TITHES.

Whether the present be a period in which a wise man would choose to try an experiment on public feeling, there are few, we apprehend, who will find any difficulty in deciding; that it is not a period in which the members of the Established Church should set up doubtful claims with respect to Tithes, there is no Friend of the Establishment will deny. What such Friends think of suits instituted by certain Clergymen in the County of Sligo, to compel the Poor to pay a tithe on their potatoe-gardens, we learn from Resolutions passed at Sligo, on Monday week. The Meeting, at which these Resolutions were passed, was composed of the leading men of the County, Mr. COOPER and Mr. WYNNE, the Members and Governors of the County; Mr. WEBBER, a Gentleman distinguished for his hostility to the Catholics; Mr. O'HARA, Colonel IRWIN, &c. &c. These Gentlemen, and there is no doubt they speak the sense, not only of the County of Sligo, but of the Kingdom, while they abstain from the expression of their opinion, pending the Suit, renew not only "their earnest recommendations," but their "entreaties to the Clergy to desist" from the doubtful conflict with the poor as well as with the rich Landholder—a conflict which, they emphatically assert, "*cannot fail, by its alarming effects on the public mind,*" to abate their zeal and energy in support of the Established Church. This is odd language from Mr. DANIEL WEBB WEBBER, who was, once upon a time, Member for the Archiepiscopal Borough of Armagh, and who took an opportunity to speechify and to publish, in a goodly Pamphlet, his speechification against the claims of his tithe-paying Countrymen, the Catholics of Ireland. For our own poor parts, we are quite shocked that *any* circumstance could arise which could have the tendency of abating the zeal and energy of DANIEL WEBB WEBBER, in favor of the Established Church. We had supposed, when he stepped into Doctor DUIGENNAN'S seat, by the voice, of course, of the free and independent Electors of Armagh, that the mantle of that sainted Man, as he ascended into Heaven, fell on the chosen shoulders of DANIEL WEBB WEBBER, Esq. His first speech strengthened this opinion, and the Church marked him for her own in consequence. Alas! short-sighted mortals, the year 1820 was destined to witness Mr. WEBBER joining the Philistines against the Scribes and Pharisees. But seriously, we ask, of what nature must those demands be—of what temper must the County of Sligo be, when the high Orange Interest declare themselves so emphatically against the further exaction of Tithes? Do not the Clergy see any thing to alarm them in all this? Will they not please to look around them—will they please to turn their eyes to England, where, though the majority of the People are Protestants, it must be obvious, even to a cursory observer, that hostility to the establishment is assuming a spirit our organization which menaces the most dreadful calamity to this branch of our institutions. It is very true, that while England is firm in the faith, and while she is attached to the discipline of the Church, there is little to dread from any machinations against her ascendancy in Ireland. But if England be inimical or even indifferent—if the present ferment shall even terminate in a partial explosion of some kind, do the members of the Irish Established Church really flatter themselves with the hope that their Establishment, like the Ark upon the waters, will ride out the tempest in safety? Common sense, we should think, will indicate the prudence of stirring as little as possible *just now*. Above all, this is not the time to revive obsolete claims, or to introduce new pretensions. The Irish Church should remain satisfied with the opulent and splendid revenue she derives from the industry of a People five-sixths of whom she has declared to be idolatrous and almost unchristian, and to whom she cannot render any spiritual or temporal advantages for the sacrifices which they are obliged to make for his grandeur and power. Of the Catholics, however, she cares, and need care, but little. But they should beware how they irritate the Protestants of Ireland, as we find they have done by their proceedings in Sligo. The Protestants, they should remember are the governing Party—notwithstanding all their "zeal and energy," (for which we give them infinite credit, by the bye,) in support of the Church, are really at this period, *in very great distress*. The Land is not producing them half the income it was wont to do four years ago—*not half*—from the price of Wheat, Oats, and Potatoes, even before all the harvest is got, we may conjecture, how these will be about Christmas. Landlords must certainly lower their Rents, upon an average, at least, of one half. But the demands of the State must be answered to the very farthing—or the State upon the stability of which all property is based—will totter to its foundation. Now if it become a question between the Church and the State, for notwithstanding their intimate union, such questions have arisen, and may arise again, we should really tremble at the consequences. It is impossible that some of the Clergy have not contemplated so formidable a contingency. Yet, if we may judge of their general conduct, by the conduct of certain Clergymen of the County of Sligo, they appear to be a race, of the most headlong and heedless men in existence. These are not the weapons by which the Church, in difficult and menacing times, should be defended. We are unwilling to say more at present, but we hope sincerely that the Clergy of the Establishment will pause ere they proceed—will "mark, learn, and inwardly digest," the few hints which we have ventured to throw out.

