

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Vol. IV.—NO. 14.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 170

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.

Notice.
TO Rent for the ensuing year, the House, Garden and Stable, on the Easton Point road, near the intersection of the back street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Graham. The terms, to a good tenant, will be moderate. Apply to Mrs. Susan Lockerman, or to the subscriber.

DANIEL CHEZUM.
NOV. 22

NOTICE.
HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Oct. 25.

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of
British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine Cloths & Cassimers
of the most fashionable colours,
COMMON DITTO,
CASSIMETS, FLANNELS,
Blankets, Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines,
Merino Shawls and
COTTON YARNS from No. 4 to 24,
together with a general assortment of
Hardware & Cutlery,
China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware,
POWDER & SHOT
also, a full supply of
Groceries & Liquors
Among which are some superior
OLD WINES & FRESH TEAS
Which have been selected with great care.
Feathers, Linsey, Kosey, &c. taken in exchange.
Oct. 18.

Department of State,
Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.
APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no Patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.
By order of the Secretary of State,
JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

Fifth Census.

Department of State,
Washington, 25th Oct. 1831.
THE Accounts of the Marshal of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshal in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them and that which remains due from the Several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

Leonard Mackall, M. D.

DENTIST,

OF Baltimore, who graduated in the University of Maryland, and practiced Medicine for several years, has, for the last three years, turned his attention to Dentistry, offers his professional services to the citizens and visitors of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

References.
BALTIMORE.—Rev. Mr. Johns, Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Rev. L. I. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr. Potter, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hill, Dr. McDowell, Dr. Handy, Dr. Ames, Hugh McElderry, John S. Skinner, John Glenn, Roger B. Toney, and James L. Hawkins, Esquires.
EASTON.—Dr. Denney, Dr. Spencer, Richard T. Earle, Samuel T. Kennard, William H. Groome, Lambert W. Spencer, Jacob Lockerman, Theodore R. Lockerman, James Parrott, Esquires.
L. M.
Nov. 29 St

THE subscriber wishes to purchase, **One hundred Sheep,** that are fit for market, and will give higher prices in Cash than any other person in this market, or who may come.
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Nov. 29th Sw

TO BE LET,

For the ensuing year, THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.
Also, to be let several small and convenient premises in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Oct. 25

CLARK'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831, drawn yesterday.
No. 11365 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6000
*12513 18920 prizes of 1000
*6357 15156 do 500
7151 12289 do 300
*7934 4332 do 200
*19117 *4538 } 100
1493 1073 }
*13417 *6307 *6372 } 50
*824 17987 }

With 10 prizes of \$20, 20 of 10, 100 of \$5, 150 of \$3, and 10,000 of \$2, each.
No. 12865 an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to \$2, in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.
All marked thus* sold at Clark's.

Next Scheme on the Odd and Even System Improved.

Maryland State Lottery.
NO. 10, FOR 1831.
WILL BE DRAWN IN BALTIMORE,
On THURSDAY the 29th day of December.
Highest Prize, \$6000.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$6000 is \$6000
1 1200 1200
1 800 800
1 500 500
1 200 200
2 150 300
2 100 200
2 80 160
2 70 140
2 50 100
2 25 50
2000 5 10,000
10,000 4 40,000

MODE OF DRAWING—The numbers will be put into a wheel as usual, the first drawn number from the wheel will be entitled to the capital prize of 6,000 dollars; the 2d drawn 1,200 dolls; the 3d drawn 800 dolls; the 4th drawn 500 dolls; the 5th drawn 300 dolls; the 6th and 7th drawn 100 dolls each; the 10th and 11th drawn 80 dolls each; the 12th and 13th drawn 50 dolls each; the 14th 15th 16th 17th drawn 50 dolls each; the 18th 19th 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th drawn 25 dolls each.

The 2000 prizes of \$5 will be determined as follows to wit—If the first drawn number from the wheel be an Odd number, then all tickets in the scheme ending with the same figure as the 1st drawn Even number, will be entitled to a prize of \$5; if the first drawn number from the wheel be an Even number, then all Tickets in the scheme ending with the same figure as the first drawn Odd number will be each entitled to a prize of \$5 dolls.

