

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1805.

NUMBER 2056.

TO BE LET,

From the 1st day of May next, 1805.

THE LANDS of MOY and FUNSHEENBEG, containing 454 A. 3 R. 38 P. (be the same more or less.)

Those Lands are situated near to the Sea-Port of KINVARA, in the Barony of KILTARTON, County of GALWAY. (To be Let for the term of THIRTY-ONE YEARS.)

There is plenty of materials for enclosing and subdividing the same at an easy expence. No preference whatever is promised.

Proposals to be made (in writing) to ROBERT GREGORY, Bernard's-street, London, or to PAT. STAUNTON, Soho Lodge, Gort, Esq.

Mr. GREGORY will close with the person, or persons that shall offer a proper rent for the same. Dated Coole, near Gort, the first day of November, 1804.

Thomas M'Mahon Plaintiff.
William Lardner Defendant.

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ of Fieri Facias in this Cause to me directed, I will on Saturday the 12th day of January next, SELL by Public Auction, at the Court-House of Ennis, in the County of Clare, the Defendant's right, title and interest in the LANDS of LISSIVIROHAN, in the Parish of Killadisart, of which the Defendant has a term of Ten Years to run. Dated this 29th December, 1804.

ROBERT WESTROPP, Sheriff.

JOHN JUDD, Auctioneer.

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 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 a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, bearing Date the Fifteenth Day of September, 1800, it is directed, that all Ships and Vessels not having the Plague or other infectious Disorder or Distemper, which shall be of the Nature of the Plague actually on Board, coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, with clean Bills of Health, and all Ships and Vessels whatsoever having on Board Cotton Wool, (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 Commodity, 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 directed.

And whereas it is further directed by said Proclamation, that all such Ships and Vessels (not having the Plague or other infectious Disease or Distemper which should have been declared as aforesaid to be of the Nature of the Plague, actually on board) coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, 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 coming from any of the Places before described, not being furnished with a clean Bill of Health, should come into any of the Out Ports of this Kingdom, the principal Officers of the Customs at such Ports, or the Governor or Chief Magistrate thereof, should cause such Ship or Vessel to depart from thence immediately, and proceed to Carlingford to perform quarantine.

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

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

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

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

And we do hereby further order, That no Person, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels, coming from any Place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall come or be brought on Shore, or go to be put on board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore in any Port or Place in Ireland, although such Ships or Vessels coming from such infected Place as aforesaid shall at the Time of such landing or unloading 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 Person, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels coming from any place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall go or be put on Board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore as aforesaid, all such Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises, small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents or otherwise, Letters, Packets, or Parcels of Letters, and other Articles whatsoever, shall perform quarantine in like manner as if the Ships or Vessels from which they were unhipped had previously arrived in some port or place in Ireland.

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

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

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

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

Redesdale, C. Char. Dublin. Ely. Annesley. Erne. Cathcart. Charles Kildare. Muskerry. Frankfort. Catesby. Evan Nepean. Hercules Langille. James Fitzgerald. Standish O'Grady.

GOD Save the KING.

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

HARDWICKE.

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

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

And whereas Information hath been received that an infectious Distemper prevails in the City of 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 arrived 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 Quarantine of Fifteen Days at the several Places appointed, and according to the Rules prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth Day of September One thousand eight hundred, and of this Date, for Performance of Quarantine by all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or from any Port or Place on the Coast of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of Cape St. Vincent, and arriving with clean Bill of Health; but in case it shall appear upon the arrival of any Ship or Vessel at any of the ports of Ireland, which shall have cleared out subsequent to the said First day of September last from any of the Ports or Places before mentioned within the Territory of the United States of America, that any of the Crew or Passengers belonging to the same are actually ill of such infectious Distemper, or any of the Crew or Passengers on Board any such Ship or Vessel shall have died of the said infectious Distemper, or have been ill of the same during the Course of the Voyage, the Clothes, and all personal Effects which are susceptible of Infection, worn by or belonging to such Person, shall be forthwith burned or sunk in deep Water, and the said Ship or Vessel, with the Whole of her Cargo, shall not be permitted to perform Quarantine at any Port or Place except at Carlingford, and shall be compelled to depart from any other Port or Place at which the same has arrived, or shall arrive as aforesaid, and shall repair to Carlingford, and there perform Quarantine, and not elsewhere, and be subject to all the Rules and Regulations to which Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or Cadiz, or other Ports of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of Cape Saint Vincent, and not furnished with clean Bills of Health are subject.

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

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

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

GOD save the KING.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 27.

It was the *Niobe*, of 40 guns, Captain SCOTT, which came in from Guernsey under jury masts yesterday; and this day the *Thistle*, of 28 guns, Capt. SHEPARD, arrived also from Guernsey under jury masts. Letters received from thence, dated the 25th instant, state, the hurricane at N.N.E. was dreadful; and, the above two ships, with the *Sylph*, of 18, and *Pigmy*, of 16 guns, experienced the fury of the gale in Guernsey Roads, and were obliged to cut away all their masts before they got into a safe birth. The *Pigmy* was towed into Guernsey Pier a mere wreck with the *Sylph*; but a hawser giving way, a Gentleman of Guernsey, assisting in hauling on, had his things dreadfully fractured, and two seamen had their legs broke, besides several other accidents.

Accounts from Jersey mention also the total loss of the *Swan*, 44, in the late hurricane. She will go to pieces it is expected; but her officers and crew are providentially saved. Part of her stores are also expected to be saved.

TORBAY, DEC. 27.

The wind is increasing again to a whole gale at E. by S. the *Nemesis* frigate continues to ride it out exceeding well. In my last I wrote you that the *Nemesis* had parted her sheet anchor, and that the same brave Brixham men who saved the *Blonde's* crew, had taken a sloop to carry off an anchor to her, but was obliged to return. Christmas-day they took a large sloop, and much to their credit, accomplished their design, and delivered it safe to her bows, although there was such violent sea. One of the brave fellows broke his hand spike in heaving up, and bruised himself much; the others had near swamped their boat alongside, but returned thank God all safe.

