

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

A Petition was presented from the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Limerick, complaining of the agricultural distresses of that district and of Ireland in general.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Sir G. CLERK gave notice that he should, tomorrow week, move for leave to bring in a Bill similar to one which he submitted to the House during last Session. The object of the Bill would be to establish and secure a uniformity of weights and measures.

The Freehold Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished to inquire of the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any augmentation had been made to the salaries of the Commissioners of Excise and Customs in London, since the 1st January, 1815?

The CHAN. of the EXCH. replied, that he must pursue the same course as on a former evening. If the Noble Lord wished for the information, he could move for it.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved for an account of all augmentations in the salaries of the Officers of the Board of Customs and Excise, since the 1st January, 1815, with the dates of the same.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, before the question was put he wished to make some inquiry respecting the patronage exercised by those Boards in appointing to certain offices connected with them.

The CHAN. of the EXCH. replied, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman could move for the information he required.—[A laugh.]

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Then it is to be understood by the House, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will answer no questions upon financial subjects which relate to the taking of money out of the pockets of the People.—[Hear, hear!]

The motion of the Noble Lord was agreed to.

Sir C. MONCK said he had a question to ask, and he should like to try whether the Right Hon. Gentleman would be more indulgent to him than he had been towards others. He wished to know, whether it was in the contemplation of Government to grant any augmentation of salaries to the officers of the Navy Board?

The CHAN. of the EXCH. replied, that there would be no difficulty in giving the information required by the Hon. Member; but he could not take upon himself to do so, without giving offence to those Gentlemen to whom he had refused similar information.—[A laugh.]

Mr. BROUGHAM said he would vain hope, although his Majesty's Ministers were determined to refuse an answer to all and every question put to them—a refusal which imposed upon Gentlemen on that side of the House the necessity of making distinct motions upon each subject, that they would adopt the only mode which remained of putting a stop to these embarrassing proceedings. If they would not come down at once to the House with an account of the numerous retrenchments which, no doubt, they were daily and hourly making—[hear, hear!]

if they would not state the reductions which they were constantly trying to accomplish—the useless offices which they were from day to day cutting off—they at least could have no objection to say before the House, from time to time, accounts of a different description—how actively they had been engaged in augmenting salaries, in creating new and useless offices, in extending the patronage of the Crown.—[Hear, hear!]

He, for one, was certainly most anxious to know how they had employed themselves in redressing that plague of economy and retrenchment, which they had put into the mouth of the Prince Regent.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that if the Gentleman opposite would only have the patience to wait, the Ministers of the Crown, in the exercise of their duty, would soon have to submit to the House a particular account of all that they had done with respect to the augmentation or diminution of salaries, or the entire abolition of offices. The Government certainly could not see, that the public service of the country was at all aided by the application of questions to them, not merely as to what they had done, but what they might have it in contemplation to do. He must contend, that such practices were not only in the customary usage of Parliament, but of the business not only of that House, but of the Government, went on more regularly. The Honourable Gentlemen now come down to Parliament with all their questions reduced to writing, they were submitted to the House as motions, and in that shape transmitted to the respective offices from which the required information was to be obtained. With respect to the assumption of a liberality indulged in by the Honourable Gentleman opposite, he could not but complain of the disposition which existed to conclude, that because the salaries of some officers might have been augmented, therefore no other officers were either reduced or abolished.—[Hear, hear!]

Nothing could be more unfair than such inferences. It should be remembered, also, that the offices into which it was now wished to carry such a rigorous system of retrenchment, were not superfluous; they were, in fact, the most laborious of any at the disposal of Government, and most connected with the collection of the revenue.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD said, that he had hoped the Hon. Gentleman opposite would have endeavoured to redress their character, by allowing his Noble Friend, who had shown his readiness on the occasion, to reply to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. After the language which had been used by that Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he (Mr. Fitzgerald) was persuaded that he would be the last man to prevent his Noble Friend from being heard. If ever there had been an occasion on which the strict usage of the House might with propriety be departed from, it was surely the present, in which his Noble Friend had been accused of using language taunting and disrespectful towards Hon. Members. In making this charge, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, contrary to all the orders and precedents of the House, had alluded, not alone to an argument used in a former debate, but to the express terms in which that argument had been couched. In the course of his speech the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, notwithstanding the accuracy of his mind, had drawn an inference unauthorized by the circumstances of the case, when he insinuated, that because the questions which had been put to his Majesty's Government were unanswered, that therefore his Majesty's Government were employed, not merely in augmenting the salaries of public officers, but in contemplating the further augmentation of others. It was curious enough, however, to observe, that the Honourable Gentleman opposite were not disappointed at receiving no replies to their questions. On the contrary, they seemed to expect this; for they were all prepared with written motions as substitutes.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the inconvenience of the course which had been adopted by Ministers was now apparent. His Hon. and Learned Friend's experience of Parliament had been comparatively short. He (Mr. Tierney) had the misfortune of having sat in that House since the year 1780—he called it a misfortune, because it proved that he was so many years older than his Hon. and Learned Friend.—[A laugh.] During the whole of that period, he had never heard any Minister, from Mr. Pitt (in the plenitude of his power) downwards, hesitate to state whether Government had taken such steps as those respecting which his Majesty's present Ministers had been so properly questioned. The House would see the consequence of a strict adherence to Parliamentary usage.—Both parties got heated. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Fitzgerald) talked of his Honourable and Learned Friend, and those who associated with him, redeeming their character. They had lost no character. His Honourable and Learned Friend was perfectly right in calling the Noble Lord to order when he attempted to speak twice. He had a right to say to the Noble Lord, "If you will not answer our questions, then you shall not speak twice on the same motion. If you enforce the strict usage of Parliament, we will enforce the strict usage of Parliament too." His Honourable and Learned Friend had said, that the Noble Lord's refusal to answer must proceed from some motives which he did not choose to communicate. He (Mr. Tierney) believed so too; and he believed them to be very wrong motives. With respect to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was afraid that that Right Honourable Gentleman had been in bad company lately; or, he was persuaded, that he would not have conducted himself as he had done on this occasion.—[A laugh.]—He was anxious to impress on the House the inconsequence attending on the refusal to answer questions, by making a motion. This would occupy some of the time of the House, for, as he was not bound to write the motion himself, he would desire the Clerk to take it down.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that he had difficulty in answering the questions of the Right Honourable Gentleman. The fact was as the Right Honourable Gentleman supposed. The individual alluded to, the last branch of the unfortunate family from which he descended, had long been an object of his Majesty's bounty. Stripped and plundered by the French, Cardinal York had not been considered as forfeiting his claim to his Majesty's generosity by his belonging to a family which the ancestors of his Majesty had so justly and properly succeeded on the throne of these realms. This generosity on the part of the King created an indelible gratitude in the mind of the unfortunate Cardinal; and by his will he directed some interesting family documents, together with the collar of the garter which he possessed, should be sent to the Prince Regent as a memorial of his respect. He had accordingly been done, and Count—, the executor of the Cardinal, accompanied these bequests with a request that his Royal Highness would assist him in the erection of a monument to the deceased Cardinal. Under all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness, in that spirit of liberality which did honour to him, acquiesced in that request, and in consequence paid to the Cardinal's executor the sum required to assist him in the erection of the monument.

