Mr. Telfair, made a few remarks in reply to Mr.

Mr. Granerer, answered the opponents of th bill and spoke some time in its support. Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Grosvenor, and

opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Grosvenor rejoined, and added some fur ther arguments in favor of the bill

Mr. Calhoun, also replied to Mr Randolph and offered some ponsiderations in favor of the bill

Mr. Referesen explained the reasons why h should vote for the bill, and made some remarks in reply to other gentlemen.

Mr Webster also submitted his reasons for wish ing the bill to pass.

Mr. Randolph again spoke about an hour in op-position to the bill and in reply to its advocates Mr. Wright also opposed the bill in a second

Mr Gaston submitted his reasons in opposition to the bill-after which

The question on its passage was decided in the negative as follows :

YEAS-Messrs. Alexender, Atherton, Bassett, YEAS—Messrs. Alexender, Atherton, Bassett, Bateman, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Cady, Calhoun Champion; Chipman, Cilley, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Cathbert, Desha. Edwards, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hawes, Huger, Hungerford, Johnson, Ky, Kent, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Marsh, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Lean, K. Middleton, Nelson, Ms. Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Robertson, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharpe, Sheffey, Stearns, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Tucker, Vose Ward, N, Y. Webster, Wilcox, Woodward—59. NAYS—Messrs. Adgare, Archer, Baer, Ben-

NAYS-Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Baer, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Breckenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Cardwell, Clayton, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford Crocheron, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Forney, Gaston, Glasgow, Hahn, Hall, Harden, Heiater, Henderson, Herbert, Ingham, Johnson, Va. King, N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lyon, Milnor, Murfree, Newton, Pickens, well, Randolph, Roane, Root, Savage, Smith, Md Southard, Stuart, Tate, Throop, Wallace, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright, Yates-60.

So the bill was rejected.

The House went into a committee on the a mendments of the Senate to the bill to regulate the duties on imposts and tonnage. Th amend-ments were successively agreed to by the comittee and reported to the house

Mr. Randolph made an ineffectual motion to postpone the decision on the report until to-mor-row, believing the amendments too important to be acted on without more mature consideration.

Mr. Randolph opposed subsequently, at some length, the Senate's proposition to increase the duty on imported sugar from 21 to 3 cents per 1b. which he deemed not only oppressive on the people, but highly improper as coming from the Senate, whose right he disputed, according to the spirit of the constitution, thus in effect to asand nays on the question of concurrence. Mr. Robertson made a few remarks in reply,

and in favor of the amendment; After some further conversation between Mes srs, Randolph and Robertson,

The amendment was concurred in by the fol lowing vote :
For the amendment

Against it 48 The residue of the amendments were then concurred in; and The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 26. After the reception and reference of a few pe-

titions,
Mr. Webster rose and submitted the follow ing resolutions :

ing resolutions:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That all dues, taxes. posts, and excises, laid or imposed by grenment, ought, by the provision of the constitution, to be uniform throughout the United States; and that no preference ought to be given or allowed by any regulation of comme ce or revenue, to ports one state over those of another.

" And resolved further, That the revenues of the United States ought to be collected and received in the legal currency of the United States or in Treasury Notes, or in notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declar-

" And resolved further, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby is required and directed, to adopt such me sures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties taxes, debis or sums of money, accruing or be oming payable to the Unit d States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by Law provided and declared; and that from and after the first day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts o sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal surrency of the United States, or Treasury Notes of the Bank of the United States, as aforesaid."

The resolutions being twice read, Mr. Lewis moved their indefinite postpone

A debate of much length and no little warmth fol owed, occupying, in a great degree, the ground taken on the bill on the same subject which was yesterday rejected-the friends of the resolutions urging the necessity of some legislative act in a matter so deeply interesting to the public weal; the alarming consequences which might and probably would follow from adjourning without doing something on the subject; and the fact that there was a majority yesterday in favor of the bill, but secretary that there was a majority yesterday in favor of by the bill. the bill, but accidentally absent when the question was decided &c .- and the opponents of the measure protesting against it, as well from its also, on motion of Mr. Culpepper, indefinitely objectionable nature, as against attempting when there were so few member remaining, and after the question had been decided by the house in the rejection of the bill yesterday. The gen tlemen who spoke against postponement and it favor of the resolutions, were Messrs. Webster Galhoun, Grosvenor, Aiexander, Moseley, Pick ering, Lyon, Culpeper, Goldsborough, & Sheffey who opposed the resolutions were Mes srs. Lewis, Smith of M1 Wright and Hardin.
At the close of the debate, Mr. Lewis withdrev

