

# The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1805.

NUMBER 2081.



## TO BE LET,

From the FIRST Day of MAY next;

For such TERM as shall be AGREED ON,

The Demesne of **BALLYGLASS**, whereon the Dwelling House stands, containing about 40 Acres of good Land, within five miles of Ennis, and convenient to the principal Fairs in the County. PROPOSALS, in writing, to be made to

**JAMES P. CROWE, Esq; Ennis.**  
(2p.) April 4, 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 **BUNRATTY**, 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
161 2 25	

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

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

**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

PROPOSALS to be received by **GEORGE WM. STAMER, Esq. Carnelly**; or, by **RALPH WESTROPP, JUN. Esq. Limerick.**  
April 1, 1805.

**William Stacpoole, Esq.** We do hereby require the Tenants holding the several Estates administered by John Stacpoole, Esq. of the Defendant in this cause, forthwith to pay unto us all the 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.

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

## TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Together or in Divisions,

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

No. 1, the Division on which the HOUSE stands, 7 A. 2 R. 32 P.  
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.**  
March 14, 1805.



## TO BE SOLD,

AT TIERRACLANE,

A Parcel of large ELM TREES.

Proposals to be made to

**THOMAS STEELE, Esq; Cullane-Castle.**  
February 14, 1805.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 25.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Lord **GRENVILLE** rose in his place, pursuant to the notice he had given last week, of his intention to come forward with what he supposed might be considered a business of no small importance. He held in his hand a Petition from a numerous and respectable body of His Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and on the occasion to which he alluded, he had intimated that he should enter into no discussion of the merits of the Petition, he should now merely desire that the Petition be read.

The Clerk then read the Petition, of which the following is an authentic copy:—

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

*The Humble Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and of others His Majesty's Subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion,*

"**SHEWETH**—That your Petitioners are steadfastly attached to the Person, Family, and Government of their Most Gracious Sovereign; that they are impressed with sentiments of the most affectionate gratitude for the benign laws which have been enacted for the meliorating their condition during his paternal reign, and that they contemplate, with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the British Constitution.

"Your Petitioners most humbly state, that they have solemnly and publicly, taken the oaths by law prescribed to His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, as tests of political and moral principles; and they confidently appeal to the sufferings which they have long endured, and the sacrifices which they still make, rather than violate their consciences (by taking oaths of a religious or spiritual import contrary to their belief) as decisive proofs of their profound and scrupulous reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to represent—that by those awful Tests they bind themselves, in the presence of the all-seeing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, to be faithful and bear true allegiance to their most gracious Sovereign Lord King **GEORGE the Third**, and him to defend to the utmost of their power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; to do their utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his heirs all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them, and faithfully to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of their power, the succession to the Crown in His Majesty's family against any person or persons whatsoever."

"That, by those oaths, they renounce and abjure obedience and allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this Realm;—that they reject and detest, as unchristian and impious to believe, that it is lawful in any ways to injure any person or persons whatsoever under pretence of their being Heretics, and also that unchristian and impious principle,—that no faith is to be kept with Heretics; that is no article of their faith, and that they renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority whatever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or by any person whatsoever; that they do not believe that the Pope of Rome or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority or pre-eminence within this Realm; that they firmly believe, that no Act, in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused by or under pretence or colour, that it was done for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any Ecclesiastical Power whatsoever, and that it is not an Article of the Catholic Faith, neither are they thereby required to believe or profess, that the Pope is infallible, or that they are bound to any order, in its own nature immoral, tho' the Pope or any other Ecclesiastical Power should issue or direct such order; but that on the contrary they hold, that it would be sinful in them to pay any respect or obedience thereto; that they do not believe, that any sin whatever, committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope, or of any Priest, or any person or persons whatsoever, but that any person who receives absolution without a sincere sorrow for such sin, and a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, so far from obtaining any remission of his sin, incurs the additional guilt of violating a sacrament; and by the same solemn obligation, they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmost of their power, the settlement and arrangement of property in their country, as established by the laws now in being; that they have disclaimed, disavowed, and solemnly abjured any intention to subvert the present Church establishment for the purpose of substituting a Catholic Establishment

in its stead; and that they have also solemnly sworn "that they will not exercise any privilege, to which they are or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant Religion or Protestant Government in Ireland."

"Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to shew, that however painful it is to their feelings, that it should still be thought necessary to exact such tests from them, (and from them alone of all His Majesty's subjects), they can with perfect truth affirm, that the political and moral principles, which are thereby asserted, are not only conformable to their opinions, but expressly inculcated by the religion which they profess; and your Petitioners most humbly trust, that the religious doctrines, which permit such tests to be taken, will be pronounced by this Honourable House to be entitled to a Toleration not merely partial but complete, under the happy Constitution and Government of this Realm; and that His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, holding those principles, will be considered as Subjects, upon whose fidelity the State may repose the firmest reliance.

"Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that 26 years have now elapsed since their most gracious Sovereign and the Hon. Houses of Parliament in Ireland, by their public and deliberate act, declared, that, "from the uniform peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland for a long series of years, it appeared reasonable and expedient to relax the disabilities and incapacities under which they laboured, and that it must tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but to the prosperity and strength of all His Majesty's dominions, that His Majesty's subjects of all denominations should enjoy the blessings of a free Constitution, and should be bound to each other by mutual interests and mutual affection," a declaration, founded upon unerring principles of justice and sound policy, which still remains to be carried into full effect (although your Petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the apprehensions which retarded its beneficial operation previous to the Union, cannot exist in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.)

"For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that by virtue of divers statutes now in force, His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, who form so great a proportion of the population of Ireland, and contribute so largely to the resources of the State, do yet labour under many incapacities, restraints, and privations, which affect them with peculiar severity in almost every station of life; that more especially they are denied the capacity of sitting or voting in either of the Hon. Houses of Parliament; the manifold evils consequent upon which incapacity they trust it is unnecessary to unfold and enumerate to this Hon. House.

"They are disabled from holding or exercising (unless by special dispensation) any corporate office whatsoever in the cities or towns in which they reside; they are incapacitated and disqualified from holding or exercising the offices of Sheriffs and Sub-Sheriffs, and various offices of trust, honour, and emolument in the State, in His Majesty's military and naval service, and in the administration of the laws, in this their native land.

"Your Petitioners, declining to enter into the painful detail of the many incapacities and inconveniences avowedly inflicted by those statutes, upon His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, beg leave, however, most earnestly to solicit the attention of this Honourable House, to the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and suspicion, which those statutes generate and keep alive.

