

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

NUMBER 2055.

Thomas M'Mahon }
Plaintiff. }
William Lardner }
Defendant. }
BY virtue of his Majesty's writ of Fieri Facias in this Cause to me directed, I will on Saturday the 12th day of January next, SELL by Public Auction, at the Court-House of Ennis, in the County of Clare, the Defendant's right, title and interest in the LANDS of LISSIVIROHAN, in the Parish of Killadysart, of which the Defendant has a term of Ten Years to run. Dated this 29th December, 1864.
ROBERT WESTROPP, Sheriff.
JOHN JUDD, Auctioneer.

Godfrey Burne }
A. }
Comyn, Esq; }
of Ashgrove. }
BY virtue of his Majesty's writs of Fieri Facias and Venditione Expones in this Cause to me directed, I will on Saturday the 15th day of September instant, Sell by public Auction, at Ennis, in the County of Clare, the Defendant's Stock, consisting of Cows, Sheep, and Horses.—The Sale begins at two o'clock on said day. Dated this 6th day of Sept. 1864. R. WESTROPP, Sheriff.
JOHN JUDD, Auctioneer.
The above sale is adjourned to Tuesday the 16th day of October, next. Sept. 15, 1864.
The above sale is further adjourned to Friday the 2d of November next. Oct. 16, 1864.
The above sale is further adjourned to Friday the 22nd instant. Nov. 2, 1864.
The above sale is further adjourned to Saturday the 5th of January next. Nov. 23, 1864.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
FROM the 25th Day of MARCH next, for such term of YEARS or LIVES as may be agreed on
INNSMORE ISLAND,
the River FERGUS, near NUTFIELD, within 2½ miles of ENNIS, containing about 66 Acres, be the same more or less.
There is a remarkably fresh Water MARSH, some acres of strong productive MEADOW LAND, choice TURF, and an excellent EEL WEIR with plenty of WATER FOWL.
RESIDENT TENANTS who will Till and Clear the Surface of the Pasture Lands, by removing the stones and burning Lime, will be preferred.
Proposals to be received by GEORGE COMYN, Esq. Ashgrove. December 22, 1864.

BARONY OF ISLANDS.
TO BE LET, from first May next, the LANDS of BERENAGEEHY, 3 miles from ENNIS, containing 245 A. 1 R. 12 P. These Lands will be in Divisions as described in Hand Bills; the water part is of rich fattening Quality. The new road from Ennis thro' Berenageehy will soon be completed, and the Meadow Land now nearly drained will be set out in proper lines for each Division.
Proposals to be made to the Hon. Judge FINUCANE, and to Mr. JOHN EDM. DOUGHERTY, at Ballinacally.
PATRICK MAGRATH, of Lifford, will shew the Divisions. Also, two Divisions of five Acres each, and one Division of seven Acres, part of the lands of BOOLICK, near ENNIS.
26th August, 1864.

BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.
ABOUT 800 Acres of CARHUREA, midway on the direct road from CLARE to KILRUSH, by CRANNY BRIDGE, will be LET, from the first day of MAY next,
By the Hon. Judge FINUCANE,
in DIVISIONS, as set out in Hand Bills, to be had at the Printer's.—The NEW ROAD thro' the Land is nearly completed, and at present passable.
Mr. JOHN EDM. DOUGHERTY, of Ballinacally, shew the Divisions. Occupying and Improving tenants will be preferred. August 26, 1864.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.
HARDWICKE,
WHEREAS an Act passed in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject," and commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act, it is provided, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chief Governor and Governors for the Time being, and Privy Council of Ireland, to suspend the said Act, during such time only as there shall be an actual Invasion or Rebellion in Ireland or Great Britain, and that no Judge or Justice of Peace shall bail or try any Person or Persons charged with being concerned in such Invasion or Rebellion without an Order from the Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland for the Time being, signed by S. of the said Privy Council, any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.
And whereas a daring Rebellion hath actually broken out in Ireland, and it hath become advisable to suspend the Operation of the said Act during the Continuance thereof:
Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council do, by this Proclamation declare, That the said Act, and the same is hereby suspended, of which all Judges, Justices of Peace, and others are required to take Notice.
And whereas there is reason to apprehend that several Persons, charged with having been concerned in the said

Rebellion, are endeavouring to escape Justice by departing from Ireland.
Now we the Lord Lieutenant, being desirous to bring all such offenders to speedy Punishment, do, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, strictly forbid any Person whomsoever to depart from Ireland without having obtained a Passport for that purpose, signed by our Chief Secretary, or the Under Secretary for the Civil Department, or either of them, or by some Person authorized by an Instrument subscribed by them, or either of them, to sign such Passports.
And we do hereby strictly command all Matters and Commanders of all Ships and Vessels departing from Ireland, that they do not, upon any account whatsoever, take on board their Vessels, when departing from Ireland, any Person not having such Passport as aforesaid, save and except the persons actually employed to navigate such Vessels respectively.
And we do further command all Magistrates, Officers of the Revenue, and all Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent the departure of any Persons from Ireland not having such Passports as aforesaid.
Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 28th Day of July, 1863.
Redcliffe, C. Tyrer. Henry King.
Chas. Dublin. J. Beresford. D. Latouche.
Wm. Tuam. H. R. Fox. S. Hamilton.
Drogheda. H. Langrishe. Mau. Fitz-Gerald.
Annesley. M. Smith. Standish O'Grady.
Muskerry. GOD save the KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.
HARDWICKE.
WHEREAS His Majesty's Service doth at this Time require a speedy Supply of Seamen and Seafaring Men, to man His Majesty's Fleet which is now fitting out, We do by His Majesty's Command direct and require all Civil Magistrates in this Part of His Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, to use their best Endeavours to cause all such Seamen or Seafaring Men, fit for His Majesty's Service, as may be met with, to be taken up, and sent on Board any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels in the Ports, or on the Coast of Ireland, or to any of His Majesty's Sea Officers who may be employed to raise Men on Shore for His Majesty's Fleet, according as the Places where such Seamen or Seafaring Men may be respectively stationed, and such Sea Officers may be respectively stationed, who shall be entrusted with the Care of conducting such Seamen and Seafaring Men, they will be paid by the Captain or Commander of such Ship or vessel, or Sea Officer employed on Shore as aforesaid, respectively, a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each Seaman or Seafaring Man fit for His Majesty's Service, and Six pence a Mile for every Mile they may have travelled, not exceeding Twenty Miles in the Maritime Counties, and Forty Miles in the Inland Counties. And we do hereby further direct and require the said Civil Magistrates to give all possible Countenance and Assistance to the Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, or to the Sea Officers who may be employed to raise Men on Shore, in procuring or otherwise procuring Men for His Majesty's Fleet.
Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 16th Day of March, 1863.
By His Excellency's Command,
A. MARSDEN.
GOD Save the KING.

A M E R I C A .
NEW-YORK, OCT. 26.
Captain Boyle, of the brig S. W. arrived at Baltimore in 23 days from the City of Domingo, informs, that he left the City of St. Domingo in perfect tranquility and safety; that the negroes had not yet made any movements, nor was it expected towards that place. Small quantities of troops frequently arrived there from Cuba and other places; that the commissions of privateers from Cuba and Porto Rico were ordered to be called in, and several Captains of privateers were ordered to be arrested by the General in Chief, for their infamous conduct towards neutrals in general. The French were in possession of Port au-Plat on the north side of the island, and had driven the Blacks as far as Monte Christie.