Mr. PON-ONHY said that every man must entertain a high sense of the gracious bounty which had been shown by his Majesty towards the late Cardinal. The way in which the subsequent transaction had been described by the Noble Lord, evinced it to be a transaction very different from that which the distinct erection of a monument, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to a branch of the House of Stuart, would have been. If it had not been so, he should have felt it his duty to make a Parliamentary inquiry into the subject.

Mr. TIERNEY wished to know whether the expense of the Monument, like that of the altar-piece, had proceeded from the Royal Prity Purse.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that the expense had been paid out of the surplus of the contribution by the French Government, for the removal from Paris to Rome of the statues which belonged to that City.

Here followed the Second Debate relative to the Treaties, with the material parts of which our readers are already acquainted. After which the House adjourned.

Lord CASTLEREAGH again rose, but in consequence of a loud cry of "speak! speak!" his Lordship sat down.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD said, that he had hoped the Hon. Gentleman opposite would have endeavoured to redress their character, by allowing his Noble Friend, who had shown his readiness on the occasion, to reply to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. After the language which had been used by that Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he (Mr. Fitzgerald) was persuaded that he would be the last man to prevent his Noble Friend from being heard.

Mr. TIERNEY.—I have another motion to make, and as it would be irregular for me to write it myself, I must again apply to the Clerk.—[A laugh.]

The SPEAKER observed, that for the sake of the convenience of the House, it was usual for Honourable Members to write down their own motions, unless they laboured under some infirmity which prevented them from doing so; in which case they received the assistance of the Clerk.

Mr. TIERNEY.—The infirmity of the Honourable Gentlemen on the other side of the House is that they are dumb.—[A laugh.]—Sir, I move, that an account be laid before the House, of the number of men horses and muzzled in the different garrisons abroad, from the year 1786 to the year 1791 inclusive; distinguishing the number in each year, and the different garrisons.

Lord PALMERSTONE suggesting to the Honourable Gentleman, that the words of his motion were not calculated to obtain his object; after some conversation, Mr. Tierney introduced into the motion the words, "as filled up to the 25th of December in each year," in which amended form it was agreed to.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman must know, that a mere increase of salary to a public Officer, was not a vested interest. There was an affection of activity on the other side of the House which was very amusing.

Mr. HORNOR reproached the very unusual tone which the Noble Lord had assumed—a tone which the House were unaccustomed to hear from any Honourable Member, let his situation be what it might. He was convinced, that there was no Gentleman in that House, let him be an opposer or a supporter of Administration, but must feel that, on such an occasion, when the Public were ground down by distress, and when the necessity and the determination to economize had been proclaimed from the Throne, the Noble Lord had assumed a tone which that House ought not to tolerate, and which was quite inconsistent with the character of a Minister. On a recent night, when the wretched state to which the glorious imposition of taxes had reduced the Country was represented to the House, the Noble Lord insulted—not the House, but the People. It was impossible for him to forget the expression used by the Noble Lord on that occasion. In speaking of the popular conduct, he termed it—"an ignorant impudence for the relaxation of taxation." On another grave occasion, when the Noble Lord, opening the debate, had his choice of topics, one of the subjects which he chose was the sensibility of the People to questions in which their pecuniary interests were concerned, and he talked of them as apprehensive of being—"touched on the score of money." This night, when an Honourable Gentleman was performing one of the most important duties of a Member of Parliament—a duty which he trusted would never be abandoned—and was urging the Noble Lord to state what evidence, at the expiration of three weeks from the period at which the Crown pledged itself to economy, appeared to show that that pledge had been redeemed, he received the question with the tone which must have been condemned by all who heard it. And then the Noble Lord made an observation, which he presumed was considered satisfactory—namely, that if a question were not answered by his Majesty's Ministers, it might be reduced to writing in the shape of a motion. Now, it was manifest, that all questions could not be with effect reduced to writing in the shape of a motion. When a return could be made of something actually done, a motion would go to the office to which it was directed, and where the question related as to that which it was intended to do, and not to that which was actually done, to Ministers alone could it be put with the expectation of a satisfactory reply. As to the usage of inquiring into what it was in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government to do, the Noble Lord must surely have supposed, that the House had forgotten all the instances of such questions which had occurred. For his own part, as long as he retained his seat in that House, whoever he suspected that it was intended to increase the burdens of the People, he would inquire into the reality of such intention. It was the privilege of a Member of Parliament to do so—and in exercising that privilege," added Mr. Hornor, "I am sure, Sir, I shall not be stopped by you." The House and the Country must perfectly understand the reason which induced the Noble Lord to refuse to answer to the questions which had been put to him. He would have answered them, had he felt that his replies would have been satisfactory to Parliament and to the Nation. Nothing could be more insufficient than the statement of the Noble Lord, that it was provided by Act of Parliament, that at a late period of the Session—the middle of the Session at least, the 25th of March, a return should be made to the House of any diminution or augmentation of official salaries which had taken place in the preceding year. Was this to satisfy the House on the present pressing occasion, during a Session in which money affairs must become one of the most important duties of Parliament—a duty paramount indeed to every other? The House had been told by the Throne, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to use every means of diminishing the public expenditure. From day to day, however, Parliament witnessed the increase of the salaries of public officers, during a period of peace—and when the low prices of every article of necessary consumption rendered such augmentation less than ever necessary. He would distinctly state the course which he should feel it his duty to pursue on this subject; and he would do so by an instance. If he were to hear that the Treasury had already increased the salaries of the officers of the Tax Board, he would make a motion for a return stating the fact. But if, on the other hand, he were to hear that the salaries of the officers of the Tax Board having already been increased, the Commissioners of Stamps were applying for a similar augmentation, and that it was in contemplation to give it them, he would not hesitate to take the liberty of asking the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite what were the intentions of his Majesty's Government on the subject.