COUNTY GALWAY.

We copy the following paragraph, with great pleasure from *The Times Gazette*:

"From every quarter of our County we learn, that the harvest has been abundant, and the different articles of Tillage of a superior quality. We believe, that a more favorable season was not remembered for many years. Grain, in consequence, is now selling at a reduction of one-half. What a material change does a few months make in the aspect of every thing amongst us! and how soon was the apparent Insurrection which for some time raged through our County, turned into the blessings of peace, and the labours of the honest and well disposed Peasantry amply rewarded with an abundant crop, while disgrace and eternal shame was the premium awarded and received by the actors in those scenes and illegal midnight revel-routs; for it was evident their intentions were to sow discord among the People, and frustrate their honest and usual labours, for the purpose of spreading a famine through the County, but in which they were clearly disappointed, and an unusual abundance rewarded to us. *We can now, in truth, say, with truth, that there is not a more peaceable, or better meaning set of People in Ireland, and all lately to remain so.*—[*Times Gazette.*

Yet this is the County which the Gentlemen of Galway would subject to the operation of the Insurrection Act! Here is a proof, if any proof were needed, that the Law, in its ordinary course, was amply sufficient to put down disturbances—here is a proof that Government were right, in refusing to listen to the Petitioners for this odious Law; and, let us hope, that the Gentry will now perceive that their best policy, their most humane course will be to foster and protect the Poor Men by whose labor they enjoy all the good things of this life. It will be the only sure way of preserving the peace of the Country. Every other system must ultimately fail.

We have received a set of queries from a Gentleman of Galway regarding certain *movements* in that County, as well as the machinery which is working to produce certain results. We were not by any means ignorant of many of the matters to which our Correspondent has referred. We had, for instance, been previously informed of the mission of Mr. D'ARCY, of Newport, through the County, with a Declaration in his pocket, for which he solicited signatures, approving of Mr. DALY'S attempt to inflict the Insurrection Act on the County. Whether it was the intention of the Addressers to require the Sheriff to assemble the County, in order that an official signature should be affixed to this Declaration, we will not say. We believe, however, such was the design, and perhaps the premature explosion of the scheme may in some measure be attributed to this Journal. But although the Requisition was given up, some signatures were obtained, and we should not be surprised to learn that Mr. DALY should produce that hereafter as a justification of his own conduct, as well for the purpose of aiming a blow at the Irish Government, and particularly Mr. GRANT. It is a foolish scheme, but it is not, on that account, the less necessary to expose it in all its bearings.

THE 90th REGIMENT.

We have just seen a letter from Plymouth, by which we learn, that an inquiry has been instituted at Government House, into the causes of some discontent which has been manifested by the 90th Regiment of Infantry. It appears that this Regiment had been ordered to march to Plymouth, in consequence of some occurrences which took place among them, and which, it is said, indicated too strong a feeling of attachment to the cause of the Queen. The letter says, that in the route from the Western Counties, they were received by the People at every town they came to with the strongest manifestations of good will towards them, the rumoured cause of their removal from their old quarters having preceded them throughout their journey.