The difficulty of procuring mahogany and other precious woods, and the consequent exorbitant prices demanded for the ordinary articles of family convenience, has occasioned the art of the chemist to be applied to a subject, peculiarly calculated to promote domestic establishment at a trifling expence. It has been contrived to render any species of wood of a close grain, so nearly to resemble mahogany, in the texture, density, and polish, that the most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this happy imitation, and the native produce.—The first operation, as now practical in France, is to plane the surface so as to render it perfectly smooth: the wood then is to be rubbed with a solution or nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterwards one ounce and a half dragon's blood dissolved in a pint of spirit of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid in this state is to be rubbed, or rather laid on the wood with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval afterwards the wood possesses the external appearance we have described. When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish becomes less brilliant, by the use of a little cold linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy. It is singular, that the mahogany tree, although so profitable an article of commerce, has received very little attention from the European naturalists.—We say profitable, because we know an instance of a consignment of a single tree to the house of Messrs. Maitland and Co. which obtained 500l. and which at the present price of Mahogany, would acquire almost as many thousands; and we fairly assert, it has nearly escaped the notice of the disciples of Aldrovandus, since the only author who has mentioned this tree is Mr. Catesby, in his Natural History of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands, although the wood has been for many years brought to England in great quantities. If the plants are properly managed, they will make considerable progress in this country. Some are now, we believe, flourishing in Chelsea Gardens more than ten feet high, which are only a few years growth from seeds.

EAST INDIES.

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

We some time since had to state the capture of the *Henrietta*, Capt. SOMERVILLE, by one of Admiral LINCOLN's squadron, to the Eastward;—she was carried by the captors to Batavia, where disease and death soon reduced the number of the Frenchmen in charge of her, to a small and feeble band:—the Syrang and Lascars, who were kept on board, and obliged to work in the delivery of her cargo, observing the diminished numbers of the enemy, formed a plan for the recovery of the vessel—this they effected with much spirit, throwing a few of the Frenchmen overboard, making prisoners of the rest, and conducting the *Henrietta* to Penang, where she has since arrived in safety.

The French frigates *Belle Poule* and *Ala lanta*, arrived at the Isle of France on the 8th ultimo, with several prizes, one of which, it has been said, was particularly valuable, her name has not yet been ascertained.

It is said, that as soon as LINCOLN got sight of the China fleet, he expressed his satisfaction to his prisoners, telling them it would prove a most fortunate day for them, but a sorrowful one for their country, as it was his intention to give them one of the China ships to convey them to Malacca—seven of the large st; he added he should man and arm, and the remainder, it was his determination to sink; little suspecting the event that shortly after took place.

The Dutch Government were selling the Opium captured in the *Henrietta*, at the Public Auction, from four to nine thousand paper dollars per chest: this currency is from fifty to sixty per cent. discount; which reduces the price of Opium to about 4500 Spanish dollars per chest.

JULY 7.

By an arrival at Tranquebar from the Isle of France, we learn that Admiral LINCOLN remained at the Island with his whole squadron; that the whole of the privateers had returned, one excepted, which is a country vessel disguised as much as possible, so as to resemble a pariah.

The *Psyche*, had returned in a very shattered condition, from her engagement with his Majesty's ship *Wilhelmina*; the Second Captain, two Lieutenants, and thirty men were killed, and thirty seven officers and men badly wounded.

JULY 17.

The prisoners of war who have arrived here in the *Elizabeth*, speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received from Admiral LINCOLN and his Officers. The Commanders of vessels taken by him were accommodated at the Admiral's table, and experienced every indulgence in his power to grant.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

VIENNA, DEC. 8.

Yesterday the States of Austria appointed a deputation to wait on His Imperial Majesty, and compliment him on the assumption of the hereditary Imperial dignity of Austria.

To day their Imperial Majesties, all the Archdukes, Privy Counsellors, and other attendants of the Court, went in solemn procession to the Cathedral Church of St. Stephen, where *Te Deum* was celebrated, according to the ceremonial that had been before published. In the evening all the Theatres in the city and suburbs, will be open; but the illumination of the city, for which the inhabitants had made preparations, will be omitted.

(ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.)

Yesterday morning the Commissaries of Government, accompanied by Heralds at Arms, music, &c. read, in the principal places of the City, the Proclamation, declaring FRANCIS II. Hereditary Emperor of AUSTRIA. In the suburbs a kind of Tribune was erected, from which the Proclamation was read to the people. A band of music preceded and followed the procession. After reading the Proclamation, one of the Heralds exclaimed—"Long live the Hereditary Emperor of AUSTRIA!" which exclamation was re-echoed with the loudest acclamations by the joyful populace.

The whole garrison of Vienna have yesterday and to-day received an extraordinary gratification.

Three regiments from Prague, and two others from Bohemia, have broken up, to form a cordon on the frontiers of Italy.

PARIS, DEC. 26.

Last week, when the Presidents of the Protestant Consistories were presented to his

MAJESTY, the Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Geneva, being the eldest, delivered a short address, stating, in substance, the satisfaction of the Protestants, at the freedom of worship which they enjoy undisturbed, and at the confirmation of the same by the Constitutional Oath which his MAJESTY had taken on the preceding Sunday, in their presence.

The EMPEROR, seated on his throne, replied to the address in every point thereof.

"Freedom of worship (said his MAJESTY, among other things) must be the fundamental law of a country; these are my principles, they are those of the nation; and if ever any of my successors should deviate from these principles, I give you leave, from this day to brand him with the name of NERO."

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Several important changes are talked of in the Cabinet, in consequence of the reconciliation which has taken place between Mr. PITT and Mr. ADDINGTON. Report says, that the LORD CHANCELLOR quits the Seals, and is to be appointed Lord President of the Council in the room of the Duke of PORTLAND, who retires on account of ill-health. Whether Lord ELDON will be Speaker of the House of Lords, or whether this situation with a seat in the Cabinet is reserved for Mr. ADDINGTON we have not heard; but it is confidently said, that Sir WM. GRANT is to be Chancellor, without the Speakership.

The Hon. SPENCER PERCIVAL is to Master of the Rolls.

Sir THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON to be a puisne judge, in the room of Sir BEAUMONT HOTHAM, who retires.

ROBT. DALLAS, Esq. and VICKERY GIBBS, Esq. to be Attorney and Solicitor General.

No intelligence has been received at Plymouth from the Channel fleet for the last eight or ten days. It is conjectured, that, as the wind has been lately strongly from the Eastward, Adm. CORNWALLIS has been forced to quit his station off Brest, and bear away to the westward.

