

# Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,303.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1819.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

To this article we (Nar) submit a Message sent yesterday afternoon from Government to the Stock Exchange. This was wholly unexpected; nor is it easy at this moment to assign any rational motive for so extraordinary a proceeding, and especially so worded. It was matter of notoriety that a Loan was necessary, and any communication from Ministers, that did not state the fact unequivocally, was worse than useless. It would seem, however, that Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart, no longer able to withstand the rising clamour of all the Stockholders, had at last, in some momentary alarm, recourse to this rash and unintelligible communication.

The immediate effect of this measure must be a depression of the Funds, and the report is, that the sum wanted will be twenty-five millions; that is, that, in addition to the deficiency of the Revenue, which by the Finance Report (distributed yesterday) amounts to £13,653,151, the interest of these twenty-five millions must next year be added, which, taken at five per cent. will be £1,250,000; we have, therefore, before us, supposing no change to the worse to take place in our situation, and the Revenue to continue at the rate stated in the Report, the certainty, that next year the deficiency of the Revenue will be £14,903,151!!

By the Finance Report, the Unfunded Debt at present is £53,133,882; of this, it would seem, by the Message of yesterday, supposing the Loan to be £25,000,000; that £6,250,000 are to be funded, leaving to be provided for next year, £16,883,882.

Let us suppose that next year the Minister borrows another 25 millions also at 5 per cent, the deficiency of the Revenue for the year 1821 will be £16,153,151; and then let us suppose the Minister takes another Loan at the same rate for £21,883,882, in order to fund the whole floating debt, the deficiency of the Revenue for 1822, being the interest of this new Loan, will be £1,720,345—and this is the mathematical truth of the prospect before us, after we shall have enjoyed seven years of peace.

Now the question that we would put to the Minister, in laying before him this incontrovertible demonstration of our real state is, What in the present circumstances of the world affords to us any chance of such an improvement in the Revenue as materially to prevent this appalling deficiency? And, with such a deficiency, how is he prepared to maintain the national honour and security against any casualty that may affect our existing relations with this or the other side of the Atlantic? It is needless to say more on this head.

The Finance Report is in fact virtually a declaration of National Bankruptcy, although couched in that evasive language in which Bankers always represent their affairs when they can no longer disguise the truth to themselves, nor conceal it from their creditors. We owe about £800,000,000 sterling, to liquidate which we have £1,683,781; that is to say, we have an Annuity which may redeem our Debt in the course of about SIX HUNDRED YEARS or more—always supposing that we are to enjoy an undisturbed Peace for all that period, and our Revenue always to remain at its present rate.

We observe, by a notice made last night in the House of Commons by Mr. Grenville, something that would imply a wish at least to appropriate a portion of the Sinking Fund to allay the public embarrassment. This is the only hope that the Fundholders can entertain, from the continual risk to which their property is exposed. The amount of the debt standing in the names of the Commissioners is £378,519,969, and the interest is £11,418,564; would it not be better to extinguish this sum and appropriate the interest in aid of the defective revenue? or, to place our idea more distinctly, we would fund the whole unfunded debt of £53,133,882, providing the interest from what would be released from the Commissioners by the extinction of the £378,519,969, and appropriating the remainder to the public service. Our situation by a measure of this kind would then be as follows:

The present Sinking Fund is £15,330,255  
Interest on Redeemed Debt 11,448,564

There would remain a Sinking Fund of 3,881,691

The present Public Income is £34,053,937  
To which add Interest of Redeemed Debt 11,448,564

The Income would then be 45,502,501

The Expenditure is £67,307,048  
Income 45,502,501

Deficiency 2,204,547  
Interest, at five per cent. on Unfunded Debt, proposed by this Plan to be funded, would be 2,650,594

Real Deficiency £4,861,141

How is this to be made up? For, without any disguise or sophistry, if we could fairly look over our circumstances in the face, this is our real situation—and yet we propose still to go on raising the same.

There are various ways to meet the evil—one is to examine the different loans that have been contracted since the institution of the Sinking Fund, and resolve to pay the public creditor no more than the actual capital that he advanced to the Public. In fact, to do as is done in other bankrupt cases, to take the bona fide amount of the debt contracted, and apportion the dividend accordingly.

