

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1805.

NUMBER 2064.



TO BE SET,
FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
The HOUSE and DEMESNE of
ABBEYVIEW,

Containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES of excellent
Meadow, Dairy, and Tillage Ground.
Six miles distant from ENNIS: seven from GORT:
and one from CRUSHEEN.

The HOUSE and OFFICES are NEW, and
in thorough repair.

PROPOSALS to be received by
Mr. REYNOLDS, at Abbeyview.

DESERTED, from the LOYAL MAYO
REGIMENT, the under-named Persons:

John Picked, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, born in the
parish of Meelick, co. Clare, fair complexion, grey
eyes, light hair, by trade a Taylor, aged 20 years.

Daniel Hickey, 5 feet 5 inches high, born in the
parish of Kilnamona, co. Clare, black complexion,
grey eyes, dark hair, by trade a Labourer, aged 19 yrs.

John M'Grath, 5 feet 4 inches high, born in the
parish of Dysart, co. Clare, fair complexion, grey
eyes, black hair, by trade a Labourer, aged 18 years.

John Walsh, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in the pa-
rish of Kildisart, co. Clare, fair complexion, blue
eyes, black hair, by trade a Shoemaker, aged 22 yrs.

John M'Gue, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in the pa-
rish of Galway, co. Galway, black complexion, grey
eyes, black hair, by trade a Hackler, aged 34 years.

Edm. Morney, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in the
parish of —, co. Clare, brown complexion, grey
eyes, brown hair, by trade a Taylor, aged 24 years.

John Mullins, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in the
parish of Behagh, co. Galway, sallow complexion,
grey eyes, black hair, by trade a Labourer, aged 20 yrs.

Any Person who shall apprehend and lodge in any
of His Majesty's Gaols or Guard-houses, any of the
above-named Deserters, I will pay a Reward of
TEN GUINEAS, for each and every one, over and
above the allowance by his Majesty for apprehending
Deserters. THO. O'NEAL, Lt. L. M. Regt.

TO BE LET,

For Three Lives, from 25th March next,
The following LANDS, part of the ESTATE of
The Hon. FRANCIS NAT. BURTON,

Part of DARRAGH, called LUCAS's A. R. P.
DARRAGH, about 33 3 15

Part of Do. held by the Widow M'Mahon 36 1 25
and Miss Broggy,

Part of Ditto, held by Mr. Huxly, 85 2 15
Part of KILMORANBEG, held by 20 3 0
Mrs. Hunt,

The above Lands are remarkably good for Fatten-
ing, Dairy, or Tillage, with sufficient Meadowing,
and are within from one to three miles of Ennis.

Part of QUILTY, in the Barony of
Ibricans, near the village of Milltown,
choice Tillage and Dairy Ground, as 74 1 25
held by John Stacpoole, Esq; contain-
ing about

PROPOSALS, in writing only, to be made to the
Hon. FRANCIS NATHANIEL BURTON, Stan-
hope-street, LONDON, until the 20th February, or
to Mr. FITZ-GERALD, at Turcen, who will for-
ward them.

IMPROVING Tenants, who will reside, shall meet
with encouragement. JAMES and PAT. LYNCH,
of Turcen, will shew the Bounds.

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
let in Divisions as described in Hand Bills; the
greater part is of rich fattening Quality. The new
line of 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 Di-
vision.

Proposals to be made to the Hon. Judge FINU-
CANE, 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 DOOLICK, near ENNIS.

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,
will shew the Divisions. Occupying and Improving
Tenants will be preferred. August 26, 1804.

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

HARDWICKE.

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

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

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

And whereas by an Act passed in the 20th Year of His
Majesty's said Majesty, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships
more effectually to perform their quarantine, and to
prevent the Plague and other infectious Distempers
being brought into Ireland, and to hinder the spread-
ing of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted,
That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons,
Goods, Wares and Merchandises whatsoever coming,
or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland
from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other
Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and
with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it prob-
able that any infection may be brought, shall be obliged
to make their quarantine in such place or places for such
time, and in such manner as hath been or shall from time
to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors
of this Kingdom for the time being, by his or their Order
or Orders made by the Advice of the Privy Council, and
notified by Proclamation.

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

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

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

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

And it is hereby further ordered, That if any Pilot or
other Person shall go on Board any such Ship or Vessel so

coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or any Ship
or Vessel whatsoever liable to quarantine, either before
or after her arrival at any port or place in Ireland, and
whether such Ship or Vessel was or was not bound to any
port or place in Ireland, such Pilot or other person shall
perform quarantine in like manner as any Seaman, Pas-
senger, or other person coming in such Ship or Vessel
would, if the said Ship or Vessel had arrived at any port
or place in Ireland have been obliged to perform the
same; and all Ships and Vessels which shall receive any
Persons, or any Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or
other Articles whatsoever from on board any such Ship or
Vessel so coming from such infected place, and being at
Sea as aforesaid, before her arrival at any port or place in
Ireland, although such Ship or Vessel shall not be bound
to any port or place in Ireland, shall, together with the
Cargo and Persons on board thereof, perform the like quar-
antine, and be subject to Regulations and Restrictions as
such Ship or Vessel from which such Persons, Goods,
Wares, Merchandises or Articles shall have been received
would have been obliged to perform, or have been sub-
ject to if the said Ship or Vessel had arrived at any port or place in Ireland.

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

And the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue are
to give such further Directions herein as to them may re-
spectively appear.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 20th
Day of November, 1804.
Redesdale, C. Chas. Dublin. Ely. Annesley. Ene.
Cathcart. Charles Kildare. Muskerry. Frankfort.
Castle-Coote. Evan Nepean. Hercules Langrishe.
James Fitzgerald. Standish O'Grady.
GOD save the KING.

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

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the
Fourth Year of his present Majesty's
Reign, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships
more effectually to perform their Quarantine,
and to prevent the Plague and other infec-
tious Distempers being brought into Ireland,
and to hinder the spreading of Infection,"
it is amongst other things enacted, That all
Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons,
Goods, Wares, and Merchandises whatso-
ever, coming or imported into any place
within the Kingdom of Ireland, from any
place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other
Chief Governor or Governors of this King-
dom, by and with the Advice of the Privy
Council, shall judge it probable that any
Infection may be brought, shall be obliged
to make their Quarantine in such place and
Places, for such time, and in such manner,
as hath been, or shall from time to time, be
directed by the Chief Governor or Gover-
nors of this Kingdom for the time being, by
his or their Order or Orders, made by the
Advice of the Privy Council, and notified
by Proclamation.