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NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

THOMAS BROWNIGG HAS NOW FOR SALE, ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED QUINTELS OF PRIME NEWFOUNDLAND FISH, FIFTEEN HOUSE KEEPERS' USE Broad Street, Waterford, Feb. 29, 1816.



WASHINGTON, THAT about, speedily, and celebrated RACE, HOLDS THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM POWERS. Equi will cover Mares this Season at LANDS APE, midway between Carrick and Connell. Bred Mares, Three Guineas—others, Half-Pice—Guinea, Half-Crown. He is a beautiful dark Bay, upwards of fifteen and a half Hands high. He was got by Old Washington, considered by Sportsmen to be as high bred a Horse as any in England; his Dam, Irish Lass, by Turpin Irish Lass was the best of her year at the Carrick, and what is more remarkable, she never was beaten by any Mare. WASHINGTON is now six Years old, in full Blood and Vigour. For his Performance on the Turf, vide Racing Calendar. The Money to be paid at first service, as the Ground is accountable. Feb. 28, 1816.

TO STAND AT NEW-RSS, At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—ss. sd. the Ground.

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE, LEONARD, got by Penobscot—Dam, Fair Charlotte, by Prigade; Grand Dam, Eccleston, by Eclipse. He covered in season 1815. He is a fine Foal getter, and his stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Craven stake at Newmarket, beating 16 others, and was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until he was injured. For Terms apply, on the usual Terms. No Mare taken away until first paid for, the Ground being accountable. Rom. Feb. 18, 1816.

TO BE LET ON A FINE, OR SOLD, UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES, PART OF THE LANDS OF FAITHLEGG, In the Barony of Gaultier and County of Waterford.

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg, and Sir FRANCIS HARRARD, Waterford. November 16, 1815.

PIM AND PENROSE NEVINS

DATE FOR SALE, Prime Port Wine—Vintage 1812. Rencour, Tenterife, and Wines, Brandy, Jamaica Rum, French Vinegar, Oak Bark, Russia Tallow, Russia Mus, Kelp, Tar, Iron Hoops, Blown Rusins, Sweet and Bitter Almonds, French Prunes, Cork Wood, French Burr Stones, Scotch Herrings, 400 Sacks French Clover-Seed, 10 Pipes Cider, 5 Tons Paper Stuff. Waterford, 1st Mo. 30, 1816.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, FROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT, In the following Divisions, or such others as may be agreed upon.

PART OF THE LANDS OF BALLYMACART, now in the possession of the Representatives of MARY'S GRANGE and Under Tenants, containing about 300 Acres.

PART OF DITTO, in the possession of ELEANOR GRANGE and Under Tenants, containing about 75 Acres.

PART OF DITTO, in the possession of the Representative of John Wick and Under Tenants, containing about 75 Acres.

PART OF THE LANDS OF GUILFANE, in the possession of the Representatives of PATRICK FOLEY and Under Tenants, containing about 150 Acres.

The above Lands are situated in the Parish of Ardarae East, Barony of Decies within Druin, and County of Waterford. They lie on the Sea Coast, which affords plenty of sea-weed and sand for Manure.

Proposals in writing, will be received by PIM & NEVINS, at Ballymacart, Carrick on Suir, or Henry HARRARD, Esq. Mar. Waterford. Every Enquiry will be given to solvent and improving Tenants.

THOS. VALE, the Director, will show the Grounds. January 20, 1816.

TO BE SOLD, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, CLOMANSY AND ROCHESTOWN.

(See Simple Waterford.) Said within Five Miles of the City of Waterford. Said Lands contain upwards of 600 Plantation Acres, and are set for terminable Leases, most of which were made about 20 years ago, at the yearly Rent of £400. Proposals (if by Letter, post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Bellfort, Portlaw—or to Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, Graceland, near Waterford, who will forward them to Mr. NICHOLSON, Bellfort, February 28, 1816.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS late in possession of MATTHEW JACKSON, situated in Cook Lane. Application to be made to WILLIAM BOLAN, Waterford, January 28, 1816.

AUCTION OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, AND FARMING UTENSILS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT DROMINA, ON MONDAY, THE 11th DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, AND FARMING UTENSILS, the Property of the late EDWARD STEWART, Esq. deceased—consisting of MAHOGANY CHAIRS, TABLES, & BED STEADS—IRON ROOM CHAIRS, and BRASS TABLES—KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEGS, BEDDING, GLASS & CHINA—In all and several of the HOUSEHOLD, and YEARLING—SHEEP—CATTLE, and SADDLE HORSES—CARTS, CHAINS, PLOUGH, HARROWS, and several other Articles. The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock each Day, and continue until the whole is sold. FREDING, Auctioneer. Dromina, 26th February, 1816.

