andowner a' clegant spirele, redecting on hir. T. S. hee, sin Howell and hir Phillippy



Priend to Precioin," who has party well dissected the arguments

Corn Laws then a goods, but I have on anticipated in him part of the so

No. 5. "Vox Populi, Vox Dei." August 18, 1832.

To the Electors of Launceston.

After a most arduous, and unparrelled struggle for liberty and right against usurped and unconstitutional influence, you have by an enlightened and liberal ministry, secured by your own good sense and efforts,

BROTHER ELECTORS,

attained your elective franchise, and thereby of choosing fit and proper men to legislate for you, and to watch over your interests and welfare. It is imperative on all, who would wish to see the present existing abuses corrected, and to reap a real and lasting advantage from this Bill of your rights, now become a law, not to be led away by fair pretensions, to join your old opponents, that have so long resisted your just claims, and would still do so had they the power; but you must stand forward in support of men who have been in the field, fighting for the birthright of all legal, and honest citizens, which has been by your opponents (but would fain now be your allies) so long and obstinately with-held. I repeat you must not be so ungrateful and imprudent as to join your old and avowed enemies, and thereby make this great and glorious privilege conferred on you by this 'Bill of the people's Rights,' a dead letter, and blast the laurels of your hard-earned Victory, with all its promised fruits. Listen not Brother Electors to these 'would be friends,' now they have occasion for your support, and who will envy and hate you, because of your equal privilege, which they resisted to the utmost of their corrupt power. Tis bad policy to give a beaten enemy (smarting under recent defeat) the command of the camp, and to lead or rather drive you, as he was wont in your days of exclusion. If Electors, you allow any man, to be returned as your Representative who has opposed your right, and with-held that justice you ought never to have been without, you will merit all that you have so long complained of, and suffered. The gallant Candidate says, "many that contended for the Reform Bill, support him now;" I trust for consistency's sake, the number is but few. But who beyond the favoured and independent body corporate, has had the power 'ere this time so to do?-Is it on the score of gratitude that the Gallant Candidate, and his party, can

have the boldness to ask you for your suffrage, after resisting your reiterated and just demands "tooth and nail," and which you would not now have to bestow, could they have prevented it? Does he judge the new Electors to be of the spaniel tribe, and that they will respect him for the unfeeling treatment he has bestowed on them? I trust not .- The Gallant Candidate confesses he opposed the Reform Bill sincerely; consequently he opposed your just and equitable claims, refused to redress long and crying grievances, and to grant you that suffrage, which now obtained in spite of himself and party; he can with so much of "political consistency" (which as a very bashful and modest personage you will allow) conscendingly requests you will be so obliging to bestow on himself!! What a mark of his regard, to ask you for your independent suffrages, brother electors, when so recently he resisted the power, thinking no doubt, you were too contemptible and unworthy to have your elective franchise! But now how changed, he asks the honour of being your representative! how kind of Sir Henry! and soft to domesting out That he was the representative of some of the old electors of this borough, (as their Patron's Nominee) and in that character discharged his duty to

interest in common with the new Electors in general; for in discharging this duty, he opposed the civil rights and privileges, that are now by law secured to you their fellow citizens, but which he would fain should be possessed only by the old and favoured few .- He speaks of "Interests handed down by Ancestors," now Gentlemen you all to a man know that these "Ancestrel Interests and Rights" are nothing more that what has been usurped, illegaly purchased, unconstitutionally exercised, and bestowed on the Corice, but family passed in 1994, Wind We expect these "Ancestrel Interests and Right," might rather be found in the Parish Books, and the Parish auxiliary funds, bestowed by a disinterested (of course) and Munificent Patron, manufacture a man historia and manufacture result with the configuration of the configuration o were some attempts made in the carlier half of the last century to restore

them, we do not deny, and it is for that reason, he can have no sympathy, or

poverty-ridden voters of some boroughs, and for the aggrandizement of the self-interested, and self-elected few of others; in order to give the wealthy Patrons the power of supporting a series of corrupt ministers, that have brought this Country by enormous debts, taxes, sinecures, pensions &c., almost to a state of irreparable ruin!-Now electors these are the 'Ancestrel Interests' that the Gallant Candidate talks of having faithfully supported as the trust of his late Constituents! for which it is to be hoped you will prove yourselves truly grateful. An Elector in spite of them all.

To the Editor of the Reformer.