On arriving at Plymouth, it seems they were ordered to embark for a foreign destination; but the letter states, that the Regiment refused to embark under any stigma affecting their character for allegiance, which they had displayed in so many hard-won fields during the late war. Certain it is, that it has been deemed advisable to undertake an investigation of the alleged grievance, and the men have been directed to depute a few of their number to appear before the Court, for the purposes of explanation.—[*London Paper.*

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A private letter received in Town from Basingstoke says, "The Duke of Wellington, whose seat is near Basingstoke, went last week to the Races at that place, and was hissed and hooted off the course by the County People." This by the *Country People, and his own neighbours* and that repeated cries of "*Non sis ricordi—No Green Bags.*"

A private letter from Weymouth states that a few evenings since, after the band in the Theatre had, as usual, played *God Save the King*, the People immediately called out for *God Save the Queen*, when the band without hesitation, repeated the national anthem. The manner in which performs at the Weymouth Theatre is a military band. This circumstance having reached the ears of the Colonel of the regiment to which it belongs, who at the time happened to be in London, he instantly dispatched a positive order to Weymouth, that the band should never again presume to testify this mark of respect to the Queen, nor their concurrence with the sentiments of the People.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Considerable apprehensions have been entertained by many persons for the safety of the vessels which sailed last year to the Arctic Seas, on account of the want of all information respecting them; but these fears have not existed with those acquainted with the subject. It is well known, that the object, in the first instance, was to explore Lancaster Sound, which had been represented by the Commander of the former Expedition, as entirely surrounded by land, and nearly blocked up with ice. The ships were seen and spoken to in July last year, being then on their passage to Lancaster Sound; and, as they have neither been seen or heard of since, it is conjectured that they have made their way through the Sound, into Seas hitherto unexplored; for, had no passage existed through it, they must have returned into Davis's Straits, as they have been seen by some of the whalers, in the last season. This conjecture is strengthened by intelligence just received from Davis's Straits, by which it appears that, in the present summer, Captain Johnson, in the *Cumberland*, of Hull, sailed up Lancaster Sound eighty miles; he found a large swell, and the wind strong against him, the sea there being quite clear of ice; the sides of the Sound were about 50 miles apart at the highest point he reached; he could see 50 miles, or thereabouts, further up, and there was no appearance of land or any obstruction. Capt. Johnson seems to have no doubt than the Discovery Ships had passed through the Sound, but he heard nothing of them. He left the Sound on the 23d of August, on which day he met Captain Bell, in the *Friendship*, of Hull, sailing up the Sound. The *Friendship*, as well as the *Truelove*, another Whaler, had also proceeded to the Northward in Davis's Straits, and have been in much higher latitudes than Captain Ross. According to the reckoning of the Captain of the *Truelove*, he had reached 80 degrees of north latitude. The Whalers which are now on their return, will, of course bring much interesting information, but fruitlessness from the Discovery Ships can hardly yet be expected; should they have found a passage into the Pacific, letters cannot be received from them for some time; but, if this primary object be not attained, they will of course remain in the Northern Seas as late in the season as possible, it being well known that they continue clear of ice until the winter is considerably advanced; their Discoveries can, therefore, be prosecuted until the absence of light puts a stop to their proceedings.

From a Private Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.

By a Letter from Quebec, dated August 16th, it appears that intelligence had been received there of the progress of the Expedition, over land, under the command of Lieutenant Franklin, thro' North America, to ascertain the existence of a North-West Passage to the Pacific. They had proceeded, at that period, as far as Fort Chippewain, in the Athabasca Country, all well, and were considered, calculating the time that elapsed since their departure from Fort York, in Hudson's Bay, to have made good progress.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty has, during the last week, remained somewhat secluded, she has not come to Town, nor have any Addresses been presented to her. Her Majesty, however, has not been spending her time unprofitably; she has devoted several hours in each day to reviewing the case which has been brought against her by her accusers, and in writing down such suggestions as may assist her legal Advisers in conducting her defence. Her Majesty is stated to have been much shocked at some of the charges detailed in the evidence. She said she was prepared to believe that she should discover a good deal to surprise her, but she could not imagine that the ingenuity of the most depraved could have carried them the lengths to which some of the Witnesses have gone. Her Majesty's confidence in the perfect establishment of her innocence in the minds of the great body of her Subjects, however, is unabated, and she looks with cheerfulness to the moment when the proceedings in the House of Lords shall be resumed. She has had repeated interviews with her Legal Advisers.

It is feared that some of these Persons on whose attendance her Majesty had calculated, will, from the difficulties thrown in their way on the Continent, be unable to reach this Country.

