

The President Arcovito answered with dignity, expressing the sentiments with which the Parliament and the nation are penetrated towards his Royal Highness.

MARCH 6.

The following is a statement, copied from the official accounts, of the composition, the numerical force, and the names of the Generals and superior officers of the regiments which compose the military forces of the kingdom:—

The civic guard is composed of landholders and merchants, and is divided into four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. The infantry regiments are commanded by Prince de Torella Caraciolo, Prince de Colonna, the Duke of Carignan, and Signor Caraciolo, brother of the Duke of Rocco Romana, Commander of the cavalry of the army. The cavalry regiments are commanded by the Prince de Carignan and the Duke Casoli d'Aquino.

The *gendarmerie*, which is likewise a civic guard, composed of the flower of the army, is 7,000 men strong; viz.—5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. It is commanded by Count Generino, in the absence of Prince Cariani. This corps had also asked permission to march against the enemy; but the Government, while it acknowledged the interest it felt in so noble a devotion, assured the Commander that his brave soldiers should be employed if necessity required it.

The army in the field is divided into two great commands; the first is intrusted to Lieutenant-General Pepe, and occupies the Abruzzi. This corps d'armee is composed of 40 battalions and some squadrons. Majors General Rulfo, Verdinois, &c. hold brigades in it.

The second corps which is the most considerable, is commanded by Lieutenant-General Baron Carascosa. It contains three divisions of infantry, under the command of General Filangieri, Prince of Satriano, and Lieutenant-Generals Barons Ambrosio and Arcovito. This corps d'arme has 70 battalions of troops of the line and civic guards, and 30 squadrons of cavalry. The command of the cavalry is entrusted to the Duke of Rocca Romana, who was under his command Field-Marshal Prince Campana, and the Marquis de Suliana. The latter is brother of the Princess of Castalcicala.

Lieutenant-General Baron Bedrinelli commands the artillery; and Field-Marshal Escamande, the engineers; General Floreston Pepe is Major-General of the army. Field-Marshal Signor de Medicis, nephew of the late Prime Minister, performs the functions of Inspector-General.

The Prince Regent departed for the army, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Parisi, and the Duke of Ascoli, Grand Equerry and an ancient friend of the King. Prince Leopold de Salerno, the brother of the Prince Regent, wishes to follow his brother. His Royal Highness has for his aides-de-camp, Prince Diego Pignatelli and the Marquis de Bramaschio.

The fortresses of Gacta, Capua, Pescara, and Civita del Tronto are provisioned for a long period.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. PLUNKETT'S Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, is to be fully discussed this evening, in a Committee of the House of Commons. We can state, from good authority, that the divisions will be numerous in the course of the evening, upon all the clauses.

The news from Italy since our last is of considerable interest, especially that portion of it which relates to Piedmont. The first act of the Revolution in that country is completed, and we must wait to see how the drama will proceed. The act of abdication of the late King of SARDINIA is now before the world, and who is there that will not smile at its introductory declarations? "We have frequently contemplated the abdication of the Throne"—"this idea, which we have always entertained," &c. We do not mean to say that it is impossible VICTOR EMMANUEL may have contemplated a retirement from the cares of monarchy; but certainly the intention has been first disclosed under circumstances which entitled it to very little confidence on the score of sincerity.

It is remarkable that even in this solemn act of abdication, there is no mention of the person in whose favour it has been made.

We learn, indeed, from the Proclamations and Declarations of the Prince de CARIIGNAN, that he holds the reins of Government only until the late King's brother, CHARLES FELIX, Duke of Genevois, can arrive, to assume them. This Prince is in his fifty-sixth year, and has been married 14 years to a daughter of the King of NAPLES; but he has no children by her. The Royal Family of Sardinia, is divided into two branches; the reigning one, which is that of Savoy, and that of Savoy Carignan. The next in succession to the Duke de GENEVOIS is the Prince de CARIIGNAN, who is in his 23d year. He is married to a daughter of the Grand Duke of TUSCANY, but is also without children.

The Spanish Constitution has been formally promulgated by the REGENT, and a Provincial Junta of Government appointed, consisting of fifteen members.

The intelligence from Naples is to the 6th, but it does not add much to our previous information, except in what relates to the termination of the sittings of the Extraordinary Parliament, and the opening of the ordinary Session on the 1st March.

Hamburgh Journals, to the 14th instant inclusive, have arrived this morning; the last of which contains, under date Stockholm, the 2d instant, a proposition which the King of SWEDEN has addressed to the Norwegian Diet, in respect to the Nobility of that kingdom.