Another way is, to reduce the interest of the debt, and by that means raise the Sinking Fund from £3,881,691, to as much as shall equal the real deficiency, viz. £1,801,181; and then to

think of the means of creating a Sinking Fund to redeem the capital of the debt; in a word, to place us in the situation that we actually were when the Sinking Fund was formed. It is in vain to exclaim that this would be breaking faith with the public creditor. We have already done so. In a word, we are insolvent, and the only honest course that we can adopt is to pay our creditors to the utmost of our means.

With regard to the Notice of yesterday, we would observe, that if any person concerned in that Notice could be found to have purchased Exchequer Bills at 6s. or 7s. as by the plan seemingly in agitation he will receive 20s. we would ask in what respect would such a person differ from the mercantile conspirators tried the other day? The following is a copy of the Notice sent yesterday to the Stock Exchange:

"Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer request the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England will have the goodness to cause it to be notified at the Stock Exchange, in the usual manner, that it is their intention to propose that the Exchequer Bills upon the Aids and Supplies, and which have not been advertised to be paid off, shall be received at a premium of 20s. per cent. on payment of the instalments of any Loan which may be contracted for in the present year, in proportion not exceeding 25 per cent. on each instalment. The premium and interest on each Exchequer Bill will be paid in cash at the time it is presented."

An express reached town yesterday from Holland, with some favourable commercial information. We understand, that, owing to large orders from different parts of Germany, colonial produce had risen very considerably. In some places, coffee had advanced 7s. and 8s. per cwt.; at Rotterdam, there was a considerable revival of trade.

The Committee on Finance have presented a second Report which relates to the Army Estimates for the current year. They commence by congratulating the House, that the state of affairs in Europe continued to preserve such an appearance of tranquillity as permitted the withdrawing of the Army of Occupation from France. This measure had necessarily led to a great diminution of the military force of this country; a number of men, equal in amount to the whole army returned from France, having been either reduced, or placed under orders for reduction. Of the home force voted in the Estimates of the last year, a reduction of 9112 rank and file has taken place, which, in addition to those reduced after evacuation of France, will ultimately effect a diminution of force amounting to 31,118, officers and men. The reduction actually effected last year amounts to 26,032. The total number of men estimated for the service of the present year, exclusively of those to be employed in India, amounts to 69,791 men. We have mentioned above the actual reduction which took place in the course of last year. It will be gratifying, however, to state the aggregate of reductions made in the two last years, which amount to 55,802, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. The total sum to be voted for the ordinary services of the Army, for 1819, amounts to £6,582,802 12s. 3d.—Cont.

The Paris Papers of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The resumed discussion on the 21st project of the law respecting the Liberty of the Press presented nothing worthy of particular notice, interesting only to the parties that may be affected by the operation of the law.

These Papers contain an account of a curious trial before the Assize Court of Vanves, in which two individuals were accused of conspiring to overthrow the established Government of France, and of carrying on this conspiracy with the connivance of the English Government! Another part of the charge against them was, that they had made propositions to a foreign Power, which were not accepted. What truth there may have been in the first and last accusations, we pretend not to know; but the idea of their being agents of this Government to overthrow the Government of France, is too ridiculous to require a serious contradiction. We should add, that our private Correspondent says the "parties were found guilty on the second and third indictment," but afterwards acquitted upon a legal informality.

BRIGHTON, APRIL 26.—There was no Bulletin published at the Palace this morning, the Prince Regent's advance to convalescence having rendered it unnecessary. The Earl of Eife returned to the Pavilion this evening; Admiral Sir E. Nagle also arrived this evening, and joined the Royal suite.

The cause of the non-attendance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for those last few days was the death of his aunt. The Right Hon. Gentleman left town yesterday to attend her funeral in Berkshire.

We were under a mistake in stating that the Society of "PROTESTANT UNION," whose Resolutions against concessions to the Catholics were last week published in this Paper, is a Society of Dissenters. The chief and governing members of it belong to the Established Church; but Dissenters also belong to the Society, and many eminent Dissenters attended the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Blair, from whose valuable book we have quoted, belongs to the Established Church, and is a most zealous supporter of it. The Dissenters, we believe, view with great jealousy the attempts at concession of political power to Catholics. They say, Churchmen ought at present to feel, that Hooker, Craumer, and Sherlock, were Churchmen who resisted Popery and its encroachments; and Dissenters should no less feel that Watts,

Doddridge, and Baxter, were Dissenters, who resisted them as strenuously.—Cont.

