

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1805.

NUMBER 2080.

SPORTSMAN.

The Property of Mr. Francis Pilkington,
Will serve this Season at Cragleigh, at the usual price of ONE GUINEA each Mare, and HALF-A-CROWN to the Groom. The Money to be paid at service as the Groom must be accountable.

N. B.—A GROOM wanted.

March 27, 1805.

County of Clare.

TO BE LET, to Resident Tenants only, from the First Day of MAY next, for TWENTY-ONE YEARS, or the LIFE of the LESSEE, which ever may longest continue, the FARM and LANDS of **CLENAGH**, part of the Estate of **GEORGE WM. STAMER**, in the Barony of **BUNRATY**, as laid out in the following Lots and Divisions:

WIDOW FRAWLEY'S,
Good arable and pasture Land, with sufficient Meadow, supplied with Turbary, well watered, and has the advantage of a good House, } **A. R. P.**
31 1 28

Mr. CANNY'S, as now Let,
No. 1—Choice arable and pasture Land, well watered, but has no House or Bog, } 45 3 19

No. 2—Has no House or Bog, but the Land is excellent for tillage and pasture, } 50 2 0

No. 3—Is under the same circumstances, and the Land of the like quality, } 17 2 26

No. 4—Is in quality and convenience the same with the two former Nos. } 47 2 25

WIDOW HICKEY'S FARM,
On which stands a good House; the Land is well supplied with Water, and has the addition of 4A. 1R. 18P. from No. 4 of Mr. Canny's holding, } 161 2 25

HOULAHAN'S FARM,
Being good arable and pasture Land, well watered, with the advantage of TWO good FARM HOUSES, and an addition of 6A. 1R. 35P. from No. 3 of Mr. Singleton's undermentioned holding, } 36 3 37

Mr. SINGLETON'S FARM,
No. 1—Choice arable and pasture Land, but has no House or Bog, } 17 0 19

No. 2—Same description, but supplied with a portion of choice Meadowing, } 27 3 36

No. 3—Is in quality and circumstances the same as the former No. } 25 0 30

70 1 5

PROPOSALS to be received by **GEORGE WM. STAMER, Esq. Curately**; or, by **RALPH WESTROPP, Junr. Esq. Limerick**.

April 1, 1805.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to the Sheriff of the co. Clare, Greeting. Whereas Francis Pierpoint Burton, of Bunraggy, in the co. Clare, Esq. afterwards the Right Hon. Francis Lord Cunningham, by his writing obligatory, dated the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1761, sealed with his seal and perfected in the city of Dublin, in the parish of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the ward of Saint Michael, and county of the said city, and now remaining of record in the office of our Chief Remembrancer of our Exchequer in Ireland, is holden and firmly bound to us in the sum of 2000l. sterling, to be paid when demanded; and whereas he has not as yet paid or caused to be paid to us the said sum as is said; and we willing that the said sum of 2000l. sterling, should be satisfied to us with all speed as is just; and because the aforesaid Francis Lord Baron Cunningham is dead, as we have received information; we therefore command you, that you do not omit by reason of any liberty in your bailiwick, but do enter the same, and by honest and lawful men of your aforesaid bailiwick, do make known to the heir of the said Francis Lord Baron Cunningham, deceased, as well as the several tenants of all the lands and premises of which the said Francis Lord Baron Cunningham was seized at the time of his death, that they be before the Barons of our Exchequer, at the King's Courts, Dublin, on the Morrow of the Ascension of our Lord, next coming, to shew and propound cause (if any they can or know) wherefore we ought not to have execution against them of the lands and tenements of the said Francis Lord Baron Cunningham, for the said sum of 2000l. sterling; and you are then to have there the names of those by whom you shall make it known to them, and this writ. Witness Barry Viscount Avonmore Chief Baron of our said Exchequer, at the King's Courts aforesaid, the 12th day of February, in the 45th year of our reign.

W. W. POLE. **POLE.**

R. WALLER.

ASSOLAS RACES

Commence in the beginning of the

MONTH OF JULY NEXT.

** Articles at large in due time.

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, Esq. Steward.

March 23, 1805.

William Stacpoole, Esq.

Geo. Stacpoole, Esq. administrator of John Stacpoole, Esq.

Rents and Arrears of Rent due of them, under the Sequestration Order issued forth his Majesty's Court of Chancery, directed to us in this cause.

We do hereby require the Tenants holding the several Estates of the Defendant in this cause, forthwith to pay unto us all the

EDM. MAHON.
JAMES O'DEA.
Smithstown, 1st April, 1805.

TO BE SET,

From the 1st May, or the Interest Sold,

The HOUSE in Jail-street, now tenanted by **THOMAS MORONY, Esq.**—The House is large and commodious, with every necessary fixture, and in thorough repair, having been lately papered and painted.

Proposals to be made to **Mr. DEN. SPELLISSY**, or **Mr. EDMOND HAIRE**, Mill-street.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

The FARM of KAHASKA, As lately held by **Mr. PATRICK CURTIN**, situate near **Roxton**, in the Barony of **Inchiquin**. It is excellent for Pasture, Meadowing, or Tillage. The Land will be shewn by **MICHAEL MINITER**, at **Roxton**. Proposals to the

Rev. IRED. BLOOD, Roxton.

Spring and Summer Assortment.

RICHARD BAKER has just arrived to him, a well chosen and fashionable Supply of Superfine, Refine, and Livery CLOTHS; Windsor and Cotton CORDS of all descriptions; WAIST-COATING of the most diversified patterns; English and Irish BLANKETING; Room and Stair CARPETING; Counterpanes; best Water-proof and English HATS; HOSIERY; Modes, Laces, and Gown Sarsnet; Sarsnet Muslins, and Malabar Ditto; Room Paper; Bristol Window GLASS; OILS, COLOURS, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, Together or in Divisions,

The following LAND, part of **DOOLICK**, near **ENNIS**, now in the occupation of **Myles Brennan**:

No. 1, the Division on which the HOUSE stands, 7A. 2R. 32P.

No. 2, on the Race Course, 5 Acres.—And No. 3, on ditto, 5 Acres.

PROPOSALS to be made to the Hon. Judge **FINUCANE**, or **Mr. JOHN ED. DOUGHERTY**.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE.
WHEREAS by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of September, 1800, it is directed, that all Ships and Vessels not having the Plague or other infectious Disease or Distemper, which shall by the Lord Lieutenant and Council have been declared to be of the Nature of the Plague actually on Board, coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, with clean Bills of Health, and all Ships and Vessels whatsoever having on Board Cotton Wool, (excepted Ships and Vessels coming directly from the East Indies, or from the Continent of America, or the West Indies, loaded in Whole or in Part with that Commodity, being the Produce of those Parts, or any of the Goods, Wares, or Merchandises enumerated in the first Classified in the said Proclamation, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Turkey, or of any Place in Africa within the Straits of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, should, together with their Cargoes, and all Persons on board thereof, perform such Quarantine for such Time, in such Manner, and at such Places as were therein after directed.

