## LONDON.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

*ASSASSINATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE DE BERRI.*

It is with deep regret we have to announce the above melancholy intelligence. Vague and indistinct rumours of the event prevailed yesterday evening in the City; but, towards night, advices from Calais reached the Post-office, stating the fact upon the authority of the conductor and passengers of the diligence, which left Paris on Monday morning, and reached Calais on Tuesday evening. This morning, however, we have received the Paris Papers of Monday, and though only two of them (the *Gazette de France* and the *Journal de Paris*) contain any particulars of the horrid deed, there can be no doubt of its having been perpetrated. The name of the wretched assassin is said to be Louvet. He is about thirty years of age, and belongs to the King's stables.—Upon being interrogated by M. Decazes and others, he exhibited the utmost indifference, and coolly avowed that he had meditated the crime for four years past. The moment he at last chose for committing it was just as his Royal Highness was stepping into his carriage, at the Opera-house, about half-past eleven, on Sunday night. His amiable and unfortunate Duchess was already seated in the carriage, and her clothes received part of the blood, which gushed from the wound of her murdered husband. The two Paris Papers above-mentioned do not say whether the stab was mortal; but a private letter, which we subjoin, states, that his Royal Highness expired at six o'clock on Monday morning. This atrocious deed is susceptible of only one shade of mitigation in our eyes, that of not being the effect of any political instigation. We trust it has sprung only from the diabolical impulse of private revenge.

The following are all the particulars we have yet received:

*(Extract of a private Letter.)*

"PARIS, FEB. 14.—Last night, at half-past eleven, in coming out of the Opera François, with his amiable Duchess, the Duc de Berri was mortally wounded by the blow of an assassin, with a *stylet* (an instrument used by a cobbler), in his right side. He uttered a loud cry, and fell senseless. His Royal Highness was carried into the saloon of the Opera, followed by his distracted Duchess, who, covered with her husband's blood, suppressed her agony in her anxiety to afford him every assistance. I am sorry to add, the unfortunate Duke died at six o'clock this morning.—The situation of the Royal Family may be conceived; it is beyond the power of description. For myself, though an Englishman, and a stranger, I can scarcely command my trembling hand, to state the particulars, which you may rely on.

"This modern Ravaillac was immediately seized, and has since been interrogated by M. Decazes, &c. He acknowledged, with the most profound indifference, that he had meditated this 'foul crime' for four years past! His name is Louvet; he is about 30 years of age, and was employed in the stables of the King. These are fearful times, and this one act speaks volumes on that dark and deadly spirit which is stalking abroad in Europe.

"P. S. The amiable and agonised Duchess is pregnant, which was to have been declared in a few days."

The following particulars are extracted from other private letters which have arrived this morning. They are all of Monday's date.

"The Duke was proceeding from the Opera, and had one leg on the step of the carriage, when the assassin struck him in the breast. The wound was about two and a half inches deep. The blood spouted on the clothes of the Duchess. He was carried back into his box in the Opera, and immediately attended by the first Physicians in Paris. He expired at seven next morning. The assassin was the son of a coachmaker to the King, and had been for a length of time employed by the Royal Family. The greatest agitation prevails in Paris. All the Nobility are calling on the King. Every public place is shut, and all business suspended.

"The assassin had vowed to murder the Duke for nearly two years. Jealousy is alleged as the motive of his deed."

*(From the Gazette de France.)*

"His Royal Highness the Duke de Berri, on leaving the Opera last night (Feb. 13), was stabbed with a *stiletto*, just as he was getting into his carriage: the blood gushed out, over his august spouse, who had just taken her seat in the carriage. The Prince, who was deeply wounded in the right side, uttered a piercing shriek, and fell senseless on the ground. The assassin, a man about thirty years of age, and whose mean attire indicates the condition of a pauper, was instantly taken into custody, and conducted to the guard-house of the gendarmerie, contiguous to the Theatre.

"His Royal Highness was immediately conveyed into one of the Committee-rooms of the Opera House; whither the Princess followed him, and aided the professional gentlemen in administering the first relief. It is asserted, that the wound is not mortal.

"The modern Ravaillac displayed great composure; on being interrogated by a gendarme, as to the motive for the appalling deed, he replied, that the crime had been projected four years ago.

"*Two o'Clock, a. m. (Feb. 13.)*—His Royal Highness continues at the Opera-House. The wound has been probed, the blood consequently issued, and the Prince appeared relieved. The Duke de Bourbon arrived at half-past one. M. Decazes has interrogated the assassin. The King's Procureur entered upon his examination on the spot. The name of the wretch is *Louvel;* he is an underling employed in the Royal stables.—He had fled as far as the corner of the street, when he was arrested by a private individual. An immense multitude surrounds the Opera, and manifests the most distressing inquietude.

"*Six o'Clock, a. m.*—The Prince has just been transported to the Louvre. An immense multitude, with consternation in their looks, has assembled round this ancient Palace of our Kings, and every moment it is dreaded, that the most afflicting and the most dreadful fact will be communicated. . .

"*Seven o'Clock, a. m.*—His Royal Highness has been insensible during the last hour.

*(From the Journal de Paris.)*

"THREE O'CLOCK, A. M.—We have just learnt that a horrible attempt has been committed against the life of one of our Princes.

"Last night, on leaving the Opera, an assassin stabbed the Duke de Berri, just as he was entering his carriage. At the hour of putting our journal to press, we have not obtained any positive details as to the state of his Royal Highness.

"We fear to be too precipitate in expressing ourselves with too much security or too much alarm on the life of a Prince so precious to all Frenchmen. To-morrow we shall publish the most precise details."

*SPAIN.*

The Spanish news contained in these papers is not so important as might have been expected, considering that the regular Spanish mail would reach Paris on the preceding day. The letters brought by it are from Cadiz, to the 28th ult., and from Madrid to the 3d inst. They communicate very little upon the subject. The attempt of Santiago, on the 24th, to produce a revolt in Cadiz, had been followed by no fresh disturbances. It would appear, however, from a proclamation of the Governor of Cadiz, on the 27th, that the disposition of the people was not the most favourable that could be wished. It orders that not more than three persons shall assemble together in the streets, upon pain of being dispersed by force; all the wine-houses are to be closed at nightfall; all the inhabitants, likewise, upon pain of death, are required to deliver to the proper authorities, within 24 hours, whatever arms they may have in their possession, belonging to the King. These precautions indicate strong suspicions as to the loyalty of many of the citizens. The King, however, has addressed a letter, dated Madrid, Jan. 22, "to the most noble, the most loyal, and most heroic city of Cadiz," in which he thanks the inhabitants for "the public proofs they had given of their attachment and fidelity to his royal person."

*THE MINISTRY.*

We (the *Courier*) alluded yesterday to the various rumours which were prevalent with respect to his Majesty's Ministers, upon a subject of high and delicate importance. The motives which then induced us to abstain from entering into the question are now at an end, and our readers will naturally expect, that we should fulfil our promise of returning to it this day.

It is known, that, on Saturday last, an Order in Council was issued for the alteration of the Church Service, in which the special Prayer for the Princess was omitted—the order directing, that our Church Service should in future offer up prayers solely for his Majesty and the Royal Family. It was immediately taken for granted, that this was not the only step meant to be taken with respect to the Personage in question—that another and a more decisive step must follow it—that the subject of Divorce was instantly to be agitated—that the attention of Ministers had been directed to it, without delay—that a case had been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and that they, taking into their consideration the question of Law alone, thought that, in point of Law, such a process could not be sustained. The rumour proceeded to state, that all the Members of the Cabinet coincided in opinion with the Law Officers, and that this unanimous judgment was submitted to the august Personage whom it so immediately and deeply concerned. But, the rumour added, that this had by no means met the approbation of that illustrious Individual; that his judgment differed so materially from the advice offered to him, as to make it impossible for his advisers to remain in office, if they persevered in their decision, and if the illustrious Individual should resolve not to depart from his own view of the subject. In the progress of the day, however, it was said, that the difficulties of any agreement were found to be insuperable—that Ministers had in consequence tendered their resignation, which had been accepted—and that the Marquis of Wellesley had been sent for to frame a new Aministration. We have thus confined ourselves strictly to the rumours of the day.

