

been guilty of treason, and ought to pay the forfeit with their heads.

The Assembly at last decreed, 1st. That the ministers, M. de Montmorin and M. Duportal, his successor to the present day, who have resigned, shall not leave the capital without giving in their accounts.

2. That there was great cause of impeachment against M. de Lessart; that seals should be put upon his effects, and that his person should be arrested.

PARIS, MARCH 7.

In the last Council held at the Royal Palace of the Thuilleries, upon the question of Peace or War, Messieurs Luckner, La Fayette, Cahier de Gerville, and Narbonne, voted for an offensive war against the House of Austria. Marshal Luckner declared, that upon his soul and conscience, he was obliged to say, that the French Constitution would never be solid without that war. The opposite party used all their efforts to dispose him in favour of the opinion of a defensive war—but the Marshal persisted in his sentiments.

The resolution of a war merely defensive, was supported with equal animation by Mess. Rochambeau, De Lessart, Duport, Bertrand, and Charbe.

Another Council will be held this day on the same important question.

As soon as the news of the Emperor's answer to the French was known, the mad mob of Paris, encouraged by their mad leaders, insolently caricatured the Emperor, and loaded him with all the opprobrious emblems, and all the tokens of ridicule which their heated imaginations could suggest. They carried his head in triumph upon one of their newly fabricated pikes, under the very windows of the King, roaring out in chorus, like beasts in the wilderness, *La Guerre a l'Empereur! War with the Emperor!* The women yelling like furies, joined in the

infernal concert; and the Jacobins applauded with all their might the performance.

Both in the capital and in the provinces murders and assassinations are now very frequent; several towns are a prey to civil war, poverty and misery. The nation has been, for some time past, really a bankrupt. Civil war, followed by want and famine staring at some distance, prowls through the land. In the course of a few days, the wife of a wine merchant has been murdered, and the husband and his servant dangerously wounded by three ruffians, who were taken up and carried to prison. A man with a bundle of assignats was pursued, in open day, by another ruffian, and in the midst of a crowd, in Rue Vivienne, was poignarded in the breast, and expired immediately.

Saturday night at eleven o'clock, the master and mistress of the Coffee room in the Palais Royal, called the Caveau, were murdered in the most horrid manner; and yesterday morning a man was stabbed by another with a dagger—the victim expired in two hours.

Several churches have been broke open, and robbed of their sacred utensils, &c.

At Avignon, another foetid stench has of late issued from some rooms in the palace; and it is suspected that another heap of bodies will be discovered.

At Saint Maure, in the department de l'Indre and Loire, a Curate was attacked in his own house by 25 armed men, who first poignarded his servant maid, laid the Curate on the fire, beat his head almost to a jelly, and then plundered the house at leisure.

March 12. The Court goes into mourning to morrow for two months, on account of the death of the Emperor, her Majesty's brother.

When news of the Emperor's death arrived at the Thuilleries, the Playhouses were all ordered to be shut up, and no music to attend their Majesties at the mounting of guard.

The Archduke Francis, now King of Hungary and Bohemia, will, no doubt, succeed his father in the imperial dignity, (but his health is very much impaired) he is certain of the votes of the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, Treves, and Cologne, besides his own, which makes five out of the eight.

It will be however six months at least before any election can take place, owing to the forms of the empire, although the Arch Chancellor of the Empire (the Elector of Mayence) is obliged to notify the death and vacancy within thirty days, and in the interim the operations of the Diet of Ratisbon will be necessarily suspended.

The Electors of Saxony and Bavaria are Vicars or managers of the affairs of the empire, during the interregnum.

ANSPACH AND BAREITH.

By the acquisition of these territories, the King of Prussia receives an accession of revenue of five millions Tournois, two additional voices in the Diet of Ratisbon, and an uncommon influence in Franconia, as to Director of that Circle.

Bareith contains no less than 18 towns, and 36 villages, Anspach 15 towns and 17 villages.

The Margrave encouraged Agriculture, and endeavoured to render his subjects at once industrious, opulent, and happy.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Some opposition is certainly intended to Mr. Fox's Libel Bill, although it goes no further than to remind a juryman of that power which the law has placed in his hands. But whether it passes, or whether it does not pass, we trust that the opinion delivered upon the subject by the first law authorities in both houses of Parliament will invigorate the mind of every future Juryman to assert his right of investigating the nature of what is called a LIBEL, and of giving his verdict on the SUBSTANCE, and not the SHADOW of the record. The construction of the criminality lies solely in his breast. The Constitution gives no part of it to the Bench.

The Empress has published a long proclamation of the date of the 20th February, expatiating upon the present miseries of France, and exhorting her subjects to resist all endeavours for introducing among them