And whereas it is further directed by said Proclamation that all such Ships and Vessels (not having the Plague or other infectious Disease or Distemper which should have been declared as aforesaid to be of the Nature of the Plague, actually on board,) coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, should not be furnished with clean Bills of Health, should perform quarantine at Carlingford, and no where else; and in case any Ship or Vessel coming from any of the Places before described, not being furnished with a clean Bill of Health, should come into any of the Out Ports of this Kingdom, the principal Officers of the Customs at such Ports, or the Governor or Chief Magistrate thereof, should cause such Ship or Vessel to depart from thence immediately, and proceed to Carlingford to perform quarantine.

And whereas Information has been received, that an infectious Distemper has manifested itself at Malaga, and other parts of Spain, and in the Town and Garrison of Gibraltar, and has extended itself to the City of Cadiz, in the Kingdom of Spain.

And whereas by an Act passed in the 40th Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and to prevent the Plague and other infectious Distempers being brought into Ireland, and to hinder the spreading of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted, That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises whatsoever, coming or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and

with the advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it probable that any infection may be brought, shall be obliged to make their quarantine in such place or places, for such time, and such manner as hath been or shall from time to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the time being, by his or their Order or Orders made by the advice of the Privy Council, and notified by Proclamation.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, in Pursuance of the said Act, do hereby declare, That the said infectious Distemper is of the nature of the Plague, and doth adjudge it probable that such infectious Distemper may be brought to Ireland from the Ports and Places herein after mentioned, and do hereby order that the quarantine laid by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth September One thousand eight hundred, upon all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, be strictly enforced and extended as herein after directed, and that all Officers appointed for the Service of quarantine do use their Care and Diligence, and cause the several Rules and Regulations established by the said Order, and by this present Order, for the due Performance of quarantine to be punctually observed and carried into Execution.

And we do hereby further order, require, and command, That all Ships and Vessels coming from the Port of Cadiz, or from any other Port of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar, lying to the Southward of Cape Saint Vincent, and all Persons, Goods and Merchandises on board the same, do and shall perform quarantine for such time, and in such Manner, and at such Places as are described by the said Proclamation of the Sixteenth September One thousand eight hundred, and that the Master and other Persons having Charge of all such Ships and Vessels do likewise strictly conform themselves in all respects to the Rules and Regulations required by the said Proclamation, and by this present Proclamation, to be observed by Ships and Vessels liable to quarantine.

And we do hereby further order, That no Persons, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels, coming from any Place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall come or be brought on Shore, or go to be put on board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore in any Port or Place in Ireland, although such Ships or Vessels coming, from such infected Place as aforesaid, shall at the Time of such landing or unshipping thereof be at Sea, and shall not have arrived in any Port or Place in Ireland, and although such Ships or Vessels may not be bound to any Port or Place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That if any persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels coming from any place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall go or be put on Board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore as aforesaid, all such Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises, small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents or otherwise, Letters, Packets, Parcels of Letters, and other Articles whatsoever, shall perform quarantine in like manner as if the Ships or Vessels from which they were unhipped had previously arrived in some port or place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That if any Pilot or other Person shall go on Board any such Ship or Vessel to coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or any Ship or Vessel whatsoever liable to quarantine, either before or after her arrival at any port or place in Ireland, and whether such Ship or Vessel was or was not bound to any port or place in Ireland, such Pilot or other person shall perform quarantine in like manner as any Scaman, Passenger, or other person coming in such Ship or Vessel would, if the said Ship or Vessel had arrived at any port or place in Ireland have been obliged to perform the same; and all Ships and Vessels which shall receive any Persons, or any Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or other Articles whatsoever from on board any such Ship or Vessel to coming from such infected place, and being at Sea as aforesaid, before her arrival at any port or place in Ireland, although such Ship or Vessel shall not be bound to any port or place in Ireland, shall, together with the Cargo and Persons on board thereof, perform the like quarantine, and be subject to Regulations and Restrictions as such Ship or Vessel from which such Persons, Goods, Wares, Merchandises or Articles shall have been received would have been obliged to perform, or have been subject to if the had arrived at any port or place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That all Ships and Vessels coming from any place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, and all Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises on board such Ships and Vessels respectively, which with clean Bills of Health shall come to, arrive, or touch at any port or place in Ireland, shall perform quarantine in the same manner, at the same place, and under the same Regulations and Restrictions as if such Ship or Vessel had been bound to such port or place.

And the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue are to give such further Directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 20th Day of November, 1804.

Redesdale, C. Chas. Dublin. Ely. Annesley. Erne. Cathcart. Charles Kildare. Muskerry. Frankfort. Castle-Coote. Evan Nepean. Hercules Langrishe. James Fitzgerald. Standish O'Grady.

GOD Save the KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fortieth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships more effectually to perform their Quarantine,

and to prevent the Plague and other infectious Distempers being brought into Ireland and to hinder the spreading of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted, That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises whatsoever, coming or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland, from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it probable that any Infection may be brought, shall be obliged to make their Quarantine in such place and Places, for such time, and in such manner, as hath been, or shall from time to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the time being, by his or their Order or Orders, made by the Advice of the Privy Council, and notified by Proclamation.

And whereas Information hath been received that an infectious Distemper prevails in the City of Charlestown in the State of South Carolina, in the Town of Darien in the State of Georgia, and at New Orleans in the Territory of Louisiana:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, in pursuance of the said Act, do therefore order, That all Ships, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, now arrived or which may hereafter arrive in any of the Ports of Ireland from Charlestown in the State of S. Carolina, from the Town of Darien in the State of Georgia, or from New Orleans in the Territory of Louisiana, or from any Port within the said States of South Carolina and Georgia, or on the Territory of Louisiana, and shall have cleared out from from any of the said Ports or Places subsequent to the First Day of September last, (not having any Person or Persons on Board the same ill of the said infectious Distemper), do perform Quarantine of Fifteen Days at the several Places appointed, and according to the Rules prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth Day of September One thousand eight hundred, and of this Date, for Performance of Quarantine by all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or from any Port or Place on the Coast of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of Cape St. Vincent, and arriving with clean Bill of Health; but in case it shall appear upon the arrival of any Ship or Vessel at any of the ports of Ireland, which shall have cleared out subsequent to the said First day of September last from any of the Ports or Places before mentioned within the Territory of the United States of America, that any of the Crew or Passengers belonging to the same are actually ill of such infectious Distemper, or any of the Crew or Passengers on Board any such Ship or Vessel shall have died of the said infectious Distemper, or have been ill of the same during the Course of the Voyage, the Clothes, and all personal Effects which are susceptible of Infection, worn by or belonging to such Person, shall be forthwith burned or sunk in deep Water; and the said Ship or Vessel, with the Whole of her Cargo, shall not be permitted to perform Quarantine at any Port or Place except at Carlingford, and shall be compelled to depart from any other Port or Place at which the same has arrived, or shall arrive as aforesaid, and shall repair to Carlingford, and there perform Quarantine, and not elsewhere, and be subject to all the Rules and Regulations to which Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or Cadiz, or other Ports of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of Cape Saint Vincent, and not furnished with clean Bills of Health are subject.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue are to give further directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 20th day of November, 1804.

Redesdale, C. Chas. Dublin. Ely. Annesley. Erne. Cathcart. C. Kildare. Muskerry. Frankfort. Castle-Coote. Evan Nepean. Her. Langrishe. James Fitzgerald. Standish O'Grady.