That a considerable difference of opinion existed upon the subject in question, we believe—as firmly do we believe, that his Majesty has sacrificed to the legal and constitutional advisers of the Crown those feelings and wishes which he must have had, and which, indeed, he must have been less than man, if he had not had. Hence, therefore, the report of a change of Ministers being in contemplation is unfounded, as well as the report of Ministers having tendered to his Majesty their resignation.

It has been said very truly, but not very necessarily, by a cotemporary, that the King of this Country cannot claim any exemption from those laws by which he reigns. Certainly not; but it is equally true, we apprehend, that the King of this Country may claim all the benefits of those laws. And desiring any person, whatever his rank may be, to place himself in the situation of the first individual in the realm, we ask him, whether he would not make it his most anxious business to ascertain what relief he could obtain. This is what every body expected and desired should be done.

Here we should have thought it our duty to have stopped—but we cannot refrain from again and again directing the notice and the gratitude of the British People to the conduct of his Majesty, who, with such feelings as he must have upon the subject in question, feelings so harassed and wounded, determines to sacrifice them to his constitutional and responsible advisers. This affords us a noble earnest of the new reign—this enables us to express our firmest conviction, that there will be constantly manifested by George the 4th, the same anxious regard and deference for the Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom, that were so eminently and constantly displayed by George the 3d.

The following articles appeared in part of our last publication, and we have thought it necessary to re-insert them in this day's Paper:—

*From the Star of Wednesday.*

We stated yesterday a rumour that has not yet been contradicted, and we believe cannot, that on Friday the Law Officers of the Crown made a Report to the Cabinet Council on a case laid before them relative to an Illustrious Personage, and that it was their unanimous opinion, that an indictment upon the facts could not be supported. This opinion, it is said, was signed by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and his Majesty's Advocate-General. And, in a Second Edition, yesterday, we stated a rumour prevalent in high quarters, that a most serious difference of opinion, as to certain measures of the last importance, had existed between his Majesty and his Ministers; that it was even said, that the differences had proceeded so far, that on Monday night a change of the Advisers of the Crown was reported to have been resolved on, and that the Cabinet was sitting on matters connected with the Report of the Law Advisers, and circumstances arising out of it, at the time our Second Edition was putting to Press; but that we could not vouch for the truth of the differences alluded to having proceeded so far as rumour stated.

This business was the subject of general conversation yesterday afternoon, and many rumours were, in consequence, in circulation. Whatever was the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet, nothing was suffered to transpire in any thing like an official form. It is important, however, to notice, that nothing is announced publicly, but that the Cabinet Council sat till half-past four.—That is—no change has yet taken place.

It is understood, however, that, on the Report of the Law Officers, to which we have alluded, the Cabinet had decided, unanimously, that no process for divorce could be agitated; but, report says, they had "submitted to his Majesty, that a short Bill might be brought into Parliament, with a probability of its passing the two Houses, declaring, in its preamble, that as their Majesties had been separated, and had lived separate, for several years, it was not expedient that the Queen should have the ceremony of Coronation;—and, if this should pass, that her Majesty might be inclined, on a suitable provision, to remain abroad." If this be correct, it would appear that this middle course has not been thought sufficient, and, among other rumours, it has been reported, that Ministers, unwilling to take upon them the responsibility of agitating the question of divorce, after having received the above opinion of the Law Officers, had tendered their resignations. It was this rumour that gave so much interest to the Meeting of the Cabinet Council yesterday, as it was inferred that, if the opinion and resolution of the Cabinet were not acceded to, their resignation would have been received yesterday. By the Official Court Circular it only appears, that the Council sat from two o'clock till half-past four. No change, therefore, has taken place, and the conclusion is, that the idea of an indictment is abandoned for the present.

It would answer no good purpose to repeat all the idle and unfounded rumours to which these circumstances gave rise yesterday. One statement, however, should be noticed:—It was said, that the Marquis Wellesley was sent for to Carlton Palace, and that the Noble Lord had an audience of the King. The inference endeavoured to be connected with this was, that his Lordship had been consulted as to the propriety of forming a new Administration; and, no change having taken place, that it had resulted from his interview, that no new Administration could be formed which could be expected to come to a different decision on the Report of the Law Officers of the Crown. The Marquis was not at Carlton Palace.

Since the foregoing was written, we have learnt, from a quarter likely to be as well informed on what is passing as any person not in the Cabinet, that on Monday evening the present Ministers were absolutely out of place. The Lord Chancellor and another Minister having waited on his Majesty that evening, and reported the decision of the Cabinet respecting the Queen (on the Report of the Law Officers), his Majesty is reported to have said, that, "that being their decision, he must look out for new Ministers." On this declaration, the Ministers *bowed* and withdrew.

Yesterday morning Lord Castlereagh had an interview with his Majesty: what passed is not known; nor whether the King or the Ministers gave way; but only that this was followed by the meeting of the Cabinet, as we have stated above, and that Ministers are again in place.

We have further been informed, that the Report of the Law Officers was, in substance, "that, under the Statute of Edward III. the Queen could not be tried for High Treason."—All the other circumstances are still covered with a veil.

*(From The Courier.)*

In this prolific capital, the stock of rumours is inexhaustible; every day is full of them—nay, almost "each minute teems a new one." As most of them die with the hour that gives them birth, it is not expected of us that we should condescend to notice, much less to take the trouble of refuting them. But a rumour was circulated yesterday with such positiveness—was given with so much pomp and circumstance—was made the subject last night of so many Second Editions by our contemporaries, and is repeated this day with such unabated confidence by most of the Morning Papers, that it might be considered as a neglect of duty to the Public, were we to class it among the common herd of rumours, and so dismiss it. But we shall notice it only briefly to-day, because we do not desire to divert our attention, or the attention of our readers, from that mournful ceremony which consigns to the tomb the mortal remains of that venerable and illustrious Personage who was endeared to us by so many ties—whom we revered as Monarch, respected as Man, and loved as our common Father.

The report is, that the new reign is to begin with new Counsels, and that the present Ministry have been dismissed—a report, upon which we shall have more to say to-morrow, but which we dismiss to-day by saying, that there is not the least foundation for it.

### HIGH SHERIFFS.

DUBLIN CASTLE, FEB. 11.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year:

ANTRIM—Edmond M'Donnell, of Glenarm Castle, Esq.

ARMAGH—Hon. Henry Caulfield, of Hockley.

CAVAN—Wm. Young, of Bailieborough Castle, Esq.

CORK—Hon. Wm. Bernard, of Castle-Bernard.

DONEGAL—Jas. Stewart, of Fort-Stewart, Esq.

DOWN—Matthew Forde, of Seaford, Esq.

DUBLIN—Sir Rd. Steele, of Hampstead, Bart.

FERMANAGH—Wm. Darcy Irvine, of Cassidy-Lodge, Esq.

GALWAY—Walter Lawrence, of Belview, Esq.

KERRY—Arthur Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, Esq.

KILDARE—Arthur Henry, of Lodge-Park, Esq.

KILKENNY—Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, of Ballyduff, Bart.

KING'S CO.—Francis Mooney, of Doon, Esq.

LEITRIM—Charles Tottenham, of Glenfarne-Hall, Esq.

LIMERICK—Edward Villiers, of Kilpeacon, Esq.

LONGFORD—Robt. Blackhall, of Temple-street, Esq.

LOUTH—Thos. Lee Norman, of Corballis, Esq.

MAYO—Colonel Wm. Jackson, of Enniscoe.

MEATH—Wm. H. Waller, of Allanstown, Esq.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Hugh Aldborough Bowen, of Courtwood, Esq.

ROSCOMMON—Daniel Kelly, of Cargins, Esq.

SLIGO—William Park, of Donally, Esq.

TIPPERARY—Arthur Carden, of Templemore-House, Esq.

TYRONE—Lieut.-Colonel Caulfield, of Belmont.

WESTMEATH—William Henry Magan, of Clonearl, Esq.

WEXFORD—Joshua Nunn, of Hill Castle, Esq.

WICKLOW—Wm. Acton, of West Aston, Esq.

