

of a comet, but of this, he of course, could do as to the best mode of proceeding in such a case; it is a mere opinion, and we think a specious distiction.

6 o'clock, p. x.
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 proceeding, the numbers now passing our windows are truly terrible. All, however, is quiet. The people, conscious of their strength, are not a bit alarmed for the bill. They feel that they can take it at any time should the lords refuse to grant it to them.

Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting quietly, when it was dissolved; the sitting of the council being, however, declared permanent; and to resume their deliberations at night. Deputies were appointed to take the petition to London, and to communicate to the common council, and the city of Westminster the determination of the people of Warwickshire and Staffordshire to aid them in the common cause.

The deputation left Birmingham with the streets crowded to excess, and loud cheering accompanying them to the verge of the town. On their arrival at Coventry, the streets of that city were filled with the inhabitants, who loudly cheered the deputation, and stated to them that they were going to convene a meeting of that populous city for this day, and would stick by them.

In the course of the evening, expresses left Birmingham to all the large districts of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, urging the people to immediate and determined public proceedings to reinstate ministers, and recover the bill. All business will be at a stand still till this great national object is successfully concluded.

A declaration, of which the following is a copy, has been already signed by 500 of the most respectable inhabitants of Birmingham, and now lies for signatures.

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighborhood of Birmingham, who have hitherto refrained from joining the Birmingham Political Union, deem it our duty to our country at this awful crisis to come forward and join that body for the purpose of promoting the further union, order, and determination of all classes in support of the common cause of Parliamentary reform."

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From the London Times, May 11.

EXPRESS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

The Times Office, 6 o'clock, a. m.

SUDDEN AND SPONTANEOUS MEETING OF THE REFORMERS OF BIRMINGHAM AND ITS VICINITY.

Birmingham, Tuesday, 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 present 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, 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 law of a gentleman's house in the vicinity of the town, there was exhibited the following:—"No taxes paid here in money, and no goods being admitted 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 buck on their armor! We understand that more than 100 subscribers of the subscription news room, of which none but the respectable and opulent inhabitants are admitted, put down their names as members of the 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 unity only that the country can be saved, from falling into a state of anarchy and financial confusion.

The number of people assembled yesterday at Nevill 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 in four hours. We understand that several far eminent rulers, heretofore considered anti-reformers, closed their work rooms at 8 o'clock, to give their men an opportunity to attend the meeting, 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 thousand persons attended from the surrounding towns, and districts from Worcester, Coventry, Warwick, and other places.

Ministers to create Feirs, have proved themselves arriving, in order to take advice with the enemies of their Sovereign, and here will take place.

THE STABILITY OF THE THRONES and the tranquility 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 cured."

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 up on the PROGRESS OF REFORM." A proceeding like this does by no means look as if the citizens of London conceived the present to be an ordinary crisis, or one which was to be provided for by means of a common-place description. It pertains to a time on the issues of which hangs REFORM OR REVOLUTION; and that is the true character of the existing hour.

From a late Foreign Paper.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.—We have already published some account of a severe shock of an earthquake which was felt in different parts of Italy on the 12th of March. It was reported at Naples that 700 persons had lost their lives by the calamity in the single town of Catanzaro. The following extracts will show the effects of the shock at Parma and Reggio.

Parma, March 15.—On the 11th of the current month, at ten in the morning, the powerful shock of an earthquake was felt, which alarmed every body; but at four in the morning of the 12th inst., the shock was repeated with such additional force that the inhabitants of the city expected to perish under the ruins occasioned by it. All the houses have in some degree suffered, as well as the public building, the cathedral, and churches. It is impossible to convey to you a notion of general consternation which was experienced. The people flocked out of the city in every direction into the country. Those who had means constructed temporary shelter; others took the coaches of the city, and slept in them upon the roads—whilst the poor reposed almost naked upon the ground with their children, moving one's heart to pity! These tragic scenes continued four days. It is only by a miracle that the inhabitants have so fortunately escaped. Not a single individual perished except a prisoner, and two or three only were injured.

Reggio, March 22.—The late shocks of earthquake here have produced terrible effects—The chimneys thrown down in this town alone amount to above 2,000. Every house has been more or less damaged, and a great number of them are uninhabitable. The church of St. Peter is reduced to a heap of ruins, the steeple of the cathedral must be demolished to its foundation, and not a single public building remains uninjured. At Modena many houses have been violently shaken, but the mischief done there is not so great as at Reggio, yet many inhabitants have spent several nights in the open air—Small volcanic cones have appeared on several parts of the plain, where also some springs of hot water have suddenly risen to the surface of the earth. The Ducal Palace was strongly shaken, and the Duke is still so much alarmed, that he passes the night in his carriage in the middle of his gardens.

Indian Hostilities.

PAY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—We have been frequently asked if no attempt has been made in congress to raise the pay of our volunteers—something above 21 cents a day. Nothing has yet been done in congress upon the subject. This is not the time, however, to discuss this point. Although our volunteers must feel indignant at the value which government puts upon their services, the war whoop on our frontier—the wholesale slaughter of our citizens—will drive from their bosom every other sentiment than that of visiting upon the heads of the barbarous band of Indian murderers, a just retribution. When this shall have been accomplished, it will then be time to look into this matter.

THE ARMY DISBANDED!—We understand from volunteers who lately belonged to the army, that the mounted troops and foot volunteers, were marched to the mouth of Fox river, and discharged on Sunday last. A call was then made upon the discharged troops, for volunteers, to remain and guard the frontiers until the new levies should arrive. The call was answered by between two and three hundred. The foot volunteers were to return by steam boats to Beardstown. The regular troops returned down Rock river, it was supposed, to Fort Armstrong.

The army suffered much for the want of provisions. The Indians were pursued until it was deemed useless to follow them further.

It was understood in the army that Gen. Atkinson had received orders from the War Department to call a sufficient number of mounted volunteers from this and the neighboring states

to expel the Indians from our territory.

On the cause for discharging the volunteer

force, we have one general statement—that it

was badly organized, and that under its late or-

ganization no good could be expected from it.

We hope that an investigation of this matter

which is now in progress, will be made to the

attention of Congress.

Dr. Fisher informs us that Mr. Arthur Hart,

died on the 4th inst., in consequence of the bite

of a tick, or of his head having been left in the

skin. The tick had fastened on his skin, from

which mortification had been communicated to his

body. Cambridge (E. S.) Clerks.