

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,390.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1819.

PRICE FIVE PENCS.

## ODE TO QUID PRO QUO.

Hail Quid pro Quo, mysterious power,  
Divine in name, Court and power,  
Divinity of Quid pro Quo.  
The metaphysical above,  
Thou'rt tangible below,  
Thou'rt both Paradise and Hell,  
Eternal Quid pro Quo!  
When seeks the lazy waster-wench  
Narcotic fumes to follow,  
She buys tobacco by the inch,  
And gets a Quid pro Quo.  
When C— on pervicid distress,  
That wote were waning low,  
He gave a right to plunder 't cast,  
And got a Quid pro Quo.  
His pupil, Q—, soon took the hint  
From C— and Co.,  
And in plain terms declared he meant  
To trade on Quid pro Quo.  
This trade has since been legal'd,  
As journals clearly show,  
By Senators, who after deign'd  
To take their Quid pro Quo.  
To value your seat, on love when set,  
At Beauty's feet you throw,  
But drop your purse, and straight you get  
A lovely Quid pro Quo.  
Then halt again, mysterious Power!  
Thou'rt Author of the law,  
Lord of the Senate, Court and Bower,  
Eternal Quid pro Quo.

## LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Accounts have been received from Halifax to the 23d ult. of the finances of Nova Scotia as represented by a bill in a condition far from flourishing. They had come under discussion in the House of Assembly, in a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. Archibald moved the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That an increase of the Revenue is necessary, to meet the expenditure of the current year."

On this motion, a great number of Members delivered their sentiments as to the best mode of overcoming the difficulty, which was greater, as the House was convinced, that it would be injudicious, either to increase the duty on any article, or to impose any new one; it was recommended, that the expedient of a fresh issue of paper should be resorted to; it was argued on the other hand, that if a proper system of economy were resorted to, this would be altogether unnecessary. The first resolution was however laid upon the table. On the 12th of March, the debate was resumed, and after many fresh arguments had been made use of on both sides of the question, a Bill was introduced for raising the amount required by the imposition of duties on superfluous liquors, tobacco, brandy, rum, and wine imported into the province, and also on all articles imported by foreigners.

We have received a Hamburg Mail this morning, bringing papers to the 13th ult. It is stated in them, that the dignity of Hereditary Land Marshal of the Kingdom of Hanover will be made hereditary in the family of Count Munster.

The Nobility of the Government of the Duna have resolved on the emancipation of the peasants, their vassals.

An article from Berlin says, that His Majesty has addressed the following Cabinet Order, dated the 6th inst. to M. Von Altenstein:

"In consequence of the regulation made by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, respecting the foreigners studying at the University of Jena, I have resolved that the youth belonging to my dominions, who are studying there, shall be immediately recalled, to continue their studies at some University in my Kingdom. Any of them who shall not immediately conform to this order shall never obtain any office in my dominions. I hereby charge you to make this publicly known by means of the public journals, and to take immediately such measures as are necessary."

It is impossible to deny that this measure smacks a little of arbitrary power. The perpetual exclusion from all offices of all kinds, belonging to the State, which is thus denounced against a man as the consequence of having prosecuted his youthful studies at a particular University, is hardly in the spirit of modern times. Such prohibitions have an air of feudal tyranny about them.—*Courier.*

Carnot, it appears, still resides at Magdeburg, so that the report of his approach towards the French frontiers, that he might be ready when called for, was premature.

We rejoice to find, that the Protestant Public of all denominations is taking up the subject of resistance to the proposed admission of Papists with a more widely extended and zealous spirit than has been witnessed on former occasions. Last Sunday, in many of the Churches and Chapels, admirable Sermons were preached against Popery, as pregnant with slavery, immorality, misery, and rebellion; and the dangers to the Church and State were ably pointed out, which would inevitably follow the concession of political power to a sect so inexorably hostile to religious toleration, to freedom, and to the principles which seated the House of Brunswick on the Throne of Great Britain, principles recorded in this subject read, Let those who doubt published in the Catholic

Rhemish notes lately published by Mr. Blair, a Dissenter, in a valuable pamphlet, pointing out the evils of Popery, and the calamities to the Protestants which must follow the admission of Papists into Parliament and the high offices of State.—*Courier.*

The Protestant Union of Dissenters, instituted under the auspices of the late Granville Sharp, met on Saturday, and passed a series of Resolutions. The following are extracts from them:—  
1. That as the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland have announced a determination to revive, with renewed activity and vigour, their demands for political power, demands which have been repeatedly resisted by both Houses of Parliament, it behoves every Protestant subject of the British Empire to consider, with serious attention, a question which affects at once both our civil and religious liberties.

2. That as the existing laws afford to the Roman Catholics, in common with their fellow-subjects, protection in person and property, and the entire toleration of their religious worship, their main object is to obtain political power; and, from their various declarations and proceedings, we cannot doubt that, whatever may be granted, nothing short of an eligibility to political power, without limitation or restraint, will satisfy them. In marking the progressive demands of the Roman Catholics, we observe that they began some years ago with claiming immunities merely provincial, and confined to Ireland; but they now insist on the right to an unlimited share in the Government of the whole British Empire. They require a political power which is to affect not Ireland only, but the administration, at home, of the whole domestic affairs of the United Kingdom, and abroad, in its foreign relations, and in all its immense Colonies.

3. That the Protestant Religion is the great security of the public happiness and welfare of this Country; for, as our Civil and Religious Liberties have originated in, and been preserved by, a Protestant Constitution, it appears to us that those invaluable blessings will flourish with its prosperity and decline with its decay.

4. That the British Constitution and Government are essentially and fundamentally Protestant; and by a solemn national compact, at the period of the glorious Revolution, it was declared, inconsistent with the safety and welfare of the Protestant Kingdom, that it should be governed by a Polish Prince, or by any King or Queen marrying a Papist.

5. That the two Houses of Parliament, as well as the Privy Council, and the great Officers of State, are inseparably connected with, and influence the whole administration of the Government; and that a measure which should have for its object the introduction of Roman Catholics into the great Councils of the Nation is not contrary to the letter of the Bill of Rights, would be manifestly so to its spirit, as it would be subversive of the great leading principle upon which the Government of this Realm was established—the Revolution.—We therefore are of opinion, that it is necessary to exclude Roman Catholics (their principles having undergone no alteration since the Revolution) from all offices of legislation and high political power.

6. That rendering Roman Catholics eligible to the Privy Council, is to create the means of surrounding the Sovereign himself with Ministers of State whose religion must be hostile to his own right of succession to the throne.

7. That we do not consider the Guards and Oaths which have been proposed an adequate protection against the dangers attendant upon the admission of Roman Catholics to the power they seek; it being a notorious fact, that the Sovereign Pontiff, so lately as the year 1809, by a solemn instruction to the Prelates of his Church, commanded them to distinguish between the passive oaths which may be taken, and the active oaths which may not be taken, and the Roman Catholics of any heretical State, and declared that all oaths taken to the prejudice of the Church are null and void.