MUNSELL, APRIL 26.—The brig Carl Albert, Schultze, from Stettin to London, struck on Sheringham Shoals yesterday, and afterwards made so much water, that she was obliged to be run ashore, for the preservation of the lives of the crew, near Cromer; the vessel is gone all to pieces, and the cargo totally lost, except a few pipe staves; crew saved.

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—From the late extensive sales of Stock, and the immense sums of money at present unemployed, it is believed that the Loan, if such a measure is resorted to, will be taken on rather favourable terms. The Lists at present in the City are the Stock Exchange, Mr. Rothschild, Messrs. Rind, Irving and Co., and Sir John Jackson and Co. We believe a fourth List is in agitation."

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR AND THE FAIR CIRCASSIAN.—The Persian Ambassador and his fair Circassian suite arrived yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, at their new residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Paris. The cavalcade consisted of four carriages. They entered town by Westminster-bridge, and passed up Parliament-street, Cockspur-street, and down Pall-mall, to their destination. His Excellency and his fair companion rode in the first carriage, the blinds to the side windows of which were down, and most maliciously obstructed the curious eye of the passenger, eager to catch a glimpse of the fair Circassian. The last carriage in the set was an open landau, in which were seated the black eunuchs, in the costume of their country and their calling. Many persons in the road stopped and gazed, unconscious of the persons who composed the cavalcade. A few, who, from the appearance of the black eunuchs, suspected it was the Persian Ambassador and suite, followed the cavalcade into Pall-mall, expecting to see it stop at Carlton-house. It is needless to add, that they were disappointed.

CONVULSIONS, APRIL 28.—Having but little English wheat at market this morning, fine samples met ready sale, and for which Monday's prices were fully obtained. The arrivals of Foreign barley this week have been very large, which is offered on lower terms, but very few buyers appearing, sales were exceedingly heavy, at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Oats support Monday's prices, although the supply is considerable. Beans are held at higher prices, in consequence of the probability, that after the 15th May the Ports will be shut against further importation.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday last. The *Moniteur* contains a detailed account of the ridiculous conspiracy (for really it deserves no better name) brought before the Assize Court at Vanves. It is evident, from this account, that L-gall and Legueret, who pretended to reveal such important facts, were either fools or knaves. That is, they were themselves the sole contrivers of the plot, which they consented to unfold when it was already known; or, there was actually no plot at all, and they manufactured one to mystify the more voracious consumers of news. Nothing, certainly can be more palpably absurd, than all those parts of the scheme which were said to be framed in connivance with the English Government. We have little doubt, however, there are many well meaning politicians in France, who can thoroughly explain the reasons why this Country would wish for civil war in France.

BRIGHTON, APRIL 28.—The Prince Regent is so far recovered, that the exhibition of a bulletin is received from the Treasury; and the sum will for constitute, as it is reported, an aggregate of more than £10,000,000.

2. Messrs. Ricardo, Brothers, and Co.—This is the Stock-Exchange list, and nothing has yet been done towards arranging it; the circular letters of this party will not be sent, it is asserted, until the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes forward with the Budget.

3. Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co.; Sir J. Jackson and Co.; in conjunction with Mr. George Ward, Messrs. Ellis, Tucker, and Barnett, and Trower and Batty.—These houses are receiving letters from their several friends, and are forming, in fact, distinct lists; but an union of interests and a coalition of the whole into one list is considered extremely proper.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.—Yesterday His Excellency Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty the Shah of Persia, received the visit of the following persons:—Earl of Courtown; Sir E. Stopford; Mr. Adams Smith, Secretary of Legation to the United States; Mr. Rush, Minister Extraordinary from the United States; Meerza Jaifer Tabar; Meerza Raza; Mr. Ramadani, Charge d'Affaires of the Ottoman Court; Count De Laldou, Minister from the Court of the Two Sicilies; Jafer Hemsairey, &c.

Yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Wilcox, his Secretary, mounted upon three of the Persian horses, took a ride through Hyde Park. His Excellency rode a beautiful grey horse, with a Persian bridle and saddle, and was dressed in his national costume, in rich crimson satin, and a fine large sash of the same colour, with a highly finished skirt, with a large diamond in the centre of the hip. Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Marier, the interpreter, dined with His Excellency.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.—We are happy to inform the friends of the Establishment, that a Petition against the Catholic Claims now lies for signature in this town. It was opened only yesterday, and before nine o'clock last evening it had received, without any previous notice having been given of such a Petition being open for signature, not fewer than 3735 names. This Petition does not pray the Legislature to withhold from our Catholic fellow-subjects a free toleration of their religious opinions, but that they, as well as every class of dissenters, may have the free enjoyment of their religious sentiments and privileges. It prays simply, that the Catholics may not be admitted to seats in Parliaments, or to offices of trust or responsibility under the Government.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

