

decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing, or declining or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the Government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports, of the said Commissioners, to some friendly Sovereign or State to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be.

And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner as the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all matters so referred.

(To be continued.)

#### LONDON.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, April 6.

##### *The Regent's Message.*

Lord Castlereagh appeared at the bar, and announced a message from the Prince Regent, which the Speaker received, and read, as follows:

"The Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the Allied Powers at Paris, in the month of April last, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquility and independence of Europe, have induced his Royal Highness to give directions for the augmentation of his Majesty's land and sea forces. The Prince Regent has likewise deemed

it incumbent upon him, to lose no time in entering into communications with his Majesty's Allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. And His Royal Highness confidently relies on the support of the House of Commons, in all measures which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

Some conversation passed between Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Whitbread; when it was agreed that the message should be taken into consideration to-morrow.

#### Latest Intelligence.

#### TREATY OF VIENNA.

*In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:*

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that Kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn Treaty mutually signed by each of the four powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most essential measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

[Here follows the appointments, in the usual form of the different Plenipotentiaries whose names are undersigned.]

Art. 1.—The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, on the 30th May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these Treaties—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import—to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the declaration issued on the 13th March, with common consent, and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Napo-

leon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe, and the general peace, under the protection of which the rights, the freedom, and the independence of nations have been established and secured.

2.—Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of, yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate artillery, (not reckoning garrisons) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

3.—The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war, assigned in the 1st article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempt to obtain the chief power in France.

4.—As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstance, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

5.—Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special Convention.

6.—The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the Generals, Commanders of their armies, Officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

7.—As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty, have for their object to maintain the general peace, the High Contracting Powers agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

8.—As the present Treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France, and every other threatened country, against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances