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CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF PIUS VII. AND HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff Pius VII., and his Most Christian Majesty, animated with the most earnest desire that the evils which have afflicted the Church for so many years may entirely cease in France, and that the religion in that kingdom should resume its ancient splendour, since the happy return of the descendant of St. Louis to the Throne of his ancestors at length permits it; and in order that the ecclesiastical discipline should be more suitably regulated, have with those views resolved to enter into a solemn Convention, reserving to themselves hereafter the power of more fully providing for the interests of the Catholic religion.

In consequence of this, His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff Pius VII. has named for his Plenipotentiary his Eminence Monseigneur Hercule Consalvi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of St. Agatha, *ad Suburram*, his Secretary of State.

And his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, his Excellency M. Peter, Louis, John, Casimer, Count de Blacas, Marquis d'Aulps, and des Rolands, Peer of France, Grand Master of the Wardrobe, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, who having duly exchanged their full powers, and finding them to be good and in due form, have agreed to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I. The Concordat signed at Fontainebleau, on the 25th January 1801, ceases to be of any effect.

ARTICLE II.—In consequence of the preceding Article, the Concordat of the 15th July 1801, and the Articles called organic, which were made without the knowledge of his Holiness, and published without his consent on the 8th of April, 1802, at the same time with the before-mentioned Concordat of the 15th July, 1801, are abrogated in this so far as they are contrary to the doctrine and to the laws of the Church.

ARTICLE IV.—The Sees which were suppressed in the kingdom of France by the Bull of his Holiness of the 29th November 1801, shall be re-established in point of number, as shall be mutually agreed upon, as most advantageous to the interests of religion.

ARTICLE V.—All the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Churches in the Kingdom of France, erected by the said Bull of the 29th November, 1801, are preserved, as well as their actual titularies.

ARTICLE VI.—The disposition of the foregoing article relating to the preservation of the actual titularies in the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics which now exist in France, shall not prevent particular exceptions founded on grave and legitimate causes, nor shall it prevent the actual titularies from being transferred to other Sees.

ARTICLE VII.—The Dioceses, as well as those which are actually in existence, as those which are about to be erected, with the consent of the actual titularies and of the chapters of the vacant Sees, shall be circumscribed in the manner best adapted for their better administration.

ARTICLE VIII.—There shall be assigned to all the existing Sees, as well as to those which shall be created afresh, a suitable provision in landed property *en rentes sur l'Etat*, as far as circumstances will permit, and in the mean time a sufficient revenue shall be awarded to the pastors to ameliorate their condition. Endowments shall at the same time be provided for the Chapters, the benefices and the seminaries as well for those already in existence, as for those about to be established.

ARTICLE IX.—His Holiness and his Most Christian Majesty are acquainted with all the evils which afflict the Church of France, and they are also well aware, how greatly the speedy augmentation of the existing Sees would benefit the cause of religion. In order, therefore, not to delay a measure so advantageous, his Holiness will issue a Bull to proceed, without delay, to the creation and new circumscription of dioceses.

ARTICLE X.—His Most Christian Majesty, willing to manifest a fresh proof of his zeal for religion, will, in concert with the Holy Father, employ all the means in his power to terminate the Holy Schism, and the disorders and impediments which oppose themselves to the prosperity of religion, and the execution of the laws of the Church.

ARTICLE XI.—The territories of the ancient Abbeys, *nullius Diœcesis*, shall be united to the Dioceses within the boundaries of which they be found included in the new circumscription.

ARTICLE XII.—The re-establishment of the Concordat, which has been adhered to in France in the year 1789 (stipulated for in the first Article of the present Convention), shall not bring with it that of the Abbeys, Priories, and other Benefices, which then existed. Those which may hereafter be established shall in all cases be subject to the regulations prescribed in the said Concordat.

ARTICLE XIII.—The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged within one month, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE XIV.—The moment the said exchange shall have taken place, his Holiness will confirm the present Convention by a Bull, and will publish a second Bull to determine the circumscription of the Dioceses.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and affixed to it their respective seals.