'A Small Landowner' finished his letter inserted in the 'Guardian' of the 28th ult., with the following observations-"I shall postpone any

further remarks until next week, when I hope to have the honor of again addressing you, and I shall then take occasion to allude to the working of the present system of the Corn Laws." I certainly looked for the promised production with great anxiety, fully anticipating a complete exposition of "the working of the present system of the Corn Laws," but how wofully was I disappointed, on the perusal of his second letter, to find he had been so formally was I disappointed, on the perusal of his second letter, to find he had been so forgetful of his promise, as not to say one word about the matter he had thought it worth his while to give such a formal notice of. His last letter almost tempts me to "Globose, a speaker in the house Who hems, and is delivered of his nouse."

What do you suppose Mr. Editor, 'A Small Landowner' thinks will be the mode, as he calls it, adopted to get rid of the Corn Laws? It you guess till you are as old as Methuselah, you will not find out, therefore take his own words—"Gentlemen" he says, "an over fondness for legislation is pretty much the fashion of the present day, and this is carried to so great an extent, that many a man will find fants with the system, merely because it has been established, and will support an alteration merely because it is a change. In this way the Corn Laws will be attacked; fault will be found with the present Corn Laws and a change, under the name of a better plan, will be recommended in their stead; that "better plan," or what rather ought to be called, that ruinous plan, will be a "fixed duty."

Now I, for one, only wish that "fondness for legislation" had been carried to agreater extent. I hope and trust, that a Reformed Parliament will shew a greater "fondness for a change;" in other words, for remedying abuses and crushing monopolies, than has been evinced by former Parliaments—that it will become so enamoured of legislation as to emancipate the poor helpless Negro—cleanse that Augean stable, the Ecclesiastical Court—revise the withering system of the Tithes—abolish Sinecures and Monopolies—in fact, rid this Country of all the abuses which have sprung up under a Tory misrule. I shall no doubt be toxed with an unbounded fondness for legislation. In reply Leonadent shall no doubt be taxed with an unbounded fondness for legislation. In reply I confidently ask, is my fondness for legislation carried beyond what is absolutely necessary to maintain vitality in the State. Surely 'A Small Landowner' does not in sober earnest, intend to abandon the opinions

advanced by him in his first letter, with reference to the reasons why the Manufacturer wants to repeal the Corn Laws, and entrench himself behind the meagre, shallow, and superficial one, 'fondness of legislation' and 'love of change ;' if hedoes, I can only say, that he has abandoned the only ground on which he could have supported his position, (but from which I should soon have driven him) and has planted his standard on ground which is utterly untenable, and from whence the force of public opinion will instantly drive him. He in fact, now rests his case entirely on the flimsey reasoning, that the Legislature will cause an alteration in the Corn Laws, not from being convinced that it does not protect the Agricultural interest—not from a conviction that it is injurious to the Mercantile interest—but because, for sooth, it is fond of making and unmaking laws, and that nothing but a change can satiate the avaricious appetite of this gormandizing Every man, woman, and child, must know that instead of the Legislature having evinced an "over fondness for legislation," it has too tenaciously adhered to the old

system-that instead of anticipating the wants and wishes of the people, it has always been behind, at the fag end—that no great changes have ever been brought about, before the patience of the people has been stretched to its furtherest possible endurance,—and that the legislature has always been too fond of upholding its injurious laws and institutions on account of its "antiquity," and because it was said "it worked well." And work well no doubt it has for the few, to the injury of the many. I did intend to have shewn you the exact average of duty paid on the importation of Corn into this Country, in order to have set you on your guard in placing implicit reliance on the statements of "A Small Landowner," and to convince you when he states that the repeal of the Corn Laws would reduce the value of an Estate nearly one states that his calculations are founded in the grossest error, and it is a most convincing half, that his calculations are founded in the grossest error, and it is a most convincing proof to me that he is an ignorant impostor, and knows no more about the real nature

do not for a succeed institute to vay, one he has been guilty of a deliberate, redevelent, and which misreprocentation, in impaint opinions to me, which I mover catertained;

18

Landowner."

Billingsgate.

which, every person may satisfy himself of, by a reference to my first letter. This scribe also charges me with having (to adopt his elegant phraseology) had a slap at the Boroughmongers; this charge is as equally well founded as the last, he has again forgotten himself, and gone beyond the boundaries of truth. I again challenge him to I must again advert to the first production of "A Small Landowner," speaking of the Reform Bill he says, "if the Landed interest had received its . due share of Representation, ALL the members of the small Boroughs should have been given to the Counpoint out in my letter this said "slap at the Boroughmongers," I defy him to do so, and ties." This is certainly very modest, and evinces a strong desire on the part of a again charge him of being guilty of gross misrepresentation and falsehood. I have been "Small Landowner," that ALL the various interests of the state should be equally, fairly, induced to point out those two instances of his wicked misrepresentation, among many

THE REFORMER.

