

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1805.

NUMBER 2057.

MICHAEL McNAMARA,

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, SHELL-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, 1805.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

FROM the 25th Day of MARCH next, for such term of YEARS or LIVES as may be agreed on INNISMORE ISLAND,

in the River FERGUS, near NUTFIELD, within 2½ miles of ENNIS, containing about 66 Acres, be the same more or less.

There is a remarkably fresh Water MARSH, some Acres of strong productive MEADOW LAND, choice PASTURE, and an excellent EEL WEIR with plenty of WATER FOWL.

RESIDENT TENANTS who will Till and Clear the Surface of the Pasture Lands, by removing the Stones and burning Lime, will be preferred.

Proposals to be received by GEORGE COMYN, Esq. Ashgrove. December 22, 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 Killadysart, 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 BERNAGEEHY, 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.

26th August, 1804.

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, 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-fifth and Twenty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject," and commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act, it is provided, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chief Governor and Governors for the Time being, and Privy Council of Ireland, to suspend the said Act, during such time only as there shall be an actual Invasion or Rebellion in Ireland or Great Britain, and that no Judge or Justice of Peace shall bail or try any Person or Persons charged with being concerned in such Invasion or Rebellion without an Order from the Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland for the Time being, signed by 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 authorised 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.

Redefdale, C.	Tyranny	Henry King.
Chas. Dublin.	J. Beresford.	D. Latouche.
Wm. Tuam.	H. E. Fox.	S. Hamilton.
Drogheda.	Her. Langrishe.	Mau. Fitz Gerald.
Annelley.	M. Smith.	Standish O'Grady.
Muskerry.	GOD save the KING.	

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command,

A. MARSDEN.

GOD Save the King.

CORONATION OF JACQUES I.

[From the New-York "American Citizen."]

Extract of a Letter from the Supercargo of an American vessel at Cape Francois, to his owners in New-York, dated Cape Francois, October 19, 1803.

"Yesterday I returned to this place from Port au-Prince, after having witnessed a spectacle, to me both new and extraordinary—I mean the Creation of an Emperor, and that too of as ugly, as ill shaped, and as disgusting a little black fellow, as I ever beheld on any of the plantations of Virginia or South Carolina.

"For three days previously to the ceremony, the Blacks from all parts of the country flocked to Port au-Prince, and the avenues and roads to the town, even at mid night, were crowded with males and females, of all ages—most of them unclothed with cloathing, and agreeable to the fashion of the climate, destitute of covering even to a fig leaf, their clothes and provisions being packed up on asses.

"On the morning of the Coronation, (the 8th), the troops were under arms at three o'clock, and in a few minutes after a most tremendous roar of cannon and musquetry commenced, which lasted for above an hour without the smallest intermission.

"This was the signal for joy and confusion. The Blacks from all quarters at the first discharge started from their huts and tents, and flew like madmen to the *Champs de Mars*. There the troops, to the number of about 7000, were drawn up in a hollow square, and on a stage erected for the purpose, after many ineffectual attempts to procure silence, CHRISTOPHE at length commenced the reading of the Act, nominating DESSALINES Emperor for life, but the confused noise of the sable multitude completely drowned every syllable he said.

"When he had finished, the people, men, women, and children, together with the troops, set up such a yell, as (mingled

with the clashing of the soldiers' arms, and the noise of the cannon) you would have thought could have proceeded only from the Infernal Regions. Never did I behold such a scene. The multitude then, in the form of a procession, moved to a large temporary hall, erected to the right of the Parade; but here Fate interpose her curtain, and shut me out from the remainder of these Imperial Rites.

"In plain language, myself, and a party of my countrymen, among whom was our mutual friend —, had posted ourselves on that side of the Parade, which was vainly thought would secure us an easy access to the Hall of Coronation; but we were mistaken. No sooner was the signal given for the procession to move to the Hall, than the frantic multitude rushed in a body towards the doors, surmounting all impediment, and sweeping every thing before them; indeed, I am not certain, whether it was not fortunate that we were excluded from the Hall, as, from the temper of these "Sovereign People," it might have been dangerous for a white face to have shewn itself among them.

"The ceremony concluded about one o'clock, p. m. and I have received the following account from an Officer of the 1st Cape Division, who dined with me yesterday, and whose station during the Ceremony was within a few steps of the Coronation Altar.

