one of a pretty large number of electors, everything that
 passed. During this period, application had been made to Colonel Evans
 to become a candidate, and, after much intercourse, to which I was not in any
 way a party, it was agreed, that a meeting should be held on the evening of
 Saturday, the 17th November, for the purpose of ascertaining how far they who
 might choose to attend could concur in any mode of proceeding. About two
 hours before the Meeting was held, several electors, one only of whom was
 known to me personally, being desirous to obtain my opinion, on certain points,
 in Wilting, sent me a note, to which I replied by letter. The letter was lost
 by the person entrusted to carry it to the Salopian Club-house; and this
 obliged me to write another from memory, which, as will be seen, differs in
 no essential particular. On the morning of Monday 19th, the lost letter was
 brought to me by Mr. Warburton, in an (open) envelope; it had been picked up,
 opened, and sent to Sir John Hobhouse, who gave it to Mr. Warburton for me,
 and copies of both the letters with a note, were sent to Sir John, as follows, viz
 - “Holiday, 19th November, 1832.” SIR JOHN—Mr. Warburton brought me the
 letter you put into his hands, Col. Jones and Mr. Carpus were present when
 it came. Mr. Warburton is acquainted with all the matters in which I
 have for some time past interfered. Col. Jones came to put me to the
 question, in consequence of some reports he had heard at Ridgway’s, which
 he thought were derogatory to me. I know not why I should have any secrets
 on political matters, and I have none, at least none of my own. I therefore,
 in the presence of the other gentlemen, gave full answers to Col. Jones’s
 questions, and such matters of proof as I have by me. His questions re-

Westminster, and to you, and Mr. Warburton will tell you the particulars on these subjects. If you are satisfied - well - if you are not, I cannot help it. " I send you a copy of the letter you returned by Mr. Warburton. You have seen, that it was directed to ' Mr. Michie, or the Chairman, ' and was consequently intended to be read to the Committee. If either Mr. Michie, the Chairman, or any one of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, chose to read it; the letter was sent to the Salopian Coffee-house, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and was listed by the Messenger. On learning this, I wrote another from memory. As I had not taken a copy; and I now send you a copy of both letters. ' Politics rake the frier, ' and he who acts honestly, and on his own principle, can never hope long to please anybody. This is my case, it is unavoidable, I am contented it should remain so - ' Yours, " FRANCIS PLACE. " LETTER TO MICHE WAS LOST. " 17th November, 1832. My dear Sir - You and your friends ask me - 1. * if I concur with them in thinking that Sir John Hobhouse should be questioned? answer, I do. " 2. ' If he should be delayed, or if it should be done at a particular time? answer, to-morrow morning, at whatever place he may be, either in town or country. " It is also very important that the questions and answers should be published as soon as possible. Everything done by anybody relating to the elections should be communicated to them, as was done formerly, and their acceptance or rejection of everything proposed should be asked. " I hear that Sir Francis Duerdett, in a letter read from him, said, that none but too easily pledged, and none but rogues gave their vote. True, Sir: he was asked for no pledges, yet he has given more than any other public man. Sir John, however, was not truly asked for pledges. But was most particularly questioned, and he pledged as far as was possible. He, then, what Sir Francis says be correct, we are all fools, and he and Sir John are rogues. " Sir John has done four things, which I consider fundamental, as including all the rest, and if he does not pledge himself to promote them, I will not vote for him, nor for any man who will not do the same. " 1. Vote by Ballot. " 2. Repeal of Septennial Act. 3. Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge. 4. Repeal of Assessed Taxes, on account of gross and shameful inequality. ' I can see no reason why Sir Francis should now refuse, if he does not, to do as he did, in former times, tell the people - that is, promise to do so - that he will pledge himself to the people - that he will endeavour to procure for them certain things; and as to Sir John, his very situation as a Minister of State makes it not only absolutely necessary that he should pledge himself explicitly, but that, as an honest man, he should desire to do so. No man ought to consent that any one should be his master for seven years, instead of being the people's servant for one year, without making terms with him. " I dislike Mr. Devereux's proceedings exceedingly; they are not such as an honest man should have anything to do with; and if anything could just now induce me to come out, these proceedings would. I am not, however, inclined to take any notice of the management of another contested election; there are plenty of intelligent men, younger than I am, and some of them should take the labour, the loss, and the obloquy, as I have none. " Yours, very truly, " FRANCIS PLACE. To Mr. Michie, for Messrs. A. Michie, Arbor, Green,

Wilson, Redman, and Savory." Addressed, ?? Sir. Michie or the Chairman." Letter written to supply the place of that which was lost, read at the Salop la Coffee Sourac : on Sir Francis Place's 17th November, 1832, MY DEAR SIR-You and your friends ask me- 1. 'If I concur with them in thinking that Sir John Hubhouse should be questioned ? I answer, I do. 1' 2. ' If this should be done by a deputation or delayed until a public meeting is held ? I answer, to-morrow morning, by a deputation to him wherever it may be, either in town or country, and the question and responses should be made public as soon as possible. Whatever is done, should, as formerly, be made known to the electors, that they may either concur in, or disapprove of the proceedings. I am told that Sir Francis Burdett, in a letter which was read last night at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, said That none but fools demanded pledges, and none but rogues gave them.' It is true that no pledges were demanded of him; he had earned his fame before he came to Westminster ; not so Sir John. Sir Francis, without being asked, has given more pledges than any other public man. Sir John was not nominated until he had fully pledged himself. If, therefore, we say Sir Francis now says he is correct, we are all fools, and he and Sir John are both rogues; but it is not so. ' Sir John has made four distinct things his own by his advocacy of them, 1. That X will neither vote for him, nor for any other man, who refuses to promise to promote their accomplishment. 2. That they are- 1. Voted by Ballot- all-important Ballot. 2. Repeal of the Septennial Act. 3. Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. 4. Repeal of the Assessed Rates on account of their unequal and consequently unjust distribution. I care little about details, as these four, or even the two first of them, will enable the people to obtain all they can reasonably desire. Sir John's situation makes it the more necessary that he should unequivocally, and as an honest man, desire to have a public opportunity to do so. It is but little, after all that is asked, it is no honor, nothing but the means of quietly proscribing good Government by destroying bad Government in a legal way. It is too much of any man to desire people to make him their master for SEVEN years, instead of his people's servant for ONE year, without agreeing over the terms. " I dislike the proceedings of Mr. Devereux exceedingly, they are such all an upright man should have nothing to do with, such as, if I were not just now resolved to remain at home, would induce me to go out and help to manage another contested election ; but there are many intelligent men, younger than I am, who should spend their time, incur the loss, and bear the odium as I have done, " Yours, truly, To Messrs. Michie, Arbuthnot, Green, Francis Place, Wilson, Redman, and Savory ." It will not, I think, be easy for any one who has read these letters to conceive the ?? of more perversion, In so few words, as in those which have been quoted from the speech of Sir John Hubhouse. 1. That Colonel Evans was pledged on the Friday, qualified by the pitiful subterfuge, ' it appears by his letter,' the letter being actually dated " Sunday. Can Sir John think such conduct as this will pass unnoticed ? 2. Sir John told the Deputation on the Sunday, that he knew all their proceedings correctly, and, consequently, he knew that there could be no pledging on the Friday; he knew that no meeting was held till the Saturday evening. 3. Sir John knew, from the very nature of the case,

that If any –Mr. Wartrortoi’s opinion expressed before Colonel Juries and Mr. Cnrpue. was all that airy bonourable mian could desire should he said of Iris conduct huy sech a man as Mdr. Warbrurton. ’ ’llts, as I alm assured, was the trrct and as tine letter was in- ti’rt ded for publication, it was ratnrrrd. to Sir-Francis by Messrs, Devear, Thurstorn arid A’Beckett, to ire altered inI this and sumec other particulars, arid It was altered. ?? To prevent cavllirg, I beg to he understood as alluding to Mr. Devear’s ?? proceediugs. ’ In his social rulatloltg, aga as ad tE10rlallwn, LO IS A U1ot respectable raus,. At an Yr lte Sir Cle a t- a r 8t~ cc co on cii Vii trc Ca thr Tm t21 on bu ac Mi tb to Di Ad he NE of da’ Cli ani fir’ try we tac dun the as Bo pup co, pan ent als the the wo of Po: (la, arle wet t c t t t c c pledge was givetl on the Saturday it could only be. conditional, e iia emissaries were at the Meeting,E and he must therefore have known, that la the opinion of many, his acceptance of the-pledges: s was expected, and that the business would end there. t 4. Sir John says that I wrote to the Deputation, and instructed - them what to do, when he knew ?? was appoint . ed. ard it was uncertain that any would be appointed., t Parliamentary men, and especially mmen in office, frequently take I liberties with truth in ?? Utskno wn to othermen; but few, even of such men, would have ventured so openly to outrage truth and decency as Sir John has done in this instance. I What must you, the electors of Westminster, think of Sir John, Iwhen you look back at the quotation from his speech, and there read that the demand for pledges from Sir Jobn Was a trick of : one Individual,” whose letter he had In his pocket, in which he says to the Deputation, ”mind you ask him before the public meeting, and be sure you publish his answer.” No man can mis- i take the meaning of these words-no one mistake the affectation of mystery respecting tht, letter-the letter sent to him by myself, with the proffered ineans, through Mr. Warburton, of the l knowledge that by me he lad been handsomely treated, and had only not been preferred by me to my public duty. Had he followed a plain, honest course, he would have told the truth- the whole truth; he would have scorned the use of falsehood, been above misrepresentation, and Instead of using words as a quotation from the letter, which it does not contain, he would have read the letter. Why then did he not read the letter ? Let any man who has read it answer the question. The words used by Sir John admit of but one interpretation-that of mean base fraud; he intended them to have that meaning and no other. The words in the letter have precisely the contrary meaning to those he used. They are-” It Is also my opinion that the ques- tions and answers should be published as soon as possible.” And why be thus published ? The reason follows-becautuse that,’ any- thing done by anybody relating to the Electors, should be comt- municated to them, as was done formerly, and their acceptance or rejection of everything proposed should be asked.” Is, this compatible with base trickery? Is It not contemptible trickery In Sir Jobn to act as he did, and has he not deserved the exposure of his trickery? He knew well enough there was no trickery in any part of my conduct, yet has be had the folly and effrontery to pretend there was, to make a mys , tery of the contents of the letter, and for a bad purpose to quote as a passage words It did not contain. With Sir John I have been pretty closely engaged In some pub- lic matters,

sufficiently disagreeable. yet, even after the conduct I have been compelled to expose, I cannot persuade myself he will pretend that, in any one Instance, I ever gave In to a single act for which any man might not take credit to himself, With this statement of facts before you, with conduct on the part of Sir John so highly disreputable, amounting to a tacit avowal that from him you are not to expect any assistance in the work of quiet legal regeneration. with conduct which proves that he no longer considers himself bound to comply with any wish of yours, however reasonable, or to attend to any Interest of yours which, from any cause at any time, may not be equally agreeable to himself and to Ministers; will you place those interests in his hands to be disposed of as he chooses for seven years, without the smallest power of controul, without, any means of calling him to account, be his conduct whatever It may ? What was good for the people in 1819 is good for them now what Sir John recommended then should be the rule now; what he deprecated in the Whigs then, he is now practising himself to the very letter. There is one difference only between those whom he then so properly reprobated and himself, and that is, that they never treated the electors as their dependents, and never pretended to treat them with such perfect indifference as Sir John does now. The electors must be much changed for the worse if they do not assert their own dignity, and reject the man who has so shamelessly deserted and insulted them. Nov. 30, 1832. FRANCIS PLACE. P.S. Some of the most active partisans of Sir John Hobhouse are diligently propagating a report, that the opposition to Sir John has been got up by him, in consequence of his refusing to procure for me the office of Official Assignee, under the new Bankruptcy Act. The fact is that I was solicited, in the handsomest manner, to accept the office; but, as it was incompatible with my other pursuits I declined it. Sir John Hobhouse was acquainted with the circumstances, but he was in no way concerned with it. F. P.

9.2 WESTERN LOCAL NEWS (candidate_document_id: 1831)

9.2.1 description

... nightly practised. The speculators this new gambling scheme are said to from London. From Election Riots. The claims for damages sustained during the late election, the demolition of the windows and other property of the electors Mr. Thomas Sheppard, ...

9.2.2 OCR

WESTERN LOCAL NEWS. On Thursday last a man, named Thomas Parsons, waggoner in the employ of Mr. Smith, Parkstone, whilst driving waggon near the three milestone on the Wimborne Road, was getting down from the vehicle, when, his foot slipping, he fell, and the wheel passed over his head, inflicting such injuries that he died almost immediately. coroner's inquest was held on the body, the Nag's Head Inn, when the Jury returned a verdict of " Accidental

death." The Electors of the Division intend to celebrate the return of Colonel (Jure Langton and Mr. Brigstock, by public dinner, at which those Gentlemen are expected to attend. Sir Thomas Lethbridge Bart., lord of the manor of Mallet, has in the most handsome manner presented the Committee with a half venison for the occasion. We have learnt, with much satisfaction, that by the aid of the Court Chancery, the endowed Grammar School Martock, founded 1681 has been established, and that the new Trustees of that institution, in the exercise of the power vested in them by the Lord Chancellor, have elected the Rev. Walter Alford, 8.A., as Master. The literary and scientific attainments of that gentleman greatly credit their judgment and discrimination. Friday evening the wife of a man named Clark, in Paul Street, Kingsdown, committed suicide by suspending herself by the neck. She has left three small children. On Wednesday meeting was held at the Baptist Chapel, Broad mead, Bristol, at which the Rev. Smith, of Liverpool, delivered a lecture on the evils of slavery. The counting-house of Mrs. M. Vanghan, at the corner Bell Lane, Bristol, was entered Thursday night by means of false keys, and the amount of £2 was stolen. A promissory note for £10 and some memorandums were left untouched. At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society, a silver medal was awarded to Lieutenant John Finlayson, commander of the City of Bristol steam packet, who at various periods has saved six persons from drowning. A fashionable hell has been opened near the bottom Park Street, Bristol, where hazard, rouge et noir, and other French modes of dissipating superfluous sovereigns, are nightly practised. The speculators in this new gambling scheme are said to come from London. From Election Riots. The claims for damages sustained during the late election, the demolition of the windows and other property of the electors Mr. Thomas Sheppard, the successful candidate, by the riotous mob admitted the Magistrates' account upwards of £1000. After being repeatedly taken, and as often rescued, (John Barnes), one of the most notorious of the Frome Election rioters, was secured, after a most desperate struggle, Thursday evening, and was committed the next day to take his trial at the coming assizes. Awful and fatal Effects of On Tuesday, Francis Hower and John Pickford, both of Tronic, had been drinking together in a public house, which they left in the evening in state intoxication. Hower left first, and the street, where lay; when Pickford, following, fell over him; this amused the indignation of the former, and a scuffle ensued, which Pickford received serious injury. He was taken home, and surgical assistance was immediately called but the unhappy man died about the following day, a state of mind the most terrible. Brotherly Love! Thursday evening, Mr. Samuel Pritchard, of Yoewood Farm, near C had occasion to come to the market with load of produce, and as his brother, who had short time before returned from abroad, was visiting him, he was requested to accompany the farmer to the top of Rhodyate hill. After having done so, returned the house, broke open a bureau, and took therefrom silver, two silver salts, two silver spoons, with which he decamped. Bristol Mirror. The present winter has been remarkably mild this period. The frost has been so slight only in two or three instances, and in very exposed situations, encrusts the surface of small bodies of water. Snow has not even once visited this neighbourhood. Our gardens in consequence exhibit premature and bouquets of beautiful variety,

1(30 each. Two the smugglers made lev. days since, Mr. James, a respectable farmer in IffflPioa, ami Miss Foxwell, St. Keverne, Cornwall, were married in the latter parish. The bride bridegroom had been engaged for several years, when, about three years since, they separated mutual consent ; and Mr. Jose paid hi's addresses to the fair one, and was accepted. Mr. James having heard it, renewed his addresses to the lady, but she told him she had pledged herself to Mr. .low', ami she could sot break it off; but he could arrange with Air, Jose site had objection to take mm, Mr. dames, p to Mr. Jose. James went immediately his rival, who consented to ail claim to Miss f Mr. James would guaranty pay him I. to which Mr. James reac.ih consented and at tins weeding paid the 100 for his wife, to small amusement of bis neighbours.

9.3 MONTGOMERYSHIRE COUNTY ELECTION (candidate_document_id: 2245)

9.3.1 description

... (Abridgedfrou the Salopian Jotrial.) , Thle High Sheriff (Sir C. T. Jones, Knight) bav t ing fixed the 19thb ilstnt for the Election of a Mem- t ber for this County, the town of Machynlteth (the c placdofelection) heccere much ciowded ol the pre. h ceding ...

9.3.2 OCR

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COUNTY ELECTION. (Abridgedfrou the Salopian Jotrial.) , Thle High Sheriff (Sir C. T. Jones, Knight) bav t ing fixed the 19thb ilstnt for the Election of a Mem- t ber for this County, the town of Machynlteth (the c placdofelection) heccere much ciowded ol the pre. h ceding evening. On the 19tt it was literally filled a with tie friends anil supporters of the Right Hon. s C(W. Williams Wynn. A cavaleade~ of at fe;t9000 d well-mounted electors uiet that gentleman about 4 r miles from Machynilleth, and escorted him into the P town. The Court was opened at the Town Hall; e and after the Sheriff had gone through the usual t: forms, Major Buckley Williames addressed the c Electors as [ollows :- t Brother Freeholders-Unaccstomed as I am 0 to address so numerous and respectaeble a body as I I see assembled onl the present occasion, and inca- ui pable as I feel myself ottloing that justice to the si V tuatiou which I have undertaken in proposing to P your choice a fitand proper person to represenitthis counlity in Parliament, still, Gentlemen, thie unani if mous feeling which we have all this day witnessed V gives me more than confidence in the perforzmane C of the task. When I call to your recollection the eminent services of our old and long tried member a (Mr. Williams Wynn), which have not beeic confil- li ed to this esonty only, but have extended through- R out the whole of our native land-independent of .tche many amiable qualities wlic l be ase hvarial3y - Pt shewnoin private life, I need not say more as to his i - eligibility (and indeed his claims) to represent this IT wealthy county in Parliament. It is sow about thfiu t ty four years that Mr. Williams Wyo

Has repre u sented this County in Parliament, having been f; chosen for that high office at thirteen successive elections; and I believe it is nearly about the same number of years that I have had the pleasure of attending in this Hall as one of his constituents.-,7 From that period until the present time he has so faithfully, honestly so consistently done his duty as only requiring him to retain his firm unfettered. For in his here has been no deviation of conduct, but, as on the contrary, a steady perseverance in our cause that of promoting the prosperity, peace, and happiness of his country. It would, (Gentlemen, after what I have said, be superfluous in my attempt to say anything to you is his fervor, he being so well known to you all and his conduct will be a sufficient guarantee for the future. I will, therefore, beg leave to propose my tried and valued friend, the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams in Wynn, as a fit and proper person to represent this country in the Commons -house of Parliament. This worthy Mayor set down amidst the greatest cheering and applause of the large assembly so the Hall; and the Rev. Mr. Mostyn Pryce addressed him the meeting as follows :- , Mr. Geittlem, seconding the nomination of Mr. William Wynn, as a fit and proper person to represent this county in Parliament, (most full) I am cordially disposed to concur in every sentiment which Mr. Williams has uttered in his praise. I think it with him that it would be useless to enter into any detail of Mr. Wynn's political life (I parliamentarian care;- in this a faithful and conscientious discharge of public services in your and his country's cause for a period of four and thirty years, must say infinitely more than the most elaborate eulogy could convey. But, Gentlemen, in these strange and eventful times, when the wild Spirit of dissension and anti tumult has been industriously spread abroad among the people when under the influence of its form, a licentious opinion has been indulged in which if it is to be of any use, they have excited it in vain attempt to guide ; when every thing that is respectable for rank, or talent, or integrity, has been systematically vilified; when vice and its virtue, conscience and its less virtuous friends have been strangely confounded and mixed for each other; and in the resistance to, or attempt of, the authority has been considered erect a principle of high principle and the genuine principle of liberty. ?? times like these, I think it is more than necessary that we should sedulously upon our guard against the admission of any such thing as rights. It is more than ever necessary to exert all our energy and firmness in the ?? It those who long and arduous services have rendered in the past have ever been found zealous in their duty to their trust. And Gentlemen, I think in this science believe, that if political irregularities, if by all means adequately to discharge the high duties of his station, and zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties as a citizen and determined to sacrifice private interests to public good if these are rare and valuable qualifications we can ever find in him, I do in my conscience believe that they have, from the commencement of his career throughout, most eminently marked the character and conduct of him who this day claims your confidence and support. In him corruption is never identified with power. Lotik to

the malier z in which lie distributed his patronage when il n office : lie dii not accuinuaite his favours oi thoile vi connected with him by the ties of k-iidred: thtse t n who had merely relationship as a claim. Lilierally, ti indeed, did his county share his bitnty, aid the s h detur melioi’’ system, whili in some other in. stances he adopteil ini offering his patronage in tI prizes for competition to schools auit colleges, and d ttius giving encouragement to tile rising taleiit ot t.)eland, must have commanded the approbation, a nay, the admiratiol, even of enemies, if sucii could be found. Look also to the maliner in which, f though pressed by every worldly temptation to a retain it, he voluntarily, hionourably, andI at once E resigned office, wihen lie considered that thie mea- t -od;ancr if’ I crgc cc lievd tco cdcscce-cll ?? public to pri vs c, (the ccghi tielis is, pccii si cc cC al s.c tuery whicici I siiculri not enftel and11 yet perichancecrso ci clclcc idrA ccic i cct ’ I ccinict lie ecuzcserd in ici &, cc,) I ?? Say, , (to the cccrigicbvccricadi inl whicici ie lives: learn tile acts of ?? cmiknccssi icicic cliaostldidy, but cc seecret, practicecs: listecc it) ticc acccects ccf ?? accd pccisc C’iiecc arc lisieci Icy tics, pocr mnarl’s Childic Sumccy dcc. tear, Of g ’cctihicce wicich trickles~ doiccc tice prior ?? ’S ClicciL. (Gren c cheers) II ct I cmay cc loci ticet I cigiet crot to ercter ucpen subcects succi ccs thecv, cicet ticey ace icc cr0 WaLy cricccete wictic ti-s~t hcigi station to wviiicic lIhe this day aspivcs. ?? Geictleces cc ci cc I reel cccd lecwti tccicc chest victtoes ot’ tice heart, ?? ?? tavce cts, crct cg ity, arc(cl eal, ticerc. wcccd li1 glccci v -and Nvc ic coullti ciccc ic I itcc eretcc tclc voilie cc cl ctercstd ; ccidi whcc’bect wvill aicknccwilled thati cl dccc,. sc tile ?? ticese cisc iosoece cions, ciou 001 ccc taed emscclidicdatc. Qic, GeccctluieCcc- we ocrgh1t cc feei pc-rud iccicvcgecr ?? fided to sncccl ic ?? Iic tides, tue corcuety of’ Illcert gomery cc, ?? to set a cc xcceipe, wh ied tic cc I r ’I ccaticcc woicid (to well to lcditcctfc. I dcc ciit, Getcc tismen, noc am I ScerT cicceS [IC, ?? tice cccoti VSe ci’ ticose ws-ho upcen at late eccasirur hoccctsty opiposedccu his retercc foc ccc. The tqreeSficcf, ?? Whicii ricc. ohpccsit ion wa is raised, is ccocw, asc acc w, I ccc; c t c-c- acid I am eonv incred, ?? c trely icccjpy ccc I icct~e ccccvictioni; that ticese wvice were ?? L and fioic pci cci pie lcli 6ppconcccts t Iceic, woccc be.I and are ccc svatrecY, ihis scpcorters ?? BcetI hccve scciect escughe, mcocre ttccc I at first cccteccded ffor mn5 self, lrowcveer, I ncust be cernciittedi to coi.I serve, that eoccccteci by ties ocf .persrcrald and here d itary frienishicip, it owl cg, tire ’c i es ticati ccc icc cc-hlich Ar. Wvcc c was ice c by iccy levered fccthcer,I ctcd feeling I iat adcci ratlccn andi estee cc w hicic hi is public accd p’rivccte ?? icace excited icc ccy owvcc bceast, shrinkcing, ccoreccvec-, as I dcc ccred have clone t thoirccgicoot’ccoder tihe Consciucscnecs ccf’ciy inabiity, this tasi ices been one of ccocre tican crccicccacy diffi- a ectity; icost hcrebly,, thref’orc, (lco I ccpcclgise co ci hini, cvicccse eause I icave beec soa feebly auivocaticcg, accd to yocc all, for tire defects ccit’ cscy accdress, Inust I sindereiv dcc I thacci yocc i’er tire ki cci ess arcd icc. cc Iduigence witis whicc yccc case recevicec it. It ccnly cc -reccnaics their icat I ebseree, ?? ccs icc]-t ?? and frocm my cocci I do, ?? a conrticnceui e exercise of tlctt sccuL irctegrity, that pcccity of plc.i triotic principle, that duvccctioecal regard fccr Iris coucctry’s welfare, acsd unwearied zeal in Isis cocuo- cc try’s service cvicil have ever Iceen thecicaracteristics ii ofhiis

public conduct, I hecve no hesitatiecc, oday, I' I hcave lice proudest satisfaction, icer ?? tice ii ccouicccctioec of t1he Right Hon. Cicacles Wlatkin tc4 Williams Wynn, as cc lit accc proper person to cc- pccesentt this couicety lic Psrliamecct."

. II After a pcacse for some time tice Shceriff (amidst vi iimceccae chcccing) declared tlccc Right Hon. C. p) W. -Williacms W~yccn to be tle Member for tice Coccity of' koutigocnery. n Mr. Wyncn, in a ?? of nearly ccc icotr, took cc a retrospective view of his past ccndccc t in Par- i liaceent. In the ecourse of his chie address tlce ni Right Honourabie Gecctlemauc said- n ,You, gentlencn, secct nce tcc Parliaceicct un- Ic -fet teredacctd frecze beocccichie-the refireseccttive-of a. LI f'ree peopile occget hiccceli' to be Ic-ce. In ecery f ,matter brongirt befoce Par-liamecit I erideavocires, 'I to the best of my hocntle abilities, to give it tice cnest serious ecosnideratioer, aicc lice good and weel-LI fare of' my counstry was; my sole aim and object, b %vhether icc office or-ocit of office. 'lie coccidcecece o shewtn to cce by tcc ?? of' Mocctgomery, cn u shies inc to ionik witic jceascere as to icy pact con- ti doctc, acid it is tcc tire free anti cccslsssed suffrages al cci tics freecoildecs coi Mccctgomnerysleirc that I acc I indebted fccr tire situaticon whichi I rocv htold ilc fc public life," 'lie Right Hon. Gecctlemnec ticen is calculed in a mas terly mcnncer, andi Vecy ficlly, to a the f'oceign poclicy accd ciccsestic sitccctioes of tins icincdoin, wicicli cc- are sorc-y tire liccits of cor, lc icpasr cxiii crot permetit us toc enter iccto, acid, acfter is :c-prccclbticcg lic tice ?? tel-is the practice of' b ?? pledges, hie cli cstrateci tice olcjeetccoc icy C referrieccg tic Orce whielsu jicc excited,lice lcelieved, A tice greatest interest, adsc beeci icist frequently re n quired ?? cviii yeoc vccte forc a ?? fccr tire inci 6 ?? abocliton oci ?? ?1" Necw, tcc succ ic at cIIOcSticcc, it exocclcl he utteclly liccr iicosu for ,icc cy lc ?? cncc toc give alr alccscir cc, ci thccut k ncow ec tir, tice detccils ccf tire plici, ?? in xvici ci v wa'cs to be eihecetdc, 8L tire mcccdls by whicici it was tc li ice ccriccl icctcc excecuciccc. Fornc icy fiiret ccctracc c into ?? I cave beccr ccc ?? and cocl- II stact cclcccrerct ci' Lice wiccie systcr ?? Afciacan 'I icuccllege. Ucccier tice [hacccer oci' lr. WWilberfocce C p[r]luc rhccigly ?? for tice ccboitioccc of c tire Slacve Thrcde, whicic, after caddy defeats, ccas a ctt kic l cc fhicistdc dicriccg tics Adccincicstratioec of' cc teiy yc~eredl reiccticcc Lord (deri-nilie. l'ids, ccI~v- A4 cs-er .%iscdccc ci scicle acci sillgt e reascc c, cw itich re C cjcired ccc acccccdpciiicyiig icloviseic, tice tracie cvccs e at Occce ?? illegcl, cccd it was occcy ?? tcc icstri t ccequcate icpelticis Oic r icrce cc-cr Sic ld cci ic ?? ofrt le law ?? uice ?? cercisi. ccc II caccyiccg1 it cci. Bitt ccc tcc tire ?? ccl , tire ScceVecs ?? icc tire West I cci ic isiccc cs, tice earcse ic ia wvindy dilierect. Puctticcg fccr tire icrc~s t tile iccicrest cci'le prclscritoccs cr lccily oct ccif rice (cIQCo cc tcccr, I crcice iccoC ati tire iccterect cci' thle 61acccce Lleccc 1 ,c-elvS. Ycci 13rcrcleclciy icccW thcet (I lc I Mccce Icc C all ?? ?? is dcccl cite Cicil-irct ulc ?? Il yet ?? of' hlbcioc, cicci1 tile alged vwlcce are pcact fi it., Shacll [c ?? cl tice expcncsc ccf lice icr, ir ccietccc. If', cncccdl, ucce wereT ?? cct ccbie cc hilcciuud i3lavens icc lice! pimcce ocf' life, tcc ticerc eccaic- C ?? wcccd icl~icccce, be cc ?? ticey cccigicc, iy I itciccc ?? thlc-ir vcccluntary laicoccc, s till cccicct iincc tuicccselive, bect pcrovionc ilaclst still be aiccci fccr S- tied ?? (cit lice icci'idcc adcl offi tice algeg. Ic Wol-Vcd it Ire

reccsocciiic tcc expect thicct tiell. ?? i ISholdec Sciii ice ccilliccicil oil tire icclclscetccc, cct tiic %cecy ?? i tci celi ccc du~riviccg hlcicc cci tlctt cc ?? occ celicic ice chev hiticci, dc cieic dedic foc- de B ?? - ti cc rica pe ais ce ? VX'culdl ccc, cencdec tle lire- at LLZICe oci ?? iccg- riceccc, rccc-c tnrec loccse ccel I. SCcciCty "iditciel tile Iccc-ccs cci ?? iclg c, liVeli. Ijloccd? Thici i's crely cccc cc i'le ?? cificlecties ?? ?? ice eccrcccdrel ?? crirvidec lccc its tice ?? ccl Scceic cc cccSUAICir. I ccill ccct scyy theey ccen ccsc ciccicle, oicl tice ?? it is Icigicis Icc-cc- Ic iccllei tlctt cvy sicccriiicc scctclu ht ice Iccict oficrce i. tilie objejt cclay ire cctcciccccd, ?? mcccrc graculuily cc accdc at, cc latepuric ?? ccI lice cc cc sicculd accy of ns ice f icrincicpe desire. Still, let ccy icaci scw nre tce c cccc ofi effecticcg ice ?? ice ci ccaancers cods is ~Iset cc-i tic ?? an ?? it d, aIc c it sicali , ice rry duty to give ici pilotiac ccc ccst acdecnt ?? -zealou ?? : brit let rice be ucnccstccct, tisat nccrlrig wvill itdcce ccc to coorsecct to mceasuies in cvicici ticesc objects sharli riot be atitencded to, cw-ich i -must be icjcciccc iced ocry to flc Coicocies but a It tcthe iccterests add ~hpilallcess of tice Slave dcim- I self."I After II C icucci Vote of ticaks to the Shceriff, accd f tire aeccstocced Proelaocation, the cceetircg wee I dissolved. -I Mr. Wycin ccac tice ci laireciamidst tliregreeticcg~s I acccl blessing of hundreds.I At foccr o'icci nearly 200 ofi tire electors accc i I friendcs of Mr. Wynn ?? of a most surcrltuous I accc cplendid dinner at tlcc'lown H-Iccl, cyiricic M'rs. Ellis (of ?? Arms) provided iccher usual Ioo sttl ; aln thosc who failed1 to get adieasion a(t tlhc I1l, mIcmd thlemiselves it<) pa ties ait Ille udfil;'erenlt inlms in tho town, tiad thc night wmis far c spent ere ?? of thr mn left the "(!0Diviili milo.' ,V r. WVynn (as Cthairmoan) with a land tit' wil and Igo mn1 111omlv, kept lite compally m111ror ?? aliVe'" Iuntil a latc hour, e I .

