The second epoch was that at which the summened all the nations of Europe to £3 17s 101; new dollars, 4s 101d; silver marching against Rome." detend their ind pendence against the in bars, standard, 4s 115. enormous power of Bonaparte. Price of Wheat, March 9. English 38

Borelli spoke of the manner in which Austria had calumniated the establish. ment of the Neapolitan Constitution, by representing it as an absurd and bloody anarchy, and had availed herself of this phantom to induce Russia and Prussia orator spoke constantly of Austria as the power which stood single and apart in there is no alteration. tais business in her interested policy ;he paid the lottiest tribute to the genelosity and liberality of the Emperor Alexander, and he pointed out how Prussia had yielded, from complaisance, to the from the language of his letter of the 28th of January to the Prince Regent, that the monarch had written it by compulsion, and that its tenor was also swing to the errounstance of his being deprived of his constitutional advisers, for whom had been substituted prince Ruffo, a traitor to his country, and one who had been stripped of his titles and diguities by this state king. And as regarded the dake ue Gallo, he had been suffered to remain at Laybach only a few hours, his ears being declared official, but not his tongue .... Upon England, the orator bestoned aconduct, which breathed the constitutional ment innate in the English temperament. France he represented as neutral and even des rous of effecting an adjutament withwise capable of uniting her arms with those of Austria. He then shewed that the Allies had

left the Neapolitans no scope for hesitation as to the course they should pursue, since while they were covered with op-probrium on the one hand, nothing was offered them on the other but a diminuton of the burden of taxes. When, moreover, the occupation of the kingdom was mentioned, the term of it was not specified -nothing then remained for the na tion but the alternative of conquering her oppressors, or perishing gloriously. Success was not impossible; for though Austria threatened her with one hundred thousand men, not more than sixty thousand effective tro ps were at hand .... These being repulsed, some mouths must clapse before the Rossians could arrive; and it w all yet remain to be seen whether they marched to occupy Germany or Italy .-Other nations he exclaimed, for instance the Swiss and the Dutch, had fought and conquered with forces still more disproportioned.

It, perchance, the war should be protracted, it may give birth to incidents fayou able to the Neapolitan cause-our enemies will, perhaps, learn to repent of having drawn hither the Cossacks of the Din-a reverse of fortune suffered by the Austrians may rouse and propel all the inhabitants of Italy to second the New politans-they might engage in the struggle for the defence of the cause of all freemen throughout the universe, and all freemen would aid with their prayers or

Borelli concluded by exhorting the N apolitans not to hide from themselves the heavy calamities to which they would be exposed by resistance; the death of the persons most dear to them; the plunder of their property; the violation of their wives; the devasiation of their country; but, at the same time, he ventured to predict to them, confident in God, the protector of the Sicilies, that if they heroically taced those calamities, and shewed themselves firm and fearless, they would in the end see all their efforts -crowned with the most brilliant and lasting success.

Resolve of the Parliament.

The Parliament having beard the Congress of Laybach, and the cries of war. war-baving been repeated for a long time by the whole a sembly and the peo-ple, passed unanimously the following Resolutions .

1 That they have not the power to accode to any of the propositions which have been communicated to them in the trames of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, propositions of which the purport is the subversion of the present constitution, and the occupation of the hingdom.

2. That they consider it as impossible to ascribe to the free will of II. M. Fer. dinand, any act done or which may be done hereafter, if it be contrary to his repeated oaths to defend this same constitution-and that by reason of the acts of this kind, they regard his Majerty as placed in a state of duress. 3. That, while this state of duress con-

tinnes, the Dake of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the Regency of the kingdom, conformably to the mode prescribed in the decree of the 10th Dec. 1820.

4. That, pursuant to the tenor of the preeding R solutions, and according to the Constitution, the measures proper for the safery of the state shall be taken.

And, considering the necessity of making more and more manifest the princip'es of public law, by which the nation of the Two Sicilies is guided, the Parliament declare-

1st. That the nation of the Two Sicihes to the natural ally of all those who en joy their Constitution, and of whatever other; and under the particular relations regulated by constitutional forms.

2 . That it does not interfere with the government of other nations, and will not permit other nations to interfere with its own government; and that it is resolved to employ every mean's to prevent any other power from intringing these princi-

3d. That it affords an asylum to foreigners driven from their country for liberal appropria

4th. That it will never make peace with an enemy while that enemy accupies its terri-

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Arrived, (below) the fluc ship Electra, capt. George Robinson, from London, Capt. Robinson came up in the steam boat with the letter bag, and has favored as with London papers to the 10th of March inclusive,

Price of Stocks at London, March 10 .-3 per cent Consols 724; Consols for Acct. 731.