"After the Civil and Military Officers had taken their seats, DESSALINES, the Emperor elect, with M. PÉTON on his left, and the Abbe DESFONTAIN on his right, entered the hall from an Anti Chamber. Their entrance was greeted by an anthem from a large splendid organ and a choir of singers. The hall was fitted up in amphitheatrical order, and in the centre was a large stage accessible by two flights of steps, by which the Emperor ascended, and by the other the Abbe DESFONTAIN and PÉTON. The whole ceremony consisted of an oath, and that was administered by the Abbe, amidst the most profound silence. The mob who, just before, were noisy even to madness, appeared to be struck dumb at the sight of the altar, and whilst the oath was administering, the suffling of a leaf might have been heard.

"The substance of the oath was, that the Emperor would preserve the independence of the island; that he would be always ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty of the people, and that he would deliver up the trust reposed in him to that Military or Civil Officer who shall render himself most worthy of it by his services, and by his attachment to the country.

"When this was concluded, the Emperor descended from the stage, and received the congratulations of the Officers, and happy were they who were permitted to approach his person.

"This done the procession withdrew from the Hall, and the troops having formed again, the Emperor immediately placed himself on foot at the head of the Grenadiers of the 2d division of the Cape.—He wore on the occasion, nothing besides his ordinary dress, except a large cap or head-dress, encircled with diamonds. The moment he drew his sword to place himself at the head of the troops, the noise of cannon and musquetry, was again heard, and the cries of "Vive Dessalines! Vive Jacques I." rent the air. The whole then moved to the church in the upper part of the town, where, in the presence of the Emperor, and of the Public Bodies, the troops remaining under arms without, *Te Deum* was performed, and prayers offered up for the safety of the Empire. The procession then returned to the Champs de Mars, and the troops being dismissed, the Emperor and his Officers immediately repaired to the house of the General Commandant of Port au Prince. During the procession, the Emperor was not attended by any guard for his person, and he refused to mount his horse until the troops had been dismissed.

"Of the night which followed I can give but an imperfect picture. One thing I remarked, that amidst the excess of joy and unrestrained pleasure which prevailed every

where, instances of intoxication were very rare. I perambulated the streets during the principal part of the night, under the protection of an officer of the garrison of Port-au-Prince, and amidst the crowd, a drunken Black was scarcely to be seen. The same could not be said of the men of colour, many of whom lay in the gutters dead drunk until next morning. But very few of the military seemed to mix with the crowd during the night.

"Their joy or their enthusiasm, certainly stood in need of no fictitious assistance. Although sober, they were merry even to intoxication, and their exultation was that of the most extravagant madmen. They danced, sang, and leaped through the streets, males and females mixed, half and some more than half naked, like beings broke from bedlam. Most of them, although nearly in a state of nakedness, had their heads full dressed; indeed, this seemed to be the only part the natural colour or conformation of which they seemed studious to conceal. Figure to yourself then a brilliant illumination—an immense multitude flying to and fro, with the greasy mixture from their heads streaming down each black visage—and you will have no imperfect idea of the night succeeding the late coronation at Port-au Prince.

"The Magistrates and Officers of the garrison gave a grand dinner to the EMPEROR and his officers, after the ceremony, at the house of the Commandant. Next morning at day break, the EMPEROR and his suit set off for the Cape, where they now are.

"There were no females, at least none of those related to the Imperial family, present on the occasion. The EMPEROR himself is a Bachelor, and his mother is the wife of a Municipal Officer at the Cape.—He is about five foot six inches high, and setting aside a row of white teeth, peeping through a jet black countenance, has nothing to distinguish him from his brethren of the African race in general. Many of his officers are of *une taille* very different.—CHRISTOPHE and GARRAND are both stout swaggering fellows, and their military dress and long sabres give them a very formidable appearance. As to their mental faculties, I believe there is none of them overburdened with sense; but they have some *pointed* Europeans among them, who, whilst they direct their Counsels, are content to remain in the black ground as long as they are well paid for managing the proceedings before the Curtain.

"The EMPEROR is now employed in preparations to march against the remainder of the white troops in that quarter of Saint Domingo, and if I have not formed a mistaken opinion of the zeal and resolution of his troops, I think I may predict that there will not be a white left in that quarter of the island in less than two months. These Blacks are well disciplined although less so perhaps than European troops in general, but they have that, which being naturalized to the climate, renders them superior to any equal number of white troops that can be brought against them.