### DEATH OF LEONARD MACNALLY, ESQ.

With feelings of unaffected sorrow, we have to announce the decease of Leonard MacNally, Esq. of the Irish Bar. He became seriously indisposed on Saturday last—his malady increased, and baffled all medical skill, until it terminated in his death, about three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday. He was in the 68th year of his age, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1776. He was a Lawyer of great eminence—no other man in his time understood what is called Crown Law better, if as well. His genius as a writer is well known—he was the author of several dramatic works, most of which were successful. He was the contemporary of that galaxy of Irish talent, of which only a faint setting ray now remains, to remind us, by its occasional scintillations, of the loss, irreparable in our day, which our Country has sustained.—*Dublin Journal.*

The following appeared in the *Kerry Evening Post*: "The Freeholders of the County of Kerry are requested to hold themselves disengaged, as it is confidently expected that Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. of Ballyseedy, will, in compliance with the pressing solicitations of his numerous Friends, offer himself as a Candidate for its representation, at the ensuing Election."


*WATERFORD:*

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AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. *Warwick-square, London.*

AGENT for Ireland J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. *No. 1 Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.*



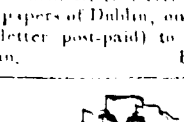
# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,518. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.



A LEASE for Ninety-nine Years would be made of the LANDS near BONMAHON, advertised to be Sold in the Newspapers of Dublin, on payment of a Fine.

Apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HENWERY, Dungarvan. February 18, 1820.



*FOR QUEBEC,*

THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 330 Tons; to sail 25th March.

The SHIP NASSAU, Burthen, 253 Tons; to sail 1st of April.

The BRIG MARY, Burthen, 162 Tons; to sail 5th of April.

☞ The excellence of Accommodation for Passengers in these Ships being always so well known, it is useless to say more, than that they are as usual warranted to sail on the days appointed, wind permitting. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

*ALSO,*

The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

On Sale, about Seven Tons of CLOVER SEED. Apply as above.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

*AT THE NEW TOWN-HALL, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,*

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH,

*At 12 o'Clock at Noon,*

THE LIFE INTEREST of WILLIAM KING, Esq. aged 49 years, in the TOWN and LANDS of ROSSTON, in the Barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 174 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1795, at the yearly Rent of £140.

TERMS AT SALE.

For Particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Moland-Street, Dublin.

14th February, 1820.

*WOODS.*

TO BE SOLD,

*TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY,*

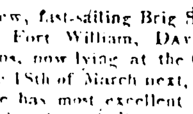
ALL the TIMBER now growing in the undermentioned WOODS, consisting principally of OAK, of superior quality, and of about Seventy Years growth, viz.:

UPPER BALLYMAGARBERRY, LACKANSHANDEWHEAT, KNOCKALISHEEN, and GRAIGNAGOWER, containing in the whole about Three Hundred Plantation Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, within Five Miles of Clonmel, and Ten of Carrick-on-Suir, Dungarvan, and Caher.

Proposals to be made to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount MIDLETON, Park-Street, London, and duplicates to Mr. WILLIAM WELLAND, Killeagh Farm, Midleton.

A reasonable time will be allowed for Cutting and Selling the Timber and Bark; but unexceptionable Security must be given by the Purchaser for the punctual performance of all his engagements.

No Proposal will be received after the 25th day of March next.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE fine, new, fast-sailing Brig SIR JOHN CAMERON, of Fort William, DAVID LILLIE, Master, Burthen 450 Tons, now lying at the Quay, and will positively sail on the 18th of March next, Wind and Weather permitting. She has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, having been built for the North American Trade.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to WM. HUNT & Co. Waterford. February 12, 1820.


*By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,*

A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS, C.

*WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

*And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of KILCONNELL and CLONMACOWEN, in the County of GALWAY, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

*Now we, the Lords Justices, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, & of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of KILCONNELL and CLONMACOWEN, in the County of GALWAY, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

*Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 26th day of January, 1820.*

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CASTLEMAINE. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. C. P. HILL. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD. JOHN RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.


SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

THE THIRD

*SUBSCRIPTION BALL & SUPPER*

WILL BE HELD

*On MONDAY, the 28th instant.*

STEWARDS,

Lieutenant C. FRENCH, 18th Regt.

RICHARD SARGENT, Esq.

N. B. Drawing for Places at Nine o'Clock.—Dancing to commence precisely at Half-past Nine.

February 18, 1820.

WALLACE, at BOLTON. THE SALE of the Remainder of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned, or a competent part thereof, is further ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 28th Day of February, at my Chambers, Inns Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock Afternoon.—Dated 22d November, 1819. THOS. BALL.

For Rental and Particulars, apply to GEORGE IVIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor, or CHARLES TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor, Waterford, or Dublin.

TO BE LET,

*FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,*

PART of the LANDS of FAITHLEGG, called ROSEVILLE, containing about 24 Acres plantation measure. The Ground is of the very best description, and a long Lease would be given to a good Tenant, inclined to build.

Application to PIERCE G. BARRON, Esq. Carrickbarron, Kilmacthomas.

N. B. Immediate Possession can be given.

January 8, 1820.

*WANTED,*

A MESSMAN,

FOR THE 18TH REGIMENT.

Application to be made to the Mess Committee, at the Barracks.

Waterford, Feb. 8, 1820.


*By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,*

A PROCLAMATION.

MANNERS, C.

*WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Board, that the Fever which lately prevailed at Cadiz and in the Southern Provinces of Spain had ceased:—*

*We do therefore hereby order, that the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the 14th day of September last, directing that all Ships and Vessels coming from, or having touched at any Port between Gibraltar and Cape St. Vincent, should, on their arrival at any of the Ports of Ireland, be subject to the restraint of Quarantine, according to such Rules and Regulations as are prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 16th of September, 1800, for the performance of Quarantine by Ships or Vessels coming from or thro' the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, be, and the same is hereby revoked.*

*And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are hereby directed to give the necessary orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.*

*Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, this 4th day of February, 1820.*

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHAS. KILDARE. G. KNOX. T. H. SKEFFINGTON. W. DOWNES. G. BECKWITH. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. JOHN RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## *PARLIAMENT.*

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

The Marquess of CHOLMONDELEY reported the Answer of the King to the Address of the House voted yesterday, and which was afterwards read by the Lord Chancellor, stating his Majesty's thanks for the condolence of the House, and declaring his own wish and desire to imitate the virtues of the late King, his father, as the course most conducive to the dignity of the Throne and the welfare of the People.

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT—THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

On the motion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, an Address was ordered to be presented to the King, condoling with his Majesty on the melancholy and untimely death of his late Royal Brother, the Duke of Kent.

His Lordship then moved a Message of Condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on the same melancholy event, observing, that as her Royal Highness, from not having been long in this Country, was but little known to the People, he thought it right to state, which he did from the information of those who personally knew the facts, that the conduct of her Royal Highness had been in every respect most exemplary, and more particularly in that trying and melancholy situation in which her attentions were called to the late Duke, and in which she had manifested a tenderness and affection that could not fail to raise her high in the estimation of all those who witnessed or became acquainted with it.

Lord ROLLE rose to confirm, from his own personal knowledge, what had been stated by the Noble Earl, the late Duke of Kent and the Duchess being, when they resided at Sidmouth (where they endeared themselves to all ranks and descriptions of people), but a short distance from his (Lord Rolle's) house. The conduct of the Duchess had indeed been most exemplary. Nothing could exceed her attention to her illustrious consort in his illness; for five nights she had not undressed. That attention was acknowledged by the Duke, in a look which spoke more than could possibly have been expressed. The tenderness and affection manifested by the Duchess, upon this melancholy occasion, was indeed most honourable to her feelings; and he felt it his duty to make this statement in justice to her Royal Highness.

The Message of Condolence was agreed to *nem. dis.*, and ordered to be presented to her Royal Highness by the Marquess Cornwallis and Lord Walsingham.

INTENDED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message.

