

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1805.

NUMBER 2065.

ENNIS BLEACH-GREEN.

ANTHONY HOROHAN

Begs to inform the Public, that every preparation is made to ensure satisfaction to all those who shall be pleased to send LINENS, DIAPERS, &c. to his care.—The immediate connection of the Bleach Green to his other concerns, enables him to give constant attention to the entire process; and he is determined to solicit the favour of the Public no longer than he shall be found to merit their protection.

† 67 PIECES received at the BLEACH GREEN, at Miss BARBARA DWYER's, High-street, Ennis, and at Mr. JOHN ED. DOUGHERTY's, Ballinacally, for all which I will be accountable.
Feb. 6, 1805. ANTHONY HOROHAN.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE BLEACH-GREEN.

† LINENS, YARNS, &c. are now receiving at Mr. JAMES McNAMARA's, Church-street, Ennis, at Mr. RICH. MOORE's, Thomas-gate, Limerick, and at said Green, where the utmost care (with a Foreman from the North of Ireland, and good Workmen), will be taken to finish Linens, Yarns, &c. in a proper manner, for all which we will be accountable.
JAMES CURNELL.
Jan. 21, 1804. JOHN McNAMARA.

A GENERAL MEETING

OF the GOVERNORS and DEPUTY GOVERNORS of the COUNTY of CLARE is requested on MONDAY the 4th of FEBRUARY, at the Court-House, at one o'clock.

Signed by order,
D. FINUCANE, C. C. M.

Ennis, Jan. 28, 1805.

* The above MEETING is adjourned to MONDAY the 11th instant.

February 4, 1805.

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

John Picked, 5 feet 4½ 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 Kilmamona, 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 parish of Kildisart, co. Clare, fair complexion, blue eyes, black hair, by trade a Shoemaker, aged 22 yrs.

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

Edm. Mooney, 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.



By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Service doth at this Time require a speedy Supply of Seamen and Seafaring Men, to man His Majesty's Fleet which is now fitting out, We do by His Majesty's Command direct and require all Civil Magistrates in this Part of His Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, to use their best Endeavours to cause all such Seamen or Seafaring Men, fit for His Majesty's Service, as may be met with, to be taken up, and put on Board any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels in the Ports, or on the Coast of Ireland, or to any of His Majesty's Sea Officers who may be employed to raise Men on Shore for His Majesty's Fleet, according as the Places where such Ships or Vessels, or such Sea Officers may be respectively stationed shall be nearest. And for the Encouragement of the Persons who shall be entrusted with the Care of conducting such Seamen and Seafaring Men, they will be paid, by the Captain or Commander, or such Ship or vessel, or Sea Officer employed on Shore as aforesaid, respectively, a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each Seaman or Seafaring Man fit for His Majesty's Service, and 5 pence a Mile for every Mile they may have travelled, not exceeding Twenty Miles in the Maritime Counties, and Fifty Miles in the Inland Counties. And We do hereby further direct and require the said Civil Magistrates to give all possible Countenance and Assistance to the Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, or to the Sea Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, or to the Sea Officers who may be employed to raise Men on Shore, in impressing or otherwise procuring Men for His Majesty's Fleet.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 16th Day of March, 1803.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. MARSDEN,
GOD Save the KING.

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 }
and Miss Broggy's } 36 1 25
Part of Ditto, held by Mr. Huxley, } 85 2 10
Part of KILMORANBEG, held by }
Mrs. Hunt, } 20 3 5

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

Part of QUILTY, in the Barony of Ibrican, near the village of Milltown, choice Tillage and Dairy Ground, as held by John Stacpoole, Esq. containing about } 74 1 25

PROPOSALS, in writing only, to be made to the Hon. FRANCIS NATHANIEL BURTON, Stanhope-street, LONDON, until the 20th February, or to Mr. FITZ-GERALD, at Tureen, who will forward them.

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

BARONY OF ISLANDS.

TO BE LET, from first May next, the LANDS of BERENAGEEHY, 3 miles from ENNIS, containing 245A. 1R. 12P. 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 Division.

Proposals to be made to the Hon. Judge FINUCANE, and to Mr. JOHN EDM. DOUGHERTY, at Ballinacally.

PATRICK MAGRATH, of Lifford, will shew the Divisions. Also, two Divisions of five Acres each, and one Division of seven Acres, part of the lands of 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 an Act passed in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject," and commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act, it is provided, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chief Governor and Governors for the Time being, and Privy Council of Ireland, to suspend the said Act, during such time only as there shall be an actual Invasion or Rebellion in Ireland or Great Britain, and that no Judge or Justice of Peace shall call to try any Person or Persons charged with being concerned in such Invasion or Rebellion without an Order from the Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland for the Time being, signed by Six of the said Privy Council, any Law, Statute or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas a daring Rebellion hath actually broken out in Ireland, and it hath become advisable to suspend the Operation of the said Act during the Continuance thereof;

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council do by this our Proclamation declare, That the said Act, and the same is hereby suspended, of which all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and others are required to take Notice.

And whereas there is reason to apprehend that several Persons, charged with having been concerned in the said Rebellion, are endeavouring to escape Justice by departing from Ireland;

Now we the Lord Lieutenant, being desirous to bring all such offenders to speedy Punishment, do, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, strictly forbid any Person whomsoever to depart from Ireland, without having obtained a Passport for that purpose, signed by our Chief Secretary, or the Under Secretary for the Civil Department, or either of them, or by some Person authorized by an Instrument, subscribed by them, or either of them, to sign such Passports.

And we do hereby strictly command all Masters and Commanders of all Ships and Vessels departing from Ireland, that they do not, upon any account whatsoever, take on board their Vessels, when departing from Ireland, any Person not having such Passport as aforesaid, save and except the persons actually employed to navigate such Vessels respectively.

And we do further command all Magistrates, Officers of the Revenue, and all Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to prevent the departure of any Persons from Ireland not having such Passports as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 28th Day of July, 1803.