In general they treat our countrymen and the British with civility and respect, but the name of a Frenchman is never mentioned without pointed execration. Their hatred is carried so far, that it is in contemplation to change the language of the island for that of the English; or as the blacks call it the American language, and for this purpose I understand that seminaries are shortly to be established by the Government in different parts of the island. At all events, my opinion is, that slavery can never be established in St. Domingo, but by the total extirpation of all its present race of inhabitants.

"P. S. Port-au Prince was, in the reign of Republicanism here, nicknamed Port Republican by the French, but the Blacks have restored its former name, and pulled down one or two of the town houses upon which the arms of Liberty were engraved by their former oppressors.

Major-General MAITLAND has obtained it is said, the Government of Ceylon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

Circular Letter to the Colonels deputed to assist at the Coronation of the Emperor.

COLONEL.—His Majesty the Emperor summoned you to Paris to assist at his Coronation. He wished in so memorable a circumstance to be surrounded by the whole army. The grand work is consummated. After having fulfilled the honourable Mission with which you were charged, that of representing the army, you return to your corps—maintain the good disposition which the deputation you brought with you have manifested in the capital of the Empire.—His Majesty has directed me to testify his particular satisfaction; I join the expression of mine, and I participate with all the inhabitants of Paris, in the regret of not being able to possess you longer.

(Signed)

J. MURAT.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

Yesterday his HOLINESS visited the Imperial Hotel of Invalids. He was received by His Excellency the Marshal Governor and the Eilat Major. Having been introduced into the Church, and conducted to the Altar by the Clergy of the Invalids, he said his prayers upon a cushion prepared for him. From thence he proceeded to the Dome, and stopped before the tomb of Turenne. His Excellency presented to him in one of the chapels several ladies. His Holiness then proceeded to the magnificent infirmaries of the Hotel, which he surveyed with great interest. Every where he gave marks of his natural goodness, and his great affability. When he returned, he was followed to his carriage by a great concourse of people.

DECEMBER 21.

Yesterday at noon, Prince Louis, Constable of the Empire, presented to take the oath from the hands of the EMPEROR.

Generals of Division—DESSOLLES, DAMBARERE, HAUTOUL, LAMARCHE, LORGE, MIOLLIS, DAMAY.

Generals of Brigade—LERI, ST. SULPICE, GARDANNE, GUEREN D'ELOQUIGNY, LE GRAND.

Adjutant-Commandant REWBELL, and D'EMEROUSSKY.

Vice Admiral MARTIN.—And Several Colonels and Captains of ships.

The Electoral Prince of BADEN, Prince Louis, Margrave of BADEN, and Baron DE KNOCHESDORFF, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia to the Sublime Porte hunted with the EMPEROR on the 17th.

DECEMBER 22.

The English ship, the *Ruyter*, of 74 guns, was lost at Antibes, on the 3d September.

The Prince of HESSE DRAMSTADT, of HESSE HOMBURG, of SOLMS, of LOWENSTEIN, LOWENSTEIN WERTHEIM, were introduced the day before yesterday to the EMPEROR.

The Class of French Literature in the Institute, has elected to the place of Foreign Associate, vacant by the death of KLOPSTOCK, his Serene Highness the Elector Arch Chancellor of the Empire.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

HULL, DEC. 31.

So very destructive has the late boisterous weather been on the Holderness and North coasts, as to exceed the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Large quantities of wreck of all descriptions have floated on shore, at almost every village on the coast between Flamborough Head and the Spurn, particularly at Ringborough, where nearly eighty planks and spars have been secured, part of some unfortunate vessel.

A large brig rigged vessel, supposed to be a foreigner, was observed a few days ago to founder, about two leagues to the eastward of Flamborough Head, and all the crew it is apprehended, has been drowned as they have not yet been heard of.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

FROM THE COURIER.

The approaching Session of Parliament will be a very busy one.—The small phalanx of the Opposition is to be divided into *Bureaux*, for framing and arranging the plans of attack for the campaign—the Military, the Naval, and the Catholic.—Mr. PITT in the House of Commons is to be attacked upon the Army of Defence Bill—and Lord MELVILLE upon Naval affairs in the House of Lords.—The Catholic question is, we hear, to be brought on in both

Houses.—The Opposition have already announced that very early in the Session Lord GRENVILLE will submit to the House of Lords a motion respecting the question of Catholic Emancipation.