GOD save the KING.

AGRICULTURE.

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING FLAX.

Published by order of the Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland—And enriched with a few notes, by a Gentleman in the practice of raising Flax in the North of Ireland.

(Concluded from our last.)

Of drying flax after watering.

In this variable climate, the spreading of flax upon the ground, as formerly practised after watering, is now disapproved, as losing a great deal of time, exposing it to great danger from high winds, rotting by rains and the grass growing thro' it. After grazing in the common method, part of the crop are found very differently prepared, and of different colours, because it is impossible to have it equally exposed to the sun and weather, without frequent turning, which, in this country is a difficult and expensive operation, and has been found very hazardous on account of high winds.

When the flax is taken out of the water, the beets are to be laid on the side of the canal to drain, and at this time the flax being very tender, must be gently handled. When stiff enough to bear standing upon the end, the beets are to be lifted, the bands drawn up near the crop end, spread open to the wind, as it is practised with wet sheaves of corn. Women, boys, and girls should be closely employed to spread over the beets, and expose the whole as much as possible to the sun and wind, until the flax be thoroughly dry.

If rain should fall while the beets are lying in heaps upon the side of the canal to drain, it will be in danger of heating, to prevent which, they must be laid asunder, to give them the more air, until dry weather happens.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 21. REDUCTION OF THE MILITIA.

The CHAN. of the EX. rose to make his promised motion for the Reduction of the Militia, which he preface by a statement in substance as follows:

I rise, Sir, agreeably to my notice on a former day, to propose to the House a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for reducing the number of the Militia to forty thousand for England and eight thousand for Scotland, by means more expeditious than any which have hitherto been adopted. It was formerly agreed that this reduction should be gradual, while the object of the Bill will be, by permitting volunteering from the Militia on a great scale, to procure the same end in a much shorter period. By the latest returns of the actual state of the Militia, it appears that their number for England and Scotland is about seventy thousand, including officers. Out of this number it is my object to have seventeen thousand immediately added to the regular disposable force of the country, by permitting them to enlarge their term of service. It is on all sides allowed, that the accession of seventeen thousand men to our regular army is a circumstance greatly to be desired; but when we consider of what description of force this addition would be composed, it acquires a new degree of consequence. This addition, Sir, will consist of disciplined soldiers, of men already in a great measure perfect in the knowledge of all that discipline and all that variety of manoeuvres which constitute the excellence and efficiency of a disposable army. Let it also be kept in view, that we are to obtain this accession at a period when the situation of Europe renders it most important, when a desire is on the eve of manifesting itself to take part in our contest; to restrain the ambitious encroachments of that enemy with whom it is now our fate to contend. In a general view, then, it is impossible not to consider the measure as one which is well worthy of the consideration of the House. I am indeed aware, that it is a measure on which, among a most honourable and respectable body, opposition may be expected. I allude, Sir, to those Gentlemen who have, so much to their own honour, and so much to the advantage of the country, employed their time and talents in bringing the Militia to their present excellence of discipline. No man can entertain a higher idea of the services of these Gentlemen than I do, and no one has seen with more satisfaction their zeal and public spirit in placing on its present respectable footing this constitutional force of the country. I should be sorry, indeed, that all their labours should be frustrated, or that the general system of the Militia establishment should undergo any serious detriment. When, however, I have explained the mode in which I mean that the proposed reduction of the Militia shall take place, I am satisfied that the House will see that no such effect will at all result from it. In the first place, let me remind the House what resolutions have already been formed on this very subject. The House have resolved that the Militia shall not exceed 40,000 men. This resolution was founded on a conviction that the present number was too great for the circumstances of the country. It proceeded on the idea that such an extensive Militia Establishment locked up too large a proportion of our population; that looking to what was wanted of a disposable force, looking to what might be wanted for Ireland, to the defence of our European dominions, or to any co-operation on the Continent, it was necessary that the amount of the Militia should be diminished. Under the idea of a gradual reduction, even the Militia Officers themselves did not appear hostile to any measure by which the disposable force of the country should be augmented. Even the most sincere friends of the Militia Establishment were willing to accede to such an arrangement. On such principles the resolution of the House was founded, and therefore I think myself sufficiently justified in what is to be the foundation of the Bill which I wish to introduce. But, Sir, we not only came to this resolution, but we decided, that during the continuance of the war all vacancies which occurred in the Militia should be filled up as long as the number exceeded forty thousand, the number to which the reduction was to extend.—Having then these general resolutions before us, having a conviction that the unstable and fluctuating state in the Militia System, which this gradual reduction would necessarily create, in our view; seeing that while the battalion would not be materially diminished, particular companies would be almost annihilated, I certainly think that the measure I now propose will procure the general object of giving a material accession to the Army, without being attended with those inconveniences which must necessarily attend the gradual reduction. But, Sir, there is another circumstance which, before I lay before the House the outlines of the Bill, it may be important for me to state for grave consideration. I allude to the great deficiencies in the complement of Militia Officers. When I state that, according to the present extended state of the Militia, there is a deficiency of nearly 500 officers, I am sure that I am stating what official returns would tend fully to confirm. Is not then the knowledge of so great a deficiency an additional reason for reducing the Militia, by a much more expeditious mode than the one formerly proposed? It is likewise to be kept in view, that if a disposable force is at all an object of attention, it is at present an object of the highest interest. If we cannot procure it now, it may hereafter be comparatively of small importance. The period may pass away when it might have been most successfully employed; and the crisis may pass by unimproved at which the fate of the great contest in which we are engaged might have been decided.—Let me further state also, that the present disposition of the Militia is peculiarly favourable for volunteering into the Regular Army.—I have the best means of knowing, that never was their ardour and zeal for the extension of their services more conspicuous. It would surely, therefore, be the utmost degree of imprudence and want of attention to the safety of the country, to allow so favourable an opportunity to pass unimproved. The general principle to which I have referred is indeed so clear that I should not have deemed it necessary to take up so much of the time of the House in explaining it, if I had not felt it due from me to the Honourable Persons to whom I have already referred, to put the House fairly in possession of the grounds on which I mean to rest the merits of the Bill. Having said so much in a general way, I shall now go on to explain as concisely as possible the manner in which it is my intention that the Bill should operate. I mean then generally, that the seventeen thousand men wanted should be arranged according to the quotas of the different counties. After this arrangement is completed, orders will be transmitted to the several Officers commanding the Militia regiments to select a certain number of those ready to volunteer for general service. If four fifths of the original quota can thus be procured, then the respective counties shall be discharged of all future charge, and the whole object of the Bill will be accomplished. In this case Serjeants from the regular recruiting service shall have no sort of connection with the business; and this I am the more anxious for, that the feelings of the Militia Officers may be as little as possible affected, and the remaining part of the re-