Redecliffe, C. T. Tytewesly. Henry King.
Chas. Dublin. J. Beresford. D. Laouchie.
Wm. Tufan. H. E. Fox. S. Hamilton.
Droghda. J. Herliangrishe. Man. Fitz-Gerald.
Annesley. M. Smith. Stoddish O'Grady.
Muckerriv. GOD Save the KING.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Every public edifice in Paris seems destined, in its turn, to become the scene of some extravagant splendours in honour of the Usurper or his Consort; and all the different Bodies whom he has created, and who are to find their interest in supporting him, vie with each other in the magnificence and profusion of their public rejoicings and festivals on the auspicious event of the Coronation of a man, who seems born only to be the glory of France, in the same proportion as he is the scourge of all the rest of Europe. Hall, Senates, Theatres, and Churches, are all called into requisition: Soldiers and Senators, Players and Priests, Foreign Ambassadors and Foreign Princes, all are compelled to assist in these ceremonials, compounded equally of frivolity and of guilt. Even the Opera contributes to the fantastic vanities of an upstart; and on its mimic boards, the Marshals of the Empire, the flower of the new French Army, contrive their celebration of the accession of NAPOLEON, who, in his turn, is to mimic, in his Master's Palace of the Thuilleries, the dignity of the legitimate crowned heads of Europe.—This last masque, or ballet, seems to have been much more in character than some of the former shews. It had less of what is revolting and impious in it; and it was performed upon that stage, on which such honours should always be exhibited.—Alas! that what is palpably ridiculous in the solemnities of Paris, should nevertheless be so mixed with awful realities, that even our sense of ridicule is blunted by our sense of disgust and horror! While the Usurper is rioting in the giddy luxuries of the Parisian opera hall, the rightful possessor of the Throne is seeking refuge from its plunderers and oppressors in the inclement regions of the North, and shrinking from the hand of the murderers of his family, almost within the ices of the Pole.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JAN. 29.

Guilford v. the Countess of Granard.

Mr. READ said, that an action was commenced upon a Bill of Exchange against the defendant; and on that action she was arrested, and was now in custody. The Learned Counsel said he had affidavits to shew she was under coverture when the suit commenced. Not only the Plaintiff, but the plaintiff's Attorney also, were stated in the depositions to be fully informed that she was married to a Mr. Little, a gentleman of the sacred profession. Whatever might be the plaintiff's ignorance, there existed another objection to this arrest and detention, with which the Solicitor must have been acquainted. The Countess of Granard is a Peeress of Ireland, and is therefore protected from such a form of process, by her rank of nobility, the privileges of which have been confirmed by the articles of the late union between the two kingdoms. The motion before the Court was, that the defendant should be discharged out of custody upon filing a common appearance.—Rule to shew cause granted.

DREADFUL FIRE.

Sunday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. BARR tallow-chandler, Upper Adam-street, Engware-road. It was discovered by a coachman, who had been putting up his horses in a neighbouring stable, and who on passing through the street was alarmed by a strong smell of smoke. He immediately knocked at Mr. BARR's door, and alarmed the neighbourhood by a loud cry of "fire." In a short time Mr. and Mrs. BARR appeared in the balcony of the first floor, with each an infant in their arms. Several of the neighbours, who had been roused from their beds by the noise were now in the street, in the front of Mr. BARR's house, and having procured ladders, they rescued him and Mrs. BARR, with the two children from their perilous situation. The house was at this time in

a blaze, and a coachman of the name of PIERCE, who resided in the second floor was fortunate enough, at the imminent risque of his life, to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. He had scarcely reached the street in safety with her, when recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief "Oh! Betsy, Betsy, Betsy!" To return as he came was impossible, as the staircase was completely enveloped with the flames; but he had scarcely uttered the above words, when one of the windows in the two pair of stairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman presented herself. Without a moment's hesitation, she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck dislocated, and she instantly expired in the presence of her husband and daughter, who were eye witnesses of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got possession of every part of the house, which presented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could possibly escape. They consisted of Mr. Adams, a coachman and his wife, an elderly lady, and her two grandsons, fine lads, and two young men servants out of place, all of whom, to the number of seven, melancholy to relate, fell victims to the fury of the flames. None of the bodies have been yet discovered, the rubbish not having been sufficiently removed in the course of the day. The Foot Guards quartered at Portman street Barracks, and the Mary-labone Association, attended, and used every exertion to prevent the spreading of the fire, and to protect the property of the neighbourhood.

Yesterday a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Three Tuns, Portman Mews, before G. HODSON, Esq. Coroner, on the body of MARY PEARCE, who met her death by jumping from the second floor window, at the house of Mr. BARR, during the above conflagration.

It appeared by the evidence adduced, that the deceased, who was the wife of a coachman, and resided in the two-pair back-room, was making the best of her way down stairs with her husband, when, on a sudden, she returned to the door of ADAMS, who resided in the second floor back-room, in order to alarm him and his wife. Having reached the door, she beheld the first floor staircase give way, and the flames were so rapid, that she had no alternative, but instant death, or the chance of saving herself by a leap from the window. A person who resides in Adam's Mews saw the deceased fall, and on going to her she appeared quite dead.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 30.

Several of the Spanish officers are gone on parole to Tavistock, Okhampton, and Launceston. They are highly impressed with sentiments of gratitude and respect for the hospitable, polite, and friendly reception they have received at this port from the Admiral, General, and Field Officers, and gentlemen and merchants, dining about at private houses almost every day.—The PRINCE OF PEACE, in his violent declamation against this country, when he talks of the Spanish sailors and soldiers being forced into our service, or on refusal confined in noisome dungeons, would have done well to have informed himself more accurately on the subject, before he ventured to commit himself to the eyes of all Europe; as the Spanish soldiers and sailors have been at perfect liberty, under the controul of their own officers, to come ashore whenever they had leave of absence: of course, war being declared, they will in future, like other prisoners of war, be placed in prison ships for security, with a daily and ample allowance of beef, biscuit, bread, and beer. Indeed, very much to the credit of the Spanish officers, they are feelingly sensible of all the civilities they have received during their residence here.