The 10,000 prizes of 4 dolls, will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of \$6000 that is to say, if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$4 if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dolls.
Half Tickets two dollars—Quarters \$1—
TO BE HAD AT
CLARK'S
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.
*Where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office.
*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or price, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.
Dec. 6

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting in part of,
Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimers and Suesinas, Devonshire Kerseys, Flushing and Baize, Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting, Rose, Point, Duffel and Mackinaw Blankets, Flannels, Silk Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Circassians, Bombazette and Camblet, Silk Velvet, Florentine and Mole skin Vesting, Italian Lustrings, Gro de Nap, Sattin and Florences, Opera Cloths and Leather Caps.
A general Assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS:
Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
And a large assortment of all kinds of
LEATHER.
All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey Meal or Hides.
Easton, Nov. 1 1831

JOBS PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS, MASTHEADS, and all other BLANKS, ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

"WHY STAND YE IDLE?"

BY BISHOP HEBER.

The God of glory walks his round,
From day to day, from year to year,
And warns us each with awful sound,
"No longer stand ye idle here!"

"Ye whose young cheeks are rosy bright,
Whose hands are strong, whose hearts are clear,
Waste not of hope the morning light!
Ah! ho! why stand ye idle here?"

"Oh, as the graces would arrange
That wait on life's declining year,
Secure a blossom for thy age,
And work your Maker's blessing here!"

"And ye whose locks of scanty gray
Foretell your latest travel near,
How swiftly fades your worthless day!
Why stand ye yet so idle here?"

"One hour remains—there is but one!
But many a shriek and many a tear,
Through endless years the guilt must moan,
Of moments lost and wasted here!"

Oh! Thou, by all thy works ador'd,
To whom the sinner's soul is dear,
Reveal us to thy vineyard, Lord!
And grant us grace to praise thee here!"

From the Ulica Sentinel and Gazette.

DEATH AND THE MAIDEN.

"Come, Maiden, come out of the youthful throng,
With thy laughing eye, and thy voice of song;
Come down from thy father's ancient halls,
From thy happy home and thy cherub's walls;
Thine eye is bright, and thy cheek is fair,
But the gold earth-worm shall revel there,
For I come to my damp despoiling breath,
To bear thee down to the shades of Death."

Oh, stay grim Death, 'till the summer flies,
'Till the lily fades and the violet dies,
For I cannot leave these blooming bowers,
Oh, no, I must not wither the flowers,
Oh, stay 'till the summer roses fade,
Oh, stay 'till the birds forsake the shade,
Then bear me down to the silent tomb,
'Tis meet to die when the world is gloom.

Come, maiden, come for the flowers are dead,
And the music of the groves has fled,
And the vines that cluster'd round thy bower,
Have sunk beneath Autumn's withering power,
Come, for the summer's bloom is past,
And the stormy spirit is coming fast,
And the raven-croaks in the hollow tree,
Then haste, maiden haste, and follow me.

Oh, stay, there is one that loves me well,
And I cannot go with thee to dwell;
He waits for the winter evening hour,
To lead me to the bridal bower;
Oh, take me not when my heart is glad,
But stay 'till his golden moments pass;
Stay, stay 'till his love hath ceased to be—
Not soon, I ween, wilt thou come for me.

Come, oh come, for thy joys are o'er,
And thy early hours are thine no more;
The rose that bloom'd on thy cheek is fled,
And where is the light thine eye once shed?
He that once loved thee, his heart is cold,
He loves thee not as in days of old,
He hath ceased the bitter tears to flow,
Then come with me to the shades below.

Oh, call me not, though my heart is woe,
I love my child I cannot go;
The little flower that God hath given;
Oh, let me fit his soul for Heaven,
For none would guide in a world like this,
His infant feet to a land of bliss,
And his soul in guilt would be beguiled,
No, I cannot go, for I love my child.

Come, lone one, come, for thy widow'd heart
Hath none beloved from whom to part,
The child that Heaven in pity gave,
I have laid it low in the silent grave,
And those you loved in the days gone by,
Beneath the "solos of the valley lie."
There is none on earth to weep for thee,
Then, lone one, come and follow me.