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

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council
of Ireland, in pursuance of the said Act, do
therefore order, That all Ships, Persons,
Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, now ar-
rived or which may hereafter arrive in any
of the Ports of Ireland from Charleston in
the State of S. Carolina, from the Town
of Darien in the State of Georgia, or from
New Orleans in the Territory of Louisiana,
or from any Port within the said States of
South Carolina and Georgia, or on the
Territory of Louisiana, and shall have
cleared out from from any of the said Ports
or Places subsequent to the First Day of
September last, (not having any Person or
Persons on Board the same ill of the said
infectious Distemper), do perform Quar-
antine of Fifteen Days at the several Places
appointed, and according to the Rules pre-
scribed by the Proclamation of the Lord
Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth
Day of September One thousand eight hun-
dred, and of this Date, for Performance of
Quarantine by all Ships and Vessels coming
from or through the Mediterranean, or from
the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or
from any Port or Place on the Coast of Spain
without the Straits of Gibraltar to the South-
ward of Cape St. Vincent, and arriving
with clean Bill of Health; but in case it

shall appear upon the arrival of any Ship or
Vessel at any of the ports of Ireland, which
shall have cleared out subsequent to the
said First day of September last from any of
the Ports or Places before mentioned with-
in the Territory of the United States of
America, that any of the Crew or Passen-
gers belonging to the same are actually ill of
such infectious Distemper, or any of the
Crew or Passengers on Board any such
Ship or Vessel shall have died of the said
infectious Distemper, or have been ill of the
same during the Course of the Voyage, the
Clothes, and all personal Effects which are
susceptible of Infection, worn by or belong-
ing to such Person, shall be forthwith
burned or sunk in deep Water, and the said
Ship or Vessel, with the Whole of her
Cargo, shall not be permitted to perform
Quarantine at any Port or Place except a
Carlingford, and shall be compelled to de-
part from any other Port or Place at which
the same has arrived, or shall arrive as
aforesaid, and shall repair to Carlingford,
and there perform Quarantine, and not else-
where, and be subject to all the Rules and
Regulations to which Ships and Vessels
coming from or through the Mediterranean,
or Cadiz, or other Ports of Spain without
the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of
Cape Saint Vincent, and not furnished with
clean Bills of Health are subject.

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

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

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

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 25.

The King has been pleased to appoint Francis
Gore, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor in
Chief, in and over His Majesty's Islands and Plan-
tations in America, commonly called the Bermuda
or Somers Islands.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-
mentioned Officers of the East India Company's
Forces to take Rank by Brevet in His Majesty's Army
in the East Indies only, as follows:—Commissions
dated the 1st day of January, 1805.

Colonels—George Russell, Francis Gowdie, Sir
Ewen Baillie, John Macdonald, William Palmer,
Edward Clarke, James Dunn, James Dickson, Chr.
Green, James Stephenson, John Pater, to be Major-
Generals.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Kydd to be Colonel.
Staff—Colonel Fitzroy J. Grafton Maclean, of
the 37th Foot, to be a Brigadier-General to the
Forces serving in the Leeward and Caribbee Islands,
under the command of Lieutenant General Myers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIMERICK, FEB. 2.

Thursday morning, an Express was re-
ceived by Col. L'Estrange, who at present
commands in this Garrison, in the absence
of Major General Payne, from the Earl of
Cork, at Cork—stating, that he had re-
ceived a dispatch from Lord Gardner, that
on Wednesday last "a French Fleet had
passed to the Eastward of Spike Island,
the wind blowing strong off shore."

In consequence of the above express, the
entire Troops in this City were instantly on
parade, in marching order:—but no fur-
ther account having since arrived, we are
inclined to believe that the Fleet seen off
Cork has not been that of an Enemy.

A letter was received last night from a
Gentleman of consequence in Dublin, which
mentions that nine sail of the line has escaped
from Ferrol.

The Hon. Capt. George Massy having
resigned the command of the Royal Lime-
rick Cavalry, His Excellency the Lord
Lieutenant, has appointed Robert Briscoe,
Esq; First Lieutenant, to be Captain, and
Joseph Crips, Esq; Second Lieutenant, to
be First Lieutenant, vice Briscoe.

A few nights ago, two fine carriage
horses, the property of the Rev. Richard
Chadwick, were barbarously stabbed on
his lands at Doon-Glebe, in this County.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

DECLARATION.

From the moment that hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed from the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain.

That Treaty, in fact, identified Spain with the Republican Government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unqualified vassalage, and by specific stipulations of unconditional offence.

By the articles of that Treaty, Spain covenanted to furnish a stated contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French Republic might think proper to engage. She specifically surrendered any right of pretension to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of the war. She stipulated, in the first instance, a contingent of troops and ships, which, of itself, comprises no moderate proportion of the means at her disposal; but in the event of this contingent being at any time found insufficient for the purposes of France, she further bound herself to put in a state of activity the utmost force, both by sea and land, that it should be in her power to collect. She covenanted that this force should be at the disposal of France, to be employed conjointly or separately for the annoyance of the common enemy; thus submitting her entire power and resources to be used as the instruments of French ambition and aggression, and to be applied in whatever proportion France might think proper, for the avowed purpose of endeavouring to subvert the Government, and destroy the national existence of Great Britain.

The character of such a Treaty gave Great Britain an incontestible right to declare to Spain, that unless she decidedly renounced the Treaty, or gave assurances that she would not perform the obligations of it, she would not be considered as a neutral power.

This right, however, for prudential reasons, and from motives of forbearance and tenderness towards Spain, was not exercised in its full extent; and, in consequence of assurances of a pacific disposition on the part of the Spanish Government, His Majesty did not, in the first instance, insist on a distinct and formal renunciation of the Treaty. It does not appear that any express demand of succour had been made by France before the month of July, 1803; and on the first notification of the war, His Majesty's Minister at Madrid was led to believe, in consequence of communications which passed between him and the Spanish Government, that His Catholic Majesty did not consider himself as necessarily bound by the mere fact of the existence of a war between Great Britain and France, without subsequent explanation and discussion, to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, though the Articles of that Treaty would certainly give rise to a very different interpretation. In the month of October a convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly, in lieu of the naval and military succours which they had stipulated by the Treaty to provide, but of the amount of this sum, or of the nature of any other stipulations which that Convention might contain, no official information whatever was given.