Mr. GREY, agreeably to his notice of Friday, rose to move for the production of certain additional papers relative to the rupture with Spain, without which he conceived that it would be quite impossible for the House to form a fair judgment on the subject. He had no wish to anticipate the decision which might be formed from the papers already before the House, but the documents which he wished to have produced were indispensable to a full view of the policy which had been pursued by his Majesty's Ministers. The first paper for which he wished to move was one connected with the manner in which the treaty of Ildefonso was to be acted upon by Spain, after the commencement of hostilities with this country and France. This paper was, on account of any demands for pecuniary succours made by France on Spain, in July, 1803. The production of this paper was requisite to shew to the House in what manner Spain had determined to act, and France was prepared to enforce the terms of the Treaty. It appeared, that in September, 1803, Mr. Frere remonstrated on the subject of certain preparations in the port of Ferrol, and complained that a disposition was shewn to afford assistance to France. What answer was given to his note did not appear from the papers already on the table. It was however highly probable that some answer was given, and it was not at all unlikely that some general explanations took place on the subject. To clear up this matter, therefore, he was anxious to have laid before the House Copies or Extracts of all explanations received from the Spanish Government in September, 1803, respecting the march of bodies of artillery and marines destined to reinforce the French fleet in Ferrol, and all assurances afforded on the subject of any march of French troops through Spain, since the commencement of the war. While he was desirous of information on this point, he was not less anxious to know what information was obtained as to any advances of money made by Spain to France, from the 20th September to the 7th of December, 1803, which was about the time that Mr. Frere expressed his alarm respecting hostile preparations. He should move, therefore, for an Account of all information received on this point, and a Copy of all Discussions which such information might have created. The next period on which he wished explanation was in January 1804. In a dispatch of Lord HAWKESBURY to our Minister at Madrid, written in that month, reference is made to some previous information on the subject of a treaty of neutrality. It is then that some notice is taken of a previously existing treaty, compact, or convention, respecting the future neutrality of Spain. He thought it important for the House to ascertain what that Convention was, or to what extent it proceeded. With this view he should submit a motion for the production of a Copy of such a Convention, if it really was in existence. What he had next to complain was, the very long vacuum in the papers from the 21st of January, to the time that the Administration in which Lord HAWKESBURY was at the head of the Foreign Department closed. This was the more wonderful as it was hardly to be imagined, that during so long an interval, no correspondence of any sort took place between our Minister at Madrid and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It was highly necessary that this part of the business should be fully understood, and he should certainly move for the Correspondence which had taken place during the interval to which he had alluded. The next deficiency in the Correspondence was, from the 22d of May to the 20th of September; surely it was not to be imagined that in the relative situations of the two Governments, all official discussions or explanations should have been suspended. But the papers were totally silent on this point. He next adverted to the dispatch of Lord HARRIS on the 21st of October, in which the peremptory orders were given to Mr. FRERE, to ask for his passports. In that dispatch it was quite clear, the Sec. of State for the Foreign Department then alluded to certain other information received in addition to that on which the letter of the 20th of September was founded. It was proper, therefore, to have Copies produced of any intelligence on the subject of preparations in the Spanish ports, which differed from that originally received from our Commander off Ferrol. Other papers must have been received, or it was quite impossible to account for the different language held in the two dispatches. The next paper for which he should move, was

a Copy of all the Letters and Notes presented by the Spanish Ambassador resident at our Court, and all explanations to which these letters or papers referred. The information which gave rise to Lord HARRIS's dispatch in September was not, he contended, sufficiently explained to the House. He should move, therefore, for a Copy of that Letter of Rear Admiral Cochrane, on which the Secretary of State's dispatch was grounded, and the date when the letter was received. The first letter of Admiral Cochrane was in September, giving a statement of the Spanish force in Ferrol; and the next, in October, states, that the Spanish force was in the same state as described in his last. But here the Admiral could not allude to his letter in September, because the Spanish force was not in the same state in Oct. A number of ships which had indicated some appearance of preparations for sea, had been hauled back into the inner part of the harbour. There must, therefore, have been some other information communicated by Admiral Cochrane besides that which the papers contained. He should move, therefore, for copies of all intelligence received of the Spanish force in Ferrol and Corunna, as far as a period when the dispatch of the 21st of October was transmitted to our Minister at Madrid. He should, at the same time, move for copies of all intelligence received from our Resident Consuls, or any naval or military officers, of the force in Cadiz and Carthage, and also the state of the arsenals. These accounts would still, however, be incomplete without a statement of such information as Sir EDWARD PELLERIN had communicated, respecting the Spanish force in the ports of Ferrol and Corunna, and the conduct of the Spanish Governor of Ferrol, respecting the English ships off that station. Connected with this part of the subject, he should also move for an account of the amount of supplies of naval stores and provisions granted by the Spanish Government to the squadron under that Officer's command. As a good deal had been said of the Spanish Governor of the Island of Cuba, and the sales of English prizes in the ports of that Island, he should, with the view of obtaining satisfactory information, move for copies of all the intelligence, instructions, or remonstrances, which had been received on this subject. To conclude the whole, it was requisite that the letter of Admiral Cochrane, on which the order for detaining the Spanish frigates was founded, should be produced, and the day on which it was received correctly stated. The Hon. Member having thus gone through the various topics on which he thought additional information necessary, sat down with moving for copies, or extracts of all letters received from Mr. FRERE, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, respecting any demands for pecuniary succours made by France on Spain in July 1803, and also copies of all instructions issued thereon by the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and all discussions which may have taken place on the subject.

The SPEAKER having put the question on the first,

Mr. PITT rose.—He wished the House to be put in possession of every degree of information that could be afforded by his Majesty's Government, relative to the topic embraced by the various motions which had just been brought forward by the Hon. Gentleman, yet there were some of them which did not at that moment occur to him, if the House could comply with them, though he was not aware that there was any very strong objection even to those. It was true, he could not know how His Majesty's Government could make it convenient to comply with all the motions, if, on the other hand, the House should comply. For one, however, he could assure the Hon. Gentleman, and the House, that no man could possibly wish more than he did, that every possible aid might be given to their judgment in pronouncing on the merits of the whole of the questions of the war with Spain. He had only to observe further, that some of the motions asked for information under various heads which might be had under one; some asked for information that he was apprehensive could not be granted, and others for what might be classed under smaller heads. If, however, the motions should suggest any other observations to his mind, while under reading, he should again shortly trouble the House.

The question was now put on the first motion, viz.

1st. That there be laid before the House Copies or Extracts of all Dispatches or instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State respecting the succours granted by Spain to France, in the month of Jan. 1803, together with an account of the Discussions with Spain respecting the same.—Agreed to.

2d. Copy or any Extract of Dispatches from Mr. Frere concerning the Remonstrances of the 9th September, and of all Explanations, and all answers from Spain, respecting the passage through her territory of troops or seamen, during the war with France.—Agreed to.

3d. An account of all Advances of Money made or agreed to be made by Spain to France; together with Copies or Extracts of the Instructions of our Minister relative to the same.—Agreed to.

4th. An Account of Explanations given in answer to Lord Hawkesbury's Letter of 21st January, 1804, relative to the pecuniary Supply afforded by Spain to France.—Agreed to.

5th. An Account, or Copy, or Extract, of any Convention or Agreement, by which Great Britain might be engaged with respect to the Neutrality of Spain.

On the question being put on this motion,

Mr. PITT rose.—With respect to that point, Sir, it is of so much importance, that I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the House to it, being persuaded that both this House and the Hon. Gentleman, will deem it not an unessential circumstance to that enlightened deliberation to which we all point, that I can safely aver, that a most gross misapprehension, or misrepresentation, has extensively obtained on this topic. The Hon. Gentleman can, nevertheless, if he chuse, press his motion. I will attempt no controul as to that. But this I can tell him, that when he has made his motion, and were the House to agree to it, knowing what I do, I very well know that there could not be a formal return made. With respect to any Convention at all, I further take this opportunity to say, that strange as it may appear, and however the term has been employed, and insisted on upon one hand, adopted or not resisted on the other, there was no such convention, compact, or agreement, as that obviously referred to by the Hon. Gentleman; nay, not any paper or document whatever that by the most strained construction could be so denominated. Very far from that, there was no such convention ever thought of by this country; for indeed such a convention would have been repugnant to all just policy.