his motion for postponement; and Mr. Webster, after observing that it was in compliance with the wishes of gentlemen friendly to the general objects of the resolutions, but averse to the adoption of the two first, withdrew

Mr. Calhoun proposed to amend the remaining resolution by extending its provisions to the note of all banks which should, at the time specific

therein, pay their notes in specie on demand

Mr. Webster saw no necessity for this amendment—and it would be better he thought to leave it for a treasury regulation. It must hap pen that a bank pretending to pay specie might send its notes to a great distance, where, if they were offered in payment, it would be impossible to ascertain whether they were redeemable with

specie or not.

Mr. Calhoun agreed that it was necessary, be cause the treasurer had already excreised th lower, and it might vary well be left with the Secretary still—but he had offered the amendment to meet the wishes of other gentlemen.-As, however, it was objected to, he would no

press it, and therefore withdrew it.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to strike out the

off red the following amendment : " all bank and banking institutions whose notes may hav been received in the collection of taxes or ther dues in behalf of the United States to pe the same flotes in gold or silver or in treasur-notes of the United States or in notes of the Bank of the United States.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs Edwards, Cathoun, and Milmor, and supported a ome length; by Jfr. Pickens, and negatived by

large majority.
On motion of Mr. Pitkin, who remarked tha few days would be of much importance to the banks in preparing for the payment of heir note the twentieth was inserted instead of the first of February

Mr. Wright moved the following clause after the word " declared," in the 11th line of the third resolution: " or any notes of any banks which " have been or which shall hereaf er be paid by the United States for any debt, due or demand the said United States "

Mr. Edwards had no objection to the amend-nent, if the mover would designate the mode by which the notes paid away by the government could be identified—without that the amendmenwould be useless

Mr. Wright replied that it would be very easy to ascertain the notes so paid by marking them in a way to be identified and that that difficulty could be readily obviated. He asked for the yeas and nays on the question, which were refu sed; and the amendment was rejected almost u

Mr. Goldsborough then moved to insert the following words after the word "necessary," in the 4th line of the 3d resolution, so as to read, such measures as he may deem necessary to pay all claims against the United States in legal money, or such treasury notes as may hereaf er be acceptable to the parties having such claims against the United States."

This motion produced a good deal of discussion in which, Messys, Inches Parties Only 19 and 19 and

on in which, Messrs-Ingham, Pitkin, Cady and Webster opposed the amendment; and Messrs. Weister opposed the amendment; and Messrs. Goldsborough and Wright advocated it. Mr. Wright demanded the yeas and nays on the question, which were again refused; and the amendnent was negatived without a division.

The question on ordering the resolution to be ngrossed and read the third time was decided

the affirmative as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton Baer, Bassett, Boss, Bradbury, Brekenridge-, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Chip man, Cilley, Condict, Creighton, Culpepper Cuthbert, Davenport, Edwards, Forney, Gas on Goldsborough, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford. Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungeriord, Ingham, Johnson Va Johnson, Ky Kent, Lang don, Love Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McKee, McLenn, Middleton, Mosciey, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Virga. Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitk n, Pleasante, Pead Remodels, Ruggeles, Schones, Sharpe, sants, Reed, Reynolds, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharpe Sheffey, Smith, Md. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taul, Taylor, S. C. Telf.ir, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wilcox, Willough-

by, Woodward-79 NAYS-Messrs. Archer, Bennett, Betts, Birdall, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clenden men, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Darling on, Hahn Hail, Heister, Irwing, Pa Lewis, Lyle, Milnor, Pickens, Roane, Root, Savage, Southard, Tate, Throop, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright-35.
The resolution was ordered to be read a third