It has been rumoured that the increase of the disposable force of the country, by a measure tending, in a very great degree, to assimilate the duties and services of the Militia and Regular Army, will be one of the first measures submitted to Parliament.—We have not yet been able to ascertain that the rumour is well founded; indeed we had previously heard that the recruiting for the line had been so successful, that Ministers did not deem it necessary to propose any new measure for augmenting the Regular Army.—*Courier.*

Mr. FRERE is said to have arrived at Lisbon: he proposed to embark on board the *Townshend* packet, whose arrival is daily expected. On the 26th of last month, says a letter from Cadiz, the Governor issued the following notice:—"His Most CATHOLIC MAJESTY being justly irritated by the frequent insults lately offered to his flag, has determined on reprisals, and a sequestration of all British property within his dominions."—The letter adds, "on the promulgation of this notice, the utmost consternation prevailed every part of this city."

Three British vessels are detained at Malaga, and a kind of execution is placed in the houses of our Consul and merchants.

We are concerned to be obliged to state, that the fever having been judged to be completely subdued, on the 20th of November, the Governor of Malaga permitted the families which had retired into the country to return; but unfortunately, almost every person was attacked, and not one of the sick was expected to escape. On the 27th, the deaths in one day exceeded full one hundred, and had not been less for some days preceding. The cold weather, which had in some degree set in, did not appear in the least to abate the violence of the pestilence.

Letters dated the 10th have been received from Gibraltar, which state, that the fever is much abated, and that confident hopes were entertained that it would cease entirely as soon as the cold weather set in.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated 23d Nov. to a House in Leith, received on Tuesday.

"The malignant fever here has put on a much more favourable appearance, and as strict precautions are now taking to prevent its communication, we hope in eight or ten days, to have the cordon taken off, and that things will go on as usual."

Yesterday at one o'clock, the Russian Ambassador had a long interview with Mr. PITT, at his house in Downing-street, by appointment.

THE INVASION.

FROM THE SUN.

A memorial has been written by Dr. M'NEVIN, at Paris, addressed to the Irish officers in the armies of the several Continental Powers, particularly to those in the Austrian service. It sets out with an assurance that an attempt will be shortly made to liberate Ireland from what the writer falsely and notoriously calls the bondage and thralldom of England, under which that country has so long suffered, and promises that due notice shall be given of the sailing of the army for that purpose, so as to afford an opportunity to all those inclined to share in the glory of delivering their country, of joining in the expedition. It assures them, that immediately upon their arrival at the head-quarters of troops destined for the Invasion of their native country, they shall receive such promotion and recompence as they shall be entitled to, and their partisans deserve; but that such dastardly cowards as should neglect this call, and decline the honour to which they are invited, shall have their names erased from the list of patriots, and that their families shall be treated with contempt. Such, we are assured, is the substance of this paper, several of which are in the possession of Government. It is said to be written in a very spirited and elegant style. Annexed to it is a list of the officers to whom it is addressed, and are thus invited to assist the French in the destruction of their native land. But, however captivating the language, or insidious the arguments of the Medical Traitor may be, we fancy this new address will not add much to the strength of the invading army. There is no Irish officer in the service of the Continental Powers, except France, who can be the dupe of such invitation. If there be any description of Irishmen, who must shudder more than any other at the poison thus offered to his lips by the Doctor, under cover of a salutary medicine, it must be the Irishman, who, whether in the Austrian, Russian, or Prussian service, has marked the bloody steps of the French armies upon the Continent; who has witnessed their plunder and devastation; their cruelties and their crimes, in the very countries which they entered as friends; in the very villages where they were received as deliverers, and the cities which they took under their fostering care and protection. What Irishman can so well appreciate the cruises of French fraternity, as he who, in Continental service, has had an opportunity of seeing and knowing the misery they have brought upon their friends, nay, upon their own country, their own families and fellow-citizens. And if he has seen that they have not spared either themselves or their friends, what horrors must he not anticipate from their presecce in Ireland, in an enemy's country, where their temper must be roused by privations, and their fury enflamed by resistance and defeats?

Private letters of the 23d, state, that the restraints imposed by the French upon the commerce of Holland, are so severe, that no vessels are at present suffered to enter the harbours of that country, unless it is proved upon oath, that they come directly from neutral ports.

Whilst BONAPARTE is pouring forth accusations against the English Ministers upon the Continent, of being connected with Spies, does he forget the Spies he spread over Europe, such as CHEVY, and others, under the specious name of *Commissioners of commercial relations*? all Engineers?—Undoubtedly he had no intention that these *Gentlemen* should draw plans of the different places honoured with their presence to serve his expeditions against those countries; of course they were *purely commercial* Envoys.

On Thursday last died, at Lazarus's Hospital, in Bye street, Hereford, aged upwards of 100 years, ELIZABETH GARRETT, who, for a long period sold fruit in the Broad-street in that City.—She was born in the reign of QUEEN ANNE, and found when but a few days old, at the south end of the street where she kept her apple stall, and from that circumstance obtained the name of *Street*; however, having, at an early age engaged the affections of a barber of the name of Garrett, he married her, and from this circumstance it became a common observation, that *Bet* had mounted from the *Street* to a *Garret*. She walked out till within a few days of her death, and her faculties were unimpaired to the last. She was conveyed to her grave by six hair-dressers, to each of whom she left a razor.

An old gentleman lately advertised for a young wife, with this "N.B. Novel readers need not apply."

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—On board the four Spanish galleons which we lately took from the Spaniards, four Englishmen were found.—The galleons were bound from Spanish South America to Cadiz. The account they gave of themselves was, that they had been prisoners of war in Buenos Ayres, in consequence of their being taken in the *Lady Shore* transport ship, bound for Botany Bay, on board of which a mutiny took place on their passage, and the Captain and Officers were inhumanly murdered, the mutineers carried the ship into Monte Vedo, and that they had been released by order of the Government of Spain, and were to be landed at Cadiz, and conveyed to England by the first conveyance at the expence of that Government. This account was transmitted to the Secretary of State's Office, with their names, viz. John Brown, Edward Eagle, Francis Ward, Lancelot Knowles; and information being sent they were arrived in the river, and on board the *Enterprise* tender, Sir RICHARD FORD sent Adkins and Anthony for them last Monday. The officers lodged them in Tothill-fields Bridewell. They have undergone several examinations, and the account they have given of themselves and adventures are as follow:—

Edward Eagle said, he was a drummer in the New South Wales Corps; that he was on board the *Lady Shore* when the mutiny took place; that he had no share in it; he was then only fourteen years of age; that since that time he had chiefly been in prison in South America, in Buenos Ayres; and other places; that he received permission to come to Europe in the Spanish frigate *Medea*, which was captured off Cadiz.