American Stocks-3 per ceuts 698;

a 66, Flour per sack of 21 cwt. 50 a 55s. CORN EXCHANGE, March 9 .- There have been but tew arrivals of any Grain since Monday, in consequence of which every article of fine quality supports that day's prices; but the interior descripto Ind their aid in measures directed tions met beavy sale, whilst prime sam-solely to her private advantage. The ples of Wheat and Barley were readily disposed of. In beans, peas and oats,

[From Eng ich Papers per ship Electra. LONDON, March 10 .- The Paris Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. The following are

extracts : instigations of Austria, though against her real way of thinking. He discoursed dated the 23.1 ult. which have arrived by also of the king of Naples, and inferred, an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Faligno, situated five leagues from Spoletto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about eleven leagues from Spoletto, and sixteen from Rome. It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoh; another division had entered upon the marshes of Aucoun, and had established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordained throughout Calabria .bon faul and carnest applause for her receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only eleven years of age, to head quarters.— This young Prince will be presented to the army by the commander in Chief, out wrong and oppression; and in no near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels, lades with arms, had entered the bay of Naples, | Constitutional.

A courier which arrived in Paris on

Monday, has brought us from Naples, intelligence to the 16th uit. At this date the various Generals appointed to the command in chief of the divisions of the Neapolitan army had quitted the capital for their respective posts. Every thing seemed to indicate, that the Neapolitans

were determined to act on the offensive.
[Gazette de FranceNaples, Feb. 16.—The tollowing is the copy of the Manifesto, which his Hohness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieto :

" The Austrian troops advance; they come as friends; and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples to re-establish there that peace which, re-conquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. -We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality.

" In the sitting of the Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy Morici, after express ing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows :- I feel my frame animated by all the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army,-I do not go there to assume any command, but merely serve in the ranks of a volunteer .- I will entreat the General who may command, to let me fire the first shot against the enemy .- I here swear never to return to my home, but to drag my grey haus in the dust of the field of battle, if the coun

"The Deputy Concilles- And I-I, also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of

the Constitution.' "Colonel Pepe- Lalso shall fly this ther; an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country .- We shall again see each other in this place, my

dear colleagues, if we are not killed.'(!!)
'VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Much alarm is
entertained relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that War can no longer be averted .- It is thought that the King of Naples will speeches of various other members on accompany his daughter in-law, the not return to Napl until the be concluded.

'The circular of the English government respecting the notes of the three great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppau and that of Laybach, was read here with some surprise,

No certain news has been received here about events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament on receiving the ultimatum .- The King of Prussia has finally resolved not to go to Laybach; the despatch announcing this resolution on his part, arrived here on the 21st inst.

" LONDON, March 9 .- Brussels pa pers to the 6th mst. have arrived this morning Intelligence from Frankfort announces the death, on the 27th ultimo, of his royal highness the Elector of Hesse Cassel, of an apoplectic fit. The prince was in the 78th year of his age. The following are extracts:

" FRANKFORT, Feb. 28 .- The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the lied Sovereigns on the affairs of Naoles. Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the South of Italy. The accession of Russia to the projects of Austria, gives rise to very serious conjectures. It is probable we shall soon tearn on what subjects the Conss has come to any final resolutions. Declaration of the Sovereigns r lative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present gos vernment of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be

well received by the Cortes. "BERLIN, Feb. 17 .- It is said that Prince Metternich and Coust Bernstorff are perfectly agreed in their views of the present state of Europe; and it is thought that a Prussian Declaration against the Nespolitans, drawn up in the same spirit as that of Austria, will be published immediately."

LONDON, March 8 - The Paris Jours nals of Monday last have arrived this evening .- The following are extracts :-"We have just received a private letter from Naples, dated the 15th ult., which supplies the following details.