in favor of the Mining, the Shipping, and the Mercantile interests!! But still "A Small Landowner" must excuse me if I ask him, Why all the members taken from the small Boroughs should be given to the Counties? Was it on account of the vast unrepresented revenue derived from the Agriculturist in comparison with the unrepresented revenue paid to government by the Shipping and Mercantile World? Was it on account of the great preponderance of unrepresented property possessed by the Agriculturist over that of the Shipowners and the Merchants? Was it on account of the unrepresented Agricultural population exceeding in vast numbers those of the Mercantile class? Was it on account of the insignificance, or the want of knowledge in the

and efficiently represented in Parliament. He appears to have an insurmountable bias

Corn Laws than a goose, but I have been anticipated in this part of the subject by a

"Friend to Freedom," who has pretty well dissected the arguments of "A Small

population, of such places as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c., &c., that its inhabitants ought not to have representatives in Parliament? No! it could not have been on any of those grounds, inasmuch as on each and every of them, they are pre-eminently entitled to have Representatives in Parliament. On what ground then Representatives could have been refused to such vast repositories of numbers, wealth, and intelligence, I have yet to learn, and as " A Small Landowner " has not condescended to inform us by what process the discovery is to be made, I shall feel myself under a great obligation, if he will be courteous enough to assist in solving this, to me, difficult and perplexing problem, by explaining why such places as are enumerated in Schedule C, and D., should not in common justice have Representatives in Parliament. "A Small Landowner" in his first letter, puts the following question-" Is it likely that such men as Lord Warncliffe, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord St. German's, &c., &c., would give their support to a man who would injure the Agricultural Interest?" He also proceeds to give his answer, and it is such a sensible one, grounded upon right reason, that no rational man will be found to cavil at it. He answers as every rational man would do, by saying "certainly not." I perfectly agree with him in the propriety of his answer; I do not quarrel with it, it is fair and reasonable. But why is this also to be made a monopoly? Why are others to be denied the benefit of it? Why does not "A Small Landowner," "Candour," and other Ducal scribes recognize its validity, and give the argument its full weight in THE CASE OF Mr. HOWELL, as well as that of

Howell is as deeply interested in supporting and protecting the Agricultural Interest, as either of those Noble Lords. I suppose however this question will be met with, one or other of the following standing replies of the Tory leader, the Duke of Wellington, "I do not feel myself called upon to argue that point," or "I must say, I do not see the force of I shall now proceed to reply to "A Small Landowner's" last letter, which I should not have condescended to notice, had he confined bimself to abuse alone; but as he has thought proper to couple his abuse with misrepresentation of the most wilful and wicked nature, it behoves me to set myself right in the opinions of those who consider abuse a miserable substitute for argument and misrepresentation, a pitiful, paltry, shuffling expedient to get out of difficulties. It is perhaps unnessary for me to say that misrepresentation is striking evidence of cowardice, and a sure characteristic of a dishonourable and grovelling mind. It evidences that the individual who is driven to such an expedient in order to rid himself of the difficult and unpleasant task of answering a controversial opponent, has neither the courage to meet him in fair centroversy, nor the candour to admit himself in the wrong when mid-day facts stare him in the face to convince him of It also shows the individual to possess a most arbitary and demoniacal spirit, and that he will not stick at any thing to carry his point; such conduct is beneath a Gentlemen, and only resorted to by those who are admirers and devotees of the bullies of

I charge this "Solon" of our times with having put forth a garbled statement of

my letter, with having given you the inference alone, which I had drawn from a certain

proposition, without troubling himself with the proposition itself; what I said was, 'had a Reform in Parliament been conceded 30 years since what poverty, what misery,

what dire calamity, would have been spared this nation. The Farmer would not have

required protecting duties, as they are called, but which in fact might better be denomin-

ated "starving duties" as their only tendency is to fill the pockets of the Landowner, at

Lord Warncliffe, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord St. German's, &c., &c. Mr.

the expence of the productive classes." I am still ready to maintain, that had Reform in Parliament, been carried 30 years ago, the Farmer would not now have required protecting duties. The Taxes would in that event, have been so trifling in comparison with those which now press so heavily on the Farmer, that he would have been enabled to defy the competition of the foreign Corn grower; and this opinion has not been shaken by any thing that has fallen from "A Small Landowner." I am as anxious as "A Small Landowner," now we are in this awful dilemma-now our Corn growers are ground to the earth, and all their exertions paralized, by direct and indirect taxation-to afford them the best possible protection that can be devised, and the only question to be considered is, whether the "fixed duty" Farmer than a fluctuating one. I am persuased, as I have in my former letter stated,

that a fixed duty will prove the best and most efficacious; and in this opinion I do not

