

Days. That Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariff of 1823, under instructions from the Legislature of New York, pressed through that body, without advisement with him, and as was believed at the time against his wishes. He belongs to that class of politicians who recognize the right of the constituent to instruct and the obligation of the representative to obey, unless upon matters of constitutional prohibition. Upon the whole I feel well satisfied, that Mr. Van Buren has no fixed hostility towards the South, but on the contrary, feelings of the most friendly kind—that his constitutional opinions are in the main in accordance with our own, and if the tariff is not adjusted upon fair terms of compromise, the fault will not be with Mr. Van Buren, or those who contributed to his nomination, whatever may be the course of his friends in Congress. In conclusion, I am forced to consider the question as now presented to the freemen of North Carolina, whether they are willing to unite with the supporters of Andrew Jackson. In securing the election of Martin Van Buren, by the people, or of hazarding the election of John Sergeant by the Senate? If they are prepared to nullify or secede, should it become necessary, in order to force a proper modification of the tariff, then I admit they should keep aloof from this election, and hold themselves in readiness for action. If they are not thus prepared, and I do not believe they are—then, they should unite in the support of a man, whom I sincerely believe will harmonize the wishes of all moderate men, in an honest endeavour to settle this tariff question, and sustain in good faith, the President of their choice in all measures of great national policy.

I have the honor to be, your ob't. Servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, June 8th, 1832.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREY MINISTRY.—GRATEFUL EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.—CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL. By the arrival of the *Marmona*, Capt Low, from Liverpool on the 14th May, the editors of the *Courier & Enquirer* have received exclusively, London papers to the 13th May.

The news by this arrival is of the greatest importance. The King has refused to create Peers—the Grey Ministry have resigned—all England is in a state of excitement—and in the language of the *London Times* of the 11th, REFORM OR REVOLUTION inevitable. We will not attempt to describe the excitement which every where seems to prevail, but the few extracts which we are enabled to give, and the movement of 250,000 people in Birmingham alone, speak volumes.

From the Sun of the 9th May.

The Whig Ministry is for the present dissolved—only for the present. Countrymen, bear this in mind! Think too of what you owe to yourselves, and those who have so far assisted you on the road to Reform, and who only resign when they can no longer be of assistance to you. The Whig Ministry is for the present dissolved. It will be again before a fortnight has elapsed. And it is you, countrymen, will bring them back again in triumph to office. The thorough-going must not be masters of the lives and liberties of Englishmen.

We insert the following from the second edition of the *Times*. The news will come like a thunderclap on the people. Pray God, they meet their destiny with firmness, fortitude, but above all, with becoming tranquility:—

We are arrived at that issue which we in some degree expected last night. The Ministry is dissolved! The resignation of Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, and their colleagues, his Majesty, after some conflict—real or apparent—with his own mind, finally accepted, and announced such acceptance this morning. We of course have no time to indulge in reflection on the most important event; we shall rather briefly enumerate the facts which have come to our knowledge. The Reform Ministry has been displaced; another shall we call it an Anti-Reform Ministry? is forming in its place. We hardly dare use that term, "an Anti-Reform Ministry," before our countrymen at this crisis; we hardly dare use it or apply it to the members themselves; for whatever may be their internal wish, they must pay so much homage to public feeling as to pretend to be Reformers.

Yet the new Administration will probably be a Duke of Wellington Administration; his Grace no doubt at the head of it. The place of the Lord Chancellor Brougham—(we give momentary reports of the Anti-Reforming lawyers as we have caught them)—may be supplied by Sir John Leach or a commission. Lord Lyndhurst will most likely go to the Hills, the position there being most secure. And, what next among the legal appointments? Sir C. Wetherill to Ireland, for sake of peace! Sir J. Scarlett may step into the place of Lord Lyndhurst. A new Ministry will be formed with more promptitude than a batch of Peers could be made by the old one, because there is more sincerity in all quarters. Yet there was no want of sincerity in the members of the expiring Ministry towards each other. Their common fate testifies their integrity. Lord Brougham mingles his fortune with that of Lord Grey, from whom he will not be separated in his resignation; and their general determination to resign, evinces their unflinching attachment to the question of Reform.

From the United Kingdom of 13th May.

GREAT QUESTION OF REFORM.—The vote of Monday night in the Lords, in which the Ministers were in a minority of 85 upon what they considered the vital principles of the bill, may be literally said to have unhinged the whole system of business in the City, whether in reference to the funds, to banking, to commercial affairs, or to any kind of transactions between one Englishman and another, or between the English merchant and the foreigner. The most intense interest and anxiety are manifested in all quarters at the unexpected stop to the proceedings on the great measure, and the most direful consequences to the country are anticipated. But though amazement, and agitation, and terror, were the prevailing feelings; though their chief was beaten, they did not give themselves up to despair; steps were instantly taken on all sides to convene meetings, and prepare addresses to the King and the House of Commons, suited to the emergency.