" To day, at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the Committee, nominated last evening to exrend, the Prince Regent left the Hall at the head of the Members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assems bled multitude the form of a declaration 8 70; Now six per Cents 103 a 1064; of war against Austria and the confesced Seven per cents 100; Eve per cents 102. Powers. The troops have received or-The troops have received or-

legacton that she propagated her princi-ples by the sword, and threatened the U. S. Bank Shares £22 15s a £23 with the supreme command. Begani has in-the resolutions which he intended to pro-pose were six in number, which he would now ples by the sword, and threatened the U. S. Bank Shares £22 15s a £23 with the supreme command. Begani has inindependence of other governments.— dividend from the 1st of Jan. trenched himself in Gaeta. The Neapo-Bullion, per oz. -Foreign gold in bars litau troops appear to have a design of

[Guz. de France. " A Proclamation, in the Latin language, which it is thought has been drawn up at Naples, has been disseminated amongst the Hungarian regiments, which form part of the Austrian army in Italy.

Courier Francais. PARIS, March 3 .- Yesterday there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and the Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interest ing, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping silence, and would not give any information upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority, which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are going to be printed, M. Pasquier has said in private, that France had signed nothing hostile against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were due at more distant

"Private letters from Madrid state, that the Sovereignshaving demanded that a Spanish Plenipotentiary should be sent to the Congress, M. Bardoxi has been selected for the mission, and that he has received instructions from the Spanish Council of State .- The same letters add, that he is expressly ordered not to sub scribe to any demand for modifications in the Constitution.

. It is rumoured that the Parliament of Naples has declared Sicily independent, though under the same monarch, & that the Sicilian Deputies to the Neapolitan Parliament are setting off for Palermoj

to form a Parliament in that Island, PARIS, March 4.—" A latter received in this capital from Naples, on Friday evening, states that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a pro position to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution, and any other that the Go vernment may think more suitable to that Is land. The same despatches onnounce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sici-At the departure of the letter the Nea politan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither to embark the said troops.

" Aecording to news from Italy, it ap pears that the Prince Regent takes the com mand in chief of the Neapolitan army; he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. Gen Florestan Pepeis at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm Pepe, commands the division which occupies the Abruzzos, and all the militia of that prevince. Gen Bergani is Governor of Gaeta, and is at the head of the forces situated be tween Stri and Fondi. Gen Arcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen Fi langieri commands the reserve. Previously to their departure for the army, all the ge nerals met at a banquet at Naples, where the most cordial union prevailed.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Parliament of Na. ples has authorised a forced loan of three millions of ducats, to be levied upon industry,

trade, and funded property.

BOLOGNA, Feb 20.-Every body at Naples was occupied with the tragical death of Gianpierto, formerly Prefect of Police under Joachim. He received several wounds with a dagger, in a retired place; and the murderers, after killing him, put in his mouth a paper, marked No 1 He was kill ed on occasion of an entertainment which he gave to celebrate the Declaration of the Con gress of Laybach ; but reports vary much on the particulars of this event. Search is making for the assassins.

Travellers who quitted Naples about 4 days ago inform that it was vaguely reported in Naples that a Russian squadron was traversing the Dardanelles, to take its station in the Mediterranean
On the body of Gianpiertro the murder

ers affixed the number on seeming to in-dicate that he was the first of a long list. PADUA F + 9 - The General in Chief,

Baron de Frimont, published on the 6th inst. a second order of the Day, which states, that from the day the army passed the fron tiers the Emperor grants to all individuals who compose it the same advantages which were enjoyed by the troops of the corps of occupation in France.

FLORENCE F b. 20 - The third Austrian column, under the orders of the Prince de Hesse Homberg left this town on the 17th instant, having only staid one night, The fourth column under the orders of gen. Le. derer arrived on the evening of the above day, and left yesterday morning. To mor row we expect a new division

On the 11th a shoemaker said to be a friend to the Royal Party, shared the same fate. The alarm that these murders have occasioned is beyond belief.

HAMBURG, Feb 27 .- We have received by express, news from St Petersburg, of the 19th inst containing the following extract from the new Tariff:-IMPORT DUTY.

"Rum, and all kinds of brandy, 20, 30 and 40 R according to the strength, from 10 deg, and under to 15 deg and above: sitk goods, 4 R. S. per 16, wines, in hhds. 30 R. S. per hhd de, in bottles, 40 copecs with the strength of the strength per bottle ; refined sugars, 41 R. S. per pood ; raw sugars, 1 R S. per pood.