8. That at this period the Church of England in particular, and all classes of Protestants, are called upon to watch with great jealousy the progress and designs of their avowed opponents. The Order of Jesuits, which in 1773 was proscribed by all the Princes of Christendom for its baneful influence upon mankind, under every Government, has been recently revived and brought into activity by the present Pope. In addition to the Benedictines, Franciscans, Dominicans, and almost every other monastic Order at present with in the United Kingdom, the Jesuits have an exceedingly rich and extensive establishment at Stonyhurst, in the heart of England, and also in various parts of Ireland; these, in full operation through all their extensive ramifications, are only a few of the various engines at work for extending those principles, which, both in Religion and Politics, are ever hostile to a Protestant Government.—*Ibid.*

9. The Prince Regent.—His Royal Highness, while in town, suffered from an attack of the gout, but it was not serious, and hopes were entertained that the change to Brighton would completely remove the complaint. We regret to state, that these hopes were not been realized, and that His Royal Highness, since his arrival at that favourite seat, has experienced an access of the disorder. On Saturday night he was attacked with great pain in his left hand and wrist, which we are concerned to state, still continues. His Royal Highness passed Saturday and Sunday nights with very little rest; however, we are happy to say, that Sir M. Tierney, who attends the Prince, reported on Monday, that his Royal Highness, in other respects, was going on well. We can only add our sincere hope, that the Regent may so far recover as to be able to receive congratulations on Friday, that being St. George's Day, and likewise the day now fixed for the celebration of his own birth.

A letter from our Private Correspondent at Brighton, received this morning, says, "The Bulletin of this morning (Tuesday), respecting the health of the Prince Regent, states, that his Royal Highness passed the night more comfortably than the two preceding ones."

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 20.—Lord and Lady Frances Stewart took leave of the Prince Regent yesterday, and this morning left the Pavilion for London. The Noble Lord and his Lady forthwith proceeded to Vienna, after paying a visit for a few weeks in the north.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh have been on a visit to the Regent since Saturday, and they left the Pavilion this morning for their seat at North Cray, Kent.

Prince Esterhazy still continues a visitor at the Pavilion. Yesterday the following Bulletin was issued respecting the state of the Duke of York. It will be seen that Sir Henry Hallford has been called in again to attend to the Royal Duke's health:—

WIMBOR CASTLE, APRIL 20.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of York continues free from fever, and is proceeding to recover as favourably as possible.

H. HALLFORD.  
Monday evening the following persons, destined for the service of Bonaparte in St. Helena, arrived in London:—The Abbé Bonavito, an aged Priest; Doctor Vighili; and Professor Automaroli; with a Maitre d'Hotel and Cook.

Yesterday, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, was again thronged with the carriages of the Nobility and Gentry, to inquire after the state of the Duke of Bedford's health. The answer to their inquiries was, that his Grace had passed a good night, and was much better. He still continues to exhibit the marks of a severe contusion in the head; his eyes and face are black, blue, and green, and his right arm, from the severe contusion he received in the shoulder, is completely useless.

CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 21.—Owing to contrary winds, we have had no arrivals from our own coast since Monday, and what little fine English Wheat was left over from Saturday was taken off on full as good terms as its last. Barley continues very heavy sale, having but few buyers of that article, and the arrivals from abroad glut the market. Oats support Monday's prices, and Beans were more inquired after, but the holders ask higher prices, which are not to be obtained.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.  
Parliament re-assembled yesterday after the adjournment during Easter. No business of any general importance was transacted. There was a rumour, that the Report from the Bank Committee would be presented; but it certainly will not be brought down this week, because it was explicitly stated by Lord Castlereagh, in reply to a question from Sir E. Knatchbull, previously to the adjournment, that though the House would meet again as yesterday, for the despatch of public business, no questions of public interest would be agitated before the subsequent week.—Next Monday, therefore, is the earliest day upon which the Committee can make its Report; but it is by no means certain it will be ready to do so on that day.

With respect to the Committee of the Lords, we have reason to believe they have not made so much progress as the Committee of the Commons. We understand they have not yet finished the examination of evidence, and, consequently, cannot have determined upon any specific recommendation to Parliament.—*Courier.*

We have received Boston Papers to the 27th, Charleston to the 16th, and a Savannah Paper to the 20th of last month. The following extracts comprise all the news they bring of any interest. Our readers will smile at one article of intelligence, about the duel between the Portuguese Ambassador at Paris and Sir Charles Stuart, or Lord Stewart, as the accurate paragraph calls him:

"A very extensive fire had taken place at Savannah, on the 17th of March. Several lives were lost, and property to a large amount was destroyed.

Accounts from London, of the 25th, and from Liverpool, of the 27th January, had been received at Savannah (via Virginia), and cotton had fallen in consequence.

(From the Charleston City Gazette of March 16.)  
"Captain Hauschildt, of the ship *Gratula*, arrived yesterday from St. Ubes, states, that the day previous to his sailing a Portuguese Officer in formed him, that accounts had been received of a misunderstanding which took place at a ball in Paris, between the Portuguese Minister and the British Minister, Lord Stewart, in consequence of which challenges passed; the parties met and fought with small swords; Lord Stewart was run through the body, and immediately expired.

"Captain Moore, of the *Janet*, arrived at Norfolk from St. Bartholomew's, on the 10th March, in 30 days, reports, that the Insurgents had been recently reinforced by the arrival of a considerable number of troops from England, who had been landed on the Orinoko. That part of Brien's squadron, under the command of Commodore Julie, consisting of one 20-gun ship, an 18-gun brig, and four large schooners, were continually cruising between St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew's, against vessels bearing the Aragon flag, and were very successful.

"The brig *Republican*, formerly from Baltimore, pierced for 14 guns, and under the Aragon flag, ran into St. Bartholomew's, where she was seized and sold by the Government.

"Rumours were various as to the direction the squadron under Julie would take; some said they would cruise off Cadix, others that they would proceed off the Orinoko.

(From the Boston Papers.)  
"COMMERCIAL OF CHILE.—Letters from St. Jago de Chili state, that in consequence of the successful operations of the Patriots that quarter, trade has revived in a surprising manner; it enumerates among other articles that would command good prices and ready sales, India cotton goods of low and middling qualities; German, French, and Irish linens; and cabinet furniture.

"NEW YORK, MARCH 22.  
"AMERICANS IN SPANISH DUNGEONS.—Captain Swaine, who arrived in this port, reports that the following Americans are imprisoned in the Castle of St. Juan de Luz, in Vera Cruz: Sam. Galvin, of Connecticut; Edward Laroque and Augustus Dattel, of Baltimore; James Lovregoo, of the State of New York; and Philip Cherson and John Mija, place of birth not recollected.

"BOSTON, MARCH 20.  
"STOPPAGE OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—We have it from the best authority, that all the Kentucky Banks have suspended their specie payments; and we are further informed, that those Banks will not resume the payment of specie until the Ohio Banks shall have done so. This information may be relied on.

"MARCH 17.  
"THE NAVAL DEPOT.—We learn that the Navy Commissioners have combined, in the establishment of the Grand Naval Depot for the Southern section of the Union, two distinct sites, Gosport as a fitting, repairing, and docking-yard, and Borral Bay as the building yard; the latter place is in the county of the Isle of White, on the south-side of the James river, and about 30 miles distant from Norfolk; it heads the long bay which extends from the Warwick shore, from the bay of Hampton Roads, is almost a straight course, and the depth of water is sufficient for ships of the largest draft; all every point necessary to erect works of defence, nature has provided a foundation of solid rock, and the entrance may be so fortified as to render it impregnable to an enemy. We presume no public work will be commenced there until after the next Session of Congress."