It was immediately stated by his Majesty's Ministers at Madrid to the Spanish Government, that a subsidy as large as that which they were supposed to have engaged to pay to France, far exceeded the bonds of forbearance; that it could meet only with a temporary connivance, as if it was continued, it might prove in fact a greater injury than any other hostility. In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time, as assurances were given which were confirmed by circumstances, which came to his Majesty's knowledge from other quarters, that the disposition of the Spanish government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety.

When His Majesty had first reason to believe that such a Convention was concluded, he directed his Minister at Madrid to declare that his forbearing to consider Spain as an Enemy must depend in some degree upon the amount of the succours, and upon her maintaining a perfect neutrality in all other respects; but that it would be impossible for him to consider a permanent payment to the amount of that which was stated to have been in agitation, in any other light than as a direct subsidy of war. His Majesty's Envoy was directed, therefore, first to protest against the convention,

as a violation of neutrality, and a justifiable cause for war; secondly, to declare, that our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we must be at liberty to consider a perseverance in it as a cause for war; thirdly, that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; fourthly, that any naval preparation must be a cause of jealousy; and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war; fifthly, that the Spanish ports must remain open to our commerce, and that our ships of war must have equal treatment with those of France. His Majesty's Minister was also instructed, if any French troops entered Spain, or if he received authentic information of any armaments preparing for the assistance of France, to leave Madrid, and to give immediate notice to our naval commanders, that they might proceed to hostilities without the delay that might be occasioned by a reference home.

The execution of these instructions produced a variety of discussions; during which His Majesty's Minister told Mr. Cevallos, in answer to this question, Whether a continuance of such pecuniary succours to France, would be considered as a ground of war, and whether he was authorised to declare it? that he was so authorized, and that war would be the infallible consequence.

It was, however, still thought desirable by His Majesty, to protract, if possible the decision of this question; and it was therefore stated in the instructions to his Minister at Madrid, that as the subsidy was represented by the Spanish Government to be merely a temporary measure, His Majesty might still continue to overlook it for a time; but that his decision in this respect must depend upon knowing the precise nature of all the stipulations between Spain and France, and upon the Spanish Government being determined to cause their neutrality to be respected in all other particulars. That until these questions were answered in a satisfactory manner, and the Convention communicated to him, he could give no positive answer whether he would make the pecuniary succours a cause of war or not.

Before the receipt of these instructions, dated January 21, 1804, the report of some naval armaments in the ports of Spain had occasioned a fresh correspondence between His Majesty's Minister and the Spanish Government. In one of the notes presented by the former, he declares, that if the King was forced to begin a war, he would want no other declaration than what he had already made. The answers of the Spanish Government were at first of an evasive nature; His Majesty's Minister closed the correspondence on his part by a note delivered on the 18th February, in which he declares that all further forbearance on the part of England must depend upon the cessation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes in their ports; and unless these points were agreed to without modification, he had orders to leave Madrid. On the second of these points a satisfactory answer was given, and orders issued accordingly; on the first a reference was made to former declarations. To the question about closing the treaty with France no satisfactory answer was ever given. As however no naval preparation appeared to be proceeding at that period in the ports of Spain, the matter was allowed to remain there for a time.

In the month of July, 1804, the Government of Spain gave assurances of faithful and settled neutrality, and disavowed any orders to arm in their ports; yet in the subsequent month when these assurances were recent, and a confident reliance reposed in them, the British Charge d'Affaires received advice from the Admiral commanding His Majesty's ships off the port of Ferrol, that reinforcements of soldiers and sailors had arrived through Spain for the French fleets at Toulon and Ferrol. On this intelligence two notes were presented to the Spanish Ministers, but no answer was received to either of them. Towards the end of the month of September, information was received in London from the British Admiral stationed off Ferrol, that orders had actually been given by the Court of Madrid for arming without loss of time, at that port, four ships of the line, two frigates, and other smaller vessels; and that (according to his intelligence) similar orders had been given at Carthagena and Cadiz, and particularly that three first rate ships of the line were directed to sail from the last mentioned port; and, as an additional proof of hostile intentions, that orders had been given to arm the packets as in time of war.

Here then appeared a direct and unequivocal violation of the terms on which the

continuance of peace had been acquiesced in; previous notice having been given to the Spanish Government, that a state of war would be the immediate consequence of such a measure, his Majesty on this event stood almost pledged to an instant commencement of hostilities; the King however preferred a persevering adherence to the system of moderation so congenial to his disposition: he resolved to leave still an opening for accommodation, if Spain should be still allowed the liberty to adopt the course prescribed by a just sense of her own interests and security. It is here worthy of remark, that the groundless and ungrateful imputations thrown out against his Majesty's conduct in the Spanish Manifesto, are built upon the foundation of this forbearance alone. Had his Majesty exercised without reserve his just rights of war, the representations so falsely asserted, and so insidiously dwelt upon, could not have been even stated under any colourable pretext: the indulgence, therefore, which postponed the actual state of war, was not only misrepresented, but transformed into a ground of complaint, because the forbearance extended to the aggressors was not carried to a dangerous and inadmissible extreme. In consequence of the intelligence above stated, directions were sent to His Majesty's Minister at Madrid, to make representations and remonstrances to the Spanish Court, to demand explanations relative to the existing Conventions between Spain and France; and, above all, to insist, that the naval armaments in their ports should be placed on the same footing as they were previously to the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and France: And he was further directed explicitly to state to the Spanish Government, that His Majesty felt a duty imposed upon him of taking, without delay, every measure of precaution; and, particularly, of giving orders to his Admiral off the port of Ferrol to prevent any of the Spanish ships of war from entering it.

No substantial redress, no satisfactory explanation, was afforded in consequence of these repeated representations; while, under the cover of his Majesty's forbearance, the enemy had received considerable remittances of treasure, together with the facility of procuring other supplies.

Every circumstance of the general conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the vigilant attention of the British Government—the removal of Spanish ships out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and seamen through the Spanish territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol—the consideration that the junction of this armament with the French ships already in that harbour would create a decided superiority of numbers over His Majesty's squadron cruising off that port—the additional naval exertions, and the consequent increase of expence which this conduct of Spain necessarily imposed upon Great Britain. All these together required those precautions, both of representation and action, to which His Majesty had immediate recourse. While official notice was given of His Majesty's intention to adopt those necessary measures, the Spanish Government was at the same time assured, that His Majesty still felt an earnest desire to maintain a good understanding with Spain; but that the continuance of such a state of things must be subject to the condition of abstaining on their part from all hostile preparations, and on making, without hesitation or reserve, that full and explicit disclosure on the nature and extent of the subsisting engagements with France, which had hitherto been frequently and so fruitlessly demanded.