They laid my child in the dark cold grave,
With the mournful yews andypress wave;
And I strew'd will roses round its tomb,
Oh, let me live 'till those roses bloom,
For daily I set me down and weep,
Where the loving and the loved ones sleep,
And when I have seen those roses bloom,
I will go with thee to my long last home.

I follow, I come, and my army is strong,
I follow me down to the sleeping throng;
The flowers you strew'd round the lov'd ones
clay,
Have budded and blossom'd and wither'd away,
Then cross with me Death's stormy main,
The end is bliss, but the journey pain,
My arrow is sure, and strong my bow,
So haste with me to the shades below.
Whiteborough. F. M. B.

LETTER OF THE HON. HENRY MIDDLETON, OF S. CAROLINA, ON NULLIFICATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15th, 1831.

Dear Sir—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 24th ultimo at this place, just at the opening of the Free Trade Convention, and I immediately registered myself as delegate from St. George's Parish, Col. to this district, South Carolina.

I beg leave, in the first place, to tender my grateful acknowledgements to my fellow citizens of the district, for their kind recollection of me after so long an absence, and I assure them that I heartily reciprocate the kind greeting expressed in your letter; for the rest, I do most sincerely sympathize with them in deprecating the spread of the baneful doctrine

of nullification, to which you allude, and which has made so alarming a progress in some parts of this State. I trust, however, that the good sense of the sound majority of our people will be abundantly evinced and manifested by public meetings and anti-nullification resolutions throughout our State, the only one in the Union infected with this political heresy.

I am sorry to say that I do think I perceive, upon your return home, after an absence of several years, that much has been done as you state, with a design to prepare the minds of our people for a revolution. However difficult the task may appear to be, of weaning the affections of our free and happy people from a government of their own choice; administered by their own agents, removable at stated periods, and government too, which has done so much for the national glory and prosperity; still I think it is a considerable progress has been made in obtaining the desired end, by means of the undue perseverance on the part of Congress in a system of taxation which, having for its object the protection of manufacturing industry, (an object highly laudable in itself,) seems to bear hard upon agriculture and navigation, and which has by manifold and repeated exagerrations, been made to put on the appearance of a deliberate and wilful violation of the constitution.

Were this the case, I trust that no man would be found more ready than myself, to oppose an open and determined resistance. Oppression apart, I am ever disposed to resist any exercise of unauthorised power. Where there is oppression, I should cease stop to inquire by what quirk of law it might be authorized. I utterly deny the right of any man or of any majority to oppress, even under color of law.

But such is not in reality the case, under the tariff law. The law of 1828 is indeed, by its excessive and high impost duties, impolitic and inexpedient in the highest degree, and in some measure inefficient, as encouraging smuggling as well as manufacturing. We may feel satisfied that the experience having shown that it is nearly useless as an unpopular, it must shortly be abandoned or in a great degree modified.

It is thought, however, that a bare repeal of all the laws would restore our agricultural products to their pristine value; it is a great error. In order to produce that desirable effect, (which indeed I conceive to be the great object which the plantation states have at present in view,) other means besides must be brought into operation.

To accomplish this purpose, the amount of consumption must be increased, or that of production diminished, in all cases. These two objects are frequently unattainable by direct legal imposition. Recourse must then be had to indirect means.

To give an example of this—As one means of supporting the price of cotton and rice, the impost upon sugar must be maintained. If this impost were taken off, the sugar plantations of Louisiana could no longer compete in the production of that article with the more favored cultivators of the West India islands. The forty-five thousand laborers occupied in that culture, would be then probably turned to raising cotton and rice, whereby additional quantities of those articles would be thrown into the market, and in such cases the prices would inevitably be reduced.

The same example will serve to show the necessity there is for Congress to keep in view other objects besides that of an amount of revenue in the imposition of duties upon imports. The power of protecting home fabrics and productions, (included as it is,) was under our present government exerted at a very early period of its existence, and has been attended, as it may well be supposed, by the most beneficial effects.