"For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that in consequence of the hostile spirit thereby sanctioned, their hopes of enjoying even the privileges, which, through the benignity of their most gracious Sovereign, they have been capacitated to enjoy, are nearly altogether frustrated, insomuch that they are, in effect, shut out from almost all the honours, dignities, and offices of trust and emolument in the State, from rank and distinction in His Majesty's Army and Navy, and even from the lowest situations and franchises in the several cities and corporate towns throughout His Majesty's dominions.

"And your Petitioners severely feel, that this unqualified interdiction of those of their communion from all municipal stations, from the franchises of all Guilds and Corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to those situations, is an evil not terminating in itself; for they beg leave to state, that, by giving an advantage over those of their communion to others, by whom such situations are exclusively possessed, it establishes a species of qualified monopoly, universally operating in their disfavour, contrary to the spirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom of trade.

"Your Petitioners likewise severely feel, that His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, in consequence of their exclusion from the offices of Sheriffs and Subsheriffs, and of the hostile spirit of those statutes, do not fully enjoy certain other inestimable privileges of the British Constitution, which the law has most jealously maintained and secured to their fellow subjects.

"Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the distinction which has conceded the elective, and denies the representative franchise to one and the same class of his Majesty's subjects; which detaches from property its portion of political power under a Constitution whose vital principle is the union of the one with the other; which closes every avenue of legalised ambition against those who must be presumed to have great credit and influence among the mass of the population of the country; which refuses to Peers of the realm all share in the legislative representation, either actual or virtual, and renders a liberal profession of the law to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffic, despoiled of its hopes and of its honours.

"Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that the exclusion of so numerous and efficient portion of His Majesty's subjects as the Roman Catholics of this realm, from civil honours and offices, and from advancement in his Majesty's army and navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the most valuable resources of the British empire, by impeding his Majesty's general service, stifling the most honourable incentives to civil and military merit, and unnecessarily restricting the exercise of that bright prerogative of the Crown, which encourages good subjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions, by a well regulated distribution of public honours and rewards.

"Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to submit, that those manifold incapacities, restraints, and privations, are absurdly repugnant to the liberal and comprehensive principles recognised by their most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland: that they are impolitical restraints upon his Majesty's prerogative: that they are hurtful and vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people; and that the total abolition of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to the perfect security of every establishment, religious or political now existing in this realm.

"For your Petitioners most explicitly declare that they do not seek or wish, in the remotest degree, to injure or encroach upon "the Rights, Privileges, Immunities, Possessions, or Revenues appertaining to the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Religion as by law established, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them."—The sole object of your Petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow subjects, of the full benefits of the British laws and Constitution.

"Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to observe, that although they might well and justly insist upon the firm and unabated loyalty of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects to their most gracious Sovereign, their profound respect for the Legislature, and their dutiful submission to the laws, yet they most especially rest their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manifest conduciveness of the measure, which they solicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, strength, and happiness to the British empire. And your



Petitioners, entreating no doubt of its final accomplishment, from its evident justice and utility, do most solemnly assure this most Honourable House, that their earnest solicitude for it, at this peculiar crisis, arises principally from their anxious desires to extinguish all motives to dissension, and all means of exciting discontent.

"For your Petitioners humbly state it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the British empire, who meditate the subjugation of Ireland, have no hope of success, save in the disunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is that your Petitioners are deeply anxious, at this moment, that a measure should be accomplished, which will annihilate the principle of religious animosity, and animate all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in an enthusiastic defence of the best Constitution that has ever yet been established.

"Your Petitioners therefore most humbly presume to express their earnest, but respectful hope, that this Hon. House will in its wisdom and liberality, deem the several statutes now in force against them, no longer necessary to be retained, and that his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, may be effectually relieved from the operation of those statutes, and that so they may be restored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the British Constitution, and to every inducement of attachment to that Constitution equally and in common with their fellow subjects throughout the British Empire.

"And your Petitioners will ever pray &c."

(Here follow the signatures of Lords Shrewsbury, Waterford and Wexford, Fingall, Kenmare, Germainston, Southwell, and Tremlestown, and 92 of the most respectable Roman Catholic Gentlemen in Ireland.)

Lord GRENVILLE rose again, to move that the Petition be laid on the table. His Lordship at the same time deprecated any discussion upon the matter of it at the present; but assured the House that, as he had before intimated, ample notice should be given of the day when he should think it his duty to bring forward that discussion.

Lord AUCKLAND hoped that nothing he had to say should be construed into disrespect to the Petition; but as far as his ears could catch the tenor of it, it seemed to him to contain claims, which, if acceded to, would materially change the present system of the Church and State. It would also make it necessary equally to repeal the Test Act, and every thing of which the Dissenters complained of in this country. Indeed were the prayer of the Petition to be granted *in toto*, we should see a Protestant church without a Protestant congregation, a Protestant King, with a Popish Legislature. But he should not now go further into the matter of the Petition; the wish he had to express was, that whenever it was to be discussed, it should undergo a fair, a dispassionate, a full and thorough investigation. He should call upon the Reverend Bench more especially to come forward on that occasion, and to give the matter the benefit of their full, calm, and intelligent consideration. He, for one, could see nothing in the signs of the times that announced the necessity of adopting such changes, of breaking down those barriers which distinguished the Church and State as heretofore established, and on which perhaps the safety of both depended. He hoped, at least, not to behold such times. — Much, however, as he deprecated such changes, he should endeavour to bring forward to the discussion of such a delicate and important subject all the temper and information of which his mind was capable; and he again must express his anxiety that the question might undergo such an ample and thorough discussion, as might give rise to a result that must irrevocably decide upon the question, and set it at rest for ever.

Lord GRENVILLE agreed with the Noble Lord, that the business was in itself of that importance as to call for full, serious, and thorough investigation. He also agreed that the utmost calmness, the most dispassionate attention, should be brought to the discussion of it. For his part, he should exert all the little force of his ability, to do justice and give effect to the matter and prayer of the Petition.

Lord HAWKESBURY did not intend to make any opposition to the motion to lay the petition on the table of the House; nor did he wish to see any such opposition to it in the first instance. It was the undoubted, the sacred right of every description of his Majesty's subjects to lay their grievances before either House of Parliament; and he knew of no objection that could be made to such petitions, except when the words and tone of the petition were indecent and disrespectful, or when a prayer was preferred which

it was not competent for the House to grant. He did not see that the present petition was liable to any one of those objections, and therefore he could see no objection to its being laid upon the table. But while he so far assented to the motion now before their Lordships, he thought it but justice to the House, he thought it but justice to the public, and to the parties more nearly concerned in it, to declare, that if any motion was made to give the effect required to the matter and prayer of the petition, he should be prepared to oppose it, for reasons which at the time he should be ready to adduce. — (*A cry of hear, hear, from Lord REDSDALE*).