Yesterday arrived the armed ship Leander, Captain Lewis, in 30 days from Port-au Prince, with a valuable cargo of coffee.
The Leander left Port-au Prince in company with the armed brig Dolly, Richard, having been previously cautioned that one or two large French privateers were expected to lay wait for them. On the third day leaving port, a large armed vessel hove in sight, which they expected was one of those privateers, and bore down on the Leander. As it was near night-fall, and Capt. Lewis wished to ascertain whether she was a friend or an enemy before dark, he fired a gun and hoisted the American colours. No signal was given in reply, but the vessel continued to approach, lighted her lamps, as it became dark, and the crew of the Leander could distinctly hear the commands given with the trumpet, as the weather was remarkably serene, and she was now within a few fathoms distance.

Her intention was supposed to board, and Captain Lewis thought it prudent to put her in confusion by commencing the attack.—He accordingly poured a broadside of 18 pounders into her, which shattered her bow considerably, cut away her rigging, and killed one man, the Captain of the main-top. Great confusion ensued and she fell back, the Leander aided by the Dolly, kept playing her with round shot, and occasionally with grape and langrage, which did great damage to her rigging.
The next morning she came up again and proved to be the Fortuna British frigate, Captain Vansittart, of 44 guns. Her guns the preceding evening had all been in the hold, in consequence of the late gale, and as she had not expected an enemy, the vessel was totally unprepared for action.
The Captain at first threatened considerably, but Capt. Lewis explained the circumstance, and stated to him that had he shewn his colours, the event would not have taken place. He impressed 26 men from the Leander, and Dolly, many of whom were Americans with protections, and obliged Capt. Lewis to pay 500 dollars for the wife of the man killed, and 1000 dollars to repair the damages, but his conduct was very gentlemanly, considering the irritation of the circumstances.
The Leander is a fine handsome vessel, carries 12 eighteen pound carronades, and two long brass twelve—the latter transferable. She has 60 men.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 24.
"CONGRESS—In the House of Representatives, on Monday the 19th, a resolution to the following effect was proposed by Dr. Mitchell: That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of remitting all duties on books and philosophical apparatus imported for the exclusive use of colleges, &c. and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise," which was carried. The remarks with which this motion was introduced, stated the expectation on the part of Princeton College, of receiving a considerable addition to its library, of valuable books from Europe, which, without some suitable provision, would be subject to duty.

The Imperial Ambassador, Gen. Thuriot, with his suite, arrived in the City of Washington on Sunday evening, and have temporary accommodation in Steele's hotel.
Mr. Pichon, the Consul General of the French Republic to the United States, acting as Charge des Affaires, has it is said, received his letter of recall, and will take an early departure for France, being superseded in his ministerial functions by the appointment of Gen. Thuriot. He left the city of Washington last week. It is not considered that this new arrangement reflects any disgrace on Mr. Pichon. His appointment as a Member of the Legion of Honour speaks satisfaction at his conduct; but it is supposed that he is to be employed in a diplomatic capacity at some one of the European Courts.

The ship Two Brothers, from Liverpool to Picton, was lost on the 10th of last month, in a violent gale of wind, at a place called Cape Bay, to the Eastward of Halifax.
The engrossed Bill making further appropriation for carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, was read a third time, and passed, in the House of Representatives on the 20th.

The Hibernian Provident Society gave a public entertainment at the Union Hotel in William-street, New York, on the evening of the 22d, in honour of Counsellor Emmet, at which were present the Mayor, and other characters of distinction.
On the 23d sailed from Staten Island, and went to sea, about five o'clock, p.m. the fine ships Indostan of 20 guns, Leander of 16, Oliver Elsworth, Eugenia, Sophronia, brig Dolly, of 12 guns, and schooner Diana, of six guns, all for St. Domingo.
Arrived in Basseterre Roads, the French privateer ship La Dame Amberg, Capt. Lamarque, of said island, mounting 16 12-pound carronades, with two prize ships, the Ann and Diana, of Liverpool, under

convoy, both armed Guineamen, one of 22, the other of 18 guns, having together five hundred and forty-three slaves. Capt. Lamarque fell in with the two ships one hundred leagues to windward of Barbadoes, and engaged them both at the same time; having boarded one, the other attempted to escape, but the privateer immediately pursued and shortly came up with her. This was formerly the Duke of Marlborough packet, and the same which took the British sloop of war Lilly, Capt. Compton.

The Prefect of Guadeloupe has issued orders to all American Captains, forbidding them, under the penalty of 200 dollars, to introduce into that colony any newspapers, gazettes, or proclamations, from any part of the world whatever: and if they have any on board, they must deposit them at the Captain of the Port's office.

The New York papers take no notice of Jerome Bonaparte.

NORFOLK, OCT. 16.
Extract from the log book of the schooner Rising States, Captain J. Newcomb.—
"Left New York on Saturday the 6th inst. wind N.W.—the weather continued pleasant until the 9th when a dreadful squall came on, Cape Henry bearing S. by W. distance about three leagues; the squall continuing to increase, wind N.W. the weather so hazy and thick could take no observation.—On Wednesday the gale began to abate, wind N.W. On Thursday were able to make sail to S.W. lat. 36. 5. N. Friday weather moderate, wind S.W. steering W. N.W.—at three o'clock A.M. the man at the helm saw a wreck about two miles distance bearing W. S.W. with one man on board. He informed us his name was D. Mersereau; that he kept a stove North West Bridge, Norfolk county, Virginia, which store he had left under the care of a brother-in-law; that he embarked with a wife, two children, and Mr. Abraham Rolph, a brother-in-law, and a servant maid, on board the schooner Harlequin, of Currituck, Samuel Taylor, Master, burthen about 32 tons, navigated by the Captain, one man and a boy. On Tuesday about 11 o'clock a.m. distance about 10 miles from the light house, bearing N.W. by W. a violent gale of wind came on; immediately hove to under double reefed foresail, and continued so until eight o'clock the next morning, when her foresail gave way; then lay under balanced mainsail and so continued until five o'clock, when she upset. All hands on deck were washed overboard and lost. Mrs. M. with her two children, brother, and servant, were in the cabin, one of her children, (a boy of five years of age) Mr. Rolph, and the servant were drowned soon after the vessel upset. As she righted the bulkhead gave way and Mrs. Mersereau with her surviving child (a daughter twelve years of age), were washed out of the cabin: Mr. Mersereau with difficulty caught his wife: the child clung to her mother; and in that situation drowned and washed over. About 2 o'clock he, his wife, and Captain Taylor, got forward and held on by the bows of the vessel it being the highest part of the water.
About five o'clock next morning they were washed off; Mr. Mersereau reached the wreck with his wife; but she was so exhausted that she was drowned before he could get her on board, Captain Taylor was lost. Mr. Mersereau was twice washed overboard from the bows, but being an expert swimmer he recovered, and thus remained without any kind of nourishment, until we took him off.—The schooner was mostly laden with his household furniture, the balance of her cargo was lumber on deck.

It was his intention to go to Staten Island, where he has landed property, and meant to reside. He estimates his pecuniary loss at five thousand dollars in cash, plate, and furniture, not a cent's worth of any thing was saved from the wreck.