The first revenue law passed by the first Congress under the existing constitution, was approved by President Washington on the 4th July, 1789. It is declared in its preamble to be intended "for the support of Government to pay the public debt, and for the encouragement of manufactures." By this law, duties were laid on imported goods, such as, cocoa, candles, soap, cheese, sugars, teas, coffee, pickled and dried fish, manufactured leather, manufactured tobacco, on hats of beaver or wool, on china, on coarse and earthen ware, on millinery and ready-made clothes; on cabinet wares, riding carriages, and on many other articles now abundantly manufactured in the U. States, cheaper and better than they can be obtained from abroad. It must be evident to every careful observer, that by means of the wise policy then adopted, we have risen from the state of colonial dependence in which Lord Clive had declared "that we ought not to be permitted to manufacture a hobnail," to the condition of real independence in that respect which we now enjoy; and which is a source of countless riches to the nation. It must not be forgotten that this act was passed by a Congress in which at many of the framers of the Constitution, and that the opposition never thought of objecting to it on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

The high duties imposed by the act of 1816, to which I lent my humble support in common with several distinguished members from our State, were graduated with a view principally to the protection of certain manufacturing establishments which had arisen without the bounds of our State, under shelter of double duties laid solely with a view to revenue wanted to carry on the war of 1812. This generation and just feeling did honor to the south, which had no immediate interest in the question, and no accusation of unconstitutionality was ever brought against the act.

The course of time can have effected no change in the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States: neither has any amendment thereto been proposed or adopted in reference to this power. All the sound opinions entertained at that time upon this point, must therefore remain the same, however individuals may have changed their views.

It can therefore only be on account of the abuse of a legitimate power on the part of Congress, that the present tariff can be justly termed unconstitutional. That it is clothed in the due legal forms, no one can deny.

To say that it is fraught with oppression, is a mere exaggeration, which cannot avail to justify resistance. Peaceable and reasonable remonstrance, is our safe and sure resort against a simple grievance.

Such, as it appears to me, should be the feelings and reasonings of all those who bear a sincere attachment to our entire system of government in the divided South and State governments. Whoever shall endeavor to mislead our State authorities, and induce them to infringe the rights of Congress by legislation on matters not within their competency, must be deemed the enemy of the happy institutions under which we live.

Joseph Koger, Jr. Esq. Chairman of the Democratic Republican meeting held at the house of Mr. George Septrank, St. George's Parish, Colleton district, 24th September, 1831.

God grant that we may, one and all, be endowed with wisdom sufficient to know how to place a just value on the good we possess; and may we be ever careful so to use the high privilege of self-government as to avoid civil discord, which might, in its results, be the means of substituting governments of force for those of law and reason!

It is the misfortune of our peaceful and happy era, to have produced in its hot beds of ease and luxury, a fungus growth of State Doctors, ever ready to drug the most robust with their nostrums. Unquestionably did the framers of our organic laws devise, for this widely extended empire, the wisest plan of government which mankind has ever seen reduced to practice; and metes which, in practice, has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations which could have been formed of its success at the time of its adoption. Yet we daily witness the empyrics above spoken of, gravely putting on their glass eyes, (like Shakspeare's security politician,) and pretending to discover defects for which they propose to administer the most preposterous remedies.

The nullifying theory is not only incompatible with our existing institutions, but it may be doubted whether the professors of the new Light, or the would-be fathers of new confederacies, if they were indulged in their projects, and still adhered to nullification; (a political jock o' the lantern, leading the steps of its bewildered followers "over bog and quagmire," until "where'er they tread they sink.") it may be doubted, did I say?—may more, it may be boldly denied, that they could, with this principle, form a durable confederacy of three or more States, however contiguous, in territory or identical in interests such States might be; two conditions they appear to require for the formation of a perfect confederacy.

It must always be borne in mind that men will differ in opinion, however identical their interests, or proximate their habits. Passion and prejudice, of one kind or another, frequently sever the nearest neighbors and the freest, however great the benefits they might otherwise derive from concord. If they are not to be bound by the decision of the majority (where there is no common tribunal) there is no appeal but to the sword.