time to-day, and was forthwith read a third time and passed by the following vote

and passed by the following voic
YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baer,
Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Cady,
Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Cilley. Condict,
Creighton, Culpepper, Culherr, Davenport. Edwards, Forney, Gaston, Gold-borough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger,
Hungerford, Ingham, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Hungerford, Ingham, Johnson, Va. Johnson Ky Kent, Langdon, Love, Love t, Lowndes, Lump-kin, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, M'Kee, M'Lean Ky kin, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, M'Kee, M'Lean Ky Middleton, Moseley, Nelson Va Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Rey noids, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharpe, Sheffey, Smith Md Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Faul, Taylor, S C. Telfair, Tucker, Vose, Web-ster, Wilcox, Willoughby—71 NAYS—Messrs Archer, Bennett, Birdsall, Brooks, Rryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clendennin,

NAYS—Messes Archer, Bennett, Birdsall, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwel, Clayton, Clendennin, Clopton, Crawford, Darlington, Hahn, Hali, Heister, Irwing Pa. Lewis, Lyle, Milnor, Pickens, Randolph, Roane, Root, Savage, Southard, Tate, Throop, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright, Yates

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the order of the day-but a quorum not being present, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Johnson of Ky. moved to call the house -but a quorum appearing soon after, the chairman again took the chair, and the committee pro-

The bill to allow certain drawbacks; the bill o carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokee and ans; the bill for settling the compensation of he commissioners, &c of land claims of Louisiana -th bill for the adjustment of certain land claims in Louisiana, &c.—and the bill for the relief of Manassa Miner; successively passed through a ommittee of the whole house and were severally rdered to a third reading.

The bill fixing the peace establishment of the Marine corps, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr Pleasants, who remarked that it had been ascertained that the Secretary of the Navy had already placed the corps on the establishment contemplated by the bill, and further that it was

The bill respecting the patent rights of the representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, was

And the house adjourned after four o'clock.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 14.

Lords Liverpool and Castiereagh this day com-nunicated to parliament a message from the Prince Regent, announcing the royal assent to marrage between his daughter her royal highness the princess Charlotte Augusta, and his se-rene highness Leopald George Frederick, prince of Cobourg, of Saaifield Their lordships both bserved, respecting the prince, that all Europe greed in bearing estimony to the propriety of

cler Addresse, in answer to the message, expressive of the entire satisfaction of parliament the contemplated union of a protestant prince of so illustrious a house, with the presumptive erress of the British crown, were passed with entire unanimity, and loud cheering. Prince Leopold is probably destined to the

most brilliant fortune of any young prince of the age. On his sffianced wife's succession to the hrone-which cannot be long-he will unquesionably share the dominion and direct the patonage of it with her; and thus from a prince of German house, whose territory is not larger than Yorkshire, become the sovereign of upwards of uncty millions of objects, and dominions on which the sun never sets."

HOUSE OF COMMONS-March 15. AMERICAN INTERCOURSE. It was moved that the bill be brought in res

on, but thought there was a complete abando nent of all that was so much insisted on pa uarly as far as regarded the protection of the

raish shipping interest.

Mr. Robinson said that it was advisable and untable to cement a good understanding with america. The United States had a previous la acting that any country that would adopt stem of equalization towards her should be me n the some principle. It was of this, in the pre nt instance, that we had availed ourselves.

Mr. Rose said, that though the former treaty and the semblance of fairness, yet it threw the whole navigation into American ships; highly nanu actured goods were carried out and gross roduce returned home; he considered the preent treaty quite fair.

Mr. Baring agreed that the arrangement was

rise, but objected to the shortness of its duration, which was limited to one or two years. Up in the whole, he thought the advantage

Mr. Forbes asked whether the Americans rould have the power of interfering with our East-India trade

Mr Robinson replied, that if the gentleman would read the convention, he would see that though the Americans were not prevented from going to the East Indies by a circuitous route; et they were prevented from returning in that

A bill conformable to the resolutions was then ordered to be brought in.