Done at Rome, the 11th of June, 1817.

BLACAS D'AULPS.

DECLARATION MADE BY THE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

His Most Christian Majesty having learnt, with extreme pain, the certain hostilities in the Constitutional Charter which he has granted to his people have appeared to his Holiness contrary to the laws of the Church, and to the religious opinions which his Majesty has never ceased to profess—penetrated with regret at such an interpretation of his views, and desirous of dissipating all doubts upon this subject—he has charged the undersigned to explain his intentions to his Holiness; and to avow, in his name, with those feelings which belong to the eldest Son of the Church, that, after having declared the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion to be the religion of the State, he has confirmed to all those of his subjects professing other persuasions, which he found established in France, the free exercise of their religion, and has, consequently, guaranteed it to them by the Charter and by the Oath which his Majesty has taken. But this oath can in no wise impugn either the dogmas or the laws of the Church; the undersigned being authorised to declare, that it relates only to the civil order. Such is the engagement which the King has entered into, and which he is bound to maintain. Such is that which his subjects contract in swearing obedience to the Charter, and to the laws of the kingdom, without being compelled by this act to any thing contrary to the laws of God and the Church.

The undersigned, in addressing the present Declaration to his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, in conformity to the commands which he received from the King his Master, has the honour to entreat that his Eminence will have the goodness to submit it to the inspection of his Holiness the Father. He presumes to hope, that it will have the effect of effacing every contrary impression, and, by this means, promote the salutary views of his Holiness, in confirming the repose of the French Church.

The undersigned has the honour of presenting to his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, the assurance of his very high consideration.

BLACAS D'AULPS.

Rome, the 15th of July, 1817.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1817.

By an arrival from Halifax yesterday we received the following

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable GEORGE, Earl of Dalhousie, Baron Dalhousie, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 45th year of his present Majesty's reign, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this province.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British subjects, for the space of 5 months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels owned and navigated according to law; scantling, plank, stones, heading boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice oats, barley, or grain of any sort; and British subjects are, during the same period, hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the herein before enumerated articles to any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations, excepting wheat, oats, or potatoes.

Given under my hand and seal at Halifax, this 21st day of July, 1817, in the 57th year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's command,

RUPERT D. GEORGE, Secretary.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Papers of Sunday last. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordonnance directing the convocation, on the 20th September next, of the Electoral Colleges of the Departments of the first series (under the law for renewing the Chamber of Deputies by fifths), and of those Departments, not included in this series, whose Elections of Deputies were incomplete. The number of Deputies to be elected is 63. Another Ordonnance appoints the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Electoral Colleges. On Saturday the KING reviewed the Royal Guards in the Champ de Mars. The King of PRUSSIA viewed the spectacle from one of the windows of l'Ecole Militaire. The Duke of WELLINGTON was also present.—The following are extracts:—

PARIS, AUG. 24.

The Count de Ruppin (King of PRUSSIA) went on Friday evening to the Theatre Royal de l'Opera Comique.

Authentic letters from the coast of Barbary announce a real triumph for civilization. Some years since the Dey of TUNIS subjected to quarantine vessels coming from Egypt or other infected countries. Lately a vessel, having on board pilgrims attacked by the plague, was burnt. These pilgrims having violated their quarantine, fled into the mountains, and spread the contagion in Africa. Following the example of Tunis, the Dey of ALGIERS, yielding to the earnest solicitations of the French Consul, has caused all the persons suspected to be ill to be conveyed on board an isolated vessel, there to be subjected to a species of quarantine.

This evening, it being the eve of St. Louis, all the theatres will be opened gratis.

The Count de Ruppin dined yesterday with the Duke de Richelieu.

The Counts Cirris and A. Theotochi, Deputies from the Ionian Isles, have arrived here on their return.

There is to be a review of the English troops in the neighbourhood of Cambray early in September, at which the Count de Ruppin will be present.