The precautions adopted by His Majesty, were such only as he deemed indispensably necessary to guard against the augmentation by Spain of her means of naval preparation during the discussions, and against the possible consequences of the safe arrival of the expected American Treasure in the Spanish ports; an event which has more than once, in former times, become the epoch of the termination of discussions, and of the commencement of hostility on the part of Spain.

The orders issued by his Majesty, on this occasion, to the Admirals commanding his fleets, afford the most striking example of a scrupulous and indulgent forbearance; the most strict limitation was given as to the extent and object of the measures proposed; and the execution of those orders was guarded with the strongest injunctions to avoid, by every means consistent with the attainment of their object, any act of violence of hostility against the dominions or subjects of his Catholic Majesty. The hostile preparations in the harbour of Ferrol rendered it necessary, in the first instance, that a

reinforcement should be added to the squadron cruising off that port; and orders were sent at the same time conveyed to the British Admirals to send intimation to the Spanish Government of the instructions they had received, and of their determination in consequence to resist, under the present circumstances, the sailing either of the French or Spanish fleets, if any attempt for that purpose should be made by either of them.

His Majesty's pleasure was at the same time signified, that they were not to detain, in the first instance, any ship belonging to His Catholic Majesty, sailing from a port of Spain; but to require the Commander of such ship to return directly to the port from whence she came, and only, in the event of his refusing to comply with such requisition, to detain and send her to Gibraltar, or to England.

Further directions were given not to detain any Spanish homeward bound ships of war, unless they should have treasure on board, nor merchant ships of that nation, however laden, on any account whatsoever. That, in the prosecution of those measures of precaution, many valuable lives should have been sacrificed, is a subject of much regret to His Majesty, who laments it as an event produced alone by an unhappy concurrence of circumstances, but which can in no degree affect the merits of the case. The question of the just principle, and due exercise of His Majesty's right, rests upon every foundation of the Law of Nature and of Nations, which enjoin and justify the adoption of such measures as are requisite for defence, and the prevention of aggression.

It remains only further to observe, that if any additional proof were requisite of the wisdom and necessity of precautionary measures, that proof would be found even in the declaration relied upon in the Manifesto of Spain, in which its Government now states itself to have contemplated from the beginning of the war, the necessity of making itself a party to it, in support of the pretensions of France, expressly declaring, that "Spain and Holland, who treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whose interests and political relations were so closely connected with her, must have with difficulty refrained from taking part against the injuries and insults offered to her ally."

It will further appear by a reference to the dates and results of the several representations made by His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Spain, that no detection of the Spanish treasure-ships ever was in question during the discussions which preceded his departure from Madrid. That ground of complaint therefore, which has since been so much relied upon, formed no part of the motive of the previous hostile character so strongly manifested by the Spanish Court in their mode of treating the points in discussion, nor as will appear in the sequel, of the final rupture of the negotiation at Madrid.

On the twenty-sixth of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Four, His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires presented a note to the Spanish Minister, in which the following conditions were insisted upon, as preliminary to the appointment of a Minister from Great Britain, who might treat of the adjustment of other matters which remained for discussion. The Conditions were three; first, that the orders given at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena, should be countermanded, as well for the equipment of ships of war in any of those ports, as for their removal from one of those ports to another. Secondly, that not only the present armaments should be discontinued, but that the establishment of ships of war in the different ports should be replaced on the footing on which they stood at the commencement of hostilities between England and France. Thirdly, that a full disclosure should be made of the existing engagements and of the future intentions of Spain with respect to France. From the period above mentioned to the 3d of Nov. several official Notes passed between His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and the Spanish Minister, consisting, with little variation in their tenour, of urgent demands of satisfaction on the one side, and of evasive and unsatisfactory replies on the other. After repeated delays and reiterated applications, His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires received his passports on the 7th of November, and departed from Madrid on the 14th of that month. During the whole of this negotiation, no mention was made of the detention of the Spanish treasure ships, nor does it any where appear that an account had been received at Madrid of that transaction. It is evident, therefore, notwithstanding the attempt made by the Spanish Court to avail itself of that event, in the Manifesto which has been since published, that the state of war must equally have arisen between Great Britain and

Spain, had the detention never taken place, and that in point of fact, the rupture ultimately took place upon grounds of distinct form, and totally unconnected with that measure.

The leading circumstances which characterize the reiterated abuse of His Majesty's moderation, were each of them of a nature to exhaust any less settled system of lenity and forbearance.—Succours afforded to his enemies; explanations refused or evaded, after repeated demands; conditions violated, after distinct notice that on them depended the continuance of peace. Such has been the conduct of the Spanish Court; and it is, under these circumstances, that His Majesty finds the domineering influence of France exerted, and the Spanish nation in a state of declared and open war.

His Majesty appeals with confidence to all Europe for the acknowledgement of his exemplary moderation in the whole course of these transactions. His Majesty feels with regret the necessity which places him in a state of hostility with Spain; and would with heartfelt satisfaction observe on the part of that Country, the assumption of a more dignified sense of national importance, and a more independent exercise of sovereign rights.

His Majesty would indeed be most happy to discover in the Councils of Spain a reviving sense of those ancient feelings and honourable propensities which have at all times been so congenial to the Spanish character, and which in better times have marked the conduct of its Government.—His Majesty will, on his part, eagerly embrace the first opportunity thus offered of resuming a state of peace and confidence with a nation, which has so many ties of common interest to connect it with Great Britain, and which he has hitherto been ever disposed to regard with sentiments of the utmost consideration and esteem.

Downing-street, Jan. 1805.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JAN. 24.
JUDGE FOX.

The Marquis of ABERCORN, after a few preparatory observations in which he expressed his deference to the opinion of the Noble and Learned Lords on such a subject, moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the matters which have been alleged against Mr. Justice Fox, and of the evidence which may be brought in support of the same.

The LORD CHANCELLOR fully approved of the shape in which the motion was brought forward, and made a few observations on the importance and delicacy of the case that was to come under their consideration.

