

LONDON, MARCH 5.

It is the intention of Government to keep 100 sail of the line in good repair, and to sell and take to pieces the remainder.

On the night of the 1st instant, the boat of the Hope Sloop of war, being on the look-out for smugglers, ran against a sunken rock between the Mewstone and the land, and immediately sunk. The lieutenant and one of the men saved themselves by swimming to shore; but the remaining five seamen and one marine were drowned.

The Superintending Masters attached to the divisions as ships in Ordinary are to be placed in the retired list; and Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, are to have charge of the ships, and to be allowed in addition to their half pay—Captains, 18s. Commanders, 10s. and Lieutenants, 3s.

MARCH 9.

We have received Paris Papers and private letters of Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, have required the communication of the documents relative to the process. This demand has been rejected.

It appears certain that Charles IV. is about to return to Spain from Rome.

One of the private letters from Paris states, that Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce, and Hutchinson, are to be tried before the Chamber of Peers, about the 15th or 20th of this month.

The evacuation of Genoa by the British troops, gives occasion in the Continental Journals to a very handsome, and we may add, a very just eulogium on their good conduct.

It is rumoured that the different regiments, both cavalry and infantry, will, by degrees, be reduced to 50 privates in a company; and that no General will have a less command than a brigade of 2000 men.

Accounts from Italy mention, that Lucien Bonaparte has converted his property into specie, and has embarked at Civita Vecchia for America.

MARCH 13.

The British Troops, which were so long quartered in Genoa, have arrived in the Calabrias, where they are to remain; and this disposition of our force, particularly as a large Austrian corps still occupies the Kingdom of Naples, has given rise to a number of speculations. Is an Army of Observation, similar to that which is stationed in France, and for similar purposes, to be maintained in the South of Italy? Or rather, is it kept there from an expectation of hostilities between the Russians and Turks? Though the state of relations between those two Powers is kept in obscurity, yet the belief appears to be generally prevalent on the Continent, that Russia will seize the first plausible pretext to invade the Ottoman Empire. Neither Austria nor England can behold such an attempt with indifference; and there is not a Power in Europe, that has not an interest to oppose the further aggrandizement of the immense dominions of the Czar. Much as we are hostile to the principle of large army in time of peace, and much as we object to the expence which it would cause to the Country, still we are ready to confess that it would be unsafe to disarm, if it be true that the Court of St. Petersburg has thoughts of extending the present boundaries of the Russian Empire. The very great probability there is of such an event, shews more forcibly than any other circumstances we could adduce, the necessity, even the imperative urgency, of husbanding our resources, and introducing economy, where it is safe and practicable, during the present interval of calm, that we might be prepared to meet the storm which the increasing strength and ambition of Russia may probably excite. As to the sentiments of the Emperor Alexander himself, we believe them to be friendly towards this country; but his Ministers view it with a less favorable eye.

Lady Wilson left Paris on the 7th, for the purpose of presenting a representation to the Regent upon the proceedings against Sir R. Wilson. Our Government, it is said, have instructed our Ambassador to abstain from all official interference in the proceedings of the French Tribunal.

We learn that Denmark has concluded a peace for seven years with the Dey of Tripoli, to whom she consents to pay an annual tribute of 30,000 piastres.

MARCH 14.

It is, we understand, at the particular request of the French King that the Duke of Wellington remains at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 9:—

"The Counsel of Sir R. Wilson, in the name of himself and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, demand the postponement of their trial until the 1st of April. When it was objected they had full time to prepare their defence; they replied that the new and unexpected accusation presented against them, would not allow them to name a nearer epoch. They reclaim a Jury, composed one half of Englishmen, because the Code Civil declares that forms shall be adopted towards foreigners similar to those which in their country may be adopted towards the French."

Some of the private letters from Paris state that a body of troops hastily left that capital in 40 waggons—that their destination was not publicly known, but was supposed to be toward the South, to quell some disturbances in that quarter.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14.  
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S MARRIAGE.

The Earl of Liverpool stated, that he had it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver a Message to the House, which he now accordingly delivered in. The Message was then read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk in the usual manner, and is as follows:—

"G. P. R.

"The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having given the royal consent to a marriage between his daughter her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Cobourg, of Saalfeld, has thought fit to communicate the same to the House.

"His Royal Highness is fully persuaded that this alliance cannot but be acceptable to all his Majesty's faithful subjects; and the many proofs which his Royal Highness has received of the affectionate attachment of this House to his Majesty's person and family, leaves him no room to doubt of the concurrence and assistance of this House in enabling him to make such a provision with a view to the said marriage, as may be suitable to the honour and dignity of the country.