The Princess Royal of PORTUGAL embarked at Leghorn the 13th inst. on board the Portuguese squadron, which set sail for Rio Janeiro.

Five per Cents.—Saturday, 68f. 45c.

MADRID, AUG. 12.

A Circular has been published from the Ministry of War, dissolving, in eight divisions, the Insurgents of Spanish America, who fall into the hands of the Royal Troops, and directing how they shall be tried.

The accoutrement of the Queen is expected about the end of this month, or beginning of September.

VIENNA, AUG. 10.

Satisfactory intelligence has arrived here within these five days, on the subject of our negociations with several States of Italy. Those with the Court of Turin are on the eve of being concluded.

NUREMBERG, AUG. 15.

There are several diplomatic Personages at Carlsbad. The Prince de HARDENBERG, the Count de CARO D'ISTRIA and the Prince de SCHWARTZENBERG are often together.

MUNICH, AUG. 16.

We have received intelligence by different private letters, that the plague has extended its ravages to Albania and Dalmatia, and has also again manifested itself in some of the Islands of the Archipelago. Rigorous measures of precaution have been resorted to in all the ports of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, to prevent the communication of this dreadful malady.

The Sun of yesterday, after a respite of three days, returns to the charge respecting Spanish affairs, we must confess a little contrary to our expectations, for we had begun to fear the *mercantile* sources of information on which he relied, were completely dried up. The great complaint of *The Sun* appears to be, that we have not "denied his facts," when our chief aim was not so much to deny them, as to disprove, by counter-evidence, those we were able to glean, leaving the declamation, which constituted the major part of his reply, quite out of the question. We originally started by remarks on the non-compliance with the stipulations of our two last treaties, and on the fiscal regulations of Spain, and certainly if *The Sun* had numbered the facts he sought to adduce against us, as long as they were of the nature of those hitherto brought forward, it would not have been difficult to answer them numerically. But we shall confine ourselves to the main points with which we first set out.

The Sun observes "that, contrary to all practice between States, *The Chronicle* seems to consider the basis of a treaty, which had never gone further, as binding as a treaty itself." In this vague remark *The Sun* can only allude to the article repeated in two treaties, which stipulates, that a treaty of commerce is to be made *without delay*; but as the condition is specific, and founded on an equivalent given, *The Sun* will scarcely deny that it is as binding as the treaty itself. The terms of a specific treaty of commerce are not stipulated in the general article, but it is positively and twice enacted that a treaty of commerce is forthwith to be made, and any refusal on the part of Spain to fulfil her engagement, is a violation of the whole, and releases the other contracting party.

But *The Sun* accuses us of going some years back, and referring to what passed between Mr. CANNING and Admiral APODACA; adding, that this has nothing to do with the subject in hand.—Nothing to do with the subject in hand, when the first treaty was the basis of the whole connection with and support of Spain! when the legitimacy of the provisional government was acknowledged by Britain! and when, in addition, FERDINAND renewed this same treaty in 1814! Have these treaties been ratified?—Yes. Then every article is equivalent to the treaty itself, and a single one violated abrogates the whole.

The Sun cannot understand what the Inquisition has to do with a commercial treaty? We will tell him. We consider the existence of that tribunal and a commercial treaty with us as incompatible, nay, impossible. Such a treaty could not be beneficial, if Englishmen could not accompany their property; and with regard to them, behold the oath the Inquisition exacts of its Sovereigns:—

Your Majesty swears and promises on your royal faith and word that, as a true Catholic King chosen by the hand of God, you will with all your power defend the Catholic faith which our holy mother the apostolic Church of Rome, holds and believes, as well as the preservation and increase thereof; and will *persecute and command to be persecuted, all heretics and apostates opposed to the same*; and that you will give, and command to be given, to the Holy Office of the Inquisition, and also to the ministers thereof, all aid and protection, *in order that heresies, disturbers of our Christian religion, may be seized and punished conformably to the laws and holy canons*, without any exclusion on the part of your majesty or exception in favour of any person of whatsoever quality he may be, &c.