Lord GRENVILLE rose once more to say, that he should bring forward the question as soon as it was likely that a full attendance might be given to it, and when that attendance did not interfere with the avocations which many Noble Lords more particularly interested in the question, might be under the necessity of attending to. It was by no means his wish to interpose any unnecessary delay.

The question that the petition be laid upon the table was then put and agreed to.

The Duke of NORFOLK, after alluding to the length and importance of the petition, was of opinion that it should be printed for the use of the House. He was not aware of any standing order or usage of the House that prevented the printing of petitions. — He should therefore move that the petition be printed.

The LORD CHAN. was not prepared to say that there was any direct order of the House against printing petitions; but he was sure it was not the practice of the House. He was ready to acknowledge that the petition was long, and that its object was of very high importance; but were not these sufficient motives to induce their Lordships to come down to read the petition on the table?

The motion was then put for printing the petition, and negatived.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 26. REDUCTION OF THE MILITIA.

On the motion of the CHAN. of the EX. the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for Reducing the Militia was read.

The CHAN. of the EX. moved that the bill be now read a second time.

Mr. HUGHES declared his unqualified disapprobation of the bill, which in his opinion was even more objectionable than the very objectionable measure of a similar tendency in the year 1799. He was surprised when an innovation of such magnitude was proposed to the House, that no grounds were stated for its introduction; at least no grounds, except such as if they were admitted, completely contradicted all the statements that had been made by Government, respecting the military defence of the country. In 1799 a very strong case of immediate necessity had been made out, and even then he thought the measure involved in it a flagrant violation of faith both to the militia and to the country. At that time the militia amounted to 100,000 men, and there existed both a provisional cavalry and a numerous corps of fencible infantry, while the army of the line was wasted away by service, and the sources from which it might be regularly supplied were nearly dried up. Then, for the first time, did Parliament make a breach into the constitutional force of the country, by granting permission to recruit the regular regiments from the Militia. The danger of such a precedent was sufficiently evinced by the Bill now under the consideration of the House. Ministers had asserted that the Defence Act had begun vigorously to operate, and that the regular recruiting for the army was now going on with spirit; if so, what necessity was there for such an obnoxious plan as the present? If it should happen that the 17,000 men expected to volunteer from the Militia did not come forward, he wished to know whether or not the Right Hon. CHAN. of the EX. would feel himself justified in disbanding the number deficient? He rather thought not. In his humble opinion the garrison of the country, in its present state, without any reduction whatever, was by no means too strong for the circumstances of the times. Had all idea of invasion vanished? Were the fleets of France dispersed? or her armies disbanded? Was it then a moment to weaken the constitutional defence of the country, not only by lessening the number of the Militia, but by sowing among the remainder the seeds of insubordination for the private, and of disgust for the Officer? Whenever the Act of 1799 had been mentioned in that House, and it never was mentioned unaccompanied by censure, it had been defended by Ministers on the ground of the necessity

of the times, and a solemn pledge had been given never to recur to the same mode of proceeding. After this open breach of faith, how could we depend on any future pledge? how could we assure ourselves that when it was deemed convenient, Government might not once more return to the charge and propose a further recruiting out of the 40,000 that were now allowed to exist? Under all these circumstances he should give his decided negative to the motion.

Colonel YORKE embraced this opportunity of shortly delivering his sentiments in favour of the question before the House. After the most serious consideration that he had been enabled to give to the subject, he was perfectly satisfied, that the general principle of the measure ought to be adopted, although he might perhaps think, that the method of carrying it into effect might admit of some modification. The advantages of the bill were so obvious, that he was astonished Gentlemen should remain obstinately blind to them. The accession of such a body of men to our regular force at this critical juncture, was of such vast importance, that the strongest reason must surely be produced, before the House would be induced to forego it. He was himself so convinced of the advantage that would be derived from the measure, that the only censure he felt disposed to express, was, that it had not been brought forward at an earlier period, persuaded as he was, that the troops to be obtained by it would not be disposed of in the way in which those in 1799, had been. The Hon. Gentleman here entered into an examination of the best mode of distributing the men to be produced by the bill, and particularly insisted on the expediency of allowing 4 or 5000 of them to enter in the Marines, a corps on which he passed the highest eulogium. He professed the strongest attachment to the militia service, and averred, that if this measure could be proved likely to produce any serious detriment to that service, he would be the last man to advise that a temporary advantage should be gained at such a price. The Hon. Gentleman opposite had asserted that the measure was unconstitutional; the words constitutional and unconstitutional were used in a variety of senses in that House. The former was frequently intended merely to mean that which was consonant to the feelings of the Gentleman who uttered it, and *vice versa*, the latter what was repugnant to those feelings; and too frequently the declaimer was utterly ignorant what was the constitution. With reference to the Militia, what did the constitution say on that subject?—First, that every man capable of bearing arms when called on by legitimate authority, should come forward in defence of his country. Secondly, that a respectable Militia force, under the command of men of local consequence and estimation, was essential to the safety of the realm; but not a word about the number of which that force should be composed. It was true that there existed a clause in the Militia Act, prohibiting the enlistment of men into the line, but surely this was subject to the interpretation which existing circumstances might require to be put upon it. On the contrary, in his opinion it would be much more advisable that a certain number from each company of every Militia regiment should annually be allowed to enlist into the line. The only attempt at an argument against the reduction he had heard was, that the feelings of the officers would be hurt by it. Every man was the best judge of his own feelings. For his part he should feel the greater pride if any number of men in the regiment which he had the honour to command, should voluntarily offer to serve their country in a more effectual manner than they could possibly do in their present restrained situation. He had contributed all in his power to the success of the similar measure in 1799, and he had the satisfaction to reflect, that no less than 500 men volunteered from his regiment into the line, 240 of whom entered into the 20th regiment, which had ever supported the highest character for bravery and discipline. It had been apprehended that the consequence of this measure would be the secession of many men of rank and landed property from the Militia service. No one could deprecate such a secession more than himself, but until he saw it, he could not believe that it would take place. In a crisis like the present he could not conceive it possible for such men to abandon the cause of their country merely because a majority of the Parliament happened to differ in opinion from them on certain points. He held in his hand a circular letter, signed by thirty-two Field Officers of Militia Regiments, expressive of their disapprobation of the Bill before the House. Much as he respected them, he could not help observing, that of this number eighteen were distinguished for

their opposition to Government, and he could not avoid thinking, that if certain arrangements had taken place which were once expected, if what was called a broad comprehensive Administration had been formed, most of these Gentlemen would have been of a very different opinion. He trusted, therefore, that as their objections were not purely sentimental, but mixed with political feelings, the effects produced by the Bill would not be so considerable as had been predicted. He had another observation to offer, which would perhaps offend both sides of the House. It was on the power to be granted by this Bill to the Colonel of a militia regiment, to divide it into two parts, before the volunteering should be allowed to proceed. In many cases (certainly not in his own), he thought the consequence would be the setting aside the best men; those who would be most likely to offer themselves, such as the grenadiers and light infantry, whom the Colonels would not choose should be sent over to the Continent to pull down a King of LOMBARDY. It would also be productive of great heart-burnings and discontent among the men themselves. In his opinion a third should be permitted to volunteer, and if they exceeded that proportion, Government should be authorised to reject those whom they thought fit. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing his earnest hope that Government would not defeat our expectations of a speedy, honourable, and permanent peace, by any rash and ill-advised expeditions, of a nature unfavourable to the attainment of that great object of our present warfare.