From the London Times of the 11th May. EXPRESS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

The *Times* Office, half past 6 o'clock. A. M. Sudden and spontaneous Meeting of the Reformers of Birmingham and its vicinity.
Birmingham, Thursday, May 10.
It is scarcely possible to imagine—the spirit of excitement into which the town of Birmingham has been thrown by the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords and the resignation of His Majesty's Ministers. The anti-reformers in London may affect to treat this with contempt, but if they had been pre-

sent in Birmingham this day, we doubt not that another and a very different feeling would have prevailed in their minds. In this town there is but one feeling—one firm, fixed, determined feeling,—which it is impossible to suppress. We are morally certain, that if the Bill be not passed, the people will not pay taxes. This they have determined. Indeed, as early as 11 o'clock yesterday, the windows exhibited a printed placard, of which the following is a copy:—

NOTICE,
NO TAXES PAID HERE

UNTIL
THE REFORM BILL IS PASSED.

May 9.
In other windows, and we observed on the lawn of a gentleman's house in the vicinity of the town, there was exhibiting the following:—"No taxes paid here in money, and no goods bought distrained for taxes." But perhaps the best evidence of the state of opinion in this town, is the fact of hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of the professional and mercantile classes having joined the political Union yesterday morning. These gentlemen have not been in the habit of taking a part in politics, but they now see the absolute necessity—to use the expression of one of them—"to buckle on their armour!" We understand that more than 100 subscribers of the subscription News room, to which none but the respectable and opulent inhabitants are admitted, put down their names as members of Political Union. In fact persons of all creeds and of all political opinions are joining this body. On Tuesday four Catholic Priests enrolled themselves, and a considerable number of that respectable society called Quakers became members. The fact is, the people feel that it is by union only that the country can be saved from falling into a state of anarchy and financial confusion.

The number of people assembled yesterday afternoon at Newhall hill certainly exceeded 100,000. The space, which occupies 6 acres, was densely filled, and as on Monday the tops of the surrounding hills and houses were covered with people. It is really astonishing how such a number of human beings could have been got together so suddenly and spontaneously in four hours. We understand that several large manufacturers, heretofore considered anti-reformers closed their work rooms at 3 o'clock, to give their men an opportunity to attend the meeting, and at the same time informing them that their wages would be paid as usual. But the meeting was not confined to Birmingham people alone. Many thousands attended from the surrounding towns, and deputies from Worcester, Warwick and other places, were hourly arriving, in order to take advice as to the best course of proceeding in their respective districts.

6 O'CLOCK P. M.

The meeting is just over, and though for the last two hours the people have been leaving the ground not being able to hear the proceedings, yet the numbers now passing our windows are truly terrific. All, however, is quiet. The people, conscious of their strength, are not alarmed for the Bill. They feel that they can take it at any time should the Lords refuse to grant it them.

LONDON, May 13.

HOPES AND FEARS OF THE COUNTRY.

Never did the annals of Europe present a more awful crisis than at this hour; and never, as a nation, shall we cease to deplore, that bigotted infatuation would presume to destroy those noble attributes that have ever honored our constitutional power, the very essence of our native worth. Yet the enemies of reform struggle to paralyze the healthy vigor we still enjoy. Such an attempt, however, is as vain as futile. Shall the unanimous claims of our glorious nation—shall the voice of a loyal and brave people be silenced by the sacrilegious veto of a self-elected body of conservatives? Nay, more—shall we be exposed to the mockery of nations? Shall industry, the source of our wealth and national superiority, be checked in its full and useful progress? Such is the purpose—such the act of all who oppose reform, and such a condition presents a consideration too awful for contemplation, consequently renders a decided opposition, promptly and peremptory necessary to all its enemies.

The tide of public feeling is now at its full, the reflux will be terrific; the immense ocean of reason now flows with unceasing force and depth—what CANUTE courtier shall dare arrest its progress? The piercing eye of truth now fearlessly scrutinizes all our political defects—the arm of constitutional freedom, the glory of our ancestors, a nation's sacred birth right, is now raised to grasp its rights.