The Sun is, however, mistaken, when he says, that the Inquisitors are cloathed in British goods. Their dress is made of *paño de seda*, which is of a French texture.

As *The Sun* seems quite bewildered about the subject of Spanish fiscal regulations, and how and at what time they have been applied, we shall give the following extract from a dispatch from GODOY, Prince of Peace, to Lord GRENVILLE dated 5th Feb. 1797, of which the original, no doubt, is in the Foreign Office. It will prove we have stated this material point correctly, though we shall not now give our reasons why we brought it forward at the present moment.

The King my Master, in no way yielding to the wishes of his Britannic Majesty to diminish the evils brought on by war, has commanded me to answer the queries proposed by your Lordship, in the latter part of your letter (dated, we believe, 24 Jan. 1797), respecting the regulations observed in Spain touching the residence of British Merchants and Subjects (mark, not Irish Catholics!) who were in this country previous to the war, with their effects, debts and property.

In the first place, I will inform your Lordship, that all Englishmen have been commanded to go twenty leagues into the interior and from the ports, although *naturalized* in Spain.—Those who had not been naturalized, have been expelled from the kingdom; but leaving to all the space of six months, as agreed upon in the treaties, to settle their affairs, and indeed from this general rule some exceptions have been made in favour of persons recommendable for their qualities, by allowing them to reside in Spanish ports (that is, they paid for it).—To Irish domiciliated Catholics their ancient privileges have been granted, in the manner they were recently confirmed by a Royal Decree of 1792, and they have not in the smallest manner been inconvenienced.

No British property has been confiscated in Spain; the effects, debts and property of British subjects (not Irish Catholics) have alone been detained under an embargo, the same being deposited in the hands of those individuals who have denounced them, under the superintendence of the Government, for greater security, and in order to prevent any malversation, so that the same may be restored to their owners with more punctuality and readiness, when it shall be deemed fit (that is, never!).

Whoever, therefore, refers to our article which first gave rise to the present contest, will find that we have neither misconceived nor mis-stated the subject. The British sufferers were chiefly members of the Spanish Club in London, and they might still add many important facts.

With regard to some minor points stated in *The Sun* of yesterday, we shall merely say, that Catalonia supplies a few manufactured articles for South-America and the interior of Spain, but of a coarse kind. The manufactures of Valencia and Granada are nearly confined to the silk line; but the produce is very scanty, whilst the importations from France are immense.

The sneer against the Marquis DEL CAMPO is truly ridiculous. That nobleman, so universally respected in the Court of St. James's, would have accomplished the Treaty of Commerce to which we alluded, had it depended on himself, or if it possibly could be done by any Spanish diplomatist.

We are accused of partiality to the Cortes, but this we beg leave merely to observe, that this political body was created by the influence of Britain alone. Can it be denied that the Central Junta and Council of Regency were repeatedly urged to assemble the Cortes? Can it be denied that the principal object of the mission of the Marquis WELLESLEY to the Provisional Government of Spain was to promote the assembly of the Cortes? Can it be denied that Britain moved the secret springs on the occasion? In short, is it not the universal opinion in Spain, that, after creating this political body, we lent effectual aid at Valencia to overthrow the work of our own hands?

We gave lately, from *The Dublin Journal*, a curious parallel between the state of Scotland and Ireland, according to which it appeared, that though Scotland is, in soil and climate, inferior to Ireland, and has only five millions of acres in cultivation, while Ireland has fifteen millions, yet each Scotsman paid three pounds to the State for every one pound paid by an Irishman.

It is not very difficult to point out the cause why Scotland can bear so much more taxation than Ireland. In Ireland, from the want of economy of labour, a great body of the people are employed in the cultivation of the soil. In Scotland, little more than one-third of the population is connected with the cultivation of the soil. The Scots agriculturist raises a great surplus produce, on which taxation can lay hold. By far the greatest part of what is produced by the Irish cultivator is consumed by himself.