giment may in no degree be injured.—But if four fifths of the Regiment cannot be thus obtained for general service, then I propose that the Commanding Officer shall be empowered to divide the regiment into two equal parts, of equal number. The one half I should propose to be wholly exempt from the operation of the Bill, and out of the other half I should expect that Volunteers, to the extent of four fifths, might be procured. If more than four fifths offered their services, I should provide that the remainder should again be united with the regiment. Supposing the case of a thousand strong, there would still remain 750 after the Bill had gained its full operation. On the idea that the whole number of the Militia is 68,000, there would be thirty four thousand to whom the Bill would attach, while the other half would be totally free, and would remain precisely in the same state as before the Bill was in existence.—Such, Sir, is the simple outline of the Bill which I mean to propose to the House. In proposing this rapid reduction of the Militia, I certainly have an eye to the speedy accession of seventeen thousand disciplined soldiers to our regular army, and this in a way the least painful to the feelings of those Gentlemen whose services in organizing this valuable part of our force cannot receive too great credit. After the Bill is brought in, I shall make it my business to receive all such suggestions as may appear calculated to accomplish this end. These Gentlemen will be allowed the fullest opportunity of stating their opinions: and opinions from persons at once so much interested in the subject, and so deserving of all possible consideration and respect, will meet on my part all the attention to which they are justly entitled. In the mean time I feel that I have done all that is necessary to do in this stage of the business, and shall conclude by moving, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the more speedy reduction of the Militia, by allowing them to volunteer into the Regular Army.

The Motions being read from the Chair, Earl TEMPLE rose to ask of the Right Hon. Gentleman whether Serjeants from the Regular Army had already been sent to recruit from the Militia?

The Right Hon. Gentleman, in reply, stated, that he had no reason to think that any such proceeding had taken place. Orders might, indeed, have been sent to dispatch recruiting parties to receive such volunteers as presented themselves.

Earl TEMPLE resumed by arguing that this very proposition before the House, was the best possible proof of the inefficiency of that Defence Bill of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the repeal of which he had so vehemently opposed. Formerly the Militia were only to undergo a gradual reduction, and the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to count days and months for the accomplishment of what his Bill was to effect for the recruiting of the Regular Army. Now, however, these expectations were shewn to be completely fallacious; and, therefore, to remedy this defect, the Militia were, not by slow gradations, but by one blow, to be reduced to the number of forty thousand.—This, he maintained, was grossly unjust, and totally contrary to that principle of the abolition of the ballot which the Right Hon. Gentleman held out as the grand recommendation of his Bill. Here, however, the Militia being reduced to forty thousand, to which number it was to be kept up, the ballot, as soon as ever any vacancies occurred, must come again into operation. Hardly twenty-four hours might elapse before the odious exploded system of ballot would be required to keep up the Militia to its full complement. The Right Hon. Gentleman had rested a great deal on the general conviction entertained of the necessity of a disposable force. He, for one, would be the last man to deny the existence of this necessity; but he did not on that account feel himself called on to admit this disposable force was to be obtained in the way now proposed. The Right Gentleman had said, that never was there a moment when the ardour of the Militia to volunteer into the Regular Army was more conspicuous. On this subject he had a few observations to submit to the House, but he would first of all refer to the pledges which the Militia Officers had at different times received on the subject of any future reduction. Under the former administration of the Right Hon. Gentleman, a solemn pledge was given, that the idea of reducing the Militia, would not be again recurring to. He knew that it would not be regular in him to allude to what had passed in the other House. He might be permitted, however, to state it as a matter of history, that a Noble Lord in another place, who was then in administration, on moving for extending the Militia to its present amount, did also give a solemn pledge that

the system of the Militia should not henceforth be attacked. These two Governments were now united, that he would not take upon himself to determine how much they coincided in opinion. He was much inclined to think that they agreed in nothing so completely, as in mutually forgetting their pledges to the Militia Officers. He had already referred to an observation of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that there never was a moment when the Militia were more inclined to volunteer into the regular army.—While such a statement went forth to the public, it was requisite that the real state of the cases should be explained. At a Meeting of Lord Lieutenants of Counties, and Gentlemen interested in the preservation of the Militia system, the Right Honourable Gentleman had assured them that every thing should be done in the gentlest manner possible, and that all pains should be taken to prevent the slightest insubordination in that part of the Militia, whose limited services were to be continued. But how, in point of fact, did the matter stand? He could on his subject take on himself to assure the House on the most unquestionable authority, that means of a very improper nature had even now been resorted to procure Volunteers from the Militia, and to detach them from their colours. He had himself the honour to be Colonel of a Militia Regiment, and he had been within these few days informed, by the Officer who commanded in his absence, that recruiting parties from the First Battalion of Guards had actually appeared among the men, and endeavoured to seduce them from their present situation into the Regular Army. A letter had been written on this subject to the Colonel of this Batt. of the Guards, and his answer was, that these parties had gone down to places where Militia Regiments were quartered with the express view of receiving recruits from these regiments. When this was notoriously the fact, he hoped the House could hear no more of the delicacy with which the Militia Officers were to be treated. He would, on the contrary, maintain that such practices as those he had just alluded to were the most degrading that could be conceived to the feelings of the Militia Officers.—The Right Hon. Gentleman had often talked of his affection for the Militia; but he left it to the determination of the House, how far such declarations were entitled to any degree of credit. Every one of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's Acts relative to the Militia seemed rather to prove that he was anxious for the total abolition of the Militia system. Could there be a greater proof of this than the practice to which he had referred, which, though it might not have proceeded directly from the Right Hon. Gent. was a proof of the general disposition of Government. He complained too that Courts Martial, as well as sentences of Courts Martial, were suspended. Though he allowed that this was for the purpose of applying the new clauses of the Mutiny Act, he could not help thinking that such a suspension at the present period was at all judicious. It had a great tendency to excite a spirit of insubordination, particularly in the Militia Regiments, combined with those arts of seduction, which he had felt it his duty to condemn in the severest terms. He was wholly adverse to the measure, as a direct tax on the landed interest. Every vacancy that occurred would operate as a fresh tax, and this, too, after the solemn pledges to which he had referred. The Militia were now to be reduced to forty thousand, but how did the House know how soon it might be reduced to twenty thousand, or what arts might be employed to encourage volunteering into the Regular Army. The Noble Lord, after a few more observations, shewing that the measure would deteriorate the quality of the Militia, as our constitutional defensive force, sat down with declaring his determination to resist the Bill in every one of its successive stages.

Lord STANLEY also strongly opposed the measure, as equally unconstitutional as unjust, and calculated to supplant all subordination among militia regiments, that part of our force the most consistent with our free Constitution.

The Marquis of DOUGLAS followed on the same side, employing nearly the same arguments.

Mr. CALCRAFT put a question to Mr. PITT, whether these volunteers were to be for life and for general service?

Mr. PITT, across the table, answered in the affirmative.

Mr. CALCRAFT intimated his intention of resisting the Bill after its introduction.

Sir JAMES POLTENY supported the measure, as calculated to make a large body of men more efficient in a military point of view. The glories of Egypt, he maintained, were chiefly to be ascribed to the vo-

lunteering of the Militia into the Regular Army.

Colonel BASTARD conjured the House not to give way to such Bills as the Right Hon. Gentleman who proposed this motion was in the habit of bringing forward, and insisted that the Militia was entitled to the peculiar patronage of Parliament and the country, as the best calculated force to resist foreign invasion, to repress internal disorder, and to form a constitutional check on a hired army.