Col. BASTARD had always imagined that parents were ready to spring to the defence of their offspring, when attacked by any danger; but the present instance contradicted his experience on this subject, for although the augmented state of the Militia was the child of the Hon. Gent. who had just sat down, he seemed to stand up as its most determined enemy, and to be bent on its destruction. The effect of the Bill would, he much feared, be to drive men of property and consequence out of the Militia service. Should an invasion take place, he had not the slightest doubt that they would cordially unite to fight *pro aris et focis*, but he was apprehensive that nothing but the actual landing of the enemy could restore that harmony that was so desirable. For his own part, he confessed he was one of those who would be contented to see the Militia remain to defend their homes, and not detached on any such Quixotic expedition as the dethroning a King of LOMBARDY. If, for the mighty sum of ten guineas, for the honour and glory of being a private soldier, and for the pleasure of pulling down the King of LOMBARDY, men would be found willing to quit the officers under whom they had served so long, he owned that, for the credit of his country, he wished such a want of attachment should be exposed as little as possible.

Lord TEMPLE declared himself adverse to the Bill, and observed that the speech of the Hon. Gent. opposite (Colonel YORKE) had afforded a curious display of an attempt to reconcile contradictory duties; that of a Colonel of Militia, that of an opposer of Administration, and that of one who seemed ready to coalesce with them.

Lord DOUGLAS opposed the Bill, on the ground that it was unjust in its principle and oppressive on the landholders. The Right Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. YORKE) who professed such tenderness for the Militia, gave a proof of the delicacy of his feelings, by shewing he had none at all—(*a laugh!*) The Rt. Hon. Gent.'s military apostasy was equal to his ministerial apostasy.

Mr. YORKE, to order, represented the impropriety of such language. The SPEAKER informed the Noble Lord that he should abstain from personalities.

Lord DOUGLAS had only to apologize to the House in general if he had departed from form.

Lord STANLEY was adverse to the measure, from the riot, confusion, and insubordination it gave rise to, not only at the immediate time of carrying it into effect, but six months before and after.

Lord EUSTON approved of this mode of carrying into effect immediately the reduction agreed upon last year, and trusted proper measures would be taken to carry the plan into execution with decorum, and to prevent its interfering with discipline.

The CHAN. of the EX. was anxious to hear the sentiments of those Hon. Gentlemen who were most earnest in opposition to this measure, and particularly those of his Noble Friend and relative opposite (Lord TEMPLE). Under the mortifying difficulty of having so many of those connected with the Militia against him, it was some



satisfaction to him to hear the sentiments expressed by his Noble Friend behind him (Lord Euston), than whom no man was more sincerely attached to the constitution of the Militia. One argument advanced against the measure was extraordinary indeed: it was said, from the merit claimed on that side for the state of the army, and the different measures adopted to increase it, no ground of necessity could now be assumed for the support of the present motion. Those who argued in this way forgot the sentiments that were maintained on that side of the House, as well as on their own in former discussions on subjects of this nature. It had not been maintained on that side, that the army was in so formidable a state as not to require any increase. It had been contended with success, against those who asserted that the measure adopted last year had no success whatever, that great advantages had arisen from these measures; but it was admitted that they were still insufficient, and that the regular army ought still to be increased in proportion to the rest of our force. But while the Hon. Gent. imputed to them this deviation from what in fact they did not say, they totally forgot and contradicted what they did say themselves. The Hon. Gent. repeatedly urged, that the regular army was far below its just proportion, and that this was much to be regretted. It was too hard to impute to him and his friends what they had not said, and altogether to lose sight of what they had themselves not only said, but forcibly and repeatedly insisted upon. As to the grounds of necessity of the increase of the regular army now, those who proposed the increase never said the existing regular force was sufficient. That the regular army required no increase, was what he believed he should not hear from any quarter. It was said by his Noble Friend, that there was a distinct object when the Militia were permitted to Volunteer in 1799. He wished to know whether the immediate object of an expedition was necessary. If the possible situation of Europe, he would not say how probable, because that would be the consideration of another time—if that situation was not sufficient cause to constitute a necessity for forming an army in time, to profit by circumstances it they should come about, the application of the word would be narrowed so as to exclude all consideration of prudence or foresight. He complimented the Hon. Gent. below him (Mr. Yorke) on the manliness with which he had acted in this matter. He regretted having wanted the Hon. Gent.'s support last year, as much as he rejoiced at having it now; and he contended, that having opposed the measure under consideration then, was no reason why any person should not support the present measure, inasmuch that even an Hon. Gent. who usually sat below Mr. Windham and the Hon. Gent. who sat opposite, were in some measure bound to give their assent on this occasion. As to the objection that this was a violation of the constitution of the Militia, it had been very properly argued in answer, that far from being a fundamental principle, the point in question in this respect was but a mere regulation. As to the charge of this being an abuse of a force instituted for defence, he thought it absurd to say that such an effect could arise from converting a part of the militia into a force, which was universally allowed to be better for defensive purposes, at the same time that it was capable of more extended services. No faith was broken with those who served by substitute, and afterwards volunteering for general service only, the substitute engaging first for limited service, became more valuable for all the purposes proposed in this enrolment; and if the immediate reduction placed those who had provided substitutes sooner under the influence of the ballot, the whole amount of the casualties to be supplied in 40,000, when distributed over the whole kingdom, could hardly be supposed likely very soon to affect the same persons. If the supplementary militia were kept up during the war, it was obvious that the chance of the ballot would fall much more generally and heavily. Then, as to the injury to be apprehended to discipline and subordination, it was not to be denied that every measure should be taken to prevent such a mischief. The recruiting officers should be kept at as great a distance as possible. He allowed that while the measure was pending, the officers and men in the regular service would present temptations, but so far from countenancing such applications, no instructions had been sent to the regular regiments to invite the Militia to volunteer. One application had been made for permission to hold out such invitations, but it had been peremptorily re-