The principal of obediency to the will of the majority, wisely adopted in republican government, is grounded upon the high probability that such will be enlightened and just; and upon the certainty that it is backed by the physical force of the community. For the reason last mentioned it may be laid down as a general rule that an appeal to the sword is, in such case, more hopeless than under a despotism or aristocracy, where the one, or the few, have imposed their laws upon the many.

The new English doctrine of nullification in matters of general concern, by a small portion of those who are associated under the engagement, tacit or express, to abide by the decisions of a majority in such matters, is a doctrine in politics, in its nature suicidal, and solemly infallible produce self-destruction of the body politic which admits it as a legitimate principle.

We can only wonder at those who fondly entertain the opinion, that our existing institutions, compatible with our existing institutions, are pily their delusion. But let us call down the maledictions of Heaven, on such as wilfully would practise a deceit on others, to promote their favorite project of disunion.

I shall not detail to you the proceedings of the convention, which you may see in the gazettes. One great object was accomplished in avoiding debate upon questions on which there might be a diversity of opinion; and an undivided attention was given to the all-absorbing interest of opposition to the tariff, which it may be hoped will lead to final success.

The Address to the American People (of which a copy is enclosed) was voted by a large majority. I wished myself to have omitted a portion of it, but having found myself in a minority, I am upon the whole better satisfied that the address should go before the public in its original form, as containing the expression of the opinions of a large portion of the inhabitants of these United States, as well as of a part of the convention. The effect on public opinion will, I think, be salutary.

A memorial to Congress is to be drawn up and presented to that body, by a committee of which Mr. Gallatin is chairman. That it will contain all that can be urged in favor of a revision of the tariff, I have the strongest persuasion. It most assuredly will obtain the favorable consideration of Congress.

*Let it not be urged that a sister State has successfully nullified treaties (abusively so called) and acts emanating from the general government. Georgia is about to abate a nuisance growing up within her own territory, and affecting the interests of no other State. This is strictly a domestic question and those acts are perfectly justifiable on principles of the law of nature and nations. There is a wide difference between this case and that of the abrogation of a general revenue law having universal application in all the States.

A certain benefit I regard as having already resulted from this meeting, is the strong conviction impressed on the minds of those who assisted at it, that an extravagant system of protection to manufactures, injurious to the more important interests of agriculture and navigation, will always find adversaries in every part of our Union; while gentlemen who come with the hope (if any such there were) of others sympathizing in the doctrines of nullification, or mayhap with the expectation of winning over the assent of some portion of the south to plans of secession, must have been sorely disappointed at finding her sons generally too patriotic, and too proud of a Union of which they have ever formed so conspicuous a portion, to listen for a moment to propositions tending to its dissolution upon frivolous or factious pretences.

Having been honored by nominations as a delegate to the anti tariff convention at several meetings of the friends of union in different parts of our State, I ask to be permitted, through your interposition, as my immediate neighbor and fellow parishioner, to tender them, hereby, my best acknowledgments, and to beg the favor of having this missive considered as addressed to all the friends of Union. I am dear Sir, very faithfully, your obedient friend and servant.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

Joseph Koger, Jr. Esq. Chairman of the Democratic Republican meeting held at the house of Mr. George Septrank, St. George's Parish, Colleton district, 24th September, 1831.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Leander, Captain Gill, at this port on Friday from Covent, brings a Portsmouth paper of the 17th October, containing London dates of the 15th, four days later than previous accounts. A commercial friend enables the American to make the following extracts:—
The Reform Bill continued to excite most intense interest, and the receipt of the intelligence of its rejection in the House of Lords was in most places followed up by numerous attend meetings for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment in favor of Reform.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris papers of Wednesday, and the Messenger and Gazette dated yesterday, arrived in town this morning. The attention of the Parisians continues to be diverted from their own passage question by the important events occurring in England.—The American to make the following extracts:—
The Reform Bill continued to excite most intense interest, and the receipt of the intelligence of its rejection in the House of Lords was in most places followed up by numerous attend meetings for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment in favor of Reform.