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning, bringing Papers to the 17th inst. Articles from Brussels and Ghent mention the incessant activity employed in constructing fortresses along the frontier of the Netherlands.

From Frankfurt we learn, that all the young Russians who are now studying in German Universities have received orders to leave them, and to finish their studies in France, the Netherlands, or Switzerland. This measure, if really adopted, can scarcely have arisen from the assassination of Kotzebue. It is more likely to be the result of that intelligence communicated to the Emperor of Russia by Kotzebue, respecting the loss of discipline and republican doctrine of the German Universities, and which constituted the alleged crime for which he was murdered.

The Rhish Papers, it appears, have complained of the tardy progress made by the Prussian Commissioners in settling the claims of Prussian subjects on the 32 millions of francs paid by France. In reply to this complaint, the *St. Louis Gazette* remarks, that the Commission of Arbitration sitting there have decided, in five months, above a hundred cases more than were disposed of at Paris in two years. Our claims amounting to 31,153,826 francs, above thirty millions have been finally settled since November last. It is added, however, that the actual payment of the money to the parties, (which is the most satisfactory kind of settlement) has been delayed, from unavoidable circumstances, but that no complaint on that head has been made, and that the whole proceeding will positively be terminated in the course of this year.

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 21.—The substance of the bulletin of this morning, issued by Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart. is, that the Prince Regent, for the first part of last night, was very restless; but towards morning his Royal Highness obtained rest, and was much better. "We are sorry to learn, that the Regent still labours with the effect of the gout in the right foot. During the whole of this day his Royal Highness has been free from much pain.

THE DUKE OF YORK.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York continuing to go on so well towards recovery, we understand the Bulletin was discontinued yesterday.

Yesterday letters were received in town from Hanover, stating the Duke and Duchess of Clarence to be in good health; and also that the Duchess of Cambridge and the young Prince continued to do well.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent were expected to arrive in Canterbury on Tuesday, with a numerous suite, for whose accommodation apartments and beds were ordered at the King's Head hotel, and it was understood that their Royal Highnesses would proceed the following day to Cobham-hall, the seat of the Earl of Darley.

Saturday last Mr. Stuart and Mr. Alop were returned for the borough of Camelford.

Yesterday the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex found the bills of indictment for wilful and corrupt perjury against five of the principal witnesses produced in behalf of the Petitioners who were examined before the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Election for Pevensey.

WATERFORD.  
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

TO BE SOLD,  
INSIDE JAUNTING CAR,  
WITH HARNESS COMPLETE,  
Application to be made at the Office of this Paper,  
April 27, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
ON MONDAY, THE 29th APRIL INST.  
If not previously disposed of by PRIVATE SALE,  
ALL THE FURNITURE OF MR. ROE'S HOUSE at  
GREY WELLS, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Side-boards, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, and Book-cases, Chests of Drawers, Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, fine Merino and Calico Curtains, Books, &c. &c.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1819.  
The above Auction is postponed to MONDAY, the 3rd day of May next.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
It being proposed to form an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in the BARONIES of CORMORRONE and COSHER, DEWIS WITHIN DRUM, DEWIS WITHOUT DRUM, and KILNATLONN, all those Gentlemen who are desirous of promoting such an Institution are requested to meet at THE DEPOSSITER ARMS, LISBURN, on MONDAY, the 10th of May next, at 12 o'clock, when a Plan of the intended Establishment, and the Rules for its governance, will be submitted to their consideration. April 22, 1819.

ALL GOOD  
TO BE LET TO MAINTAIN THIS SEASON  
AT THE BRIDGE OFFICE STABLES,  
FROM 10 to 3 O'CLOCK  
Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two; and a Crown to the Groom.

Waterford Market Prices, APRIL 22.  
Butter, first quality, (new) 70 0 00  
second, 60 0 00  
third, 50 0 00  
Tallow, rendered, (Rusina) 90 0 00  
Lard, refined, 80 0 00  
Cakes, rendered, 70 0 00  
Beef, malden, 40 0 00  
Pork, malden, 40 0 00  
Newfoundland Fish, 18 0 00  
Onion, 15 0 00  
Flour, first quality, 40 0 00  
second, 35 0 00  
third, 30 0 00  
fourth, 25 0 00  
Wheat, 35 0 00  
Barley, malden, 18 0 00  
Oats, potato, 12 0 00  
common, 11 0 00  
Coke, Whitehaven, 5 0 00  
Newport, 4 0 00  
Swansea, 3 0 00  
Fallow, rough, 10 0 00  
Potatoes, by weight, 0 40 00  
by measure, 0 10 00  
Beef, 5 0 00  
Butter, 7 0 00  
Pork, 4 0 00  
Fresh Butter, 8 0 00  
Malt, per Gallon, 11 0 00

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,  
For the Week ending Friday, April 23, 1819.  
From 7 1/2 to 8 1/2  
904 Wheat, per Bar, 20 Stone, 35 0 45  
Berg, per Bar, 20 Stone, 30 0 15  
30 Barley, per Bar, 20 Stone, 12 0 00  
3234 Oats, per Bar, 20 Stone, 11 0 13  
10219 Flour, per Cwt, 10 0 20  
542 Oatmeal, per Cwt, 11 0 21  
0 Peas, 0 0 0

Sold to Bakers only.  
0 Barrels Wheat, 0 0 0  
8612 Cwt. Flour, 20 0 20  
Average Price of Wheat and Flour 20 24, per Bushel.  
Receipts of Flour 8720, 14, from 25, 04, to 24, 04  
Sales of Flour 10710, 24, from 18, 04, to 24, 04  
04, from 10, 04, to 17, 04.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.  
Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.  
Quarter Loaf, 4lb. 2oz. 104, 104, 104  
Half Quarter 2lb. 2oz. 120, 120, 120.

THERE WILL BE  
A CHARITY BALL AND SUPPER  
AT THE GREAT HOTEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR,  
On TUESDAY, May the 4th, 1819.  
Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.  
Ladies' Ditto, 4s. 2d.  
Dancing to commence at Halfpast Nine o'Clock precisely.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY,  
THE CORN STORES AT MOUNT RIVERS, at  
THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE CITY, Part of the Estate of  
HOUSE. They are situated on the Bank-Street, at the  
distance of One Mile from Carrigrohilly and Eleven from  
Yorval.  
Application to be made to Richard Moore, Esq.,  
Tourin, Cappoquin. April 10, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT,  
FROM £500 TO £8000.  
Apply to GEORGE IRLE, Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid. Feb. 13, 1819.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
AT THE OLD EXCHANGE, ON THE QUAY,  
On SATURDAY, the 1st Day of May next,  
IN THREE DIVISIONS.  
PART OF THE LANDS OF PRIORS KNOCK, in the  
Immediate Vicinity of this City, Part of the Estate of  
the Holy Ghost Hospital. Map of the Ground to be  
viewed, and other particulars known, at the Office of Messrs.  
TOWN & BUCKLE; and the Sale to commence at One o'Clock  
of the Day above mentioned.  
WILLIAM NEWPORT, Master.  
Waterford, 19th April, 1819.  
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

LONDON.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 22.  
Bank Stock steady this day at 97.  
3 per Cent. Consols, 101 1/2  
4 per Cent. Consols, 101 1/2  
India Stock, 101 1/2  
India Bonds, 101 1/2  
Suez Canal, 101 1/2  
Loans, 101 1/2  
Omnium, 101 1/2

CHRY. ONE O'CLOCK.—Great fluctuations are expected in the Funds. The late speculators on the fall of Stocks are now becoming alarmed at the near approach of the Bank Report being published. All the gloomy reports and surmises which have been so industriously circulated for some weeks, they must be fully aware, will in a few days be dissipated. These Bears, as they are termed in the language of the day, have become exceedingly alarmed, and the mere rumour that the Bank Directors had yesterday an interview with His Majesty's Ministers, and the result favourable, raised the Funds nearly 100 per cent.

