

urposes, shook this re-plant of the Bourbons from the territory of France, and the soil had accustomed itself to the changes which the soil had undergone. He has since been better advised, and at length he seems to have decided to give way to that progress of information which the cannot suppress.

It is curious to observe that while the Ultra-Royalists of France, against the wish of the monarch, are endeavouring to effect what they consider a reform in the mode of popular representation; the same class of interested persons are in England striving to repress any tendency to reform in our House of Commons. The French, then, have rights to maintain, while we have to regain rights which we have lost. This fact seems to prove that we have lost not a few degrees in the scale of independence; and that England, who was accustomed to be regarded as the first, if not the only free nation of Europe, will be left with little more than the wrecks of her admirable form of government, which may still serve to conceal the internal slavery and misery which she may be made to endure. The necessity of securing the rights and interests of the people is felt here as intensely as in any part of the most habitable globe, but here all efforts to effect that necessary purpose are to be made against enemies of the vilest and most insidious character—against seeming friends as well as open enemies—against Whigs who make their pretended regard for the rights of the people their stalking horse to the possession of that corrupt exercise of power from which all the wrongs of the people are derived.

In France the people know their enemies; in England the people have for years been the victims of a conspiracy to a party, who, now in the days of debt, oppression, taxation, and misery, lay on the duty of assisting them, in obtaining that only real remedy for their calamities—a radical reform in the Commons' House of Parliament—a remedy, which the most distinguished members of that party have so frequently insisted upon, and encouraged the people to demand, and which those members have, on so many occasions, solemnly promised to assist the people to obtain. Carried as these promises so manifestly are in the borough of the people, who more than any other class of the people, they ought never to have been trusted. Whigs and Tories may continue to quarrel with one another for the possession of power, but while they share the rotten boroughs and the consequent influence in Parliament between them, they will never care for the people; but as the people may be rendered subservient to their ambition or their avarice. Whig and Tory are words for borough-mongers; the party words of the people ought to be, as Sir Francis Bunsell lately observed, Reformers and Non-reformers. We have observed that the Ultra-royalists in France, aiming at new modelling the law of elections. For this purpose they had some time since obtained the passing a resolution in the Chamber of Peers on this subject. This resolution was, by the Deputies, referred to a committee, and on the 18th of March the report of that committee was presented in the Chamber of Deputies and read. The report defended the present mode of managing the elections, and denied that there was any proof of the evils complained of in the resolution of the peers. It asserted that the committee pointed out by the other chamber was totally unfounded for a single instance, earnestly recommended to the Chamber of Deputies to pay attention to the opinion of the public expressed so decidedly in nearly 900 petitions against any alteration in the mode of elections.

The proposition of the peers after having been adjudged, that the report of the committee might be fully considered, became the subject of debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th of March. The interest it excited was necessarily great, and only one of the 244 members of whom that Chamber is composed, no less than 244 attended; whilst, as five or six of the department have consequence of recent deaths, at present unrepresented, may be considered to be the whole Chamber. Two of the members upon this important occasion delivered their sentiments, *catemere*, with an energy that the importance of the subject deserved; and by this depicting from the usual mode of resulting cold and premeditated essays, testified the feeling that this vital question had excited. On a division there appeared a majority of 150 to 40 against any alteration in the law of elections. And "thus," says a contemporary writer, "the question is decided, with little chance of its revival; for the progressive renewals of the Chamber of Deputies by fifths, will diminish every year, the probability of future success to the plans of the defeated and dismayed Ultra. Would that some of our Ultras were in the same fallen and degraded state."

The intelligence from America lately received is of a nature not so gratifying to the friends of liberty. The House of Representatives in the United States have approved of the conduct of General Jackson. It will be recollected that the report of the committee of that House was conceived in terms of reprehension, and were led to hope that in a Republic, the sense of national justice would be more powerful than the sense of military honour. We have, in this instance, been disappointed; and we augur ill respecting the adherence of the Americans to the calm democracy of their constitution, when we find them so eager for military glory, that rather than lose a paltry portion of it, they can swallow with avidity this foul and dangerous mischievous. It is strange that nations, in the fullest enjoyment of liberty, should thus lose and cultivate the seeds of their future slavery and ruin. Let them be just and they will never want brave men to defend them from aggression, or even to avenge, if necessary, their injuries on their foes; but if they set military glory above the civil virtues, or suffer it to compensate for acts of treachery or tyranny, they may soon arm some fortune-hunting desperado against themselves. Does the Trans-Atlantic Republic desire to be great? In extent of territory it is already too great—in independent greatness it has lost much of its sanction of the conduct of Jackson. We will omit in detail of the civic honours conferred on this General, and the proceedings at the complimentary dinner to which he was invited. Had we room for such details, we would not fail to the disgust that must be felt by our readers, on this occasion, with how much art, in reply to the mayor of New York, this military commander, availing the tone of greater honours, through all the criminal portion of his conduct upon his country. "What I have done (he says) was for my country: had I acted in the discharge of my official duty, that error would have originated in the warmth of my devotion to her interests, and a misapprehension of the means best calculated to promote her happiness and prosperity; but to find that my conduct has been sanctioned by my government, and approved by my fellow-citizens, is a source of happiness unequalled in the occurrence; for life, for the proudest honour that can grace a soldier, and the richest rewards which he can receive for his services, perils, and privations of his profession, is the approbation of a grateful country."

With respect to the surrender of the Floridas, by Spain to America, we need only say, that it is a circumstance that has long been expected, and against the consequences of which to our West India Islands, such precautions as may be conformable to the views of the friends of the colonial system, ought long since to have been taken by our government. Were the West India Islands as independent as the United States are at the

present moment, our ministers might lose some patronage, but the industry and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers would gain. It is strange, that, to these who regret such colonial losses, this truth, so often proved, should still be again to prove, that "to trade with free ports with free people is the most certain profit."

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

The Assizes for this county commenced on the morning of Monday's evening, with a calendar of 112 criminal prisoners, and a list of 211 causes. Lord Chief Baron Richards presided in the Crown Court, and Mr. Baron Wood in the Nisi Prius.

Abstract of the Calendar of Crown Prisoners.
William Gilligan, 34, passing counterfeit coin. Not Guilty.

William Dunbobbins, 20, highway robbery, at Manchester. Guilty—Death.

Edward Butler, 19, highway robbery, at Manchester. Guilty—Death.

Joseph Taylor, 21, bigamy. Guilty—One month imprisonment.

Ellen Stutard, 38, charged with others (three women and four men) with a riot at Burnley. Pleaded Guilty—Discharged on their own recognizances.

Peter Hawcroft, 37, charged with having forged Bank Notes in his possession. Guilty—Sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

John White, highway robbery. Guilty—Death.

John Kenyon, 38, charged with divers other persons with the purpose of augmenting the price of labour at cotton-weavers. No prosecutor appeared.

Wilkinson Simpson, 27, for the same offence, and with having stolen a shuttle—was found not Guilty.

John Tattersall, 40, charged with maliciously firing a gun at Wm. and Holland Watson and Edward Scholes, at Oldham, two of whom he wounded. Guilty—Death.

Stephen Harbour, 41, (King's evidence) Larceny, Hears, 33, John Hill, 40, and Anthony Lea, stealing various articles in dwelling-houses at Prescott. Guilty.

Thomas Roberts, 34, stealing while a lodger in a dwelling-house, and burglariously breaking from the said house. Guilty—Death.

William Entwistle, 26, uttering a forged Bank Note. Guilty—Transported for 14 years.

Henry Entwistle, 56, uttering a forged Bank Note. Guilty—Death.

James Grime, sen. 60, uttering a forged Bank Note. Guilty—Death.

James Grime, jun. 22, for the same crime. Guilty—14 years' transportation.

Solomon Mather, 23, for the same crime. Guilty—14 years' transportation.

James Twist, 22, William Morris, 20, breaking into, and robbing the counting-houses of Messrs. Rimmer and Spencer, Messrs. Downwards and Mann, Mr. James Benson, and the Shop of Messrs. Manifold, in Liverpool. Guilty—7 years' transportation.

William Stephenson, 18, Robert Rees, 18, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Martha Wright, in Liverpool, and stealing therein 30 Bank Notes, and other articles. Guilty—Death.

Daniel Murray, 37, for killing and slaying James Balantine, in Liverpool. Not Guilty.

Charles Bridge, 49, for uttering base coin. Guilty—Death.

Joseph Thomas, 16, Thomas Thomas, 18, George Carnes, 14, Lewis Thomas, 39, Mary Thomas, 55, Ellen Carr, 28. The three first were charged with breaking into the house of Thomas Robinson, at Liverpool, and stealing therein divers articles of plate, and three for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. Joseph and Thomas Thomas were found Guilty—Death. George Thomas and Ellen Carr were sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Catharine Kelly, 35, and Thomas Exton, 63, for uttering forged Bank Notes—were acquitted.