9.4 QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION (candidate_document_id: 2246)

9.4.1 description

... Attent'ton' was csalled, 1, sgressd~with,h thent heart and soou hl ;b t hat on the repealii of the Union. miy-owp mtnd lw'as' riot madei upfeeling, that immense z~seponeibility. attendant era 4 politicasliqccclration of ibis nature. JL was too unexperienced' ...

9.4.2 OCR

I-,QtTEXNS COUNTY'ELECTION.' ' We were ?? tunable to mike ro:om for the following "'J Excellent and lierniblii speech ot .5r. Fraiicis Frenob, of l Br-pocrlcy Pail-, delivered at Maryboro,,gb. on proposing a Patrick Lalor, Esq', as acandidate for ?? County- Co Alt. FRNa-CH Siid'-l rise to propose Mr. Patrick Lalot-qf Thataskill, as alfit 'and proper reprefeit-tatit'e of this county in. , parlbliment. I feeil 6o slight Sdiisfa'tt'o in juifirma h task writh wirsca I have, been Ithis day entrusjed'. because I consider that in the distracted-and y e~sa~t'tq wich this coua'ry has been reduaed-by niiago enmient and

tiegueci, tlii turbulent ?? may be repre6ssed, o 'nfd. audtis lashed amoitng
 'thje peop'le, should ttiy'feel that the~ ?? a I represoutative in a cindataun
 of life 'c eaatdbsyvery ~distant ~interest from thhir own (hear, Aear). Te
 afe Ithast hey havu a legitinmdue organi 'at thesaeear of'goverimenat or's to
 nake'krio~vzl an high plabes:their wl~nts and tiseir Wishes -one ~whose wi-
 hole lifel has bee ~spenit amongi thtem'; atid whuo.. is intiinately, acquainted
 witli pvery polse which eaysu il,,, IL-art ?? Irish IrsPlil (cheers). 1 prop~oa 'a
 smanu (.Qid 1 mcobvinaced the b~nouraibld uaididati, 'Fin fel far thr wise tban
 bill notea atimy 'present staetement) whl -is fa the class which is removned
 by"-tbie'posiession o0flfare) 'hivae (itta'ryw;esth sho~vo tbosvidaily' pracu-
 clittests arid cobasi- derationa 'which ' a'fectr the ordinary 'mnata oO stoiey.~
 MrI L'alor is one of thosp who' vlire y a course oflhonoucable ex- erion, 'atid of
 a kind whilth'sh-ould'h be culi~rly. dearto: lrsL,rd and tdi youts~ll, I oaeanL
 exertion~in sgricultursli andus9 !r-y,'the great sti.ioaplesid basisof. relsid' srex-
 iatsr.rts (r'heers). I Teet groti fied also tii norantn'h rsn a tid~it*4for y~ur
 loiraigos, because, ri h eoro;s bi address, I conceive that he wilusl edeaortna
 h greatest happiness of~h' e gieatest'numer b'ieceu n aim of eall hiS politi-
 cal! endeavours (dlacer) sdiuh'wllet e earnest and indaustriouaie sdvdostsloh
 al hoemaete i whi attielibrate ji'0f6,cnditium of itepoet'edisnmeou Mlss of so-
 ciety : snd lastly,-1' doe frwr acs dvoat his dilaihs, becaua'e in the' masih I
 feeltems oda - currence 'with hii' political cre~ed , andsnwt i ~as th'ordughily
 convince~dthat ielonly a"nod b'sih Irecn be' Pored frum ruin end ?? isbyr te
 tieysplicatoriaof searching toud vig~oro'us\$ measures of ieorweresoever It ap-
 pears neeniful to ?? to change,(hear,, hesir, and~~ cheers). 'At' 'all tiAies,-
 and ?? all seasons, ~it would havebeen"~n nx'~ns dr'y to noininai. the an
 mas to whom the Car ofy yo r inerkette in parliament is to. be en trustedi,
 end onl whom ~El'rest the resp.onsibility lor the gp or evil which pohrine 'ma-
 suresAffect't 'snibnksi ou al ; but tt e present state of~ Arelaind'-is sueh, ihat
 this cusspV nsbiblit y hae now tremendod~sly'incoreased.' Ourr country is not-
 ,only, awa'ke' to the 'lon~g list ol' gripv 'anceis unde Or wich she' lahoutre, but
 has the will add' the po'wer'o'o'b~'iairi that' ?? for which shbe hos ludg'apd
 vainlys6irssggled~,nheers). ?? In tbs, achievelluent of the lcite retlowndred mi-
 etishure 'of r'efo'rma, avasjt boon hars beenj coonterred on the emipire' by
 lielatia~thac is;, by. her members ; 'thac is, byl such mln asisyu,' 'the noble
 Wiinded and high spirited' electors If Irelasid, whoL sent 'a strong' and "siaant
 band of reformers to the6 1.nite'd pisriliacsoent, and thus laid p~retrate the
 spirit of 'Tory'lsin'sind ani-efrm never, I am'firdily c'nvisaced, to AGOiaeioidl
 (chees)'Buih day of Ireland's welfare is now tocominporice ; he itruly needs, ,The
 first fruits of reform, idod the memabers she now' sends to parlikapaen mvust
 contience he4 iregeneraitori (chebers). We ayfairly arg'ueifr oms the political
 creed g~litainsid in his address, ibat the csndadate whom.. I, now propose, 'will
 enter upon this tasik w~ith a'determined spirit, eand a deep bioinvictionr of
 Ireland's necessariies. It willbt be si unceasing enideavour to obtain the entire
 abolition of tithes both iinamle sdaue and to olppose all devices, Whiebeythle1
 iajiospiclef the Irish tithle System, though diminihiindgeoudvr tua~lly be per-
 petuac~d, and become thesorcfnwdanso. Who cans look abroad up on the

faceo u unr ihu deep lamentation :for thei evils whihti ~tmhsपो duredl l Who can speak with suiceteraaino b ~uspulitic ob tinlacy of tialu minifr,'o ahe fit~e organ sn thias country, w~o, by, hia nevust enore as measure against, which this country had cried outh, as twere with the voiceo of one mart. has 4ritent the peoplenal to despair'l Who c~an'siafilcintly'reprob~ateo that condct which ~uas impelled. some among our moif respected ?? L.men Of peace, and quietness; and domestia characte-me who had never before intentionally tral-isgteesed on ot f die law-ijato opens resistande and determined idisobedience (loud chee~irs). ~ 4'he remsovalf tf titdhos, add tif all jig kindred' accompaniments, 'such as 'church and vestryces must no longer be delayed, and as we~ desire nct 'so deprive pr esent incumbents of theiilincosine, ihotugb it must~be de~iived fr' m another source, lot us' ?? foir'stew adherents day by day to 'ihe cause of juotinei new advocates Iof the principle ?? tlie Catholics., comparatively .nuinerou~s and ?? poor, are no loniger to be called '-on to support Ithe religiqonof' the Proteistanits,,who are comparatively fewlaud rich (cheeirs). Another subject alluded to. in the iddress iihichi'l. bold 'in m'y hand is the duratido o'f Parlianienati. ' t Lave d0 liealt~iscn in' starting my opinion that ?? are mnuph' t~o 'be desired. We have no mansen at, pre~.en',tfak.'he prompt die. iniseaul of thiit traitor; who bahrter "he interest of hi's coutisti tuents for private gains, and betra'ys the trust witl~'whicblhe has been in vested. By~ the introduction of triennial Parihe. inents, we shall secure' a more strict anti waitchful'psrforranaric Of eilcv duties, and hav'eth'io seutiments of Ith constitutits ?? with more accuracy, zeal, anti fidelity., Thii advocacy oftes vat byblo cers) is another distinguished claiina preetd by'Mr. L~alor foi~ youresupport., by~the. 'ballot alone nain the interest and p ospsetity of~he people be secue onea permanent foundation (hear, -her) When the system of secret votling is carried, into ef'cte undue l.~influen'ce, of the wealthy ?? ill pass awabrey will loses its power -and~instimidationi will be unkow.Yu will then be' able to vote ill exact accordance with the dicta- es of your own con- s.ciencies, -undisturbed by unworthy considerstinusii., You will then give your unbiasstd support -to thiat men wh.b appears your real friend, and the, friend of your children ,pnd your country. I have rio hesiitaltii n in declaring, that Iiatsithis mest. iure' been in'troducedI ten yirsr ago, much goad would 'v been done, 'which~ now rematins undone, and much evil avointed, which mut now be eradicated and destroyed (cheers).' I am convinreudsthat it will be expsvcted~by~ manly here present that, on the subject of the repeal of the Union, I. shisll say a few words, in~regard to myself. ilowever, I shall not longer des. tain you frm opc of 'more importa'nce, and questions more intimately connected with the business of this day., I em one of those who look forward, to :the repeal of the Union, and to the establishment of a domestic, legidlators asan measure highly desirable'for the welfare of Ireland. for such gross ignorance of our condition prevails samnogst British le8gislators, and~tb'y, une so utterly incapable. ot sharing ~ in our. feelings, that the presentwtode of our; gqVe~rment, must sooner, or later be abandoned ,(bearj' hear, and cheers).' I,.however, state at once, in the, asost 'open ' and explicit manncer,~ that I perce~ive difficultee on ,this suct-ecl meian on. the mode" of carry~ing the repeal of that l'egielaatvii :Uniou into eot'for

the principle of. the roepea I cordisly an mbrauce (great cheering)., Irepoat that'I'pe'rceive' difflualties,. fromveiasch many~are en- tirely free,, and :teriterAl' dbiubis. by whrfich muailyari, e eabar.' reseed. IWhen,~ the~refoire, i a togttstlih'h wiorthy of bacom~ing' your 'representativ, and. wh~en. I. was asked by. a numerous, issdependpsn, -and ?? peastricti ~body, of iirseholders for, a declaration of, my opiniononi this anmost: im- portant question,, as. wellias onii manj, otiaera,of 'vital interest, I gave them for my answrer,, thait on ill c'ttlae piolitictral'~opica to whichl my. Attent'ton' was csalled, 1, sgressd~with,h thent heart and soou hl ;b t hat on the repealiiof the Union. miy-owp mtnd lw'as' riot madei upfeeling, that immense z~seponeibility. attendant era 4 politicasliqccclration of ibis nature. JL was too unexperienced' on the questsoion to give a more dellilitive st~ateoan~t.I :Had I answered 'other ise I hould hv'fel isaisied 'with Inyself. I well know theehuisrfeonh sbec throughout this-country-I well knewv the confidenrt assurance entrind o te peedins and' -eass with, vvchich this-mea- sure could be ecromplished- I well -knew 'tlatoune who, like myself, was an untried menm, who, bad earned no. character for patriotism,~ And who had performed rio deeds to-entitip-hin, to yeur confidence, migh.lt soon be placed. in embarcassitigir- cueaces, and, be, perhaps, accutied. of lukewlarmness or =reohryshould, he go forw ard as lthe champion of your. cause, withoust a more entire assinnilahiti.ofs your 'viewii. I felt that' I could noct conscientiously. undertakt thei tack proposed to meo by the freeltolders "of this counity 'withicut strvusger~sysnpathly an their zeal arid their aov'tavib~ons; and eritersinling-such ien- 'iimnnts, 'I expressed the sancertainty under whitchi I labipured onr this topic;' without thie-alightest hesitation or the sligilttest shlame. ' 1 solicit'youar pardon4 gentiemen,;for this digression, but I liheuld have felt dissatisfied wt my~self'ball I ot ex- pressed my ackinowledgments for that ?? ;your approb..a- tion, which' I have ?? hon-our to receive, and th elcueo n en'peldefrm j' wiill lospotteetbibncto' em~n rvso for the puor, through means, ot a tax to8 be laid on real pro-' perty (bear, hear). - Surely this measure is no' less requir'ed by common humanity tban by politiaal expediency ! ' ;urely we cannot expect the maintknance of order and .ebcurity' whi'e any atrmabers of society are left in a stats of reckless destitu- tien—deaperaue themselves, and a source of indigation against the rulers of the country ! I have ieen my unfortunate fellow; courttyvmen, during tie late famine in the JceSt, prolonging a amiserabl etxiate-nce onsbaed siid 'ibolesome tbeII fisb. tundtputrid potatoes-I have tesn thar;; in ihe dark' sally of London, Iying dowvid t die of~abisolute want, after having s-old yr. pledged every ?? wlich they hid imeern jusspsed and wte htave all, I have nodorsbt, met, even in this l'rosperous cJuuty, witb intan'ceo of appalling destitudio., Let us thbre- fore never cease our lhumble eandeaYesars, in whatever meo&zi we may be placed, toobtain for'thel'ioh poort som specie* ot ayatrmatic lrelief in tve land which ihey-'cultivate anO adorn. Let us obtain -foF them that mar apiamc in old ugag md ickness, -which ia rmore or ibis etabjlibed in every ofter :civili'd ?? (hceers). ;eotri present candidate nill also labour for a thorough r vision of the erand jurg l Xaiv with at siew Goffl iakinO grramd jurrerf elective. :he:lewill endeavour to parry into effect that impomant prinO 'le of otrr, -coastitu ion,

th~t'ao pieouciary burdens shoinid iD lajdilpoq the peopi*~ xwepitiy obelr~ wit consent, .throuegwraibr iepiesen,-n tives, fs'irly and freely chotien (hear. hear). l baie ti<- ' touched! up(.n aiewt of tlie mos inttresn p alivded.t| in Ath addresss; amany ritlersl41 ha4ie pased erftrqa* -inWil- lingnevs to detami youlionger. }h eaeri iaibe v ill' be'boldiyl cu arie~sly maintsiohiit by thit caididate t~ho ?? your supofrt -irld not only these, *bur tle genertloricitiplies' tfolibertyswi'llihe :ever'ldear to hm,' ud' be *iil';Ilodr for their applicatioon na a :cHsiuns.2 IWad he beevinphrlikment I feel iconlfidenf that he lwouldl have jaiaeda voice froni Ireland in ?? tinoftuwrau. Polks,.who huveibten Ej'coried 'in: chiina to giberiat end treat& withvhet mostt oreitlees cruelty. wshich ?? ingentiity O-a tyrante roul'd devisw (nbeers). Had. -hsbc.n ii n arkei ntehe bwouti4 lave-recordeo4iii Parlimient ttbe tdanninatinnfelt in this ~country'or tbe inlrurjin and un- ebfi- auiani raoiiece ioI legro slavery (hhrers). ia ui Imurat oootiinueino {ongsr-ta-e b'usttness of thep dsyepresses - 1 ?? etisrely'a lhsnk'ysu- for. the sittentif iwih ;hicbh you Itave re- ceived me,' and trust that your votee oo the prbsent teca- sioni .wil- .terd to-tbee siafiy elfare, aiod ?? of Ireland. (r.s Freuch conoluded amidst tbe most eatbaiabtic-cieeriog, which lasted for- aieis miindaesj.)

9.5 (raOM THE MuEMIKO EtCISTKE) (candidate_document_id: 2874)

9.5.1 description

... lie would have lc*t the election if he told the elec torspledging himself a* Lord Althorp has done that ministers inteqd to treat the Reform Dill final measure. Until nothing could alter the result of the borough elections, the Whigs allowed the public ...