Yesterday, Three per cent. Consols for Account were 71; they closed at 72; and at 1 o'clock to-day were 72 1/2.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gibraltar: It is extremely probable, that the affair referred to is exaggerated in the account thus given:—

GIBRALTAR, APRIL 1.—There have been no less than three duels this day between the officers of the 64th regiment, and the officers of the American school of war Erie. According to report, two of the officers belonging to the United States are dead, and one of the officers of the 64th is severely, but not dangerously, wounded. The dispute arose between the purser of the United States frigate, which has since sailed, and a Lieutenant of the 64th Regiment. The officers of the 64th were put under arrest by the Commander-in-Chief, and when challenged by their opponents, stated this circumstance.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. On the preceding day the Chamber of Deputies resumed their consideration of the law upon the Liberty of the Press. The point under discussion related to the degree of responsibility which should attach to a Member for the publicity given to opinions which he had not delivered from the tribune. An amendment proposed by M. Lainé, enacting, that Members should have the same exemptions from a prosecution, for publishing speeches which they intended to deliver, but which had not been delivered, as they enjoy in respect of those they do deliver, was rejected after a warm debate.

The following are extracts from these Papers:—

PARIS, APRIL 21.  
"NISMES.—During some months past the town of Nismes has been the theatre of several quarrels among individuals of the lower order. The most harp, however, prevails between the Ministers and communicants of the two religions in that quarter.

FRANCE, APRIL 20.  
Five per Cent. Consols, 101 1/2  
Bank Stock, 101 1/2  
60c.

"It is announced that the Princess of Wales intends to proceed to Rome, and remain there during the stay of their Imperial Majesties of Austria in that capital.

"The Louisa, Captain Hopp, from London, has arrived to-day with Scotch colonists; they intend establishing themselves in America."

Hamburg and Dutch Mails have arrived this morning. They bring no intelligence of much interest. An article, dated Corfu, March 4, says, the trade of the Ionian Islands was very brisk. Several merchants from Austrian ports had settled there. Marseilles and Genoa are represented as carrying on a profitable commerce. From London they received cargoes of Indigo, sugar, &c., for which they returned oil and other produce.

The following was the state of the exchange at Hamburg:—  
EXCHANGE ON LONDON.  
April 6.—33 3/4—33 3/4—April 10.—33 1/2—33 1/2.  
THE PRINCE REGENT.—The recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we are happy to say, proceeds very fast. The following favourable Bulletin was issued yesterday by Sir Matthew Tierney:—

"The Prince Regent has been free from pain during the last 24 hours. His Royal Highness had refreshing sleep in the night, and his gout seems to subside most favourably."

Partition, 11 o'clock, a. m. April 21.  
The Park and Tower guns fired double royal salutes yesterday, at one o'clock, in consequence of the commanded observance of the Prince Regent's birth-day, as announced in the *Gazette* some time since. The stupendous public buildings and church steeples were displayed on the occasion.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent landed at Dover about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the Royal Sovereign yacht, under a salute from the guns at the height.

It will be remembered how much sympathy was some time ago manifested towards the widows and orphans of the late Duke of Wellington, and that two members in particular, named Charles Elliot and William Cannon, were distinguished by the tenacity of their former whom they were tried. Elliot was tried in December last for selling forged notes, and was acquitted, because the Jury did not think fit to credit the witnesses against him. This same Elliot was yesterday tried and convicted at the Old Bailey of a highway robbery. So little had the jury in which he was lately placed wrought in any useful manner on his mind! Connor, soon after his release from Newgate, resumed his former guilty pursuit, and was again taken into custody for passing forged bank-notes. He received sentence of transportation for fourteen years at the last Old Bailey Sessions for this offence. It is right that the Public should be apprised of what has become of two men whose acquittals were so much eulogised by a faction, that it was said, the names of the Jurors who pronounced the verdicts should be engraven upon brass, and handed down to posterity.

ARRIVAL OF HANOVER.—This morning, at half-past ten o'clock, this man arrived at Bow-street, in custody of Goodwin the officer, and one of the German Police. The Magistrate sent Goodwin from Bow-street yesterday to Harwich, and he met Rennet in custody on the road. Information of the above has been communicated to Mr. Horsley, and Rennet's examination is expected to take place to-day. It will be a private one.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF IRELAND.  
[FROM THE GLOBE.]

The proceedings in the House of Commons on Sir John Newport's motion, relative to the state of the Established Church in Ireland, will be read with a deep and anxious interest by every man who regards its preservation. From the statement made by the Right Hon. Baronet, it appears that the union of parishes in that country has of late years considerably increased. One fact, indeed, which Sir J. Newport stated, pretty clearly shews the scandalous extent to which this abuse has been carried. One of these unions contained not less than ten extensive parishes, but the pious incumbent, feeling no doubt, that he could cure the souls of another parish quite as well as he did those of the ten he already possessed, modestly insisted that another parish should be added to the union. He was, perhaps, a man of "good interest in the church." But a difficulty presented itself; there was then no parish to be disposed of in the county; but the boundaries of a county were not to limit his pious labours, and a parish situated in another county was added to the ten that were already blessed with the care of this Reverend Gentleman.

To the proposal of such men we recommend the statement of Sir John Newport; we recommend them to consider the letter of Colonel Bagot. On that extraordinary document we have not room to observe; but indeed observation is unnecessary; it explains itself, and carries with it a melancholy interest. We are glad too that Sir John Newport, with becoming candour, has mentioned names. In legislative proceedings there should be as little disguise as possible; every thing should be open, candid, and free; and now the Lord Bishop of Kildare has an opportunity of answering a charge, coming from no ordinary quarter, and of no ordinary kind. His Lordship is, we believe, a determined enemy to the liberties of his Catholic countrymen. This certainly is not very peculiar in a Bishop; but we submit to him, that, besides the oppression of the Catholics, there may be other means found of guarding the Protestant Church; such, for instance, as

The system of unions cannot be justified on any ground—it is a most shameful and scandalous practice—yet we fear that Sir John Newport, and Mr. Grant, who seconded his motion, will be charged with the crime of innovation.

The system is an ancient system—it is so—it followed as a necessary consequence the Act of Agitation, which having relieved the domes of the rich from the payment of tithes, wisely and humanely visited with the exclusive burden of that tax the tillage of the industrious poor. Tillage was then in a low state in Ireland—the tithes of a parish was found insufficient for the maintenance of the clergyman, and hence the cause and the necessity of a union of parishes. But this cause no longer exists, and has not existed for a great number of years. Since the repeal of that part of the Penal Code which prevented Catholics from having any permanent interest in lands, the agricultural wealth of Ireland rapidly increased—a spring was given to the energies of her People.