Mr. Brougham was to leave Brougham-hall for London as on Monday. The Learned Gentleman we are extremely glad to hear, enjoys good health.

The Countess of Oldi, her Majesty's late *dame d'honneur*, (says *The Courier* of Monday), is expected in Town this evening. She is to take up her residence with her Majesty at Brandenburgh House. In addition to the Count and Countess Sangretti, six other Witnesses on behalf of the Queen are residing at Lady Hamilton's House in Portman-street. Rumour states, that Baron Bergami has received a summons to approach the English Coast, to be in readiness to attend the summons of her Majesty's Counsel, if they should think it prudent to call him on their Royal Client's defence. Alderman Wood has returned from Ramsgate, to Brandenburgh House.

It is said that Bergami is at present in Italian Switzerland, at Lugano, on the north side of the Lago Maggiore.—*Sun.*

We learn that when Majesty, or some of the other Witnesses, being questioned whether they made their evidence on the Queen's Trial the subject of conversation amongst themselves? replied in the negative. Lord Holland observed, that though were the case, he would be glad to be admitted to their society, as it must be much more agreeable than any company he has been in for some time past!

A letter from Carlsruhe, dated Sept. 14, says, "It is announced that Mr. Brougham, the brother of the Queen of England's Attorney-General, is on his way to Italy, for the purpose of finding Witnesses, who can give evidence in favor of her Majesty. It appears, however, that his mission is not limited to Italy. He has travelled through different parts of Germany. On his arrival here he came from Frankfort, and Cassel, in Hesse. He has endeavoured to make some recruits. He wished to engage among others, M. d'Etze, Master of the Ceremonies to her Royal Highness, to go as a witness to England, but he refused. What to know, of himself, he said, was impossible. With regard to what he had done, there was too little mystery in it, to render it the subject of a deposition, more especially as he did not recollect the sources of the reports.

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY.

Monday being the day appointed by her Majesty to receive a number of the Addresses which had been voted to her during the last fortnight, the West End of the Town presented an unusual bustle. As early as eleven o'clock, People were crowding in great numbers along Piccadilly, and their numbers rapidly increased in the course of the morning. Near Hyde Park-gate, and in the Green Park, thousands were assembled; and the road was lined with carts and waggons, in which seats were placed to accommodate such as would pay for a sight of the procession.

Between eleven and one, a number of carriages and four stopped at her Majesty's town residence in St. James's-square. They contained four Gentlemen each, with favors in their bosoms, who were deputations from different bodies, and called to see Mr. Alderman Wood, on their way to Brandenburgh-House, to make some previous arrangements as to the time and mode of receiving the Addresses. The Square was filled with persons who cheered the Deputation as they passed, and proceeded towards Hammersmith.

The Deputation from the Ward of Farringdon Without was the first that proceeded to Brandenburgh-House. The windows of the houses in Pall-street, Strand, Pall-Mall, St. James's-square, and Piccadilly, through which the Deputation passed, were filled with well-dressed persons, chiefly Ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs, and the crowd below cheered.—The following is a correct description of the procession:

Two Beadles on horseback, with maces in their hands, and white favors in their hats and bosoms.

Ditto, ditto.

A carriage and four containing the Mover and Seconder of the Address, with Mr. Alderman Waithman, and the Deputy of the Ward. Then followed thirty carriages and four, containing about four, six, and some seven gentlemen each, with white favors in their bosoms. Then followed ten carriages with two horses, containing three and four persons each, with favors in their hats and bosoms.

A considerable crowd attended the procession, and many of the lower classes had papers in their hats, upon which was printed, "God bless and preserve the Queen."

At a house in the Strand, a large flag was put out at the time the carriages passed, upon which was inscribed, "The Queen and the People," which was loudly cheered.

SPITALFIELDS ADDRESS.

The Deputation from Spitalfields passed through the City, along the Strand, and on towards Hammersmith, a little before 12 o'Clock. This procession was the most respectable that has yet gone up to the Queen.

The following is a discription.

Four Beadles on horseback,
two and two.

Two men on horseback, carrying a large double stick flag. This was the common Spitalfields Flag, and was not inappropriate.