Stocks this day at one.  
Bank Stock 251 2514 2508  
3 per Cent. 1051 1041 103  
India Stock 105 104 103  
Do. for Acc. 234 232 231  
3 per Cent. 105 104 103  
4 per Cent. 105 104 103  
5 per Cent. 105 104 103  
6 per Cent. 105 104 103  
7 per Cent. 105 104 103  
8 per Cent. 105 104 103  
9 per Cent. 105 104 103  
10 per Cent. 105 104 103

The Catholic Board, the Duke of Norfolk in the Chair, have put forth a declaration, declining to take any further proceedings beyond those they made six years ago, in which they relied on their own good conduct and liberality of sentiment for the political concessions they desire. We have no wish to impeach the conduct of the Members of that Board, which consists of honourable, and virtuous individuals—but they know the great body of the Catholics do not concur with them in opinion, and that, however generous the general body may term while they are obtaining power, the Papists at large expect them to serve the cause of their religion when in Parliament—aye, and will force them to do so. It is wisely to be deluded to listen to the Catholic Board. It has good intentions, but no power. This has been fully proved respecting the V-to.—Cont.

VIENNA, APRIL 26.—The sentence of death, finally confirmed, against the young Count Samuel Belzany, at Pest, convicted of having killed his father, has been despatched to Italy for the signature of his Majesty. The relatives and friends of the criminal appealed to the Emperor, previously to his departure, to grant his pardon. His Majesty has addressed to the tribunals an order to proceed in this affair conformably to the laws, without regard to the rank of the prisoner. It is therefore presumed that the sentence will be carried into execution.

Shortly after this order was issued, the criminal succeeded, by the help of some friends, in effecting his escape from the prison of Pest. He proceeded on horse-back to one of his country seats, at seven leagues from Pest, and profited himself with arms. But, in the interval, a body of cavalry were posted round the limits of the Ballwick, and he found it impossible to make off. He was finally taken and again conducted to prison, where he remains in chains.

The Duchess of York arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday, on a visit to the Duke, who still continues confined there, although we are happy to say his loyal Highness is much better. The Duchess left the Castle on Wednesday for Oatlands.

There are three distinct parties in the City, who, it is understood, will deliver proposals for the Loan, as soon as the amount, and the manner in which it is to be contracted for, are made public.

1. Mr. Rothschild.—This gentleman's list is said to be very extensive: it was completely filled before any intimation of a Loan had been publicly received from the Treasury; and the sum will for constitute, as it is reported, an aggregate of more than £10,000,000.

2. Messrs. Ricardo, Brothers, and Co.—This is the Stock-Exchange list, and nothing has yet been done towards arranging it; the circular letters of this party will not be sent, it is asserted, until the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes forward with the Budget.

3. Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co.; Sir J. Jackson and Co.; in conjunction with Mr. George Ward, Messrs. Ellis, Tucker, and Barnett, and Trower and Batty.—These houses are receiving letters from their several friends, and are forming, in fact, distinct lists; but an union of interests and a coalition of the whole into one list is considered extremely proper.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.—Yesterday His Excellency Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty the Shah of Persia, received the visit of the following persons:—Earl of Courtown; Sir E. Stopford; Mr. Adams Smith, Secretary of Legation to the United States; Mr. Rush, Minister Extraordinary from the United States; Meerza Jaifer Tabar; Meerza Raza; Mr. Ramadani, Charge d'Affaires of the Ottoman Court; Count De Laldou, Minister from the Court of the Two Sicilies; Jafer Hemsairey, &c.

Yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Wilcox, his Secretary, mounted upon three of the Persian horses, took a ride through Hyde Park. His Excellency rode a beautiful grey horse, with a Persian bridle and saddle, and was dressed in his national costume, in rich crimson satin, and a fine large sash of the same colour, with a highly finished skirt, with a large diamond in the centre of the hip. Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Marier, the interpreter, dined with His Excellency.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.—We are happy to inform the friends of the Establishment, that a Petition against the Catholic Claims now lies for signature in this town. It was opened only yesterday, and before nine o'clock last evening it had received, without any previous notice having been given of such a Petition being open for signature, not fewer than 3735 names. This Petition does not pray the Legislature to withhold from our Catholic fellow-subjects a free toleration of their religious opinions, but that they, as well as every class of dissenters, may have the free enjoyment of their religious sentiments and privileges. It prays simply, that the Catholics may not be admitted to seats in Parliaments, or to offices of trust or responsibility under the Government.