Mr. FULLER was surprised that any Gentleman could attempt to thwart the wishes of those brave men belonging to the Militia who manifested a disposition to serve their country more effectually, by volunteering for the Regular Army. To give full effect to such a disposition was the object of this Bill, and therefore he would support it. With respect to the Militia system itself, he thought it to have much degenerated from the principle of its original establishment, and he on that account approved of its reduction. He considered ridiculous the language used with regard to the dangers of our situation. With such a force as we had, he contended that we had nothing to fear. With 500,000 men in arms, and a high spirited people, there was only one thing wanted, and that was, that the Hon. Gentleman on the other side (Mr. Fox) should take his seat with the Right Hon. proposer of this motion, to enable us to bid defiance, to overwhelm all the dangers that menaced us. (*Loud laugh.*) Those two great men united, we should soon extinguish the power that threatened to annoy us—we should soon destroy the vessels on the other side of the water—(*a laugh*)—we should speedily clip the wings of the bantam Emperor that commands them—(*A laugh.*)

The CHAN. of the EX. in reply to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. CALCRAFT) stated, that it was proposed by the measure he meant to bring forward, in the first instance, the selection of the men who should volunteer, entirely at the direction of the Commanding Officers of the Militia, without prescribing to them any form of proceeding or restrictions whatever; unless some of obvious necessity, as to the size, age, and health of men—or allowing the interference of regular recruiting officers; and, that when any battalion should offer four fifths of the men required from such battalion, no further step should be taken, under this Act, with respect to that battalion; that is, that the Act should have no further operation upon it. But if a battalion should not furnish the complement specified within a time to be limited, which would be proposed in the Committee, namely, a week for instance, that in such case the Commanding Officer should set apart one-half of his Regiment, from among whom the regular Recruiting Officers should be at liberty to obtain the number required under this Act, if so many should volunteer for general service. According to this regulation, the Officers would have the opportunity of retaining their prime men, and thus, after the proposed reduction, they would have in their Regiments two thirds of prime men, which would be a much greater proportion, according to the strength of such Regiments, than they now have. From this the Right Hon. Gentleman argued, that the pride of the Officers of the Militia had no reason to be disturbed, as the means would still remain to them, by their own selections, to preserve the character, appearance and discipline of their respective Corps.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to remark on the pledges which he was charged with having given on former occasions, not to interfere with the Militia; but in the first instance he begged to ask, whether it could be seriously argued that the pledge of any man or any Minister should tie up the authority of Parliament? It was undoubtedly in the power of any man by his pledge, to tie up himself; but with respect to the pledges alluded to, he could most confidently say, that he never was himself, nor did he know of any Ministry that ever was, a party to such pledge. He was aware that when a measure of a similar nature was proposed on a former occasion, it was alleged by those who opposed it, that the intention was to render Militia Officers mere drill sergeants for the Army, and the Militia itself a mere passage to the Line. Those were ideas which he distinctly disclaimed, as he did another insinuation at the same time from the same quarter, that it was his intention, and that of those who acted with him, to recur to the plan of volunteering from the Militia on every ordinary occasion. Although he disclaimed those things, which were the exaggerated conclusions of Gentlemen on the other side, he never gave any thing in the shape of a pledge that the pro-

ject of volunteering from the Militia would not be resorted to upon any future occasion, however extraordinary. And what was the case at present? Why, that Parliament having already decided that the Militia should be reduced to a certain number, and it being actually on its passage to that number, it was now proposed merely to accelerate that reduction, and more quickly to accomplish the resolution of Parliament. A Noble Lord had asserted, that at the time the Defence Act was proposed last Session, he proposed to "keep good faith with the Militia." This was a declaration of which he certainly had not the slightest recollection, or one rather which he was quite positive he never could have made. Nor did he conceive how the occasion could have called for any such declaration. In proposing the reduction of the Militia to 40,000 men, the improbability of any project of volunteering from that body for the Regular Army, when so reduced, he might have made use of as an argument to recommend his proposition; but he was quite certain that he never made any pledge upon the subject, however Gentlemen might have misunderstood him. With regard to the statement of his Noble relation, respecting the conduct of a certain recruiting party, in the operation of his candour and good nature, which seemed rather to forsake him in the warmth of his outset, the Noble Lord was pleased to acquit His Majesty's Ministers of being a party to such an irregularity. [Lord TEMPLE nodded dissent]. Then surely, said the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, the Noble Lord would not fairly consider Government responsible for the misconduct of a recruiting party. If, however, recruiting parties, in their zeal for the service, did in towns where Militia Regiments are stationed, behave in the manner stated, and that such consequences were apprehended from their tampering, that was a strong argument for carrying into operation, as expeditiously as possible, the Bill which it was the object of his motion to introduce—for that certainly was the best way to prevent such effects. That regular officers should be sent to the different quarters to receive the men who should volunteer, seemed not only unexceptionable, but desired by the commanding officers of the Militia; for a Noble Lord (STANLEY) had observed, that it was much to be wished, for sake of discipline, that such recruits should be taken away from the quarters of the Militia, as soon as possible. Some Gentlemen, the Right Hon. Gentleman observed, shewed a prodigious desire to describe every measure as calculated to increase the burthens upon land. But he hoped that the landed proprietors possessed too much sense, and were too anxious for the success of an arrangement, designed for the defence of that land, to be influenced by such allegations. Indeed, if it were not for the authorities from which they came on this occasion, they were too frivolous to be answered. How could it be seriously maintained, that the land owners ought to be discontented; or that their burthens would be increased, because men, who had at first engaged for limited service, were now ready to perform more than they originally promised; that upon receiving a bounty from the State, they should stand forward to serve their country more effectually than under their present engagement they were enabled to do? There was another point of which he should take notice in the observations of his Noble Relation, although, indeed the Noble Lord had rendered that almost unnecessary, as he had answered himself. This was with regard to the order for suspending the Courts Martial, and its tendency to break down discipline as the Noble Lord asserted. But the Noble Lord, himself afterwards stated that this order, of the issue of which he (Mr. PITT) never heard before this night, was sent in consequence of the alteration recently made in the Mutiny Bill, which alteration made that order fair and necessary. However, as that Bill was now passed, the suspension would of course cease. The Noble Lord was enabled to go on with any trials that he wished, and bring them to a termination also, before the Bill to which the motion before the House referred could be carried into a law. But lest it should be supposed that the Bill would have any tendency, as it seemed to be apprehended, to encourage insubordination, he had only to state that it was intended to make special provision, that in case men, under a charge of misconduct, meant to be tried or undergoing a trial, or under any sentence, should offer to volunteer for the line, Commanding Officers should be invested with a power to refuse their discharge. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with stating that if his motion should be agreed to, it was his intention to bring in the Bill this night, move it to be read a first time and printed, and fix the second reading for Tuesday next.

Lord TEMPLE in explanation restated his former assertion, that the recruiting party he had alluded to appeared to have authority for their irregularity, and therefore Government was responsible for them. As to the order respecting Courts Martial, he said that the order was not only for suspending Courts Martial, but to prevent the execution of sentences, and the holding any Courts Martial whatever, until further orders.

The Motion was agreed to without a division.