9.5.2 OCR

(raOM THE MuEMIKO EtCISTKE) C'ickSlirn lime puklithed, in the eninn Foil, v Eerie* of lettei*, cnt lining his renon for believing (hat connexion nd the safety these isUtid* can only be pre!o-r*ed by Federal Union. In the last ofllie0 leltcri ne the olloving parage*: hope ih Enal'di tniohttrrt will uk* into conMrra<lon. <>Ku the Uuirp ctnied, and Hi* injpvlice iht run ; and thoueh they eiridol be ignonnt (he tuhj-ci, I irH i>-e m (hat both (be high Orange rrouatam party and the Catb >li, were deecited. The late Mr, G. Pusonty (oar Chancellor) told me, (hat toon alter the Union, when attending Parliament, in London, one day on liis tide (.aid Who joined him ; ihough poliisial inemirs they were on potitc They into conversation about the Union a rot emai cipaion, which was then pctili med fcr and to which Lord C. thought minis- ters were (avuieble ; and said Mr , have trealra and deceived by (lie ohi Lord end the strung Lord, end all I car say is, that had 1 the s'ighteal idea uf it. 1 would soon pui hind in tbe fiia have supported a Union. I will out mention tbv epithets which Lord Clare applied to those noble Lords on the occasion. I very unwilling to relate this, (he partita arc all dead ; but declare, my aae

ed word, (he above is ; and (he.emu-(many persons alivy to whom Mr. tofd this anecdote. In funner letter General Jbe obcervatiuns It he (roe, (though I can scared? as many,) that the oonsolidation (be two Exehcqcert. (he Irish debt was only 22 lionv, and the Bullion', I (hai a*e brought Into par rersl'ip wi;b the I Htr, I (If (bat proved be true) more in'qOttouv. outrageous act of inju tiee and robbery never was equalled all (ha plunder atrocities on nations; and then, indeed, I should pronounce separation, probabl**, before many years, question of scrual war, and England wculd have either rconquatr Ireland give it The))artnerabi|> was in principle such the gallant General has described it, but in points of detail lie has been led into error. I lip total debt dnt> by Great Britain and Ireland, wliieli wa nearly 800 millions, was made the debt, equally, of the two countries, by the act which consolidated the Exchequers; and the soil of Ireland as completely mortgaged or "'hole mas* of debt that of Britain herself. far the statements which the gallant General ha* beard the subject are true. But the debt due Ireland consolidation was inure than millions. was millions at the Union, and there was heap of additional debt trumped up by borrowings, in the name Ireland, between that iod, and the coQsolidatton of the Exchequers. Two questions ai with regard this additional debt. What was the alleged amount, and w hat the real and just amount ?. The alleged amount in pounds sterling was 4-4.888,000l., being the excess of expenditure over income between 1800 and 1817- This was above millions over the additiona. debt, for whiffi Ireland should held justly or equitably responsible, and eatablish the fact in this way attempt was made allie Union to ascertain the relative ability of the two countries bear taxation, and consequently to incur debt. At the consolidation it was declared by the Finance Minister that this attempt failed, and that Ireland had contracted fur an expenditure which she was not able endure. Now, it is to be inquired what the expenditure was which she was able endure? That take to indicated by amount of revenue which the Exchequer was able wring from her people between the Union and the consolidation, which interval there was endeavour to raise four millions and a half annually ntw taxes, the ingenuity of the Exchequer liaving been exercised, (as Lord Lansdown showed in debate the state of Ireland in 1822,) until it actually defeated its own purposes. And what was the aggregate ainonnt of that revenue? About 83 milfion*, or the one eleventh of the revenue raised, within llie same tune in Great Britain. The fair ratio of ability was, 1h9.11, Ito 11. that proportion should taxes have been im posedin that proportion should debt have been borrowed ; and debt had been borrowed in that proportion, addition made to the Irish debt between 1800 and 1817 would not have exceeded millions. Another qneition now ariset, namely, whether in the settlement general account, say 1833, there would be any reasonable set-ulj against 'hi* ndditinunl debt of 24 million*. We say there would be anil just set off in three form*. First, the amount the taxation since 1800secondly, the amount of our due share of relief, which ha* been withhold s.inoe the w thirdly, the amount of the revenue raised in direct violation of the article of the Union, salt, ho(n, and coal*. There would fourth set-off the shape excessive taxation that is, taxation produced increase of permanent burthens since the Union disproportiuned the increase such burthens in Great Britain.

There would even fifth set-off, in the shape surplus revenue, applicable, according to the seventh article of the Union, purposes local improvement, but which has not heretofore been applied to such purposes: Giving Ireland credit for reasonable amounts under these various heads, there not honest English jury which the matter would referred that would not find that instead of Ireland owing this moment one fraction of her 24 millions, there a large balance due to her But a word more to the partnership.- We are now responsible for the whole debt Great Britain and Ireland. The pretence upon which such responsibility was put upon was, that had become insolvent between 1800 and 1817. did become insolvent? consequence having been contracted for expenditure which were unable endure.* This would seem reason for our being released from, instead of being burdened with, responsibility; but it appeared otherwise the British Minister and the Imperial Parliament. A fit preamble the act of consolidation would have been this Ireland has been taxed greatly beyond her ability since the Union, and is now to pay the interest of her own debt, be that she further taxed, and made responsible for interest the British debt as well her own. When the Union took place, the debt Great Britain was 175 million*, and the debt of Ireland 10 million*. One bore an interest of about one million, and the other sixteen millions year. interest was then divided between the engage, in equal* of the two countries to the public creditor of fifteen millions a year, and to the same extent there was consequently difference in the ratio of the taxation claimed the public creditor. The Act of Union specifically and emphatically declared that should in all future time responsible for her own debt, and Ireland for her*, and the two Parliaments were united. The Finance Minister winked away in accumulating debt and taxes upon Ireland; and the strength of his goodly doing*, in fifteen years was the consolidation the Exchequer* pronounced to necessary, and the receipts, revenues, and duties whatsoever LORD ALTHORP'S PLEDGES, Upon one subject Lord Althorp into the House of Commons pledged himself, bound down, tied neck and heels*, autonomous; or, according to Sir Francis Liardett, either rogue or a fool we forget which. - Lord Althorp, the head of the government in the of Commons*, pledged himself most specifically against Parliamentary reform. You all know, says he to the electors of Northamptonshire, that bringing forward the Reform Bill, I professed it to a final measure! I make the same profession still, and I intend to act on that profession. It is intention, in case any alteration should be proposed in the Reform Bill, to resist it to the utmost power I - ' What is a pledge, if this be not one? Why Sir John refused to pledge himself concern, in voting by ballot, and the Septennial Act, is now fully explained. The minister*, it seems, intend to treat the Reform Bill a final measure to oppose vote by ballot and triennial parliament* to support the Lords Ailesbury, Exeter, Salisbury, &c., in doing what they like with their own, and to enable all the Sneaks, who have got into parliament by calling themselves Reformers, to set their deluded constituents defiance. The language of Lord John Russell, and of Lord Althorp too honest Lord Althorp during the debates the bill, led the public to believe that the Whig ministers thought their bill imperfect; but that they had left it imperfect, in order that it might pass. By holding this sort of language, the Whig ministry obtained the support of the people, and were

enabled to carry their bill. A cloud comes over our hope. The Whigs, according to Lord Althorp's last pledge, will treat the reform act as a final measure." Mr. Tennyson gave a pledge to electors Lambeth he pledged himself to introduce a bill for establishing vote by ballot, for putting an end to such scenes of riot and cases of wholesale bribery and shameful intimidation have taken place under the final measure. He will keep his word; but Lord Althorp in effect tells us, that the Whigs, supported by the Tories, will throw out Mr. Tennyson's bill. Lord Althorp pledges himself to resist it by all the means in his power. In words, if the leading minister in the House of Commons speaks for the whole party, the Whig must now be called anti-reformer. Lord Althorp's pledge Northampton is the most important event that has occurred since the Interregnum. Instead of three parties in the House of Commons, was expected, there will be but two anti-reformers, including Whigs and Tories, and reformers. If the Whigs, being in power, had been disposed to proceed with Parliamentary reform until the House of Commons had fairly represented the nation, the question of reform in parliament would have been considered as settled. In that case the improvements in the system of representation which the nation yet requires, would have been effected speedily, easily, almost without debate. But it is now put, the question must remain, to divide Parliament and the nation, the majority in parliament, and the majority of the nation holding opposite views. Then the result of the final measure will be division, debate, discontent, agitation, and, worse than all, state of things which must postpone indefinitely the desired consequences of reform in parliament. The church, the corn laws, poor laws, the laws that check the spread of knowledge and a vast number of improvements, for which there is ample room. As to the corn laws, indeed, Lord Althorp further pledged himself to leave them untouched. He might well have said, pledging himself side with the Tories as to parliamentary reform, would use all the means in his power to preserve untouched the whole mass of abuses which depend on the corruption of parliament. The moment chosen Lord Althorp declares that the Whigs are anti-reform. worthy of notice. If the declaration had been made a month sooner, would Sir John Hothouse have been returned for Westminster? Sir John would give no pledge; not one; he would have lost the election if he told the electors pledging himself as Lord Althorp has done that ministers intended to treat the Reform Bill as a final measure." Until nothing could alter the result of the borough elections, the Whigs allowed the public to suppose that they intended to proceed with reform. But with view to the county elections, in which the Tories have much influence; hence, an anti-reform declaration from ministers, was calculated to serve Whig candidates. Honest Lord Althorp plain, simple, candid Lord Althorp makes this declaration in the very nick of time, just when the borough elections are virtually over, and the county elections are about to begin. Practice makes perfect; and the Whigs are becoming not less adroit than the Tories. Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. Holme never managed more skilfully. Honesty the best policy. Lord will have cause to repent his Northamptonshire pledges, and perhaps explain them away before the session half over. Spectator. TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. W. list copied from the Morning Advertiser, in which it was stated that the government had intended to reduce the

not repeal, the uxeeon know, ladge. 0 irqairy w Bnd that what our orery ftatce, and what had previously noticed at rumour in cii* eolation, it likely to prote correct. Lord Althorp, who four months ago staled that he bad considerable doubu as to the propriety cf the reduction which bad nrsviotily announce.) it to be bis iatentio.l to the House of Commons, is now said to hare been o convinced by Mr. Bolwev and other gonftairtn who have been in cornrguniralion with him nthe sut jeet, of ibe neeettity ofa change, Om he will bring the ao-hject forward early in the neat sctision of parliament. It hat reported ihatthe Lord Chancellor entertarns aormof the doubt ahich Lord Allhorp luely delayed, bat think the aniietyshown by Lord Brougham, president of the society far iha diffusion of useful knowledge, to Ice tbai diffusion general and useful, must give the Jie to the rumour his being favorable to the tales on knewledne, monopoly ot the public pre.-a s<n>. The East India Company have added 1001. to the suoscriptioo lor the discovery, If possible, the imreti.d Captain Kuis his gallant companions in the arena re giuns subscriptions st present amount to 81)1)1 , . of whten was 9U ! scribed b v L >rd G. derioh. the only her of the administration who i eontr.buiei this laud*- undertaking London Paper. Lo.VGEVirv. Wednesday, Mr. Charles Wain. of i'akenside. atlend.d at for the purpose of hi, vote to Sir Roger U.tisley. When asked how d w*a, replied where ab..ui .ears ” 11. sui.d at euo'ested election Derbyshire in 1761. kind in the two countries declared inductiminattfly SIEGE Ot THE CITADEL ANTWERP. applicable to the total interest of the two debts, **) ii I, .. , r - , j:. SuKoar, iir* r. M lnu has been wellasall other branches of the imperilex t >eiiduure. l||e higrbrtt>utc of escbemont.ione the sr.ie.l .he iotelli Bad it would hare been to make laeland ro.ponsi- 1 . , y> tl oul . of offer Cusse to espitultle. ble for every thing done after the Union ; but that Es-y one was busy whh (peculations as to the probable would nut satisfy the managers ef affairs in 1816! t>nw. e..urs it Would be Gerard's policy to put, if pos they ruled it that Ireland should share in the sible. and to all hoiliiUt at b, getting possession burthens before well as after, including the ' l Tel * * d i , i ~ ... del ; and, as intimated in one of bis leuers, would woh. million, due England, and payable out of taxes , ke piijoer ,, , .mety fur .be contributed exclusively by herown people before the pos,uon of tbe other for w. How far such a measure may Union. This the gallant -General will admit be tcsuoecoiful to seen, if the garritup should oco*cnl in principle quite as monstrous partnership to tbr tetms of unc-judiii >oai surrender, but understand be describes, though the fact that such a partnership *t >f h* and the de FlanJrea should get 'rr v --r wb* isrsKSSatti'C!/- jiGSwlblt, lao. ibtry should bold out, ihc ULiog tbm foica vould a as ihe country around .beta under water. From the moment when the newt transpired today up ibe present, gioups may be teen at the corners of the streets, pvcicalj!y the iloyak, and near the l'alice, eb inquiring from bis ueigbbour tome account as to the particulars. 1 have not witnessed such intense interest by anything else since 1 came bere. Autwekp, Kmut.The firing during the day has been French have lost a considerable number of men, and four or five excellent officers. The** DQOQ'tei* mortar has fired off eight shells, the effect of which, described by deserter who arrived this morning, is lfemcniou*.amirog the beringed. Each

shot is valued at i'dl. sterling It is 21 inches in diameter. The best place for viewing the citadel, via, the little Theatre of Yarietii, has been closed today, in conttquense some persons having made signals from tbs roof. A French sen tincl observed them fired bis musket, and lodged a ball the man most for bis movements. The breaching batteries have made great advance. That pail the fortifications called the counter forts or butlres.es Las been visible this evening. The frimds of the Dutch praise highly the defence of the citvdel. There never was seen such defence,** is the exclamation of one of their greatest admirers, British Conservative. SiUuat Morniko, Srvkk oClccr There has been great he all night in the citadel. One of their build* iogs, hi.h has been consideied bomb proof, bar been blazing all tight. The his very neatly practicable : great part of Ike fui t.fi ation there has fallen down. Fight o'Clock The Dutch have sent two topetior tfictrt, Colonel and Captain, as parlsmentaires Ma*bal Gerard. The officer to whom they presented themselves ws unwilling at first to receive them, as the commandant the citadel had refused to receive the parleintn'.aires on tbe pan the Marshal with the first tins noons. HaLy-raar Kime oClock. The firing has ceased order Marshal Gerard, and the soldiers hare jumped out of their casemates and danced with delight on the ramparts. The firing being suspended there is i.o doubt of the surrender the citadel Tin oXlccc.l have been the first to tell the news to the delighted Conse-ritive of last night; and his first excla roaiion on explaining that the Dutch had gives was, * D n their cowardly souls." T*h Clock The susnension of the firing continues; all the people of the city aua thronging (he ramparts, &c., to hear the news Some persons will have that General Chasse ought forced to surrender Liefktnshotk and but those forts are not under his command. Eleven oCl I ab. ut to go to Berehem to learn the conditions, which, the citadel cannot hold out, nr.Utt severe. HALrrasT Eleven oClcck There a heavy firing heard the fort (La Croix)* The Dutch fleet is stated to have mounted the Scheldt and to have attacked the fort, but their fols > e now tO3 late (riii at the union.) Dirchem, Dec. Yts erdy Dutch soldier presented himself to our at the Esplanade. mentions that the ganison suffers much from faiigua, caused by the length and many pnealfons of the siege ; and the danger the assault is the greatest they have now to undergo ; they are anxious for it. In o<der bring the afTur to a close. This prisoner did nut deny that there were resolute men in the garrison, but the smallness of their number would reader an assault decisive. NfONThe Marshal, accompanied Generals Haxo, and it arrived in the irenchts to inspect personally the progress the besieging bat.ery on the flank of the bastion attacked. When the scarp is destroyed ani the preparations for the descent into the fosse complete, the affair will go in order. The soldiers look forward with joy to the moment when they can avenge with the bayonet the death of their comrades. Tha cannon still continue~to roar. The enemys fie has become more active ; although their sbet falls on our batteries, cur numerical loss trifling. This morning, at nine o'clock, had sixteen men dc toiQhnt since yesterday. Unfortunately the number is on tha increase, and it is with great rg=et vre see the officers suffer in particular. A bullet has killed in battery Ul'U.t' Col Gamal, Captain Qrandstyp, and an artilleryman. At o'clock the Lieutenant* Colonel of the athfT of General J received ball the shoulder.