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

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, THE 10<sup>th</sup> DAY OF MAY NEXT, IN THREE DIVISIONS.

TO THE BEST AND HIGHEST BIDDERS, PART OF THE LANDS OF BRIDGES KNOCK, in the immediate Vicinity of the City, Part of the Estate of the Hon. General Housley, Maps of the Grounds to be sold, and other particulars known, at the Office of Messrs. IRVING & BERNARD, and the Sale to commence at the one o'clock of the Day above mentioned.

WILLIAM NEWPORT, Master.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 19th April, 1819.

FOR QUELQUE.

THE BRIG PHILASANT, of Waterford, JOHN C. BARNES, Master, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and takes them at Four Pounds each.

For Freight, apply to Richard's Quay and Sav. Slip Brokers—or the Captain on board, at the Quay.

Waterford, May 1, 1819.

ALL GOOD

TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON, AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL STABLES, FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

Bred Mares, Fee Guinea; all others Two; and a Crown to the Groom.

It was put by Master Goddard, out of Folly, by Waterford, is now near six years old, peculiarly good tempered, considered to be one of the best bred Horses in the United Kingdom. He was decidedly the best runner of his day, winning the Madras, Linn's, Kew's, Wellington's, &c. which has never been done by any other horse of his age and weight. He is by his sire the 2d. Peter Blood, and by his Dam the 17th. Miss Allerton, the best.

Particulars of Pedigree may be seen in the Racing Calendar, and with the Groom.

Waterford, April 10, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £8000.

Apply to GEORGE IRVING, Waterford—If by Letter, post-paid.

Waterford, Feb. 13, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 5.

Wheat, best quality (new) 110	0	6	6
second 109	0	6	0
third 108	0	6	0
fourth 107	0	6	0
Barley, best 99	0	6	0
second 98	0	6	0
third 97	0	6	0
fourth 96	0	6	0
Oats, best 88	0	6	0
second 87	0	6	0
third 86	0	6	0
fourth 85	0	6	0
Peas, best 42	0	6	0
second 41	0	6	0
third 40	0	6	0
fourth 39	0	6	0
Beans, best 38	0	6	0
second 37	0	6	0
third 36	0	6	0
fourth 35	0	6	0
Butter, best 18	0	6	0
second 17	0	6	0
third 16	0	6	0
fourth 15	0	6	0
Cheese, best 14	0	6	0
second 13	0	6	0
third 12	0	6	0
fourth 11	0	6	0
Wool, best 10	0	6	0
second 9	0	6	0
third 8	0	6	0
fourth 7	0	6	0
Flax, best 6	0	6	0
second 5	0	6	0
third 4	0	6	0
fourth 3	0	6	0
Yarn, best 2	0	6	0
second 1	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Wax, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Oil, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Spice, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Iron, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Lead, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Copper, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Gold, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Silver, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 5.

Wheat, best quality (new) 110	0	6	6
second 109	0	6	0
third 108	0	6	0
fourth 107	0	6	0
Barley, best 99	0	6	0
second 98	0	6	0
third 97	0	6	0
fourth 96	0	6	0
Oats, best 88	0	6	0
second 87	0	6	0
third 86	0	6	0
fourth 85	0	6	0
Peas, best 42	0	6	0
second 41	0	6	0
third 40	0	6	0
fourth 39	0	6	0
Beans, best 38	0	6	0
second 37	0	6	0
third 36	0	6	0
fourth 35	0	6	0
Butter, best 18	0	6	0
second 17	0	6	0
third 16	0	6	0
fourth 15	0	6	0
Cheese, best 14	0	6	0
second 13	0	6	0
third 12	0	6	0
fourth 11	0	6	0
Wool, best 10	0	6	0
second 9	0	6	0
third 8	0	6	0
fourth 7	0	6	0
Flax, best 6	0	6	0
second 5	0	6	0
third 4	0	6	0
fourth 3	0	6	0
Yarn, best 2	0	6	0
second 1	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Wax, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0
fourth 0	0	6	0
Oil, best 0	0	6	0
second 0	0	6	0
third 0	0	6	0