John Golding, 44, and Ellen Barrett, 45, for uttering forged Bank Notes, in Liverpool. Guilty—14 years' transportation.

James Armstrong, 22, charged with the wilful murder of his wife, at W. Derby. Not Guilty.

Henry Moncrieff, 22, rape. Guilty—Death.

John Clarke, 26, John Foreman Drake, 32, for uttering a Bank Note of £20, and for having various other forged Bank Notes to a great nominal amount in their possession. Guilty—Death.

Michael Chancy, 16, with uttering a forged Bank Note of £1.—No prosecutor.

Patrick, 27, and Mary McCormick, 19, with uttering a forged Bank Note, in Liverpool. Guilty—14 years' transportation.

Margaret Martin, 38, charged with killing John Martin, at Liverpool. Not Guilty.

James Crawford, 19, burglary in the house of R. Pyke, Liverpool. Guilty—Death.

John Kay, 55, uttering forged Bank Notes. Guilty—Death.

James Pilling, 48, uttering forged Bank Notes—No prosecutor.

Edmund Kelly, 19, for assaulting and robbing Sam. Duckers, at Liverpool. Guilty—Death.

James Devine, alias Miller, 19, breaking into and robbing the house of H. Fisher, Liverpool. Guilty—Death.

Francis Morgan, 18, breaking into and robbing the house of Thomas Booth, Liverpool. Guilty—Death.

Thomas Lawton, 16, John Owens, 16, breaking into and robbing the house of T. R. Hazard, Liverpool. Guilty—Death.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL, AT LANCASTER.

This was an indictment brought by Mr. John Greenwood, manufacturer, against Mr. J. Edward Taylor, cotton and twist dealer, both of Manchester, for a libel. Mr. Baron Wood presided; and the trial commenced at eight o'clock on Monday last. Mr. Littlewood opened the case for the prosecution; and Mr. Scarlett, on the same side, stated that the libel was contained in a letter sent by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Greenwood, in which the latter was called "a liar and a scoundrel." The jury being in the room, the case was put in issue. The sending the letter, &c. being proved, Mr. Taylor rose to plead his own case, &c. assigning his reasons for so doing, he stated freely his opinion of the case, in general, respecting libellous charges. "The jury were the judges of the law, as well as of the facts of the case, and he would appeal to them on the motives which he led him to use the words with which he was charged. Mr. G. at a meeting in Salford last July, when he (Mr. T.) was absent, had objected to Mr. T. being elected an assessor of the township, stating that he was, or he believed he was, the author of a handbill in 1812, headed 'Now or Never,' which handbill, it was said, had occasioned the setting the Manchester Exchange on fire. Mr. T. had the effect of preventing his election, and the injury he felt in being charged with an indecent allusion to him, to write to Mr. Greenwood, politely asking him for his authority for making such an assertion. He received no answer. He wrote again, and still received no answer. He wrote a third time, and sent a personal friend, who, instead of an explanation, met only with

taunts respecting Mr. T.'s politics as a Reformer. A fourth letter Mr. G. now charged as a libel, asserted, that as Mr. G. had connected with his name a criminal act, and had refused all explanation, he was a liar, a scoundrel, and a slanderer. He assured the jury, that he was incapable of writing the inflammable handbill alluded to, and that he entertained no sentiments in politics which he would not avow in the face of Royalty itself. It was to the above circumstance, and not to Mr. G.'s general character, that he had applied the words in the indictment.—Mr. Taylor called evidence, who proved these facts.

Mr. Scarlett replied in a strain of irony, on Mr. Taylor's having pleaded his own cause.

Mr. Baron Wood, in summing up, observed that if the defendant had proved the truth of the Words, it would not justify the offence.

The jury retired at half-past eleven in the forenoon, and remained closeted until half-past ten at night: when they proceeded to the Judge's lodging with the verdict of—*Not Guilty.*

As the fire-proof lady, now exhibiting at Lillman's Hotel, was going through her performances on Tuesday evening last, a gentleman, who doubted that the aquaforts was a deception, applied a little of it to his tongue, but immediately applied his finger to the part, to allay the pain occasioned by the aquaforts, on which the skin of the tongue adhered to his finger, and convinced him of the reality of the thing.—*See Ada.*

VESSELS ARRIVED.

PORTUGAL.