The CHAN. of EX. then brought up his Militia Reduction Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the question being put, that it be read a second time on Tuesday, it was contended by Lord TEMPLE, Lord DOUGLAS, Mr. CALCRAFT, Sir J. NEWPORT, and General FARLETON, that a more distant day ought to be fixed for the second reading, as it would be impossible Members should have time to peruse the Bill, as it could not be ready for delivery before Monday, considering the tardy manner in which the votes were at present printed. In answer to which the CHAN. of EX. assured the House that the printed copies would be ready for delivery on Saturday, and contended that, as the principles of the Bill had already been admitted, the Committee would be the proper time for Gentlemen to enter into the minutiae and such clauses of it as might appear exceptionable.

The second reading was then fixed for Tuesday next.

SATURDAY'S MAIL.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, March 23.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Farquhar, late Commander of his Majesty's ship *Acheron*, to William Marsden, Esq; dated in Malaga prison, the 12th February, 1805.

SIR,

You will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of an account transmitted to Lord Nelson, of the capture and destruction of his Majesty's sloop *Arrow*, Capt. Vincent, and *Acheron* bomb, under my command, acquainting their Lordships that, from the uncertain state I am in with respect to the safety of Captain Vincent, or to what point he may have been carried, I thought it my duty not to let an opportunity slip of giving your Lordship the earliest information, as well as the Commanding Officer at Gibraltar, that immediate assistance and protection might be afforded to the convoy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

Proceedings of his Majesty's bomb vessel *Acheron*, February 3, 1805.

MY LORD,

At day light two strange sail were seen from the mast head, bearing about E. S. E. of us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About half-past ten the *Arrow* asked per telegraph, my opinion of ships to the eastward; I immediately wore ship and stood towards them; observed the headmost ship to shorten sail, by hauling down the studding sails; made signal 642 to the *Arrow*, then hoisted the private signal, and continued upon a wind, standing to them; at quarter past eleven made the signal for their being suspicious (they not having answered the private signal). I was now so near as to be able to observe they were frigates, and at half past eleven to discover that they had their anchors in their main-chains, which immediately led me to suppose that they were French. At fifty minutes past eleven wore ship, and made all sail towards the *Arrow*, who had by this time quitted her tow, and made signal for convoy to continue the same course, although ships of war acted otherwise. At half-past twelve P. M. (Monday per log) hoisted our colours and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 360 and 322 were then made to the *Arrow*, who immediately made signal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all possible sail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated.—The frigates had by this time made all possible sail in chase of us but the wind being light and variable from the eastward we rather gained upon them. At h. p. 4 P. M. having joined the *Arrow*, I went on board: Captain Vincent appeared satisfied they were enemy's ships—they were now about 5 m. from us—it was resolved to make sail, and in rear of the convoy for their protection. It was calm until eleven P. M. wore ship and stood towards the *Arrow*. At twelve she hailed, and desired we would keep in her wake in close order. At two A. M. saw two sail upon the lee bow—called hands to quarters. At half-past came up with them, and discovered they were two of the convoy. At a

quarter past four A. M. saw two other ships standing to us on the opposite tack. At 45 m. past four the *Arrow* hailed the headmost ship, then passing under her lee—being in close order she soon came abreast of the *Acheron*. I saw she was a large frigate prepared to engage. I hailed her, asking what ship is that? she answered what ship are you? and immediately gave us her broadside of round and grape, which did us very considerable damage in rigging and sails, besides carrying away the slings of the main-yard, and main top gallant yard in the slings, but did not kill or wound any one; we returned her fire, then hove about and gave her the guns from the other side, and kept up the fire while our shot would reach her. The *Arrow* bore up and raked her. At or about half-past five, the second frigate passed the *Arrow*, (then lying to upon the starboard tack) without firing—a little afterwards she appeared as if intending to wear, and having her stern towards the *Acheron*, we gave her two rounds from the larboard guns. She then hauled her wind and stood towards the frigate. The people were now employed in splicing the rigging and getting another top-gallant yard and sail ready to send aloft. At day light observed the enemy had French colours flying, and one of the frigates bearing a Commodore's pendant. Then they wore and stood to us—answered our signal and repeated the signal to one of the ships of the convoy—bore up to close the *Arrow*—at seven she hailed us, and desired we would keep in her wake in close order—made sail in the starboard tack, closing with the enemy—at twenty-five minutes past seven the headmost frigate being abreast of the *Arrow*, and within half musket-shot fired her broadside at her, which was immediately returned—at thirty minutes past seven she was abreast of us, and gave us a broadside—we then commenced action with her, which we continued until the second frigate, which was the Commodore's came up to and fired into us (having engaged the *Arrow* in passing)—we now turned our fire upon this ship until we came close up with the *Arrow*, who had put her helm a weather, and was now raking her—we hauled our wind to clear the *Arrow*, who appeared to be wearing—I hailed, and asked if he meant to come to the wind on the starboard tack, but could not understand what he said—as soon as clear of the *Arrow*, we again directed our fire against the Commodore's ship, which we continued until eight, when, with the greatest grief, I saw the *Arrow* obliged to strike, being no longer able to contend with the great superiority of force opposed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing—the wind being light she lay a considerable time with her head to the enemy. The *Acheron* being now very much disabled in mast, sails, and rigging, and part of her stern post carried away, I considered farther resistance on my part could answer no good, and, unwilling to sacrifice the lives of men who had given me the strongest proof of their courage, I determined to make what sail I could, with little hopes of saving the ship, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, and give the convoy the better chance of escaping.

The superiority in sailing of the enemy's ship rendered the chase but short—at three quarters past eight having in chase received one broadside and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greatest mortification and sorrow I was obliged to surrender to the French frigate, *L'Hortense*, of forty-four guns, commanded by Monsieur De la Marre La Mellerie, who, finding her much disabled, as soon as the officers and ship's company were removed, set her on fire.

ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

SIR, Circe, at sea, March 2, 1805.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday I captured, off Oporto, La Fama, Spanish schooner privateer, mounting four brass guns, and sixty-two men—out eight days from Vigo, but had made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JONAS ROSE.

Rear Admiral Cochrane.

[The malignant fever prevailing in Charleston, State of Georgia, &c. having entirely ceased, the injunction for performing quarantine, coming from those places, has by an order of his Majesty in Council been taken off.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

Yesterday the *Hambrough Mail*, of the 17th inst. due on Wednesday, arrived in town. We learn by it that the city of Lubec continued to refuse the contributions demanded by France.

The most active measures are taken to enable the Russian armies in Livonia, Est-

bonia, Ingria, and Lithuania; to take the field early in spring. Extensive depots of provisions and stores have been formed, and every thing indicates that Russia will shortly assume a decided part in the war.

The Russian Extraordinary Mission had not at the date of the last letters from Berlin, left that city on its return to Petersburg; its detention was supposed to have proceeded from some change in the sentiments of the Prussian Cabinet, occasioned by the intended Revolution in Holland, and the late demands on Lubec, to each of which Russia is known to be adverse.

Letters by this Mail from Cadiz, Carthage, &c. state, that all the British cruizers stationed along the coasts of the Mediterranean, had on the sailing of the Toulon fleet, proceeded to join Lord NELSON; whose fleet they likewise state to have been reinforced by four or five sail of the line from England. They further observe, what does not appear probable, that the Toulon fleet is intended to effect a junction with a Spanish armament.