fused. He would venture to say further, that every thing that could be done by the military department of His Majesty's Government, to prevent the irregularities apprehended would be done. It was to be recollected that if four-fifths of the quota were ready at the time, no further demand was to be made; and that every thing had been done, and would be done, on his part, to render the measure as palatable as possible. The particular provisions may be modified in the Committee; and the setting apart one half for the foundation of the reduced regiment, was a security against deterioration. As to permitting the marines to recruit from their source, he doubted the propriety of it. As to the artillery, it was to be permitted them. As to the guards, it was not determined whether they should, if they were, it should not be to any extent, and with a limit as to size; but he doubted altogether, whether it would be right to open this channel of recruiting to them. This measure taken for the gradual augmentation of regulars, had not had all the effects that could be desired or that was expected from thence, but they afforded a constant and continued supply to a considerable amount. On this ground it was desirable for the public to adopt the means of augmentation now proposed, with a view to give the utmost effect to any favourable circumstances that may arise.

Mr. WINDHAM said it was not to be supposed he had any objection to the increase of the troops of the line. That was an object so much in conformity with all the sentiments he had maintained, and so directly in opposition to all those that had been supported by the Right Hon. Gentleman who moved this measure (*a laugh*), that it was not likely he should oppose him in it. The Right Hon. Gentleman was now employed in taking down a part of the building which he had been so long employed in erecting. He applauded the workman and he applauded the work. It was a satisfaction to find that the Right Hon. Gent. was so good naturedly disposed to correct every thing erroneous he may have formerly established. Considering the length of time the Right Hon. Gent. had formerly been in power, considering he was now in power again, and that many wished him to remain in power, it would be to be lamented indeed if he adhered to every error he had fallen into. The Right Hon. Gent. completely relieved the House from that apprehension, for a more pointed recantation of his former principles and practice could not possibly be exhibited. It was certainly a departure from his former system only in part, for with a happy variety, it contained in it what, in the sporting language was called a hedge (*a laugh*), the effect of which was, that there was a chance the Right Hon. Gent. would at all events win. (*A loud laugh*). Here the Hon. Gentleman adverted to the extent to which the Militia system had been from time to time carried. The English Militia was increased by the addition of the Supplementary; then the Scotch Militia was added, and afterwards the Irish. The building was elevated by heaping story on story till it was impossible to go further. The Right Hon. Gent. was at that time in the Militia line; he afterwards set up shop under the abolition of the ballot. (*A laugh*). He had, however, stuck to the old trade till it failed; he kept close to the ballot till its death, and he cried out its last speech in the introduction of his Parish Bill. (*a laugh*)—this parish beauty, in coarse russet, that he had found so fascinating (*a laugh*). The ballot had not been given up till late. It had been given up, however; it was found that it increased the bounty, and that, by its means, men were not to be had for general service. Then the Right Hon. Gent. set out with a general declaration against the ballot, which he at length found out was very injurious to the service. The abolition of the ballot was one step towards that negative system, which he and his Hon. Friends had recommended. When being asked for their plan, they said it consisted merely in getting rid of all the impediments that checked the simple recruiting. To remove evils was certainly the first step towards effecting good; but the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's change had not this effect. Two negatives, it was said, made an affirmative; but the Right Hon. Gentleman's second proceeding was but a further departure from his former principles and practice. His parish bill went to abolish the ballot, or at least to remove it to a considerable distance. But if that took it away, this measure gave it back. Because the parish bill removed it to too great a distance, this brought it near, so as to enable him more easily to come at it. (*A loud laugh*). These observations went more to the author than to the measure; but tho' measures were to be judged of in themselves, yet a part of their credit was con-

nected with the personal character of those from whom they proceeded, and therefore what he had said on this head was not improper nor irrelevant. The Right Hon. Gent. had argued, that he and the regular force were of opinion with him that the regular force was too small, and the militia too large, ought to support this measure. Certainly, it would not be inconsistent to support it, but they were not therefore necessarily to do so. Though they argued that the militia should be reduced, and the regular army augmented, they were not therefore bound to approve all means whatsoever proposed for carrying these objects into effect. His objection to this measure was, that it did not produce advantage to the regulars in proportion as it did injury to the militia. The only difference was, that the number of men transferred would be applied to a more advantageous service. He allowed the service was more advantageous; but it was not trained men that the army wanted; and he put it to the regular officers, whether they would not prefer unexercised men to those disciplined militia who would never make good troops. He did not say that the militia was not in every respect equal to the regulars in training; in many instances they were accustomed to equal severe discipline, but from the nature of the service there was always something hanging about a Militia man which rendered him more untractable than was consistent with the well-being of the regular service. He did not mean in this to argue that no aid should ever be taken from the Militia to the line, but never without great emergency. Another objection he had was on a broader ground, that if any general modification of our military system was to be resorted to, it would be retarded and rendered more difficult by these occasional expedients. The great defect of the present system was, that its parts were not well joined, so as to aid and to operate with each other. The Right Hon. Gentleman had besides overlooked another point of difference. The enlistment here proposed was for life, which was equally contrary to the general principle proposed by him, and the original principle of the Militia. He allowed that, if necessity required, himself would be ready to take stronger steps with respect to the Militia than the present, and he considered the mitigations allowed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, as the most convincing proofs that the necessity of the measure was not felt. He regarded these expedients so frequently varied, as the ruinous resources of a spendthrift prodigal, who, to supply the want of the moment, cuts down the young timber of his estate, which in a little time would be worth double its present value. It was evident the Right Hon. Gent. had got into a system of shifts and expedients which should be removed every six months. Thus the Parish Bill, which was to produce 27,000 men, of which 9000 were to be allowed to go into the regulars every year, and to be supplied again from the country, had produced about 2000, which was nearly the same proportion a tailor bore to a man (*a loud laugh*). Thus, instead of the full grown man that had been proposed, the country should now content itself with this miserable tailor's apprentice. The House was, in fact, reduced to subsist upon its votes, as a Noble Lord had very properly expressed it on a former occasion. The House had voted the measure of last Session, in hopes that it would produce recruits for the army to a great amount. The hope had failed. Now his measure was called for with similar promises, and it was unknown what other equally infallible expedient was in reserve, if the promised hope should not be fulfilled. The measure now proposed would be attended with great inconvenience, and the officers of the militia were averse to it. He took occasion to revert to the irritation with which his hints at the propriety of reducing the militia had been formerly received. He then admonished his friends of that system, that they had less to apprehend from those who openly attacked them, than from those who afforded them a treacherous defence. There was a Spanish proverb, which said, "protect me from my friends, and I will guard myself against my enemies." This applied well to the Militia in the present instance. The Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Yorke) had argued forcibly in support of his own sentiment on this occasion, but he allowed he had but few of his brother officers of militia with him. The question was not which opinion was right, but what opinion prevailed. When the Hon. Gentleman said, that 18 out of 32 Militia Colonels, who signed the resolutions against this measure, were actuated by party principles of opposition to Ministers, he surely did not see the effect of this position; for if so large a portion of the aristocracy of the country, the rank, the landed property,