TO BE LET, FOR THREE LIVES OR THIRTY ONE YEAR, FROM THE ENDING 25th DAY OF MARCH, In such Divisions as may be agreed on.

THE LANDS OF BALLYMATEEN, containing 213 A OR 1 P plantation measure, situated about 10 Miles from Waterford, and 14 from the Sea coast at Bunnahoon.

PART OF BALLYVADEEN, containing 169 A. 1 R. 29 P. now tenanted by the Widow JORDAN, and situated as above.

THE LANDS OF KILBOURNE, containing 172 A. 2 R. 28 P. from 20 to 30 Acres of land Farm will be let on Building Leases, for Bathing Lodges, to Lots of from 3 to 5 Acres each, and ample Encouragement will be given to any Person inclined to establish the Brewing or Baking Business on the Premises. The Beauty of the situation, excellent Roads in all directions, and Contiguity to the Strand of Bunnahoon, need no Comment.

Also, for Thirty one Year, THE LANDS OF DERMON, containing 72 A OR 28 P. situated about 15 Miles from Waterford, adjoining the Military Road from Waterford to Dungarvan.

AND THE LANDS OF ROBERTSTOWN, containing 24 A. 2 R. 28 P. adjoining the aforesaid Farms. Proposals to be made to RICHARD P. O'HEE, Esq. Gardinerstown, Kilmacthomas, or Major O'HEE, Sheelstown, Kilkenny. Nov. 4, 1815.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will.—MURRAY. Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it.—LAW.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner have upon their minds that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exertion, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnaeus' advice, that "youth is the important period for forming a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. Solomon, of Great House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold by ALEXANDER BAXTER, price 11s. each, or four times as much by retail. Beware of cheap imitations. The only bottle marked, with the words "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD, (Price Three Shillings British) That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead House) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH, By S. SOLOMON, M. D. Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Disorders which wash the human body most frequently afflicted.

Dr. SOLOMON expects, when published by letter, the usual complement of a one-pound note to be enclosed, addressed to Henry Letter, Dr. Solomon, Gilead House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the twenty-fourth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, the Barony of KILKENNY, the Parish of DUMRICK, the Parish of ROSSA, the Parish of LEMANA, the Parish of FISHKILL, the Parish of CROSSMACONNIE, and the Parish of WICKENRY, in the KING'S COUNTY, were declared to be in a State of Disturbance.

And whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Barony and Parishes have been reduced to a State of Tranquillity: We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby revoke and annul the said Proclamation, whereby the said Barony and Parishes aforesaid were respectively declared to be in a State of Disturbance—of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others show it may concern, are to take notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 22d Day of February, 1815. WM. TEAM T. L. MEATH, CHARLES KILDARE, FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, WM. MAHON G. HEWITT, WM. SAURIN. GOD SAVE THE KING.

PARIS PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Police, who was introduced into the Chamber while M. de Serres was at the Tribune, after that Member had concluded his speech, requested to be heard. He ascended the Tribune, and in a tone which announced the profound emotion he was about to communicate, and with a voice sensibly altered, expressed himself in nearly the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, the King has charged us with a communication to you, which must deeply touch your hearts."

A profound silence now prevailed. The Chamber seemed to anticipate the object of the communication—a sentiment of emotion was impressed upon every countenance. Count de Cazes continued—"The death of the King is never to be forgotten. It is a calamity which has struck the hearts of all Frenchmen. Providence has permitted that a written trace of the last thoughts, the last wishes formed for his People, by a Monarch whose name is for ever consecrated in the remembrance of mankind, should be preserved. It was his will that the Testament of Louis XVI. should exist."

"But this melancholy consolation had not been granted to us among the touching recollections left by the most august and most unfortunate of mothers, of wives, and of queens, the descendant of Marie Theres, that Princess worthy of the son of St. Louis, worthy to share his crown and his martyrdom. God alone had heard the voice of the dying Queen; her august daughter did not collect the expression of her last wishes. Twenty-three years have passed away since that writing was traced at the last hour of the most beloved, as well as the most unfortunate of Sovereigns. But Providence has at length permitted that it should be presented to the august daughter of our King, and bring some consolation to her sorrows, even while it renews them. This letter is recognizable by the hand writing of the Queen, the characters of which were never more firmly and correctly formed, as if to show the calmness of her soul at that awful moment. It is not signed, but its authenticity is guaranteed by a testimony which inspires horror. The testament of the victim is signed by her murderers."

"This testament breathes the tenderness of a Mother, the dignity of a Queen, the firmness of a Philosopher. It is worthy of being heard, along with that august and sacred testament which merited the being read in the pulpit of truth after the word of God."

Count Cazes here read the following Letter from the Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, to her Sister, Madame Elizabeth.

October 16, Half past Four. "I write to you, sister, for the last time: I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guillotine, but to go and rejoin your brother, innocent as he was. I hope to show the same fortitude as he did in these last moments."

"I am calm as one is when one's conscience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you! I hear, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you. Alas! poor child, I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this even will reach you. Receive for them both my blessings."

"I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I have never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that, at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the counsels which the greater experience she will have and her affection may suggest to her. Let my son, in his turn, administer to his sister all the solitudes and services which affection can inspire: let them feel that, in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take example by us—How often in our miseries has our affection afforded us consolation—In happiness we have a double enjoyment who we can share it with a friend. And where can any be found more dear and tender than in one's own family?"

"Let my son order the last words of his father, which I repeat presently—Let him never seek to grieve me again."

"I have to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you. Forgive him, my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both."

"It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have written them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not suffer me to write, the march of events has been so rapid, that I have not had in reality the time."

"I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness. I ask pardon of all I know, and of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning it, have caused you."

"I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu here to my aunts, and all my brothers and sisters."

"I had friends; the idea of being separated from them for ever and their troubles, is one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know, at least, that, to my last moments, I thought of them."