stand alone, as I am borne out in it, by a large body of Landowners and Farmers. I am charged by this "Small Landowner," among other thing equally well founded, with having recommended an abolition of the Tithes and Poor Laws; on coming to this part of his letter, I must cofess that I was startled, at finding myself charged with advocating such monstrous doctrines, and I lost not a moment in satisfying myself, by a careful reperusal of my letter, of the truth or falsehood of this serious charge, I could not believe that I had ever recommended such flagicious acts of oppression and injustice, and I could scarcely believe any man could possibly be so depraved, so lost to all sense of decency, honour, and truth, as to be guilty of falsely accusing another, of having recommended such a diabolical proceeding; especially when it is in the power of every reader of the 'Reformer' and 'Guardian' to refer to my letter, and see whether there is any thing in it, that will warrant such an accusation: and I openly challenge 'A Small Landowner' to point out in my letter, where, or in what part of it, I have recommended an abolition of the Tithes and Poor Laws. I openly defy him to do so, and knowing as I do, that it will be utterly impossible for him to substantiate this charge; I do not for a moment hesitate to say that he has been writty of a deliberate, maleyolent, do not for a moment hesitate to say, that he has been guilty of a deliberate, malevolent, and wicked misrepresentation, in imputing opinions to me, which I never entertained;

Triennial Parliaments, but the object was obviously by throwing the kingdom

into frequent confusion, to effect the overthrow of the reigning family, but

in later years it has been less debated than some others connected with Parli-

amentary Reform. For (as an excellent writer has observed) "so long

indeed as the sacred duties of choosing the representatives of a free nation,

shall be perpetually disgraced by tumultuary excess, or what is worse, gross

corruption and ruinous profusion, it would be evidently inexpedient to curtail

the present duration of Parliament." The Reform Bill remedies great part

ment, in 1673 .--- It destroyed the infamous Cabal Administration --- received

the strongest support from the Dissenters themselves --- and would, but for a

sudden prorogation, have been accompanied by a repeal of the persecuting

however has not been the usual language held of it by the Tories. The

Whigs made one early act of atonement in 1705, by throwing out by a majo-

rity of 119 to 43, a Bill to render these acts more effective; but for the first

great alleviation, we are indebted to the Whig Administration of Lord Rock-

ingham, in 1782. The Whigs did not return to power for 24 years, but in

1807, they endeavoured to make one small amelioration for their Catholic

brethren; the Tories in consequence raised the No Popery cry, forced them

to quit office, and two years afterwards brought in the very same enactment

others, in order to shew the spirit that actuates this scribe. I certainly do not envy the feelings of the individual thus detected in deliberate falsehood; but I shall allow the public to pass sentence on him. I shall not make any comment on the malicious insinuations contained in 'A Small Landowner's' elegant epistle, reflecting on Mr. T. S. Eyre, Mr. Howell and Mr. Phillipps; such insinuations merit that silent contempt, which, I have no doubt, they are doomed I still entertain the same opinions, as are recorded in my first letter, and those opinions have been considerably strengthened by the able expposition of the subject of the Corn Laws by "A Friend to Freedom," in his letter inserted in the "Reformer" of last week; it being in my humble opinion, a complete refutation of the peurile, bad-arranged, and indigested arguments of "A Small Landowner," and a most happy exposition of the erroneous calculations on which he had founded his arguments; in fact the foundation of "A Small Landowner's" arguments was completely annihilated, and the whole fabric fell-not one stone being left upon another.

all I contended for, was a proper adjustment of the Tithe and Poor Laws, the truth of

On reading 'A Small Landowner's' last waspish production, he forcibly called to my mind, how very like he was to a boy, who having been worsted in a battle, vents his spleen on his antagonist, who had borne off in triumph, the palm of Victory, by loading him with vituperative language and abuse. Farmers are well acquainted with what I believe, is commonly called the 'Smut;' It is frequently found among the Corn of the negligent Farmer, and in barren soil.-It is well known to contaminate on the slightest touch, insomuch, that one who is desirous of having clean hands, can scarcely venture to handle it-It is, moreover, disgusting to the sight, nauseous to the taste, offensive to the nasal organs, and one of the Farmer's greatest

After this gentle hint, I shall for the present leave 'A Small Landowner' to wallow in the mire of calumny and abuse, evidently so congenial to his nature. But let him not

enemies. - The application of these two similes I leave to your readers.

'lay the flattering unction to his soul' that I am to be bullied out of the field, or that I have done with him, for he may rely on it, that I shall attack his opinions and assertions, whenever I find the former founded in error, or the latter in falsehood or misrepresentation. I beg to observe, that to incur the epithet of Grub, is to me a matter of most perfect indifference; to give an opponent an appellation, instead of an argument, is to give proof at once of a barren mind, and a bad cause. I am Sir, Yours &c. to these twould be friends, now A Friend to the Agriculturists. Notice to Correspondents. We must apologize to our numerous Correspondents. for the non-insertion of their valuable Communications, but we hope next week, or the week after, to publish a Supplementary Number. Several Communications have been received this week, but we have not room to insert them.