The following are extracts:—

"Hanover, March 7.

"We hear that our Diet will shortly be prorogued *sine die*.

"Copenhagen, March 10.

"The Sound is covered with solid ice, and sledges have arrived from Sweden by way of Hveen; but to the south it is still open, and a few Jays ago an English brig from the Baltic arrived off Provesteen, which is therefore in some danger. The Great Belt is partly covered with ice, which stops the passage for the present."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 12.

Army Estimates.—The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply Lord Palmerston submitted the army estimates for the year, and moved the first resolution for 81,468 men.

Col. Davies contended that the estimates were too high—that the army ought to be reduced 10,000 men which would effect a considerable saving—and urged upon Ministers the necessity of allowing enquiry to be made by a committee fairly selected from the ministerial and opposition sides of the House, together with some gentlemen who are considered independent of both. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again.

A very long discussion followed, in which Mr. G. Dawson, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. C. Grant, Gen. Vivian, Mr. Braham, Mr. Bernal, Mr. G. Bennet, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Maberly took part. At half-past 12 strangers were ordered from the gallery, which was closed till 3 o'clock. During this exclusion of the reporters several divisions took place. The first was on the question of the chairman's reporting progress: which was negatived by 216 to 95. Four other divisions took place on the same subject, which were negatived by large majorities the numbers being: 92 to 209] 62 to 229—[60 to 212] 48 to 158.

Mr. Gordon then moved that the second report of the finance committee should be read, at the same time promising that if the army were reduced 10,000 men, the opposition would immediately cease. The proposal not being acceded to, a division took place on the question, when the numbers were—Ayes, 45 | Noes, 162—Majority against the motion, 117.

A division then took place on the same question, as five previous divisions had been taken, when the numbers were—For amendment, 47 [Against it, 164] Majority against it, 117.

At three o'clock reporters were admitted into the gallery, when they found the members of opposition were occupying the seats of the supporters of ministers, and vice versa. Mr. Hume was speaking from the ministerial benches, and concluded a long speech, by moving that the Act of William and Mary, for disbanding of the army, be then read.

After a few words in opposition to the motion from Mr. R. Martin, the gallery was again cleared, and a division took place on the question, when there appeared. For the motion, 43 [Against it, 144] Majority against it, 101.

A ninth division then took place on the question of the Chairman's reporting progress, when there was—For the motion, 43—Against it, 140. [Majority against it, 97.

The tenth division was—For the motion 38 [Against it, 143] Majority against it, 105.

The eleventh division took place a little before four. The numbers on this occasion were—For reporting progress, 38 [Against it, 145] Majority, 107.

At four o'clock candles were called for by some members: upon this Mr. Lambton raised a question, and moved that candles be not allowed. The committee again divided—For the motion, 38 [Against it, 146] Majority 108.

Lord Castlereagh then observed that, considering the lateness of the hour, he would not press the question further, as the estimates could not be got through in any reasonable time.

The chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The other orders of the day were then gone through, and the house adjourned at a quarter to 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

MARCH 13.

Mr. Western said, that at the request of a noble Lord (Castlereagh) who was prevented from attending by indisposition, he should postpone his motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax.—Mr. Creevey remarked that when sums of money were to be voted—when a standing army of 81,000 men was to be voted—when millions were to be imposed which might be retrenched—then ministers and their friends were at their posts; but when any reduction was to be moved they were indisposed. The noble Lord (Castlereagh) was made unwell by the fruitless battles which he had fought last night: they (the Opposition) had the means of defeating the noble Lord in their hands; and they had declared their determination to use them: the noble Lord had therefore been defeated, and he was ill now in consequence.

Mr. Curwen postponed his motion for the repeal of the Horse Tax to the 26th March.—Adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

MARCH 14.

Army Estimates.—The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Brogden read the first resolution for 81,867 men. Mr. James Macdonald moved, as an amendment, a reduction of ten thousand men, (i. e. 71,000.) After some discussion in which Mr. Hume, Mr. N. Calvert, Sir H. Vivian, Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. Goulbourn, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Evens, Sir F. Blake, Sir Robert Wilson, General Vivian, Colonel Wood, General Hear, Mr. W. Williams, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Calcraft, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Griffith participated, a division took place, and Mr. Macdonald's amendment was negatived by 211 to 115. Majority 96.

A second division next took place, upon an amendment moved by Mr. Dawson, proposing a reduction of 5000 men, instead of 10,000 men, which was negatived by 195 to 180. The resolution was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

MARCH 15.

Mr. Croker intimated that he should, in a more forward stage of the Roman Catholic Bills, move, that it be an instruction to the Committee to introduce a clause for making a competent provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy.