"Good and tender sister, farewell! May this letter reach you! Always think of me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor, dear children. Oh my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever. Adieu! Adieu!"

"And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me perhaps a Priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him, and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger."

Conformable to the original writing, entirely in the hand-writing of the Queen, Marie Antoinette. The Minister of Police, (Signed) Comte de Cazes.

After the letter had been read, it was long before the Minister was able to proceed. His own emotion as well as that of the assembly prevented him. A long silence intervened before he was able to resume his discourse.

"Gentlemen," said Count Cazes, "the King, in directing us to make this communication, has authorized us to state, that, in making choice of us for that purpose, it was his desire to honour the Deputy as much as the Minister. His Majesty wishes that you should see in this communication a proof of his desire to mix all his feelings with those of his People, and to make you participate in the consolation he receives, as he shares your hopes and your cares."

"I deposit on the Bureau a certified copy of the Queen's Testament. His Majesty has directed me to state, that he has ordered a fac simile to be taken, a copy of which will be delivered to each of the Members of the Chamber."

At these words the whole assembly rose up, amidst cries of Vive le Roi! M. Laine—"Gentlemen, what an affecting interruption has the communication which has just agitated our hearts made in our political discussions, and how much cause have we to put a rein on those passions which subvert States, and which plunged France into all the calamities of which the reading of this loyal Letter recalls the remembrance! The emotion I feel is too powerful to allow me to pursue this idea. However, the expression of the last sentiments of our Queen raises us to ideas much higher than any connected with politics; it elevates our souls towards religion, and reminds us that religion is alone capable of being the most powerful support of Government. What a security for Nations, when it lifts the hearts of Kings! What peace, what happiness for Sovereigns! If it penetrates into the hearts of the People as well as into royal hearts! But I perceive I anticipate the expression of your sentiments; we ought to be less moved, and to have more time to express them worthily. I propose, Gentlemen, that an humble Address be presented to the King, which if it be his pleasure shall be carried up to him by a Deputation of 25 Members. Did the transport of your hearts require an example, I should tell you, what I have just been informed, that the Chamber of Peers has voted an Address to the King, which is to be presented by a Grand Deputation."

A general cry of—To the vote! to the vote!—The whole assembly quickly stood up. The President repeated the motion of M. Laine, which was unanimously adopted, with cries of Vive le Roi! The President then gave the Ministers an acknowledgment of the communication having been made to the Chamber, and a certified copy of the letter was ordered to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber.

The President.—It does not appear to be the wish of the Chamber to continue the discussion with which it was previously occupied. A cry from all sides—No! no! The President then announced that the interrupted discussion should be returned to-morrow, and proposed that the Chamber should now resolve itself into a Secret Committee, in order to give effect to M. Laine's motion. The Chamber went into a Secret Committee accordingly.

CHAMBER OF PEERS. Bulletin of the Sitting of Wednesday, Feb. 22. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers, and the Minister for General Police, were introduced. The first of these Ministers communicated to the Chamber, on the part of the King, a letter written to Madame Elizabeth by the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette five hours before her death. This letter, entirely written in the Queen's hand, was found among the papers of the Ex-Conventionalist Counts. His Majesty wished that the Chamber of Peers should receive the first communication of this interesting document (for which see the Chamber of Deputies). A fac simile of it has been engraved, copies of which will to-morrow be delivered to the Peers and Deputies.

Viscount Chateaubriant expressed with equal animation and dignity the sentiments which this touching communication excited in the assembly.

He proposed to transmit to the King, by a grand deputation, the homage of the sentiments of the Chamber. The Duke of Choiseul, in seconding this motion, paid a just tribute of respect and admiration to the august companion of Louis XVI. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the speeches of Viscount Chateaubriant and the Duke of Choiseul were ordered to be printed.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 23d, in a scuffle between a Mr. B. and Mr. Thompson, in which a pistol was used, the latter was shot in the head, and little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The affair having taken place in the city, Mr. B. was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house to explain the transaction. Several witnesses also attended, who were present on the melancholy occasion. The following particulars transpired before his Lordship:—

Mr. B. had been acquainted with Sarah Tooke for six years, during which period they had lived together as man and wife, but were not married. Having business in Scotland, he left the female under protection of his friends, residing at Westmoreland place, with a suitable provision for her maintenance until his return. His friends being in the habit of visiting an acquaintance with whom Mr. Thompson lodged, the latter, in consequence, became acquainted with Sarah Tooke; and two days prior to Mr. B.'s return from Scotland, prevailed upon her to quit Westmoreland place, and to reside with him at his lodgings in the City-road. Mr. B. was much grieved at the loss of the lady, and consulted with a hair-dresser, the brother of the fugitive, as to the best means of recovering her. They both proceeded together to Thompson's lodgings, and during his absence induced Sarah Tooke to return with them, but not without considerable reluctance. Three days had elapsed, when Mr. T. had endeavoured in vain to trace the woman; and it was not until the above day that they met. In the forenoon, Mr. Thompson called at the brother's, and left word that he was desirous of an opportunity of speaking with Mr. B. on business, relative to the possession of Sarah Tooke, and that, in the hope of meeting him there in the evening, he should look in. In less than an hour and a half, however, he called again, and in the interval Mr. B. and Sarah Tooke had seen the brother, and been told of Thompson's intention. Thompson, finding Mr. B. and the object of his search together in Ball-alley, desired to come to an explanation with the former. On the parties meeting, a quarrel ensued, and Thompson, unable to cope with B. in point of strength, had prepared himself with a pistol, which he drew from his pocket. The screaming and fears of the women, however, induced Thompson to replace it again in his pocket. B. ran up stairs and armed himself with a poker, and, on coming down, a fresh scuffle ensued. B. had given Thompson a violent blow on the head with the poker, who finding himself again over-matched, had recourse to the pistol. B. on perceiving his danger, got rid of the poker, and closed with Thompson, in order to wrest that from his hands the deadly weapon; but B. states that in this he did not succeed, and finding that Thompson was endeavouring to discharge the pistol, he turned it aside, when the contents entered the head of the unfortunate man, and he instantly fell, and died profusely. Mr. Ambrose, of the Post-office, heard the shrieks of the women, entered the house, and was endeavouring to separate the parties, when the pistol went off close to his ear, and his face and neck were splattered all over with blood, but he fortunately escaped without injury. The poor wretch was assisted into a chair, and endeavoured, but to an incoherent manner, to articulate an answer to some questions. It was thought, that he was desirous to defend himself from the charge of suicide, for he was understood to repeat, "It was taken from me, it was taken from me," meaning the pistol. He was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's hospital, but, as we before stated, with little or no hopes of recovery, as it appeared impossible to extract the ball, or give him relief. The young woman attended Thompson to the hospital, whilst B. was conveyed to the Mansion-house.