ERRATUM. In our last No, for "ten" shillings for a pound of Tea at Dover, read six.

Launceston, August 18th, 1832.

'A Chiel's amongst ye taking Notes and faith he'll print 'em.'

vity so necessary for a periodical, a few strictures thereon.

the gravamen of the crime.

mouths shall they be judged."

THE REFORMER. " VOX POPULI, VOX DEI. "

WHIG AND TORY. The gross mistatements in the leading article of the Guardian of last week, and the great want of historical knowledge displayed therein, by the Editors, respecting the Whig and Tory Politics of this Country, have induce us, as well for their information as for that of our Readers, to give them, with that bre-

The Riot Act. The Riot Act was first passed in the reign of Edward Sixth; renewed in those of Mary and Elizabeth; and lastly, in 1715; but it was decided by the Tory Judges in 1663, that all those offences coming under the head of Rioting, were punishable as High Treason, consequently, the Act of George I. in making them Felony, decreased instead of increased

The Septennial Bill. The duration of our Parliaments was never fixed by our ancient Constitution; even in 1641, when the Triennial Act was passed, which enforced the calling of a Parliament every three years, there was no provision that it should last only three years; but in 1664, a vague notion having gained ground that such might be its operation, Charles 2d made an audacious declaration from the throne, that even if it were not repealed, he would never allow of a dissolution by such means. The servile Tory Parliament in the early part of that reign, did repeal it, and a Parliament of 17 years duration was the consequence. One of the first Whig acts

after the Revolution, was the Triennial Bill, it was bitterly opposed by the Tories, but finally passed in 1694. When the House of Hanover succeeded to the throne, the intrigues of the Tory ministry in the last years of Queen Anne had created so strong a Jaccobite party, that if an Election had taken

place in 1717, all our liberties secured at the Revolution must have been sacrificed, and for their preservation the Septennial Bill was necessary. There were some attempts made in the earlier half of the last century to restore

party in our Borough, designated the "Old Interest," (old indeed, unhappily

for human nature, is the interest of the Mammon of unrighteousness) that

Without the necessity of accusation from their opponents, "out of their own

One of the first questions in the first 'Guardan,' was, "what can Mr.

Howell do for us?" Corruption was once said to be as notorious as the sun

at noon-day. Verily it is so, when the Tories of Launceston can ask with

their votes. "What can Mr. Howell do for us?" --- let it be inscribed over

"Meanness-at sight of whom with brave fiedain,

"Before whom Honour makes a forced retreat,

"And Freedom is compelled to quit her sest. "Meanness, which like that mark by bloody Cain,

"Borne on his forehead, for a brother slain;

"The breast of manhood swells, nor swells in vain;

triousness and without shame, the amount of advantage to be derived for

19

of this .-- the Bribery Bill will remedy the rest, and if we could but flatter their doors---it is far more tainting than a nick-name---let it be worn as their ourselves that the Guardian spoke the real sentiments of the Tories, it would be one of the best signs of the times, the "Auspicium melioris œvi" that all party badge. parties were now agreed to return to Triennial Parliaments. The Test Act. The Test Act was not "passed by a Whig Government," but it certainly was passed by the Whigs in spite of a Tory Govern-

THE REFORMER.

laws against them. Again, the Test Act was " not repealed by a Tory Government," but repealed by the Whigs in spite of a Tory Government. Lord John Russell's motion was opposed by Mr. Peel and the Ministry of 1828, and carried on a division, by a Majority of 237 to 193. The Corporation Act. The Corporation Act was actually the measure of a Tory Ministry, (13 Car. 2.) and was opposed strenuously by the Whigs, who divided 136 to 182. It was also repealed with the Test Act, by the Bill of Lord John Russell, in 1828. Acts against the Catholics. For an advocate of the "old interest" in this Borough, to allude to the Catholic Question without shame, shews as much impudence as ignorance. The Penal Laws were passed in 1700, under the persuasion that it was necessary for our religious, and (what was then intimately allied with it) our civil Independence. No prejudice of mere party name shall deter us from asserting, that it was a cruel and impolitic enactment-such