Mr. FOX.—Sir, I think with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the motion now before you is of very great importance, most so, of the whole. But as to the existence of a convention, I am utterly uninformed. I do not, however, mean to say that the statement which we have just heard, is not accurate: it is probable that there was no convention. What I beg the House to recollect is, that whether wrongly or designedly, Spain has insisted on a convention; and if from inadvertence, Mr. FRERE never set the Minister of Spain right, surely, Sir, it is an odd sort of inadvertence. I believe the Hon. Gentleman is, or was, a Member of this House, I don't know, though; for, probably, I think of the Ambassador instead of the *Charge d'Affaires*. However, Sir, I would think that any man not half so wise as the Members of this House must be supposed to be; would have deprived the Minister of Spain of the advantage of a term which was not correct, but yet which gave to Spain a decided advantage in discussion. If the term was not correct, if there was no Convention, why did not Mr. Frere obviate the effects of his own inadvertency? Mr. Frere might have lapsed once, twice, thrice, into an inadvertent mode of speech, but could he always? Impossible! at least, I should not have thought that he would leave for ever in the possession of his antagonist a term which, of itself, conferred on the reasonings of that antagonist their principal title to the merit of justness. If a man have a dispute with me, and employ several times a particular term, which has no appropriate connection with the subject in dispute, do I leave him in possession of his term without explanation? No, certainly; I resolve the dispute into its natural elements. So here, I would have thought that Mr. FRERE, seeing the obvious ill effects of having inadvertently called this (whatever it is) a Convention, would not have left the term in the possession of Mr. CEVALLOS, of whose employment of it he had such irksome illustrations. But whatever the document to which we are now all of us understood to allude, I wish, Sir, to see it; we will judge of it when it is before the House.

Mr. PITT.—Whoever, Sir, should possess every information on this topic, would think with me, that there is in reality no convention; at the same time it would be perceived, that what did pass on this subject amounted to the point in dispute.—Spain has asserted the existence of a convention, an agreement of neutrality on such and such terms: not a statement of recognition of neutrality. At the other time alluded to, a convention had not necessarily taken place. There never was any recognition of neutrality. There were the written conditions, indeed necessary to the acquiescence of His Majesty, in the system of forbearance. It was, however, the nominal and professed neutrality of Spain with France to which the Court of Madrid appears to refer, when Gentlemen suppose her talking of an English convention of neutrality. This seems to be all the mistake. And as to the French treaty of neutrality, it could not bind us, who have never been informed what that treaty was.—The true state of the case, however, can only appear from explanation.

Mr. FOX.—From what has been said, it appears that a great deal of explanation is requisite to guide the judgment of the House.

Mr. PITT.—The Gentleman who was our Ambassador had left Madrid at the time when the existence of a convention was disputed on the part of Spain. We had, there, then, but a *Charge d'Affaires*.

Mr. GREY.—Notwithstanding all I have heard to-night, I must conclude, Sir, that Mr. Frere our Ambassador, was by some means in possession of the fact of the existence of a convention. The House will think so too, if I can lay before it sufficient evidence. The Right Hon. Gentleman thinks, that what is all along meant, may become Convention with France where the term Convention is mentioned ambiguously; but it appears that some engagement, compact, or agreement of neutrality towards Spain, was entered into on the part of this country, and that Mr. Frere knew it; for that Gentleman, in his letter to Mr. CEVALLOS, of the 30th of Oct. 1804, talking with reference to armaments in the ports of Spain, demands among other things "that the ships of war shall be put precisely in the state in which they were at the conclusion of the Convention with England."—Now, Sir, the latter must have reference to a period antecedent to the departure of our Ambassador from Madrid. As if we were not to be left in doubt respecting the existence of a Convention with England as if inadvertence had been impossible, and will any man think that Mr. Frere could possibly have not only twice inadvertently employed, but twice argued from the same term. I say, Sir, that with an air of design to deceive the world on this very point, Mr. Frere concludes the letter to Don CEVALLOS, which I have quoted above, in these express words:

"Your Excellency complains of my having in my Note demanded the reduction of the Marine to a state in which it was previous to the war, whilst the period pointed out in the Convention for fixing the establishment to which it was to be reduced, was that of the Convention itself. It is true, that this first period was named in my Instructions; but bearing in mind that another has been already agreed upon, and too well convinced of the good faith of my Government to believe that the substitution could have been made otherwise than by mistake, I have not hesitated to restore the period of the Convention, too happy, if this trifling change can remove any obstacle to the satisfaction of my demands." Thus much I have thought it necessary to state to the House, to shew the ground of my motion." The motion was agreed to.

6th. A Copy, or Extract of any Documents or Papers giving an account of the Succours granted by Spain to France on the 19th of October, 1803, in consequence of the Treaty of St. Ildefonso.

On the question being put, Mr. PITT rose. "I will not say that we have received no information as to the succours granted by Spain to France; but we have no authentic information from Spain. Spain having always refused to give distinct information respecting that subject.

The several other motions, except two, which were withdrawn, being superfluous, were now put and agreed to, after an observation from the Minister, that with respect to the dispatches of our Admirals, every communication would be given which was consistent with good faith towards those who might have given information.

After a few words between Mr. PITT and Mr. GREY, explanatory of the occasion of delay, the consideration of the Spanish Papers was deferred from Thursday next to Thursday following.

Mr. WINDHAM also postponed his motion for a Committee on the National Defence, to Monday the 11th of February.

Some articles of value, and particularly a gold chain, found on the person of the late TIPPUS SAIB, when he fell at Seringapatam, have lately been purloined from Carlton-house. They were in charge with the terminated his existence by suicide; and this circumstance fully removes the imputations cast upon another domestic, in consequence of that event.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HOLLAND.

In the Secret Assembly of the Batavian Legislative Body, held on the 21st January in consequence of the extraordinary Petition sent up from the State Directory, and the proposal made by the same, for consenting, in order to cover the deficiency of the revenue, to a third instalment of the extraordinary contribution on property and income for the year 1804, Citizen VAN HASSELT delivered the following opinion:—

"From the Report of the Committee it appears, that this Assembly having found the nullity of their resistance, must consent to the ulterior proposals of the State Directory, requiring (without adverting to the remonstrances they have returned) our consent to the raising of 1 per cent. on the national property, by granting, provisionally, for the term of three months, upon account of the probable deficiency in the 16,570,000 florins granted for sundry items, and also, on account of the same deficiency, our consent to a third instalment of the extraordinary contribution for the year 1804; and, in order to compel us thereto, I hear reasons alledged, which appear to be suggested by the most extreme necessity, a stagnation in every department of Government and of Administration, an insurrection of the Army and Navy, a general bankruptcy and, moreover, the displeasure of our high ally.