It was about six feet wide; in the fore ground was a Female in distress, (for want of trade to support her family,) and two Females were consoling her, by telling her that trade would shortly revive, and her children would be relieved. Then followed thirty-six carriages, with four horses, and two outriders, dressed in yellow silk jackets, and their appearance was most splendid. Each carriage contained six or seven persons with favors in their bosoms. They were received by the Populace in the same enthusiastic manner as the former Deputations.

These were followed in rapid succession by the other Addresses, and presented such a long continuation of carriages, that one might well exclaim, in the language of *Macbeth*, "What! will the line stretch out to the crack o' doom?"

The Deputation from the Ward of Aldersgate consisted of both Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom there are separate Addresses. It consisted of eighteen carriages and four, and was preceded, like the other City Processions, by the Parish Officers on horseback. All the carriages, except one or two, had two or more ladies in them, dressed in the first style of elegance, and, as far as we could recognize, of the highest respectability.

The Journeymen Printers of the Metropolis wise to intimate, that on Monday evening, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the Journeymen of all the one to the number. On this occasion expectation is said to be on tip-toe; and it is whispered that such will not be the last; neither is it likely to be the last, on this popular occasion.—*Times Britain.*—Great preparation is making by the Lighterman and Watermen, prying on the River Thames to give the most splendid effect to an aquatic excursion on Wednesday next to Brandenburgh House, to present an Address, to which they have signed, to her Majesty. They are to be accompanied by numerous pleasure-boats and bands of music. Flags will be hoisted on board the different barges.

On Monday last, the Females of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester met and moved an Address to the Queen.

Mr. Hume has received an Address to her Majesty, unanimously signed by the Burgesses of the Guild and the Trades of the ancient City of Dundee.

Saturday night, a number of respectable individuals in Paisley resolved to prepare and forward an Address to the Queen.

The Address to her Majesty from Glasgow has already received 26,000 signatures.

In the Parish of St. Pancras, Chichester, and suburbs, a Meeting of the Inhabitants (220 in number) took place, as previous notice had been given, in the Vestry-room, on Monday evening, to consider of the propriety of Addressing her Majesty, which was carried unanimously, and received 322 signatures.

THE LATE BARON D'OMPTEDA AND LIEUT. HOWNAM.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

To M. the Baron D'Ompteda, Milan.

"SIR—You will probably be surprised at addressing to you, from Milan, and much more so, when you hear the purport of my message. It will, undoubtedly, at first, grieve you, to find that your conduct towards her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, has been discovered; and your most infamous and unmanly return for every kindness you have hitherto received from her, is about to be published to the world.

"As an Englishman, and as a grateful friend at the service of her Royal Highness, I voluntarily step forward to demand satisfaction of you for such villainy; and I expect you will meet me to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, at Barlassina, half way to Como; there to answer this vile charge made against your honor as a Gentleman and a Man, who has ever received the most marked hospitality at the hands of the Princess, and who has committed the greatest act of hostility against the very first of virtues.

(Signed) "JOSEPH ROB. HOWNAM.

"Milan, Hotel del Gambero, Saturday evening, five o'clock, Nov. 9, 1816.

To Mr. Hownam, Milan.

(TRANSLATED.)

"SIR—It was, indeed, with surprise as you remark, that I received your letter. Little accustomed to receive challenges, I may believe that I perfectly accept that which you propose to me, although I am too ignorant of the motives so evidently assigned in your letter, for it, to be able to answer them. The discoveries which you are pleased to mention, are utterly unknown to me. With respect to Madame, the Princess of Wales, I never gave her cause of offence. Hospitality, and the laws of which you declare your self the Champion, have not been violated by me. If I did not wholly refuse the frequent invitations with which Madame the Princess condescended to honor me, it was rather that I might not appear wanting in the respect due to her rank, and not for the purpose of abusing that condescension in a way that would justify you, Sir, thus to address to me. On the contrary, I availed myself of it directly, and refused the proffered honor of accompanying her on her tour, in order to avoid any thing which might lead to delicate embarrassments. This, indeed, would require explanation, but that I am not disposed to give to you, Sir, after the peremptory language in which you have thought fit to address me. If, up to the present moment, I could be reminded the virtue and honor of Madame the Princess, to which your letter alludes, as infinitely too far removed from all suspicion to require a combat between yourself and me, it is for you, Sir, who say you are her friend, and under obligations to her, to weigh the consequences of so singular a conduct. It is however, conformable to the laws of honor, the right to fix the time and place of rendezvous belongs to me, and not to you, I declare that, with all the eagerness which I feel to give you satisfaction, yet your incongruous proposition of meeting you tomorrow morning, at eight o'clock, the high road to Como, cannot meet my concurrence; and, as I suppose that you have made your arrangements at your leisure, you will think it natural that I should make mine. I, therefore, name Switzerland as a convenient place, and upon this subject I will send my Second, who I request will be at Milan, at your residence at the Gambero, at Milan, or at Como, as may best suit you.