themselves. The like game was repeated in 1827; the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel opposed Mr. Canning, especially on the ground of his favouraable disposition towards the Catholics, and also, two years afterwards brought in themselves, the Emancipation Bill. If the Tories can make any merit from passing that Bill---let them. It is impossible for us here to mention all the several Laws that characterize the respective Whig and Tory Politics, but a few of the most important shall be enumerated .--- The intolerant Bills against occasional conformity and schism, passed by the Tories under Queen Anne, repealed by the Whigs under George I .-- The Stamp Act, which nearly lost us America, passed by Tories in 1765, and just repealed in time by Lord Rockingham, in 1766. --- The partial Shop Tax of Mr. Pitt, in 1785, repealed by Mr. Fox in 1788 --- The Tories three times while in power, suspended the Habeas Corpus --- passed those laws in 1774, which lost us America --- made us a present of six Castlereagh acts -- an immense debt--- an extravagant expenditure, and a load of taxation. Such are our Tory legacies. What we derive from the Whigs are the Habeas Corpus Act-the Bill of Rights -- the Act of Toleration ... Burke's Civil List Reform Bill, 1782 ... Fox's Libel Bill, 1792 ... Slave Trade Abolition, 1806-The Reform Bill, 1832. And now, "Gentlemen of the old interest," let us ask you one question-What business have you with Political Principles at all? Do you forget the Spring of 1829? You are to return the Duke's Nominee, --- meddle no further. You inveigh against the preponderance of a Commercial and Mercantile

thumberland House, for Coal Whark and other advantages for Trade; nay the splendid plans of Sir F. Trenca for the improvement of the Metropolis, have been effectually stopped by these Trading inclinations of his Grace, Party from principle, should be treated with respect---On both sides there may be men of honest purpose, though mistaken opinions --- Party from selfinterest is void of any redeeming qualification. It bears with it a moral taint that marks every word and action, and consequently has the striking characteristic of being self-condemnatory. This is so singularly apparent with the

The grand object of the Tories, it is very apparent, is to prevent if possi-

ble, the middle and lower ranks of the community, from acquiring information;

imbecile and ignorant themselves, (with but rare exceptions) they would fain

keep all beneath them in the rank of wealth, in the same state of imbecility

and ignorance; but if the higher classes of life, the Aristocracy and their

servile dependents are willing to remain fools, and stand the laughing-stocks

and dunces of society, it is not so with 'THE PEOPLE,' the 'mob,' the 'rascaile,'

as the besotted quill-drivers of the Guardian term them; there exists among

these vituperated classes, the germs of an intellect, which defying every effort

to destroy or check their rising influence, will grow and increase even in the

waste and unprolific soil of this Borough, until its legislation, and the administration of its justice, will no longer lie at the caprice of an unprincipled

and narrowminded Noble, but when 'THE PEOPLE' shall choose their own

legislators, and the laws will be administered for the protection of THEIR

liberties and rights. That our opinions are not isolated will appear from the

speechlessly adore their God.

delivered at the last Spring Assize.

Interest-How do you know that the Duke does not wish to encourage that

Interest?-it is not a whit so improbable as his apostacy on the Catholic

Question. He may be engaged at this moment in a speculation of kid gloves

against which you are so eloquent. Very few years back he entered into a

very large speculation in TALLOW, in order to keep up the Price of a poor

man's comforts; and he sacrificed the splendid garden once at the back of Nor-

"God in his great and all subduing rage; "Ordains the mark of Ducal vasallage." In the second 'Guardian,' we have an anecdote in which are these striking admissions --- jealousy of all patronage except bestowed on their own party; the principle, that all dealings are to be considered in the light of bribes; and astonishment that an honest tradesman does not chuse to vend his conscience with his wares. How easily is the same mercenary Cuckoo-note traced throughout; the bitterest cut was when their candidate was termed

'a stranger,' for they feared the name might convey a want of attention to

their interests. They accuse their opponent that he will not pander the County-weal for local advantages, unable to feel that the charge is a compliment; and lastly, (can it be an habitual blindness, or wilful perversion in their moral sight?) the chief merit that they endeavour to discover in Royal munificence, is that it arises from private influence---they would deprive their king of the honor of acting upon public principle, in order to invest their favourite with the borrowed plumage of patronage, Shame, Shame! to attribute to our noble Prince and Reformer---"That he gave up to party, what was meant for mankind." But there is the selfishness of accumulating, as well as that of acquiring--a cheap way indeed, for a Candidate for public favour to appropriate the credit of a Royal grant to himself, and not to subscribe a sixpence to the purpose out of his own pocket -- a cheap way for a Corporation to clamour