The bees which adorn the Imperial mantle of our beloved brother Napoleon, are emblematic, we presume, of his determination to sting his neighbours.

Instructions to Farmers for January, 1803.
[Continued from our last.]

Several cows will probably calve in this month; about a month before which they should be taken into the cow-house from the straw-yard, and be baited twice a day with green food; turnips, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, or whatever is the field winter food. After they calve they should be kept quite separate from the lean stock, either in the house or in another yard, and be fed upon those articles and hay, or very good straw. Cabbages will maintain cows in the cheapest manner, and make the butter perfectly sweet; but the decayed and yellow leaves must be picked off, giving the cows nothing but the heart of the cabbage: the refuse leaves will be eat clean up by the lean cattle. The great expence of winter feeding cows with hay alone, eats up half the profits of the dairy, even if none be given till they calve; for supposing them to calve in January or February, there remains three or four months for that food.

If the dairy consists of more than one or two cows kept for the use of the farmer's family, the system of feeding them becomes an object of considerable importance, and should be well digested. This subject demands most attention at Michaelmas, when all arrangements of stock take place. In the Calendar for October, it will be particularly considered; but as in January the cows are probably calving, their food demands a careful attention. The preceding remarks suppose them taken from the straw-yard; but let it be remembered, that superior managers are cautious of letting their cows at any time depend on straw.

In the weaning of calves there are many different methods. In Suffolk they do not wean till after Christmas, letting them suck six or seven weeks; then they give bran and oats, with flet milk and water, and some very sweet hay near them, continuing this till grass is ready: but, if the farmer has carrots, they make an excellent article of their food, and save oats.—The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND's method succeeded with his Grace repeatedly, and I tried it with equal success. His account is this: "I have for some time entertained an idea that skimmed milk might be prepared with the least expence, to answer the purpose, where the practice is to give new milk from the cow, and at about a third of the expence. The articles are treacle, and the common lint seed oil-cake, ground very fine, almost to an impalpable powder, and the quantities so small, that to make thirty two gallons would cost no more exclusive of the milk, than about sixpence. It mixes very readily, and almost intimately with the milk, making it more rich and mucilaginous, without giving any disagreeable taste. Take one gallon of skimmed milk, and in about a pint of it add half an ounce of common treacle, stirring it till it is well mixt; then take one ounce of lint seed oil cake, finely pulverized, and with the hand, let it fall gradually in small quantities into the milk, stirring it in the mean time, with a spoon or ladle, until it be thoroughly incorporated, then let the mixture be put into the other part of the milk, and the whole made nearly as warm as milk from the cow. After a time, the quantity of oil cake may be increased."

THE DAIRY.

Mrs. CHEVALIER, a lady very attentive to a very successful dairy, remarks, that in winter, it is a good way too add hot water to milk, directly as it comes from the cow; it makes it yield the cream better. The trays in which it is set, should also be scalded with hot water, or else warmed by the fire, before the milk is set in them. All trays should be of deal, about three inches and a half deep; they are preferable to leaden ones, which not only blister when hot water is poured into them, but are also said to be unwholesome. About 12 square yards of tray, with some square bowls, will do for 20 cows. The churn for such a dairy should contain about 50 gallons beer measure.—The copper should hold 100 gallons. Chafing dishes of charcoal are kept in dairies in frost, but then the cream does not rise so well. The best dairy maids never put the butter in layers in the firkin; but leave the surface every day rough and broken, in order to unite the better with that of the succeeding churning. In Suffolk from three and a half to four pints of salt are commonly used to a firkin of butter; but two with good management are better. The milk, after the first skimming, is twelve hours in the farm house, to make a second butter, which is sold to the poor at an inferior price. A dairy maid commonly milks 7 or 8 cows in a hour.

YEARLING CALVES.

These are very subject to the garget, supposed to resemble the rheumatism in the hu-

man body: lying wet either in yards or in fields will give it. To be kept perfectly dry, is an almost sure preventative.

YOUNG CATTLE.

The last year's calves should now be fed with hay, and roots, either turnips, carrots, or potatoes; and they should be thoroughly well fed, and kept perfectly clean, by means of limer: at this age it is a matter of great consequence to keep such young cattle as well as possible, for the country practice will inevitably stop their growth, which cannot be recovered by the best summer food. If hay is not to be had, good straw should be given in great plenty, and with more attention. To steers and heifers two years old, the proper food is hay, if cheap; or straw, with baits of turnips, cabbages, &c. It is not right to keep yearling calves and two years old together; because, in general, the younger the cattle are, the better they should be fed.

SWINE.

This is a principal season with swine, both for fattening, rearing, and bringing forth. As the two first are mentioned largely under other months, I shall at present speak only of the management of sows and pigs. They must be kept each litter in a sty, and fed with dairy-wash out of cisterns, and with the food stored for them in autumn, such as carrots, parsnips, potatoes, and cabbages; all these do excellently for them. To substitute barley or pease, or even purchased bran or pollard, is therefore unprofitable. The sows should always have as much as they will eat, or the pigs will suffer; and what is of as much consequence, is keeping them well littered. Let them be always perfectly clean: it ensures the health of the pigs, and at the same time raises a large quantity of the best manure on a farm.

The breeding of swine being one of the most profitable articles in the whole business of a farm, the husbandman cannot pay too much attention to it. I shall in a few words as the subject will admit, give an account of the best system to be pursued in this branch of business. The farmer who would make a considerable profit by hogs, must determine to keep a proper number of sows, in order to breed many pigs, but this resolution ought to be preceded by the most careful determination to prepare crops proper for supporting this stock. The proper ones for that purpose are barley, buck, beans, pease, clover, and potatoes or carrots. In the common management, a farmer keeps only a sow or two, because his dairy will do no more; but in the system of planting crops purposely for swine, a different conduct must necessarily be pursued.—Potatoes, carrots, turnip, and cabbages, must be provided for the sows and stores from October till the end of May, by which time clover, chicory, or lucerne, should be ready to receive them, which will carry them till the stubbles are cleared; so that the whole year is filled up with these plants, the common offal of the barn-door and the corn fields.

On Friday last the Rochdale Canal, which completes the line of inland navigation from the Irish Channel, Liverpool, to the German Ocean, at Hull, was opened in great style. The bells at Manchester commenced ringing at half past two, and the Company's passage-boat and yacht, the *Saville* and *Travis*, were greeted from the banks for a great distance by an immense concourse of spectators, with many a vociferous cheer of grateful approbation, every person present seeming to feel a high degree of conscious pride and pleasure, at beholding this additional proof of commercial industry, genius, and growing prosperity.

His Holiness the POPE went in great ceremony from his apartments, through the Imperial or National Gallery of the Palace of Arts, to the Hall of Apollo, conferring his benediction on all whom he saw. The spectacle, doubtless, was now well qualified to teach the Pontiff Christian humility, if he had not received lessons enough of that kind already. When the walls of these apartments presented little else to the eye but the spoliation and plunder of Italy, and of his own palace of Vatican in particular, the 253d successor of St. Peter must have felt within him the nothingness of all the ancient pretensions of his lordly predecessors; and the vanity and uncertainty of all human pomp and power. How much must his opinion of the people, among whom he is come, be exalted and ennobled, when he discovered the grandest repository of their national and Imperial splendours, to be merely an immense receptacle of stolen goods.

The *Blacks* and the *People of Colour* may now be said in some measures to have taken their revenge of the *Whites*. A *Black* is the *Emperor* of St. Domingo, and a *Mediterranean Mulatto* is the *Emperor* of France.

Extracts from Wednesday's Mail.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Rumour now assigns a Peerage and a Pension to Mr. ADDINGTON, and not a seat in the Cabinet. We are unable to state whether the rumour be well founded or not. The great and satisfactory fact is, that a cordial and entire reconciliation has been effected between Mr. PITT and Mr. ADDINGTON, through the benignant and gracious auspices of His Majesty.—*Courier*.

It was curious to observe on Monday the countenances and to hear the language of the Oppositionists, as they paraded Piccadilly or lounged in the different shops in Bond-street.—Surprise, rage, and dismay, alternately possessed them; for they had unaccountably entertained some expectation of receiving the support of Mr. ADDINGTON and his friends. The reconciliation, therefore, was a thunder stroke to them.—*Id.*

The Cadiz article, which we extracted yesterday from the *Moniteur*, has evidently received some touches and tints from the workshop of TALLERAND. Some of the facts have been communicated from Spain; others have been supplied by the fertile fancy of the Ex-bishop and his colleague, M. HAUTERIVE, who have furnished all the comment and observations.

The main point upon which the *Moniteur* relies, the capture of the transports with the Castilian regiment, after the Spanish Governor had received an assurance from a Captain of one of our frigates, that they might put to sea in safety, is, we will venture to pronounce, a fabrication. No British Officer would have conducted himself in such a manner.—There is a difference in the instructions given to, and in the conduct of, our fleets in the Mediterranean and off Cadiz, for which we cannot account—the latter seems to have respected the neutrality of Spain to the 22d of last month, whilst the former had proceeded before that period to capture, burn, and sink the Spanish vessels in the Mediterranean.—But we are aware that we are commenting on information furnished by the French, and therefore liable to very strong suspicion.—Lord NELSON is the object of BONAPARTE's inveterate hatred. We know not that any intelligence has been received from his Lordship, stating that he had proceeded to burn all the Spanish vessels at anchor on the Coast of Spain and to sink those of less burthen than 100 tons.

It is a very gratifying fact, that but few British ships remained in the Spanish ports when the embargo was laid. At Valencia, says the Cadiz article, "there were only three vessels of trifling value. At Bilbao, two only were seized; and it seems, that in the other ports where the tardiness with which this measure is put in execution, has given the English merchants time to take their precautions, the seizures will not be more considerable. It is certain, for instance, no orders were received at St. Andero, when the embargo was laid on British ships at Bilbao."

At Cadiz no embargo at all appears to have been laid so late as the 2d instant.—Another gratifying fact disclosed in this Cadiz article is, that Bills drawn upon Spain by our merchants will be accepted and paid. The *Moniteur* makes a very incautious remark upon the subject; it says, at Bilbao "such inconsiderate measures of rigour were taken as to prohibit the Spanish merchants from accepting and paying bills drawn from England; a step which must rather turn to the detriment and ruin of the Spanish, than to the disadvantage of the nation against which they are going to war."

We view this as a direct tribute to our commercial superiority, and an admission that any measure which may tend to check our commercial dealing with Spain will be more detrimental to the Spaniards themselves than to us.

LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

One of the measures by which the opposers of Government hoped to embarrass Ministers, was by bringing the Catholic question under discussion. When this intention was first mentioned, we strongly deprecated it, from a conviction that it might produce the effect, during the period of war, of reviving those animosities which were rapidly and quietly declining, and of making those wounds burst out a fresh, which had just begun to heal.—We hoped the Catholics themselves would see that those who wished to bring on so unseasonable a discussion, were not their friends, and only meant to make use of them as tools to assist their views, of hostility to the Minister. Our hopes have not been disappointed. At a meeting of the Catholics in Dublin some

time ago, the business was referred to a Committee of 25, who drew up a report which was presented on the 15th to a General Meeting. In this report, which, though opposed by some of the Members of the Committee, was carried by a considerable majority, the Committee propose that the Catholic Petition to Parliament shall not be presented during the ensuing Session. This proposition does them great credit, and will be strongly and generally applauded.—*Courier*.

The late intelligence received from India by the last overland dispatch, corroborates our former intelligence of the happy termination of the war with HOLKAR, though no official confirmation of event has yet been received. In Ceylon, there appears to have been some new military movements, but the British arms continue victorious.

It is evident from the last Paris Papers, that the Government is taking considerable pains to remove the suspicion that Prussia is not so well affected to the Usurper as she had been; not that this suspicion is ever hinted at in the French Papers; but from their extraordinary anxiety to shew that Prussia is more than ever determined to remain neutral, we infer that a contrary rumour had begun to prevail. The intimacy between Russia and Prussia is acknowledged to be extremely close and cordial, and the conferences between Russian and Prussian Ministers, to be frequent and long. But it is wished to induce a belief that these conferences have solely for their object, the accommodation of the dispute between Russia and France. But then they express some degree of astonishment at the circumstance of the active and continual preparations of King of SWEDEN, who of course could not think of opposing himself single handed to France; and they are eager to have it believed that the preparations for war, which had been carried on for some time in the Prussian States, have been countermanded.—Preparations for war! Do they acknowledge that Prussia had been preparing for war! Against what Power were they to have been directed? Against Russia? Such a supposition is absurd.—She could never entertain for a moment the idea of going to war with Russia, for where could she assail her? Did she mean to attack Sweden? She can have no pretence for attacking her.—More improbable is it that she had begun to arm against Austria. These preparations therefore, must have been to back the remonstrances she presented, sure of the approbation and support of Russia, to the French Government.—This must have been the motive and object of her preparations. We are slow, too, in believing the assertions of the Paris Papers, that those preparations have been countermanded: because, if they were deemed necessary that necessity appears rather to have increased than diminished.—To arm when the necessity was great, and to disarm when it became greater, is an inconsequent system of policy, which we have no right to impute to Prussia. We fear indeed, that we have all been wrong in inveighing with such bitterness against the politics of the Cabinet of Berlin; we have argued with passion, and mistaken it for judgment; we have accused Prussia with being the tool of France, and it may soon appear, that France has been quite as much the engine of Prussia. No power upon the Continent has availed itself with more adroitness of times and circumstances than Prussia.—She has been yearly, nay almost daily rounding her territories, improving her finances, and perfecting her military system—no army in Europe is better disciplined than the Prussian or more ready to take the field.—We blamed her for not remonstrating and resisting the invasion of Hanover. But was she to declare herself whilst Austria and Russia remain silent and tranquil—was she prematurely to indispose France, and to stand alone against her? It might have been a gallant and generous conduct, but it would have been imprudent and unavailing. She waited wisely till the conduct of the Usurper had roused other Courts and other powers—she appreciated his character well—she knew he would go on in his system of insult and outrage.—BONAPARTE seems to have mistaken the silence and tranquillity of Prussia for approbation—his surprise, then, must have been extreme, (all the accounts from Paris describe it as having been extreme) when he received the Prussian remonstrance against the arrest of Sir Geo. RUMBOLD. The immediate compliance with it must have given Prussia and Europe a strong impression of the Prussian power. It may be said indeed, that the Cabinet of Berlin holds at this moment the fate of Continental Europe in its hands.—To throw itself into the scale of France

would be to lose that honourable and proud distinction for ever. Prussia has now the fairest and justest grounds of interference in the affairs of Holland; and if we may believe private letters, she has interfered. — His PRUSSIAN MAJESTY is said to have actually instructed his Minister at Paris, to demand the evacuation of Holland by the French armies, previously to the revision of the Constitutional Code, which, he contends, ought not to take place under the bias of foreign influence. — Happy shall we be to find the intelligence well founded. — *Courier.*