He fell in the arms of M. Carle, adjutant of the trench near him. In short time afterwards a bomb killed two miners*, a soldier the 25th, and broke the leg of an officer of the same regiment. Yesterday I omitted to tell you that the captain of artillery, Brunet was wounded in the breach battery, against which the enemy directs his fire. The Dutch yesterday made trifling descent near the dike, with the intention of burning two houses; but some Volunteers having perceived it, they rushed on in advance, followed their company, invented them regaining their boat, killed the whole party. PROPOSITIONS FOR THE CAPITULATION OF THE OB' ANTWERP. Bkrchem. Use of the clock, p.m. The parliament entered Antwerp the burnt arsenal, passed through Antwerp, and entered the direct road through that tillage. they approached the entrance to the town, they rear them, and covered them with mud. Lieutenant-Colonel Zelig seemed in high spirits. says, that the honor of the besieged being satisfied, was so less to continue the shedding of blood. He describes the garrison as well disposed, and enthusiastically attached their King. The firing has entirely ceased on both sides. The shot from the citadel I killed two grenadiers and severely wounded Lieutenant | Ch'rcin, of the artillery. Quarter Past Ten. The Duke of Orleans and the Duke of a have just arrived at the quarters, attended a numerous staff. 11 o'clock Past General Chasse, having been applied to in the morning to order his gun-boats to cease firing, has immediately sent an answer Marshal Gerard, that if the weather should prevent the signals from being observed the cannoners, should take some other means of making them acquainted with his wishes. Three Quarters Past Eleven. Lieutenant Laminier has been sent to fort St. Philip, with orders to cease firing. Different officers of the staff have also left for other parts the batons the Scheldt.

9.6 CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE (candidate_document_id: 3448)

9.6.1 description

... however, obliged to be carried from place to place, as he has not recovered the use of his feet. Two men were killed during the election for Sligo town. The State Rooms of St. James's Palace are in course of renovation preparatory to the next town session. The ...

9.6.2 OCR

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. Three domestics from the town establishment of unsuccessful candidate for the representation of an eastern county, waited upon Mr. Conant, then sitting magistrate, to solicit advice and assistance under the following circumstances: .. 'Fifty under bailier, who was spokesman, stated (but neatly all the servants had that attaining received notice from their mistress to quit the house. This they were perfectly willing to comply with, but they found they were to be turned off without receiving any payment of the arrears of their wages, the aggregate of which amounted to some thousand of pounds. The

coachman, who had received a notice, stated his claim for arrears of wages, &c., to amount to between one and two thousand pounds ; to another servant 800l. were due ; to himself (the applicant) about 50l. which, he believed, was the smallest sum owing. the porter, for wages, expenses for postage, parcels, &c., about 70l., and to one housemaid upwards of 80l. were due They had waited patiently, some one, two, and three years, in expectation that their master would fulfil his promises, and discharge their claims, and now that the gentleman had gone to France, they had received peremptory orders to quit the house, their mistress alleging they were not her servants, because she had not engaged them, and they must consequently look to their master for payment. As most of them who were thus summarily dismissed had families to maintain, who had suffered greatly from the delay in payment which had occurred, they were likely to be still further distressed if they quitted the house without receiving something for temporary support. The object of their present application was to ascertain if, under such circumstances, they were not justified in remaining in the house until their demands were satisfied, and whether they had not a right to appropriate some portion of the splendid furniture and other property in the house, to defray their claims. Mr. Conant said, if the statement of the applicants were true, their case was certainly a very hard one ; and though he felt every disposition to protect them, yet he feared he could neither give such advice nor assistance as they required, as the matter was not exactly within magisterial jurisdiction. He could hardly bring himself to believe that such measure as stated by them was contemplated by Mrs. Wellesley. The applicants replied they were certain that their mistress did intend to get them out of the house in the manner they had described. Mr. Corrant recommended them to return to the house, and in the case that assault should be committed, he should be willing to afford them all the protection in his power. The applicants thanked the magistrate, and withdrew. On Saturday week a gentleman arrived at Dover by (he packet from France, and went to Wright's Hotel. He remained in the coffee-room (he whole of that day without taking any refreshment ; since which time he has kept his bed without touching the least nourishment of any description, and nothing can induce him to do so. When spoken to upon the subject he begs that he may not be disturbed, as he wants rest. 'will not state who he is, though, from documents ' were in his pocket, it hoped that a clue would find his friends. He has plenty of about him, and, from capital watch, , and things, one of which has a coronet, is reason to suppose he is well connected. This gentleman visited him, and endeavour* prevail upon him to take some nourishment, ' him that he could live but a few hours if . not, but he positively refused. Omagh, from 17th to 24th ult, there were 26 :ra cases, and 5 deaths. Total, 67 ; died {From the Courier) have not time to much more than advert the speech delivered by Mr. Ponlett Thomson Manchester, which appears in another part of our paper. the declaration of one of the Members of the Ministry, it cannot but be considered as possessing great interest at the present time. It is worthy of observation, that Mr. Thomson distinctly avows himself to be in favour of the Ballot system ; thus adding another dissentient from the principle laid down by Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley in their late address to their constituents, that the Reform Bill was the final measure.

Lord John Russell, as our readers may remember, declared some time since, that the Ballot was necessary. the meeting of Parliament, therefore, we may expect to see the members of the Cabinet and of the Ministry arrayed in opposition to each other on this serious question, which will certainly become subject of discussion at an early period, and to the introduction of which, Mr. Ponlett Thomson, it may be said, has pledged himself in his speech to the electors of Manchester. With respect to the Reform Bill being a final measure, Mr. Thomson thus addressed himself : Gentlemen, know not what is the meaning of a final measure I know of bounds for the march of improvement ; I know of no limits which the course of human intelligence has to meet with ; I know power to send back the tide of civilization, or to make the springs of human improvement stagnate at their very source and feel satisfied that, as the course years roll on, the wants* or the advanced intelligence of the community require any change, in the course of legislation that has been entered upon, it will be for human wisdom and sagacity assembled, and collected it ought to be, legitimately and orderly in the great councils of the nation, to proclaim those wants and suggest those improvements. With respect to the East India question, and the question of the currency, Mr. Thomson says Two great measures of vast commercial importance equally press upon our attention. That commercial monopoly now so long enjoyed by the East India Company a monopoly in my heart I believe affecting none more than the vast body of commercial men I have now the honor to address calls loudly for revision, and the voice of the people of England may be considered joined in the demand. The question of the renewal of the Bank charter, and of the banking system of the country, must be considered and finally decided on in the coming session. Than this question, none requires a more attentive and careful consideration in the closet all the great principles connected with it on the part of those who have to decide it. On the subject of the Corn Laws the Right Hon. Gentleman is not very explicit: How long ought to continue the present system of corn laws? Abandoned even by its most zealous supporters, the system stands almost exploded, and change must be made now that the commercial community of this country have representatives in the councils of the nation. Whether the present mode of laying duty on foreign corn, according to a scale fluctuating with the rise and fall of the price of corn in this country, be the best or not questionable ; but if it is the intention Mr. Ponlett Thomson either remove the duty altogether, or to fix it at a low rate as not to interfere with its free importation, this doctrine is rather at variance with the declaration of Lord Althorp to the farmers of Northamptonshire. On the subject of Free Trade, Mr. Thomson, as might be expected, spoke strongly and decisively in favour of the doctrines which he has not ceased to advocate in the House of Commons ; and on which the Government, of which he is a member, has, to a certain extent, acted. It is not our present purpose to enter into discussion of this subject; being desirous of placing before our readers not our own opinions, but those of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade ; we will say one word, however, on the petition of the silk weaver* of Lyons. The petition of Lyons says that free trade is indispensable for our interests ; we demand it of you the right of the people, and as conformable to the best interests, wants, and existence of

ourselves. This is all very well from the silk wavers of Lyons. By the free trade system they are enabled sell their manufacture to the amount of about million sterling the English market. The free trade that enables them to do this is capital free trade for them. Feeling the value of it, therefore, they boldly call the French Government not to adopt any measures that might interfere with their lucrative privilege. Because the silk weavers of Lyons arc become enriched the English market haring been thrown opt n ihem, they rise the cry of Free Trade Free Trade ; but at present the Free Trade is all the one side. Mr. Thomson says, that the best way (o produce the reciprocal free trade which it is his aim to effect, is to remove the unnecessary duties and prohibitions the productions of other countries, arid trust to one of two courses either a sense of their own folly, induce them to adupt a better system of legislation, or, that necessity which must, if they wanted to take advantage of us, force litem to admit something or olher from us in payment. are not inclined to discuss tire subject at preaent ; but arc inclined to think the project of admitting the productions of foreign naiions without restrictions, and of trusting to sense theirowo folly, to induce them to admit our* on like terras, would be rather dangerous experiment. Lord Holland has been able to take airines in h s carriage during the week, from his house in Burlington-street. His Lordship is however, obliged to be carried from place to place, as he has not recovered theave of bis feet. Two men were killed daring the election for Sligo town. The State Rooms of St. Jamess Palace are in course ofreuovation preparatory to the next town segsoo. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed James Balterby, Esq., Sub-inspector of police, a Magistrate for the county of Callow,. _ the OUATOftY THE DINNER TABLE. It is extremely vexatious see the triumphant air of superiority with which the common-place carry it feasts and convivial meetings, over men fifty times beyond them in knowledge and attainments. However shy and ratiring an individual may be, he can scarcely hope glide through life without being now and then hooked into dine at some grand entertainment; and when lie gets hit health drunk accident, he would give nil that is worth as a mathematician, a poet, or an artist, to be able to say something, (if it were only hulf-a-do*en poor sentence*) without stammering or looking pale. Ob, the horror and trepidation that have witnessed when some filty or sixty faces in public room have tinned upon young rhymester, whose modest labours had been well received by the townone, too, who could talk hy the hour delightfully in colloquy, but whose faculties seemed to desert him during the fearful prelude, Hip, hip, hurrah ! At length came the speech in energetic under tone, eloquent, (thongli nobody heaid word of it) and delivered with a most expressive rocking of the body, and grasping the edge of the dinner table. The labor ious, soleitu foolery of speech-making, i* carried to too great excess in this country ; it substitutes forma) and affected paiade for a genial cordiality; it drives early away the modest and nervous, who riot corn t tire dangerous honor of having their healths drunk ; and it gives the quack, who has been conning bis good tilings for th week past, opportunity to gain the applause extempore wit. What poor things are the speeches one generally hears such os are really and 4onr/_/f</e made and delivered on the spot ! What a tissue of sounding phrases and trite remark ! Yet this is the power which men of

genius at once disdain and envy. There are few authors, even of those most rapid in composition, who speak well. Sir Walter Scott seems to have been a tolerable hand, but he was much in public ; a prose-man and party-man, as well as poet, could not open his mouth upon more fertile argument than against the success of the Whigs or the Radicals. By and by, it is known, made one attempt in the House of Peers, which he never repeated, failing either through modesty, from conceit, which is sometimes very much like it, or from want having his heart in his subject. The difficulty is not to find words where there is matter (of urgent interest ; at times every man becomes bold and eloquent ; and in vindicating a friend against foul aspersions, or in clearing his own character from ungrounded charges, the most timid would speak out before the assembled world. Applause or censure of his performance is of small moment to him on such occasions he is content to blurt out truths as he finds them ; and, earnest in his matter, his manner unconsciously improves, But in getting up a speech for the nonce, at dinner, for instance, the simple man he grievously baffles. If his health be drunk, has shrewd misgivings that (his company rather propose to themselves amusement at his awkwardness, than entertain any serious wishes the subject their toast. His thoughts are led hundred miles astray from the innocuous common place which he ought to utter to speculate upon the malice of mankind. This leads him to the doctrine of original sin, and will hardly get back in time for his business in hand, if he suspects any of the party are secretly laughing him. It is hard that a task which brings credit when it is well executed, should be mortifying in its failure. But the confusion of ideas deranged the sight and the mirror of strange human faces, turned upon an individual who feels himself for the first time assuming the oratorical tone, can hardly be convinced by those who are inured to public life. We have known some who want nerve to deliver even the commonest announcement to a crowded assembly ; conceive, then, (in the condition of man, who, with a great deal of self-love to gratify, and a dignity to maintain, conscious having neither matter nor words, and thus is in imminent danger of committing nonsense. For a glib speech there is no one like your member of a corporation no reader of a paper, but a diner, a friend of large acquaintance, and a perpetual talker. He courts the opportunity of displaying the neatness of his oratory he is discursive at will, and fears not to wander at leisure, and much to his own satisfaction. Thinking well may be said to advance the interests of the world, talking well is that which puts the man forward. Manner is the grand secret of the influence and prosperity some whose intrinsic intellectual merits would place them very low in the scale of society ; and there is doubt that those talents are far the most profitable which the possessor can bring instantly into play, and consequently reap the present reward of. This author has to wait months, nay sometimes years, for the praise of his clericalness ; and in society, either through an unprepossessing person, or an inelegant address, is often totally overlooked. If he have written romance, the young ladies are not satisfied with him unless he is young, slim, and irreproachable on the score of his whiskers. They are disappointed reply to common question in common language, and cry, Dear me, can this Mr. ?” They set him down as a scrub. The professed droll or humourist is one who does not let his wit live on lick.

The new joke and its ready payment, the hearty laugh, are almost coexistent; they are like the flash and report the gun, hardly to be separated one who is near at hand. Such a perron is sure to be well received in society, provided he have good-nature as well as fun ; and it shall go hard if he want good post under Government. The young artist may well who exhibits his own pictures, and can take a hand whist or part in a quadrille. In short, according to our theory, no one has taken the sure road to prosperity, who confines himself to the simple exercise of thoughtful and abstracting profession. His art will not be taken into the account of his merit as a companion, which will be settled simply the foundation of his own address. Ingenious youth ought, therefore, to be taught quick) put oil the mauvaise honte, and to deliver their sentiments. Every gentleman has in England, let him remember, to super-add to his other acquirement* (that of a speech-maker ; it is fatal necessity to stammerers, and to those who are not over copious words, but it is doubtless to be conquered. Sayers will always carry the day against doers Sheridan is a splendid instance of man raised yet never want, purely by the force of his tongue. He, it is said, had the persuasion, eloquence which could conjure the last guinea out of the pocket. A snog man, of few words, with a plum in the funds, it may be thought U better than one put to the mrsn shift of Sherry : perhaps so but eloquence, we see some sort, riches. At last.