The King's Message having been read by the Reading Clerk at the Table,

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, if he had had any doubt on the preceding day as to the propriety of separating the question as to the calling a New Parliament without delay, from the subject of addressing the King in condolence on the death of the late Sovereign, that doubt would have been entirely removed by the remark made by the Noble Marquess (Lansdown), that such an intimation was entirely unprecedented. It was undoubtedly true, that it was unprecedented, but it should, at the same time, be recollected, that the circumstances of the situation in which they were placed were also in a great degree unprecedented. It was not the case of the transfer of the Crown and all the Administration of the Government at once to a successor; but here the illustrious individual now on the Throne had administered the Government for a considerable time—and now, by the death of his Sovereign, he was called upon to do that in his own name and behalf, which he had hitherto done in the name and on the behalf of the late King. This, therefore, rendered the present case different from those that had preceded it, and left it to the operation of those circumstances which specially attached to it. With regard to the question of dissolving the Parliament, it should be recollected, that, according to the common law of the land, the Parliament ceased its functions on the demise of the Crown, and the Act which passed for enabling the Parliament to sit for six months afterwards might be called an exception to that law. With regard to the motive for passing that Act, as far as he had been able to ascertain, it appeared to have been intended to provide against a disputed succession; but undoubtedly the Act did not fetter the Monarch, in the exercise of his prerogative, who might at once, if he pleased, exercise that prerogative by dissolving the Parliament; it was merely a question as to the public interest or convenience. It was true, that, with regard to the Civil List, it had been usual in the Parliament sitting at the demise of the Crown, to pass a measure for arranging the Civil List; but this, which was a proper compliment to the Crown, there was no necessity to bring forward, when the Crown itself, as in the present instance, waved the immediate consideration of it. This, therefore, being put aside for the present, at the instance of the Crown itself, it must be obvious to every one, that there were circumstances connected with the knowledge that a new Parliament must be called within a certain period, that rendered it inconvenient to proceed to any public business that was not absolutely necessary. These circumstances were matter of notoriety; and it was evident, that it would be much more for the public interest and convenience that the measures necessary to be brought forward should be presented to a Parliament uninfluenced by such circumstances, and with their attention not distracted by considerations arising out of the contemplation of the near approach of the summoning a new Parliament, and the preparations and arrangements necessarily consequent upon it. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, stating the disposition of the House to concur in disposing of the business that might be necessary for the public service in the interval between the dissolution of the present Parliament, and the meeting of the new one.

The Marquess of LANSDOWN expressed his surprise at the general way in which the subject had been treated by the Noble Earl, who had not afforded any explanation as to the reasons or the motives for the sudden dissolution of the Parliament, which the Noble Earl himself admitted to be unprecedented. He (the Marquess of Lansdown) would be as little disposed as any one to abide by mere forms, but in this case it was undoubtedly not a mere question of form, but one involving the essential practice of the Constitution. He believed it to be contrary to all precedent for the Crown to put to the consideration of Parliament the question as to its own dissolution; such had been ever held to be a most improper course, Parliament being considered the most unfit to judge of the propriety of its own dissolution. It was undoubtedly true, that the King, in the exercise of his prerogative, might dissolve the Parliament at the moment of its meeting on his accession; but when the question of a dissolution was put to Parliament itself, they might, with perfect propriety, consider what had been the practice upon former similar occasions; and when it was urged as a reason for now dissolving the Parliament, that it would be for the public interest and convenience, it might be fairly answered, and this too on the authority of the Noble Earl himself, that the present was the most convenient period for entering upon the consideration of public business—for this was the period to which the Noble Earl himself had moved to adjourn the House, as that which was the most convenient for entering upon that consideration. When, however, this plea of convenience was urged, it would be found, upon looking back to the periods of the accession of our Sovereigns, since the reign of William III., when the Act was passed, authorizing the Parliament to continue sitting six months after the demise of the Crown, that, at periods much more inconvenient than the present, Parliament had continued sitting, and had, before their separation, uniformly passed the Civil List Bill. Thus, on the accession of Queen Anne, in March, on that of George I. in August, of George II. in June, and the late King in October, the Parliament in each case continued sitting, and passed the Civil List Bill within a short period of their meeting. Why these precedents were in this instance to be departed from, and the Civil List Bill to be postponed to a new Parliament, the Noble Earl had not explained. Neither had he explained, and which was certainly most essential, how the public service was to be provided for in the interval, or how the dignity of the Crown was to be provided for, the Civil List Bill having now expired. There was another consideration also of great importance, he alluded to the increase of the military force of the Country, to the amount of ten thousand men, to which he was certainly friendly, considering, as he did, that there was a spirit of disaffection in certain districts, operating upon the distress of a numerous class of the community, which required an addition to be made to the military force of the Country. But agreeing, as he did, in the necessity for this addition to our military force, he considered it of the greatest importance, in a constitutional point of view, that the Parliament should have an opportunity of taking into consideration such increase. Was it intended by the Noble Earl, that no opportunity should be given to the present Parliament to express an opinion upon so important a measure? Was it intended that only a short Mutiny Bill should be brought in, which would not afford any opportunity of considering the amount of the force? There were other considerations which called for attention when looking to this subject, and he could not but observe, that the tone in which the Noble Earl spoke of measures intended to be proposed to a new Parliament, which it was not thought expedient to introduce into a Parliament so near its dissolution, was calculated to excite an anxiety, if not a suspicion, on the part of the Public, as to the character of the measures so to be proposed. As he had been unable to discover any reason why the precedent in former cases should be in this instance departed from, and as he could not sanction an opinion, that there were any circumstances existing that rendered the present Parliament, in comparison with a new one, incompetent to enter upon the consideration of the requisite measures, he could not give his vote for the Address now proposed.

The Earl of HARROWBY observed, that the argument of his Noble Friend who had just sat down, as to the present measure being unprecedented, had been completely answered by anticipation by his Noble Friend at the head of his Majesty's Councils. It must be, in his opinion, obvious, that, with all the preparations and arrangements that were making, as appeared in all the public papers, with a view to a dissolution of the present Parliament, which it was known must take place within a certain period, and that by no means a distant one, it was impossible for the Members of the other House to pay that attention which was requisite to the measures to be proposed to them. This consideration applied equally to measures like the Civil List, which perished of themselves, and to measures which formed part of a series, with a view to improvement in our system of laws. With regard to the Civil list the Crown having waved its immediate consideration, there was, of course, no impropriety in postponing it. With respect to other measures, forming part of a series of improvements in our laws, it must be evident, that they could be much better carried into effect by those who had a chance of remaining to overlook their operation, and maintain the system which it was proposed to carry into operation, than by those who at all events could remain but a short time, and whose attention in the interval must be distracted by the arrangements rendered

directions; indeed we never witnessed a greater concourse of people assembled on any previous occasion.

In the course of the day several thousands of persons were admitted into the apartments where the Body lay in state, but the gates having been closed at three o'clock, nearly an equal number were excluded from witnessing this truly solemn and imposing scene.

At seven o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of York entered the Chamber of Mourning, and took his seat at the head of the coffin, where he sat as Chief Mourner until the body was removed.

At eight o'clock, the different parties who were to join in the procession assembled in St. George's Hall, and were marshalled by Sir G. Nayler.—There was some difficulty in the outset of the arrangement, in consequence of a greater attendance of persons than had been anticipated. The procession was, however, ultimately arranged in regular order, by the able exertions of Sir G. Nayler.

The Peers entered through Elizabeth Gate, passed over to the Gate of the King's Lodge, they then passed across the Kitchen Gate, and entered the Castle at the eastern end of the State Apartments.

Tickets of admission to the Chapel were distributed, as were also tickets of admission to the Lower-yard, through one part of which the procession was to pass.

At a quarter before nine the coffin was brought through the different rooms, upon the bier used at the funeral of her late Majesty, of which we have already given a description.

The Chapel was decorated in a stile of splendour unexampled on any previous occasion. There was a raised platform, which extended through the south aisle, up the nave to the choir. It was covered with black cloth; upon each side were ranged soldiers of the Foot-guards, every 2d man holding a wax light; behind these were stationed the Eton Scholars, to the number of 500 at least, all of whom were admitted by the special order of his present Majesty. In the North aisle, seats, elevated above each other, were arranged for the accommodation of those persons who had received tickets of admission; those tickets were inadmissible after seven o'clock. The choir was also fitted up for the accommodation of persons of distinction; it was calculated to hold 94 persons.

The Chapel was hung with black, as well as the Knights' stalls. The Gothic images only were left uncovered. The Altar also was hung with black, and near it were erected temporary seats for the Foreign Ministers and other strangers of distinction who attended the Procession. Among those Ministers we observed the Duke de San Carlos, Count Lieven, Baron Linsingen, &c.