"I do not doubt for a moment, but the Committee of this assembly for Financial Affairs, is convinced, after many deliberations and conferences, of the urgent necessity, and of the danger of our dreadful perplexity. I do not even doubt, for a moment, but a complete anarchy, introduced constitutionally in 1801, places the State now at the point of entire annihilation; and I am very certain that, without the disinterested zeal and co-operation of individuals (true lovers of our country), all exertions to save it would have been fruitless long since.

"Thus, in order to defer that ruin, so long prevented, alas! for three months longer, are under the deplorable necessity of declaring to the Batavian people that the State is lost, unless they give up provisionally for three months, one per cent. of the value of their property: that, all maturely considered and pondered, there remains nothing else, no other means, than to repeat this expedient over and over again; and while we give them to understand pretty plainly, that all this is to be ascribed to our connexion with France, through which we are involved in so long and so expensive a war, by which we are obliged to fulfil the most extravagant engagements.

"Sensibly affected by the dismal state of our country, and the fate of a nation, which appears to have freely made (but, alas! in vain) such unprecedented sacrifices for the acquirement and preservation of its liberty and independence, for no other purpose than to purchase, at the expence of such treasures, its entire destruction and erasure from the list of powers; I find myself obliged, before I give my vote, in a case where another great sacrifice is again demanded from that nation, to ask whether the grounds for it do actually exist? Whether we can in conscience, declare that it is impossible for us to save the country by other means? And still further, whether we, as honest men, can ascribe this solely to the consequences of our connection with France?

"The State Directory, however, to persuade us to grant, for a period of three months, a considerable extension of the exigencies of the state for the present year, and to be enabled to decree provisionally a third instalment of the extraordinary contribution for 1804, to provide for the deficiency, say, in their letter of the 7th instant, which is insulting to this Assembly, that there remains no choice for them, but either to fulfil the engagements entered into with our high ally, or to see the State ruined past recovery; that the reasons for refusing to grant the extension, are weak; that they do not know what retrenchments this Assembly has in view; and thus, convinced of the force of these arguments, they threaten this Assembly that they will leave us to answer for the dreadful consequences which are to be apprehended from a further refusal; and that they will inform our High Ally, that they are unable, from the want of the necessary consent for, and the means of, raising money, to fulfil their engagements."

"Although this letter has been retracted by the Directory, yet the impression it has made on me, and many Members of this

Assembly, has not been effaced; the grounds, indeed, are again urged in the present proposal. But with whatever disdain I may regard this letter, yet I am obliged to confess, that matters are arrived at an extremity; I must own, that there appears to be no alternative; is it not a cruel mockery, however, of our oppressed and impoverished countrymen, on whom you impose this additional burthen, in cold blood, with a profession of sincere condolence, in addition to the heavy burthen which oppresses them already, if, while you make this profession, you feel to whom, and to whose unaccountable conduct it is owing, that the nation has no other means left, and that no other choice remains, if you are resolved to fulfil the engagement entered into with France?

"Is the nation, I ask—are the people already so greatly oppressed and impoverished, to submit to this command of the Directory? Shall the nation, whose known and approved faith, and whose readiness to contribute to the utmost of its power, has ever been most manifest, and which probably endures the more hardships, and suffers the greater cruelty on that very account; shall that nation admit that the reasons of the Directory are well founded? Shall the nation allow it to be laid to its charge, that the Directory is not satisfied, if the Legislature does not resolve blindly to grant its demand? Has that nation (offended and provoked at its being declared to the whole world, that they linger under an Oligarchical Administration, without love of their country, under which their Colonies and Foreign Possessions have been sold and delivered up to the common enemy), no just cause to ask—are the reasons given by that Administration such as can be depended upon and ought to be submitted to?

"Will it not ask, how this measure is to be reconciled with the Directory's promise to use all possible parsimony? And will it not find, during this investigation, even without looking into the deeds and resolutions which prove this more plainly, that the waste of money not only continues, but increases every day from different sources? Will not the nation, on seeing such continued negligence, begin to doubt, whether this Assembly, as senting to the reasons of the Directory, acts honestly, or otherwise?

"It cannot be denied, that the sentence in the Directory's Letter, where it affects not to know what this Assembly means by retrenchment, is a mockery, when their Committee for financial affairs has so frequently pointed it out in their name; and if the Directory is really ignorant of it, let them be convinced and shewn in every page of that so voluminous *Exposition*, what possibility, what certainty there is of many important savings.

"In order to be convinced, that, far from thinking of savings, the exigencies of the state should not so extravagantly exceed its income, they rather act as if the republic were at its most splendid pitch; it will only be necessary to look into the expences of the last year, and to compare them with the resolution of the *Generality*, on the expences of the alliance of 1792, nay, even with the expostions of 1799, 1800, and 1801; whence the progressive increase of expence will appear. You have to compare only, except the items for the Legislative Body, all the items of disbursements, to be convinced of expences, which exceed all the preceding ones, without any greater advantage derived therefrom.

"Will not the Nation, tracing this increase, ask, why such an enormous expence is incurred for the ostensible defence and guarding of colonies, which are declared to all Europe to have been twice sold and delivered up to the enemy? The nation will ask, whether the different offices, especially that of the Directory themselves, of the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, of War, and of the Navy, (not to mention the unnecessary expence of the Department and others) work better and harder now, than formerly, although they cost a sum infinitely greater? The nation will enquire whether it agrees with our situation, to maintain such expensive Ministers every where? and if it were not better to follow the example of the American Government, and to keep only Diplomatic Agents at such Courts as are of the greatest importance? It will be asked, whether it accords with our situation, to maintain such a number of fortresses, with their magazines and appurtenances, as we can never occupy? and why they are so much increased of late years? The nation will be astonished, on perusing the list of pensions, at the numberless Officers (to say nothing of the innumerable and very questionable political pensions) placed on the pension list, during the latter years, most of whom were fit and willing to serve?—What occasion is there for four Schools of Artil-

lery, when we have but one Corps of Artillerymen? And what will the Nation say, whose desire it is to revive once more, their ancient naval fame, on beholding the immense sums that are required for the building and maintenance of new ships of the line, whilst roofs are constructed over those we already have, in order to preserve them until peace?

"Our countrymen will, on tracing the organization of the Naval Council, of the high Military Tribunal, and the Colleges, as well as the especial Departmental and very expensive Administrations, with the appurtenances; and on asking a thousand other questions, be convinced, that provided only there be no new posts and salaries created, at their expence, for individuals and their friends, savings enough may be made to enable us, in a great measure to fulfil our engagements as allies; that the nation need not remain in distress on that account, provided the administration only wills it so: may it not be asked, whether this has ever been the case since the year 1801, whether a single saving has been made since that time? Let the Directory name it, and let the nation judge to whom the terrible consequences that are to be apprehended are to be ascribed.