According to a private letter from the Hague, of the 18th ult. the spirit of discontent in the Batavian Republic, against their French tyrants, has at last broken out in acts of violence, in several towns and villages. At Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Bois le Duc, French officers and soldiers, found in the streets after dark, have been thrown into the canals by the people. Several of them have been drowned; and when walking out during the day, they have met with insults or threats, which they resent with imprisonments or fines. At Maslandsloys seven French soldiers, with a serjeant, on duty in the corps de Guard, on the banks of the Meuse, have disappeared, and are supposed to have been thrown into that river by the fishermen of that village, which is reduced to beggary since the war. A report was current on the 17th, that as soon as the French troops shall receive a reinforcement of twenty thousand men, said to be on their march from the army on the coast, the most populous cities will be declared in a state of siege. Many apprehend that BONAPARTE, in his fury, will proclaim even the whole Republic to be under Martial Law. The troops, though more numerous than the French, have hitherto remained quiet spectators; but an address to them, written in spirited language by some unknown person, who calls on them to assist in delivering their country from its foreign yoke, has made a great impression, and several duels have been the consequence between them and the French. General VIGNOTE has been obliged to separate the troops of the two Nations, both at Haarlem and Utrecht, by sending them to different quarters. It is said that the Batavian Directors forced to resign by SEMONYILLE, have entered a protest which he prevented from being printed and distributed.

The order for the seizure of all British ships and property found in Spain, is said to have been issued two days before the departure of our Charge d'Affaires from the Capital; and so irresistible is the controul exercised by the Tyrant of France over the Councils of His CATHOLIC MAJESTY, that no answer was permitted to be returned to the ultimatum of the British Government, till after the arrival of a Messenger with dispatches from General BOURNONVILLE, who was himself expected to reach Madrid on the 20th ult. The answer was at length given by the PRINCE of PEACE and briefly stated, that the conditions of the ultimatum could not be complied with by His CATHOLIC MAJESTY. Some accounts say, that the number of British vessels detained in the ports of Spain amounts to upwards of forty; but this statement, we have reason to believe greatly exaggerates the fact. Unfortunately four of our merchantmen entered the harbour of Valencia, a few hours before the order arrived, and were, of course detained. At Barcelona the ships and cargoes are represented, not as simply put under embargo, but ordered with British property in general, to be confiscated to the State. This circumstance is stated in a private letter, but we cannot take upon us to vouch the fact.

The following are the particulars of the capture of the *Amphitrite*, one of the finest frigates in the Spanish navy, by the *Donnegal*, Sir RICHARD STRACHAN. She was in company with a Spanish corvette when the *Donnegal* hove in sight. The *Donnegal* at first took them to be French ships of war, and immediately gave chase; the Spaniards separated, and steered different courses. — The *Donnegal* continued her chase of the *Amphitrite* for several hours, sometimes gaining upon her, and sometimes losing; at length the *Amphitrite*, having every sail set that she could bear, carried away her main top mast, which enabled the *Donnegal* to come up with her. A shot was fired a head of the *Amphitrite*, for the purpose of making her bring to, which she returned by firing into the *Donnegal*. A boat was then dispatched by Sir RICHARD, to bring the Spanish Captain on board. Sir RICHARD acquainted him that in compliance with the

orders he had received from his Admiral, he was under the necessity of conducting the *Amphitrite* back again to Cadiz, and he allowed the Spanish Captain three minutes to determine whether he would comply, without compelling him to have recourse to force. After waiting six minutes the *Donnegal* fired into the *Amphitrite*, which was immediately answered with a broadside; an engagement ensued, which lasted about eight minutes, when the *Amphitrite* struck her colours. During this short engagement the Spanish Captain was unfortunately killed by a musket ball; his body was not committed to the deep until every military honour had been paid by both ships, the *Amphitrite* carried 42 guns.

In the detail given of the ceremony of the Coronation, and the persons who attended on the occasion, it is a very striking circumstance, that LETITIA BONAPARTE, the mother of the "EMPEROR of the FRENCH," was not present. Her brother, the Cardinal FESCH, and her daughter, Princess BORGHESE, went from Italy to the Ceremony; but she remained at Rome with her son LUCIEN. — Whether she was not allowed to go, or whether she did not chuse to go, is equally disgraceful to her son. — When a mother could refuse to attend the Coronation of her Son, how must that Son wrong his Mother's heart? Whether it was by his personal ill-treatment, or by his private views, we cannot say; but her not attending the Coronation, speaks strongly against his private feeling and character. — The Mother of the English Tyrant and Usurper RICHARD III. refused to attend his Coronation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DEC. 22.

IN THE MATTER OF BENNET, A BANKRUPT.

The Court was occupied during the whole of this day, and the early part of Friday, in hearing Counsel upon the petition in this matter.

The petition was preferred on behalf of the Bankrupt, who had been a very extensive land holder and ship-builder, lately residing at Faversham, and complained of a series of oppressions by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Rector of Faversham, by the assignees, petitioning creditor, Solicitor under the Commission, and several others. It is stated that Mr. Bennett, some time previous to his bankruptcy, had resisted the payment of some tithes to the Rev. Dr. Strong, in consequence of which a suit was instituted in the Court of Exchequer, respecting the right of tithes, and a decision took place favourable to the Reverend Gentleman, upon which he demanded a sum of between five and six hundred pounds from Bennett, who, though a person of very considerable landed property, was at this time unable to raise a sufficient sum to discharge this demand, without disposing of his estates at a very great disadvantage; he was accordingly arrested under attachment, at the suit of the Reverend Gentleman, and committed to Maidstone goal, where he remained for two months, at the end of which period (as was stated), by the contrivance of Dr. Strong, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him, with no other view than the gratification of the Doctor's malice. A Mr. Tappenden was appointed the Solicitor, and the assignees were chosen for their well known enmity towards the unfortunate bankrupt. When the bankruptcy was declared, the parties immediately took possession of the whole of the bankrupt's estates, lands, and personal property; and, by the petition, it appeared that the Commissioner's Messenger turned his children out of doors, notwithstanding all the remonstrances which were used, and obliged them to seek shelter in goal with their father. The property was then put up for sale, and the real estate, at Norton Court, was sold to Major General Harris for 10,500l. which sum was considered to be much beneath its real value. At that time it appeared that the whole of the bankrupt's debts amounted to 9,370l.; and, though the produce of the sale of the real estate was much more than sufficient to pay the whole of his creditors their full demands, yet they proceeded to sell the remainder of his property, notwithstanding his repeated intreaties that such sale might be suspended, but, far from attending to this request, they put up another estate at Faversham; which was actually bought in by a puff of the sale, through the connivance of the assignees, and the person so purchasing was permitted to retain his bargain. The furniture and stock were afterwards set up by public auction, and the auctioneer, solicitor, and assignees, purchased the greater part themselves, at an under value, the former gentleman having placed a number of persons in different parts of