and influence, were to seize upon a distinct question of this kind, to convey their decided disapprobation of the Ministers of the time, it was a pretty clear proof of the sense the best part of the country entertained of these Ministers. The generality of the feeling, however, let what may be the cause of it, afforded no argument for the success of the measure. The country, notwithstanding the extraordinary success of all the measures recommended from the other side, was still extremely at a loss for a disposable force; this with the expectation of possible circumstances in Europe, to afford room for employing this force, were the reasons for resorting to what the Government was pledged not to recur to, except in cases of extreme necessity. The repetition of this measure would totally change the militia from its original constitution, to destroy the principle of connection, and thus do a vast injury to the home service, without having any thing like a permanent good effect on the army. This measure could not be made a part of a general system for recruiting the army. It was a measure of such a nature, that we could not long go on in it, but should soon come to a total stop. Our military system should be so constructed that its parts would correspond with and assist each other. The consequence of doing this thing in this case was, that one part of the existing system acted in one direction and another in the opposite. Then there was a sort of compromise, and such a compromise was most ruinous to any thing like a general system.

The question was then universally called for, and the House divided—For the second reading 148—Against it 51—Maj. 89.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Sir J. NEWPORT having, pursuant to notice, moved his instructions to the Committee, preparing the Irish Provincial Lunatics Asylum Bill, and some objections having been stated by Messrs. ALEXANDER and ROSE, in a conversation which ensued, the Hon. Baronet withdrew his motion, but declared his intention to give due notice on a future day of a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the production annually of exact statements of the condition of the County Infirmaries, and other Foundations supported by Parliament Grants or by Public Money.

IRISH CURRENCY.

Mr. FOSTER, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill for enforcing and amending the law for restraining the issue of Small Notes, called Silver Notes in Ireland. His object in the measure was simply what was expressed in the motion, and the delay in bringing forward the measure had arisen from the circumstance, that an issue of silver coin was in contemplation, adequate to answer all the purposes of business. He had the pleasure to state, then, that that issue would immediately take place, and to an extent sufficient to remove the necessity of issuing notes under five pounds.

Mr. MARTIN submitted to the Right Hon. Gent. and to the Members for Ireland, whether it would not be desirable, for the accommodation of the country, to allow Private Bankers in Ireland to issue, in the same manner, as English Bankers did by law, notes of one, two, three, four, and five pounds value.

Mr. FOSTER replied, that the present measure was intended only to enforce the existing law. Whether that law was wise or not was another question, and it would be competent to any Hon. Member to bring forward, at any time, a motion for altering and amending it.

Mr. MAYHEW wished the Rt. Hon. Gent. to state to the House, the nature of the silver coin, about to be issued.

Mr. FOSTER then informed the Hon. Member, that dollar bank tokens had been issued in Ireland as in this country, and that the new issue was also to be in bank tokens of six tenpenny pieces, and one fivepenny piece for each dollar. Leave was given.

Mr. FOSTER also obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending an Act, passed in the 32d year of His present Majesty, for improving and keeping in repair the Post Roads, and rendering the conveyance of Letters in Ireland more secure. Also, to bring in a bill for amending the Spirit Duty Act in Ireland. After a statement to the House of the ground on which he proposed the measure, which was, that, as the law stood at present, a distiller could not send out any quantity of spirits over four gallons, without a permit, and that a practice had prevailed to a very great extent amongst the distillers, for the purpose of evading the duty, of using Liverpool jars, containing less than four gallons, and employing a number of them fifteen or twenty, to convey spirits in these vessels without any permit.



## EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST MAILS.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

The Troops destined for the Mediterranean began their Embarkation on Tuesday at Plymouth and Portsmouth. Two Companies of the Royal Artillery, and the 81st Regiment embarked on Tuesday on board nine transports at Hamoaze.—On Tuesday and yesterday, a large body of troops embarked from the Gosport and Portsmouth shore, and more will embark to-day and to-morrow.—Sir JAMES CRAIG and Suite go in the *Dragon* of 74 guns.—The fleet is expected to sail on Sunday.

No official advices have been received at the India House of the disaster reported to have been received by Lord LAKE, but we fear that the rumour will prove but too well founded. It is said to have been a detachment under Colonel SHEPHERD that suffered.

A private letter which we have received from a well-informed correspondent in the Mediterranean, dated the 2d February, contains the following paragraph:—"Egypt is eager for France, only more, far more eager for Great Britain.—The cry there is English, English, if we can!—But hats (in opposition to turbans) at all events."

## IRISH LOAN.

It will be recollected, that when Mr. PITT concluded the bargain for the late Loan of Twenty-two Millions and a Half, for England and Ireland, he made a reserve of One Million more, to be raised in Ireland.

Yesterday Mr. BURROUGHS, and some other Gentlemen at the head of respectable Irish houses in the City, had a conference with Mr. FOSTER, the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, prior to the bidding taking place at Dublin Castle, 8th April.

Mr. FOSTER acquainted the Gentlemen, that instead of One Million, the sum originally intended to be raised in Ireland, it was now found necessary to make it One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds. It was then agreed, that the Contractors were to receive for every rool. advanced in cash, rool. in the Irish 3½ per Cents. and the bidding to take place in the 5 per Cents. those proposing to take the least of the latter stock, to be entitled to the Loan.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

The Boulogne flotilla have again begun to venture into the outer Roads. The day before yesterday about 150 of their gun-boats and large praams made their appearance in the Outer Roads, where they practised some manœuvres, but took especial care to keep under the protection of their batteries.—There appear to be 2000 vessels of different sizes in Boulogne Harbour.

A letter has been received from an officer on board one of the frigates cruising off the Texel, which states that they had boarded a vessel under Prussian colours which left that place on the 17th instant, at which time the Dutch had six ships of 64 guns each, completely ready for sea, and that great exertions were used to equip other vessels.

A Mail from Hamburg arrived last night but the French and Dutch Papers have anticipated all the intelligence brought by it.—At Paris as well as at London, the public speculate upon the destination of the Rochefort squadron. But they appear to know as little upon the subject as we do.