The Lord Mayor, on hearing all the evidence brought forward, and learning that more could be produced, ordered the Prisoner B. to be remanded until Monday next. B. narrated the circumstances with a conscious innocence, and without the smallest appearance of fear or alarm for the consequences.

LONDON, FEB. 26.—The following further particulars have been published respecting the unfortunate affair between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Brookes:— Mr. Thompson is a native of Manchester, and was a principal clerk in the house of Messrs. Swaine and Co. solicitors, in Frederick's place, Old Jersey. He was very much attached to the young woman who was the cause of his misfortune, and the apparently entertained for him a reciprocal affection. When he inquired for her at her brother's in Ball-alley, he designated her by the title of wife, as he proposed to marry her immediately. When Thompson was taken to the hospital, the wound on the left side of his head was probed, to ascertain whether the ball remained there, but nothing was discovered which could lead the surgeons to the formation of a conclusive opinion. It was necessary, from the blow of the poker alone, to retrace the head. The Lord Mayor, the better to secure the ends of justice, was desirous, whilst the wounded sufferer appeared in full possession of his faculties, to take down his examination; he therefore proceeded to the hospital on Friday afternoon, after the hearing of Brookes at the Mansion-house.

He found Thompson in a collected state of mind, and elicited from him, that Brookes fired the pistol which had inflicted the wound, but at the same time it was understood, that the deadly weapon was, generally in the possession of Thompson. When shown a slug, he signified that that was not the pistol, as he (witness) was holding his hands, trying to separate them, at the time the pistol was fired. Thompson fell, and afterwards said, "they (or he) did it—he took the pistol from me." Brookes stood there as if nothing had happened, and said he had a right to defend himself. Mr. Mac Donald also spoke to Brookes being the man who fired the pistol.—Many other witnesses were called, among whom was the Surgeon of the hospital, who produced the bullet, which he had extracted from the brain of the deceased. The Coroner proceeded to recapitulate the evidence, and made a few brief observations with respect to the crime of murder, distinguished from that of manslaughter; the Jury retired for about five minutes, and then returned with a verdict of—Wilful Murder against John Brookes.

LONDON. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26. The Queen and the Princess Charlotte of Wales proceeded to Brighton to-day, where the Prince Leopold will be introduced to them. One letter from Brighton supposes the Prince Regent will return to London on Wednesday, in order to give the necessary directions for the approaching nuptials; but we doubt whether his Royal Highness will be able to bear the fatigue of travelling so soon as Wednesday.

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday. On Thursday, the King's Ministers made to each Chamber a communication of a most affecting and interesting document, a letter written by the Queen of France to Madame Elizabeth five hours before her death. It was erroneously said in some of the preceding papers, that there was, besides this letter, a will. This letter is the only will, the contents of which appear to have been incorrectly given in the Paris Paper that arrived on Saturday. The letter is entirely in the Queen's hand-writing, which is well known to many persons now living. It is as firm as ever; it was during the most prosperous part of her life, and affords, if any were wanting, another proof of the calm fortitude she felt in these last moments.

The Minister of Police, on being questioned as to the means by which the letter had been discovered, said, that information had been received of some previous documents being in the possession of Corneille, one of the regicides. The Prefect was ordered to make a search, and this letter, with other important documents, were the result. Still it is strange how it should have got into Corneille's possession; he was no member either of the Committee of Public or General Safety, nor of the Revolutionary Tribunal, nor a very prominent member of the Convention. However, there is no doubt that the letter is genuine, and a document more honourable to her memory could not have been found.

There is nothing more worth notice in these papers. They announce the rejection of Sir R. Wilson's and the two other Gentlemen's demand to be liberated on bail. CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 26.—Our market was abundantly supplied with all Grains, particularly Wheat and Oats; the former experienced very heavy sale at a reduction of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and a considerable quantity remains undisposed of at that decline; the latter supported last Monday's prices, but all other descriptions are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower: Oats were dull at a decline of 2s. per quarter: Beans are 1s. per quarter cheaper: in other articles there is no alteration. Wheat (No. 1) 42s. 5s. 6d. Small Beans, 24s. to 25s. No. 2 (No. 1) 40s. 5s. 6d. Tuck Beans, 24s. to 25s. No. 2 (No. 2) 38s. 5s. 6d. Ditto (No. 2) 36s. to 37s. Beans (No. 1) 24s. to 25s. Oats (No. 1) 20s. to 21s. No. 2 (No. 2) 18s. to 19s. White Peas, 24s. to 25s. (No. 1) 18s. to 19s. No. 2 (No. 2) 16s. to 17s. Grey Peas, 20s. to 21s. Rape-seed, 27s. to 28s.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27. Her Majesty, the Princess Charlotte, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, arrived at Brighton yesterday at three o'clock, where they were received by the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold. The whole of the illustrious party dined together. The Prince Regent is said to have been sufficiently recovered to attend the dinner party. We received late this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday last. The Monteur contains a Decree which informs us, that some disturbances have broken out at Tarascon.