the room, for the purpose of bidding for him, by which means he purchased a great portion of the property. Some of the stock and produce was actually given away to a number of persons. The petitioner further complained, that the solicitor to the commission was also a banker at Faversham, and the produce of the sales was deposited in his banking-house. It also complained, that one of the commissioners, named in the commission, Mr. Shepherd, was not a practising barrister, but a brewer, and therefore not competent to fulfil the duties of that situation. It further appeared, that a considerable number of debts were due to the bankrupt, at the time of his bankruptcy, which the assignees not only neglected to call in themselves, but refused to let the bankrupt do so; by which means a great portion of them were entirely lost. There was also a very heavy expence incurred by the Solicitor's bill of costs, which amounted to a large sum; two commissions had been sued out, the first was expunged, and the second allowed; and the whole expence charged upon the bankrupt's estate. The petition contained various other complaints, too numerous to insert; the entire of which, in the end, charged the parties respondents with collusion, connivance, and oppression; and concluded by praying, that the commission might be superseded; and the estates resold; that the respondents might be made accountable for the losses, &c.

Mr. ROMILLY, on behalf of the petitioner, stated the matter of the petition, and supported the charges in observations and arguments the most able and impressive.

Mr. RICHARDS, on the part of the respondents, except General Harris and Mr. Lushington, with his usual ability, repelled the charges contained in the petition, most of which, he contended, were unfounded; he admitted that some irregularities had taken place, which he did not mean to palliate, but the bankrupt himself had acted improperly, in the first instance, as the act of bankruptcy was his own seeking, having suffered himself to remain in goal two months when he might have paid the debt. It was his own choice that his children left his house and went to the goal; he had given directions for that purpose, and the Commissioner's messenger had instructions to treat them with every possible kindness and attention, which he would have done if they had remained in the house. As to the sale, every possible publicity was resorted to, and notice was given in all the newspapers, both town and country, for a long time, previous to its taking place. This sale was had by the assignees. General Harris applied to Mr. Tappenden to bid for him, but the latter declined doing so, as, being agent to the commission, he did not conceive it would be proper. — As to Mr. Shepherd, he was not a brewer, but a regular practising barrister; and, although he did not now attend Court as he used to do, yet he practised as all other barristers did, but confined himself to that part of the country. As to Mr. Tappenden's being the Solicitor to the Commission, and a banker also, he did not see how the one was incompatible with the other; it was true the money was lodged in the bank, but it was not paid at the time the sale was had, but some time after, and the following day Mr. Tappenden went to Canterbury, and paid the mortgagee of the estate the amount of his debt. And as to the collection of the debts due to the bankrupt's estate, the assignees offered to authorise the bankrupt himself to receive them. He therefore trusted his Lordship would not consider the parties, respondents, in so culpable a light as the charges in the petition were inclined to do.

Mr. ALEXANDER, on behalf of the other two respondents, Major-Gen. Harris, and Mr. Lushington, observed, that the latter gentleman was at present the owner and occupier of the Northencourt estate, and residing with his family upon it, he did not by any means consider he had made a cheap purchase; on the contrary, he considered he had got but a very bad bargain of it; but he had laid out a great deal of money on it, and therefore it would be of very great consequence to him. There was no evidence whatever affecting General Harris and Mr. Lushington, which could in any manner connect them with the other respondents; he therefore considered it his duty to separate the facts, and divide them from the other parties concerned in the transaction. — The Learned Counsel proceeded to shew, by a view of the whole proceedings, that his clients were wholly unconnected with the other parties, and that on their part it was a fair and bona fide transaction.

Mr. ROMILLY replied at great length, and the Chancellor, in delivering his judgment, animadverted upon many of the abuses which had crept into, and existed in the

Bankrupt Laws, which he exceedingly regretted, and expressed a strong wish that they might be reformed in future. His Lordship then observed, that in all cases of this kind, the Solicitor was to be considered as the Solicitor, not only under the great seal, but also to the bankrupt, to the commissioners, the assignees, and, in short, to the creditors at large; and it was his duty to see that there was no imposition or fraud practised. With respect to the assignees, he ordered that they should replace any loss which have accrued, in consequence of their neglect, in not collecting the debts due to the bankrupt's estate, in due time. With respect to the auctioneer, the law upon that head was long sufficiently established, and it was impossible to permit an auctioneer to purchase for his own benefit; he was the trustee for the party, and must be charged. With respect to costs, he declared he had seen enough enough in the proceedings in this bankruptcy to induce him to refer the whole of them to the master. First, to consider as to the proceedings which were absolutely necessary to be done; and, secondly, as to the reasonableness of the several charges. His Lordship further decreed, that the bankrupt be paid his costs and expences, to which he had been put; the amount also to be referred to the master; and also, that the purchasers of his property should be considered for the present, merely as trustees, for for his benefit.

Lastly, with respect to General Harris, and Mr. Lushington, whose case he considered of vast importance to them, he thought it but right to give it a due consideration, and it was only just to separate them from the other parties in the transaction. His Lordship, therefore, reserved his opinion upon that subject until Monday, when he will pronounce his final order in the cause.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Sittings before Mr. Jus. Chambre and a Special Jury BARRY W. DANIEL.

This was an action upon the case brought by the plaintiff to recover a compensation in damages from the defendant, for a certain libelous paper alleged to be printed and published by his order, against the character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Serj. SHEPHERD stated that the parties both live in the neighbourhood of Wapping. The defendant forgetting that most honourable trait in the character of Englishmen, of refraining from casting any national reflections upon any person, to whatever country he might belong; but most particularly forgetful of that respect which should be justly shewn to those who came from that country which is connected with us by the dearest ties, and which has, by the wisdom of the Legislature, been now constituted one and the same kingdom as Great Britain; forgetful of these honourable principles, he had stigmatised the character of the plaintiff, by saying, in a coarse and vulgar hand bill, that he was a United Irishman, ready to subvert that invaluable constitution which has stood the test of ages; and that he had endeavoured to suborn a witness to commit the crime of perjury.

Mr. John Skirving, of Ratcliff highway, swore that he had printed 400 of the bills; but he could not produce the manuscript, nor tell in whose writing it was.

William Williams, head waiter at the New-York Coffee-house, deposed, that one of the bills had been sent to that house, and that the plaintiff was frequently in the habit of meeting and conversing with American Captains who came there.

P. Murphy swore, that one of the bills was inclosed in a cover and directed to him.

G. Osborn proved that the direction was the hand-writing of the defendant.

Mr. Noy, an attorney of respectability, deposed that a man of the name of Solomon had, on a trial before Lord KENYON, in the year 1797, declared that Mr. B. had endeavoured to suborn him to commit the crime with which the hand bill charged him, and that Lord KENYON had recommended that a prosecution should be instituted against him. To this part of the alleged libel, the defendant put in a plea of justification.

Mr. Serjeant COCKELL declared that the whole was nothing but a farago of nonsense, and calculated to excite the risibility of any one who heard it. The word *Renegade* in the bill had only the plain and obvious meaning, that the plaintiff had withdrawn himself from an old lodge of Masons, and joined a new one, against which the members of the former naturally had some antipathy, and in this spirit only the bill was published.