A vessel arrived on Saturday from Seville The captain reports that the recent shock of an earthquake has extended to that place, which earthquake has extended to that place, which lasted between five and six minutes, attended with a rumbling noise resembling thunder. The people were thrown into the greatest consternation, running in every direction to avoid destruction from the apprehended fall of the houses.— Happily however the damage was chiefly confined to the great square. It is remarkable that of the fourteen gates, only that of Ferdinand was thrown down and broken to pieces. The captain The captain did not learn that any lives were lost.

A dreadful snow storm has recently done im-nense damage in Hungary. The inhabitants of djoining houses could not get at each other for four days together. In the country of Beregh, 20,000 sheep were lost; and a farmer in that country, whose loss was, perpaps, not the greatest, had 1,200 oxen frozen to death!

The war being now at an end, the legitimate governments of the continent have time to look fier their domestic affairs, and particularly the Rhenish Mercury, commenced at Coblentzon the 17th ult. before the correctional tribunal. The lefendant objected to the competence of the court. The court deferred giving judgment upon all government, the plea until the 23d. The cause has excited 4. We are of great interest.

Gen. Bulow, who commanded the Prussian ca valry in the battle of Waterloo, and who contri-outed so much to that victory, died on the 25th

of February, at Koenigsberg, in his 61st year.

The accounts from Lower Haly are limited to two subjec s—the jesuits and the plague. The first had spread themselves as far ar the Po; but the la ter had assumed a more favorable aspect Some of the private letters from Paris, state that a body of troops hastily left the capital in 40 lace and welfare of mankind. waggons—their destination was not publicly nown, but was supposed to be towards the known, but was supposed to be towards the desirous of placing the laws under a higher mo South, to quelisome disturbances in hat quartal influence, of effacing whatever is contrary to ter The exchange on this country, at Paris, was advacced to 15, and was tikewise above par son for extreme surprise at the intention so broad-

ly avowed, of continuing the restriction on cash payments at the bank of England. A letter received on Saturday last from Paris, says—"La Vendee is all in arms, and it is said, that the Bretonese confederation is vigorously renewed, and that its ramifications are very extensive. It is said, that the agents of Fouche and Maret, are the secret directors of all these movements; several persons assert that these two members of Bonaparte have found the means of organizing in Paris a very active police, the principal agents of which are protected by the Austrian Ambassador. This latter circumstance sufficiently indicates the object of Fouche and Maret. Affairs are in such a state of irritation, and the number of the discontented so consider able, that we are probably, fast approaching to a great catastrophe and a new revolution.

The plan of the works to fortify the town Char deron having been now d finitely adopted, those works will be commenced immediately. It is afployed on them. Several pieces of ground, and all these are to be included in the new works Charlerei will become an important fortress, and will cover the Sambre. Experience has proved that the French have almost always endeavoured to penetrate into Belgium by this point of our rontiers. There is not in the world a place that has been more frequently bathed with blood than that of Fleurus.

Letters from Cambray state, that on the 1st of this month the right wing of the army of occupation was entirely organized and established n its positions; these positions form a reple ine o nected by posts claced a cer and is ances that the service is every whire performed with ne if stest exactness, & in case of need, these case and prompiness; but it is not at all probable h t such a measure will ever become necessary Order, peace, repose, the happiness of being ole to breatne af er so many agitations and mis or unes, these re he seguments which animate in immense m j ray of the inhabitants of P. ardy, Arto.s, and French Planders. The array of ford Weilington is still uncertain. About 300 waggons, toaded with armum on So, have a rived at Valenne lenges, to be distributed in all he fortresses garris med by the army of occupa-tion. Cambaceres is negotiating for the pur-chase of an hotel; from which it is presumed hat he has permission to remain here. He lives very retired, and avoids seeing any other French fugitive.