"When that great charter which our fathers bought with their best blood, was into question brought; When big with ruin, o'er each English head Vile slavery hung suspended by a thread; When Liberty all trembling and agast Fear'd for the future, knowing what was past." And this was the origin and is the end of reform; it is thus a nation stands forth to vanquish the Polyphemus of aristocratical oligarchy, who truly may be deemed "Monstrum horrendum, informe, cui lumen ademptum."

Let then that valor, intrepidity, and firmness that have honored our past sanguinary conflicts for superiority, now signalize our peaceful but positive exertions for political reform. It is thus, and thus alone, that England, now convulsed with feverish agitation, shall be restored to pristine health and power.

The *London Times* openly recommends to the people, and the House of Commons, the refusal of all supplies to the Government until a Bill of Reform even more extensive than that rejected, shall be adopted. And the editor then proceeds to say that this advice is not idle. "The country is every where about to realize it. London has begun. The Common Council yesterday, amongst a series of resolutions, each of which is worthy of the highest applause, for the spirit, and energy, and sound good sense which it indicates, declared that the advisers of His Majesty's negative upon the proposition of his Ministers to create Peers, have proved themselves the enemies of their Sovereign, and have put to imminent hazard the STABILITY OF THE THRONE and the tranquillity and security of the country."

They resolved, under these distressing circumstances, and as a means of procuring for the people an efficient reform, "to petition the House of Commons to withhold the supplies until such a reform shall have been secured."

They resolved that Lord Grey and his colleagues deserved the highest respect and regard from the common council; and finally—and what is not the least impressive symptom of the whole—they resolved that a committee of their body should sit from day to day, and report upon the PROGRESS OF REFORM. A proceeding like this does by no means to be an ordinary crisis, or one which was to be provided for by means of a common-place description. It appertains to a time on the issues of which hangs the REFORM OR REVOLUTION, and that is the true character of the existing hour.

Will this advice be attended to? Will a sovereign, who by his apparent sympathy with the people, had enthroned himself in the hearts of millions, and obtained the proud, the lofty appellation of a "Patriot King," will he now turn his back on those who are as ready to shed their blood in his defence, as they prove themselves eager to contribute from their impoverished purses to his splendor and comfort; will he now turn traitor to the cause of which he was considered the staunchest advocate? To answer this question, it is necessary to investigate a little the character of the King, and his proceedings up to the present period. William IV. has ever been considered by thinking people an amiable, though, not a strong minded man, right in his intentions, but easily swayed by passing events, and of course easily acted on through the medium of his feelings: this weakness

of disposition has been assailed by every art which human ingenuity could devise. The Queen—a woman of reputed deep political intrigue, and unfortunately unable to appreciate the character of a nation over whom she was so unexpectedly called to become the Queen Consort—thus regardless of the immense popularity which her husband enjoyed—blind to her own true interest, and in contempt of the ardent wishes of the vast majority of the nation, labored (and we grieve to record it) to turn the heart of the King from his subjects, standing between the throne and the people! In this fatal course has the Queen of England been assisted by those who, from her obscure station, have been raised to a level with the purest blood of the land!—who have had emoluments added to honour, and respect to common place feeling! But we will not withdraw the dark curtain which is spread over this transaction, the mischief of which will recoil with violence on the heads of its authors: let us turn rather to a more pleasing theme, the determined purpose of the whole nation to resist the efforts making to prevent their emancipation consists not in resorting to physical force—the people know too well the holiness of their cause to resort to arms—the power to humble their enemies remains with themselves; it is to refuse money payment of taxes! Will the representatives of the people assist them in their efforts? They will—should an administration hostile to reform be called into office, the present House of Commons will refuse the supplies! But it is said that a dissolution of parliament will take place on Monday. Are the pretended friends of the monarch insane? Do they shut their eyes and ears to what is momentarily passing? Perhaps a military Duke relies on the servile obedience of the military. The latter feel most strongly the truth of the axiom—"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."—they have no need of force—they have no need of force—their only duty is to give moral aid to their representatives—to meet, to petition, and to work. To be tranquil, but yet firm, calm in their language, but determined in their resolves; and presenting that cool, unflinching front to danger which truly distinguishes them. Let the motto of the United Kingdom be—

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London, May 14th. New Administration.—Nothing certain on this all engrossing subject has yet transpired, and the various rumours to which it has given rise are so contradictory, that no fair surmise of any future arrangement can be collected from their import. The Duke of Wellington, who was said to have left town, still continues to negotiate actively for the establishment of a new administration. We cannot predict the degree of success with which his efforts will be crowned; but the difficulties in their way must be great, since Sir Robert Peel has not even been asked to fill a niche in the new temple which torism is erecting. This we repeat, it is a very curious and significant feature in the business; and we are disposed to augur from Sir Robert's shrewdness, that he thinks the downfall of any administration opposed to the wishes and spirit of the people, would be too near to indemnify him for the risk of sinking under its ruins.