The law took away the worst chains of the peasant, and placed the plough-share in his hand, giving him, at the same time, an assurance, that the rewards of his industry should no longer be seized on by an informer, but should descend and be possessed by his children. The consequences exceeded the best hopes of the Patriot; under many privations, under heavy tithes, under many remaining disqualifications, the People set their hearts on industry, and they turned the wilderness of Ireland into a garden.

A long was tended greatly to encourage the agricultural interests of Ireland; the farmer found a quick sale and a high price for the produce of the land, and all the energies of the People were employed in its cultivation. Of course, it would not, perhaps, be an extravagant expectation for it to be, that the tithes of some parishes present bring ten times more than the same tithes brought immediately after the Act of Agitation; yet, notwithstanding the great increase of agriculture, and the consequent increase of church tithes, it will be found, that the unions of parishes have increased in latter times far beyond any former period. Thus (we speak from the statement of Sir John Newport), from the year 1718 to the year 1780, a period of 62 years, they amounted to 37; for the 20 years following they amounted to 25; and within the last 18 years there has been an increase of 24 unions—some of these unions containing 10 and 12 parishes, covering whole districts of the country for a space of 30 Irish miles in length and 15 in breadth.

The effects of this system are obvious. It is clear that no Clergyman can attend to the spiritual wants of his parishioners, covering as they do so great a space of country—it is clear that it is not for the purposes of religion, but for the purposes of avarice, of pride, and of luxury, that those unions have taken place. Odious must that system appear in the sight of God, and shameful in the sight of Man, which deprives the People of religious instruction, of the example of a moral resident Clergy, merely to contribute to the avarice of some rich, proud, and luxurious priest; whilst the humble, the learned, the modest and pious Clergyman—the true Minister of Christ—the true guardian of religion, oppressed with a heavy family, but ignorant of the arts of servility and of falsehood, who too often recommends the unworthy to power, pines in want in a country where the revenues of his church are beyond belief, and almost beyond computation.

We submit to those who affect to feel so much alarm at (we trust) the approaching liberties of the Catholics, that the church is much more likely to be endangered by the system of unions, and by the non-residence of the clergy, than by the admission of the Catholics to the honours, the blessings, and the liberties of the Constitution of their Country.

To the proposal of such men we recommend the statement of Sir John Newport; we recommend them to consider the letter of Colonel Bagot. On that extraordinary document we have not room to observe; but indeed observation is unnecessary; it explains itself, and carries with it a melancholy interest. We are glad too that Sir John Newport, with becoming candour, has mentioned names. In legislative proceedings there should be as little disguise as possible; every thing should be open, candid, and free; and now the Lord Bishop of Kildare has an opportunity of answering a charge, coming from no ordinary quarter, and of no ordinary kind. His Lordship is, we

The King of France, and our Mission will support it. It is the glory of France that Religion will be preserved in the world.

The Keeper of the Seal, on Monday, the 21st inst., presented to the House of Commons a Bill for the relief of the Poor, which was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

The amendment was put to the vote, after a few words from Mr. Courvoisier, and adopted by a great majority of the right and centre, and a considerable number of the left side.

The article relative to offences towards the Sovereigns and Chiefs of Foreign Powers being read, Mr. Bignon proposed an amendment. The application of this article should take place in favour of those Sovereigns or Chiefs of Foreign Powers whose laws afford a similar redress for offences towards the King of France. This amendment, however, was subsequently withdrawn, after some observations by the Keeper of the Seal. Alluding to the practice of England upon this subject, he remarked, "that the French penal laws were more humane, and nothing was left to the arbitrary will of a Judge. It was for this reason that special penalties had been enacted in the law before them."

The article was then adopted. The Chamber then adjourned till the following day, after a short discussion upon that part of the law which relates to calumnies against individuals.

The Persian Ambassador will quit Paris tomorrow for London.

The Italian Journals remark, that the Emperor of Austria, during his stay in Florence, occupied the chamber in which he wore, 51 years ago (Feb. 12, 1768). What changes in the space of half a century.

The public celebration of the Prince Regent's birthday, as commanded some time since, on St. George's day, will not be observed this morning, owing to the Royal Family continuing in mourning for the late Queen, together with the Prince Regent's disposition.

The Duke of York.—The verbal answer to the inquiry after the state of the Duke of York is—His Royal Highness is going on very well.

Down, April 21.—The Lord Duncan packet arrived this day from Calais with despatches; and Le Desiré French Packet with the mail. The Royal yacht and the Pioneer schooner are both yet unable to get out of Calais harbour, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent are still detained for more favourable wind and tide; as is also the Persian Ambassador from the same cause, the Pioneer being intended for his conveyance.

Accounts from the Island of St. Thomas, of the 23d of February (received via Copenhagen), state, that according to intelligence from La Guayra, of the 7th of the same month, the South American Insurgents had retired into the interior, and that the Royalists were masters of San Fernando-de-Apura. General Morillo had passed the Apura, with the greater part of his army, and it was generally expected that he would be enabled to retake all Guayana this year. All the accounts concur in saying, that the future presents a very brilliant prospect for the Royalists.

Bankrupt Laws.—Mr. JOHN MARTIN postponed the Committee on the Bankrupt Laws until Monday, the 3d May.

STATE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.—SIR JOHN NEWPORT rose to bring forward his motion respecting the State of the Established Church in Ireland. It was necessary to premise, that, in the year 1806, an inquiry on the present subject had been instituted, in pursuance of an Address from the House to the Throne. That Address, which was presented in the year 1805, stated, that, among all the parts of the Empire, there was nothing which the House viewed with greater concern than the state of the Established Church in Ireland, nor any inconsequence or abuse to which they were more anxious to apply a remedy. In pursuance of the recommendations of that Address, a Commission was appointed, and an investigation carried on, in the year he had mentioned, and a Report of their proceedings was laid before Parliament by command of His Majesty, in July, 1807. One great object of that inquiry had been to discover the number of unions which had in various ways taken place, the authority by which they were made, and the propriety of countenancing or separating them. He had himself also on a former occasion moved for an account, which was afterwards presented, of the unions which had been made under the authority of the Privy Council, and there were papers on the table which would show the unions effected under the Act of George I. That Act required, that "it had been found difficult to provide for the repair of parish churches in Ireland, from the decay of agriculture," and therefore provided for the uniting of benefices under certain circumstances; but notwithstanding this statute contained a recommendation to discontinue such unions when it might be found practicable. It might be natural to suppose, from the situation of Ireland under George I. that unions would have been carried to a considerable extent; but it was equally natural to expect, that, as the Country advanced in improvement, and agriculture came into more use, the opposite effect would follow, and many united benefices be again divided. How far that expectation had been realized by recent events, the House would be enabled to judge from the statements he was about to make. During a period of sixty-two years after the passing of the Act, thirty-seven unions had been made; in the next