John Brown said, he was born at Cambridge, and is about thirty years of age; that he was on board the *Lady Shore* at the time of the mutiny, as a soldier in the South Wales Corps; he was not on the watch at the time of the mutiny, and knew nothing of it until the morning, when he found himself fastened below. The Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and Irishmen, who were concerned in the mutiny, fastened down the hatches before they took the vessel, and our officer told us we could not retake the vessel, and that he had given up his sword, and we must give up our arms. Serjeant Burns brought the order from the officer; we took no prizes afterwards; and the Frenchmen carried us into the river La Plata, where I have been a prisoner about seven years. The French were all in one watch.

Francis Ward said, he was born in the North of Ireland, at Ballay Bay; he was a soldier in the South Wales corps; was on board the *Lady Shore*, at the time of the mutiny; he enlisted in London, and was very young, and worked in London as a journeyman tailor; he was sick below at the time of the mutiny, and knew nothing of it; we were taken into Monte Vedo, and after that to Buenos Ayres; the other three prisoners were with him all the time they were in prison, and they came home as prisoners of war in the *Medea* Spanish frigate.

Lancelot Knowles said, he was born at Roseway, in Ireland; is now upwards of 70 years of age. He went in the *Lady Shore* as a convict, having been convicted of a fraud in obtaining money by false pretences, and ordered to be transported for seven years. Major SEMPLE and he were the only two male convicts on board; they laid in the steerage, and heard or knew nothing of the mutiny until the pistols and guns were fired on the deck. The *Lady Shore* was carried into Monte Vedo, and he was the first man that told what had been done, and how they had obtained possession of the vessel.

The mutineers were eleven Frenchmen and seven Irishmen, who were soldiers in the South Wales corps. He was the only Englishman on board the *La Fama* Spanish frigate, when she was taken. They sailed in the month of August, 1797, from Falmouth for Botany Bay, which place the old man, strange to tell, lamented with apparent concern, he did not reach, observing, he had no doubt but he should have passed his time there as comfortably as in London, having a strong recommendation from the late Mr. Kirby, the Keeper of Newgate, and several other persons, to Governor Hunter, and had considerable property given to him by his friends to take, and every thing was made as comfortable to him as his situation would admit of. The mutiny was accomplished by the following extraordinary means, the small number of eighteen men, consisting of eleven Frenchmen and seven Irishmen, happening all to be upon the watch at the same time. When the mutineers had murdered the officers, and made them

selves masters of the vessels, they wore the officers' uniform; Captain Wilcox's was worn by a Frenchman, who took the command, and was generally called French Jack, (who has since been executed at Execution Dock for the crime). There were sixty-four young female convicts on board, and when they arrived at Monte Vedo, it not being customary for Europeans to do any work, they were espoused by the female inhabitants who provided them with Spanish dresses, and made them their companions. Some of the women conducted themselves with a deal of propriety, and are married and settled there, some to the inhabitants and some to American captains. Several of them behaved in a very loose and disorderly manner, and were in consequence taken into custody, and carried before the Governor, who committed them to prison at Buenos Ayres, where they reformed, and agreeing to turn to the Roman Catholic religion, they were espoused by the inhabitants, and are now comfortably settled there. When they arrived at Monte Vedo, the French mutineers wrote to the French Government, stating the capture they had made, but concealing the horrid murders they had committed.—The French Government in consequence, wrote to the Governor of Monte Vedo, saying they considered it such a brave and gallant action, for eleven men to take a ship with so many men on board, that they directed the vessel and cargo to be sold, and the amount of the sale to be divided among them, according to the rank they held in the command of the vessel, after they had taken her, and some of them are now enjoying their ill-gotten property in that country.—He said he was put on the sick list on board the Spanish frigate, and had every indulgence shewn him in consequence of his age; when she was taken by the English, he lost his property that had been given him by the Governor and other Gentlemen at Buenos Ayres. The crime for which this man transported, was for obtaining money from the capital convicts in Newgate, under a pretence that he could procure them pardons, through the interest of a servant belonging to the Duke of Portland, at the time his Grace was Secretary of State. On Thursday he was liberated by order of Sir Rich. Ford. The other three remain in custody; one of them that was a drummer, is to go for a soldier.

On Saturday, Edward Egges, F. Ward, and John Brown, were brought to the above office from Totthill fields Bridewell, for re-examination, when, there being no proof that they were concerned in the mutiny on board the *Lady Shore* transport, bound for Botany Bay, they were discharged. They agreed to join the New South Wales Corps, to which they originally belonged; and they expect to recover their pay for the time of their absence from the regiment, which is upwards of seven years, as their absence was not by their own consent, but occasioned by an unlawful force.—Col. Groves, of the New South Wales Corps attended, and gave them a two pound note. They promised to join the corps on Monday. The mutiny above alluded to our readers will recollect. Major Semple, and a number of others, were put on board an open boat, and, after encountering the dangers of the waves for upwards of two hundred leagues, providentially got safe to land.

A parish clerk in the north of England not long ago hired a Scotchman as his servant, who was to go to the cart and plough and to do other occasional jobs when wanted. In the course of conversation in hiring the clerk asked him, if he could submit to the unpleasant business of digging graves? to which he exclaimed "I'll warrant ye master, I could dig down the kirk for the matter; but let me see, I hasn't been put to the work yet; ay, our auld bellman at Jedburgh us'd to say he never had better pay nor better jobs than howking holes for folks—faith he was always merry when folks died." It happened, soon after entering to his service, that there was a severe storm of snow, which impeded all out door labour—one morning he came to his master, and ask'd him what employment he was to go to that day? The employer hesitated for some moments, and at last told him he could find nothing for him to do. *Savory*, with great gravity, replied, "I think, master, I'll away up to the kirk-yard and howk a few graves; we may as weel ha'e a ween ready, for they may com faster in when they ken we are prepared for them."

An Author in Bavaria has written a Poem called "*Loves of the Pigs*," in which he has traced the effects of the tender passion through the *Swinish Multitude*.