House of Commons, March 2 1821.
CATHOLIC CLAIMS.
The order of the day having been read for the House resolving itself into a Committee to consider of this subject—
Mr. Plunket ross and said, that previous to moving that the Spraker should be seen the

to moving that the Speaker should leave the Chair, he had a few observations to make in which he should not occupy much of the time of the House, as he saw no reason to auticipate objection to the course he was about to pare objection to the course he was about to propose. It was highly gratifying to him, and must he so to every lover of tranquility throughout the country, to observe the feeling which had prevailed on all sides in that House throughout the late discussion on this subject; a feeling which assured him that those who were bound by their sense of duty to content against the measure which he proposed, would score to act upon a vexations spirit in opposing the Bill. He deemed it a duty which he owed both to the friends of the measure and to those gentlemen who were conscientiously opposed to it new to state to the House th course he proposed to pursue, which was, to propose in the Committee certain Resolutions, which he would presently read to them; and after they were carried, and leave given to bring in the Bill which he intended to found upon them, to fix the first reading of the Bill for Tuesday next, and the second reading for the Monday tollowing; which arrangement, he conceived, would afford ample time for every Member to enter fully into its merius. If, wever, a longer interval should be thought desivable, he should be very ready to accede

1. That it appears to this Committee, that by Acts passed in the Parliaments of Great Britain and Iteland respectively, certain dec-larations and affirmations are required to be made, as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, therein mentioned.

certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, thereis mentioned.

2. That such parts of said oaths as require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, or that the invocation of adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as used in the church of Rome, are superstitions and idolatrons, appear to this Committee to relate to opinions merely speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject; and that the same may there. of the subject; and that the same may ther

of the subject; and that the subject is fore safely be repealed.

3. That it appears to this Committee, that, in several Acts passed in the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, a certain oath, commonly called the Oath of Supremacy, is required to be taken, as a qualification for the enjoyment of certain of-fices, franchises, and civil rights, therein men-

tioned.

4. That in the said oath and declaration is contained, that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclasiastical or spiritual, within these realms.

5. That it appears to this Committee of the present that the present the committee of the present that the present the committee of the present that the present the prese

within these realms.

5. That it appears to this Committee, that scruples are entertained by his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with respect to taking the said oath, merely on account of the word 'apiritual' being inserted thereis, and that for the purpose of removing such scruples, it would be expedient to declare the sense would be expedient to declare the sense in which the said word is used according to the injunction issued by Queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign, and recognised in the Act of the fifth year of her reign, and which as explained by the thirty seventh of the Articles of the Church of England, im-ports merely, that the Kings of this realm should govern all estates and decrees com-should govern all estates and decrees com-mitted to their charge by God whether they mitted to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, 6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such Act of repeal and explanation, should be accompanied with such exceptious and regulation as may be found necessary for preserving unalterably the protestant succession to the Crown, according to the Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the applied, and maintaining involves the Parallel. ter securing the rights and liberties of the subject, and maintaining inviolate the Prosestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, government, and discipline thereof; and the Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, wership, government, and discipline thereof, as the same are by law respectively established.

We learn from respectable authority, that the King of Sattlinia like his Society.

hat the King of Sardinia, like his Sicilian Majesty, received a summons to appear before the high Court of Despotism, asmbled at Laybach. Victor Enanuel, owever knew how to answer as became King. He replied to the summons that it vas inconsistent with his various doties be absent from home; and with his fignity as an independent Sovereign to attend the commands of any foreign Prin-

Diamond.—An extraordinary large diamond belonging to the Hon. East India Company, has been recently received on India; it is denominated the Nassuck ! Diamond, and was taken with the baggage from the Peishwa of the MAHRATTAS. It weighs 358 grains, or 89\frac{1}{2} carets. Its shape is triangular. It is of the finest sater, and the largest diamond that has appeared in Europe, except the Pitt diamond, and one belonging to the Emperor

LONDON, March 7 .... The following is an extract of a letter from Stockholm: "The English traveller, M. de Brooke, who last summer arrived at Stockholm with the intention of prosecuting his travels beyond the Polar Circle, has returned here safe after his ardnous undertaks ing .- Proceeding first to Droutheim, he pursued his way along the coasts of Nor-lander and Finmarker, until he reached the Northern Cape, and waiting there until the fall of the snow, he in the mid dle of winter traversed the deserts of Lapland with rein deer, until he again reached Sweden.-During part of this singular journey the cold is described to have been intense."