twenty years, twenty-five; and in the last eighteen years, not less than thirty-four; so that, in point of fact, as tillage had become more general, the unions, instead of diminishing, had increased. In the last year, seven parishes were united in one benefice, with only one church. There were other unions effected since 1807. In the year 1804, two vicarages and four parishes were united. In 1812, three parishes were united, containing 13 miles in length, and five miles in breadth—about 100 Irish miles, which cover a much greater space than English miles. Under these circumstances, he felt it necessary, as a measure essential to the preservation of the Church of Ireland, to move, that an Address should be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he might be pleased to direct an inquiry into the state of the Church of Ireland, similar to the inquiry of 1806, in order to give to the members of the Protestant religion in that country the means of performing their parochial duties. He was, he said, the more induced to press for this inquiry, because, since he had been favoured with letters, certainly from most respectable authority, containing statements which he believed to be true, and which the House would hear of with extreme astonishment and with deep regret. He did not, he said, think it right to state the names of the parties, but he would state the facts, recommended as they were by respectable authority. The letter commenced by saying, that the writer understood that he (Sir John Newport) was about to bring forward a motion on the state of the Established Church in Ireland. He (the writer) resided in a parish which had been united to an adjoining parish. These two parishes were united about eight years ago, and the clergyman who had been presented holds another benefice. In 1807, the union of the parishes took place. About seven years ago the roof of the church fell in, and the entire building became a heap of ruins. The parishioners were anxious to build a new church on a central and convenient site. A piece of ground was granted, which was eligible for that purpose, and a sum of £2000 was granted for the building of the church; yet since that time to the present, notwithstanding the situation of the parish, notwithstanding the correspondence with the Bishop, no church had been built; for that period no clergyman resided in the parish; for that period no religious duties had been performed within the parish, if he excepted that about two years ago, for two or three Sundays, the clergyman read prayers at the house of the writer; but this he discontinued, considering it too troublesome, and too inconvenient to attend to. Thus was the parish without a church—thus were the parishioners, in a rich and extensive parish, without religious instruction; and the letter adds, that the clergyman now never visits the parish, unless for the purpose of collecting tithes. The pressing correspondence with the Bishop having failed of producing its desired effect, an application, says the writer, was made to the Archbishop, and an order was issued requiring the clergyman to reside in his parish, and his Lordship also promised to see that the church should be built. No church, however, had been yet built, and the order issued by the Archbishop had not been complied with—so that the parishioners remain precisely in the same state as before. The writer states, that he had before resided in England, where those duties are more regularly performed, and that, from the long-established habits of himself and his family, regularly attending divine worship, they feel more acutely the inconsequence of living in a country where, in fact, there is no church to receive, and no clergyman to instruct them. The letter states, that, whilst the writer had resided in Ireland, he lost eleven Protestant servants, in consequence of their not having any house of worship to go to, the church of the adjoining parish being five miles distant from his house. Feeling that his communication was important from the facts it contained, and not being personally acquainted with the writer, he (Sir John Newport) inquired as to his character, and he found it to be of the first respectability. He had been a Colonel in the army, who, having retired from military service, placed his family in Ireland.—From the tenour of the communication, he appears to be a man of religious feelings, lamenting the want of religious instruction for his family. Now he (Sir John) would ask, whether they were in earnest on the subject? A sum of £5000,000 had been granted since 1807 for the purpose of building churches and glebe-houses in Ireland.—Let it now be seen whether parochial residences in Ireland have been established. He would only add, that different parts of that country (he was sure) were very differently circumstanced. In many places, the Bishops enforced the residence of their clergy, and, in particular, he could not but notice, in terms of warm and well-merited applause, the conduct of one distinguished Prelate of the Church of Ireland, he meant the Archbishop of Cashel, who strictly enforced the residence of his clergy; and out of the six parishes that had been dissolved in 1807, four out of the six belonged to the diocese of Cashel. In other instances, he had it as well from private information as from the Report on the table, that other parts of the country were differently treated. It did not happen in one solitary instance, nor in two or three instances, that seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven parishes, had been united into one vicarage; that in some instances these united parishes covered the whole face of the country, occupying a space, in one instance particularly, of twenty miles from north to south, and ten miles from east to west. In another place no

less than ten parishes had been previously united into one, and in the year 1812, an elegant parish was added to the other ten united parishes, and this parish was situated in another county. The parishioners, indignant at this conduct, applied for legal advice to an eminent lawyer, who, one of the Judges in Ireland, to know whether they had any means of redress, and he gave it as his opinion that they had none. He hoped he had stated sufficient to induce the House to agree to the motion he was about to make. He wished to see the Church of Ireland, where the number of Protestants were but few, where the revenues of the church were so great—he wished to see that, where religious duties are so amply paid for, those duties, so sacred and so necessary, should be fully and faithfully performed; he wished to see the clergy, instead of spending their time and their revenues in a foreign land, the worst of all, deserting alike the duty of a citizen and of a clergyman—he would wish to see them residing in their parishes, instructing by their knowledge, and edifying by their example, those who are, or who ought to be, the peculiar objects of their care. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving—

That a humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to order an inquiry to be made into the present state of the Church of Ireland, similar to an inquiry instituted in 1806, a full Report of which had been laid before both Houses of Parliament in July, 1807.

On the motion of Mr. GRANT, that, agreeing as he did with the Right Honourable Baronet as to the importance of the motion, he did not feel himself called on to occupy the time of the House further than to express a hope, that the proposed inquiry would lead to beneficial results. The letter issued by the Right Honourable Baronet was certainly calculated to produce an effect, if its statements were well founded. He would only say, that though he did not feel called on to pledge himself to any specific proceeding, yet, feeling that much of the peace and prosperity of Ireland must depend upon the constant residence of an enlightened, liberal, and a pious clergy, he would willingly concur in any measure likely to accomplish that desirable end.

Mr. FOSTER commenced by complimenting the Right Hon. Baronet for the manner in which he introduced the question. He did not rise to oppose the motion—the inquiry would afford an opportunity to the House of ascertaining what had been already done—and he would now give a short summary of what he had done.

When the first return was made in 1807, there were 1189 benefices; 951 were provided with clergy; 238 had none. A new system was introduced, annual grants were made by the Board of First Fruits to supply the deficiency, and he was happy to say, that that arrangement was first suggested by a Right Hon. Gentleman near him, who was then the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. Since that period there were 233 churches actually built, and a considerable number are now in construction; so that, taking the minutes of churches actually built, and the number in progress, there have been more than the deficiency complained of supplied. He did not, however, mean to say, that the edifices had been finished, or that the work had been done. The Board of First Fruits did not continue their efforts here—churches were built, but they were wanted. And here he willingly agreed with the observation of the Right Hon. Baronet as to the residence of the clergy; he considered the residence of the clergy a subject of paramount importance; their residence and activity would prevent a great evil—it would prevent members of the Protestant persuasion from embracing the religion of any other sect. But the first thing, in order to secure the residence of the clergy, was to provide them with a place fit for it. In the Report it was stated, that in Ireland 251 parishes had glebes, and 642 had none. Some of the time the Board of First Fruits had built 227 glebe houses, and 63 are in progress of building. The number of glebes amounts to 835, and 235 parishes have absolutely no glebes whatsoever; but the Board of First Fruits had purchased 95,000 acres. Those exertions were not only at its own expense, but exceeded every reasonable expectation. As to the subject of non-residence, if should be recollected, that, until the year 1818, the process of compelling their residence was tedious, so difficult, and so expensive, that the Bishops undertook it. The law, however, on this head, had been wisely altered, and he might now say, that no clergyman was now absent from his parish, who had no glebe-house to lodge in, where a clergyman has two benefices to attend to; to the letter which the Right Hon. Baronet had read, it gave a very melancholy picture; but there were no means of disproving it. The Hon. Baronet had not stated names; he had not mentioned the name of the Bishop, nor the name of the parishes, nor any particulars that might lead to further inquiry.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that public notice being given to the Right Hon. Baronet by bringing this subject before Parliament. The propriety of the clergy, and the neglect of their duties, would be justly considered as a public nuisance; he could not but lament, that, in particular attention from time to time was paid to their different establishments, ecclesiastical officers were not attended to, though, from their paramount importance, they were entitled to the first