EXTRACT

From the Will of an Old Bachelor, who died at the age of 87.

Translated from the German, by Mad. de Montolieu.

Love, hope, and even fear, ought by turns to agitate the human breast, to prevent our days from passing over in an insipid uniformity.—It is to escape this insipidity, so insupportable to man, that he employs himself in a thousand trifles, and a thousand follies; one plays at chess, another builds houses—one learns to warble like the birds, another to decypher music—this man learns to cultivate flowers, the other to write books, &c.

These various means of escaping ennui had nothing in them to captivate my fancy. In examining the different interests which arose in my view, I found that which alone had power to attach me to life, and make it valuable, were the extatic ties of husband and father; celibacy never made a part in my schemes of happiness; I loved in good earnest; my vows were always sincere and honourable, as I only aspired to become a good husband and a good father of a family. I have been in love seven times—is not that enough? and is it not unfortunate that I have not found a wife? Ah! my friend—my first affections alone have power to make my tears flow! A gentle innocent girl, who was to me most truly a first love, and who return my passion as tenderly—death snatched her from me, and I was near following her to the grave. Never shall I forget that amiable creature!

After some years of grief and indifference, a very pretty fair one animated my heart; I exerted all my assiduities with kindness—she blushed, and cast down her eyes with a thoughtful air. This is she who is to be companion of my life, thought I, with transport, and I disclosed to her my passion; she interrupted my first words, by assuring me of her tender friendship, of which she was about to give me a proof. She then told me, in confidence, that she had a long time been strongly attached to a young man, and never would marry any other than him. In thus renouncing my tender and pretty fair one, I did not renounce the hope of being one day happy in marriage. I offered my vows to a third; a young lady who was beautiful as an angel; she received my declaration with expressions of esteem, but she received them as the homage due to her charms. Amelia, (for that was her name) was proud of her beauty and wit, and only thought of multiplying her conquests, considering it beneath her to sacrifice those to the happiness of one man only. When I merely talked of love she willingly heard me, but when I pronounced the word marriage, I was repulsed. I left her and went home much mortified by her refusal: but as I had been more dazzled by her charms, than touched by her character, I felt more resentment than grief.

Nothing is more suffocating than anger and vexation; I opened my window to get air, and my eyes were mechanically cast upon the street. In that moment, a young brunette, neat and smart, crossed it; I recollected to have seen her before, but she had never drawn my attention; the general elegance of her air struck me, and, as a flash of lightning, it occurred to my mind, to avenge myself on the haughty Amelia, by paying my court to this young person.—This suggestion quickly ripened into a settled project, and, as usual, was combined with the idea of marriage, which still more embellished in my eyes the object of my new flame. I found means to introduce myself at her house; I followed her with assiduity; I suffered no opportunity to escape to make known my sentiments, which she appeared well inclined to return, when suddenly her parents said to me, "That my frequent visits to their house did them much honour; that they begged I would continue them, and remain always a friend to the family; but they believed they ought to apprise me, that their daughter had been long before promised to a very rich man of the next town; that his arrival was expected, and they besought me as a friend, not to offer him any offence." My young friend gave me to understand, that she would have preferred me, but that she must obey. He was handsome, he was amiable, and I soon perceived that my young brunette obeyed without reluctance.

You may easily imagine that I became timid and suspicious after all these disappointments; hardly dare I look at a woman, lest I should become enamoured; but the disease quickly banished my fears. I became again in love, and this time I was very seriously so. I loved with passion, but with such diffidence, such an apprehension of not succeeding, that I dared not to avow my sentiments to her who had inspired them; I regularly passed before her window three

times a day, and when she appeared, I bowed with the most tender and respectful air, almost touching the ground with my hat. During some days, she appeared there more frequently, and I even remarked, that when she saw me at a distance, she fixed herself in her balcony, and answered my salutations with a sweet smile. I was overwhelmed with joy, and employed my thoughts on the means of making myself known to her, when one day that I passed, as usual, before her house, and was walking slowly to prolong the pleasure of being near her, I heard her burst into a fit of laughter, and say, "Come, I pray, my dear friend, come and look at this cringing fellow! he is of all beings on earth the most ridiculous." A young man approached her, and passing his arm round her waist, laughed heartily with her, as their eyes followed me.

I withdrew much quicker than I went, and soon learned that the young man had become her husband two days before. This melancholy adventure, which ought to have humbled me, on the contrary suddenly renewed my courage. I resolved to be no longer the dupe of my own feelings, and to marry cost what it would. I went into an assembly of young persons, and addressing myself to her who pleased me the most, I asked to speak to her apart; she granted my request, and the next day I went to her house. "Are you at liberty?" said I, entering. "Yes," answered she, "absolutely free." "Will you accept my heart and hand?" "Both," said she, smiling and extending hers. From that moment, I considered myself married: but this engagement so suddenly formed, was as suddenly dissolved. It would be too tedious to inform you of the particular circumstance; happily before the ceremony, I perceived

In short, she was unfaithful, and God be praised she was not yet my wife. It requires much precaution, thought I; one ought to study a long time, and with much attention, the woman who is to be one's companion. Try once more. I then made a seventh choice, which was more wise and reasonable, a charming young girl, well educated, and who had never been in love.

This time no one could accuse me of too much precipitation; I carefully watched all her steps, all her actions, all her intentions, without making my declaration. I hoped incessantly—I was as yet only in the fourth year of vigilance and observation, when in the moment I least expected, she was carried off by a young man who knew her only four days. This shall be my last trial, said I, I can no more resolve to begin new amours; I still love the Ladies, but this sentiment is accompanied with such timidity, that I cannot again venture to speak to them.

A FRENCH MISER.

Mr. VANDILLE was the most remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immense riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as high as the roof would admit him, to avoid noise or visits; maintained one poor old woman to attend him in his garret; allowed her only seven sous per week, or a penny per diem. His usual diet was bread and milk; and for indulgence some poor sour wine on Sunday; on which day he constantly gave one farthing to the poor, being one shilling and one penny per annum; which he cast up, and, after his death, his extensive charity amounted to forty three shillings and four pence.