(Signed) "The Baron FRANCIS D'OMPTEDA.

"Hotel de l'Europe, Milan, Nov. 9, 1816."

To M. the Baron D'Ompteda, Milan.

"SIR—I have received your answer to my letter of this evening, and am perfectly obedient to the laws of honor, and since it is not convenient for you to meet me morning, I shall await at Como the arrival of your friend (at that Town) when, if he will write me a note, I will attend to it at any hour he may think proper to name.

(Signed) "JOSEPH ROBERT HOWNAM.

"Saturday night, 11 o'clock, 2d Nov. 1816."

To M. the Count de Contenhoven, Chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Commandant of the Order of Malta, Milan.

"You are right, my dear friend, and I conform to your advice. Fix, therefore, the place of rendezvous, and the regulations on which I insist. After the frivolous provocation of Mr. Hownam, I have more justly this right, for it is not less false than ridiculous, that he has any right to attack me, unless he proves against me proceedings insulting towards the Princess, or falsehoods respecting her. If the elevated station which she occupies, fixes upon her the attention of the Public, it is not I who direct opinion; neither am I responsible for the effects of malevolence, nor for all those embarrassments which never occur but in proportion as they are provoked. And, if I am ready to answer before the Tribunal of Honor, it will not be because Mr. Hownam alone composes that Tribunal. However, I have neither complaints to make against Madame the Princess, nor particular duties to fulfil towards her. What Mr. Hownam says on this subject, is as much misplaced as the spirit of hostility which he displays to me. I am hostile only in my own defence, and this is the only reason why I have so readily accepted the proposition of Mr. Hownam; make, therefore, all the necessary arrangements.

"F. D'OMPTEDA."

"Milan, Nov. 4, 1816."

To Mr. Hownam—Villa Este:

"SIR—Your interview with my Second not having led to a precise result, I now inform you, that in consequency of official intimations which have reached M. the Governor Count de Bentzau, on the 6th of this month, at the Villa d'Este, on the subject of our duel, he has bound me, by my word of honor, not to fight with you, either in this country or in neighbourhood, and I must depart from hence. I have too good an opinion of your principles to doubt that you will regret this unhappy and indifferent in an affair of honor, committed during the interval of your providing for a fight a duel, and the arrival of my Second to concert measures accordingly.

"I shall expect you at *Manheim, on the 6th of December*—I name that place, because it affords the facility of passing, in the space of one hour, into the territories of four different Sovereigns. A Prince for the occasion, prides for himself if he waited for in vain, and too to him who does not repair thither. You will find me at Manheim, on the 6th of December, at the Hotel du Monton, and I shall also look for you there. To prevent any mistake, you will also find my address at all the gates of the Town, and I request you to leave it at the post-office, to remain till called for. You will likewise write to me, if necessary."

(Signed) The Baron F. D'OMPTEDA.

"Milan, Nov. 6, 1816.

"P. S. The Count de Contenhoven has a Copy of this letter to convey to you.

To M. Carelelli, &c. Villa d'Este.