ROYAL ORDINANCE. Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. The laws have been violated at Tarascon. Seditionary persons have compelled the Magistrates to pronounce legal judgment; prisoners regularly detained have been wrested from the hands of justice; the national guard called to protect public order intimidated; the Sub Prefect himself was obliged to withdraw from the domicile with which he was invested. Such excesses demand a prompt and severe punishment. For these reasons, we have ordered and do order what follows:— Art. 1. The seat of the Sub Prefecture of Tarascon, and of the Tribunal of First Instance of the same Arrondissement, as also the establishments therein depending and belonging to the Chief Town, shall be transferred to the Town of Arles.

2. The prisoners forcibly released from the prisons of Tarascon, on the 13th of this month, shall be conveyed to the prisons of Arles, in order to their being prosecuted and tried conformably to the laws.

3. The Judgment or Ordinance of the Tribunal of Tarascon, dated February 14, ten o'clock in the morning, and purporting that the persons named Gouvernet and Aubert were not to be prosecuted, and that they should be set at liberty, shall be referred, if need be, by our Attorney General, either to our Royal Court at Aix, or to our Court of Cassation, that it may be ordered, as cause shall appear upon view of the said decision, and of the Minutes drawn up by the said Tribunal, on the said 14th day of February.

4. Conformably to article 235 of the Code of Criminal Process, an Inquest shall immediately proceed against the authors and accomplices of the said acts of violence which took place at Tarascon, on the 13th and 14th of February.

5. A report shall be made to us on the conduct of the Judges and our Attorney General on the said 14th of February, in order that we may ultimately give such orders as the case shall require.

6. Our Ministers Secretaries of State for the Departments of Justice and the Interior are charged with the execution of the present Ordinance. Given at our Castle of the Thuilleries, February 22, 1816. (Signed) Louis. (Countersigned) MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Four Conventionalists, who signed for the death of Louis XVI. are arrived at Portsmouth from France. They are detained by A. Arnault, Esq. the Collector of the Customs, till he receives further instructions from the Secretary of State. Courier Office, 2 o'clock. We have just heard, that a Message has been sent to Congress by the President of the United States, relative to the situation of affairs between Spain and the United States. The purport of the Message is stated to be hostile.

Waterford Chronicle. SATURDAY, MARCH 2. The London Journals of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday have been received since our last publication.—No Mail due. It will be seen from a Decree issued by the King of FRANCE, that disturbances have broken out at Tarascon. The Decree itself is sufficient to prove, that they are of a very serious nature, and the danger is greatly increased by the refusal of the National Guard to assist in preserving the peace.—There are rumours also, that disturbances have taken place at Berlin.

The letter of the late Queen of FRANCE is an interesting document, but a great deal of very silly parade has been made about it. An official account has been published at Madrid of the disastrous events which have befallen the cause of the Patriots in South America. The intelligence, which is from Vera Cruz, of the date of the 30th of November, states, "that, on the 9th of the same month, the famous MORELOS was made prisoner, after a total defeat; that, on the 22nd of November, a very rich country, which had been captured, entered Mexico, under an escort of 1500 men, and carried by 1321 mules, consisting of 7,250,000 of strong pieces in silver, 357,000 strong pieces in gold, and 397 quintals of corn. All the artillery and ammunition of the rebel army, besides the equipage of MORELOS himself, were taken—the soldiers were killed—the action was fought near Antaguel del Rio; the leaders SAMA and LOPEZ were among the killed—AMADOR and BRUNDA were among those who escaped to Jamaica."

There are strong probabilities, that a war will take place between Spain and America. The former, in addition to her demand of all American Citizens who were concerned in the revolution of South America, insists upon a cessation of territory. Mr. MONROE had laid before Congress the demands of Spain relative to the surrender of West Florida, and the Courier represents his Message on the occasion as of a hostile character. HENRY CLAY will be able to contend with the Americans, is a point which his own surpassing wisdom only can unfold. The war, however, will be the complete and final deliverance of Spanish America from its bondage.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Committee to inquire into the value of the Grecian Antiquities collected by Lord ELGIN while Ambassador at Constantinople. This was resisted, on the grounds of the distress of the Country, and of the impropriety of an Ambassador so acting in a public situation. The motion was carried, and the Antiquities will probably be purchased by Government. On Monday, a vast number of Petitions were presented against the Property Tax. A long discussion also took place on the Army Estimates, of which we could in this day's paper have given only a very imperfect detail. The debate was adjourned to Tuesday. England is in a ferment about the Property Tax, and an immense crowd was assembled at the House of Commons on Monday evening, in expectation, that the debate on that subject would then take place, which, however, was adjourned for three days.

The Dublin Chronicle asserts, that there is no truth in the statement, that Dr. INOY made a personal communication to his Clergy in Jeffrey street Chapel relative to what has recently passed in Rome. A denial by the Prelate himself would have been conclusive. The Mayor has fined THOMAS NEILL, Flour Manufacturer, in the sum of twenty pounds, for not making a due return of Flour sold by him to Bakers. We understand that, hereafter, penalties of this kind will be fully and rigorously exacted from all who may be so unwise as to offend.

Mr. Thomas Ambrose, a Clerk in the Post Office, was passing by, and heard the cry of "murder!" he entered the shop, and saw two persons fighting. The only new point which this witness noticed was, that it could not be Thompson who fired the pistol, as he (witness) was holding his hands, trying to separate them, at the time the pistol was fired. Thompson fell, and afterwards said, "they (or he) did it—he took the pistol from me." Brookes stood there as if nothing had happened, and said he had a right to defend himself. Mr. Mac Donald also spoke to Brookes being the man who fired the pistol.—Many other witnesses were called, among whom was the Surgeon of the hospital, who produced the bullet, which he had extracted from the brain of the deceased. The Coroner proceeded to recapitulate the evidence, and made a few brief observations with respect to the crime of murder, distinguished from that of manslaughter; the Jury retired for about five minutes, and then returned with a verdict of—Wilful Murder against John Brookes.