This prudent economist had been a magistrate or officer at Boulogne, from which obscurity he was promoted to Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable security to the public funds, not caring to trust individuals with his life and soul. Whilst a magistrate at Boulogne he maintained himself by taking upon him to be milk-master-general at the market; and from one to another filled his belly, and washed down his bread, at no expence of his own; not, doubtless, from any other principle than that of serving the public and regulating the goodness of the milk. When he was called to Paris knowing that stage vehicles were expensive, he determined to go thither on foot; and, to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himself neither more or less than the considerable sum of three pence sterling, to carry him one hundred and thirty miles; and with the facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor priest, or mendicant, and, no doubt, gathered some few pence on the road, from such pious and well-disposed persons of the country as were strangers to him.

The great value a miser annexes to a farthing, will make us less surprised at the infinite attachment he must have to a guinea,

of which it is the seed, growing by gentle gradations, into pence, shillings, pounds, thousands, and ten thousands; which made this worthy connoisseur say, "Take care of the farthings, and the pence and shillings will take care of themselves; these semina of wealth may be compared to seconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself."

When he became immensely rich, being, in the year 1735, worth seven or eight hundred thousand pounds, which he begot or multiplied upon the body of a single shilling, from the age of sixteen to the age of seventy-two, one day he heard a woodman going by in summer, at which season they stock themselves with fuel for the winter: he agreed with him at the lowest rate possible, but stole from the poor man several logs with which he loaded himself to his secret hiding hole; and thus contracted in that hot season a fever: he then sent for a surgeon to bleed him, who asking half a livre for the operation, was dismissed: he then sent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for three pence a time: "But," says this worthy economist, "how often will it be requisite to bleed?"—"Three times," said he.—"And what quantity of blood do you intend to take?"—"About eight ounces each time," answered the barber.—"That with be nine-pence; too much, too much," says the old miser. "I am determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole quantity you design to take at three times, at one time, and that will save me six-pence;" which being insisted on, he lost 24 ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vast treasure to the King whom he made his sole heir. Thus he contracted his disorder by pilfering, and his death by an unprecedented piece of parsimony.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 3.

We have the pleasure to learn, that his Majesty's ship the *Thunderer* was on Saturday last got off the place at Bere Island, where she had grounded, and now rides safely at anchor in deep water.

Besides the powerful squadron now in Bantty Bay, there are British ships of war, cruising off all the head-lands from the Shannon to Cork Harbour.

A notice was posted up on Monday at the Royal Exchange, that the Lords of the Treasury would, on Monday next, draw Bills on London at par.

Last week a most lamentable accident occurred at the house of Mr. CRAIGH, carpenter, Mountrath street. Mrs. CRAIGH having occasion to go out to purchase some articles, left her son, a child about 4 years of age at home; the child, on its mother's departure became uneasy, and expressed a wish to follow her, upon which a servant maid in the house locked him up in one of the apartments in which there was a fire. On Mrs. CRAIGH's return she went to release the little prisoner, but, melancholy to relate, she discovered the poor infant nearly calcined and expiring; having, as it is supposed, approached too near the grate, his clothes caught fire, and not being able to extinguish the flames, was, unfortunately, so much burned, that he survived but a few minutes, and expired in great agony.

Tuesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Venables, Pawnbroker, Usher's-island, was forcibly broken into, and property taken thereout to the amount of two thousand pounds.—There were between 5 and 600 watches amongst the plunder.

The new gold coin struck on the coronation is well executed, and about the value of the old French Louis d'ors.—On one side is the head of BONAPARTE—round it within the rim, "*Napoleon Empereur*." On the reverse, in the centre a wreath of laurel and oak leaves formed by two entwined branches.—In the centre, the words 20 Francs—round it *Republique Francaise*—At the foot of the branches, *An. 12*. This coin is much about 18s. sterling English.

The Spanish inquisition has, among others, prohibited, as blasphemous, heretical, and offensive to the POPE, and to good morals, the Works of POPE, of THOMAS and PIERRE CORNEILLE, of LOCKE, the *Decade Philosophique*, the *Treatise of HEUR*, CORNELIUS AGRIPPA, on the Excellency of the Female Sex, &c.

Mr. T. a remarkable miser, lately died in the West of Ireland—a few hours before his death, he sent for the Undertaker, bargained for his coffin, and received two pence halfpenny discount for prompt payment.

The recent trials originating in *Doctor's Commons*, the *Ladies Maids* seem to be excellent judges of what constituted the *Crim. Con.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LUCERNE, DEC. 1.—(via France.)

A conspiracy has been discovered in our Canton, headed by a Member of the Government, Colonel PRIFTER, who was successively in the service of France, a Swiss emigrant, in the service of England, and a member of the insurrection of REDING against the Helvetic Government. This person, who acted various parts during the French and Swiss Revolutions, on both sides, held a treasonable correspondence with one THORNMAN, Chancellor of the Canton of Berne, which had for its object the raising into rebellion of the people, instigated by the clergy, to overthrow the existing government. It is fortunate, that this plot was discovered in time. He is already suspended from his situation, and will be tried by his proper judges. The government will not transgress on this occasion the established laws, convinced, that it is only by a faithful adherence to the act of mediation, that it can render the governed happy.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

Yesterday about noon the POPE went to see the Hotel of Invalides. His HOLINESS was attended by several coaches. On alighting he was received by the Marshall, Governor, and all the officers. Being conducted by the Clergy of the Hospital into the church and to the altar, his HOLINESS said prayers in a proper place prepared for the purpose. After which he proceeded to the chapel and viewed the tomb of TURBENNE. He next visited the sick wards of the hospital, and inspected every thing with much interest. His Holiness shewed every where marks of his goodness and exceeding affability.

LEYDEN, DEC. 23.

One of our inland daily papers contains the following article:

"The State Directory of the Batavian Republic had endeavoured, in consequence of treasonable reports, originating with the enemies of good order, to circumscribe, by their resolution of November 23, the command in chief over the Batavian troops, vested in the hands of the French General in Chief, by treaty; but on a subsequent consideration of their engagements, as well as of the true interests of this country, they have shown their zeal to give complete and public satisfaction to this French General in Chief, by cancelling their first resolution, as appears by the following decree extracted from the Register of the Resolutions of the State Directory of the Batavian Republic, in their Extraordinary Sitting on Wednesday, Dec. 12.

"On the representation made to the meeting, and for reasons thereunto moving, it is resolved, finally to annul the Resolution, bearing date the 23d of November last.