March 8 .- The Queen has written a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, in which, according to the Morning Chronicle, "she signified her determination to accept the aritament. desired him to express to his Majesty her from very high authority, the following in grateful sense of the manner in which her teresting particulars to the notices we have name had been noticed in the Speech from the Throne, and her regret, that visit of our most gracious sovereign to Ire her name was still withheld from the Li- land;

March 9.- The following extract of letter (dated Barcelona, 24th of February), gives a very melancholy, but, we suspect, very true account of the consequences of the late revolution in Spain - The wri ter, after describing several just nees daring outrage against private property, follow and of personal violence, in Catalona, against which neither the constituted authorities, from he contempt in which they are held by the populace, nor the military, from the toadequacy of their numbers, could afford any protection, proceeds as follows :

" Although the Constitution may be considered firmly established, there still wanting much to be done to circulate

is influence throughout the country. 'The Clergy still hold an unrivalled sway amongst the ignorant and supe stitious inhabitants of the interior of Spain; and it may be positively asserted, that the new system is only in vigour in populous and armed towns, where the mili tary and the Militias keep the serviles in

" In many places, the Priests continue to abuse publicly in the Pulpit, the Rulers of the day; and as they support their arguments by instilling in the minds of the people, that religion is attacked on all sides, the people literally think that this is the case, -In some places, a man's hie would be in danger to speak in favour of the Constitution, and in most, it is looked on as a mere shadow, without any reality.—We every day hear of some and constitutional offence, but they pass unpunished; and thus it is, that where there is no military force, the people do as they please, disclaiming obedience to either Gevernment.

Fetes to the Duke of Wellington at Winches.

ter. The entertainments given to his Grace on Monday and Tuesday were of the most splendid description. - Party spirit seems to have yielded to the best feelings of the Turone, and one generous homage has been paid to the Great Captain of

the Age. Above 300 Noblemen and Gentlemen sal down to dinner on Monday; and the Ball, on Tuesday evening, was attended by all the beauty, rank, and fashion of the neighbourhood.-Viscount Palmers his Grace at dinner, and return next morning.

A few out door radicals endeavoured have elapsed since Ireland saw a King; and to scream for their Goddess; but music, then she witnessed her fields laid in blood loyalty to the King, and hospitality to the Duke, drowned their momentary yell of despair.

March 10 .- We have received advices from Lisbon this morning, to the 1st just. The Cortes had continued their sittings with great regularity, and in that of the 24th ult, the report of the Special Committee was read, which had been appointed to inquire into the claims of the British officers serving in the Portuguese army. This report, after enumerating several reasons why, in the judgment of the Committee, our countrymen skould not be considered entitled to any exuberant reward for their past services, finishes by urging the most conclusive argument of all, namely, the " state of the National Treasury, which is another obstacle to the nation's being so generous to the English Officers as it could desire."-We should wish to believe that this is the on ly obstacle, but we are afraid that gratitude is not among the most prominent of revolutionary virtues.—Had British offi-cers and British soldiers, never dreached the soil of Portugal with their blood, Portugal might now have been a department of imperial France.

The following are the resolutions tually proposed to the Cortes by the Com-

mittee:
"That the English Officers, who, by
the declaration of the 26th of August, 1820, as the Provisional Junta of the Su-preme Government of the Kingdom, refired from the service of the Portuguese Army, be dismissed with honour, and with the thanks of the nation, solely from the necessity of giving a new organization to the National Royal Army.

2. That these Officers should continue to receive the pay of the commission, for as many years as they served in the war

in the Portuguese Army.

3. That those who did not serve in the war, should continue to receive their pay for one year, it being understood that these gratifications are personal.

4. Finally, that the Bugadiers should receive the favour of Commanders (Commenda) of the Order of the Tower and Sword ; and the Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels the insignia of the same order. [Condecoração de Abito.

" M. Borges Carnetro said, this Report should be printed, to give publicity to the forminous principles developed by the Committee in the Report, which was agreed to with general apprebation." The following are further extracts:

26th Sitting, Feb. 26. "The order of the day was the continuation of the discussion on Art. 21 the bases of the Constitution. The debate on this subject, which included the proposal to have two Chambers, or to give the King an absolute velo, was extremely anima et; and the people in the galle ries frequently applauded the Members who spoke against the proposal, so that the President was obliged to admonish them, not to carry their marks of approbation to excess. It was resolved at length to reduce the question to three points, on which the Chamber proceeded to vole :--

That there should be only one Chamber-carried by 59 votes to 25.
"That there is no absolute vote in the person of the King-carried by 78 otes

to 6 "That a suspension vote be given as declared in the Constitution-which was carried by 81 votes to 41.