attention, and a vigilant jealousy should always guard them from abuse. The residence of the clergy was one great object to effect—for how could a clergyman discharge his duty at one place, whilst he resided at another? or how could he be said to be the clergyman of a parish where he was seldom seen? The proceedings already taken had a good effect; and they should by every means compel the residence of the clergy—they should call those who were placed in high situations in the church to account for the exercise of the discretionary power placed in their hands; and when those persons were themselves apprehensive of being called upon, they would feel the less reluctance in refusing leave of absence to the clergy under their control. It would not be considered invidious in them to withhold leave, if it were once understood, that for the abuse of their power they would be called to a severe account. He concluded, by expressing his determination to support the motion.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT said, that as to the author of the letter, the contents of which he had already stated to the House, he always felt unwilling, without authority, to mention names. The House, on the present occasion, were anxious the names should be stated, and he would not withhold that necessary information. The Gentleman who wrote the letter is a Colonel (Fitzwilliam) the Bishop of Killarney, and the parishes are those of Kildangan and—(see did not distinctly bear the name of the other parish), in the county of Killarney. Kildangan church was the union church, which fell into utter ruin in the short space of four years after it was reported to be in perfect repair. The name of the incumbent was Mr. Cox, a friend to the Bishop, who had, exclusive of those parishes, also belonged to the Cathedral Church of Killarney. The Right Honourable Baronet said, that in many parts of Ireland Protestant churches were seven, eight, and nine miles distant, and it was not to be wondered at that Protestants, particularly those of the lower rank of life, without time or ability to attend a distant church, finding a chapel at their doors, should be induced to enter it, and finally neglect their own altars. He described the Assistance Law passed by the Irish House of Commons as most unjust and abominable, to which the People owe much of their distress, the Country much of its discontent, and the Church much of its decay. The situation of that Church demanded the most constant attention. Rich incumbents should not be permitted to fire out of their parishes, leaving their high duties to the precarious attentions of a curate, who receives a small pittance; and thus, whilst the rich beneficed clergyman, holding many parishes together, neglects his duties, the poor may be found ignorant of their learning and their piety, qualified and competent in every way, who are yet left for years without a parish, tilling for a scanty subsistence, whilst the rich incumbent lives himself, not only out of his parishes, but out of the kingdom of Ireland.

The question was then put and carried, nem. con.

CONDUCT OF AN IRISH JUDGE.—Mr. MARTIN said he felt anxious to bring on a motion, which stood for this night, respecting the conduct of an Irish Judge. He was anxious, he said, to bring forward that motion, because insinuations had been thrown on his own character, and he could not but feel that it was not the character or the conduct of that Learned Judge that was alone at issue, but that his (Mr. Martin's) character was also concerned. He was now prepared to proceed with the motion; he was now prepared to submit to the House and to the World grounds to prove, that that Judge acted in a most criminal and unconstitutional manner. He was, however, willing to give him every means of defence, and he would consent to postpone the motion, but he would do so only on this understanding, that he consented so to postpone it at the request of Gentlemen who are anxious to attend the discussion, and who are disposed to defend the conduct of the Learned Judge. The motion was postponed to Monday.

IN IRELAND.—Mr. CHARLES GRANT moved, That the Report of the Physicians appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to ascertain the state of the Fever in the province of Ireland should be now brought up.—Agreed to.

Mr. GRANT accordingly brought up the Report, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed. Adjourned.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

The situation of the Mow's Market forms a principal feature in the latest intelligence from London. The views of the Courier will be found elsewhere stated, and we shall here give an extract from the Globe of Friday on the same subject—

"The public mind is distracted by contradictory reports and speculations, for which the uncertainty of the financial measures in the contemplation of the Minister has afforded ample and free scope. The Report of the Bank Committee, when made, will probably tend, in a considerable degree, to allay the anxiety and irritation, but the period of this case remains the subject of various conjecture. One paper asserts, that the Commons' Report may be expected on Monday, but that the Lords' Report is not in the same state of forwardness—another paper of this morning says, that the Bank Committee of both Houses of Parliament are again at sea, and that their Report has become a matter of more delay and

difficulty than was expected. They separated before the holidays, on an understanding, that the Chairman were to prepare a Report founded on Resolutions, that Government should pay in the present three, and in the next year five millions of the debt due to the Bank; that the Bank should open for payments in specie on the 1st of January next, at that rate of 81s. per ounce for standard gold, and that this rate should gradually be lowered in the next two years to the Mint price of 77s. This speculation went on all well enough till the substance of the intended Report was communicated to the Bank, who, it is said, on the meeting of the Committee of the House of Commons, yesterday, gave them to understand, that the Directors would offer the most determined resistance and opposition to any measure founded upon it. Their answer is, and possibly with some reason, to Government—Pay us what you owe; leave us to the independent management of our own affairs; and the time may neither be so far distant, nor the difficulties so great to the resumption of cash payments, as are anticipated."

"We think it right to notice such rumours as these, not from a feeling that they are worthy of much attention, but because it might gratify our readers to know how the minds of our city economists and financiers are occupied. With respect to the latter statement, it must be remarked, that, were the Bank permitted to pay any part of their notes in pieces of gold, at 81s. per ounce, it would have precisely the same effect as if the gold coinage of the Country were deteriorated to that extent, or, in other words, as if a plunder of the creditors, both of the Bank and of the Government, were to take place, by Act of Parliament, to the amount of about five per cent. This view of the case alone must convince any man in the Country, that such a speculation is above stated could not have passed the Committee. We may also remark, that the Committee being secret, none of its resolutions can be known with any degree of accuracy, even by the Bank of England."

The Foreign Journals assert, that there is no political object designed under the name of the Emperor of Austria through Italy, and say, that, having been seen in Turin, it is natural for him to wish to see the place of his nativity. They add, that the religious homage which the Emperor and Empress are resolved to show to the Head of the Church will prove to Italy the respect entertained by this great Sovereign for the See of Rome. The Pope did not permit the Emperor to kiss his hand, but embraced him the moment he was preparing to show him this mark of respect. The Members of the Bavarian Landtag, resident in Rome, had not been permitted to the Emperor.

Accounts from Calcutta, of the 13th instant, state, that Naxos, the assassin of Kotzbin, was still living, but was not expected to recover. He persisted in refusing to make any disclosures, and it is a matter of a secret association, but it does not appear that this statement is to be relied upon. A paper, called the German Observer, is published at Hannover twice a week; on the 7th of April, the Proprietor received an anonymous letter, threatening him with the fate of Kotzbin, if he published any thing offensive to the Students in general.

The Paris papers make no further mention of the alleged insult offered to the King of Prussia in his capital by tumultuous petitioners, than to remark, that the different Journals and private letters from various parts of Germany are silent on the subject.