for all the benefits of an influx at the Assizes, and not contribute a farthing

to build such a Hall as would justify in some measure the retention. Where

and for what purpose, are these Corporation Funds? continually increasing

as they are, by the iniquitous division and subdivision of Surrenders .-- gone

to the Poor! so say our magnates, and all that we, the uninitiated of Laun-

And as nobody troubles their head any more,

"have carried away all the cash,

ceston, can with charity remark, is, that they

We're in very great hopes that it goes to the poor." We could scarcely have imagined from the bombastic vanntings of the Editorsthe extreme annoyance which our publication appears to have given to the Party, of which the Guardian is the recognized and supported organ. They most anxiously desire to terminate the existence of the Reformer, and appear willing to consign their own paper to oblivion, if by so doing they could escape in future the mental torture to which they have been put by the contents of ours. This however they must not hope for, no concession on their part, will induce us to swerve from the path of duty on which we have entered. No stooping, however servile, no prayers, no promises of their's, however menial, urgent, or despairing, will move us to commiseration, or bribe us to lay down our pen, while in its exercise, we see by the eye of anticipation, the downfal of that system, which like the fabled Upas, has for ages been

prevent an application to the glass to pass away time, by furnishing our readers with useful and amusing information, producing an enlargement of the mind, and contributing, at a very small expence, a considerable share of intellectual gratification. We, however, admit an exception in the case of the Guardian, and deem it probable that some honest Tory, anxious for information, and desirous of being confirmed in his darling prejudices, on perusing its columns may be so wofully disappointed, that from vexation and to hide his shame, in being connected with such witlings, he may be induced to fly to the glass, and dissipate his chagrine by drinking deep of its deleterious contents. THE REFORMER. We wish "Deborah" could have a sly peep at the Tripe Suppers of Sir Henry's mobigais and gaivened of THE ELECTION friends, when the jovial company with one accord overcome by the sacrifices Of a Nominee for this 'Ancient and Loyal Borough.' they have offered at the shrine of Bacchus, fall prostrate at his feet and

following extract from Judge Anderson's charge to the Grand Jury, at Chester, After adverting to the usual topics in a charge to a grand jury, the learned Judge concluded with the following admirable sentiments: --- He reminded the gentlemen of the grand jury, that a great change was taking place in the

while they promoted, as he was sure they would promote, the diffusing of

education among the people, to take care that increasing knowledge was accompanied by sound moral discipline. The schoolmaster, was, indeed, abroad; but they should not let him go unaccompanied by the means of giving moral and religious education, as well as useful information to the people. He hoped that the changes now going on would all work together for good; but it was necessary for the gentlemen in the station of life of the grand jury, by increased exertions and additional knowledge and information, to preserve their relative station in society, and to excel those below them in station, as much in intelligence and virtue as in wealth and honours; for they might rely upon it that if ever the day should arrive --- and he hoped it would not arrive in our time --- when all the intelligence of the age should be arrayed on the one side, and all the rank and station on the other- -it needed not the spirit of prophecy to predict the result. It was, therefore, doubly incumbent upon the higher orders -- higher as to riches and honours, but not higher in

the eye of the law --- to make increased exertion to keep pace with the growing intelligence of the times; and by a firm and mild administration of the laws; by a kind and conciliatory demeanour to those beneath them; by attending to their wants both spiritual and temporal, and by affording them advice in prosperity, and assistance in adversity, to preserve their present superiority, and to transmit it unimpaired to their posterity. A LIST OF FAGGOT VOTERS. To Fagot a Person, to bind him Hand and Foot,-BAYLEY.

parties, before our Readers, tion of Mr. John Dew.

divided between him, and three others.

I know I'm pale, my very knees do quake. minds of the people. The facility which now existed for the diffusion of 1st Citizen, (aside) What ails the Mayor? His face belies his tongue! education had let in a vast flood of light and knowledge upon the great body 'Tis Conscience masters him and plies the lash. of the people, who were now far more intelligent than formerly. The people Town Clerk. Sirs, the Election now may straight begin---

invernment.

TOWN CLERK.

MAYOR.

STRANGER. (aside) How many are there here, that stand for Votes The old Recorder, and two Aldermen, And Fremen two or three! (Gallery) "A goodly muster." (a laugh,) Your Worship, I propose Sir Will O'Bee ALDERMAN.

And rashly, too, petitioned Parliament

That no Concessions might be made to them;

But now we have new orders from our chief,

Prythee, Good Masters, answer to your names---

- Your Worship swears you hold no wicked bribe,

I swear it !!! (aside) Conscience, make me not a coward;

And true t'our bondage we must e'en obey;

So make your calling and Election sure.

And have no expectation of reward!