The Communion Table was covered with massive gold plate, from the Chapel Royal, London, as well as from the Chapel Royal at Windsor.

Over the Royal Mausoleum was a Canopy of rich blue velvet; on the top was a Gold Crown upon a cushion; upon the border was a Gothic scroll, with festoons beneath, upon each of which the Royal Arms were emblazoned. This Canopy is not, we understand, to be removed for some time, and the Chapel is to remain in its present state for several days, in order to gratify the curiosity of the Public.

There was an impressive solemnity belonging to this grand Ceremonial, such as we have never witnessed at any Royal Funeral; such, indeed, as we understand has never been equalled on any similar occasion. The appearance of the procession, with the banners, &c., on descending the great stair-case of the Castle, was peculiarly striking. Those who were admitted to the Lower Court-yard, who were exceedingly numerous, had a full view of the Procession. Upon the Procession reaching the great gate of St. George's Chapel, on the south aisle, the Body was received by the Dean of Windsor, and the organ immediately played, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord." The Funeral Service, composed by Dr. Croft and Mr. Purcell, was then chaunted, and the Procession entered in the following order:—

Knight Marshal's Men two and two with black Staves.
Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.
Poor Knights of Windsor.
Pages of his late Majesty, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Baker, Mr. Henley, Mr. Bott, and Mr. J. Bott.

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| Apothecaries to his Majesty. | Surgeons to his Majesty. |
| Apothecaries to his late Majesty. | Surgeons to his late Majesty. |

The Curate and Rector of Windsor.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his Majesty.
Pages of Honour to his Majesty.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty.
Physicians to his Majesty.
Physicians to his late Majesty.
Household Chaplain to his late Majesty.
Clerks of the Closet to his Majesty.
Equerries to the Royal Family.
Equerries to his Majesty.
Clerk Marshal and First Equerry, Lieutenant-General F. G. Hammond.
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty.
Master of the Robes to his Majesty, C. N. Thomas, Esq.

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| Solicitor-General, Sir J. S. Copley. | Attorney-General, Sir R. Gifford. |

Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.

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| The Lord Chief Baron, Sir R. Richards. | The Lord C J. of the Common Pleas, Sir R. Dallas. |
| The Vice Chancellor, Sir J. Leach. | The Master of the Rolls, Sir T. Plumer. |

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir C. Abbott.

All the Judges were in the Procession, with the exception of Mr. Baron Wood and Mr. Baron Graham. The former was prevented from attending by indisposition, and the latter, we understood, by his official engagement at the Old Bailey.

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| Comptroller of the King's Household, Lord G. Beresford. | Treasurer of the King's Household, Lord C. Bentinck. |

Privy Councillors—C. Long, Sir J. Nicholl, S. Bourne, J. Villiers, —— Arbuthnot, Sir A. Paget, W. Dundas, T. Wallace, R. Ryder.
His Majesty's Ministers—The Lord Chancellor, Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth, Harrowby, Bathurst, Castlereagh, B. Bathurst, N. Vansittart.
Pursuivant.
Eldest Sons of Barons.
Eldest Sons of Viscounts.
Pursuivant.
Barons.
Pursuivant.
Bishops.
Herald.
Eldest Sons of Earls.
Viscounts.
Herald.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Lord Henry Howard.
Eldest Sons of Marquesses.
Herald.
Earls.
Eldest Sons of Dukes.
Herald.
Marquesses.
Herald.
Dukes.
Herald.
The Lord Privy Seal, The Earl of Westmorland.
The Lord President of the Council, The Earl of Harrowby.
The Archbishop of York, Doctor Vernon.
The Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Manners Sutton.
Norroy King of Arms, R. Bigland, Esq.
Lords of his Majesty's Bed Chamber.

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| Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, The Marquess of Winchester. | Master of the Horse to his Majesty, The Duke of Montrose. |

THE BEARERS AND THE BANNERS.
The Union, by Lord Grenville.
The Cross of St. George, by Lord Howard, of Effingham.
The Brunswick, by Lord Hill.
The Hanover, by Lord Howden.
Ireland, by Lord Roden.
Scotland, by Lord Breadalbane.
The Grand Banner, by Lord Chichester.

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| Supporter: A Gentleman Usher. | THE ROYAL CROWN OF HANOVER, borne, on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Blanc Coursier King of Arms. | Supporter: A Gentleman Usher. |
| Supporter: Third Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to his Majesty | THE IMPERIAL CROWN *Of the United Kingdom*, borne, on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Clarenceux, King of Arms. | Supporter: Second Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter to his Majesty |
| The Secretary of the Lord Steward, T. Brent, Esq. | The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Marquess of Cholmondeley. | The Master of Majesty's Household, Gen. S. Hulse. |
| A Gentleman Usher. | The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, The Marquess of Hertford. | A Gentleman Usher. |
| Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed. Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers—Sidney, Melville, Bulkeley, St. Germain's, Caledon. Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes, Wellington, Atholl, Richmond. | THE ROYAL BODY, Covered with a fine Holland Sheet and a Purple Velvet Pall, adorned with Ten Escocheons of the Imperial Arms, carried by Ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of Purple Velvet. | Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed. Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers—Chichester, Verulam, Lonsdale, Chetwynd, Mayo. Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes, Buccleugh, Bedford, Dorset. |
| First Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty. | Garter Principal King of Arms. | Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. |
| Supporter, A Peer. | THE CHIEF MOURNER, in a long Black Cloak, his Train borne by two Peers, assisted by the Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. | Supporter, A Peer. |

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.
Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, and Prince Leopold,
In long Black Cloaks, the Train of each borne by two Gentlemen of the respective Households of their Royal Highnesses.
The Council of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Custos Personæ of his late Majesty.

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| Master of the Household to his late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment. | Groom of the Stole to his late Majesty on the Windsor Establishment. | Vice-Chamberlain of his late Majesty. |

Lords of his late Majesty's Bed Chamber.
Grooms of his late Majesty's Bed Chamber.
His late Majesty's Trustees.
Equerries to his late Majesty.
Gentlemen Pensioners, with their Axes reversed.
Yeomen of the Guard, with their Partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at St. George's Chapel, the Knight Marshal's Men, the Trumpets and Drums, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the Chapel, the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, who fell in immediately before Blanc Coursier King of Arms, bearing the Crown of Hanover, and the Procession moved into the Choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform, and the Crowns and Cushions laid thereon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Chief Mourner, was seated on a Chair at the Head of the Corpse, and the Supporters on either side.

The Princes of the Blood Royal were seated near the Chief Mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the Feet of the Corpse; and the supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body.

The Service was commenced by the Dean of Windsor. It was about nine o'clock when the first part of the Procession entered the South Aisle, and the whole had not taken their seats within the Chapel until ten o'clock. The Anthem of "Hear my Prayer," was sung by Masters Marshall and Deering in a superior style; and the celebrated Funeral Anthem by Handel, upon the death of Queen Caroline, was sung by Messrs. Knyvett, Sale, Vaughan, and Masters Marshall and Deering. Sir Isaac Heard then proclaimed the style and titles of his Majesty, and the Royal Body was lowered into the vault about half after ten o'clock.—The ceremonial terminated about eleven o'clock, and as the Royal Dukes were departing with the other Members of the Procession, a "Solemn Voluntary" was performed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York appeared most sensibly affected. There was a settled melancholy in the countenance of Prince Leopold, which naturally heightened the interest his Royal Highness's presence uniformly inspires. The Dukes of Sussex, Clarence, and Gloucester, evinced considerable agitation of feeling, in which the whole of the spectators appeared to sympathise.