Accounts from Stockholm state, that a strong and extensive fortress is to be constructed in the center of Sweden, as a protection against foreign invasion.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Wednesday, but no business of importance was transacted. Sir J. OSBORNE presented a Petition from the Protestant Inhabitants of Newry in favour of Catholic Emancipation. Mr. DOWDESWELL presented a Petition from Tewkesbury, praying, that no alteration may be made in the laws affecting Roman Catholics. The only interesting part of the proceedings which took place on Thursday will be found in our columns.

The House of Lords met on Thursday, but nothing of moment was done. Viscount MELVILLE presented a Petition from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr against granting any further concessions to the Roman Catholics that may be inconsistent with the safety of the Constitution, as established in Church and State.

On the 19th instant, the inhabitants of Leeds were greatly alarmed by a most numerous assembly of coppers, cloth-dressers, and other artisans and labourers, out of employment; they arrived from Wortley, Armitay, Holbeck, and all the neighbouring towns and villages, and their numbers at one time exceeded 3000, but their conduct was uniformly peaceable. The Mayor and Magistrates, with the Civil Power, were in readiness. No act as circumstances might require. Several respectable Gentlemen went among the crowd, to ascertain the motives of their assembling, and it did not appear that they had the least disposition to commit any breach of the peace; their complaints were not loud, though they might be deep. "In fact," says the writer of the account, "the people know not what to do in their present state of distress. I understand, that an active subscription is going on to enable a number of these poor men to proceed to Canada; and others are said to have expressed their wish to be sent to Botany Bay, provided they could obtain the sanction of Government."

I submit these few remarks with the utmost deference to your consideration and that of the Public, and am, Sir, your very obedient humble Servant, JOSEPH LANFHERN. New Bass, April 19, 1819.

CURRAGH APRIL MEETING, 1819.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.  
Kilkee Stakes, 20 guineas, 17 minutes, weight for age, &c.  
Marquis of Sligo's c. c. Sney, three years old, 1  
Mr. Pender's c. c. Sir Benjamin, 2  
Colonel Brown's c. c. out of Batterup, 3  
Three paid forfeit.  
100 Guineas and the Gold Cup.  
Mr. Gore's Bob Grey, three years old, 64. 1lb. walk over.  
The Stag Stakes, 25 guineas, 15 furlongs, see Subscribers.  
Mr. Gore's c. by Goodall, 1  
Mr. Caldwell's Finjanes the Fourth, 2  
Mr. Watt's c. by Goodall, 3  
Colonel Whaley's b. m. Bullrush, 84. 4lb. beat Mr. Battersby's c. h. Billy-the-Beau, 84. 1lb. both 6 years old, 200 guineas, half forfeit, new two years old course.  
The Spring Dandy's 30 guineas, 10 forfeit, four miles, half-a-guinea forfeit, to go to the second horse. Thirteen Subscribers paid 11s. 4d. and three paid 10 guineas.  
Marquis of Sligo's c. c. Roller, 4 years old, 71. 9lb. 1  
Mr. Daly's Pender's c. c. 8 years old, 74. 10lb. 2  
Mr. Gore's Heales, 6 years old, 74. 10lb. 3  
TUESDAY, APRIL 20.  
Medal Stakes, for two years old, half forfeit, two years old course.  
Colonel Ligon's c. c. Sney, 71. 10lb. 1  
Colonel Brown's c. c. Paul Ross, 74. 10lb. 2  
Mr. Vandeleur's b. f. Slyph, 81. 8lb. 3  
Mr. Pender's b. c. Daub, 84. 4lb. 4  
Marquis of Sligo's c. c. Noble, 84. 4lb. 5  
Mr. Watt's c. by Curragh Guide, 74. 10lb. 6  
Eight paid half forfeit.  
Seven paid ten guineas forfeit in October.  
King's Plates, 100 guineas, for Hares not exceeding four years old, 81. 7lb. see four miles.  
Mr. Hunter's Partridge, by Watson, 4 years old, 1  
Mr. Vandeleur's Margret, four years old, 2  
Sir N. Loftus's Rose, three years old, 3  
Mr. Brown's Bess, three years old, 4  
These others forfeit, not placed by the Judge.  
Lawn Stakes, for two years old—Sir Ralph's Plate, 11lb. 25 guineas each—Sir Ralph's Plate.  
The Marquis of Sligo's c. by the Silgo Waxy, 1  
Mr. Gore's c. by Popen, 2  
Mr. Watt's c. by Fitzroy, 3  
Mr. Pender's c. by Curragh Guide, 4  
Four paid forfeit; two others started, not placed.  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.  
Sweepstakes, 45 guineas each, for two years old—colts, 64. 3lb. fillies, 74. 13lb. Two Years' Old Course.  
Mr. Vandeleur's c. by Recorder, out of Fantail, 1  
Mr. Gore's c. by Fitzroy, 2  
Seven paid forfeit.  
MATCH.  
Marquis of Sligo's c. c. Roller, four years old, 84. 1lb. beat Mr. Daly's c. c. Sney, two years old, a feather, for 100 guineas.  
One Hundred Pounds Handicap Plate—12 Guineas entrance, Conolly's Mile.  
Sir N. Loftus's c. c. Anurina, four years old, 84. 1lb. 1  
Colonel Ligon's c. c. Guth, four years old, 84. 1lb. 2  
Mr. Scally's c. c. 8 years old, 84. 1lb. 3  
Five others started, not placed by the Judge.  
MARRIED—On Thursday, the 20th instant, at Kells Church, Parsony Poo, of Rosmore Lodge, in the County of Kildare, Esq. to Margaret, second daughter to the late James Izod, of Killy, in mid County, Esq.

State of the Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital, for the Week ending the 23d April, 1819.

Admitted in Hospital, 29  
Remained in Hospital, 19  
Dissolved in Hospital, 2  
Admitted since, 22  
Died, 11  
Died since, 9

THE FOURTH AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION BALL & SUPPER WILL BE HELD AT THE NEW ROOMS, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th Inst. Waterford, April 27, 1819.

TO BE SOLD, AN EXCELLENT INSIDE JAUNTING CAR, WITH HARNESS COMPLETE. Application to be made at the Office of this Paper, April 27, 1819.

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, ON THE PREMISES, THE MATERIALS OF THE MANSION HOUSE and of a great quantity of excellent Flooring and Hoop, &c. in a number of Gates and Chimney-Pieces, Mantelpieces and Door-cases, excellent Sashes, Window-Blinds, &c. a large Quantity of Lead, and several Mattresses of every description, &c. &c. Sale to commence at One o'clock. Waterford, April 26, 1819.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, A HISTORY OF INTOLERANCE, WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE UNREASONABLENESS AND IMPROPERNESS OF PROSECUTION, AND ON THE EQUITY AND UTILITY OF UNRESTRICTED RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. BY THOMAS CLARKE. There is nothing, certainly, more unreasonable, more inconsistent with the rights of Human Nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian Religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic, than persecution. It is against natural Religion, revealed Religion, and sound Policy—Edw. BULLOCK, Bookseller, for J. R. HENRY, R. FARRELL, and S. PRELAN; also for JOHN CUMMINGS, Dublin; and for LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORMSBY and BROWN, and HERRING, 57, London. 8vo. 2s. 4d.—Bound, 11s. 6d.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon. Either in the Whole or in Divisions, ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS OF ROCKSHIRE, Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAJOR & CO. Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DONN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BULL, Jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; by Letter, post-paid. April 28, 1819.

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