They hope and expect to reduce Mr. PITT to a dilemma. But as the discussion of the subject is, in our opinion, in the highest degree unseasonable during the War we trust that Mr. PITT will confine himself entirely to the point of unseasonableness.

The Catholics themselves in Ireland seem inclined to defer presenting their petition; but that will make no alteration in the conduct of the Opposition. They are determined that the question shall be brought forward. Upon Naval and military subjects, Ministers, we understand, will be able to assume a very high and triumphant tone. The Naval service has been admirably conducted, both with respect to the commissioning, equipping, and manning of ships, and to the stationing our different fleets and squadrons. We have a force capable of awing the enemy wherever such a force is necessary; in every sea, upon every coast, in every latitude—our merchantmen are amply protected—convoys furnished as asked for, and no captures of any importance have been made from us. We are at a loss therefore, to know where the Opposition can attack Ministers, unless they mean to blame them for the losses that have occurred during the dreadful gales this winter.—Upon Military subjects, the Ministers can take a ground equally strong—the recruiting service has been of late extremely successful, and every day proves more and more the excellence of the Army of Defence Bill. Upon the subject of our conduct to Spain, Ministers will be able to meet any attack that can be made upon them.

We have not heard how many the Opposition expect to divide—the Foxites muster, we conjecture, about 25, and the GRENVILLE party perhaps 50—Their hopes of receiving the support of Mr. ADDINGTON and his friends are of course extinguished. But we understand to balance the loss, as they call it, of Mr. ADDINGTON (what grounds had they for ever supposing they had gained him?) they are now circulating rumours of defection and dissension amongst Mr. PITT's friends. It was reported by some of the Oppositionists yesterday, that Mr. CANNING had shewn symptoms of desertion, and that he was expected to join the Coalition—a more unfounded report could not, we believe, have been circulated.

Lord MORRA seems to be kept in a state of perpetual motion.—Twice lately he has been sent for from Scotland.—About four or five days ago, he set out for Leicestershire, and on Monday a messenger was sent to him, requesting his immediate return to town, in consequence of an audience which the LORD CHANCELLOR had of the Prince of WALES, at Carlton House, respecting the guardianship of a young illustrious Female.—The business, we are happy to hear, is likely to be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

The report of several law arrangements and changes is without foundation.—The Speakership of the House of Lords will not be separated from the Chancellorship; tho' we have always thought that would be a very beneficial measure.—It could not of course, be intended that Mr. DALLAS shall be placed over Mr. GIBBS's head, by making him Attorney-General, and Mr. GIBBS Solicitor-General.—If Mr. GIBBS removes from the Chief Justiceship of Chester, it will not be to accept a situation of inferior dignity to that of Attorney-General.—Sir WM. GRANT will remain Master of the Rolls.—*Courier*.

The Secretaries of State will continue to be filled by the present possessors of them; but it is understood that Mr. ADDINGTON will certainly have a seat in the Cabinet.—The Duke of PORTLAND will probably make room for him by retiring from the Office of President of the Council. His Grace's health has been far from good for some time.—*Id.*

The intelligence from Madrid reaches to the last day of November, and positively states, that orders had been transmitted to the Spanish Ambassador at London, to demand his passports.

It is at Carthage, that the plague has again appeared, and not at Malaga, as was mentioned in Monday's Paper.

Letters were yesterday received from Rotterdam, by way of Catwyke, dated last Thursday. At that time M. SCHIMMELPENNINCK had not returned from France, but he was hourly expected, when there was

every reason to believe, that the long talked of changes in the Baravian Constitution would immediately take place. It is stated that BONAPARTE, TALLEYRAND, and SCHIMMELPENNINCK, had a long conference together at Paris, on the 21st ult. and that every thing was then finally arranged. All the ports of Holland are so completely frozen up, that no vessel is expected from thence for some time.

