

Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

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PARIS, MAY 23.

WE learn from Dijon on the 17th of this month at 34 minutes after eleven o'clock in the morning, two shocks of an earthquake were felt there for the space of three seconds, which seemed like a distant explosion; a lamp which hung in a large staircase, seemed to undulate from East to West.

MAY 26.

The National Assembly have at length interfered in the affairs of Avignon, notwithstanding the twice rejected article of their Constitutional Committee, declarative of that country being an integral part of the kingdom. The decree which has passed preserves the claims of France in their full force, and at the same time adds the proper measures to restore tranquility in the Comtat.

The National Assembly prays the king to send mediators to interpose the good offices of France between the people of Avignon and of the Comtat, for the cessation of hostilities, as a necessary provision before the taking of any decisive step relative to the rights of France on that country; to recall every Frenchman that has entered into the troops of either of the parties; to prevent recruits being levied in France for either party.

This decree, tho' perhaps incomplete, will certainly tend to conciliate matters.

The pay of the Navy is at length fixed in the following manner:

The pay of Admirals is to be 1250l. sterling; that of Vice Admirals is to be 625l.—and that of Rear Admirals 370l. These are annual, whether in or out of service.

The full pay of Captains is from 250l to 150l. sterling; that of Lieutenants from 125l to 87l. according to their rank of first, second, and third. When not in service, they are to receive only half pay.

The pay of the Officer called the Ensign, is 50l. and the Aspirans, something like our younger Midshipmen, receive from 45 livres to 15 per month.

The following particulars of the Civil List, are curious, as they mark the contrast between the present and former spirit of politics in France:

KING'S HOUSEHOLD. The sum of 2½ millions (one million and forty thousand pounds sterling) shall be paid from the public treasury for the King's household. This sum shall be paid monthly, but shall, on no pretext, be anticipated or retarded; nor shall the nation be subject to any debts contracted in the King's name; nor shall the King's of France be subject to any debts contracted by their predecessors. An inventory of the crown jewels shall be made out, a copy of which shall be placed in the archives of the nation.

The Queen's dowry is fixed at four millions livres, or a little more than one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling.

The Louvre and Thuilleries shall be destined for the habitation of the King's of France, and at the same time for collecting all monuments of the sciences, and the principal establishments of public instruction; the National Assembly reserving to itself the power of rendering this establishment worthy of its destination, and of consulting with the King upon the subject.

The buildings and grounds belonging to the palaces of Versailles, Marly, Meudon, St. Cloud, Rambouillet, St. Germain en laye, Fontainebleau, Compeigne, and the buildings belonging to the manufacture of Porcelain of Seves, are reserved also to the King. He shall receive the revenues arising from them, and take charge of the buildings and offices belonging to them. The Chateau of Pau, with its park, shall be added to these reservations in honour to the memory of Henry IV.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF PEERS, MONDAY, MAY 16.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to take into their consideration the Report of the Committee appointed to search for Precedents relative to the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire,

Lord Porchester rose for the purpose of making a motion which might bring the question fully and fairly before the House, and would therefore without further preface move "That a Message be sent to the Commons to inform them that the Lords were ready to proceed in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire."

The Lord Chancellor was against this mode of proceeding; he was of opinion that the grave and proper mode would be to refer the report to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House. The first question that ought to be determined was, did the Impeachment abate by a dissolution of Parliament? And when that question was decided in the affirmative, it might be proper to move the pre-