He adduced some witnesses in support of the fact, and the Jury gave a verdict — Damages 40s.

Extracts from the Mail arrived this day.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

A Morning Paper of this day has stated, that an arrangement to the following effect was finally settled last Saturday by the LORD CHANCELLOR, MR. PITT, and EARL MOUNTBATTEN, and that it has received the full approbation of His Majesty and the HEIR APPARENT.

- 1.—That the Care and Education of the Young Princess of WALES shall be invested in His Majesty.
- 2.—That His Majesty, with the approbation of his Royal Highness the PRINCE, shall have the nomination and appointment of all the Governesses, Instructors, &c. &c. requisite for the Young PRINCESS.
- 3.—That the Young PRINCESS, while in town shall for a certain time reside at Carlton House; and when it is deemed proper to remove Her ROYAL HIGHNESS to the country, that she shall reside at Windsor.

We trust, that we shall never again have to allude to any difference of opinion or misunderstanding in a family whose happiness and prosperity, so vitally connected with the happiness and prosperity of the Country, are the object of all our wishes, solicitude, and prayers.—*Courier*.

Mr. Justice Fox is coming over from Ireland, to defend himself in person against the charge, which the Marquis of ABERCORN moved upon his judicial conduct; the charge was registered upon the Journals of the Lords last Sessions.—*Star*.

Another Judge of the Irish Bench has been under the disagreeable necessity of entering into recognition to traverse a criminal process preferred against him in the last Term for a libel.—*Ibid*.

The Roman Catholic Committee, it is now said, proposed to postpone the final decision upon the Catholic Petition to Parliament, until the 2d of Feb. next.—But we trust, it will then be decided, for the reasons we stated yesterday, that it shall not be presented this Session.—The force of those reasons, we believe, is strongly felt by most of the moderate Men of the Catholic persuasion.—*Courier*.

At the last Meeting of the Roman Catholics in Dublin, it was resolved to postpone the further discussion upon the Petition, which it is proposed to present to Parliament, till February.—*Sun*.

The conduct of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in postponing their intended Petition to Parliament at this critical period, deserves high commendation, as it shews that they are strongly influenced by sentiments of public duty. There can be no doubt that Government is disposed to give every consideration to their wishes which may be consistent with the National Safety; and, as Loyal Subjects, they can desire no more. We shall, for the present, forbear to discuss a point which the persons chiefly interested have agreed to adjourn to a future time.—*Ibid*.

A Russian Messenger arrived in town yesterday, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. An English Messenger arrived at the same time with dispatches from Stockholm.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

When any of the Paris Papers discuss a political subject, we may be sure it is one upon which their sentiments are in unison with those of the Government. In one of the Papers we received last night, we find an article in which the German Papers are alleged to be discussing the benefits that would result to Holland from the placing a Prince of NASSAU ORANGE, at the head of the Dutch Government. The following is the article in the Paris Papers: "Some of the German Papers have spoken of the appointment of a Prince of the House of NASSAU ORANGE to the post of President of the Batavian Republic. One of them makes some reflections upon the subject, and adds that the nomination would be productive of great advantages to the Dutch nation. It would tend to approximate the Government to the form under which Holland flourished for two centuries and to re-establish the relations and habits which have contributed to her prosperity.

"The dignity of the President of the Batavian Republic would have the advantage over the ancient Stadtholdership of being uniform for all parts of the State, and of ensuring to the person who should be invested with it, the same rights and the same prerogatives in each portion of the whole

nation; whereas formerly the Stadtholder being named for each Province and by each Province, did not exercise an equal power every where; he received his dignity from each with such limits or extensions as each thought proper.—Hence arose the difficulty of preventing on one side the too great increase of the STADTHOLDER'S power when it caused any umbrage, or of augmenting it when the interest of the country required. Thus in 1778, a powerful party being formed against the Stadtholder, WILLIAM THE FIFTH, who has now retired to his German possessions, the Province of Holland deprived him provisionally of the title of Captain General over that part of the Republic.

"The different prerogatives which distinguished the Dutch Provinces having disappeared, it would be easy at present to give them a common Chief; or rather it would be very difficult, if once a Chief were established in the Republic, that he should not be recognized by the whole Republic.—The choice might fall so much the more easily upon the Prince of NASSAU as it could not be considered as an effect of force employed to re-establish the House of Orange in the rights which the Dutch have never viewed as those of a Sovereign. Besides, such a choice should have the advantage of recalling to the Dutch Nation brilliant recollections and exploits, of which it may boast, even though two centuries are elapsed, as well as the House which has had so great a share in them."

If BONAPARTE have really an intention of placing a Prince of the House of Orange at the head of the Dutch Government, it has probably been produced by a wish to prevent the defection of and to conciliate Prussia.

It was incorrectly stated, in a Morning Paper yesterday, that an arrangement had been finally concluded upon the subject of the education and care of the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES. The Paper from which we copied the terms of that arrangement, states this morning, "That the question of right was never resorted to as an ultimatum. The Prince of WALES is to possess all the royal power of a parent in the care and education of his child. Although His Majesty is to have the presumptive superintendence of the Young Princess, yet the PRINCE is to have the appointment of the Governesses, Instructors, &c. &c. it being well understood, that His Royal Highness, from the sincerity of his affection to His August Father, will never appoint any person who can be in the most remote degree objectionable to His Majesty.—All the other parts of our information are perfectly correct; and as the best corroboration of our present Statement, and that of yesterday we can assure the public, that the Young Princess in future to make Carlton House her Town Residence; and that her chief Country Residence, to gratify the wishes of His Majesty, will be Windsor."

There are some parts of the above statement which we (*Courier*) do not clearly understand. Another part asserts, "that it has reason to believe no arrangements have been concluded farther than the appointment of a Reverend Prelate to the chief trust in the establishment." The Prelate invested with this important office is said to be the Bishop of EXETER.—A third paper takes upon itself utterly to deny that there is any foundation whatever for the statement in yesterday's Morning Paper.—Certainly the reasons it gives for this utter denial are by no means conclusive or convincing to us.—"His Royal Highness," it says "is too well qualified, from his own excellent capacity, to judge of his privileges, as a Prince and as a Father, to have conceded, that the right to the education of the Princess, his daughter, was vested by law in the KING, and too much attached to his public duties to have made such a concession, which might have affected the rights of future Princes, and of the people connected with their privileges, without a solemn adjudication."

Now we are more disposed to think highly of his Royal Highness's capacity, than the Paper we have alluded to—for we do not believe that he feels any disposition to treat the opinion of the Judges, as a mere gossiping opinion, or to pronounce that the decision of ten or twelve Judges, is not the Law of the Land. But we forgive the paper in question, for as it has always been in the habit of supporting the Minority and the Opposition, it is of course bound to consider the opportunity of the two dissentient judges as of more weight and value than the determination of the other ten. But much as we are disposed to pay a tribute to His Royal Highness's capacity, we will not compliment him at the expense of his Illustrious Father. "We do believe," adds that paper, "that

it will be found to be true; that His Royal Highness, uniform in his dutiful and affectionate regard to his Sovereign and his Father, has been always anxiously disposed to give every possible satisfaction to His Majesty upon the subject of his wishes respecting the Princess CHARLOTTE, as far as they are consistent with his honour and his right; and we anticipate, that if a state of things does not lead ultimately to the most harmonious adjustment of every difference, it will not be the fault of the Prince of WALES." Whose fault then do they mean to say it will be?