Paris, March 12. The permanent council of War which has been nvened for the trial of admiral Lisons and co mel Boyen, the late commanders in Guade-oupe, has terminated its sittings. On the 11th col-Bayer addressed the court, and expressed his enire satisfaction with all the proceedings; and attempted to exculpate himself from many of the charges, but acknowledged his fault in having ordered Linois, the governor, to be committed to prison. He then concluded thus:

" I have committed an offence against my le ritimate sovereign. With intentions which were always pure, I have erred. This, gentle man, I avow in your presence. But can it be rue that when all the extraord nary events of 1815 are considered, and that when traitors an 1815 are considered, and that when traitors and regicides are only doorned to banishment, that I who have been so long loyal, merit the punish ment of death for a single error? I do not fear death, gentlemen, I have frequently braved it unmoved. Of that your president [Lauriston] can bear testimony; but I cherish honor, and it would be my highest ambition, to have one day an apportunity of requiring a moment of errors. an opportunity of repairing a moment of error,

" 1st of February," and insert the let of March. pecting the intercourse with the United States and proving to the king, that I have preserved should propose to them, as times and circumstated—ayes 52, nees 53. the bottom of my heart, all the sentiments of faithful subject. Gentleman, I await your de

Admiral Linois also addressed the court, an

knowledged their impartialty. Soon after the president announced the judg ent of the court : which was, the unanunou equittal of admiral Linois; and that col. Beve as guilty of insubordination towards his chief. was the author of a revolt which placed Guade oupe under the dominion of the usurper; the ourt therefore condemned him to suffer death Admiral Linois was immediately set at liber-

ty, and Boyer was to be informed that he was allowed 24 hours to enter his appeal for the revi sion of his sentence. March 13.

The sentence condemning col. Boyer to death was read to him last night. He heard it with great firmness.

Gen. Beliard has been set at liberty.

[The London Courier says, the acquittal of admiral Linois will give great pleasure to all naval men who recollect the invariable kindness and humanity which he shewed to prisoners of

Extracted from a London Courier, received at the office of the Baltimore American. We have received from Paris the following important document, being a declaration of the principles of the majority of the chamber of de-

Declaration of the principles of the maj rity of the chamber of deputies, Session 1813-16.

January 20, 1816. " We, the members composing the majority of the chamber of deputies, are united on principles, of which we here make a formal declarati-

1. We are invariably attached to the monar-ch chal government, and to the legitimate suc-

cession in the reigning house.

2. We fully adopt the principles of the con stitutional charter, and the division of the powers which it establishes We will maintain the spirit and follow up the consequences of that system, as the most rational substitution of our ancient institutions, liberties and franchises.

3. We look back to the past, only for the pur-

pose of drawing therefrom lessons for the fature and between which we wish to erect a wall of brass. It is accordingly our opinion, that all interests created by the revolution, and which ar completed, should be irrevocably assured will me intain the abolition of privileges and priwith mentain the aboution of privileges and pri-viledged orders, as political bodies; the equali-ty of rights, and admission to all employments; the liberty of worsh p; the alienation of the property sold during the revolution, whatever be its origin; but we will not hereafter admit the ap-The plication of the principles which crea ed these iteresis, and we regard them as destructive of

4. We are of pinion that the new institutions bught to be placed on the ancient and immutable base of reignor and morality. It is therefore our wish to give to the clergy an ho porable independence; the administration property or revenues, which may secure that in-dependence; and finally a civil establishment, associating them at the same time, with the participate in public education, and in the management of instructions, consecrated to the so

5 In pursuance of the same principles, we are religion, or opposed to public morality; and, in a Hamburg, Cadiz, and most of the other great the monarchy. On these grounds, we demand continental marts. This circumstance gives reather evision of the civil and criminal aws, and fine, whatever does not accord with the spirit of wish at the same time, to see the magis racy in

ested with a greater degree of consideration.

6 We believe that the police ought neither to be an odious inquisition, nor an agent of despo tism, but a guarantee for the throne, and a magis tracy serving to make known to the governmen public opinion, and through that opinion its true interests—that the press ought to be free, but serving to make known to the governmen hat its off ences should be repressed by sever

7. We wish France to recover the comple-independence of her territory; and the first means for attaining that object, is, we conceive the full and entire execution of the engagement contracted with the allied powers; we are equally desirous of preserving honorable attian ces, and we regard he prosperity of the nations that surround us, as the best pledge of that of France.