LONDON. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26. The Queen and the Princess Charlotte of Wales proceeded to Brighton to-day, where the Prince Leopold will be introduced to them. One letter from Brighton supposes the Prince Regent will return to London on Wednesday, in order to give the necessary directions for the approaching nuptials; but we doubt whether his Royal Highness will be able to bear the fatigue of travelling so soon as Wednesday.

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The Minister of Police, on being questioned as to the means by which the letter had been discovered, said, that information had been received of some previous documents being in the possession of Corneille, one of the regicides. The Prefect was ordered to make a search, and this letter, with other important documents, were the result. Still it is strange how it should have got into Corneille's possession; he was no member either of the Committee of Public or General Safety, nor of the Revolutionary Tribunal, nor a very prominent member of the Convention. However, there is no doubt that the letter is genuine, and a document more honourable to her memory could not have been found.

There is nothing more worth notice in these papers. They announce the rejection of Sir R. Wilson's and the two other Gentlemen's demand to be liberated on bail. CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 26.—Our market was abundantly supplied with all Grains, particularly Wheat and Oats; the former experienced very heavy sale at a reduction of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and a considerable quantity remains undisposed of at that decline; the latter supported last Monday's prices, but all other descriptions are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower: Oats were dull at a decline of 2s. per quarter: Beans are 1s. per quarter cheaper: in other articles there is no alteration. Wheat (No. 1) 42s. 5s. 6d. Small Beans, 24s. to 25s. No. 2 (No. 1) 40s. 5s. 6d. Tuck Beans, 24s. to 25s. No. 2 (No. 2) 38s. 5s. 6d. Ditto (No. 2) 36s. to 37s. Beans (No. 1) 24s. to 25s. Oats (No. 1) 20s. to 21s. No. 2 (No. 2) 18s. to 19s. White Peas, 24s. to 25s. (No. 1) 18s. to 19s. No. 2 (No. 2) 16s. to 17s. Grey Peas, 20s. to 21s. Rape-seed, 27s. to 28s.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27. Her Majesty, the Princess Charlotte, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, arrived at Brighton yesterday at three o'clock, where they were received by the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold. The whole of the illustrious party dined together. The Prince Regent is said to have been sufficiently recovered to attend the dinner party. We received late this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday last. The Monteur contains a Decree which informs us, that some disturbances have broken out at Tarascon.

ROYAL ORDINANCE. Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. The laws have been violated at Tarascon. Seditionary persons have compelled the Magistrates to pronounce legal judgment; prisoners regularly detained have been wrested from the hands of justice; the national guard called to protect public order intimidated; the Sub Prefect himself was obliged to withdraw from the domicile with which he was invested. Such excesses demand a prompt and severe punishment. For these reasons, we have ordered and do order what follows:— Art. 1. The seat of the Sub Prefecture of Tarascon, and of the Tribunal of First Instance of the same Arrondissement, as also the establishments therein depending and belonging to the Chief Town, shall be transferred to the Town of Arles.

2. The prisoners forcibly released from the prisons of Tarascon, on the 13th of this month, shall be conveyed to the prisons of Arles, in order to their being prosecuted and tried conformably to the laws.

3. The Judgment or Ordinance of the Tribunal of Tarascon, dated February 14, ten o'clock in the morning, and purporting that the persons named Gouvernet and Aubert were not to be prosecuted, and that they should be set at liberty, shall be referred, if need be, by our Attorney General, either to our Royal Court at Aix, or to our Court of Cassation, that it may be ordered, as cause shall appear upon view of the said decision, and of the Minutes drawn up by the said Tribunal, on the said 14th day of February.

4. Conformably to article 235 of the Code of Criminal Process, an Inquest shall immediately proceed against the authors and accomplices of the said acts of violence which took place at Tarascon, on the 13th and 14th of February.

5. A report shall be made to us on the conduct of the Judges and our Attorney General on the said 14th of February, in order that we may ultimately give such orders as the case shall require.

6. Our Ministers Secretaries of State for the Departments of Justice and the Interior are charged with the execution of the present Ordinance. Given at our Castle of the Thuilleries, February 22, 1816. (Signed) Louis. (Countersigned) MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Four Conventionalists, who signed for the death of Louis XVI. are arrived at Portsmouth from France. They are detained by A. Arnault, Esq. the Collector of the Customs, till he receives further instructions from the Secretary of State. Courier Office, 2 o'clock. We have just heard, that a Message has been sent to Congress by the President of the United States, relative to the situation of affairs between Spain and the United States. The purport of the Message is stated to be hostile.

Waterford Chronicle. SATURDAY, MARCH 2. The London Journals of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday have been received since our last publication.—No Mail due. It will be seen from a Decree issued by the King of FRANCE, that disturbances have broken out at Tarascon. The Decree itself is sufficient to prove, that they are of a very serious nature, and the danger is greatly increased by the refusal of the National Guard to assist in preserving the peace.—There are rumours also, that disturbances have taken place at Berlin.

The letter of the late Queen of FRANCE is an interesting document, but a great deal of very silly parade has been made about it. An official account has been published at Madrid of the disastrous events which have befallen the cause of the Patriots in South America. The intelligence, which is from Vera Cruz, of the date of the 30th of November, states, "that, on the 9th of the same month, the famous MORELOS was made prisoner, after a total defeat; that, on the 22nd of November, a very rich country, which had been captured, entered Mexico, under an escort of 1500 men, and carried by 1321 mules, consisting of 7,250,000 of strong pieces in silver, 357,000 strong pieces in gold, and 397 quintals of corn. All the artillery and ammunition of the rebel army, besides the equipage of MORELOS himself, were taken—the soldiers were killed—the action was fought near Antaguel del Rio; the leaders SAMA and LOPEZ were among the killed—AMADOR and BRUNDA were among those who escaped to Jamaica."

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