## *PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

The House met at half-past three o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The House waited till five o'clock, when the Earl of LIVERPOOL presented a Message from the King, expressing his Majesty's conviction, that the House of Lords would participate in the feelings of melancholy excited by the death of the King, his father, and announcing, that his Majesty deeming it advisable to call a new Parliament without delay, he, therefore, trusted the House of Lords would concur in adopting, as speedily as possible, such measures as might be necessary for the public service, in the interval between the dissolution of the present Parliament and the calling of a new one.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that it being most desirable the House should be unanimous in agreeing to an Address to his Majesty of Condolence for the loss of the King, his father, and of Congratulation on his present Majesty's Accession, which it was his intention to move immediately, he was anxious to avoid any question that might tend to produce a difference of opinion, and he should therefore move, that his Majesty's most gracious Message, or, at least, that part of it which related to the calling of a new Parliament, and the measures to be adopted in consequence, be taken into consideration to-morrow.—Ordered.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULATION.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, he now rose to move an Address to his Majesty, of Condolence upon the death of the late King his Father, and of Congratulation upon his Majesty's Accession to the Throne. He was so convinced, that the feelings of all who heard him were upon this subject completely in unison with his own, that he thought it would be needlessly trespassing upon their Lordships' patience to dilate upon topics which must suggest themselves to every person in the House, and the effect of which, by dwelling upon them, could only be weakened.—He was most anxious, that, upon such a subject, the House should be unanimous, and the Address had with that view been drawn up so as to afford no ground whatever for any difference of opinion, although in so doing he had not in any manner sacrificed his feelings, either public or private.—He was satisfied, however, that he only echoed the sentiments of their Lordships, when he spoke of their late Sovereign as one whose reign, for the lengthened period of 60 years, had afforded a continued bright example of all the virtues that ought to adorn a Throne, and whose conduct and character, during that long reign, would for ever impress upon the People of this Country a grateful remembrance of his amiable qualities, whilst the glories of his reign would form a splendid portion of our history. It was only necessary for him to mention such a subject to have with him the feelings of all their Lordships, whose minds would at once suggest to them every consideration connected with it, and who, he was persuaded, would be at once ready to join in every eulogy upon the virtues of their deceased Monarch. He was satisfied also, that they would be equally ready to proceed to the foot of the Throne to declare their attachment to his present Majesty, during the sovereignty of whose illustrious House the Country had derived so many advantages. Under these impressions, he should at once conclude by moving the Address. His Lordship then moved an Address, expressive of the condolence of the House with his Majesty on the death of the late King, and congratulating his Majesty on his accession to the Throne.

The Marquess of LANSDOWN expressed his entire concurrence in the object of the Address, agreeing as he did most cordially in all the eulogy bestowed upon the virtues of our late Sovereign, and also agreeing that they ought to proceed to the foot of the Throne, that their new Sovereign might have the opportunity of declaring his intention to exercise his virtues for the benefit of his People. He had no doubt that their Lordships would unanimously agree to the Address as proposed by the Noble Earl, whose conduct he applauded in separating this subject from the other part of his Majesty's Message, the consideration of which, it was highly probable, might give rise to some difference of opinion, as whatever might be thought of the expediency of immediately calling a new Parliament, the announcement of such an intention upon this occasion was certainly unprecedented. Judiciously separated, however, as the subject of this Address had been from the question to which he had alluded, he had no hesitation whatever in giving his cordial concurrence to it, nor did he imagine there would be the least hesitation on the part of any one of their Lordships.

The Marquess of BUCKINGHAM said he was unwilling to intrude upon the patience of their Lordships, when all were doubtless anxious at once to agree to the Address which had been moved by the Noble Earl; but honoured as those with whom he was nearly connected by relationship had been by the particular kindness of our late most gracious Sovereign, he felt it his duty to say a few words upon this occasion before the question was finally put. The virtues of our late gracious Sovereign could not be more powerfully evinced, than by that continued affection of his People, which, notwithstanding the veil that had been drawn between him and them for so long a period, remained unabated, and at the last melancholy catastrophe was displayed in a manner that indicated the most vivid feelings of regret for their loss.

The Address was then agreed to *nem. diss.*, and was ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white staves.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL observed, that his Majesty's state of health not allowing him to receive the whole House, was the reason for adopting the above mode of presenting the Address, and he wished that reason to be entered upon the Journals.

His Lordship then gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow an Address of Condolence to his Majesty on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and also an Address of Condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Adjourned till to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at a quarter past three o'clock, when between fifty and sixty Members took the oaths.

INTENDED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord CASTLEREAGH appeared at the Bar with a Message from his Majesty. On its being brought up, it was read by the Speaker, and was as follows:

"GEORGE R.

"The King is persuaded that the House of Commons deeply participates in the grief and affliction of his Majesty for the loss which his Majesty and the Nation have sustained by the lamented death of the late King, his father.

"This melancholy event imposing upon his Majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period, a new Parliament, the King has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion, that it will be in all respects most conducive to the public interests and convenience to call the new Parliament without delay.

"The King, therefore, recommends to the House of Commons to adopt such measures as may be found indispensably necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service during the interval which must elapse between the termination of the present Session and the opening of a new Parliament. "G. R."

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that although various reasons would induce him to propose the delay of one day in the consideration of the other parts of his Majesty's most gracious Message, he was persuaded, that no one would wish to postpone, for a single moment, the expression of the affliction entertained by that House on the death of their lamented and revered Sovereign, in the form of an Address, of the most heartfelt condolence to his Majesty, conjoined with sincere congratulation on his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of these Realms. In rising for the purpose of moving, that the House should offer to his Majesty the most sincere condolence on that calamitous event, so sensibly felt by the whole Nation, he was persuaded that it would not be necessary for him, and, indeed, that it would not be desirable, that he should enter into any lengthened details on the subject; still less, that he should broach any topic calculated to prevent the unanimous expression of the sentiment which he was persuaded the whole House entertained of reverence and devotion towards the illustrious individual, whose loss was the subject of their lamentation. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* He appealed to every Hon. Gentleman who heard him, whether there could be a more indisputable proof of this fact, than the strong public feeling evinced at the period when his late Majesty's unhappy malady compelled his retirement from the active discharge of his royal duties; an event in which every man in the kingdom appeared to be convinced, that the national interest was deeply involved. It must, indeed, be generally admitted, that, during the long period of his late Majesty's reign, this Country had gradually increased in splendour, and had grown up into an importance among the Nations of the World, to which she had never before attained. Such being the nature of the circumstances under which the House was called upon to condole with his Majesty on the late melancholy event, he was quite sure there could be no difference of opinion on that part of the subject. With respect to the other topic of the Address which he should have the honour to move, he was as firmly persuaded, that in congratulating his Majesty on his accession to the Crown, the House could not hesitate to augur happily of the future from all that had already occurred. His Majesty had made the example of his Royal Father the basis of his conduct; and he (Lord C.) was convinced, that if his late Majesty could have been aware of that which had been done in his name, it would have met with his unqualified approbation. On the past the seal was set. It had become matter of history. In the future, he was convinced the wise and beneficent spirit would be evinced by which the illustrious family of Brunswick had invariably been distinguished. He trusted, that as there was nothing of glory left to achieve, his Majesty would snatch the only remaining laurel, by cultivating the arts of peace, and by pursuing a course marked by policy, justice, and moderation. The Noble Lord concluded by moving to the following effect:—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to convey to his Majesty the expression of the deep affliction felt by the House on the death of their late revered Sovereign; a Monarch whose virtues had so long afforded the brightest example to his subjects, and who had so long reigned in the hearts of his People.

"To assure his Majesty, that that House would never cease to cherish the recollection of the blessings which the Country had enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of his Royal Father, during a long and eventful reign, in which the most rapid advances had been made in the arts of industry, in commercial opulence, and in national power, and in which so large an accession of glory had been derived from the splendid achievements of his Majesty's fleets and armies.

"To add to the expression of their regret and condolence, on the late calamitous event, their most sincere congratulations to his Majesty on his happy accession to the Throne of his ancestors. To convey their dutiful assurances of loyalty and affectionate attachment to his sacred person; and to express their firm conviction, founded on their experience of the past, as well as on their confidence in his Majesty's character and virtues, that his Majesty's reign would be marked by constant endeavours to promote the general prosperity and happiness of his People."

Mr. BATHURST seconded the motion.