"SIR—Here is the last letter from Major of the Baron d'Ompteda. You see that the affair is conducted by the communication which Madame, the Princess of Wales, has made to the Governor, Count de Bentzau, the chamberlain of the Emperor. The result of it has been, that, I received an order to repair to his residence, where he forbade me, in severe terms, the faculty to meddle in the affair. I presume, Sir, that you have had similar intimation.—With respect to the material which have taken place between my Second, the Baron d'Ompteda, I regret that the proposition of a meeting at Manheim, has been the least effect upon me, in the judge of Monsieur the Baron d'Ompteda. Further, I hear, that the Governor has taken up the affair.

(Signed) The Chevalier de COUTENHOVEN.

"Milan, Nov. 6, 1816."

"Monsieur le Comte,—Yesterday, Monday, Nov. 4, 1816.

"I received from M. Hownam, the 1st of December, the place of rendezvous, and that which I, with my Second, the Baron de Mac Hownam, who has the honor to be the bearer of this Repudiation.

"Deprived of all courtesy, intelligence, this my departure from Milan, the Count de Contenhoven has written to me by the Milan post, under date the 21st of November, merely saying that he has received a letter, through M. Carelelli, addressed to the by Mr. Hownam, and which he has had the serious thoughtlessness to confide to a traveller to convey to me, without having taken to indemnify type of his support, and only allying—I appears that courage cools, and that Madame Sir insists that the explanation between Mr. Hownam and myself shall take place, if indeed it take place at all, in London.—Mr. Mcknville, to advantage I am my side, and in case of diversity, I shall know how to profit of this circumstance. I have also at command the assistance and testimony of a man sufficiently well known in the world, in the person of the General de Tolterbern, whose devotion to me is invincible, and on whom I know I can depend with confidence. It is by life and, 6, without deviating from the principles of the greatest circumspection and discretion, that all possible contingencies have been anticipated, and he has shown infinite zeal and anxiety to be useful to me. Under these circumstances and not knowing how the affair in question would be viewed by you, I leave your Excellency to judge of the pleasure which I experienced on the arrival of Captain H——, and on perusing the contents of his dispatches; and if hitherto I have had the happiness not to incur your censure, I beg you to believe I will neglect nothing in my power, always to show myself worthy of your approbation.

"Not being able, at present, to enter into particulars, I shall confine myself, Monsieur le Comte, to briefly informing you, that I propose to my Second, on his return, some day the arrival of Mr. Hownam's letter, if indeed it has not miscarried. I will endeavor for the moment to retain Captain H—— who in the neighbourhood. The principles upon which I have agreed with General Tolterbern, and to which we firmly hold, are—that the affair between Mr. Hownam and myself is absolutely personal—that, consequently, the interference of any one else, especially of a Lady, is inadmissible and ridiculous; and that the right belongs to me to dictate the regulations, and the place of meeting, if I should still consent to give the honor to a man who has failed in his rendezvous, after having friendously provided me. I have also, to justify my continuance in this Country, the pretext of my Sister being established at Hamstadt. In the meantime, I hope that Mr. Hownam's letters, and some confidential communications, which I expect from different quarters, will enable me to form an opinion as to certain points, which will regulate my future conduct.—Finding myself close in Germany, it appears that I can scarcely dispense with going as far at Hanover, having from the first announced the death of my Sister-in-law, at Celle, as one of the motives of my journey to Germany. I do not seek of the desire I have to see my Brother, after that afflicting event, and having besides to plead the plausible reason of executing my instructions for the mission, which the extreme favor of our Hereditary Prince, Major de Bentzau, to assign to me, my sudden return would not fail to let the Public, in some degree, into the secret, and would give rise to innumerable conjectures, respecting an affair which, no having been broached here, makes the doubly anxious to prevent publicity as much as possible. I am consequently determined, in virtue of the latitude of the instructions from your Excellency, and, except in unforeseen contingencies, I proceed in about eight days towards Hanover. I inform M. the Minister de Bremer of this to confidence; and I beg your Excellency to address my letters to him, as, whatever may happen, I shall communicate from time to time to M. le Baron de Bremer—my proceedings in general, as I hastened to do from the moment of my arrival in Germany.

"I have to your Excellency the expression of my heartfelt gratitude, for an interest of which I have recently received the most flattering proofs; and it is with unlimited direction, and the most respectful attachment, that I shall never cease to be, Monsieur le Comte, your Excellency's very humble and very obedient Servant,

"F. D'OMPTEDA."