A singular occurrence took place a few days since in the city:—The daughter of a respectable tradesman, who had fallen in love with a young man, who resided in the neighbourhood, and having in vain attempted to attract his notice by placing herself in his way, at length determined upon making public declaration of her love to his friends, and throwing herself upon their generosity and his sensibility, in hopes of obtaining her wishes. She accordingly waited upon the young man's father, and without the least hesitation or embarrassment, revealed her passion in the most tender and pathetic way; adding, that if Mr. D. could be prevailed upon to accept her for a wife, a life of love, gratitude, and affectionate concern for his interests, should repay him for his condescension. The father was astonished at the singularity of the application, and having no reason to doubt the virtue of the young Lady, was wholly at a loss how to act. He was about to reason with her upon the boldness and impropriety of her conduct, but she prevented him by saying, that she was fully aware that her conduct must excite surprise; but as her character was above reproach, she trusted her motives might be liberally construed; and if in that one instance she had deviated from the example set her by the rest of her sex, she hoped the uncommon proof she had given of the sincerity and ardour of her attachment for his son, would operate as an incentive to his forgiveness, and induce him not only to consent, but to use his influence with his son to bring about a union upon which her happiness or misery depended. She then left the astonished father, observing that she should call again the next day for an answer, and in the meantime should acquaint her own parents with the visit she had made, and the resolution she had formed. The sequel to the story is, that the young Lady has been threatened with a madhouse, and the young Gentleman, insensible to his proffered happiness, has actually left his father's house, the better to avoid the addresses of his most enthusiastic and romantic admirer.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Monday an Inquisition was taken before A. GELL, Esq. at the Blue Posts, Arlington street, Piccadilly, on the body of a female infant child, who was found concealed in a trunk, in the house of Sir JOHN HORT, Bart. in that street, on Sunday.

It appeared by the evidence of Eliza Thompson, the housekeeper in Sir John's family, that Ann Jones, the kitchen maid, had been long suspected to be in a pregnant state; and on being questioned, she always denied the fact. On Thursday last the housekeeper was fully convinced of her pregnancy, and pressed her closely to disclose her situation; but she denied it still, although she was promised protection.—Jones went to bed on Saturday night much indisposed with a cold; and on Sunday morning, the housekeeper called at her chamber, when she informed her that she was better; but on bringing her a basin of tea, the housekeeper suspected, from many circumstances, that she had delivered herself of a child, and pressed her to say what she had done with it. Jones still denied the fact, when a surgeon was sent for, who clearly found out the truth of the housekeepers' assertion, and on examining about the house, they discovered the newly born babe in a box, wrapped up in a flannel petticoat. The Surgeon, who was present when the child was found, stated, that one side of it was warm, and on relating the circumstance at the time to Jones, she declared that it was still-born, but that it lay along side her for some time in the state the Surgeon described.

Mr. Tayne, a Surgeon, examined the child yesterday. He found the contents of the thorax and abdomen sound. The lungs were rather collapsed, and in putting a portion of them in water, they swam, which is a sign that the child was born alive, although it was not a sufficient criterion to prove that fact.

The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict—*Still-born*.

The woman confessed that the butler in the family was the father of the child.

SHERIFF'S COURT, Dec. 29.

A trial came on, in which a fair Lady of the Borough was the complainant and her *caro sposo* was defendant. The charge as proved was that on the 16th of October last on her return home from a friendly party, her husband, who was waiting at home for her, gave her so hearty a welcome with an ashen stick, that every part about her below her hips was beat into all colours of the rainbow. A female friend was present, who corroborated the case, and said, that in consequence of this ill treatment she had left her husband, and put herself under the protection of a relation, who had advised her to exhibit this complaint.

The husband, in defence, told a plain unvarnished tale of suspected wrongs, and hinted very plainly that his fair rib did not pay very strict attention to the conjugal oath; that in particular she had lately introduced a person to the house on a visit from the country, whom she called her *dear brother*, whom she loaded with caresses, at the same time she treated him, her liege lord, with the greatest indifference and neglect; this conduct gradually increased till the day in question, when the lady and her *dear brother*, as she called him, went out and staid till past twelve at night. On their return home, the husband thought it high time to administer a little wholesome correction to her, on which she left him, and now lives with this same near and dear relation. The Jury were shortly charged, and found a verdict of—*One Shilling*.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

The French, who do not consider *Fort Rouge* as some of our Journals do, to be a contemptible fort—a mere block house built upon piles, have ever since our attack upon it, employed a great number of men to secure it from any attempt to blow it up in future, by driving piles round it twenty feet from the fort, and ten feet high above water.