The best informed persons concur in believing that the East India Company have received intelligence of a disastrous nature, subsequent to the unfortunate retreat of Col. MONSON, HOLKAR, our readers will recollect, was left by the last accounts, menacing Agra, which Lord LAKE had deemed it necessary to fortify. The surrounding country being very much infested by HOLKAR's cavalry, which impeded the supplies of provisions, Colonel SHEPHERD, as we hear, was detached to clear the country; but his efforts are rumoured to have been unsuccessful; and HOLKAR interposing between him and Agra, is said to have cut up his detachment, the remnant of which effected its retreat to Agra, with great difficulty. From the manner in which HOLKAR carries on the war—the activity of his operations, and the management of his artillery, it is inferred that he has some French Officers in his army.

The present state of the war in India, and the constancy with which HOLKAR holds out, afford us additional reasons for adhering to the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the Rochfort squadron in destined for the East Indies; probably it will proceed to that part of the coast which is nearest to the territories of HOLKAR, and

land troops there, for the purpose of co-operating with him.—*Courier*.

Yesterday the Bill for the Reduction of the Militia was considered in the Committee, and some Amendments made in the Clauses.

Mr. PITT immediately agreed to the suggestions of Mr. YORKE, allowing a portion of those who shall volunteer from the Militia to go into the Royal Marines and Artillery; and also agreed with him, that it would be much better for them to enter into the Marching Regiments than into either the Cavalry or Foot Guards.

Upon an amendment made by General FITZPATRICK, for limiting the term of service of these Volunteers, Mr. FOX again took an opportunity of declaring his opinion in favour of limited service, which, he said, was not only more congenial to the universal custom of Europe, but to the free spirit of the people of this country. Mr. PITT shortly replied, that Government had bestowed the most serious attention to this idea, and that many military men of the highest authority disapproved of it, and thought that at least in time of war it was impracticable to make this alteration in the present system. The customs of other nations of Europe was of no consequence to us, as other nations had more arbitrary ways of raising soldiers than can be practised in this country.

The clause in the Bill which produced the greatest opposition was that allowing the Militia Officers to select those men whom they wished to keep. This clause was introduced to make the measure more palatable to the Militia Officers; but Mr. PITT declared, that he felt full confidence that the discretionary power thus vested in them would not be generally abused, and that however they might make their selection, no considerable number of men could be taken from the Militia who would not prove a valuable accession to the disposable army.

The Mail Coach Road Bill, brought into Parliament by Mr. FOSTER, will have the best effects in preventing the frequent robbery of the bye-mails in Ireland. We should soon hope to see the tolls taken at the turnpike gates in that country sufficient to keep the roads in repair. At present it costs the occupiers of land half a million annually for repairing roads and bridges in Ireland. This sum is raised by what are called Grand Jury Presentments, which the Judges are obliged to investigate, to prevent if possible, an improvident expenditure of public money. Any other mode of taxation would be preferable to these presentments, as they are the source of perpetual contention between the Judges and the County Grand Juries.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

We received last night the Dutch Papers to the 27th, and Paris to the 21st.

Our readers recollect the robbery of WAGSTAFF the Messenger, by a French Detachment from the Army in Hanover.—The object of that robbery, which is now avowed by The Moniteur, was to get at the knowledge of our negotiations with the N. Powers. One of the dispatches stolen from WAGSTAFF, has been published in the official paper of the 20th, with the following short preface:

MONITEUR, MARCH 20.

"The absurdity of a treaty of subsidy between Sweden and England is such, that the King of SWEDEN himself appears to disavow it. The following letter is from Lord HARROWBY to Lord GOWER, written on the 5th of Nov. 1804, which affords elucidations on this and other points, that will be read with interest:

"Private Letter from Lord Harrowby to Lord Gower, Nov. 4, 1804.

"I am glad to hear you have got so far in so short a time. The concluding part of your letter gave no hopes of great success; but the news from Copenhagen (received the 11th) relative to the arrival of the *Amethyst*, proved that our fears were groundless.

"I hope you will prevail on Russia, if not to fire great guns, at least to publish thundering manifestos about the seizure of the Chevalier RUMBOLD.

"Sweden has sent the account of the expence of 25,000 men, amounting to about forty-eight millions of livres Tournois; and I conclude from it, that the Swedish Ministers have made this account on purpose to have it rejected. We know nothing yet of the first negotiation.

"Mr. FRERE has been very ill. On the 28th of Sept. he sent a note to CEVALLOS, to complain of the armaments at Ferrol. The only answer he received was, that those armaments were not destined against Great Britain.

"Parliament is adjourned to the 3d of January. —The KING is returned, perfectly well in every respect.

"The dispatch of this day is particularly calculated for the Court of Berlin, because it has hitherto shewn very little inclination to those views. But even Vienna requires much spurring on; it appears from the reports of Sir ARTHUR PAGET, that affairs have not been more forwarded by the negotiation of RASUMOWSKY.

"As long as they will complain on the one part, and not make any proposals on the other, it will be impossible to get forward. The Envoys from England and Russia, at Vienna, must be able to say, at the same time, make a defensive alliance with us, in case the consequences of the Treaty cause a war with France; see here the number of Russian troops which you may calculate upon; here you have the plan of the campaign; there, what we propose, if successful, and here the subsidies which England will give. If no overtures can be made sufficiently explicit and positive to obtain a clear answer, it cannot be hoped that Austria will be obliged to declare herself. Another year will elapse with proposals on the one part, and rejections on the other; so that resistance always supposed fruitless, will at last become so indeed.

"Although we dare not press Russia to proceed immediately to active measures; yet if, contrary to our expectation, she should be inclined to proceed, you will take care not to oppose it, especially if Prussia should be inclined to take a part with her. All our friends are well. I am going to Bath for a fortnight, &c."

Upon the manner in which the French Government obtained possession of the above Dispatch, we need not make a single comment.—But as robbery forms part of the diplomatic system carried on by France, we hope that the correspondence between our Ministers and our Ambassadors, will be carried on in a manner which it will be impossible for the Enemy, whenever they rob or murder our Messengers in future, to decypher.

The Paris Gazettes mention the death of Admiral BRUIX; and the approaching christening of the infant NAPOLEON LEWIS, by the hands of the Holy Father. The Sovereign Pontiff, it is said, will be allowed to recross the Alps, after this ceremony, and will pass the Easter week at Lyons, on his journey.

The French in Hanover are going to establish an House Tax, to defray the expences of the army.

Four thousand Russian troops have lately arrived in Confo.