Private letters brought by this express state the existence of a report that the affairs of Belgium and Holland had been satisfactorily arranged.
Wednesday being announced as the day on which the petitions agreed to in the metropolis should be presented to the King, preparations were commenced at an early hour in the different parishes to proceed in procession to St. James' Palace. Upwards of 70,000 persons from Marylebone, Pancras, Paddington, Holborn, and other parishes, halted at the bottom of Regent street, and then joined the Civic procession, led by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City Authorities. These were followed by the Parishes of Newington (Surrey) St. Luke, Clerkenwell, St. James and others—the greater part of the gentlemen forming the procession wearing oak and laurel leaves in their hats, light blue favours, or bands of ribbon round the arm, as the "Badge of Reformers," and some wearing black ribbons—Banners and flags were interspersed with devices and patriotic inscriptions, all emblematical of the general feeling.

The Lord Mayor having presented the Address, His Majesty returned the following answer:—
I receive with satisfaction the expression of your loyalty and attachment to my person and Government, and of your confidence in my constitutional advisers. You may be assured of my sincere desire to uphold and to improve the securities afforded by the Constitution for the maintenance of the just rights of my people; and you may rely on my continued disposition of such measures as may seem best calculated for that purpose. For the safe and successful accomplishment of such measures, it is above all things necessary that they should be discussed with calmness and deliberation; and I earnestly recommend to you to use all the influence you so justly possess with your fellow citizens, for the purpose of procuring the most judicious consideration of all such measures.

In such an immense concourse of persons, consisting of at least 300,000, it was scarcely possible to expect but that some outrages should be committed. There were, however, very few casualties, the principal being confined to the breaking of a few windows in the Marquis of Bristol's house in St. James square; and as the Marquis of Londonderry was proceeding to the House of Lords through the Park, he was pelted with stones, one of which was so severe, that after being rescued by the Police, his lordship was obliged to be taken home in a coach. The Duke of Cumberland, in proceeding to the House of Lords, was attacked in the Park, and his Royal Highness was dragged from his horse, and very roughly used by the police forced their way through the mob, and extricating his Royal Highness from the perilous situation into which he had fallen, succeeded in getting him through the mob, and escorted him on foot to the Horse Guards, it being deemed advisable that he should not mount his horse again.

RIOT AT BERMOUTH.—On the arrival of the news of the fate of the Reform Bill, on Saturday night, an immense concourse of people assembled in front of the house of Mr. Mazury, an extensive printer in that town, who was identified as the Anti Reform correspondent of Lord Londonderry. An attack was immediately commenced on the windows of the house which were speedily demolished. The residence of Mr. Hope, t. e. Mayor, was next assailed, and the front of the house destroyed. The town clerk was so seriously injured as to endanger his life, and considerable injury is also done to the property of Sir William Wilmet. The town goal has been broken open, and a complete escape of the prisoners taken place. An immense body of people proceeded to Little Chester, scattering and destroying the front of Mr. John Harrison's dwelling house; returning back, almost every house was attacked, and scarcely a window remained whole; but the anti-reformers shared much the worse fate. The disturbances continued the whole of the night, and the greatest excitement was witnessed. The banking house of Messrs. Crompton suffered dreadfully; every window was forced in; Mr. Hasen's son, Henry, was killed by the mob. On Wednesday, however, tranquility had in great measure been restored.

The Boston (Eva.) Gazette says:—We are credibly informed that a number of respectable tradesmen of Boston have determined not to pay a farthing more assessed taxes until the Reform Bill shall have become the law of the land.

The guard at the Horse Guards were doubled yesterday morning, and a strong detachment was stationed in the gun depot in the Park. At one this additional force was withdrawn. Several of the Lords Lieutenant of Counties left town on Sunday night for their respective districts.

Large quantities of ammunition were delivered out to the troops in London, on Monday morning, at their respective barracks and quarters, and even their recruits at the Barrack house are under arms.

Destruction of the Castle of Nottingham. Nottingham, a weekday, 3 o'clock.—We are here in the most dreadful state of insurrection and riot. After the meeting in the market place, the windows of many persons in that part of the town were broken, and a window on the forest nearly demolished. Towards dusk an immense mob went through Spalding at Neilton-place they tore down an immense