Mr. TIERNEY declared, that no man could be more sensible than himself of the virtues of their late revered and lamented Sovereign—virtues too numerous to be then detailed. Nor could any man be more sincere than himself in congratulating his present Majesty on his happy accession. No man could feel a greater personal respect for his Majesty than himself. No man could be more earnest in his hopes, that his Majesty's reign might be long and prosperous. No man could exceed him in zealous wishes, that that reign might be productive of equal honour and advantage to his Majesty and to the Country. Undoubtedly, there was one expression in the Address which he thought had better have been omitted. He adverted to that passage which spoke of "the experience of the past." On all the past he (Mr. T.) wished to turn his back. He wished to bury it in oblivion. A new reign was commencing, and he most anxiously hoped that his Majesty would adopt such measures—that his Ministers would advise such measures—as would conduce to his Majesty's own character, honour, and dignity, and to the general benefit of the Country.

The Address was then agreed to, *nemine contradicente*.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, that, in consideration of the state of his Majesty's health, the Address should be presented by such Members of the House as were of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Ordered.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

Lord CASTLEREAGH proceeded to move an Address of Condolence to his Majesty, on the death of his Royal Brother, the Duke of Kent.

Agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

It was also ordered, on the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, that the House should condole with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on the melancholy and premature Death of her Illustrious Consort.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved, that the House should to-morrow take into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message, and intimated, that he would then describe the course which his Majesty's Ministers intended to propose.

Mr. TIERNEY wished the Noble Lord would give the House a general idea of the nature of that course at the present moment.

Lord CASTLEREAGH declined doing so, from an apprehension that he might mislead rather than enlighten the House, as he was desirous that the subject should not be discussed at present.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Noble Lord might just say whether Ministers intended to do this or that. He (Mr. T.) pledged himself, that he would not make a single observation on the subject.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that it was intended to propose the adoption only of such measures as would be indispensable, in order to prevent any prejudice to the public service during the interval between the dissolution of the present and the assembling of the next Parliament.

Mr. TIERNEY remarked, that the House were as far from any specific information as ever. There were many measures which might be considered indispensable. There was the regulation of the Civil List. There was the Mutiny Bill. It was impossible to guess what the Noble Lord meant by indispensable measures.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that he was sure the House understood what he meant by indispensable measures.

Mr. TIERNEY expressed his conviction, that nobody understood what the Noble Lord meant, but the Noble Lord himself. *(A laugh.)*

The motion was then agreed to.

PENRYN, GRAMPOUND, &c.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice, that, in consequence of the Message which the Noble Lord had just brought down from his Majesty, he would to-morrow move to suspend the issuing of the writs for the Boroughs, into the proceedings of which an inquiry had been instituted during the late Session of Parliament. It had been his intention to move for a Bill to transfer the elective franchise from the Borough of Grampound. Whether or not he should persevere in doing so, would be determined by the apparent duration of the present Parliament.

After some routine business, the House adjourned.

## *LONDON.*

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

*ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE DE BERRI.*

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday. They are, of course, painfully interesting, for they communicate a variety of facts connected with the assassination of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri. Among the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from political motives. This alarming truth was distinctly admitted, not only by the Members of the two Chambers, who met to address his Majesty upon the mournful occasion, but it is recognised by the King himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the Address of the Deputies. "The Chamber cannot doubt," said his Majesty, "that, feeling as a man, and acting as a King, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the *State from dangers, of which I am but too forcibly forewarned by the crime of this day.*" The assassin himself, indeed, according to the letter of our private correspondent, upon being interrogated, avowed that he had exterminated the Duke, as the youngest of the Royal Family, "knowing that nature would soon relieve him from the necessity of abridging the days of the King."

An extraordinary proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. de Coussergues, viz. that the Chamber should agree to an act of impeachment against M. de Cazes, "as an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri." Such a motion, as might be expected, produced a strong sensation among the Members, and the violent murmurs which burst forth from all sides compelled the proposer to descend from the tribune.

In the Chamber of Peers, M. de Cazes himself appeared, with an Ordinance of the King, constituting that Chamber, pursuant to the 33d article of the Charter, and the 57th of the Penal Code, a Judicial Tribunal, for the purpose of trying forthwith the criminal.

"If this crime," said the Minister, "fills our hearts with profound indignation, what must be our feelings, when the confession of the criminal himself (who glories in his offence) informs us, that the august individual who has fallen was not the only one whose death was meditated; but that all those upon whom our destinies rest, to whom were for ever linked our fidelity and love, were condemned; and that the most sacred life, as well as the most necessary to the Country, had equally its fatal termination in the designs of the criminal."

"PARIS, FEB. 15.—The assassin is about 30 years of age; his name is Louvel. It appears he was one of those who went and returned with Bonaparte from Elba, and has since been employed, up to the very time of the fatal deed, in his Majesty's hunting establishment.

"The Duke himself drew out the instrument of death from his side. The remains of his Royal Highness have been removed to the Louvre. The Prince having expressed a desire to see his infant daughter, when she was brought to him, in her cradle, at four o'clock in the morning, he kissed the babe and gave it his benediction, pronouncing these remarkable words: 'Poor infant, *I wish that you may be less unfortunate than the rest of my family.*' His Royal Highness conversed about five minutes with the King and the Duke d'Angouleme, and requested religious comfort. His Royal Highness's confession was heard by the Abbé de Latil, and the last Sacrament was administered to him by the Curate of St. Roche.

"A young man having sucked his wound, the Prince opening his eyes said to him: '*What are you doing? My wound is, perhaps, poisonous.*'

"The Prince made his will. The King, from the moment of his arrival, never left the couch of the Duke de Berri, notwithstanding the reiterated importunities made to him by the professional attendants of the Prince. In vain was he supplicated to spare his feelings the sight of the inanimate corpse. 'I do not fear the sight of death (said the King); I have a last duty to pay to my son;' then requiring the arm of M. Dupuytren, the physician, he approached the couch, closed the Duke's eyelids, and uttered a last adieu.

"It is said, observes *La Quotidienne*, that, on retiring, his Majesty said to his Body Guards, and to the officers of the Royal Guards near him, '*Mes, amis veillez sur moi.*' *My friends, watch for my safety.*

"It is difficult to portray the scene of desolation which ensued, when all hope was over; the most agonising grief was depicted on the countenances of all present, amongst whom were the Duke d'Albufera, Marshal Soult, Viscount Chateaubriand, Count de Trogoff, and several other distinguished personages.

"The Duchess d'Angouleme was so penetrated with profound grief, that she never shed a tear. The Duke d'Angouleme was frantic with despair. The Duke de Bourbon, who arrived at half-past one, *a. m.*, burst out in accents of grief, as if he had bewailed the loss of his own son a second time.

"The Duchess de Berri fell senseless when her august partner expired. She was torn from the side of her departed husband. When she recovered, she threw herself on her knees before the King, and implored him to grant her leave to return to Naples.

"Her Royal Highness set off yesterday evening, at five o'clock, for St. Cloud, whither the Duchess d'Angouleme accompanied her; nothing could be more affecting than her grief, on re-entering her Palace Elysée, where all the Household was in tears. She was about to cut off her hair—'I no longer need this adorning,' she exclaimed, 'which my husband so much admired.'

"It is asserted, that an Ambassador, on hearing of this deplorable event, said, '*It may be expected that they will open their eyes, now that a poniard has been plunged in the heart of a Bourbon.*'—*La Quotidienne*.

"Having, as requested, received the last consolations of religion, the Duke seemed exhausted; on seeing the King, however, his faculties revived, and he employed his last moments in reiterating his prayers on behalf of Louvel, and beseeching his Majesty to remit the capital punishment.

'Sire,' said he, with his expiring voice, 'pardon for the man who has stabbed me! Pardon for *the man!* It is doubtless some one whom I have unknowingly offended.'

"The King answered with an accent of deep affliction—

'My son, you will, I hope, survive this cruel deed; we will hereafter consider of it; the event is important, and deserves to be maturely considered.'

"The assassin's name is Pierre Joseph Louvel. He has been examined before the Ministers, when his replies were as follow:—

"Q. What induced you to commit this crime? A. My opinions, my sentiments.

"Q. What are they? A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

"Q. In that supposition why did you attack the Duke de Berri in preference to the rest. A. Because he is the youngest Prince of the Royal Family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate that race hostile to France.

"Q. Do your repent your act? A. No.

"Q. Had you any instigator, any accomplice? A. None.