9.7 Advertisements & Notices (candidate_document_id: 3571)

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o P-tirtiItotli;Siirgerriarid Lecturer ili Out Zile Phiaudepipll.i Alters/rousc, &c. &C.I HIOIMAS ParrICe, ?? Presidehrt of tire College of tui Phrysiecias of Philr- rdelehirr, intd fnrircrrly Physic-antor ti tjt tire P'ennsylvaniaia H'os till for .13 yearsa. DON FIERNANDO GONZALEZ -DEL VALLE, A1IS7, ~Il he Rtoyal aud ttonliticurl Urilversiry of St. Jerome, I''' D. LOblSTtIN. ?? Hi h aclya edine of beer t'a-i, c.1 pro' ?? Ld~RD_ LOUZ b, P., Suirgeoni of his V; gopo ?? Shoslo Srey, Lisistiti.JIME i.CIIH11MAN,,MD, Snrgeotsitobis Britannc itil ?? icar ?? en Nova Scotia. ?? of cl';PtsPNACE ayb bibr nos iat-. t s. Co" I et ~rd ?? lir the in lld, at -to. Wudl~.ii ;'sr ?? NtSnrVt rdC, " Mr.uy-DCLA, POrld-Stre~l.t Mr Noar- L Ues~ I'd l1st B~I~O oid-street,. ..tee - q, - -1. 1. ?? ? -M ?? 1Ve obiri~k' aoi='ar1zdcd Ind leaued "Il forth agil il JE,-I.PIM, pq of Ltoterpeoli hutbrdutVW Xk=BU aae~ ire Q4 9Deicber.iJa~as1;4A Owl e los. il.pl*,pup'ts, when Bo'lee u" - S'D TO T'E RLRO2'oteS.Oi LrVROL. "' 'GVorrsEsest Area PaLowv.Tow~sesagL MA T Vfinnitt, for -a mhomentt, supliresismyfbngofon ?? znaulatlon onl the glorious triumphw e s'bsCyCA] rownedd ur exertions. 'Your pbcepitonmnsutMeI oce, my gratitude an diain Tou has' vindicae h hr ~ ?? ad ~ot Proved thst no intersecp tioo a o~mn h The community has spoken ou yfaor n has. shown the futility of, pereonol influenc ro prilpwer. That Influence aind that power aedspend You j alone are the arbite, a of your righs and th noinators of gz your future Representatives. san, For tile noble exertions you have made In proof of this clar great truth accept from me. as fromn a fellow-townsmannr, Too the tribute of' my grateful thanks, and may meet cordila- et probation. sarip n,6 I cannot adequately express the feeling afstificio od IremalnF Getee n elwTwnsmen, mer WM WR. thes Liverpool, Dee. 13, 1832. M.oWAR ie COUNTY EL.ECTIONT - EDAY of NOMINATION esing fixed by the- TWESheriff tbe on TuisinAv, the I lls-nsat Newton, the FRIENDS of LORI) AOLVtoNEU ik.Ais,. deirusof- t tending arerespectfuio ?? their names with the Committee,. who will meet daily at the King's Arms. Castle-street, that measures may headopted to convey themu. Comi fic-roi, 1th.Di. 82 W. E. HALL, Secretary. COUNTFrY RLLECT.IO~At. To thue Geiirt/. ClereBO, Pr~oetlders, and other Electors of the Soth ern Livisien qr flht Coaxwfy of Lanicaster-. T ~avq js conl to hiy knowledge that impressions, anrvegaable to my Interest as at Candidate at the ap- prioaching Eli'etloin, have gained circulationnitridlag ont of a casual couversation, two daysnago, on the important question of WEaT INDi'A SLAV xF.s- I ?? to eorrect, euth ilm- rpressions, and. I ei apyt I ai enabled to state my. sentiments, as exprepred in a letter/witten by me on) the U1st of September last,~ ton-gote a who had applied to nue on that subject. 1 11No man can be more oppoqe than myself to the exist. ecue or even name of Slavers' the West Indies, and I should givs my IaO6st unqualified Support to amny masure: which would premoiteItie emin'ciptifon of the ne,'roes, eon- slattentwith tftethT ouwn'u'utuwelfsre~and government, its: tel]l as withthe Sectirity.of property.' These werethen-*heasarci ntosvi~myincere ?? anid~ ~upoto these my Parliamentatyaondoct wcl11 undoubtedly be regulated, should it bs) yorr pleasure to bestow on tme the high trust to which I aspire.. * jhave the-loeuourz to, ls Your faithful Servapt. Croc et, Sfnrl~i 31n'eegDee. 81h', 1832. LANxc.E&rIniCouNTY ELECTION. SOUTHERN DIVISION.- AThird

Candidate has at length appeared itheera A cdt-'\$lr Tfibibno 712. e'sletli, Bart., and the esio noW ict'issue; ?? have foronofoorae -bireau'Vemmerdial ihF1st'~ ' ELECTORS!'w*hehce hae sprung the ge ne etl the comerocral wealth of our County?I tntfo it Manufaltures!'" ~What wae Lancaahireh crklbtn Eletor, i leto he osuneriaII utr and the maecha. nicl lgensiti' f. ts eope, ha anashire owes this wondrfu olanetan ndutrywhih nver tires-an in- Oar County Representatives are~about to be doubled. and our Merchants, our Manufacturers, and our Artisans-desire to have one Commereisi Mlan among the nuonter. Is this a presumptuous desire? do they seek for what Is unreasonable? I. Electors of South-Lancashire l this question must be an. swered by you: the decision is placed in your hands. Chairman of Mr. Wod ICeta Commulttee, Coensitt'ee Roleco, 20. .BrsowA-street, 10l~c-wketce,- Monday, Dec. 10,1I53%? LAN11CASTER COUN1TF ELECTION. 'SOUTHERN DIVISION. r I HE E LECTORS are respectfully informed that the I1 domination wrill take place at Newton. at thehouse of Air. Edward Stocker, Innkeeper, on Tuesday, the. 18th instant, precisely at Ted o'clock, in the Forenoon, at tirlloih time and place the attendance of the roters .in the Interest Of GEORGE 1ILLIAM W0oon. Esq. s' urgdn. eland respect- folly solicited. E 'Phe polling will tall~ place onx Fridap Mft, allSto' day, the 22nd Instantat the -followir,' acee:-Liverpobl,' Manchester, Newtun, Orm.4lirk, 11.6obl5"l n Wgn the Caenta Commte GLElf dailyaOhR onlth~bn) allecomnction s tertllelou he mi.Dvtco..t Decemerpol 1~0, 1532 14 82 REMOVED TO 54, SEEL-STRE-E'P- Four; doors from Slate'.st-eect. Pn-foFOESSOR SWEDOURS' HYGEFAN PULLS, .L fr th effectua extirpation of every specisodsty tunis of thle SYPH-ILITIC DISEASE, and the many disorders srising from linpropez treatment; prepared and sold by the: sole proprietor, at No. 5 5, Seel-street, Liverpool, In Boxes, dt, 2b. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each box is given directions hoow to take thes~Pills, and observations onl points beneficial to the patient, being hintg'worth lenowving (so- those who are, or have been, suf- ferers from this dreadfol and devastating malady. That cruel disease which hats destroyed so many thou- sands, is now unhapply so well known that a recita of itis cifeers Is quite unn11Cessary; its Malignant Influence, ex- tended by inheritance from family to family; arid when the great Doctor Sivedour became professor t Lyydo Un I ver'- sity, lie conferred anl Invaluable beneftiplinnidb the discovery, of' his grand Panacea, ?? fti e plorable complaint. Never did a disc -yectagrtr sensation; it soas sought after with ~iy n sdwt undeviating success in thle most'nsintoslitrcecas of thle delicate complaint, for the cure of which they llave been so longecelebuated. The fameof ?? throughout Geriua~ny caused thlir ispeedlyinte~oductioniinito almiost every-country. The certainty wsith which they here continloail odiiinlstered can be attested by many thousands; In fiee, daring tlre long coitiitiional war they were the Inseparable companion end safeen-irid of the soldiei-, in till cages irhere thle slightest suspicion of loftetion %ras ?? M~edilenecani laimore appropriate than tb;lt orhich loas giveia such general saribfoction? Tincl'lygeian Pjilslost ont every p'iiticle of tile insimtiooe polisou. purifying in their piogress thle si hole ?? Gf foluds, they not omnIY selnioe tile diseasl, but rednovate by their action the different fonctioul of the body-expelling tihe grosser humours, and

insa mannler so Mild and imperCoPtit)ie, ats to coolvince thle niotstceptichl
01 their ast'ooishiog and uneioalled powwers: they, lisitieck cul- tain onelcury
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itiscioveyx-they reQoilC no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of busi-
ness, but effect a complete core, woitbout the least exposure to the patient. -At
tily, pei-iod wsheos the. slightest suspicion1 macy exist, it will be well to liuve
recourse to the Undgane Pills. for-when tairen before tile disease bee made its
up- pearance they act, Boil ceertain preventive, renoovilig the corn- pliant effec-
tually niid sercrtly. Tle. deplorable state lbt selitch many persons have been
n-hen visitinir the proprietor, from the use of mercury, renders it imp'eerctively
neceeeaaoloy to caution thle pub'ic olginst thatt danlgerous minerul whenl in-
judiciously oadmiliiserecd. These Pills shou di forni a portion of all Medicine
Chests by so'a and land, and ought never to be omitted by any per- son going~
a long Voyage, or journey; their properties aree soich, that neither heat flor
cold will injure their quality, or prevent their- due effects 0on tile constituitioun-
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where he gives advice to all uppic-olits taklcig any of his preparations, with-
outa fee. Letters floost paid) inclosing a remittance ansinered by re- ?? a. sad
Mlealcinec punctulally transmitted to any address. Le tih es-b.initialiis or name.
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to th e hai; d fet. when there is a prd~pamtontolcas iiniiAoeltons. It is attended
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least inconavenlienee t0 lile haiide and armis, it is also used with great success
In rolses of Scot-is, Buvlas, B~ruises, Sores, Erupitiotns, and U'leets. espe4ially
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 at half-last o 4- Four, through Carlisle, Gretna Green, Ecjlefecan, Lockerby, t
 ls Dontroodey Greet], Beatoock Bridge, ,vanfoot, Craweford, ke Douglas Mill,
 and Haamilton, and prg.es' at the Ring's Arme 'i r- Inn, Glasgow, at half-past
 Three irche Afternoon. ?? y EbinBURCI.-ROYAAL MAIL, every Afternoon at
 a quar- n er ter-past Four, through Carlisle, Lontetown, Langholm, Harr. tI h ick,
 and Solkirl, to the Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, by half- w Is past Three in the Af-
 ternoon. a e CARLISLE. -ROYAL MIAIL, every Afternoon at Four, I It through
 Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, and Penrith, to the bl 3 Bush and Coffee House
 Inns, Carlisle-nrrires at Six the b! C, followvving Morning. . e PORTPATRICK-
 ROVAL, *eAtt., i'ery Evenlng a oof, u D tlerful Carlisle, D-umfrics, 'Callinpr-
 orrh, Gatehouse, News. b, nt towpls-flsrglas, f'lenluce, Strarnraer, to illlman's
 Arms Inn, ol Y Pnrtpatrick, I'i ,s LANCAisEn.-ROYAL hMAIL, every Morn-
 ing at Eight, S e throughz OrmqRilr, Preston, and Garstangto the King's
 Arnms n o and Royal Oak Inns, Lancastur, In si x hours and a hdlf. of
 Pessengers by tfh aboer conveyeance avoid the uaspteasantness of It - chanre
 qf Coaches nt Preston. I EDIN'iBURGH AND GLA.SGOW.-The NORTH
 BRITON, hi , Pest Coach, (Patent Safety,) four Inside, every Morning at a
 pl 0 quarter before Five, through Preston; Lanacater, Kendal, Al u Carlisle,
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 and liainskirk-arrives at the Black tl ii BULL, Troesgate, Glasgow, ?? Six. fa
 li Poosscgcrs bu the aboee conveyaoice iglige cesaneeoadated tby, . r lecpiag
 at Carlisle ands proceced nexlorning, wa7. It ?? t72 Coach to Glasgowaed
 Fidlibsirgh. L EENDAL.-The FAIR TRADER, light Post Coach, every iD ??
 at a quarter before Twelve, direct. as . NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE. The
 LORD EXUOUTS,d r elegaet Post Coach, evesy Sunday, Tuesday, and Thurs-
 day, at at half-past Thiree, by Lancaster, through Kirby-Lonlsdale, , Sedbi-
 uegh, [irby.Stephen, Errough, Biowes, barnard Castle, TS Bishop Aucland, and
 Durhani, to ?? ;totecl, Collingv'od- th street, Newveastle. HI LANCASTER
 ..-UMPIRE, frou ileside, every Afternoon, ta at a quarter past Three, d rectt.
 ?? cihaunge o b at re Preston. , o e a ULVERSTONE, C kRTNELL, DALTON,
 and PlulNTIIRPu Coaches, every omrning at Eight.,direct. KENDAL AD
 WHITKHAVEN-Tho TELEGRAPHI . PostCoach, every 746rnindl at hfbtf-
 pesc Spraen, 'though Py-es-e 5 ton, Gitrsteeng, Laricaster, .6ilnthorp, Hei'dal,
 Aleslde Aes- Iiek, Cockenouth, and Wivrkington, to the kine's Armrs Inn,'

Whiteba-en. ?? ?? .-SUN'DCRL.-D. SHIELDS;5ORP-THALNNVICiBED .
 FoRD, BZlIRWICi,'DUNBkR, ualsd I lliNGqoN'6 Coaebes, tb :Tivice a Day.
 BLACIBURN' -The NTORTII STAR andeiCUJRIER light' a-. Pl't Coaches,
 ea-cry Mornise~ght Eiphtjttidn Afteynopn at Three lall A SOUTiHPORT Ceach
 ever Af.tern.on et Foeir pectnm- H' 1:29the ioenirneyfrta Manchesterto South-
 port In four hours su, nldr a half eertain. bu Perforred bk D. BIETHIERTON
 and Co. "I

9.8 THE TAUNTON COURIER (candidate_document_id: 4049)

9.8.1 description

... truant hoys may yet come back. One of Ibem has said wlih this Election
 I have dune, and another pretty word has used, f can hide my time. Let the
 gentlemen then at once say, With (his Election have done, mid then I shall
 think something of their judgment ...

9.8.2 OCR

THE TAUNTON COURIER. oblig'd to go bogging, while they were teaching
 the Mewing, and impaniug the benefit* of religion. He wished them to be the
 shining light of society, and not that their talents and their virtues should ob-
 scured the gloom of poverty. This may be done the plenitude of Parllaraentery
 power. I would advocate nospoliation. No individual should be abridged of
 the least portion of bis just rights while living, but the application of Improved
 system might begin to operate upon hit suecensors. He would wish to see (hem
 disassociated from political power. The distractions of politics were unsuiid
 the pious tranquillities of mind which ought to be osseniiaily the aim of a reli-
 gious pastor to cultivate, rhi* subject, like Unit of Parliamentary Reform, night
 appear at first difficult to adjust; but. like that Reform, after due discussion, ail
 the seeming diflioulliet of it would melt away. Wo might then hope to see many
 persons who now not unreasonably entertniu uufuvoorable feelings towards the
 Church attracted towards it, and migh* ere long become it were one fold, un-
 derline Shepherd, (dp. pfuase.J Gentlemen, I Ihuuk you for your great kindness
 in hearing me. I look upon It proof that you consider I have done my duty
 towiirds you, hnvsalways iolended to it. One word more to the party and the
 Leurued Gentleman its niouth.piece. Whin are you doing You used follow me,
 and have regard for me. It is even now not to late to shew it. These truant hoys
 may yet come back. One of Ibem has said wlih this Election I have dune, and
 another pretty word has used, f can hide my time. Let the gentlemen then at
 once say, With (his Election have done," mid then I shall think something of
 their judgment. Let tlie Learned Gentleman then hack to Esse* Street and there
 over in the gloominess bis Chambers over his nnliqunled leiter learning, say. I
 will bide my time." (A/,p/ause.) Gentlemen, propose my friend -Mr. Tynte,
 soar Representative Parliament, t/m' mtiue cheering.) A. CROSSE, Eq., cume

forwrl to socond the nomination of Mr. Tynta, which h-dicl idi.o Intelligent address, which was listened too wiilh nileotion, ami olnnineJ the applause of the Electors. said that his friend, Mr. Tynte, did not come forward a delegate of the Conservative Club or of any other Society, but relied, might safely do. on the sentiments of the Electors lor his sii|>- pon. and was confident it would he given in the manner which he deserve). His friend had been abused for enter, an opinion on Reform which the King has been praised for changing. That, therefore, which is right in A, cannot he wrong in B. We lire arrived at awful crisis, and should all tinited If one of Hie spokes removed from (he radius of wheel, the greater will the pressure uiton the rest. We should all therefore he (etn|rerate, firm, and united, Kotwiibstandotg the outcry against education, it is now Comal that it is at once the best preservative of legitimate power, and the infest protection against tyranny. conqueror of nncient limes once said to a philosopbet darken your discovet ies. say, cultivate your minds. Without intellectual power you will not keep yourselves station you ought to occupy. I hope Ihe Reform Bill will bring you all you wish ; bat you must not expect its advantages will themselves all nt once Wait with little patience, and degrees the full measure of its intended benefit will be duly experienced. Our lives, discoloured with our present woes, still grow bright, and smile with happier hour l So, the pure limpid jtreame, when Ioul with staitu Of nuiiiig rorivnts, and rain, Worla iUolf clear ; mid, at il rum, rettnes. * Till, by degrees, (be Hunting mirror sbioes, deflects flower thin on the border grows, And a new heaven in 1U fair bosom shows." I conclude hoping (bit mny nU look forwerd for butler timer; (flutn.) and htire (he honour end pliure of (be uoniiiaaltoa of Mr. Tviue. {Hutsai.) CHARLES J. KEMEYS TYXTE, E*q.. on preneotin* himself, win receireil with lively mid continued cheers, and Addressed the meetinr to (be following effect. When first I cnme forward us Cadditate for the honour of representinjc this division of the County, it was in consequence of being: requested so to do many respectable freeholders. I bud however made my mind that canvass should not favourable, I would at once obandon my object; but had also made up mj mind that if it proved, my friends encouraged me hope it would, 1 would go tbioughb with the contest. (C/irers.) I was aware how much I should have to encounter from the charge of having changed opinions. That charge never did disguise, and unreservedly and every where avowed it. I bad at first considered the Reform Bill too extensive for single measure, but on mature consideration, and on mingling with all classes in the country, consulting tbelr views and feelings, and witnessing their calm and almost unanimous resolve, considered it no longer a mere abstract question, but one of Reform Revolution. {Chterg.) It my firm belief that the catastrophe I contemplated has been solely averted by the Reform Bill. returning from travels the Continent, had not snfEcient time all at once to determine bow far the proposed plan of Reform was adapted to the practical amendment of (be Constitution ; hut due reflection, and anxious solicitude for the best interests of my country soon led to that better opinion upon which have since acted. (Cheers.) attack it was well known has been made upon by Learned Gentleman at the Assize Hall, in this town, for having, as he alleged, encouraged him to offer himself for the County. 1 answered 1 hope in candour, and