Yesterday Government received intelligence from the Mediterranean, of a recent date; and late last night we were favoured with the following article, from an authority on which we place entire reliance:

"MALTA, FEB. 7.

"Lord NELSON, with his squadron, passed from the Faro a few days since for the eastward, in pursuit of the French fleet. We are solicitude and confidence."

Yesterday, some letters were received from Holland, dated on Tuesday last; one of which we have seen from a mercantile house at Rotterdam, says, "The Commissioners appointed by Gen. MARMONT have confiscated five ships with British property, which had arrived in Holland after the prescribed term. The value of their cargoes amounted to 200,000 florins, which are to be paid into the military chest for the use of the French troops. The Dutch merchants have petitioned against these seizures, but are without a prospect of redress."

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 25.

The mail from Hamburg due yesterday, and a Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning.

It is stated on the authority of private letters, that the Emperor of GERMANY has caused it to be declared to the Court of Berlin, that he could not remain an indifferent spectator; if his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY should adopt the resolution of marching any part of his forces into Swedish Pomerania, in consequence of what was supposed to have lately passed between the Courts of Sweden and Prussia.

Private letters received by the Hamburg Mail on Saturday, leave little doubt of the Russian forces being, ere long, actively employed in the common cause. An article from Vienna states, that a general movement of the troops in Podolia has already taken place; a column of 15,000 men is now proceeding down the Dneister, and will embark at Ochakow for the Mediterranean; another division is shortly to take the same route; and the whole of the regiments in the Ukraine are under orders to march at the shortest notice. The Imperial armies, in almost every direction, have of late been considerably reinforced; and a camp of 100,000 men will shortly be formed on the borders of Galicia.—The Russian troops in the Seven Islands, and British in Malta, will form a large army. The Austrian garrison, which we stated on Saturday the Court of Vienna had refused to withdraw, has received a large accession of strength; at the same time we see no reason for thinking that Austria, supposing her to be inclined to take an active part against France, will declare herself immediately; she will wait till Russia has fully committed herself. There is one advantage which Russia, in every war in which she engages, possesses exclusively—she is sure, that whatever attempts she may make upon the possessions of her enemies, they will never make an attack or endeavour to invade hers.

A private letter from Hamburg states, that the object of the late conspiracy at Stuttgart was to carry off the ELECTRESS (Princess Royal of England) and a number of other persons in high credit with the Court. A special commission is appointed to examine the prisoners. Most of them have been confined in the citadel.

The answer from Russia is expected in about a fortnight. In the mean time the season for active operations is almost arrived. The Russian troops are already in motion.

It was reported this morning that advices had been received of BONAPARTE having set off for Italy.

The large body of troops destined for the Mediterranean, will embark, and perhaps sail in the course of the present week. A company of artillery embarked on Saturday at Spithead; the 39th and 44th regiments have marched into the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and the embarkation will commence to-morrow, and be continued Wednesday, and Thursday. The 81st regiment, and a company of Royal Artillery were to embark at Plymouth to-day. The 25th, 28th, and another regiment will embark at Cork, and be in readiness to join the fleet when it is off the South of Ireland. The first battalion of the Royal Veteran Corps, lying at Fort Cumberland, is destined for Gibraltar. The regiments ordered upon foreign service are:—The 25th, 28th, 39th, 44th, 48th, 58th, 81st, and 20th light dragoons, four troops, together with several companies of artillery and engineers.—The troops will first, as we said a few days ago, proceed to Malta, which is to be the grand depot for troops, stores, &c. From thence they can be dispatched with great facility and promptitude to any part of the Mediterranean.

Lord MOIRA, we understand, has resigned the Chief Command in Scotland.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Government received information yesterday, that his Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA has sent instructions to his Minister at Paris, to present an immediate remonstrance to the French Government against the blockade of Lubec, &c. to demand that the French troops occupying the passage to that city, shall be instantly withdrawn.

Monitors to the 19th inst. have come to hand.—The Italian Consulta of State, and the Deputation of the Italian Republic, headed by the Vice-President MELZI, proceeded in great state to the Tuileries on the 18th, and declared BONAPARTE KING of ITALY. We were prepared for some great changes in the Constitution of the Italian Republic; but we scarcely could have conceived, that in addition to the Imperial diadem of France, NAPOLEON would have surcharged his brow with the weight of the Regal Crown of Italy. We rather thought that one of the younger branches of the House of BONAPARTE would have been nominated KING of LOMBARDY; but the ambition of the twice conqueror of Italy knows no bounds. He seems to despise or defy the efforts of Austria and Russia, the two Powers which from interest or inclination, have shewn a disposition to procure some semblance of independence for the weaker Italian States; and instead of limiting the extent of his Sovereignty to either the Italian or Ligurian Republics, or to both conjoined, he proclaims himself at once the KING of ITALY. In this sweeping and comprehensive term is comprised when he shall find it convenient to discuss the force of the sword, the King of NAPLES, the Papal States, and every part of that country from the Alps to the extremity of Calabria. The Constitutional Statute, it is true, provides for the separation of the two Crowns—when the island of Malta shall be evacuated, and the Ionian islands established as a free Republic. Extravagant and improbable as those conditions seem, TALLEYRAND, in his speech to his Master, considers them as events not so remote as the actual circumstances of Europe would lead us to suppose.

Piombino has been erected into a Principality, and the Princess ELIZA [Madam Bacciochi] has been invested with the Sovereignty of it, but as a fief to France. The ostensible motive for the erection of this new Power in the heart of Italy, is to succour the French garrison in the island of Elba, and to provision it when necessary.

His ITALIAN MAJESTY is immediately to repair to Milan to be crowned, and to give a definitive Constitution to his new Kingdom.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Advices have been received, that the damages which the Toulon Fleet received in the gale of wind which forced it to return to port, have been repaired, and the fleet is again ready for sea.

A rumour was confidently circulated in the City yesterday, that General LAKE had been defeated by HOLKAR, whom the last accounts left menacing AGRA.—We can assert that no official advices have been received in confirmation of the rumour; nor have we heard of any particulars; but we do believe, that some intelligence of a disastrous nature was received by the private letters which were delivered out yesterday.

India Stock is shut; but in some time speculations it was said to have been done yesterday at five per cent. lower than the price at which it did shut.

It was yesterday very generally credited that the Court of Berlin had interfered, at the instance of Russia, in favour of the oppressed Government and inhabitants of Lubec; and that the Comte DE LUCHESNIER had received orders to insist, with the French Ministry, upon the immediate cessation of the obstacles imposed on the free commerce of that city.

By a Gentleman who left Paris on the 7th of this month, we learn, that it is generally understood that General REONIER, who is embarked, with his troops, on board the

Rocheport ships, intended to land at Suez, while General LAURISTON disembarked from the Toulon fleet on the opposite shore of Egypt, and secured Alexandria. It is said, that those designs of BONAPARTE proceeded upon his belief of a triple treaty having been signed by England, Russia, and the Porte, in virtue of which, and for an equivalent in annual payments, the sovereignty of Egypt to be ceded to England for 50 years. Malta, upon the same authority, was to be given up to Russia. To these rumours many others were added, namely, that the Arab Guides, Egyptian Refugees, and Mameluke Officers, had embarked with General REONIER; and that the object of the Expedition preparing in England was to give effect to the triple Convention.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 25.