Sarah, J. Hibbin, from Oporto, with 561 bags wool 1 bale returned goods O. Heryard, and 115 bales do order—46 boxes lemons and oranges Wm. W. Mortimer—2 boxes do A Van Zeller and Co.—1 box dried chestnuts J. Naylor.

The following came too late to be inserted in the proper place—Ship Hercules, Fox, from Liverpool to Boston, was spoken in lat. 41. lon. 45, out 17 days, all well, by the Hammer, arrived at this port.

Concentric Society.

THE MEMBERS are requested to take notice, that the QUARTERLY MEETING is fixed for MONDAY the 12th inst. Dinner on the table at half-past five. Names will be received at the Meeting, This Evening and Next Friday.

R. T. President.

Methodist Missions.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the METHODIST MISSIONARY AUXILIARY SOCIETY for the LIVERPOOL DISTRICT will be held in BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, LONDON-ROAD, on TUESDAY next, the 6th Instant, the Chair to be taken at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

The Religious Services connected with this Meeting are as follows:

On Sunday, the 4th April, at half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, the Rev. ADAM CLARK, LL.D. F.A.S., will preach at Pitt-street Chapel, and Mr. SAMUEL DREW, from St. Austle, at Six o'clock in the Evening.

At half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON will preach at Brunswick Chapel, and the Rev. JOHN STEPHENS, from Manchester, at Six o'clock in the Evening.

At half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, from Manchester, will preach at Mount Pleasant Chapel, and the Rev. WM. FRANCE, at Six o'clock in the Evening.

At half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, the Rev. JOHN STEPHENS will preach at Leeds-street Chapel, and the Rev. THOS. JACKSON, at Six o'clock in the Evening.

The Rev. EDWARD ANWYL, from Denbigh, and the Rev. OWEN JONES, from Holywell, will preach in the Welch Language, at Benn's-garden Chapel, at the hours above mentioned.

The Public Meeting will be made after each Service, and at the Public Meeting, in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission Fund.

Postscript.

PARLIAMENT.—On Monday last, the case of Mr. Wyndham Quin, on the motion of Sir Robert Wilson, was taken into consideration. On the question being put, Mr. W. Quin carried, and entered into a vindictory detail of his conduct, and throwing himself upon the impartiality of the House, withdrew.

Sir Robert Wilson then took a circumstantial view of the evidence, which had been brought before the House during the investigation of this subject, and concluded a very luminous speech with the following resolution:

"That Mr. Wyndham Quin had been appointed *custos rotularum* of the county of Limerick, in July last, by virtue of which office he obtained the power of appointing the clerk of the peace. That in the month of September, thereafter, he appointed Richard Smith clerk of the peace: that he stipulated that out of the emoluments of the clerk of the peace which were £400, £200 a-year, should be paid to T. W. Grady; that in a conversation with Mr. Carey Smyth on the 21st of September, he stipulated that the £200 should be paid to T. W. Grady, so long as he should remain politically connected with him; but that T. W. Grady was at perfect liberty to withdraw his political support from him, and renounce the £200; that the substance of that conversation was reduced to writing, and with one correction, approved of: that in consideration of £200 a-year given to T. W. Grady, Mr. W. Quin was to have the political support of T. W. Grady, who in so doing Mr. W. Quin had acted inconsistently with the duties of *custos rotularum*; violated the freedom of election, and committed a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Brodie Wilbraham moved an amendment to these resolutions, which went to express the sense of the House respecting the impropriety of procuring political support in the manner mentioned on this occasion; but that, although Mr. W. Quin had admitted such expectation to Mr. Carey Smyth on the 21st of September, he had, on the 11th October, disclaimed such expectation, which, if acted upon, would have merited the severe reprehension of the House.

After a long debate, the House divided. For the original motion—AYES 154—MAJORITY 89.

For the amendment, AYES 154—MAJORITY 81.

In the course of the debate, Sir J. Newport gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring forward a bill to place the office of Clerk of the Peace in Ireland on the same footing as it stood upon in England.

Royal Exchange, Wednesday.

STOCKS THIS EVENING.

Red. Ann. 5 1/2—Consols, 74 1/2—Do. for Act. 75.