Lord HAWKESBURY also thought the subject of importance and extreme delicacy. Their Lordships would see how closely it was connected with two important Acts, the 13th of William III. and the first of the King, and they would consider the object and intention of these Acts. This consideration would lead them up to reflect how far the discussion of such a point might affect one of the most solid and sacred bulwarks of the Constitution; for with a view to the security of the subject and the untroubled administration of justice, next to the independence of Parliament, and the Trial by Jury, he would not hesitate to rank the independence of the Judges. But while that independence which could not be called in question, even by the prerogative of the Crown, without the concurrence of Parliament, should be touched with every possible tenderness and respect; their Lordships would not lose sight of the justice that was due to the public, and with all their deference for the sacred character of the Judge, they would nevertheless look for that rectitude and sanctity of conduct which alone could constitute that sacredness, and challenge that respect and veneration in which such a character should be held.

The Marquis of ABERCORN perfectly acquiesced in every thing that was advanced by his Noble Friend, and by the Noble and Learned Lord; and he would endeavour to shape his conduct accordingly.

The question was then put and agreed to.

The Noble Marquis then moved, that all the Noble Lords who had been present at this Session, be Members of the Committee; and that it do sit on the 7th of February.

The motions were generally put and agreed to. After which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 25.
STATE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WINDHAM rose, for the purpose of making a motion, to which, he was confident, there could be no objection. It referred to a point upon which, when he brought forward his motions a few days since, it was his wish to have obtained full and distinct information. He was still of opinion, that it would be necessary to procure information separately on this head, in order to enable the House, when the situation of the military circumstances of the country should come to be discussed, to form a clear and impartial opinion upon it. He had been led to give up this motion by a spirit of accommodation to his Right Hon. Friend on the other side of the House, and to generalise the motions, he on that occasion submitted; but as it often happened, that whilst acting under such an impulse, a man might concede more than upon reflection he would deem consistent with prudence or discretion, he proposed in the present instance, to correct his former omission by a specific motion. His object in making it was, to ascertain the number of men that had been raised in Colonel FRENCH's levy. He was aware that as his former motions took in the new levies in England, Ireland, and Scotland, it might be said that this present motion was included in one of them. But as the only inconvenience that could be apprehended, from it would be, that Col. FRENCH's levy would be returned in the double, that inconvenience would be obviated by his moving for a separate return of that levy. He therefore moved, "that there be laid before the House a separate account of the number of effective men raised for Colonel FRENCH's levy in the United Kingdom for general service, distinguishing the number of recruits finally approved up to the last return, also the number that had received bounties as boys, and the number of Officers appointed in that levy."—Ordered.

The CHAN. of the EX. then rose, and observed it would be highly expedient, before the question should come to be discussed, to have a complete view of the aggregate military force of the country in one connected account. He wished Gentlemen to be put in possession of the most satisfactory and comprehensive information on the subject, and with a view to that object, moved, "that there be laid before the House an account of the total amount of His Majesty's regular militia, and provincial forces, on the 1st Jan. 1804, and the 1st Jan. 1805, respectively, distinguishing the limited from the unlimited force, and cavalry from infantry; and also those serving in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and those serving in guards and garrisons abroad."—Ordered.

SPANISH PAPERS.

Mr. GREY then rose, for the purpose of giving notice of some motions, which it was his intention to submit to the House on Monday. After all the attention which it had been in his power to bestow on the Papers relative to the new war in which we were now unfortunately engaged, in the short period since they had been distributed, it appeared to him, that there were many important omissions, which it was material to have supplied before the main question should be discussed, and to enable the House to form a just and impartial opinion on the merits of the case. It could not be denied, that on so solemn and momentous a question, every information ought to be given to Parliament, as far as it might be consistent with the interests of the public service. It was with a view, therefore, to supply the omissions which appeared to him in the Papers laid before the House, that he proposed to bring forward the motions of which he then gave notice.—The precise objects to which they would relate were, some further information respecting the correspondence between Lords HAWKESBURY and HARROWBY, and Mr. FRERE, and the discussions if any, that might have taken place between the Spanish Minister here and His Majesty's Government. There were others points, also, on which information was necessary, but as he did not conceive any objection that could be made to granting it, he was not equally inclined to think it necessary to give any previous notice of his motions respecting such topics. It would be felt generally how very desirable it was to have all the information that could possibly be procured on the subject as early as may be, before it should come under discussion. As, however, there might be some objection to the immediate production of the information he wished to obtain which he could not then foresee, it might be more regular to read the motions he proposed to make in that instance, previous to his moving the question of any of them, that he might discover how the Right

Hon. Gentleman opposite would feel, with respect to them, and if there should be any difficulty in acceding to them, he had no objection to let them stand over, noticed with his other motions for Monday. The Hon. Gentleman then read the string of motions he had prepared, the object of which was, to obtain Copies or Extracts of all Dispatches or Letters from Sir EDWARD PELLEW and Admiral COCHRANE, relative to the state of the ports of Ferrol and Corunna, and the Armaments said to have been carried on in them; also relative to the Sale of Prizes in the ports of Spain in Europe, and America; and to the quantity of Naval and Military Stores supplied to our squadrons from the ports of Spain since the commencement of the present war.

The CHAN. of the EX. expressed a wish, that the Hon. Member would postpone his Motions till Monday, on the ground that it might be necessary to consider how far it would be proper to comply with them, consistently with the public service.

The motions were then noticed for Monday.

The CHAN. of the EX. next intimated an opinion, that it would be desirable to have the object of the Hon. Gentleman's other motions more specifically stated, in order to afford an opportunity of considering them, previous to their being submitted to the House.

Mr. GREY, in explanation of his object stated, that his wish was to have the omissions appearing in the papers before the House supplied as fully as possible. In the first packer of instructions transmitted by Lord HAWKESBURY to Mr. FRERE, forming the first document in the published papers, there was a reference to previous communications, which, as they did not appear, it was his wish to obtain. Another object was to obtain copies of the discussions that must necessarily have taken place during the chasms of many months that appeared in the papers, for the purpose of completing the links of discussion, from the first question of difference to the final rupture; and lastly, he wished to have the House put in possession of the discussions that might have taken place between the Spanish Minister and our Government here, or the communications that might have been made to our Minister by the Spanish Government, after his demand for his passports.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM, JAN. 24.

The dreadful effects of a violent and depraved passion were never more strongly verified than in the following fatal consequence, which it becomes our painful duty to relate.