"P. S. As I cannot hope to rail so the wish I have entertained, to have an interview with your Excellency, I shall at least give the satisfaction of explaining myself with Monsieur, the Minister de Bremer, at Hanover—if, indeed, I still him acquainted with the affair) as to the different bearings of this transaction in general, and with my conduct towards Mr. Hownam in particular, and which it is absolutely impossible by writing to entrance in all its details. Captain Buckhouse, who is on the point of setting off for Frankfort, begs you will give directions that his letters may be addressed to the care of M. de Strasbelchein of that City."

To M. the Baron D'Ompteda, at Hanoverian Minister to the Holy See at Rome.

"SIR, *Milan, May 10, 1817.*

"It gave me regret to see, by the letter which you did me the honor to address me, that the obscure characters, by whom Madame the Princess of Wales has the misfortune to be surrounded, carry their audacity so far as to bid the public Papers with the grossest falsehoods, and even endeavor to introduce them into the Cabinet of his Holiness. Although there can be no doubt that respectable persons regard these vile fabrications with the contempt they deserve I shall, nevertheless, be always ready to step at, as far as may be required, in publicly refuting them. I shall thus endeavor to satisfy, not only the sentiments of friendship and esteem with which you have inspired me, but also the respect and consideration which I owe to the Sovereign whom you serve.

"Accept, Excellent Baron, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your very humble and very obedient Servant,

(Signed) "SAURAU."

To his Excellency Monseigneur the Count ——— Minister of State, and of the Cabinet of his Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover.

"EXCELLENCY—It is with the deepest and most heartfelt grief I have to inform your Excellency, that the Baron D'Ompteda, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Hanover to the Holy See, departed this life yesterday, after a very short illness. He carries with him the regrets of the Holy Father, nation, and those of the whole Capital; for it is difficult to say how much he was esteemed and universally loved for the qualities and amiability which he possessed. He served his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with unerring zeal and fidelity; and your Excellency will have an opportunity of seeing, by the part which he sealed with his own hands, a few moments before he expired, that he proved it even to the last moment of his existence. It is not necessary for me to enter into further observations on this subject. I consider it as a real misfortune that he was not spared to terminate the affairs of his Negociation with which he was charged at Rome. I deplore also his death as that of a friend, for he was personally much attached to me, as I was to him. I must repeat to your Excellency, that his Holiness has felt his loss as much as myself, for he greatly esteemed and loved him. But we must bow to the decrees of Providence. I cannot omit to beg your Excellency to lay my humble respects at the feet of his Royal Highness Monseigneur the Prince Regent; and I further beg your Excellency will permit me to refer to you the assurance of the very distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most devoted and obedient Servant,

"Cardinal HERCULI CONSALVI."

ENGLISH FUNDS.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Navy Five per Cent.	104¼
Consols	66¼
Ditto for the Account	66⅞
India Bonds	21 pm.
Ex. Bills	3 pm.
Omnium	2¼ dis.

FROZEN REGIONS.

From some part raphs in another part of our Journal, it will be seen, that there are still some hopes of Lieutenant Parry's success. He had penetrated Lancaster Sound. Most of our Readers have, doubtless, seen the admirable Picture of Mr. MARSHALL, exhibiting at the New Pavilion, Lower Abbey-street, representing those terrible scenes which this gallant Spirit is now endeavoring to penetrate. To those who have not, we should earnestly recommend, to avail themselves of the only opportunity which they will ever have of acquiring a lively and imaginative idea of the Seas and Lands, in the vicinity of the North Pole.

Doctor Orpen acknowledges to have received from an Anonymous Lady, £1 for the Sick and Indigent Roman-Catholics, and Mrs Dobbin Dun, Bryan, £1, for the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

DEATHS.

At Ballymoyle, on the 21st instant, William Bourke, Esq. aged 84 years, a man of unshaken Honesty and Fortitude, in all the relations of life, in which he was called upon to exercise his worth, and in respect to the memory of one, who, in either, will be long and deservedly regretted by an affectionate Family and numerous Acquaintance.

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