(bough I have been blamed some for afterwards extending (be band of fellowship a friend from whom I had been alienated by events, yet feeling no hostility towards him, I would do so again under the like circumstances. (Bravo* thut's noble.") lu . 'B3l, alter short canvass, I thought advisable not persevere, but could not conceive was for ever under un obligation not to come forward, and always to prefer advocating the claims ol Mr. Eseeolt to respectful submission to the electors of my own. {Applause.) I have been much slandered in respect to political opinions, nad tad been gravely accused of wishing to subvert the Throne, and to overturn the Altar! God forbid should entertain for an Instant such ideas. lam as loyal any man to his King ; and would follow Mr. Sanford in saying, that bis chief wish was to make his Monarch live in the affections bis people. (Cheering)** the C.nurch, veuerated end respected thni Establish-ment, but would support Reform it for (hat very reason. (Applause.) He wished to preserve its put rightsto uphold claims to respect intelligent of all denomi-nationsand to attach towards ll* the affectionate devotedness of Its Members. would not displace single stone of the venerable fabric; but would sepal ala the moss from its pillarsbe would tear out by the roots the ivy which was loosening holy pile, and subverting its foundations, (Cheers,) and would never consent to spoliation. would alter the Tithe System, because such alteration would prove alike benefctinl to the payer and the receiver, ((heirs.) flattered himself that he wins universal in bis tolerutioD. (Applause.) As to pledges, believed none would be required of him, aodcenniolyhe would give none. must go to Parliament, If all, free and Indejindeat. He belonged to Political Ummmi, nor did be belong the Conservative Club, and trusted (hat should have the support of every one who ' knew how estimate, in their Representative, the value of that indepen-dence they themselves giving him their votes. After (hem. in grateful terms, for confidence ond kindness, Mr. Tynte concluded, amidst the hearty cheers the Electors. The Has Mr. HERBERT ru about to prepare Btckbam Ereott, Ea. . third candidate, but hi' object wu no noner ueerteined than a tiolent outer; war aet up against him, which beiag, continued, E. COLES, Etq. the Under Sheriff, forward, and in the name of Die High Sheriff, entreated the meeting to giro the frieuda of Mr. Eeeott fair hearing. The Hon. Mr. HERBERT again commenced hia addreet, which, far as could ascertain, was intended to impress the claims of Mr. Eacotl on the minds of the electors ; but (be clamour con-tinued with such deafening force to render the Hon. Gentleman inandible even at the distance from him at which we were stationed. After seaeral ineffectual attempts to make himself heard. Sir ALEXANDER HOOD presented himself to second Mr. Eacnll's Nomination, end urged in very earnest trims the duly of the electors to hear the kon. gentleman. The hissing and yelling, however, did nbf cease, and it was only at very short intervals that parts sentence could be heard. E COLES, E<q. again came forward, and reted a paper winch had been put into hit hands n lady, urging the meeting In give Mr. Escotl and hit friends hearing. Mr Calcs hoped that the gallantry of the electors would induce them to yield to such an appeal. The effect of it was nevertheless very partial, and the storm of disapprobation soon after aeemed to increase. The High Sheriff entreated, Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Tynte also eahorled the meeting to forbearance, hot all

was is vain. After nearly an hour expended in Ibis noisy manner, BICKHAM ESCOTT, Etq. took off bis bat to addirits the Mretiug, but had souiier so done than tremendous shout of* hisses and groans rent the air, ivhich continued cousideiable time. again and again endeavoured to address the meeting, but his repeated attempts wee frustrated by overpowering noise. Mr. SANFORD, at the request of Mr. Coles, again exhorted the meeting to be patient for a short time only. Partial silence was in some degree obtained, and hist sentence we could gain was that of an of regret, having at the meeting held in (his town, under (he excitement of the moment, any (eriiiis of personal offence towards Mr. Sanford. He had no facts to deny, which he then alleged such, and nothing to retract the argumeiila he htd used relative to the points on which had expatiated that meeting. The up four coo(inuinis A. FOPHAM and C. CORFIMLD, Esqrs., addressed the meeting, urging the duty hearing Mr. Escott, bnt their expostulations were unheeded. Mr. ESCOTT intervals, as far as the tumult would a.low, spoke of various incidents connected with his coining forward, and complained of having been beguiled into the project of offering himself fur the County by Sir Thomas Lethbridge, whom he designated traitor to those national interests which bad heretofore acquired so much honour in contributing uphold. He had been taunted with haviug ooce been a follower of the Baronetlie bad been, and continued to follow him through the windings of his simions course, until could do so no longer consistently with hie honour. The Baronet had said had been a long time a reformer, but had at all cveuts been very suspicion* and nninteU ligible one* His policy was too crooked for him (Mr. .) any longer to adopt. Sir Thomas lied staled that went into Dorsetshire in 1831, to support Reform (old him (Mr. .) that would not go. It was not reputable in bira to rake up (he unfavourable incidents of his(Mr. *s) early life, in order to make out a present case against him. The placards containing extracts from his speech, were not fairly made. It was true he had used the words extracted, but the intervening words bad been omitted. After saying in his speech 1 have dune with this election, the following words ought to have beeo given:-"I retract no professions; I withdraw no offer I have ever made; lam still willing to serve yon. The passage was, therefore, garbled, and could only have been dictated by the blackest moignily towards him. The interrupt!)u occasioned the noise continuing, Mr. COLES again begged Mr. Sanford to exhort (he meeting to quiet, Mr. K. had piomised to detain them only a tew minutes more. Mr. SANFORD accordingly complied, and in so doing requested the learned gentleman once to inform the electors whether or not it was his intention to go to the Poll ; and called upon him and his frit ads, as they valued the peace the county, to give way Otc very strong manifestations of public sentiment displayed before them. Mr. ESCOTT snid be was anxions to cHlm (be disturbance that might reply the accusations against him thanked Mr. for bis endeavours lo procure him. bearing. bud been (old bud right now to olfer himself (bis Election. At the time the meeting, when he declared be should retire from the contest, there was another in the Aeld, but bad quilled it. He did not see bow Mr. Tyote could go to Poll against him, after having promised him bis upport.(//isse, explained, explained) Mr Escott spokeol various subjects of national policycondemned the

present administration for rushing into war with the Dutch, after so recently coming out from a long struggle in which, though we had gained much glory, deep scar had been inflicted by (the incurrence of national debt. The policy of Ministers towards Portugal also deprecated ; after much censure of the Reform Bill, and expatiation on our foreign and domestic policy, was again interrupted by the vociferous opposition of the meeting. Mr. PORTMAN urged the Learned Gentleman to close his address as speedily convenient as he could, as much time had already been occupied, and was getting late. He nevertheless would be the last man to prevent him expressing any observations which he thought essential for him to utter, the meeting bore. therefore begged the Learned Gentleman not once say whether he was determined to go to Poll. KSCH>TT Mid should detain the Meeting a few minutes only longer. was surprised the Hon. Geai. should question the sincerity of his declaration going to the Poll, as was resolved to have vote of every elector who would come forward in his support. Mr. LOUCH wished the Sheriff to enquire whether Mr. Escott was possessed of the qualification in property, as foundation of his right to bring county to the poll ? - This question was not put. Mr. ESCOTT was attempting to resume, but the noise continuing, * SIU T. LETHBRIDGE spoke to order, and observed to the Sheriff that ought to see fair play. learned gentle man had taken a long paper from his pocket, was determined to indict the reading of its contents upon the Meeting. This was not fair. He had already kept Meeting an hour and half, and all honest electors before him had been unreasonably detained. therefore called upon the Sheriff to take the sense Meeting. (Applaud*, * Shripping yomr duff.) The SHERIFF then conferred with Mr. Escott, who asked for ten minutes* more. The latter then attempted to proceed, but receded with and loud expressions of disapproval. After few more words, closed his address. Rev. H. said he was deputed by his friend. Mr. Oliver Hayward, to supply his absence, and who had intended to be present to propose Mr. Collins, of Court Ash, near Yeovil. Mr. Cresswell then animadverted the vain hope of Mr. Escott to obtain the smallest chance in favour of his attempt, and said that that gentleman must be the fool of all the fools whom he had described in his printed speech to belong to the county, to think of persevering in hopeless contest. he did not deny the offensive passages of his speech, and the very words on the placards were to be found in his own printed copy of it. What he said therefore in explanation amounted to nothing. Mr. Cresswell then stated that Mr. Collins finding there was only a slight shade of opinion between him and Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Tynte, and that they agreed on all other points except the ballot, had determined not to persevere in offering himself to the electors. Mr. COLLINS spoke to the same effect, and said that Mr. Escott had employed some rascally lawyers who would pretend to exert themselves on his behalf, only to have a pretext for picking his pocket. He had suffered much himself from such gentry, and was determined to avoid them. The SHERIFF then proceeded to a shew of ballot*, which was first required on behalf of Mr. Sautord, when an immense number was held up in his favour, amidst much huzzing and exultation. The ballot* were next held for Mr. Tynte, for whom a like number appeared, and attended with like expressions of satisfaction. The shew was lastly for Mr. F.escott, in favour of whom the display of

numbers was comparatively small, that the Sheriff declared the shew of hands in favour of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Tynle. Mr. ESCOTT then demanded a Poll, and Mr. Coles announced that it would commence Thursday next, (to-morrow) at o'clock, and continue until 4, and Friday at 8, and last till 4. Sunday occurring, decision of the majorities on the Poll could not be announced until the ensuing day. Thanks to the Sheriff were moved by Mr. Sanford in his eloquent address, which he expressed his obligation to Mr. Portman on coming down for the purpose of putting him in nomination. Mr. Tynte seconded the vote of thanks to the Sheriff; and the same time Mr. expressed his entire concurrence in it, the conduct of the Sheriff having been, said, most exemplary. The meeting then broke up. It was half-past 3. The number of persons assembled on and before the Huntings has been variously estimated, some assigning 10,000 to have been present, and others not more than 7,000 perhaps 8,000 would be nearly the correct amount. The noise was dinning during a great part of the time, but no violence or mischief any description occurred throughout the day. So large a number of respectably looking yeomen we not remember having seen any previous County Meeting.

9.9 Advertisements & Notices (candidate_document_id: 4162)

9.9.1 description

... Caiks, French Imperial Plums in small Boxes, and half, 'and quarter Caintons, &c.; FOUTSMOUTh, Dec. 21, 1832. ?? To the Electors of the Boorwg/h of ?? We GEXTLtBMEN, out N Sitould have owed you an apology for the delay of doing true a single day in Offering ...

9.9.2 OCR

COSHAID1, NEARL PORTSAIOJUTH. PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEUEH. T3Ulik: M1~*.EsS WIIA(INS be~g to announce the .L RE-OL'ENIN, of their Preparatory School for a limited number' of YOUNG; OENTLJIMEN, under Ten Years of age, ?? h 4th Jnary, 1832. the 24th of ORANGES. I VED the schooner loyal George, direct from A St Ubes, with a prime CARGO of ORANGES in Chests, and Boxes.-Apply to V. 11. EUGHES Fruit Stores. King-street, Portsniowth Who has also on Sale, Lenions in Chests, and Boxes; Shell Almonds in Bales, Pulled Figs in Frails, Cran. berries in eight gallon Caiks, French Imperial Plums in small Boxes, and half, 'and quarter Caintons, &c. FOUTSMOUTh, Dec. 21, 1832. ?? To the Electors of the Boorwg/h of ?? We GEXTLtBMEN, out N Sitould have owed you an apology for the delay of doing true a single day in Offering YOU my thanks, and yet I torsi rust with confidence to your kindness to pardon any even this my delay of many days, when I assure you, that from the very hour of my being returned as a last, of your Representatives, I have been incessantly !rtl ience exclusively engaged in the performance of my duties as the Elector, for the furtherance of the great-principle next of Reform. Could I do otherleise than us'e My best exertions in the good cause for others, when I had just witnessed such an example of

public spirit ood IutO abers parts for myselJ iiii0 /a nica] Gentlemen, I thank you from my bearr-my public sider character is now stamped wtl the indelible mlark of ered, your approbation, and I need no other eulogium oincv ! past political life, than the plain statement shat at tht, Mllr. first Election under the great Charter of 1832, I was with chosen one of the Representatives of my lative To in. by the Votes of 826 Free and Independent Electors. and I 'emain, ance Gentlemen, will 'Your's most gtu hical JOHN 3MINHA I' CARTER wing SOUTirA31PTON.1 Dec. 21, 1832. TO THE ELECTOtRS OF TiHE Nor, D O the OF THE COUNTY OFSO hAPIO es on (;(ENTLEMi2EN, TN thactking tnose among you who have faithfully Fi le upportet mc through this contest, at great persohal rca- inconvenience, I feel it to be a duty, however painhur, Dres- to make known to you some circumnstances that alone trust can formn ny apol- ogy for disturbing the peare of the hose County, wilh so little apparent prospecet of becoming e- your Representative. v110 - I was requested by a large number of Electors to strice offer mysel' as a Candidate for your suffrages, I relied rable r 3,oi he pledge of support they made me, and find hifh tharmang of those have voted against me, and ocany 'cif who had promised their voies to my personal applicpl hun tion, or had declared to me their intention of reniain. care, ing neuter in the contest, have swrlled thc Majority of my opponents. In publishing these circumstances. so uncongenial to efere the ancient chasacter of the English Elector, I malke no ere accusation against 'any individual, but I cannot suiiici. were ?? deprecape the violence and threats of revenge that ng havejcotito idtkny knowledge; and the illegal union of i opersns -for the'purpose of preventing the conscientious Ex- U~eof tosepriilegs, hathave lately been ac. itch knowlerdged as the right of the industrious classes. who I have the honor to be, when Gentle- men, f the With great esteem and respect, must Your obedient humble servant. nfor. OOU STRATFIELD SAYE, 21S4 Dec. 1832. Pion, PORTSMOLj'u T IWWUG-j ELECT WN. ,dy orA ttie OAI ?? , oJOHN N I CART sq. and AN. io CiS BARING, Esq. in respect to se 1Wter requested to send in an account of thee same, in the ter course of the ensuing week, to the Secretary of the ield, Committee, W. Lucas, Union Street, Portsea Jane, POITSEA, Dec. 22, 11132. o the SOUTH IIXAITS ELETION. ieut. All Persons who have ally Claims or Deamands on laiuni A the PORTSMOUTH and PORSEA COhl1. B Iath T for conducting the Election of IltD PAI,. BthetA. RSON atid SIR GLORGE STAUJNTONI are Ige. requested to send their accounts to the Secretary, ir. ire, N. IGriffin, Lion Place, Portsea, that the same may be gton, exam ined and discharged. treet. CHR.STI AS BALL. the CROWY ASSEBt.MLY 11R0.lfS, PIEMBROKE STREET, canty t'PORTSMO U TI-H. isart. A PU4LIC BAiL, will take place at tice above n at- Rooms on Thursday evening tihe 271h of D, ;iti.. 1f132. A first rate Quadrille band is engaged ?? Vy Tea. coffee and refresh- ments of the best quality. I a.s Tickets to be had at the Rooms. Ison, WANTE.D A Professed COOKi and IOUST'. uEaSS W Kr L'EI{, a lADY'S MAID, and a HEAD iselif GARTENEa1t; excellent ciharacters will be required. d the Enquire of Air. King. Stationer Southampton. dered AILDICAL PU l reor 'UTIL etO the SURIGEONof ire h -iis ?? must have finished his r as lhisstcal Educati ri and be otherwise qualified to tie-itc cotuntence his Professimttal Studies forthwith.-