The Speaker and several Members, went to the Lords to hear the Royal Assent to the Irish Tax Bills.

The Bill for Repairing the Road between Limerick and Cork, was read a second time.

On the motion of Col BAGWELL, the Irish Election Regulation Bill was withdrawn, in order that another, with several alterations and additions might be substituted in its stead.

Mr. FITZGERALD rose to make his motion relative to the common lands in Ireland. He thought there ought to be a law for the partition of those lands, which were now to be one of considerable value. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more easy obtaining a partition of lands subject to commonable right in Ireland.

Mr. FITZGERALD again rose to make his motion relative to the new Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland. He then moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the patents under which the Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland hold their office, the authority by which they are paid, and the sums paid them, together with the funds from which such payments are made.—Ordered.

On reading the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, Ld. H. PFTTY strongly objected to the tax on Auctions, as one that would be extremely oppressive to many poor persons who had property to dispose of.—The several resolutions were agreed to and bills ordered.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. FOX rose and said, he never presented a petition with more satisfaction than one he was then about to present.—It was a petition from the Roman Catholics in Ireland—professing the warmest attachment to his Majesty's Government, and praying that the various disabilities under which they laboured might be removed; and that they might be restored to the full enjoyment of the British Constitution. He never considered any application more entitled to the attention of Parliament, as the Petitioners wished to have nothing done in their behalf except according to the laws of the realm. He then moved to have the Petition brought up and read—which was ordered accordingly.

The Petitioners stated that they were involuntarily attached to the British Constitution—that they were impressed with sentiments of gratitude for the benefits they already enjoyed under the benign influence of his present Majesty—that they had taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty and to the Constitution as the tests of their moral and political sentiments; but that they still endured many evils and disabilities, because they would not take other oaths which their religion forbade them—they were shut out from the privilege of sitting and voting in Parli. they were prevented from exercising any municipal offices, to the great detriment of trade. They could not be Sheriffs of counties—they could not hold situations of trust in the army, the navy, or in the state.—Under all these they suffered a great degree of humiliation and reproach. They did not in any manner wish to infringe on the rights of the Protestant Clergy.—They then prayed their disabilities might be removed.

On the motion that the petition lie on the table,

Mr. CARTWRIGHT expressed his surprise that a measure of this kind should come forward at a time when there was an insurmountable obstacle to it!!! [Loud murmurs.]

The order was then made.

Mr. FOX fixed on May the 9th for considering the petition.

[In the Lords the CATHOLIC PETITION was presented by Ld. GRENVILLE and Lord HAWKESBURY declared that

whenever any discussion should come on upon any motion relative to the subject, he for one, should resist the PRAYER OF THE PETITION!!!—The Duke of NORFOLK moved to have the Petition printed.—NEGATIVED!!!]

DUBLIN, MARCH 30.

Thursday came on the election at Trinity College, for a Representative of the University of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament, in the room of the Hon. George Knox, who had vacated his seat by the acceptance of one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland. The candidates were the Hon. George Knox, J. L. Foster, Esq. and Dr. Browne, who is now going the Munster Circuit as Assistant Judge of Assize. Upon casting up the Poll there appeared—For Mr. Knox 33—Mr. Foster 18—Dr. Browne 11—whereupon Mr. Knox was declared duly elected.

ENNIS, APRIL 1.

Since our last, we have received the Packets of the 25th, 26th, and 27th inst. The contents of these Papers are highly interesting, and the curtailed extracts which we have made from them will be found as satisfactory, and diversified, as our present limits would admit.—Our next publication will contain a more ample review of the important particulars which are this day alluded to. The insatiable ambition of BONAPARTE has at length grasped the Italian Crown, and that the Kingdom of Italy is meant to include all Italy, there can be little doubt.—In some of the French Almanacks, we understand, that Tuscany has lately been substituted for Etruria, and Naples may be already said to be a Province of France.

Another motive that has probably induced BONAPARTE to take the crown of Italy himself is to place the Members of his family on their good behaviour towards him. There are two branches; the BONAPARTES and the BEAUHARNAIS; he wishes to make them emulate each other in deference and submission to his august person; he wishes also, perhaps, to have an opening for LUCIEN to make his submission and peace with him.

We shall not be surprised to find that this circumstance has produced a decisive effect upon the Austrian Politics, and determined the Emperor of GERMANY to co-operate heartily with the Emperor of RUSSIA.

The Toulon fleet is reported to be again ready to put to sea.

Disagreeable indeed are the accounts from India. General LAKE is said to have been defeated by HOLKAR, who was left menacing AGRA!

An interesting debate took place on Tuesday last in the House of Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the Militia Reduction Bill. The question was pushed to a division, when the numbers appeared—for the measure 148; against it 59.

Last Saturday our Assizes ended, and yesterday the Lords Justices of Assize set out for Limerick.

James Scanlan, for running away with Miss Vaughan, with an intent to marry her, Dennis Rogers, John Tuohy, Michael Sheedy, and Cornelius Shanahan, for aiding him, were acquitted; but a second Bill of Indictment was preferred against them, for a Riot, Assault, and false Imprisonment, upon which they were convicted. Scanlan was sentenced to three years imprisonment; Tuohy, Sheedy, and Shanahan, to two years imprisonment, and Rogers to one week's imprisonment, and to give Bail.

Stephen Darcy, convicted of felony, to be imprisoned three months, and to be whipped from the Gaol of Ennis to the Church, on Saturday the 6th of April instant.

Patrick Fitzpatrick and John Dwyer, found guilty of assaulting John Johnson, a Revenue Officer, and impeding him in the discharge of his duty, sentenced to pay a fine of 100l. each, or on failure of payment to be imprisoned twelve months.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has been pleased to sign Commissions for the following Gentlemen to be Officers in the under-mentioned Yeomanry Corps:—

Donnass and Broadford Cavalry—CHAS. MASEY, Esq. to be Captain, vice ARTHUR, resigned. Limerick Garrison Battalion—W. M. JACKSON, Esq. to be 3d Lieutenant, vice M'MAHON, promoted.

DIED.

On Thursday se'night, at his house, near Virginia, co. Cavan, George Nixon, Esq.

NOTICE.

Any person wanting Limerick or Tuam Bank Notes in exchange for Ennis Bank Post Bills, to the amount of 2 or 300l. can be accommodated by enquiring at Mr JAMES BOLAND'S.

TO BE SET.

From the FIRST of MAY next, For such TERM as may be AGREED ON, The HOUSE in YAIL STREET, Now inhabited by the Rev. G. G. BAKER. Proposals to be received at said House.

ARMY OF FORCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS and DEPUTY GOVERNORS of the COUNTY of CLARE, is particularly requested, at the Court-house of Ennis, on THURSDAY the 4th of APRIL, to take into consideration a Letter from Government relative to the Deficiency in the Quota of Men for the ARMY OF FORCE, and to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to relieve the County from the Penalties which must otherwise be resorted to agreeable to Act of Parliament.

Signed by order,

D. FINUCANE, C. G. M.

March 28, 1805.

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