On Monday noon a reputable gun and pistol manufacturer of this town, having occasion to reprimand his son, a youth about nineteen, for misbehaviour, the latter, unmindful of the ties of filial duty, struck and beat his parent so outrageously, that he applied for the interference of a constable, as well to preserve the peace of his family, as to ensure his own personal safety. This, however, only increased the young man's intemperance, who immediately ran up stairs to an apartment which contained some finished fire arms, and furnishing himself with a double-barrelled gun and a horse-pistol, he threatened to destroy his father, or any other person daring to approach him. When the constable arrived, he was dissuaded by the family from attempting to apprehend him, especially without further assistance, the father having prudently left the house when he found himself in such imminent danger. A very considerable time had elapsed before the constable returned to the house, with two assistants, at one of whom on his entering the back yard, the young desperado fired through a window with slugs; but the man, providentially, seeing the piece before it was discharged, dropped beneath its level, and the contents dashed against the wall, and brickwork. Instantly raising himself, the man gained the stairs of the warehouse unhurt, but before he had ascended to the first floor, the phrensied wretch had placed the pistol to his head, and blown a large portion of his skull off, which with his brains lay scattered over the warehouse; thus, in a moment, putting a period to his own existence—a shocking instance of human turpitude, resulting from the impulse of unrestrained passion and a contempt of filial duty!

On the 10th inst. a man offering counterfeit silver was apprehended at Lawrence-kirk, passing to the northward.—He called himself John Brown, but it appeared from his pocket-book, that his real name was

Hugh Johnston. He had a pass from Ireland, but he would seem from his papers to have resided sometime at Kihmarroch and Pailey.—Upon being stripped and searched, 14l. 19s. in base money was found upon him, of which the greater part was concealed under his shirt, artfully sewed up in a bag, and spread under his shirt, artfully sewed up in a bag, and spread upon the lower part of his back, and 3s. more had been previously circulated within the village.

The extensive cotton works belonging to Messrs. Lees, Chetham, and Co. at Stayley-bridge, near Manchester, were consumed a few mornings since by fire, together with all their valuable machinery. It is not known how the accident originated.

Four cotton factories have been burnt within a few days; one at Manchester—one on Stayley bridge, near Ashton-under Line—another near Todeswell, Derbyshire, in Bury street, Salford. The latter caused much damage and loss to the neighbours in removing their goods.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 31.

On Sunday last, about mid-day, James Crawford, ranger of Clonassey wood, and a Police officer for the barony of Iverk, was shot by Thomas Forrestal, in a house adjoining the bridge. Medical aid was speedily procured, but the wound proved mortal in a short time. Forrestal immediately fled, but was pursued and taken, about two miles from Waterford, by a party of the Kerry Militia, assisted by several gentlemen on horseback. Interference in a family quarrel, with a view to make peace, is currently assigned as the origin of this horrid transaction.

EXPRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

A messenger arrived this morning, with the most important dispatches from Vienna. A general war on the Continent is looked on as certain. Count Cobenzel has positively returned to Vienna, with whom Bonaparte has had a most violent quarrel, in consequence of the Austrian army having been augmented to 70,000 men, on the Austrian frontiers in Italy.—*Freem. Jour.*

Sunday the outward bound West India fleet, under convoy of the Proselyte frigate, the Elk brig, and Euryalus and Dryad frigates, as far as Madeira, making in the whole upwards of 130 sail, sailed from Cove. They had rather a light breeze at East, while getting under weigh, but got clear of the harbour by three o'clock in the afternoon.—The wind freshened a little out side, and blew as fair as possible for their voyage. The transports, with the 15th, 95th, and 96th regts. on board were in the fleet.

At the late Quarterly Examination held in our University, the following young Gentleman obtained premiums:—In the Class of Senior Sophisters, Mr. Henn, sen. Dogherty, and Davis; in the Class of Junior Sophisters, Mr. Singer, Mr. Kilbee, Westropp, Strong, and Purdon; in the Class of Senior Freshmen, Mr. Burton, North, Oiphen, Mackin, and Collins, jun.; and in the Class of Junior Freshmen, Mr. Gratian, jun. Mr. Henn jun. Cumming, St. Laurence, jun. and Stroke.

In the Court of Exchequer a few days ago, an action of Assumpsit was brought by Messrs. Graham and Doran against the Commercial Insurance Company, to recover 1000l. insured on the brig Catharine. After a long hearing the Jury without a moments hesitation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiffs—Damages 903l. and 6d. costs.

The present Prime Serjeant, Dr. Browne is confidently spoken of as the successor of Dr. Kearney to the Provostship of our University, in case of the latter being appointed to the vacant Bishoprick.

A new species of counterfeit shilling, is now forcing into circulation; they are made to weigh as heavy as mint shillings, but have the colour of block tin. It is said a great number have been disposed of, at the rate of from 26 to about 30 for a guinea.—If a general refusal be not made to such trash, another deluge of base silver coin will overspread this metropolis.

A writ has been issued to hold four fairs annually, at the town-lands of Kinelag, in the half barony of Ballymore and co. of Galway, viz. one fair on the 27th day of May, one other on every 20th day of June, one other on every 24th day of August, and one on every 20th day of December, and also a weekly market to be held at the said town and lands on every Friday for ever.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREENOCK, JAN. 24.—Three o'clock.

A little after eight o'clock this morning, the *Tourterelle* frigate put to sea, the anchors of the other ships were a-strip, and were just going to follow, when a person of the name of BROWN, from Craighish, arrived in town and brought accounts that the ship which created so much noise turned out to be His Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, Captain BARRIE.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 26.

Orders came down this day for 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 40 Serjeants, Privates, and Drums of this Division of Royal Marines, to embark on board *La Flèche*, 18, Capt. DIGBY, for Cork and Dublin, to recruit on the Irish establishment for that valuable Corps.

Came in a large Spanish ship from the Havannah, of 500 tons, very valuable, prize to the *Lively* of 32 guns, Capt. HAMMOND.

Yesterday the repaired rudder of the *Ville de Paris* was towed off by the Yard launches into Cawsand Bay, and new shipped. This morning the gallant CORNWALLIS made the signal for unmooring, when the *Ville de Paris* (his own ship), with the *Neptune* of 98, Captain Sir T. WILLIAMS, immediately weighed, stood out of Cawsand Bay, and lay too for the Admiral's dispatches and letters till 12 at noon, when they made sail.

JANUARY 27.

Accounts from Falmouth by letters received here, state the Spanish prize captured by the *Malta*, of 84 guns, is one of the richest taken this war, and is said to be from South America.

Came in from the Downs, after having been blown out, and forced upon the coast of France, the *Ambrosio*, a large armed transport, with 350 soldiers on board, destined to form part of the expedition forming at Spithead. The command of this garrison is devolved on Major-General CALCRAFT, as Lieut. Gen. ENGLAND is absent on leave at Bath.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JAN. 28.

JUSTICE FOX.