27th Sitting, Feb. 27 " The debate on the bases of the Constitution was continued on the articles as far as the 29th, which passed. Considetable debate arose on the 23d Article. some Members wishing to give the king the right to propose laws ; but the Artiels was passed as it stood originally .-The discussion was continued on the Sit ting of the 28th, when all the remaining articles, up to the 34th and last, were sp proved with some amendments, except the 30th, on the Nomination to Civil. Ecclesiastical, and Military Employments which was sent back to the committee,'

ROYAL WIST' TO IRELAND.

From the Dublin P It is with pleasure we are enabled to add. a reads made connected with the auspicious His majesty has been pleased to express his

intention of holding two courts in Dublin. His mojesty will review the garrison at the Phenix Park; and a second review of troops, consisting not of the garrison merely, but of all the regiments that can be conveniently collected for the occasion, will immediately

It is also the royal intention to honor the city of Dublin in the person of its chief mas gistrate His majesty will dine with the Lord Mayor; and this dinner, we believe, with the exception of the Viceregal dinner, will be the only one to which his majesty will We can add, too, that our beloved monarch

designs a visit to our national Theatre. The happy, and cheering expectation of his majesty's gracious and most welcome visit

to this country, has animated the hearts of his affectionate and dutiful subjects sooner will the sovereign's yackt be observed in the Irish harbour, than all ranks, with nos bility and gentry, will crowd with zealous, loyal, and with proud and ardent feelings to line the shore and hait their gracious king.

[From the Dubles Evening Post.]
We can state, at length, and we believe upon the most unquestionable authority, that there is no longer any reason to doubt the accuracy of the report of the intended visit of his majesty to Ireland. The officers of his majesty's household have declared that orders have been already issued for the necessary preparations to be made. It is said that Dublin Castle is to be fitted up for the resi dence of his majesty; that all the foreign ministers will be required to attend the Court to be held at Dublin ; and that it will be signified to those noble families who are most in the habit of being in the society of his mujesty. Thus there will be the most numers ous, opulent, and splendid assemblage of great personages in Dublin, that has ever yet appeared in Ireland. The Royal visit will, in every way, be attended with great public advantages; it will tend to conciliate the feelings of the people to the British Throne and connection; to elevate the rank which his majesty's Irish subjects held in the United Empire; to gratify the more opulent ranks; and to relieve, by a great expenditure much of the distress which pre-

We cannot forbear again congratulating the City of Dublin and kingdom of Ireland the neighbourhood. - Viscount Palmers upon this most gratifying and important se ston came from Town expressly to meet casion. The advantages to the country, and

and her liberties were smote to the earth. and her liberties were smote to the earth.

The King of Ireland will now arrice in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious peace—he will be attended by most of his Ministers, by a great body of the English Nobility and Gentry, by the great Officers of his Household and by the Represt Officers of his Household and by the Representatives of all the Sovereigns in Europe—he will come like a great King, among the most warm-hearted and enthusiastic of his Suhjects—he will witness their loyalty, with a truly Royal magnanimity, he will confer upon them those rights which have been so long delayed.—Such a King will live forever in the hearts of a brave and grateful people.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

LONDON, March 6.—Yesterday even.

LONDON, March 6.-Yesterday even-ing several Meetings took place in the different Wards of the City of London, at which Requisitions were signed, calling upon the Churchwardens of the several Parishes "to convene a Meeting as early as convenient, for the purpose of considering certain resolutions now before Parliament, relative to the admission of Roman Catholics to political power, and of the propriety of presenting a Petition to the House of Commons," similar to that which was adopted at a meeting held on the 2d June, 1819, and presented to the House. The Requisitions are numerously and most respectably signed.

This evening Mr. Gooch brings ou his motion with respect to the Agricultural Distress of the Country. We are sure it will be entertained with anxious desire to afford all practicable relief, but we do not anticipate the suggestion of any plans that will accomplish that object. Among those members who may be supposed to have the best information as to our agricultural interests, there are no two of them scarcely, who are agreed as to the causes of the distress. One attri-butes it to Excessive Taxation; a second, to the duty on Husbandry Horses; a third to the Mali tax; a fourth, to the Corn Law; and a fifth, to that Evil-for such last year. These conflicting theories are some of the obstacles that present them-selves, in the very sutset of the inquiry; but more difficult ones remain and we apprehend the only real benefit that can arise from the discussion will be to convince the intelligent farmer, that Parliament, with every disposition to re-lieve him, can, in fact, do little or nothing. The pressure he feels, arises from a mass of complicated circumstances which legislation cannot essentially touch, but which will work out their own remedy, and the more speedily in proportion as they are left to themselves.