8 Free from all spirit of conquest, we wis for a national army, which, notwithstanding its narrow frame in time of peace, may be capable, in the case of war, of opening its ranks to numeworks will be commenced immediately. It is af-irmed that above 8,000 workmen are to be em-France, the warriors who, being led away by exabove 40 houses beionging to private persons, banded, but who will, by their bravery and ta-have been purchased by the government, upon lents, contribute to the security of the country. traordinary circumstances, were obliged to be dis banded, but who will, by their bravery and tas they have contributed to its giory.

9. We are of opinion, that the interests of the people ought, in a great measure, to be confided to local administrations, either municipal, depart mental or provincial; that the centralization of all affairs, and all decisions in the ministry, is an abuse, and that it ought to cease, by confiding powers more extensive to the superior agents, delegated by the ministers. On these principi s we demand the revision of the administra

10. We place within our prospect, the hope of diministrang he and tax, & regulating its reparaion; if miposing the indirect taxes in a manner ess unnorm, but better adapted to the interest d habitudes of the different parts of the terri w, and so as to make them fall more on the assumption of the rich, than that of the poor; finally, establishing a good system of public cre

II We shall neglect no opportunity for pro moving the interests of commerce, of developing all the branches of industry, and every kind of production, and of diffusing all the knowledge capable of perfecting them; and, it is our wish, that there should be form d in the different class es of arts and manufactures, free associations, for securing their interests, and maintaining an use ful disciplineamong the members, but so that these establishments may not restrain the inde pendence of industry,
12. We define what we mean by purification

It is the removing from public employment, men who, since the restoration, have established them-selves in a state of war with the legitimacy of the throne, and the principles of morality; to this we add certain restrictions. We demand that the offices of the first order such as those of Mi nisters, Governors, Directors General and cillors of State, should not be filled except by those who, since the restoration and particularly during the three months of u urpation, have g ven to the King and the country, positive pledges of their attachment; that offices of the 2d or der, such as those of the Prefects, Commandants, Head Magistrates, and Chiefs of Boards o Administration, and Receivers General, should be confided to those only, who at least cannot be reproached with any act against the royal author rity, since the restoration of 1814; finally, that in inferior offices, all persons should be removed whose conduct is c ntrary to morality and pro-

13 In stating these principles, and these wish es, the majority of the Chamber of Deputie the part which it might take in their fulfilmen ances may permit the means of their applicatne chamber, a perfectly frank and disinterested

oncurrence! but also a firm and constant oppoition to the application of any principles of a ontrary nature.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND. The well known and very fast sailing ship Trident, capt. Rea, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days from Liverpool, having left there on the 4th of March-By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile

Advertiser have received London Papers of the 22d March, Liverpool of the 23d, and Lloyd's Lists to the 19th, from which the following extraces are copied.

Amongst these articles, the most interesting to the great body of the English nation is that which

the great body of the English ration is that which informs us that the proposal in Parliament for continuing the Property Tax has been decided, and that the Mnistry were in a minority. Ayes 201; Noes, 238; Majority 37. The decision was heard in the house with loud plaudits. Upland Cotton had been sold in Liverpool at

20 1 2d per lb. On the 20th March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday next, in the Committee of Ways and Means, he did not intend to propose the continuance of the war duties upon malt, (estimated at two millions) the relinquishment of which, he said, he was convinced would afford the most effectual relief to the agricultural interest, and observed that since he had been deprived of so great a resource as the property tax and thereby compelled to have recourse to the money market, it was of little consequence hat the loan should be increased by the amount of the calculated produce of the Malt Duty.

Lord Castlereigh had moved for leave to bring in two Bills—the one the m re effectually to regulate the intercourse of neutral ships with the Island of St. Helena, while Bonaparte should be letained on that Island. He observed that doubts had been entertained whether it was competent to the Crown to detain a prisoner after the war and though he did not partake of those doubts himself he proposed the bill with a view to renove them.

Stocks :- 3 per cents. 61 1-8; 5 per cents, 89 3-4; Omnium 17 1-4.

LONDON, March 16. Colonel Fulton left town on Thursday night,

Colonel Fulton left town on Thursday night, with dispatches, for America.