The Marquis of ABERCORN moved, that the order for their Lordships' going into a Committee upon the matters alleged against Mr. Justice Fox, and the papers and documents respecting the same, on the 7th Feb. be discharged.—This the Noble Marquis generally stated; he was principally induced to do in consideration of the great distance many of the witnesses who were meant to be brought forward on the occasion, had necessarily to travel: some from remote parts of Ireland, and to whom it would be impracticable to arrive in due time, in reference to the day at first appointed for the commencement of the investigation. Under this impression, and with a view to the circumstances of the case, he should propose that a similar order be made for the 18th February, which his Lordship seemed to think the earliest practical day.

This proposition meeting the concurrence of their Lordships, the order as above was forthwith discharged, and renewed for the 18th of next month.

On the motion of the Noble Marquis, further orders were made by the House—the first, that a Message be sent to the Commons, desiring the permission of that House, to four of its Members, namely, Sir THOS. FETHERSTONE, Bart.—the Hon. G. L. COLE—Sir JAMES STEWART, Bart. and MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq. to attend their Lordships' Committee on the 18th Feb.

Also orders for the attendance of divers witnesses from the co. Fermanagh, &c. in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 28.

Sir EVAN NEPEAN postponed his motion, of which he gave notice on a former day, respecting the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the continuance of Military Law in Ireland, till a future day.

A message was received from the Lords, requesting that the House would give leave to four of their Members, Sir THOMAS FETHERSTONE, Sir JAMES STEWART, Hon. GALBRAITH LAWRIE COLE, and MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq. to attend on a Committee of the Lords, and be examined by their Lordships, on Thursday, the 18th of February, respecting the case of Judge Fox.

The SPEAKER stated that the House would send their answer by their own Messengers.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 28.

We have reason to believe that the Dutch Paper which mentioned that a warm altercation had taken place at the Levee, between BONAPARTE and the Imperial Ambassador, Count COBENTZEL, was perfectly correct. We were not inclined to doubt it when we first heard of it, though the Dutch paper mentioned it as a rumour, and seemed almost to be afraid to state it with any positiveness. But we have stronger reason now for attaching implicit credit to it. The altercation took place, we understand, on New Year's Day.—BONAPARTE had previously received intelligence of the orders to increase the Austrian cordon on the Italian frontier. At the audience given to the Ambassadors, he is said to have addressed M. DE COBENTZEL as soon as he entered the circle, and to have addressed him in a tone of great rudeness and insolence.—He questioned him about the orders given to assemble so large an army on the Italian frontier.—M. DE COBENTZEL replied, that the object had already been stated to his Imperial Majesty's Government.—BONAPARTE is said then to have interrupted him with a speech of the utmost insolence. We know not that we state the whole of the conversation, nor that what we have stated is perfectly correct. But we have no doubt that a dispute did take place, and upon the subject of the Austrian preparations, which it would be absurd to suppose had been occasioned merely by the existence of the epidemic distemper at Leghorn. As soon as the Levee was over, M. DE COBENTZEL dispatched a courier to his Court.

This circumstance has induced a belief at Paris and at Vienna that WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA and FRANCE, is at no great distance.

Ten Hamburg Mails arrived yesterday.

Five more regiments have broken up from Bohemia to join the Austrian cordon on the Italian frontiers, which is now considered as an army of observation. The opinions we have expressed in a preceding article, have received a considerable accession of strength, from the intelligence brought by the Mails, though an article from Paris of the 9th, attempts to consider the difference between the two Governments as easy of adjustment.—The article says:—"Our Government have had several important discussions with Count COBENTZEL, the Roman Imperial Ambassador here, relative to the affairs of Italy, which have given rise to many false reports. There is no doubt, however, that those apparent differences will soon be terminated in an amicable manner. Our funds have again assumed their usual position, and are now between 57 and 58."

One of the reports was, that an altercation had taken place at the Levee between Bonaparte and Count Cobentzel: which report, we have already said, was well founded, though great pains are taken at Paris to conceal or contradict it.

M. DE VERGENNES, the French émissary, who, in defiance of the Law of Nations, was arrested at Rome last Summer by order of BONAPARTE, has been released, at the intercession of his Holiness. We suspect, however, that BONAPARTE had the gratifying of the POPE less in view in acceding to this request, than the conciliating of Russia. But Russia will not be made the dupe of this act of reluctant justice.

The siege of Gibraltar is said to be determined upon, and an army of one hundred thousand men is to be assembled at the camp of St. Roeh.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia, are represented as being far advanced in negotiations, of which it is the object to maintain the Peace of the Continent, and to guarantee it against encroachments upon the part of any other power.

The Courts of Vienna and Copenhagen have declared, in answer to the Circular Note of M. TALLEYRAND, respecting the Ministers of Great Britain, whom BONAPARTE pressed to put out of the protection of the public law, that they cannot recognize so extraordinary a principle.

The King of Prussia does not discontinue the marks of his discontent at the detention of the Papers of Sir GEORGE RUMBOLD; and it is in consequence of this Sovereign's known indignation, that these Papers have not yet been published by the Government of France.

The Archduke CHARLES has appointed the General CHATELIER to command the Austrian Cordon on the southern frontier of the Tyrol. The regiments of NEUGEBAUR and GLEBECK arrived there on the 13th, and it is stated that the cessation of the epidemic will not occasion the breaking up of the Cordon.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Paris Papers to the 18th arrived last night; but their contents are of little importance. Of the pacific overture to this country, nothing seems to be publicly known at Paris. The attention of the frivolous Parisians is still engrossed by shews and fetes in honour of the Coronation.—But the attention of the French Government is less pleasantly engrossed by the active preparations carrying on by Austria. Our readers may depend upon it, that we were correct in stating that an altercation had taken place between BONAPARTE and Count COBENTZEL, upon the subject of those preparations. General MACK is to have the command of the Austrian Army in Italy. In mentioning these preparations, the French Papers add, that—"For some days past there has been frequent mention of some important changes in the Cabinet of Vienna. It is confidently asserted, that Count L. DE COBENTZEL, who has rendered such essential services to his Sovereign and to the Austrian Monarchy, is soon to be placed at the head of the Austrian Government, as First Minister and Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, which place has remained vacant since the death of Prince KAUNITZ, and that His IMPERIAL MAJESTY intends to raise him to the dignity of Prince of the Germanic Empire."