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The Earl of Carnarvon thought that the resignation of Ministers ought not to prevent the present Bill, being proceeded with, as by that means its many defects might be shown to the country; it was now perfectly evident that some Reform was necessary, and he should move that the House should proceed with the Committee on the Bill on Monday next, by which means Noble Lords would be enabled to deliver their sentiments on the clauses of the Bill as they stood at present. He thought an adjournment of the question to Monday would be sufficiently long; at any rate, if it were not, there would be no difficulty then in delaying it further. The Lord Chancellor put the question from the Woolsack, and the further proceedings in Committee on the Bill were agreed to be postponed to Monday next. The subject then dropped. The Duke of Sussex and Lord Suffolk each presented a petition, but the purport of them were not

LONDON, May 13, 1832.
REFORM OR RUIN.
People of the United Kingdom—you who have made in every age such noble struggles for liberty—who have been so long a prey to the cupidity and despotism of a faction—and yet with a forbearance of which the annals of nations afford no parallel, borne with your insulting and rapacious oppressors—a time has at length arrived to free you from the shackles which have so fatally cramped your wonderful energies—made your once happy homes desolate, and your country a splendid lazaret-house! Will you reject the opportunity which the wisdom of benign Providence has placed before you—nay, within your grasp, to enable you to resume the glorious privilege, the dearest blessing Heaven can give—*Reform?* No—it is to be a distrust of the majesty of character which distinguishes you to ask this question; will you be presumptuous arrogant to doubt that cause in which you are engaged—true to the sacred and dearest and the most sacred interest of your country! Reposing with perfect confidence on the firmness and prudence of your resolves, let us try with as much calmness as the nature of the occasion will permit, to review the proceedings of the week. Your enemies, ever vigilant and cunning (and alas! with a talent worthy of a better cause,) allowed the reform bill to pass the House of Lords on its second reading, in order to lull your fears—to blind you with false hopes, and then strangle in its birth a measure which would transfer to you the power they have so shamefully usurped, and so fatally abused. Under the cloak of a mere transfer of precedence, the "wavers" and ultra-tries coalesced; and ministers were defeated? To have attempted to proceed with the bill when four-fifths of the lords were so freely, if not openly opposed to it; would have been folly or treachery, neither of which Lord Grey can be accused of; the premier immediately called a council, and it was unanimously resolved to apply to his Majesty for full power to carry the reform bill through the House of Lords impaired, or to tender their resignation. The King, when informed by Lords Grey and Brougham of the lamentable position of the country, on Tuesday evening, requested until 9 o'clock the next morning to enable him to come to a decision on the subject, and accordingly on Wednesday morning ministers were informed that his Majesty had declined complying with the advice which they had deemed it their duty, to tender him, and had therefore accepted the resignation. Instantly the tocsin of alarm was sounded throughout the land, the people of London, of Birmingham, of Sheffield, of Liverpool, of Manchester; in fact, of every city, town, and principality throughout the United Kingdom, assembled to support the measure of reform on which the public hopes so long rested, and at the same time, to implore his Majesty to take the advice of his ministers, and create a sufficient number of Peers to ensure the passing of the bill in the Upper House; consequently on Thursday night, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, by a triumphant majority of 80, came to the resolution of announcing to the King their deep regret at the change in His Majesty's councils, their unbounded confidence in Lord Grey and his colleagues, their solemn belief that any successful attempt to mutilate or impair the efficiency of the reform bill framed in conformity with the recommendation of His Majesty's speech from the throne, would be productive of the greatest disappointment and dismay; and therefore earnestly imploring his Majesty to call to his councils such persons only as will carry into effect unimpaired "that bill for the reform of the representation of the people which has recently passed this House."

Will this advice be attended to? Will a sovereign, who by his apparent sympathy with the people, had enthroned himself in the hearts of millions, and obtained the proud, the lofty appellation of a "Patriot King," will he now turn his back on those who are as ready to shed their blood in his defence, as they prove themselves eager to contribute from their impoverished purses to his splendor and comfort; will he now turn traitor to the cause of which he was considered the staunchest advocate? To answer this question, it is necessary to investigate a little the character of the King, and his proceedings up to the present period. William IV. has ever been considered by thinking people an amiable, though, not a strong minded man, right in his intentions, but easily swayed by passing events, and of course easily acted on through the medium of his feelings: this weakness