"Have not many circumstances rather tended to shew since that period, that the ruin of the state must result from the clashings of the different sovereignties, restored within our little one and indivisible Republic, in such an expensive manner, and that they must increase the expence and waste of money; and have the Directory, since that period, ever seriously set about introducing one of the greatest savings, namely, the establishment and putting in activity of general imposts? Have they ever endeavoured to give great and general salutary establishments to the nation?

"And shall this Assembly, by decreeing the proposal of the Directory, agree that there are no other means left than that of burthening the nation continually with forced imposts? But if the Assembly, in its wisdom, decree otherwise, and concur in the measure proposed, then I am of opinion that although every thing alledged cannot be controverted, that although the State Directory ought long since to have proposed to our High Ally measures for easing the burthen of war, by abolishing all unnecessary expences, by the utmost parsimony in government and administration; and that (although the Directory have not done this, but the reverse) the necessity is now urgent, and the more pressing, as they did not sufficiently foresee the means for satisfying the increased demands, before they granted them; and that this necessity is still more urgent also, because though we should use the utmost parsimony, and introduce the general imposts, as the only means of saving the country, yet this cannot immediately operate towards a present relief; I, for my own part, am not at liberty to give my assenting voice to the measure: I must also declare against the proposed anticipation; because that the former instalments of the contribution of 1804, are far from being cleared, and the second instalment remains nearly all due: by the employment of which (if care be only taken that it terminate together with the expensive Committees of Enquiry) there will be funds sufficient to answer the most pressing demands, and thus it is unnecessary to give away a premium, which would again lessen the national income of this proposed third instalment: and this is, moreover, a reason why I, who do not see the pressing nature of the matter, think myself obliged to declare against the proposal of the Directory, and leave one of the dangerous consequences with which this proposal threatens us, entirely to their account, as it is not required of this assembly, but of the executive power, to take care, that all fulfil the law equally in these their engagements.

"Let the Directory freely say to the Emperor of the French, who no doubt is very well informed of the state of affairs, what the Batavians have done, borne and suffered since the year 1795, for the recovery and preservation of their liberty and independence, in obtaining and being true to their alliance with the French Republic; and let them actually shew by the application of the strictest economy, that it is impossible to continue to load the people with burden upon burden, because from the course of events, and the pressure of particular circumstances, the fountain of their prosperity is dried up, or subjected to daily exhaustion. Let the Directory, by an open and magnanimous behaviour, as an enemy to the general enemy, prove, in their dealing with the EMPEROR, that they are worthy of his personal good disposition towards

the Batavian people; let them, in case any Ministerial intrigues have been, or are still carried on, for combining with the enemies of the State, punish the guilty by way of example, and I feel myself assured, that the very interest which our High Ally takes in this Commonwealth (at present so low, so degraded), will produce the best consequences; will acquire us esteem, and, in our situation, will procure us relief, support, and even assistance, by respecting the national independence. Lastly, that this proposed measure of the Directory will be rendered unnecessary, and that we shall be relieved from the painful task of decreeing it."

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

The preparations for the intended Expedition are carrying on with great activity. It was at first intended that it should have sailed before this time. A great many transports are assembled at Cowes and Spithead—the cavalry are in the Isle of Wight, the infantry at Spithead; the former will embark at Southampton Water—the infantry at Portsmouth. It was generally believed, that Portugal was the destination of the expedition; but since General MOORE's return, who is stated to have delivered it as his opinion, that though the country might be defended, it would require a very large body of troops, Ministers are said to have abandoned the idea. Some of the transports are engaged not to go beyond a certain latitude; others are engaged to go wherever it shall be deemed proper to send them. The object of the expedition is very properly kept a profound secret. From the large quantity of cavalry to be embarked, we cannot believe that it is going against the Cape of Good Hope. We should be more inclined, from this circumstance, to suppose, that it is destined to some part of the Continent.—*Courier*.

The French ships in the port of Ferrol being now ready for sea, in consequence of the aid afforded by Spain, are expected shortly to make an attempt to put to sea.

The RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, accompanied by Sir J. B. WARREN, had another long conference with Lord MULGRAVE, on Monday last.

It is said that Lord MELVILLE retires from the Admiralty; but it is only to return to his former situation at the head of the Board of Control.

Capt. BOURCHIER is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of the late Sir R. PEARSON.

Letters from Holland state, that not many days ago, a waggon, containing specie to a very considerable amount, was sent from Amsterdam to Hamburg; the waggon was stopped by order of the French General FRERE, and the money seized, under pretence that it was intended to be sent to England. The merchants on whose account the money was sent, immediately applied to Gen. FRERE at Harburgh, and produced the most incontestible proofs that the money was not intended to be sent to England; upon which the General offered to restore the money, on condition that a *douceur* was given, on account of this trouble which the French had, on the occasion. This was refused, and it still remains in the custody of the French General.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Some Dutch Papers were received last night to the 22d.—If they afford us no new facts, they enable us to assert, with increased confidence, that the Austrian army on the Italian frontier, improperly called an Austrian Cordon, is to be immediately increased to 70,000 men. It may be that, alarmed by these preparations, by the growing intimacy between Austria and Russia—by the change in the sentiments of Prussia; BONAPARTE resolved to make us a pacific overture, which he might think to be the most effectual means of disconcerting any plan of a coalition against him. It is, perhaps, under the influence of this idea, that he has caused it to be hinted in Holland, that M. SCHIMMELPENINCK, after his return from Paris, will be sent on a mission to England. A part of the Embassy sent to assist at the Coronation, has returned to the Hague.

We are sorry to hear, that in the storm of Thursday last, many vessels suffered in Guernsey Roads. That beautiful frigate the *Fame*, late the *Blonde*, after parting one cable, and dragging the other two anchors, went ashore against the Castle, and is become a wreck. She had got a commission, and was to have sailed the next day.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

A report has been circulated, with an industry marking its political design, that the personal friends of an **ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE**, are to stand forth the strenuous advocates of the intended motion for what is termed the emancipation of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. We feel it a public duty to contradict so unwarrantable a declaration. Although the sentiments of that Distinguished Character have ever been favourable to Religious, as well as Civil Liberty, we are well assured that he has not yet formed a decisive judgement on the important points of Constitutional Policy, which so extensive a Toleration involves, and therefore cannot be supposed to have influenced, on so delicate and hazardous a speculation, the minds of others.—*Courier*.

A confidential officer has been dispatched to Chester, from the Public Office in Bow-street, to escort the Irish Judge JOHNSON to London. Should he not meet him there, his instructions were to proceed to Dublin.

One of the French Journals which we received last night, to the 23d ult. contains some speculations respecting Peace, which appear to have been inserted by permission of Government. The report of the capture of Port Mahon, in Minorca, by Lord NELSON, is repeated, and some mention is made of the sailing of the Toulon fleet on an expedition, but we believe on very slender authority. The invasion of England, a subject which has not been touched upon for some time, it is now determined, shall be attempted early in Spring!