March 13.—The last Irish papers are filled with accounts of tumults and outrage in that country, which but too fully justify the military forces asked by ministers to ensure its tranquility. Three Baronies in the County Louth have the country and the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds are colored to the country louds and the country louds are considered to the country louds and the country louds are country louds and country louds are country. en p oclaimed-Upper Dundalk, LowerD and alk Ardee and Louth; and we lament to add, that several other districts in Wexford and and else-

nere are r pe for similar severe measures. I'wo great Russian houses failed lately at St. etersburgh—one of them for 5,000,000 of ruensive monopoly of colonial produce, particular-y sugar, for the disposal of which they had been nabled to find no advantageous marken

LONDON, March 22. On Wednesday the French Ambassador had a ong interview with Lord Castlereagh at his of-

A morning paper states, that the trial of Sir Wilson and Messrs Hutchinson and Bruce is expected to come on about the 6th of next month Several British noblemen and gentlemen will, is said, be equested to give evidence. Among thers Earl G ey is mentioned.

Lady Wilson was admitted to the presence of is Royal Highness at 4 o'clock on Monday, and eft the pavilion a few minutes before six, it is said that she was kindly received. The Lord Mayor has called a Court of Com-

non Council, in consequence of a requisition signated by upwards of seventy members, to petition gains the proposed military establishments, and a favor of retrenchment and economy in the pubc expenditure. The otal number of persons that have belongd to the 42d regiment, from 1797 o the present me is 13,127. There is only three men in the

ps that fought against Bonaparte's invincibles The Queen's Drawing Room .- Yesterday her jes v held a Drawing room at her Palace inSt. ames's Park: it being the first that has been eld this season, great curiosity was excited in the public mind, and an immense concourse of

opie were assembled in the Park and its vici-Her Majesty left her private apar o'clock, ecompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary, at ended by their Ladies in Waiting, Maids of Honor. &c &c. Soon after Mr. A. iams, the American Amba sador, was introduced o the Queen by Viscount Castlereagh. His Ex cellency had afterwards a private audience of her M jes y and delivered his credentials, and was

nost graciously received.

Mrs. Adams, the Lady of his Excellency, was next introduced by the Countess of Bathurst, in the room of Viscountess Castlereagh, who had not arrived at Court previous to the Queen en. ering the Drawing Room.

Extract of a letter from an officer attached to Lord Exmouth's fleet in the Mediterranean, dated Malta, the 28th January, 1816:-" The piates of Barbary have for some time past committed great depredations on almost every power in Europe. Their success has made them er in Europe. Their success has made them so insolent, that they at last attacked the English flag. Sir Thomas Maitland, the Governor of Malts, in consequence embarked in the Bombay to put a stop to their career. Tripoli acceded to all the governor proposed, and at Funis a negociation soon settled every thing. The Bey went on board the Bombay on a visit, and after partaking of a collation, returned to the shore. The riches displayed by himself and uite in their dress, &c. was beyond conception. He made a present to the governor of a lion, ostriches, horses, a beautiful fowling piece, and a pair of pistols set in coral. To the ship—bulocks, sheep, poultry of all sorts, coffee, sugar, des 1000 dollars to be distributed among the ople. On the return of the Bombay to Malta, he was ordered to the Ionian Islands with mo-ney to pay the troops, where the plague had be-gun its rayages. A village not far from Corfu had. te. In consequence of this, the Bombay returned immediate y and was placed under the strictest quanrantine."

From London and Liverpool papers, to March 23d, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the Trident. LIVERPOOL, March 29.
The great question of the Property Tax

ame at length to a final issue on Monday night; when to the highest gratification of one party, the severe mortification of the other, and the extreme surprize of all, the Ministry were out-voted by a majority of 37. The discussion affords an incontrevertible proof that the spirit of our constiution is in a high degree democratical.-The national will, when strongly and efectually manifested, is always irresistible. In the present instance, the public appeal was very far from being either unanimous or universal; yet so powerful was its influis confined; they desire, therefore, that the ence within the walls of the House of Com-King's Ministers, united in the same principles, mons, that the most popular admiration of