The French Papers are anxious to have it believed, that these changes in the Austrian Ministry will be favourable to the continuance of peace between the two countries. But they seem alarmed at the frequent communications between Vienna and Petersburg, and they suspect that the large army assembling in Italy is part of a plan of co-operation with the Emperor of RUSSIA. Early in the spring the EMPEROR is to proceed to Italy, to inspect the troops, and is to be accompanied by the EMPRESS and the Archduke CHARLES.

But if the intercourse between Austria and Russia affords them uneasiness, the French papers affect to speak with the greatest confidence of the disposition and sentiments of Prussia. They assure us that she remains firmly attached to France, and is decidedly against the idea of any continental league. They have inserted, perhaps fabricated, an article from Berlin of the 3d, in which they say, that "for some time there have been reports that a Treaty of Subsidy between England and Sweden was on the tapis; but that the negotiation was attended with difficulties. We now learn that our Court has made serious representations to that of Stockholm, to divert it from an alliance which might have fatal consequences to the tranquility of the North of Germany, which His PRUSSIAN MAJESTY is firmly resolved to protect."

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from France, who is reported to be M. PORTALIS, jun. brother to the person who acted as Secretary to Gen. ANDREOSI in this country.—He is probably come as agent for the exchange of prisoners, in which capacity we believe Captain PUGET sets out in a few days for France. The English so long detained in France we are happy to hear, are likely to be shortly released from their unjust captivity.

It is said that the French Government have proposed to confer on the King of SARDINIA, by way of indemnity, the sovereignty of the Seven Islands—a project which it is easy to see would be rejected by Russia.

Intelligence from various parts of Italy gives reason to suppose that Naples has been compelled to abandon its system of neutrality, or that the troops of France have entered the territory of His SICILIAN MAJESTY. As a preliminary step towards this movement, the Italian troops in pay of France, were to re-enter Italy, and occupy such places as the French should quit on their advancing into the Neapolitan States. The English Minister is stated to be in momentary apprehension of being obliged to quit the city of Naples.

The departure of LUCIEN BONAPARTE from Rome which we were apprised of long ago, through the French papers, is ascribed, in a German Journal, to a dread of the contagious distemper, which had just begun to manifest itself in Italy.

General BRUNE had not left Constantinople on the 29th of November, but an escort had been appointed to attend him. It is stated that he waited a courier from Paris.

Paris letters of the 26th ult. state that a reconciliation has been effected between LUCIEN BONAPARTE and his brother NAPOLEON.

Letters have been received with the Hamburg Mails, from Amsterdam, giving an

account of the proceedings of the French, in selling the cargoes of English manufactured goods, which have been confiscated by their soldiers. The Dutch Government is entirely passive upon the occasion.

Private letters from Holland state, that it is now generally believed that SCHIMMELPENNINCK, will not be placed at the head of the new Government, but BONAPARTE's brother-in-law, General MURAT.

The Emperor of RUSSIA has definitively fixed the city of Kief in his dominions, or the residence of his Majesty LOUIS XVIII. He is, however, to reside at Mittau, until the returning mildness of the season shall enable him to remove with all his household, to the abode which the kindness of his RUSSIAN MAJESTY has provided for him.

It is rumoured that Gibraltar will be besieged, and that Marshal MURAT will command the army. Some reports also mention, that CARNOT has prepared a plan of the intended siege, which has been transmitted to the Spanish Cabinet.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 2.

Late on Thursday evening, we understand, that Government received an account of a strange fleet having appeared off the southern coast; Admiral Lord Gardner dispatched some fast sailing cutters to reconnoitre, and no further intelligence has been since received on the subject. This circumstance, as usual, gave rise to exaggerated reports which were prevalent through town all yesterday—but we expect that, upon correct information, it will turn out some of our own fleets have occasioned the momentary alarm.

On Thursday last, the Court of King's Bench delivered their opinion upon the subject of the arrest of Mr. Justice Johnson. Three Judges only had attended the discussions of this subject; two of them, viz. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice DALY, declared the arrest valid; Mr. Justice DAY was of a contrary opinion; and Mr. Justice JOHNSON was of course remanded. Another Writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued out in the Court of Exchequer, and is to be discussed on Monday next in that Court.

We understand, Lieut. Gen. Sir EYRE COOTE, K. B. is to have a distinguished command in one of the expeditions now going forward. Major Gen. Champagne succeeds him in the command of the Southern District.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 29.

"A considerable degree of anxiety and agitation prevails here at present on the subject of the Catholic question, which will certainly come before Parliament shortly."

ENNIS, FEBRUARY 4.

* * Mr. BRAMPTON takes this opportunity of acquainting his TENANTS, that he will receive his Rents himself, whilst he remains in Ennis, and that no other person is empowered to do so, or to pass Receipts for the same. February 3, 1805.

The Packets of the 28th and 29th ult. have been received at our Office, that of the 30th remains due. Much of these papers are occupied in observations and comments upon a misunderstanding which is said to have taken place on New-Year's Day, at the Emperor NAPOLEON's Levee, between him and the AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR, who, in consequence of the rough treatment which he had experienced, immediately dispatched a messenger to his Court. The LONDON Journalists seem to consider this circumstance as of the greatest importance, and as a certain prelude to a Continental War; yet, they do not offer a single sentence to establish the fact: but, on the contrary, a subsequent publication acknowledges the receipt of PARIS Papers to the 18th and says, their contents are not of importance. This inclines us to look upon the whole as a mere fabrication, for if a serious difference, like that alluded to, had taken place on the first day of the year, it cannot be supposed that the papers to the 18th would have remained silent on the subject, and had they even glanced at it, these papers would not have been pronounced destitute of information.

We are sorry to perceive by the Resolutions of the Magistrates of the County of Carlow, inserted in the *Dublin Evening Post*, that that County has been disgraced by the most shameful outrages. The ruffians who have been guilty of houghing cattle, we conceive to be the rankest murderers in nature—human assassination has often been accounted for, though it should never be defended, but the destruction of a harmless beast betrays such iniquity in the mind of the offender, that we know of no punishment sufficiently severe for him.

—MARRIED—

On Sunday last, at Drumavally Church, Co. Kerry, William Blennerhassett, Esq. son to Col. Rowland Blennerhassett, to Miss Blennerhassett, eldest daughter to Richard Blennerhassett, of Bally-M-Prior, Esq. and grand daughter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Ventry.

—DIED—

A few days ago, in Yorkshire, (England, Edward Collis, Esq. M. P. a native of the County Kerry. By this gentleman's dying without issue, Edward Collis, Esq. of Tralee, comes into the possession of above 600l. per annum.