G. P. R.

The Earl of Liverpool.—When he communicated to the House last night that he expected to receive the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to bring down to the House a message on the subject of the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, he did so from a belief that it might be the wish of many Noble Lords to attend on the occasion, who, without such notice, might have no opportunity of being informed that it was intended to bring down a message of this description on this day. He had found, upon investigation, that it had been the invariable practice, on all occasions of delivering messages of this nature from the crown, to move an address upon it on the same day on which it was delivered in; and he was sure their Lordships would not be disposed now to pay less respect to the Royal Message than had been paid at former periods, and would be therefore anxious to follow that course which had been uniformly pursued on similar occasions. The subject of the Message was of the highest importance, and must be deeply interesting to their Lordships, and to all classes of his Majesty's subjects. Whatever difference of opinion there might be among them on political subjects, they must all feel disposed to concur in such measures as might be best calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of the Royal Family. He was persuaded, therefore, that he should be acting contrary to the feelings of the House, if he were to detain their Lordships from coming to a vote on the Address which he was about to propose, by entering into any details on this subject at present. But he felt it proper and due to say—and he said so, not as using words of course, and expressions of mere compliment, but as having had an opportunity of ascertaining the fact from the best sources of information that with respect to the illustrious Prince upon whom his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had thought proper to bestow his daughter in marriage, he believed there was on the Continent of Europe but one sentiment and opinion as to his personal merits and respectability. He was not now speaking of the opinion merely of the members of that illustrious person's own house and family, but of the general opinion and sentiment of all the Courts of Europe—of the opinions of his equals and his inferiors—all of whom agreed in bearing testimony to the propriety of his conduct and the goodness of his character. This was not the time to say any thing as to the provision which it might be fitting to make for these illustri-

ous persons on the occasion of their marriage; that question would come regularly before their Lordships at another time. He would only now say, with reference to that point, that he had paid the utmost attention to the subject, and considered it both with a view to what was due to the illustrious parties themselves, and also with a view to what would be creditable to the country, without any improper extravagance. But he could not let this part of the subject pass without this observation—that when their Lordships came to consider what provision it would be proper to make for this occasion, he trusted their Lordships would take care that it should be made in such a manner, that the illustrious persons of whom he had been speaking might have the free enjoyment, in the first instance, of their own income. He said so because he had observed, that where a provision had been made, though it was sufficient for its purpose, yet, from the want of such a regulation as he had mentioned on the part of Parliament, it had become altogether insufficient. Their Lordships, therefore, he was persuaded, would be disposed to place the illustrious persons in a situation where they would have the free use of their own income. It was their wish, he was authorized to say, to confine their expenses strictly within their income; and saying this, he relied confidently on the liberality of Parliament, that, with every proper attention to economy, it would give that income and assistance which would be worthy of a great nation on the occasion of a marriage of such importance. He should, therefore, without longer detaining their Lordships at present, move—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, returning the Thanks of the House for his gracious communication, and to express their entire satisfaction with the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta to a Protestant Prince of so illustrious a House—an event which must be satisfactory to all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and conducive to the best interests of the country—and to assure his Royal Highness, that he might rely with confidence on the concurrence of the House of Lords in such measures as might be necessary to conclude this marriage, and to demonstrate the affectionate zeal and dutiful regard of the House towards his Royal Highness and the Royal Family, as well as its disposition to pay every proper attention to what was due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

The question having been put upon the Address by the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

MARCH 15.

Messages from the Prince Regent to both Houses of Parliament were delivered yesterday, announcing the intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, to Prince Leopold of Cobourg. Both Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh paid very warm and just tributes to the excellence of his Highness's character.

The provision intended to be proposed to Parliament for the illustrious pair is, £60,000 a year.

It is said the Prince's situation will have the singularity, that if the Princess should come to the Throne, he will be his wife's subject. To be sure he will, as Prince George of Denmark was, who was the husband of Queen Anne. She appointed him Lord High Admiral.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday last. They contain the conclusion of the trial of Admiral Linois and Colonel Boyer; the former has been unanimously acquitted, and the latter found guilty and condemned to death. Before the Court retired to deliberate upon their verdict, Colonel Boyer acknowledged that he had committed great faults; but greater crimes, he added, have had the benefit of an amnesty, or have been punished merely with exile. The Regicides have only been banished. Ought I then, who faithfully served my King and Country, to be punished for a moment of error?"

The acquittal of Admiral Linois will give great pleasures to all naval men in this country, who recollect the invariable kindness and humanity which he shewed to prisoners of war.

Brussels Papers are arrived to the 12th. They mention a report, which we give no credit to, of the Emperor of Russia having obtained from the King of Prussia the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, in order to make a wedding gift of it to the Princess Royal of the Netherlands, his sister.

The Empress Maria Louisa (as she is styled in a Vienna article) has been invited by her father to visit Parma. She was to set out on the 8th. All her French domestics have been dismissed.