Government, it is said, has received some very important information from Holland, relative to the present political state of that country, which encourages a hope that any attempt of France to impose a new Chief Magistrate on the Batavians, will be the signal of revolt.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

A division of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the Imperial Body Guard, has marched to Lyons; from thence they will proceed to Milan, whither a detachment from the corps of Mamelukes is already gone.

Letters from Cadiz, of Dec. 23, mention the arrival in that port of the frigate *La Vengance*, from Monte Video, with a rich cargo. Several ships, which the English had sent into Gibraltar, have availed themselves of the late storm, cut their cables, and escaped to Algeiras, as did a French corvette; the crew of which, after killing an officer and ten or twelve seamen of the enemy, got off with sixty Englishmen on board, and was carried into Algeiras by three Spanish gun boats.

There is no inland intelligence of importance; but our Papers of the 20th, give some foreign intelligence, which deserves attention, especially if it should prove true. It is as follows:

Letters from Vienna, dated Jan. 5, mention, that a report was current there, that the **GRAND SEIGNIOR**, who was perfectly ignorant of the passage of the Russians to the Mediterranean, required an account of that occurrence, with every particular; which being communicated to him, he flew into such a violent passion, that he had a part of the **GRAND VIZIER**'s head struck off, changed a part of his Ministry, and gave complete satisfaction to **Genl. BRUNE**, the French Ambassador to his Highness. It is evident, however, that news of such importance requires the strongest confirmation.

Another report is also related in our Papers; it is contained in an article, dated Vienna, January 2, viz. "The English Minister, Mr. PACE, on being with Count COBENTZEL last night, testified to the Count his astonishment that, in the audience given by the Count in the morning, the Foreign Ministers were not received in the Emperor's Cabinet; whilst the Privy Counsellors enjoyed that distinction. He complained bitterly. The Vice Chancellor replied, that custom did not permit it, and he wondered Mr. PACE should make such observations at the time, when the same etiquette had been constantly observed by the Count, ever since he had been at Vienna. Mr. PACE got warm; he stamped with his foot, and told Count COBENTZEL, that if he (the Count) did not know his duty, he would know how to teach him; and presently quitted the assembly, with every appearance of madness. This occurrence, which was witnessed by many Members of the *Corps Diplomatique*, and other courtiers, is become the talk of all Vienna, and every

body is surprised at the tone assumed by the British Envoy on the occasion."

The march of troops from this capital, and our EMPEROR'S intended journey to Italy (which, however, is not yet officially known), furnish matter for speculation.—The best informed persons, however, still think, there will be no war on the Continent with Russia, much less that there is any possibility of a dispute with Austria.—Nay, many politicians speak rather of a general peace, which, giving satisfaction to all the Powers, would restore the political balance of Europe. The plan of such an agreement is ascribed to the Elector Arch-Chancellor.

JAN. 23.

We are informed that the EMPEROR of the French has written a very flattering letter to the Batavian Government, respecting the Extraordinary Legation they sent to assist at the coronation.

Everything concurs to render it probable that we shall soon be able to announce the accession of His Imperial Highness, Prince Joseph, to the throne of Lombardy. The Emperor's journey to Italy will, we are informed, be connected with that now monarchy. It is added that the arrangements necessarily required by that event, will undoubtedly delay for a while, the settlement which remains to be completed, relative to the political situation of another neighbouring state. It is said that his HOLINESS will, on his return to Rome, perform the Coronation of the new King of Lombardy.

VIENNA, JAN. 10.

General Count BELLEGRADE is appointed our Ambassador to France, in the room of Count COBENTZEL.

They write from Constantinople, under date of Dec. 4, that the troops assembled at Sebastopol, which were supposed to be destined for Corfu, have unexpectedly received orders to defer their departure, for an unlimited time. In the preceding month, two Russian ships, with troops from Sebastopol, had sailed for Mingrelia.

HAGUE, JAN. 24.

Letters from Hamburg, of the 18th inst. state, that England and France are reported to have accepted the mediation of Prussia; but that the negotiation would probably be very protracted.

JAN. 27.

Private letters from Mentz, of the 19th inst. state that there was much talk of the breaking up of the Camp of Boulogne, &c.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

At length, after remaining two years in port the French have ventured to send a squadron to sea.—A cutter has brought information to our Admiral off Brest, by whom the intelligence was immediately conveyed to the Admiralty, that the French Squadron from Rochfort, consisting of six sail of the line and two frigates, put to sea on the 11th ult. with a view it is supposed of getting into Brest.

On the 12th they were perceived by one of our Cutters, standing to the Northward, apparently having sustained much damage in their masts, sails, and yards.

On the 14th they were seen by an American Vessel off the Penmarks, which it is supposed they were not able to weather, as they have about and stood to the Southward.

This French squadron had not, however, got back to Rochfort, so late as the 28th ult. from which it is evident they must be either gone to the Westward, or sought shelter in some of the intermediate ports between the Penmarks, and Rockfort.

Immediately upon receiving the above intelligence, Sir CHARLES COTTON and Sir THOMAS GRAVES went in pursuit of them, who, we trust, will be able to come up with them, and who, if they do come up with them will certainly give a good account of them.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the rumours of the speedy release of the English at Verdun are entirely unfounded. BONAPARTE seems determined to keep them during the war. Nor are the rumours of a cartel being about to be established immediately with France entitled to more credit.—Captain PACE still remains in England, and we know not that a disposition has yet been manifested by the present Government to send passports for him. BONAPARTE, we believe, wishes to introduce into a cartel of exchange, conditions to which we cannot possibly submit.

We are sorry to relate the loss by shipwreck, in a gale of wind on the coast of France near Isle Aix, of that fine frigate the

Doris, of 44 guns, Captain P. CAMPBELL. The Captain, Officers, and Crew were all saved, as far as at present can be learnt, by their own boats and those of the squadron off that station. But every person must feelingly regret the loss of an excellent Officer, in performing the active duties of humanity, Captain JERVIS, (nephew to Earl St. VINCENT), of *La Tonant*, of 84 guns, who, on the *Doris*'s striking, and firing signals of distress, had his barge hoisted out, with the other boats of *La Tonant*, and the boats of the squadron, to endeavour to save the *Doris*'s officers and crew. He went in his own boat, and it is supposed, from the surf over the rock, the boat he was in upset, by which means he was unfortunately drowned.

This gallant Gentleman was nephew to the Earl of St. VINCENT, whose illustrious name and titles, in the course of nature, he would have inherited. He was as amiable in private life as in his professional career he had shewn himself valiant, skilful, and indefatigable. A braver Officer did not grace the service, nor a milder, happier character the circles of polished society. He will be long regretted wherever he was known, for his public and private worth.

One seaman perished along with his gallant Commander, by this unhappy accident; and Capt. CAMPBELL, of the *Doris*, who accompanied him, escaped only, by sustaining himself upon an oar, until he was taken up by another boat.