On the motion that the report of the Committee of Supply be brought up, Mr. Hume, again moved for the reduction of 10,000 men: but his amendment to that effect, was negatived by 116 to 46.—The Report was agreed to.

MARCH 17.

CORONATION.—It is said the Coronation is to take place on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

MINISTRY.—There is a rumour of a partial change of Ministry. The Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Liverpool are mentioned as two of the Members to go out. The rumoured change is ascribed to a favorable disposition towards the Catholic

claims presumed to be entertained in a certain high quarter.

The Spanish General Morillo, the adversary of Gen. Bolivar in South America, arrived in London on Sunday last, on his way to Spain.

NAPLES, FEB. 20.

The sum of 850,000 silver ducats was granted to the Minister of War, to maintain during three months, 100,000 men and 5,000 horses.

The Address of the Parliament to the Prince Regent, on the 16th, in which the King was declared in a state of constraint, contained the following sentence:—It was a question whether, in such a crisis, we ought to receive fresh powers from our Constituents; but the Congress of Laybach having signified to us that its resolutions were irrevocable, we are bound also to regard the oath we have taken, to defend the Constitution whilst breath remains to us, as irrevocable.

Yesterday the Ambassador of his Most Catholic Majesty received an extraordinary Courier from Madrid, which capital he left on the 4th inst. Five thousand Catalonians volunteer their services to partake of the fate of their Neapolitan brethren. A 74 and 44 gun frigate, and several smaller vessels of war, will, in the course of the present month, arrive in the ports of Naples from Cadiz.

VIENNA, FEB. 28.—Letters from Laybach announce that there is a certain stagnation in the negotiations at this moment, which is attributed to a Note that the Court of London has caused to be delivered to the Congress. It is asserted that the present state of Spain and Portugal has been the object of several conferences between the Prince de Metternich and M. de Capo d'Istria.

In the House of Commons, March 16.

Sir R. Wilson, in reference to Sir W. A' Court's letter, stating that the British squadron in the city of Naples, only remained as a fleet of observation to keep the strictest neutrality not to interfere, excepting for the protection of British property or merchants, or in the event of insult or danger to the Royal Family of Naples, wished to be informed whether such language contained the sentiments of the British Government, and whether neutrality was to be observed only on such conditions!

Lord Castlereagh declined giving any answer. Sir R. Wilson then gave notice that on a future day he would move for the production of the Correspondence of Sir W. A' Court on this subject.—[Cheers.]

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Lambton rose to make a few observations respecting a notice he had given on the subject of his proposed motion for a reform in Parliament, in consequence of some doubts having arisen, as he had been informed, as to the time when this motion would be brought before the House. He had now to acquaint the House, it was his decided determination to bring that motion on positively upon the 10th of April next, excepting something occurred in the mean time which he could not controul. He should on that occasion propose, amongst other improvements, the extension of the elective franchise to all householders, the abolition of all venal and decayed boroughs, and a recurrence to the former practice of triennial Parliaments.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

On Friday, in one of the fullest Houses ever known, Mr. Plunkett moved the second reading of his Bill for "removing the disqualifications affecting Roman Catholics" which was carried by a majority of 11, there being for the 2d reading, 251—against it, 243.

Mr. Canning arrived in town on Wednesday night and supported the Bill.

FOREIGN TRADE.—On the motion of Mr. Wallace, a series of accounts were ordered explanatory of British colonial trade; the number of men and ships engaged in the colonial timber trade; and also the quantity of British and Irish manufactures exported to the North American colonies.

MARCH 29.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TIMBER DUTIES.—On motion of Mr. Wallace the house went into a Committee on the Foreign Timber Trade. The Right Honorable Gentleman began by stating, that he should be as brief as possible, as he was sensible the subject was little attractive, and the Report of the Committee which was in the hands of the House and the Public, embraced all that he had to urge on the attention of the House. Previous to the year 1809 this Country had been supplied with Timber chiefly from the North of Europe and partly from the American Settlements. It was impossible to look at these trades, without perceiving that in the course of no very long time, if the present system was continued, one of the two must become completely predominant, and therefore the other must become completely annihilated. The annual importation of Timber from 1803 to 1826 from the North of Europe, was as follows:—

Fir Timber 8,857 loads
Deals 45,938
From 1816 to 1819 there had been a great diminution in the annual imports from the north. Their amount was—
Fir Timber 93,659 loads
Deals 21,824
On both it would be seen the reduction considerably exceeded one-half. The Timber imported from our North American Colonies averaged in the