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Mr. J. Wood presented a petition from Manchester agreed to in consequence of the defeat of the Ministers and their resignation. The petition had been signed by upwards of 55,000 persons in the course of three hours, and brought to town in 17 hours by a deputation; its prayer was that the House would stop the supplies till the Reform Bill had become law. He supported the petition with much earnestness, declaring that if the King handed over the people to the boroughmongering faction his rule in this country would be very insecure; that they were threatened with a ministry who were to rule in spite of the public will, and that if such was the case, thanks would be merited for dissolving parliament, as the elections would prove that the indignation of the people exceeded their alarm.
Mr. James most cordially supported the prayer of the petition, and while he retired seated in the House, he would never consent to give one shilling in the way of supply until the people were in possession of their just rights, or in other words until the reform bill was carried.
Mr. O'Connell stated that he had been honoured by a request, made by the delegates who brought the Manchester petition, to support that petition, which he did most unreservedly. He at the same time intimated that he had received a similar petition from Birmingham, signed by upwards of 100,000 persons, which he should present on Monday—Adjourned.

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Mr. J. Wood presented a petition from Manchester agreed to in consequence of the defeat of the Ministers and their resignation. The petition had been signed by upwards of 55,000 persons in the course of three hours, and brought to town in 17 hours by a deputation; its prayer was that the House would stop the supplies till the Reform Bill had become law. He supported the petition with much earnestness, declaring that if the King handed over the people to the boroughmongering faction his rule in this country would be very insecure; that they were threatened with a ministry who were to rule in spite of the public will, and that if such was the case, thanks would be merited for dissolving parliament, as the elections would prove that the indignation of the people exceeded their alarm.
Mr. James most cordially supported the prayer of the petition, and while he retired seated in the House, he would never consent to give one shilling in the way of supply until the people were in possession of their just rights, or in other words until the reform bill was carried.
Mr. O'Connell stated that he had been honoured by a request, made by the delegates who brought the Manchester petition, to support that petition, which he did most unreservedly. He at the same time intimated that he had received a similar petition from Birmingham, signed by upwards of 100,000 persons, which he should present on Monday—Adjourned.

NEWBORN PRICES CURRENT
CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

BEESWAX, lb.	1	7	18
BUTTER, do.	2	0	26
CANDELS, do.	1	2	18
COFFEE, do.	13	1/2	14
CORN, bbl. quantity,	2		
CORN MEAL, bushel,			60
CORDAGE, cwt.	14		16
COTTON, do.	8		8
COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.	14		18
Flax, do.	12		15
FLAX, lb.	8		9
FLOUR, Rochester, bbl.	7	00	7 50
do. Baltimore, do.	6	50	7
do. North Carolina, do.	5	50	6
IRON, Bar, American, lb.	5		
do. Russia & Sweden, do.	5	1/2	6
LARD, lb.	8		9
LEATHER, Sole, lb.	20		25
do. Dressed, Neats, do.	1 50		3
do. Calf Skins, dozen.	18	00	30
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 inch, M.	12		14
do. Inch boards, do.	8		0
do. Scantling, do.	8		29
do. Square Timber, do.	17		0
do. Shingles, Cypress, do.	1 25		1 25
do. Staves, w. o. lhd, do.	15		20
do. Do. red oak, do.	8		10
do. Do. w. lhd, do.	8		10
do. Heading, lhd, do.	18		10
do. Do. bbl, do.	8		10
MOLASSES, gallon,			30
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d, lb.	8		9
do. 4d. and 3d. do.	9		
do. wrought, do.	9		5
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.			90
do. Turpentine, do.	1 40		1 45
do. Pitch, do.	1		1 55
do. Rosin, do.	1		50
do. Spirits Turpentine, gall.			30
do. Varnish, do.			25
OIL, Sperm, do.			90
do. Whale & Porpoise, do.			35
do. Linsed, do.			1 09
do. Paints, Red Lead, lb.			15
do. White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15		18
PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.	8		8
do. Hams, do.	7		8
do. Beef, bbl.	8		9
do. Pork, mess, do.	12		0
do. Do. prime, do.	10		0
do. Do. cargo, do.			50
SALT, T. Island, bushel, quantity.			40
do. Beaverfoot, do. (none.)			40
do. Liverpool, fine, do.	7		50
SHOT, cwt.	1		75
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	1		75
do. Apple Brandy, do.			45
do. Peach do.			70
do. Rum, Jamaica, do.	1		20
do. Do. windward Isl'd do.			90
do. Do. New England, do.	32		36
do. Gin, Holland, do.	1		25
do. Do. American, do.	45		50
do. Whiskey, do.			