Two Hamburg Mails, due last Sunday and Wednesday, arrived last night.

GENOA, JAN. 3.

On the 28th of December the French fleet lay still at anchor at Toulon; the report that it had put to sea was premature. On the 21st of December Admiral NELSON, with 18 ships of war, sailed from Cagliari, in Sardinia, where he had taken in water and provisions, while Admiral BICKERTON, with his squadron, was cruising off Minorca.

Our Gazette contains the following article, dated Madrid, Dec. 14:—"On the same day on which the declaration of war against England appeared here, our Sovereign signed a Treaty of Alliance with Portugal, by which the Court of Lisbon declares itself an Ally of Spain, and an enemy of England."

VIENNA, JAN. 12.

To-day a courier arrived from our Ambassador at Paris, to the Minister of State, who immediately after dispatched a courier to the Court of Berlin.—The subject of the dispatches of those couriers, is said to be the affairs of Italy. A French courier has likewise arrived here from Paris.

JANUARY 16.

It is said that Marshal BRUNE has left Constantinople. This report, however, as yet requires confirmation.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 17.

Accounts from the Lower Rhine state the number of troops that are detached from the army on the coast, and drawing towards Italy, at 40,000 men.

They write from Paris, that the Pope, in case of certain changes in Italy, will fix his residence at Compeigne.

CADIZ, DEC. 22.

Six ships of the line, and several gun-boats, carrying 48-pounders, have been fitted out here to protect the entrance of the harbours against the English.

DEC. 24.

Almost the whole of last week we have had very bad weather. On Wednesday it began to be stormy, and on Thursday morning, at four o'clock, came on a dreadful hurricane; 14 merchant ships, with a French corvette of war, were stranded, some of which are much damaged, and in fact, wrecks. Three other merchant vessels, and an Austrian brig of war, having on board, it is said, 300 men, sunk, and not a man was saved. The English have probably likewise suffered, at least they are entirely out of sight. The Spanish ship *Antiprimarosa*, from Montivideo, with skins, cocoa, and 150,000 pesos, had, however, the good fortune to get safe yesterday into our harbour.

BARCELONA, DEC. 22.

In consequence of the sailing in of the bad weather, the squadron of Admiral NELSON is no longer in sight; that cruising before Cadiz, according to advices received to-day, has taken another ship of war, which is the sixth already taken by the English.

ROME, DEC. 22.

Almost all our troops of the line, both infantry and cavalry, are forming the cordon on the frontiers of Etruria.

Late on Tuesday evening, Mr. WAGSTAFF, the Messenger left town on his way

to St. Petersburg, with dispatches to Lord G. L. GOWER, our Minister at that Court.

Yesterday morning Mr. Fox had a long audience with his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, at Carleton-house.

By the unfortunate death of Captain JERVIS, the office of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital has become vacant.

Government, actuated by motives which do it honour, have just issued instructions to our Naval Commanders, not to molest any neutral vessel going with supplies of grain to Spain, during the present distress of that unfortunate country, even though the grain should belong to our enemy. Yesterday, we believe, this order was signed by the King in Council, and will probably appear in this night's Gazette.

Orders were issued on Saturday last, to the Transport Board, that all the private property belonging to the Officers and men of the captured Spanish frigates whether in money or goods, should be forthwith restored to the owners. These acts certainly reflected credit on Administration, and should be promulgated in every quarter of Europe.

The appointment of Sir T. M. SUTTON, to the Bench, in the room of Baron HOTHAM, has finally taken place, as have also those of Mr. GIBBS to the office of Solicitor-General, and Mr. DALLAS to the Chief Justiceship of Chester. New writs were in consequence moved for in the House of Commons last night.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 5.

Yesterday the case of the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson came on to be argued in the Court of Exchequer; it was further heard this day.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Alexander Anderson, Esq; late Captain and Paymaster of the Tyrone Militia, to be Barrack Master of Limerick, &c. vice Saul Bruce, Esq; resigned.

ENNIS, FEBRUARY 7.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

For a Term of Three Lives,

THE HOUSE, wherein Doctor LARDNER lived, in High-street—the situation for business is so well known—any comment is unnecessary.

PROPOSALS to be made, in writing, to DENIS SPELLISSY, Gas-street, who will give immediate possession if required. Ennis, Feb. 6, 1805.

Yesterday we received the Packets of the 30th and 31st ult. and that of the 1st inst. by which we are enabled to present our readers with a true but melancholy picture of the situation of HOLLAND, as drawn by a Dutch patriot, to whom despair appears to have given the courage to proclaim to the world the real state of a country, which has been favoured with the protection of France. This detail, which we have inserted in the third page of our publication of this day, proves, but too clearly, that the crisis of the degradation, distress, and ruin of Holland is at length arrived; and that that country, dear to every lover of freedom for the noble and successful resistance it once made against tyranny and oppression—dear to every lover of virtue for its moral qualities, its simple habits, its persevering industry—dear to every Englishman for having been the birth-place of WILLIAM THE THIRD, seems on the point of being blotted out from the list of nations.

The Paris Papers say, (and we are inclined to credit them on that head), that it is probable "we shall soon be able to announce the accession of his Imperial Highness, Prince JOSEPH, to the throne of Lombardy. The EMPEROR'S journey to Italy will, we are informed, be connected with that new monarchy. It is added, that the arrangements necessarily required by that event, will undoubtedly delay for a while, the settlement which remains to be completed, relative to the political situation of another neighbouring state." That other state is Holland, which we suppose, is also to have a King, in the person of LOUIS BONAPARTE.

The Packet of the 2d inst. which we received this morning, confirms the account of a French Fleet of six sail of the line and two frigates having put to sea from Rochfort, on the 11th of last month.—These are probably the vessels lately seen off our coast; but as they were pursued by Admirals Sir C. COTTON and Sir T. GRAVES, as soon as intelligence of their sailing was received, we may expect to hear shortly of their being brought as prizes into British ports.

The gallant Capt. JERVIS, nephew to the revered Earl of St. VINCENT, was unfortunately drowned a few days ago, by the upsetting of his barge, while in the act of endeavouring to save Capt. CAMPBELL and the crew of the *Doris* frigate, off the coast of France, where that vessel was lost.

On the 29th ult. the Right Rev. Lord ROBERT TOTTENHAM, (brother to the Marquis of ELY), Bishop of Killaloe, was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst. two millions of Exchequer Bills were voted towards the service of the year.

MARRIED.

A few days ago, at Springfield, King's County, the seat of John Palmer, Esq; Robert Cantrell, of Nenagh, Esq; to Miss Codd, late of Anne Mount, Co. Westmeath, with a fortune of 20,000l.

At Nenagh, John Grace, jun. Esq; to Miss Bolton, both of said town.

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