"The Secretary of State of the War Department, is charged to acquaint the Officers and Commanders of the Batavian Republic with this disposition, and to issue the necessary orders for putting it into execution."

LOWER ELBE, DEC. 18.

Letters from Constantinople, to the 12th of November state, "that a very dangerous contagion was spreading over the capital, which carried off many persons." It is ascribed to the intense heat which prevailed last summer, which was suddenly succeeded by rough weather and cold. It is well known, that very little is done in that capital to prevent the extension of the contagion, hence it is feared, that its progress will be dreadful.

The Coronation of the French Emperor was celebrated at Constantinople, on the 9th of Nov. by Marshal BRUNE, the French Ambassador; and it was supposed that he would remain there during the winter, whether at the request of the Porte or to avoid the dangers and inconveniences of a winter journey, is not ascertained. Meanwhile every communication between him and the Porte is broken off.

The letters from Spain, to the 24th of November, although they mention the departure of the English Ambassador, Mr. FRERE, from Madrid, and the orders for an embargo, state, "that no declaration of war was yet published."

The letters from Petersburg, of the 1st of December, state, "that every thing was very quiet there nor had any thing transpired relative to the state of politics. The interchange of couriers with the different Courts was very brisk. Nothing further was heard about the assembling of a large body of Russian troops on the Polish frontier, nor was it known where those troops would be employed."

HAGUE, DEC. 23.

The article, dated Lucerne, 5, extracted from some French Papers, concerning a pretended conspiracy, is again positively contradicted in the same papers. Such accounts appear to be invented on purpose to mislead the public, and to involve the characters of persons. Similar attempts are now making here by means of inland intelligence, accredited by forged signatures, against which we caution every person, especially the Editors of our Dutch newspapers.

The crew of the *Romney* is already exchanged for a like number of our fishermen, which were prisoners in England, and have now most of them returned to their homes.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 21.

Authentic letters from Madrid, down to the 30th of November, state that the King of SPAIN has sent orders to his Ambassador at London, Chevalier D'ANDUGA, to demand his passports, in order to quit London, with the whole Spanish Legation.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

By a letter from Madrid, of the late date of Dec. 4, we learn that notwithstanding the arrival of the French Minister, General BOURNONVILLE, at that capital, no new system of activity had been adopted by the Spanish Cabinet, and among those supposed to be best acquainted with the measures of the Court, an opinion prevailed that no declaration of war would be issued, although one of considerable length had been prepared by the Prince of PEACE. All British property throughout Spain continues, however, to be registered for confiscation. No mention is made of Mr. FRERE in the article above quoted. The *Townshend* packet, hourly expected at Falmouth, had not arrived when our last letters left that port.

We understand that it is in the contemplation of Government to make a considerable addition to the pay of the Subaltern Officers of the Army. Estimates are now making out for the Minister on that head, and it is supposed that it will form a prominent article in the next budget.

It is reported in the Ministerial circles, that one of the first measures to come under the discussion of Parliament, is the Definitive Treaty lately signed between Great Britain and Russia. According to rumour, it is equally honourable to both countries, and will be followed by a new Commercial Treaty now negotiating, which, if carried into effect, will deprive France of those advantages which she derived from her commercial treaties with Russia in 1796 and 1802.

Government is also said to be at this moment negotiating with His SWEDISH MAJESTY, not only a Definitive but a Subsidiary Treaty, which, when agreed to and settled, will extend to Russia, and form a triple alliance between the three States. We have heard from respectable authority, that the Cabinet of Berlin is well acquainted with all the particulars of these negotiations, and though not yet a party, has given its promise never to oppose their execution.

The following is a detailed account of the circumstances attending the loss of his Majesty's ship the *Severn*:

GUERNSEY, DEC. 26.

"It was noticed some days since that the *Severn* lying in Grouville Bay, had suffered very much in a heavy gale of wind; that she drifted, touched on a rock, and injured her bottom, broke her rudder and one fluke of her sheet anchor, which was supposed not to have been a good one. At the first it was intended that she should have gone to England to be repaired. Unfortunately she did not; and a violent gale of wind with severe frost set in from the N. E. which blew directly on shore—a shore without shelter, and full of dangerous rocks. Wednesday night, the 19th instant, at one o'clock, she cut away her main mast; next morning her mizen. About 12 o'clock, she was seen driving on shore, having parted all her anchors. Never was a more anxious scene. The tide was out which left a strand of near a mile from the redoubts. Here were assembled in fearful agitation all the military in barrack at Grouville, consisting of 15 hundred men, besides some of the inhabitants of the island. Among these was Commodore the Duke de BOUVILLON. He was obliged to witness the fate of his ship. Almost close on the sand she was seen, drifting on the blocks and craggy points of a rock, every exertion was made by the Commander on board, Lieut. d'AUVERGNE (brother to the Prince) to turn her head off. It was truly distressing to see the unavailing efforts made to get up something of a sail to the point of the foremast that was standing. As she came near the rock the terror of the

spectators increased. Insensible to the most piercing cold of the storm, and up to their knees in water, they stood almost holding out their hands to the people on board, so near did the ship drift, as if they could catch at and save them, while she continued firing gun after gun for assistance that she could not receive. Such was the fury of the winds and waves, and inevitable destruction seemed to await the unfortunate crew. By the uncommon exertions of the military, some boats were got, and dragged along the sands with great difficulty, and then attempted to be, in despite of the elements, forced to sea. Officers and men were seen up to their waists in water, striving in this virtuous contest who should arrive with the succours first, but in vain. The boats were obliged to return from many vain attempts to reach the ship, which was now on the rock. In this dreadful suspense two boats from the *Alcmene* (who rode out the storm and was to windward), reached the *Severn*. Ropes were got to the shore, and by five in the evening every creature (above three hundred) landed in safety. One man only remained on board, and would not, it is said, quit the ship. About seven o'clock at night she got off the rock, and the spring tide carried her close in to the shore. Next day (Friday) the wind continued almost as fierce and cold as before. Parties from the 18th and 69th, to the amount of three hundred men, were employed all day in getting her stores out. Saturday the same.—She is now quite a wreck, and lies, when the tide is out quite dry. It is not supposed that she can ever be got off. It was very fortunate that in all this disastrous period, no life was lost, nor did accident happen to the men: they are mostly lodged in an empty barrack at Grouville.—During the storm a cutter was drove on shore, and was near being lost.—Considerable fears were entertained for the *Alcmene*; she, however, rode out the storm, and on Saturday, the weather being moderate, she got round to St. Hillier's.—The Bay of Grouville, Bouilly Bay, and all the coast opposite to Cusance, &c. is now without a ship of war of any description.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 5.