As a fit representative of ours To advocate the claims we most abhor. To second this same motion, Sirs, I rise ;---FREEMAN, But as 'tis well to know the sentiments Of those we choose, I should be proud to hear Sir Will O'Bee's opinion on the Question. SIR WILL O'BEE. I rise, with awkward feelings Gentlemen,

To lay my views before ye; 'tis well known A various opinion doth exist Between myself and my Constituents, But if my friends around me, had but taken The subject nearer to their mental sight, character They had not prematurely signed petitions important Without instructions from the Duke of Slaves; from vitamics And they might, thus, have heaved a sigh the less. egidW odi You may be sure, "their Understandings are passed by Not yet arrived to full maturity :

Were wont to rend the air with sottish roars? 'Tis dumb expression all ; their faces speak Chagrin, compunction, slavery and shame!

withering and blasting by its baneful influence the very vitals of our prosperity as a Nation, and tarnishing the glory of our otherwise admirable constitution. Among the many strange methods to which they will resort in order to effect their object, will be that of endeavouring to shew that the publishing of the Guardian and the Reformer is calculated to encourage immorality; and perhaps even in this day's Guardian an attempt may be made to shew, under the cloak of a correspondent's name, that they will be the means of leading

men to frequent the Beer Shops and Public Houses, and thus tend to promote

drunkenenss. We are persuaded that the Reformer will have a tendency to

allast diw balesanos asedlo sa Domino Parere superboad and it areas retal at (have Cogimar," her (as on a) toll motival visinonis SCENE I .- The Broad-Street, outside the Hall. What have we here?---STRANGER. "Tis an Election, Sir. TOWNSMAN. STRANGER. I'll in, and see perchance a pure Election. SCENE II, Inside of the Hall-The Mayor, Town Clerk, Alderman, Freemen, Candidate, and Citizens, &c., assembled at an Election-The Mayor in his Scarlet Robes. It is our duty, Gentlemen, to make MAYOR. Choice of a proper Representative To advocate the claims of Catholics. True, we opposed them, not a week ago,

were now, perhaps, more properly speaking, in a state of progressive transition from darkness to light, without having yet arrived at it; and it was the TOWNSMAN. duty of gentlemen in the station of grand jurors, narrowly to watch over the rising generation in their progress through the intermediate space, and

But when that happy hour shall fill its space,

Wetropolie, a year, is to have the whole of the Field, called Oak Park, which was formerly 420 be continued in our next.)

TOWNSMAN.

What not a single cheer! where are the Town Sergeants, whose hands and voices ready bought

May mon visales enclosed a LAUNCESTON; agrang tengan to ages ad your PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY T. EYRE, CHURCH-STREET, - brinds golden and Price One Penny. The street take teristic of being self-condennatory. This is so sugularly opposent with the

And wider knowledge overflow their souls, And that new light "the Sun" shall chase their errors, Their views will perfectly consist with mine. Gentlemen, frankly I confess, I vote For Catholic Emancipation, which Is but the Birthright of true British Subjects ! TEP ... Playe More fully, p'rhaps, I might explain myself Did I not waste your patience and your time .---Go on, Sir Will O'Bee, and spare them not. PROPLE. Sirs, I declare the knight elected duly .---MAYOR. Reform for ever! three cheers! GALLERY. What a farce STRANGER. The very people laugh them all to scorn! SIR WILL O'BEE. The flattering honour you have now conferred Upon me, Gentlemen, demands my thanks; So here I lay them at your Worship's feet, And wish ye better speed in Percy's cause.

Mr. Joseph Dawe,

It having been announced to the ex-voters of the immaculate Schedule A. borough of AND INDEPENDENCE, will be triumphant ?- We now proceed to lay the names of the Thomas Stapleton, a Blacksmith, lives in a House of the Duke's, for which a gives £5 a year; to which has been added a Field, called Broad Park, late in the occupa-

Thomas Walters, a Carpenter, lives in a House of the Duke's, worth about £4 a year; to which they have added a Field, called Hill Head, late in the possession of Nicholas Burt, a Mason, lives in a House of the Duke's, worth about £3. a year, to which they have added a Field, called Crump Hill, late in the occupation of William Finnamore, a Labourer, lives in a House of the Duke's, worth about £3 10s,

Newport, residing in Houses belonging to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, that His Worship the Deputy Recorder of Launceston, would attend at the Northumberland Arms, on a certain Day, (now past) for the purpose of making some Fagget Voters; several persons attended at an early Hour. On their being informed that His Worship was up stairs, a proposition was made by Peter Dinner Esq., that they should all enter His Worship's Room together, and manfully bid for the Fields, and that those should have them, who would bid the least. But that proposal not meeting with His Worship's approbation, it was finally abandoned; and they waited as heretofore, to be severally called into the Room. Before we proceed to lay the names of these Faggot Voters, before the Public, we would ask our renders, if anxiety to create votes does not show that our opponents are conscious of their present weakness; and that the cause of Howell,