A letter from Madrid, of the 19th ult. states, that Yandiola, the Minister of Firnance, has prepared a memorial to the Cortes to be presented at one of their arhest sittings, in which he has forcibly reoresented the injurious consequences to the revenue of Spain that will result from variying the new Tariff into execution and recommends its abandonment,

M. Swil, a Prussian renowned for his tove of liberty, has already arrived at Naples-He is going to take part in the wars of Neapolitan independence, with the same energy that he joined the defenders of Spain against the armies of Buonaparte. Several Poles have likewise set out from France to oppose, on the soil of Napies, the arms of Austria. They may be able to contribute much to cause desertion among those Poles who are in the Austrian regiments. TO CO

## DOMESTIC.

American Captives at liberty.

St. Louis, March 31 - Welleaus, from Major Biddle, or the United States army, who arrived here yesterday from the Arkansas, that while at Fort Smith, there arrived at that post, Wiliam Meeks, a sergeant, who accompanied the expedition of the late General (then Licuteant) Pike after a detention by the Spanish government for II years. then Licutement; P ke after a detention by the Spanish government for 14 years—the sergeant was captured in Ma ch 1807, and carried t Chehua, at which piace he was released in September last in consequence of a general order from the king of Spain directing the release. the release of all Americans, and is chedience to which the following prisoners together with to which the following prisoners together with the sergeant, were permitted to leave the country:—Peter Baum Samuel Chambers, Benjamin Spreve, John Stephenson, William Gray, Charles Mint, Robert M'Night, James Baird, Simon M'Coy and Charles King—the two last were captured at the time Novan was two last were captured at the time Novan was killed, and have been detained in the country 20 years; but the principal part of them com-posed an expedition which left St Louis acveral years ago, upon a treding adventure into the Spanish territories where they were cap-tured. The new Constitution had been read to the people at Chehn hos and was received

tured. The new Constitution had been read to the people at Chehu hua and was received with great satisfaction.

The following had postscript to a letter received from Mr. James Baird (one of the prisoners) by his son in this place. Mr. B. after underging many privations and hardships, at length entered into the service of Don Fibres-co-Velasco, in the city of Durango where he continued until the time of his deliverance.

"P. S.—The friends of those who do not return in this party [those who arrived in Arkansas] may wish to know where they are. William Mines is cleck in a store in Mexico, and has comises of being well provided for by his emcloyers. M'Knight is in Guarisame, about 200 miles west of this city, where there are several rich mines—he is in a store and has part of the profits. Allen was in the same place, with a small store, but a few days ago. I heard that he had gone on towards the coast of California. I have not heard from him nor M Knight since the news come that we were to be set at liberty, although I wrote them immediately. Thomas Cook died in consequence of his unprisonment, and Michael al Dononghhas become a mook in the Convent of the agents of covernment to preserve peace between the Osages and the Cherokees, have been unavailing, and that both parties were preparing for hostilities.

Major Braddord, of the U. S. army, arrived in company with Major B from Arkansas.

[St. L. Enquirer.

Major Bradford, or the from Arkansas. in company with Major B. from Arkansas. [St. L. Enquirer.

Office of the Columbian ( Clintonian Paper. ) Election Intelligence.

The mails of this morning bring us news from the interior which enables us to say, that Messrs. MINTYRE and HASBROUK, Republican Sena-tors from the middle district, are certainy MINTYRE elected. Ulster and Sullivan, and Schoharie, have returned Republican Assemblymen and Congressmen-lastyear bucktail. Wood and Colden are elected to Congress from the first district, by a handsome majority. Her kimer and Montgomery have returned Republican Assemblymen, 8 members—last year one of them buck-tail. Rensellaer, Columbia, Albany and Green, all Republican by in-creased majorities. John W. Taylor elected to Congress by a handsome majoria

It is beyond a doubt that there will be in the next legislature a Republican majority of from 15 to 30 in opposition to the buck-tails, THE PEOPLE have triumphed.

casion. The advantages to the country, and we presume humbly to add, to the King, will be invaluable. More than a hundred year, destined to the Pacific Ocean, for the pre-