A Morning Paper of this day announces upon information, which they consider as "of very considerable authority, that His Majesty the ROMAN and AUSTRIAN EMPEROR, has agreed to discontinue the very strong line of troops he has established along the Tagliamento. Marshal BRUNE received assurances from his Imperial and Royal Majesty, before he quitted Vienna, that this cordon should be reduced, almost immediately, from 40 to 12,000 troops."

All the information we had received, prepared us to expect that the Austrian Cordon, so far from being discontinued or reduced, would be increased and strengthened.

## COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE.

LIMERICK, APRIL 3.

On Monday morning the Hon. Justice M'Clelland, and the Hon. Prime Serjeant, Justices of Assize, arrived in this City, and opened their respective Commissions.

Since the commencement of our Assizes, the following persons have been capitally convicted:—In the County Court, John H. Ryan, for robbing the Post-boy of the Mails, which he was conveying from our Post Office to Rathkeale, &c. on the night of the 9th of January last, near Croagh.—In the City Court, John Freeze, for the murder of his Wife, at Cloondrina, (North Liberties,) on the night of 23d of March, 1804; the Hon. Baron M'Clelland, in a most impressive and feeling manner, passed the awful sentence of the law on Freeze, and ordered him for execution to-morrow, and his body to be given for dissection.

ENNIS, APRIL 4.

The gleaning of the Packets received previous to our last publication, has, among other interesting articles, enabled us to present our readers with the "Roman Catholic Petition," a variety of circumstances connected with it, and an ample detail of the very important debate which took place on the second reading of Mr. PITT's bill for the Reduction of the Militia.

Yesterday, and this morning, we received the Packets of the 28th, 29th, and 30th inst. These papers afford us nothing but conjecture as to the destination of the Rochfort squadron; however, they inform us, that the Boulogne Flotilla have again begun to venture into the outer roads, and add that there are 2,000 vessels of different sizes in the harbour.

The robbery of WAGSTAFF the Messenger, must be fresh in the memory of our readers, and it now appears that BONAPARTE acknowledges the theft, by the publication, in his Official Paper, of one of the dispatches stolen upon that occasion, which interesting article will be found in our preceding columns.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, Mr. FOSTER moved for leave to bring in a Bill for enforcing and amending the law for restraining the issuing of Small Notes in Ireland, an issue of silver coin, sufficient to answer all the purposes of business, being about to take place immediately.

Mr. M'NAUGHTEN wished the Rt. Hon. Gent. to state to the House the nature of the silver coin about to be issued.

Mr. FOSTER then informed the Hon. Member, that dollar bank tokens had been issued in Ireland as

in this country, and that the new issue was also to be in bank tokens of six tenpenny pieces, and one five-penny piece for each dollar.—Leave was given.

Mr. FOSTER appears to us not to be acquainted with the value which a Bank Token bears in this Kingdom; its currency being Six Shillings, consequently there would be a loss of seven pence in his mode of changing it.

## IRISH MILITIA BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, the CHANCELLOR of the Ex. moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for enabling a certain portion of the Militia of Ireland to volunteer into his Majesty's regular, artillery, or marine forces.—He declined entering into any explanations of this Bill, which was upon the model of that respecting the English Militia, which had been very sufficiently discussed already. There was, however, one ground, on which this Bill stood upon a different footing from that of England. The former act for augmenting the Militia here did not extend, for certain reasons, to that of Ireland, which was now composed of no more than what might be thought necessary, upon a permanent establishment. But, as our object was, to obtain, as soon as possible, as large an accession of disposable force as possible, this measure would be equally applicable to Ireland, where the vacancies arising from the enlistments into the regulars would be immediately filled up, the orders for that purpose having been sent down already.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that though the militia system may be very serviceable to England, it never could be beneficial to Ireland. That country was allowed to be the most vulnerable part of His Majesty's dominions; and he thought, that, in the present temper of Ireland, it would be dangerous to strip it of the disciplined men, during the length of time that the recruits would require for training. Besides this, he thought the Irish Gentlemen who brought the men to this present state of discipline, would not be well pleased to find themselves converted into recruiting officers.

Lord DE BLAQUIRE expressed his astonishment that these Bills should meet with any opposition in either country, and censured the assimilation attempted to be made of officers with crimps and drill sergeants.

Col. BASTARD apprehended, that as the Bill now stood, very little disposable force could be gained by it—for the greatest part of the men would choose to enter into the marines, on account of the chance of prizes.

The CHANCELLOR of Ex. replied, that the Bill gave no such alternative to the men, but vested the discretion in the Crown.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, he would not object to the Bill, as there were no ballots in Ireland, where the men were raised by a small bounty; and thought it would be a productive resource, provided the Irish Officers were willing to become recruiting sergeants.

Sir G. HILL spoke in favour of the Bill; and, after a few words from Earl TEMPLE and Mr. ALEXANDER, leave was given.

After which, the Bill was brought in, read a first ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday.

## DIED.

Last Friday, deservedly lamented, ANDREW LYSAGHT, of Ballyvorda, Esq.

On Monday last, Samuel Bennett, of Ballycal-lowe, Co. Limerick, Esq.

Tuesday last, in Patrick-street, Limerick, Mrs. Lyons, relict of James Lyons, Esq. of that City, and mother to Denis Lyons, jun. Esq.

Near Ranelagh, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, at the advanced age of 118 years, who left four sons, the eldest of whom is near 100 years of age.

The TREASURER requests that all persons who have accounted for Roads, will call upon him for payment, on or before next Sunday. April 3, 1805.

TWO NEAT SALT WATER LODGES, At MILLTOWN, within 2 minutes walk of the SEA, WILL BE SET,

From the First Day of May, for any Term, With any quantity of most excellent Land required.

APPLICATION TO

THOS. MORONY, Esq. Milltown-House. (4p.) April 2, 1805.

## TO BE LET.

From the FIRST Day of MAY next, For such TERM as may be AGREED ON, The HOUSE, SHOP & CONCERNS, As occupied by the late JOSEPH POWER, Opposite the Court-House:

\* The situation, for any kind of business, is the best in Ennis—and all the Concern is in good repair. Application to be made, in writing only, to Mr. JOHN LYONS, Merchant. (3p.) Ennis, April 1, 1805.

## TO BE SET,

FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, For such TERM as may be AGREED ON, Twenty-four Acres of the Lands of CAHIRCALLA, Now in the possession of JAMES KINNANE, and about Twelve Acres of said Farm in the possession of PATRICK O'DEA, fit for Fattening, Dairy, or Tillage, and within 15 minutes walk of Ennis.

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received by MICH. FINUCANE, and DAN. ROUGHAN, of Ennis.—GOOD HOUSES on both Farms.

## 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. FRED. BLOOD, Roxton.

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