The rejoicings at the Coronation of BONAPARTE, which are so pompously described in the *Moniteur*, have not been quite so enthusiastic in many parts of France as they are represented to have been in Paris. In Bourdeaux, in particular, private accounts state, that the inhabitants, so far from testifying any joy upon the occasion, expressed their indignation against the Usurper in the most unequivocal manner; they not only refused to illuminate, but destroyed the fireworks, transparencies, &c. which were prepared for that occasion. It was not to be supposed that such open insults would be suffered to pass with impunity by a man of such an implacable temper as BONAPARTE.—Military Commissions have been appointed, and several of the inhabitants of that unfortunate City have been shot. There is very little reason to believe that this spirit of discontent which has manifested itself at Bourdeaux, is confined to that city.

COURTIER-OFFICE, Two o'Clock.

We have just received the Paris Papers of the 19th and 20th inst.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

The Festival given by the City of Paris to their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES on Sunday last, was the worthy completion of all the fetes that have taken place in consequence of the Coronation.

When their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES arrived at the Hotel de Ville, and were seated on the Throne, and the Princes and Dignitaries habited in grand costume of ceremony had taken their stations on the steps of the Throne, the Marshal Governor having received the orders of the EMPEROR, the Counsellor of State, and the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, addressed their MAJESTIES in a long speech, expressive of the ardent wishes of the city of Paris for the prosperity of their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES and their successors. The discourse was followed by reiterated applauses from the whole assembly, and the EMPEROR, in a voice which appeared changed by emotion and sensibility, but in a paternal tone, and with the most touching expression, returned a short answer, of which the following is the purport:—

"Gentlemen of the Municipal Body, I have come among you to give to my good city of Paris, the assurance of my special protection. On all occasions, it will be a duty and a pleasure to me to give particular proofs of my benevolence towards it, for I wish that you should know that in the heat of battles, and in the greatest dangers, upon the seas, and in the midst of deserts, I have ever held in view the opinion of this great capital of Europe; next, however, to the suffrage of posterity, which is all powerful on my heart."

The EMPEROR has written to the Archbishops and Bishops of France the following Letter:—

"Providence has bestowed on me new strength to support the weight of the crown it has placed on my head, in the satisfaction my people have displayed on the occasion of my consecration and coronation, which yesterday took place, with all the pomp and solemnity that could be added by the presence of our most Holy Father the POPE, the visible head of the Universal Church. The acclamations which accompanied me during and after this august ceremony, have penetrated my heart with a profound sentiment which will never be effaced. To obtain from the Supreme Being, who so visibly protects the Empire, that he may attach to the sacred unction, which I have just received, all the grace which my confidence in his divine goodness incites me to hope; that he may grant me prudence, the first virtue of Sovereigns; and that he may maintain my people in peace and tranquillity, which will ever be the dearest object of my cares; and which I shall always consider as the most solid glory of my reign. I desire that public prayers may be offered up in all churches of the Empire; I therefore address to you this letter to direct you to cause *Te Deum* to be sung in those of your diocese, and to write the prayers, which shall be put up in your church, the authorities accustomed to attend at such kind of ceremonies—I pray God to have you in his holy keeping."

DUBLIN, JANUARY 1.

A report has been circulated that the Brest fleet is out—no such account has been received at the Admiralty.

Dispatches are said to have been received at the Admiralty from Lord GARDNER, stating the appearance of some strange vessels off the Irish coast.

Although many paragraphs have appeared in the Newspapers, announcing the marriage of the Earl of ORMOND—it will not take place before the middle of this month.

Carroll, the mail robber, was executed on Saturday last, we are informed he declared his innocence to the last moment of his life.

COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE.

LIMERICK, JAN. 2.

On Saturday last the Right Worshipful ROBERT BRISCOE, Esq; Mayor, as one of the Governors of this City, accompanied by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes, beat up for Recruits for the Additional Force required from this City.—From the popular character of our worthy Chief Magistrate, and the high bounty given, we have no doubt but the number will be soon completed.

Monday night an accident of the most melancholy nature occurred, which was near terminating the year fatally to a great number:—A company of Comedians performing in the County Court House, caused a temporary gallery to be erected therein, which from the throng of spectators, gave way, by which disaster several persons were miserably bruised, and had their limbs fractured.—We find that the greater number of sufferers of those who fell from the gallery, were the King's County Royal Regt. of Militia.—Amongst the Town's people we have also to regret the son of a most respectable Citizen having his leg fractured. Happily no lives were lost, although the recovery of three or four is much doubted.—Nothing could equal the horror of the scene—Men, Women, and Children all mixed in one common heap, shivering from the pangs caused by the sad catastrophe, and surrounded by their relatives and friends making anxious enquiries as to the dreadful result. This is the second event of the same kind which has happened within these three years in this City.

ENNIS, JANUARY 3.

Mr. PERRY requests those who have OFFICIAL BUSINESS with him, will finally settle the same before the 14th instant, otherwise he must proceed against them without further notice.

Since our last we have received our London Papers in regular succession to the 29th ult. inclusive. They do not furnish us with any intelligence of importance, and in our preceding columns will be found every article worth extracting from them.

By our Dublin communications we find that a report prevailed in that City of the Brest Fleet having put to sea, and that dispatches were received at the Admiralty, from Lord GARDNER, mentioning his having descried some strange vessels off the Irish coast.

Last Tuesday, being New-Year's-Day, Captain MAHON'S Corps of ENNIS INFANTRY dined together at the Court-House, and entertained Major COLLIS, the Officers of the Ennis Cavalry, and a few Gentlemen. The dinner was excellent, and the Meeting remarkable for that Loyalty, and Conviviality, which has so eminently distinguished the Corps from its formation.

It is remarkable that the celebrated invention of the Vaccine Inoculation has hitherto experienced very slender patronage in this Kingdom, even among those most qualified to estimate the importance of this great discovery; and we have to regret the inattention of the Gentry of our County, who, some time since, were liberally invited to the exertions of a Professional Gentleman of this Town. Among the great bulk of the community in this part of the United Kingdom, we understand it has hardly ever been heard of. To what circumstances this is to be attributed it is not easy to decide; but certainly it must be considered as a very extraordinary fact, that a mode of preventing one of the most afflictive contagious diseases that ever visited mankind, the most simple and most easy, should not, ere now, have been universally adopted.

MARRIED

On Saturday last, in Limerick, Mr. Myles, Clothier, to Miss Peacocke, of John's Gate.

Sunday morning, Mr. Edward Harrison, son of Mr. Charles Harrison, Hardware Merchant, to Miss Leake, of Mary-street.

DIED

Yesterday evening, in Dublin, Miss Mary Anne Patterson, second daughter to Marcus Patterson, Esq; of the North Strand, Limerick, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Lord Adare.

A few days since, at his seat at Derinboy, near Frankfort, King's County, ROBERT DRYERUX, Counsellor at Law, and formerly of Deer Park, in this County; a Gentleman of the most conciliating manners, and of the strictest probity:—While a numerous and truly respectable circle of friends and relatives have to lament the loss of a sincere and valuable friend, the public sustain that of a truly "HONEST MAN."

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