"Yesterday, (the 14th inst.) an individual, amongst a group on the Place Carousel, uttered many seditious expressions, and dared to exhibit a ferocious joy, at the deed which has plunged France in mourning. The persons around him, whom sentiments of grief had induced to repair to the vicinity of the Louvre, took him into custody, and escorted him to the Police-office.—*Journal des Debats*.

# The Waterford Chronicle.

*TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.*

All the speculations with respect to Ministerial changes, and delicate investigations, have closed, at least for the present. That there was something in them, is proved by the *Courier*; but that Journal of Thursday has set them to rest, and its cotemporaries appear to have acquiesced in its decision.

The actual duration of Parliament is still a matter of doubt, but the prevalent conviction in London was, that its existence would not be prolonged beyond Friday next, or the following day, and the Royal Message seems fully to countenance this belief.

Details of the assassination of the Duke of BERRI almost wholly occupy the Paris Journals. This dreadful and deeply criminal event has naturally excited consternation and alarm throughout France. The atrocious deed seems to have been the result of political opinions, operating upon a wild and disordered imagination. The murderer confessed, that he was instigated solely by hatred to the family of the BOURBONS, and by a desire to free France from those whom he conceived to be the greatest enemies of the Country. The Duke suffered with a dignity becoming true greatness of mind, and threw a permanent lustre upon his name by his intercession for the pardon of the man who sent him to an untimely grave.

*THE NEW BISHOP.*

The report still gains ground, that the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, will be the new Bishop. What other claimants there may be, and what the value of their respective pretensions, we are ignorant, and we are very far from wishing to depreciate their merits; but we have no hesitation in saying, that the elevation of the Dean of St. Patrick's, distinguished by splendid talents, and by personal virtues of the highest order, would afford universal satisfaction.

*HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.*

On Sunday, a very able and impressive appeal was made in the Cathedral, in a Sermon by the LORD BISHOP OF WATERFORD, in behalf of the House of Industry. The arguments and persuasions of a Prelate eminently distinguished by his own personal works of Charity produced a strong effect upon his highly respectable audience, and the sum collected may, under the circumstances of the times, and under the urgent claims of other Institutions, be regarded as highly liberal—but here our space compels us to silence, as well as upon other topics.

RICHARD FOGARTY, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received, from the Very Rev. the DEAN of Waterford, the sum of £55 10s. 10½d., being the amount of a Collection made in the Cathedral on Sunday last, after a sermon delivered in support of the above Institution by the LORD BISHOP of Waterford.

To the above is to be added One Pound from Mrs. M'NAB, by the Rev. R. J. HOBSON.

The inhabitants of Newtown, and all those who frequent it as a walk, are much indebted to Mr. COURTENAY, who not only procured gravel for the footway, but carted and spread it from the entrance to Waterpark to KEAN's corner, at his own expense, assisted by Mr. ALLEN, of Newtown School.

## *THE MARKETS.*

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 18.—Our Market not being open on Wednesday, produced a large accumulation of arrivals of all Grain since Monday, particularly of Barley, which article is full 1s. per quarter cheaper; a considerable quantity remained on hand, especially of the secondary qualities. Fine Wheat supports Monday's prices, but the demand was not brisk, except for prime samples of white. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, the supply being very large. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 18.—We had a small supply of Wheat at market this day, which caused an advance of fully 1s. per barrel; but in other articles there was little variation from our report of Wednesday's Market. Second Flour is in good demand, at 19s. to 20s. per cwt. Seed Oats are much inquired for, at 29s. to 30s. per barrel.

*WATERFORD MARKETS.*

There has been no fluctuation in the *Butter* market since our last; the general rate for first quality was about 86s. on Saturday, at which it continued yesterday; the supply on both days was but small, especially that of yesterday. No change has occurred in the price of *Pigs*. There was a considerable quantity of Grain at market on Saturday. *Wheat* went off briskly at an advance of 1s. per barrel, the general rate for prime quality having gone up to 35s. at an early hour of the day; this price was fully supported yesterday. The demand for *Oats*, of which the supply chiefly consisted on Saturday, was also lively, and the current price to Farmers, for good samples, improved to 12s. 3d.; yesterday some sacks were taken by Merchants at 12s. 6d. *Barley* may be considered generally at least 6d. lower—for though 16s. continues to be occasionally paid by some purchasers, few malting samples exceed 15s. 6d. *New Scotch Herrings* (gutted), which have become rather scarce, have experienced another partial advance; some holders, who sold at 33s. per barrel on Saturday, were yesterday demanding 34s., while others looked for 36s. There has been a further reduction in *Newport Coal*; large quantities have fallen to 3s. 8d. per barrel—small, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; *Swansea* still holds up to 3s. 6d. a 3s. 8d. Other articles remain stationary.

DIED—On Saturday, in Ballybricken, Mr. Henry Jones, deeply regretted by every individual who had any knowledge of the excellence of his character.

*PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 21.*

ARRIVED,

18th—Minerva, Cooper, London, ballast; Caroline, Gilbert, Swansea, coals; Rosa, Jeffery, Newport, ditto; New Expedition, Edwards, Neath, ditto; Ebrington, Lobbett—New Blessing, Tedball—Hebe, Carder—and Friendship, Parker, Newport, coals; Providence, Williams—and Dasher, Carkeek, Swansea, culm; Two Friends, Murray, Cardiffe, coals and iron, for Dungarvan; Prince Regent, Jacob, Cowes, ballast, for Ross; Hero, Kerridge, London, ballast; Sally, Allen, ditto, m. goods.

19th—Oakwell, Jones, Cardiffe, coals; Escape, Jones, Bristol and Cardiffe, rosin, coals, &c.; Prince Regent, Morgan, Belfast, Irish spirits and oats; Hope, M'Euen, Dublin, ballast; Wellington, Davis, Shoreham, ditto; Concord, Collings, Liverpool, m. goods.

20th—Marys, Haskill, Portsmouth, ballast; Concord, Limbery, Newport, coals; Elizabeth, Fisher, Bideford, ballast; Fame, Cardigan, Lloyd, slates, for Ross; Pelican, Jones, Pulihely, ditto, a market; Bee, Lloyd, Cardigan, ditto, ditto.

21st—Margaret, Thompson, Liverpool, rock-salt.

SAILED,

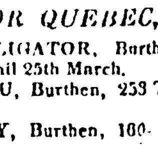
18th—None.

19th—Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, on a cruise; Two Friends, Murray, from Cardiffe, Dungarvan, coals and iron; Four Brothers, Allen, Portsmouth, Chichester, and Poole, butter, bacon, &c.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Cowes, butter, bacon, &c.; Eliza, Hore—Ann, Mills—and Robert and Mary, Atwool, London, butter, bacon, &c.

20th—Expedition, Stacey, Bristol, butter, bacon, &c.; Victory, M'Carthy, Dungarvan, timber; Endeavour, Boyd, from Belfast, London, provisions and linen; King George, Duncan, Swansea, live cattle; Alert, Williams, London, wheat and oats; Constantia, Moyse—and Fame, Stockman, London, butter, bacon, &c.; William, Hannington, Poole, wheat, oats, bacon, pork, &c.; Three Sisters, Richardson, London, oats.

21st—Wind N. N. E. past 7 morning.

A LEASE for Ninety-nine Years would be made of the LANDS near BONMAHON, advertised *to be Sold* in the Newspapers of Dublin, on payment of a Fine.
Apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HUBBERT, Dungarvan. February 18, 1820.



*FOR QUEBEC,*

THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 370 Tons; to sail 25th March.
The SHIP NASSAU, Burthen, 253 Tons; to sail 1st of April.
The BRIG MARY, Burthen, 160 Tons; to sail 5th of April.
☞ The excellence of Accommodation for Passengers in these Ships being always so well known, it is useless to say more, than that they are as usual warranted to sail on the days appointed, wind permitting. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

*ALSO,*

The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.
Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.
On Sale, about Seven Tons of CLOVER SEED. Apply as above.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
*AT THE NEW TOWN-HALL, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,*
ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH,
*At 12 o'Clock at Noon,*

THE LIFE INTEREST of WILLIAM KING, Esq. aged 40 years, in the TOWN and LANDS of ROSSCON, in the Barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 174 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1795, at the yearly Rent of £110.
TERMS AT SALE.
For Particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Moland Street, Dublin.
14th February, 1820.