lu. o qttire at the Surgeon's Otlice. JTly on'MrsaOUTt-.YANtD, 22ud Dec.,
 1832. pro- ,place ?? ro be taken by mistake from the li Red Lion Inn, Farehani,
 on W'ednesday evening lcli.- the 19th inst. a Superfine Olive Green GREAT
 COAT y hie (nearly new.) Whoever has so taken the same, by zte~ lstalke or
 otherwise, is requested. to t'orward it to thti It at Red Lion Inn, Fareham.
 . in %VEST SUSSEX, ErAST' I-AMtPSeTRF, ANn CHICCHESTER ct of
 !NFIRMAY AISI) D SIPENStA'teY.- aml H"E 12AI ,FYEARiY MEETING,
 of the :iny ! (GOVERUNORS of the above Institution, will eth c'~ld a t the
 Infirmary, ou Tlhursday, January 3rd, etit., 0l3, teetwelve o'clock. acte, AS.
 IURISTONE House Surgeon, &c. etof PRINfj ?? \l'Ai.ES. NTEW VJUILD-
 wXG8. P'f)IlySBA. a NNE Wiidotw of tie late EDWAUD TERiY, .n A ; begs
 to return her sincere thankaks to her friends a in the Officers ot'his lstayesty's
 ships in PortsmouLh Har. Ir. j. bour, and the public in general, foar the very
 great es. Couragement she has experienced since her cotmmence. on ment in
 the above house, and trusts, by strict attention, anil keeping the best articles,
 she may stillkcontinue to son merit a share of their patronage and suppor. ohn
 Spirits as cheap by the pint as ti e gallon. bore IW ABSALOAi, lali'oP TE11
 OF Wo W S AND god . - Speiars, Mlitre Tavern, Portsea, hiavhg: lately made
 very considerable purchases, on terms few Vm. have an opportunity of oceeting
 with, begs respectfully this to remind tie Public. that at his well.known StoreF,
 ean at all times be obtained in asy quantities, every md. article in the Wiine
 and Spirit Trade, of' tie best rears qutlty. perfectly free from adulteration, and
 at prices En which he pledges himself shall never be sutrpassed by any house
 in town or country, however extensive their elto concerns or ostentatious their
 pretensions. Dnel ithout particularizitg his Stock, he will merely an state, that
 it is always on such a scale, in wood and St. bottle as tosecure every advantage
 of age and naiaa. I to rity. As, however, in the presen day, great impor. tion
 tancehis lcdon the qtiliey of Brandy, le will take the the lbery of sayisng, tin
 4f on one areicleanore titan another, was hehasalwny-sbee ious.to eet the wish-
 esof his a at customers, andl ias succeeded in obtaining their op. trds proval,
 it is on this. dlof Thankinighis Friends for -their preference hitherto, the lie
 coufidenily relies on a continuance and increase of tne thit support, whith an
 untremitting attention in'select- n y ing and rendering the best articles of their
 several ist. kiids, cannot fail to ensure.-Dee. 22nd, 1832. 15is sI ot MIE follow-
 ing Subscriptions, received on behalfof un- 12 the uiftirtuniate WIDOW and
 six OrphanC(Hl.- the IhREN of Mr. DAVID JONEs, Acting Purser, wlo ant.
 was drowned in the late Sloop of 'War Recruit. have 1.- been paid over to the
 Family, deducting about I. 3s. g to fbr expenses :- w Ladyr .. Wm. Grant, Lady
 Wil- all Lady Graham ?? -2 0 lizins, A. E. Jeaner, A. h TheOfficersof't M. Ship
 IS ugden, Miss ianrrow, ght Recilea ?? 2 0 F-red. Siddeli, cadr ?? 010 ery Mr.
 and Mrs. Cambridg I 5 Captain Pole, Ci. Giant it Sir Thos. Foley, SirCoalm
 jun. qrY . ?? 0 7 Campbell, Vice-Adlccir.l Sirs Lake, Mir. li. Byng, .ts, J.
 R. Douglas, Captain Mir. Tuckileld, ?? tar- Basil Hall, Capt. Dick- Keane,
 Capt. Easwwood, - enson, Capt.T. Hiastings, Mr. Ougitor, ?? aptaii not Sir
 teo.Seymour, Itear- Rticl, iMrs. Brauecv, A. HAlml.Brace, Mrs. New- Kitroy,
 Capt. Yeomarn; eve mal, St. I awker, Capt. It.N.; tIr. Diaijtindt Lrty 42olbtl,

Lieut.-ctionel'N. Mtalgil, Ailr. Denay, red La B ae; J. *B. Carter, Mrs. Hawker, Capta.,' at N.P., Sirs. Capt. tlavdeo, Cst is Sayer. fo S' ih~ll, n.hs,i Mi. M, C.p.Short, i t.. ot Capt. Johliutone Hlope. tar. Wi.(ailtaay Ed- nec lSumter-ritlOM..Doyte, vard lves lmtv, SIre. c ?? ?? I O Dixon, Capt. Cai,,ybell, 6c. Msr. Pinhorn, Mr. Disney, ll.N., Capii Gailey, ales Mr. Loudon, Lady Mait-Fim. ..it.tp, cad/it 4 all li-ad,,Mr. Jetsiun, Mr. L. Fromdiert dst.'I 4 gh luny, Capt. o'nryan, Cf (lpt.Crouther,rr..Gant, .n44 iC hat GUOPORT. 0o LET, with instant Possession,-A very excel al, T letit FAAILY RESIDENCE, with Offices of ur- every detiominatin (in perfect order), and goad *t Gassti)EN in the rear; situate and beingg o. 24. North. S- ?? particulars, apply to itr. Cerok, 12S, High-Street, Gosport. i. r NO h be LET or SOLD, iii a respectable and ppal^ of bl lous ?? excellent ('ORN;R ose 'ITUATION, well adapted for any ?? Of to buitness, uhre the GROCERY and PROVISION ei- hiUSiNESt, hits, been carried on tor many year8,-te Particulars, 'apply at No. 29, King.sireet, I'oetsea,.C(f s by letteer, p ot pait. . end (IOSPORT. er, 71 be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. CJR000 O IS .1 on the Premises, No. 7, Kingnstreet, on Thttru ten day, January 3rd, 1833, and following day. at elevel', uct -All the neat HOUSEHOLD FURN ITURE, le I e Chtininey Glass in Gilt Frame, Ilase Old China, flichy Cut Glass,- 300 volu. tes of Books, an Eight Da y Clokk% an effeffi ects, t hr e roperty Anhrs.rthurleaving Goas th. ?? be viewed the morning of sale. the G OSPORT. for b OlbeSLbAUTO by ir. CROOCK, N. X L on the Premises,, NO.- 23, U pper South "Street , of (by direction of the Executors of 31r. Carson, decessedl on Alonday the 24tti day of December 1828 at etIl- past Eleven precisely ;-,l All the HIO USEftHO OO GOODS AND FURNITURE, Silver Flate, Pinev, ES China, Gloss, 40 vio ololof Books, principally on Diva onity, a JMetal Watch, Telescope, a Effects. 0: t May be p viewed the Morailog of Sale. as; Port.rmouh: Printed & Publishfed Iy WM Aus an. London N ?? and Co. Warwick mins Ccout, Nagate-street; Mr. Barker, 33, Dleeadsire Ar r. Xqneol, No. 42, Chancery-lane; ad e con, 1 Skinner-street , Snow-hill.

9.10 THE DUBLIN OBSERVER (candidate_document_id: 4493)

9.10.1 description

... THE DUBLIN OBSERVER. ridiculous ren at tb oatset of the Irish Elections. Before tke di-.solntion, the signs of the times rendered i t pretty clear that, whatever battle* might be lest and won bjr Conservatives dr Repealers, no doubt could exist that ...

9.10.2 OCR

THE DUBLIN OBSERVER. ridiculous ren at tb oatset of the Irish Elections. Before tke di-.solntion, the signs of the times rendered i t pretty clear that, whatever battle* might be lest and won bjr Conservatives dr Repealers, no doubt could exist that the Government party, it is called, could not succeed in

any quarter. This was humiliating enough for a body which came into power with so much popular support as the Whigs some time since enjoyed, and the more humiliating when the causes of their present prostrated condition are considered. Of these cadres we have already spoken ; but in treating of what has occurred in Dublin during the week just elapsed, we shall find how strongly the distinguishing Characteristics which have been uniformly conspicuous in Irish Whig manoeuvre* appear. The most remarkable feature in the Dublin election has been the conduct of the Castle party. It has long been seen, that if the principles of Reform were fully adopted in practice as well as in theory, the Whigs could hope for little success in Ireland. whichever side they turned they found opponents; and as amongst the three parties into which the country is divided, they knew their own party to be the most insignificant, that, in fact, they were in a plight worse than was the man who could obtain no greater favour than that of choosing which tree he should be hanged for they could not obtain even the melancholy consolation of choosing which of the two other parties they should be beaten they humbled themselves far to implore the Conservatives to conquer them and to mock the Reform measure ; they even descended so low as to contribute their influence sending their place-holders and place-hunters to the hustings, to support that party which had denounced them as incompetent, and declared that Repealers* were preferable to Whigs. All this the unfortunate Castle party did, and did in vain, so far as regarded the object in view, but with tremendous success, so far as to show their worthlessness even adjacent party which despised them! has been denied the Castle Press that the Government influence was given to the Conservatives. The denial vanishes before the proof of the contrary. letter, or notice, that) it is true, been signed by the Marquis of Anglesey 'as the Dublin Times tells us', which, alluding to the rumours of the Government influence being given, states that his Excellency directs it to be understood ! that the Government took no part in the Dublin Election. Who can doubt that his Excellency desires his non-interference to be understood ? that his Excellency knows that such interference would be little, if any thing more detrimental, and might afford matter for impeachment in the Reformed Parliament, the effect of which would be different from what would have been the case in days of old. We doubt not that when certain awkward evidence was given before the Committee on Harty and Perrin's Election, his Excellency did then, too, most sincerely desire it to be understood that Government had nothing to do with the Bribing and beautiful transaction of that period. But the only way by which we can truly know what share Government has in the present or any other Election, is, to look the poll-books, and to see how votes* given those to whom their side of the treasury doors are familiar. How, for instance, could Alderman Dailey vote Major Sir Alderman Smyth R. W. Freeman. Kings Cotinell ?-how Captain Hart, the General's Caher ? All voted for the Conservative* now although they; voted for Harty and Perrin before yet Lord Anglesey did it; it be understood, that Government does not intend to interfere!! Oh Lord Anglesey, leave our understanding ourselves, and say no more upon the subject; is it too bad, even for the marines, aye* for the horse marine*!! In the University, the Government candidates have been

equally unfortunate. In vain did Mr. Crampton bend to the Master* of Arts, whose order he had insulted, describing them as dunces. In vain did Mr. seek to the prejudices of the College constituency, by denouncing repealers as insane. A little arts did not suffice to catch the voters, who have shewn that they were not such dunces. Mr. Crampton alleged, when, in the face of his eloquence, he struggled to keep the University in its unreformed condition, confining its franchise within the narrow limits, which the Minister of the day governed the representation of the College. Mr. Crampton, by the way, being, Solicitor-General, part and parcel of the Government, had with the usual luck of his party, the misfortune to vex both sides; and even amongst the Catholic part of the College constituency, it was remembered by many that amongst other notable reasons advanced by him in Parliament for confining the franchise to scholars and so forth, and excluding Masters of Arts*, he alleged, that by the extension of the franchise Masters of Arts, Catholics would become admissible, and the ancient 'antiquated, he should have said] statutes of the College would be violated. Alas! Mr. Crampton now suffers (or this and other follies. We trust that it will be a lesson to him and his party to be in future more consistent, and not again look for success by shifting his politics* according to the taste of a borough constituency. A very important reminiscence been brought forward by a Gentleman, named Sampson, in which he shews that the merit of the intended Church Reform does not exclusively belong to the Whigs. In proof of this, the Rev. Gentleman quotes the speech made by Mr. Peel's brother-in-law (Mr. George Dawson), in Derry. Mr. Dawson there said, that Tithes should be totally abolished, not, indeed, in the manner proposed by the late (Whig) bill, which is a commutation only, and not an extinction, but a complete abolition, taking care to give the people, and not the landlord, the benefit of the boon. The object of Mr. Sampson was, course, to render Tories unpopular in Trinity College. It has failed in its object; and are inclined to think, that he found that the views thus expressed by Mr. Dawson be adopted by the party with which he has been identified, it will deprive the Whigs of the only pretext which they can claim, even in theory, for being considered superior to their opponents. We shall in our next resume this subject. THE COLLEGE DEGREES PAID FOR BY THE CONSERVATIVES. understand that the money advanced for the payment of the College fees incident to the degree of Master, Ac., has not been but only on condition of its being repaid instalments to the Conservative fund. * , the Whig December 15, THE DRAMA. Nothing extraordinary, nor art down to malice." The space which usually assigns to our dramatic articles having been pre-occupied in our last number by our notice of Mr. Groves'* tragedy, we were unable to bestow upon the African Roscius that minute analysis of his qualities to which he is unquestionably entitled. shall not now speak of this performance with reference merely to the novel and interesting coincidence which exhibits a representative of Othello, with all the verisimilitude of country and complexion, and yet without tie. in the advantages of a complete familiarity with the language in which the poet originally embodied his splendid, and perhaps grandest, conception. This is itself a subject of strong and profound interest; but it is infinitely enhanced by the reflection that the intellectual triumph which

must be conceded to every successful representative of Shakspeare's creations, has been achieved by a native of those desert* from which civilization is still comparatively excluded. Even that which we consider as the chief defect of the Stranger we allude to his extreme diffidence is not inoperative in attracting favourable regard for his efforts. There is nothing either noble or commanding in his mien or stature his* voice, although clear and of easy modulation, is apparently defective in power and compass. But he is distinguished by a correct conception of the character which, he personates ; and although frequently fails to produce the effect the stormy gusts which agitate his hero, yet never transgresses those limits which taste and judgment have prescribed to the development of natural emotion. His merit in this respect is still greater, because his countenance, except in the portraiture of despair alone, is destitute of vigorous or animated expression ; and it almost needless to say that the pulmonary resources the actor are too frequently employed to supply the absence of that power which resides in the more impressive vehicles of histrionic delineation. Let not for moment supposed place the Othello of the African level comparison With that of Kean the juxtaposition would be injurious the subject of our present review as it would be unjust to the only great master of the art who now adorns the English stage. We have never seen and, believe, that there never has been witnessed rival of Kean's Othello ; but are not, therefore, indisposed to acknowledge the merit of even an unsuccessful competition, and we are still less desirous to apply a too fastidious criticism where there are many circumstances of singularity to call for indulgence. The earlier scenes were not at all marked in spirit and animation as should have wished. The speech to the senate, commencing with