We are authorized to contradict an assertion that has found its way into different newspapers, stating that MAHON, escorted to town, on Sunday last, by a squadron of cavalry, was liberated and sent home, as he had been arrested through mistake, for MAHON the rebel, for whose apprehension a reward is offered by Government. There was no mistake in the arrest.—The man's name is M'MAHON, a well known leader in the former rebellion, and against whom there are charges of a most serious nature—as having been deeply engaged in EMMETT's conspiracy, and one of the most confidential associates of that misguided young man.—*Telegraph*.

The flagrant robbery committed on Tuesday night, upon the house of Mr. VENABLES, pawn broker, on Usher's Island, by a banditti of plunderers, has excited the most general surprise and indignation.—Mr. VENABLES, and his family were spending the evening from home, and the villains, by means of a lamp-lighter's ladder, got over his stable into the yard of the house; the back door being either incautiously open or only latched, they obtained ready admittance.—There were in the kitchen at the time, three lads, we are told, belonging to Mr. VENABLES, one of them 20 years of age, and a female servant.

The plunderers immediately on entering placed two armed sentinels upon the door of the kitchen, and closely confined those who were in, in using we suppose wicked menaces.—They demanded a candle, but the people declared they had not such a thing, the desperadoes sent out for one themselves, and had sentinels watching for them without side.—Having provided themselves with light, they went directly to those parts of the house where were deposited the watches and plate, which they entirely carried off, but not at once, having made some turns of the plunder. They took between five and six hundred gold and silver watches, the loss of which, and plate will amount to upwards of 2000l. The villains were above an hour in the house perpetrating the robbery. We are happy to hear, that some of them can be identified. Their knowledge of the manner in which the property was secured in the house was so accurate that they took certain valuables from the desk of Mr. VENABLES.—There is a stable lane, from Bridgefoot-street, at the rear of the house, by which the robbers entered, and in it was found the lamp-lighter's ladder with which they ascended.

Wednesday night, the ware-house of Mr. OXLEY was entered on the Merchant's quay

by some villains, by skeleton-keys, and robbed of much property, consisting of woollen and cotton goods, and other articles. In searching for the offenders, on Tuesday night, who robbed the house of Mr. VENABLES, pawn broker, Usher's-quay, on Tuesday night, two ruffians of the name of M'Bride and Connolly, were discovered at a house in West Arran street, in whose possession was found most of the property belonging to Mr. OXLEY. The ruffians had with them several skeleton keys, and yesterday morning more than fifty others, belonging to these plunderers, and their confederates, were taken.—Examinations are lodged against these villains, and they are now in the New Prison. It is suspected that the above mentioned delinquents are of the gang who robbed Mr. VENABLES.

ENNIS, JANUARY 7.

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

MICHAEL M'NAMARA,

MILL-STREET,

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has received a large Assortment of Window Glass, Painters' Oils and Colours, with which he will be constantly supplied.

Ivory Black, Sheet Tin, &c.

And daily expects a Parcel of

KILKENNY COAL,

which he will sell out by the hundred weight.

All of which he will sell on the most reduced profits. (3p) Ennis, Jan. 7, 1803.

A GENERAL MEETING

OF THE GOVERNORS and DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE is requested on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at the Court-House of Ennis, at the hour of one o'clock, to lay before them several LETTERS from GOVERNMENT relative to the Deficiency of Men from the different Baronies and Parishes in this County for the ARMY of FORCE.

Signed by order,

D. FINUCANE, C. G. M.

London Papers to the 2d instant, have arrived at our office since our last, from which we have copied a number of Foreign Articles, extracted by them from Hamburg Papers of the 18th ult. brought by two Gottenburgh Mails.

The accounts from Vienna of the 8th, mention the rejoicing on that day, in consequence of the New Title assumed by his Imperial Majesty. The Theatres were opened gratis. Te Deum was celebrated in the Church of St. Stephen, and the troops received a gratification in money. The ceremony was neither splendid nor expensive; what was wanting in show was made up in sincerity of rejoicing. The people of Vienna do not require like the frivolous Parisians, to be bribed into acclamations of "Vive L'Empereur," by silly parade, fetes, and fooleries.

Five Austrian regiments have broken up, to form a cordon on the frontiers of Italy—perhaps to prevent persons from Italy, in some parts of which the infectious fever rages, from passing into the Austrian territories.

BRUNE, the French Ambassador, has not left Constantinople; but he has discontinued all intercourse or negotiation with the Turkish Ministers.

Mr. FRERE, the Ambassador to Spain, had not arrived in England when the last accounts left it.

The KING has been graciously please to grant unto Sir RICHARD BICKERTON, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, his Royal License and Permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent (of the superior degree,) transmitted to him by the GRAND SIGNIOR.

From the instructions lately transmitted to the different Brigade Majors of Yeomanry in Ireland, we lay the following extracts before our readers:

"You are to receive from each Commanding Officer a report of the character and conduct of every individual in his company, and to impress on his mind the necessity of immediately removing any (if such there be) whose principles of loyalty are doubtful, whose conduct has been irregular and disorderly, and who shall be unfit for service, if called out; and you are to consider this article of your instructions as one of the most important; and to the full and due execution of which, his Excellency will expect the most particular attention.

"Such members of a Yeomanry Corps, who make it a practice not to attend the four days of each month appointed for exercise, unless they are absent from sickness, or unavoidable business to be certified, are to be considered as non-effective, and to be discharged accordingly."

—MARRIED—

Saturday morning, at St. John's-Church, Limerick, Mr. Charles James, of Mary-street, Cabinet-maker, to Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. James Williams, of Cornwallis street.

—DIED—

On Thursday, in Munget-street, Limerick, Mrs. Rowe, relict of the late Mr. Luke Rowe, of said street, Apothecary.

Same day, at Ross, in this County, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Blake, relict of John Blake, of said place, Esq.

At Cronebane, co. Wicklow, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Blood, relict of the late Mathew Blood, of this county, Esq.

In Augier street, Dublin, in the 76th year of his age, Lundy Foot, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.

ENNIS—PRINTED BY F. PARSONS.