To Correspondents.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—We fully expect the letter of NEITHER TORY nor WHIG will be published in our present publication; and we take the opportunity to express our entire approbation of the notice to correspondents last week, on the subject that "he should be found at all times at the alert, prepared, and determined, whenever called by the public voice, to be a Reformer." The late allusion, in his Lordship's speech, to claim the right of the public voice. To put the pledge of the Reformer and his friends to the test, it would be desirable to renew our call in such a way as to draw the propriety of pressing the Earl of Selkirk into the subject of his voice, in the Lower House. It is not an indecency in such a proceeding, as the notorious and scandalous, that his Lordship repeatedly pledged himself, and recently has been the principal of admitting every body to the elective franchise.—While on this subject, we would say, in reply to a note subscribed "A Whig," although we have seen the perfunctory notice of Lord Erskine, we have not deemed it worth the attention which would justify us in promoting the ship's present opinions, we cannot urge the decisions on the subject, dictated in the name of his popularity, when his talents and judgment were in their very zenith. Like Earl Grey, he has misused the broad principle of reform; upon which should be glad to see Whigs follow; upon which, in Parliament, for the sake of their own credit and of the tranquillity of the country.—The (then Mr. Erskine) shows that he is not only the principle, but regarded reform a very great and comprehensive passage from a speech of the great desideratum, his words are:—"It is not other (principle) than to simplify and to make the franchise of election; to make it too large for individual corruption, and the choice too short for temptation; and the division of places of election, to bring together without confusion, and within reach." "surely," he adds, "this was precisely

G. W. will much oblige us by a few introductory explanatory comments, without which his letter will not be so intelligible as its interest demands.

LIVERPOOL CUSTOM-HOUSE.—We cannot say for more than one communication in a week subject; SCRUTATOR must, therefore, wait his turn. We cannot avoid observing, way, that if the argument of this writer were fused as his hand-writing, the public would be much puzzled with the one as we have been puzzled with the other. Our correspondents ought to be a little more considerate in this respect, and collect that it forms no part of the editor's modern printer, to make himself master of the deciphering the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, to which the composition is quite a most striking resemblance.

ANATYROP CORRESPONDENTS.—In some of the impressions of our last number, there were two literal errors in the verses of G. W. "gentleman, on hearing him sigh" which towards corrected. In the French motto, word *ami* read *ame*, and for *amone* read *amone*. In addition to there is another, which was requested to rectify, by the fair writer herself, first line reads thus: "Yes! there was music sigh," where the lady meant to say, "the music in that sigh." And we trust the editor was addressed with satisfaction with an expression so flattering to his amorous system.—This is a specimen of the peculiar shape of the fair lady's and ladies, which appear to be formed on the of the new system for teaching complete penmanship in six lessons. Her fair fingers, indeed, seem partaker of the tremor which agitated her bosom, when she penned that pathetic confession.

MANCHESTER DELIVERY OF PAPERS.—Our in this quarter are respectfully informed, that delay in the delivery of the last Mercury originates with us. The papers were punctually posted in our Post office.

The following paragraph was prepared by S. and excluded for want of room:—S. will find his verses, to a lady near Pembroke, our poetical department. Gallantry forbade us the initials, as the lines are so extremely personal, we are disposed to think the author had been the "Satire on Woman," written by Oldham, we ventured to give in the last *Kaledonian*, as a specimen of singular coincidence between a poem in 1658, and Lord Byron.

THE PUFF OUT.—Although we were very puffed for some time last week, we inserted the O. Z. because we wished to give our readers information there was nothing in the language of the vulgar or intemperate nature which might cause in which it is employed.—The second of the UNREPRESENTED INHABITANT of is declined. He will, nevertheless, be at a vehicle, through which to attack the *Mercator*, particularly on the score of our predilection for writing in which he has shown such sagacity in the choice of his language, although we are not aware of the learning. We are nothing for every thing for measures. We know the *Mercator* will not believe a word of this; but we must set up all our philosophy to endure his wrath, and flatter ourselves we shall survive his cruel onslaught. There is one part of his conduct, however, which is so extremely considerate and proper, that we are unacquainted in us not to acknowledge it: and in his paying the postage of his own letters, wholesome custom, we regret to state, is not observed by our correspondents, who in other respects have the advantage of him in good breeding.

MERCATOR must be aware, that, unless he alters with his name and address, a list of no importance he pledges himself to the truth of all he communicates. The subject of his proffered correspondence is of public interest; and if he writes himself to us in the way we have already require, we shall make no wanton use of his name, we are neither in the habit of counselling the silence of our friends, nor of shaming them from responsibility, where it ought fairly to rest with selves.

We have also further to notice the receipt of A. MASTER—J. W. VECTIS—P. Z. PHILIPPO—VIATOR—AND CYNICUS.

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