In Scotland much capital has been laid out on land, and many modes of abridging labour are known. Machinery for thrashing and preparing of corn were introduced long ago into that country; and the farmers are generally in possession of sufficient capital to enable them to occupy such a quantity of land as they think they can cultivate to the greatest advantage. In Ireland, agriculture is in its infancy, the cultivators are without capital, and the possessions are generally small.—It is obvious, that if 200 acres are divided into 50 possessions, a much greater number of men and horses will be employed in labouring them, than if the whole were in one possession; and, consequently, a much smaller quantity of surplus produce will remain to the cultivators.

Things will continue in this state in Ireland till capital and skill shall be employed on the soil. It is well observed by ADAM SMITH, that capital is seldom turned from any other channel into agriculture. The capital employed in agriculture has generally been acquired in it. It will, we are afraid, be some time before the present cultivators of Ireland can acquire much capital. The peasantry of that country have, unfortunately, been hitherto very much neglected; and till the system on which it has unfortunately been hitherto governed, is changed, little hope, we fear, can be entertained of seeing them converted into skilful cultivators.

By an improved mode of cultivation, a great part of the population would be let loose from agriculture, and employed in trade and manufactures. Whether this would add to their comfort is another question; but there can be no question that the change would add to the power of the State.

The most remarkable feature in the Treaty between the POPE and FRENCH KING, politically speaking, is the stipulation, by which it is agreed on the part of the French Government, that the Bishoprics should be endowed with *lands*, as well as with annual stipends; nor does it appear that this stipulation is confined to the Bishoprics, for, by the original expression "*pari ratione consuletur dotationi Capitularium*," &c. we understand that the same principle shall be adopted, whenever circumstances may permit, in the endowment of the Chapters, the Rectories, and, in short, the whole Church Establishment.

We are happy to learn, by the following announcement in *The Dublin Journal*, that something like an assimilation of the two currencies of England and Ireland has at last been actually effected:—

MOST IMPORTANT.—The *Bank of England* has agreed to receive the *Notes* of the *Bank of Ireland* the same as their own.—To illustrate this subject, it is only necessary to state, that a merchant in Dublin, instead of paying Five per Cent. for a Bill on London, may transmit Irish Notes, and they will be received as *British Currency*. It may be asked, "Under what date?" but Ireland requires no answer—it makes her property in no Exchange, in price, in the great market of the world; and, if it be true, as we are confident it is, so well as the *present Ministry, on this account alone*, more than to all their predecessors since the Revolution.

The following is an extract of a letter received in town yesterday morning by the Lisbon Mail, dated August 12:—

"The last accounts from South America mention, that severe battle has been fought on the banks of the River Chimboko, between the Patriotic and the Royal Forces. The Royal party were so strongly entrenched on the grand bank of the river, that the Patriots were unable to gain the other bank of the river, by which means it was hoped they would be able to draw the enemy from their entrenchments, where they could not be attacked but with manifest disadvantage; the article at exceeded—the Royalists were thus drawn from their strong holds, and a general battle was fought at the point of the bayonet, the Royalists sustained the impetuosity of repeated charges with the greatest firmness; and when overpowered, slowly and reluctantly retired from the field; at length the Patriots, flushed with success and confident of victory, charged the retreating columns of the enemy with redoubled fury, and compelled them to fly in every direction."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Ships were dispatched, viz.

George-Canning, two Ships building by Mr. S. Marjoribanks, about 8th Dec. to sail to Gravesend and Bombay and China, to be afloat 28th Oct. to sail to Gravesend 10th Nov. to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 5th December.

Ship building by Capt. Hamilton, and Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China, to be afloat 8th Dec. to sail to Gravesend 8th Dec. to stay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs 8th Feb. 1818.

London and Princess Amelia, for Madras and China, to be afloat 8th Dec. to sail to Gravesend 8th Dec. to stay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs 8th Feb. 1818.

Ship building by Messrs. Hall and Leech, Lady Melville and Cabalva, for China, to be afloat 20th Feb. 1818, to sail to Gravesend 20th March, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 11th April.

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