One of our cutters which was off Ostend on Tuesday, counted 16 schooner gun boats, 1 pinnace, and 2 luggers at anchor.

Upon the subject of the commercial intercourse and communication between this country and Holland, very contradictory accounts were received yesterday. Some of them stated, that the exportation of grain to this country had been prohibited with the utmost strictness, and that all vessels laden with corn were obliged to take bonds that they will carry their cargoes either to Spain or Portugal. Other accounts assert, that no more merchandize will be allowed to be imported into Holland from England, and that all merchandize arriving from England will be confiscated. They caution our merchants from dispatching any vessels to Holland, even if they have only letters and passengers on board; and they inform them, that no ship is to be allowed to sail to England upon any pretence whatsoever.—In consequence of these cautions the merchants have ordered the letters which they had dispatched to the coast to be carried over to Holland to be sent back to them. On the other hand there have been within the last two or three days policies of insurance done at Lloyd's on ships bound to Holland with British produce. As prohibitions of all commercial communication between this country and Holland have been often issued this war, without preventing that communication from being carried on, we have no reason to expect that this last order will be more efficacious than any that have preceded it. In fact as the Dutch have such an interest in carrying on the trade, and as we have the empire of the sea, no decrees, however positive and severe, dictated by the French, can put an end to the intercourse.

But those decrees have enflamed the Dutch against their Tyrants almost to madness. In every transaction, whether Civil, Military, or Commercial, the iron hand of France is visible.—The report of the dismissal of four Members of the Dutch Directory and the Secretary for foreign affairs, has been confirmed by the Dutch Papers, which have been obliged to publish the account in the most offensive manner to the Dutch. No attempt is made to conceal the cause or the authors of their dismissal. It is insolently avowed to have been done at the requisition of the French Minister; the dismissed Members to have been stigmatised as traitors and enemies of good order, and the humbled and prostrate Government of Holland has been compelled to sign the condemnation of their fellow citizens, and to acknowledge their conviction of the obligations which the Dutch are under to the French! To complete the degradation and downfall of the nation, M. SCHIMMELPENNINCK has arrived from France with the warrant of execution signed by BONAPARTE.

PARTE. What form of Government it may please the *Mulatto* Emperor to give the country—whether he intends that it shall be a kingdom tributary to France, or that it shall be divided into departments annexed to France, we know not: but we may safely predict, that any Constitution it may receive from France, will only tend to rivet the chains and confirm the slavery of the people.

If any combined operation could be concerted with Prussia, what a favourable opportunity does the present state of Holland afford for an attempt to liberate her from the fangs of France! Round the British and Prussian standards every Dutchman would rally with eagerness and exultation; and the fetters which the French have forged for the nation, would be broken upon their own heads. It was said, some time ago, that Prussia had at length taken compassion upon the unhappy country, and had remonstrated to the French Government. But these rumours have neither received countenance nor confirmation from the accounts transmitted yesterday; and the Dutch, we fear are doomed to be still the objects of mockery, insult, and injustice.

A rumour was circulated last night, that an order of Council had been transmitted to the Commissioners of the Customs, for liberating the Spanish merchant ships lately embargoed. The orders we understand were, merely to permit some Spanish vessels to sail for the ports of Spain, agreeably to the licences they had obtained for that purpose.

Advices from Valentia, of the 30th of Nov. state, that the three English vessels seized in that port, had made their escape, but by what means was not ascertained. All that was known on the subject was, that the vessels disappeared in the night, without being observed, and carried off with them the soldiers put on board by the Government.

The fever still raged at Carthage, but had abated something of its virulence, since the accounts of the 27th of Nov.

The Spanish Government have already gone so far as to seize some of their own vessels, with their cargoes, because they were loaded in England. The *Mariana*, a Spanish vessel from Bristol, was seized on the 25th Nov. at Malaga, with a cargo of English produce. The *Little Amy*, Captain LANDER, an English vessel, was also embargoed, with two others, laden with cod-fish, from Newfoundland.

It is reported at Paris, that the ports of Portugal will be occupied by French troops.

M. D'OUBRIE's conduct, during his residence as *Charge d'Affaires* at Paris, has received the full approbation of the Emperor of Russia; and particularly as he was obliged to act without instructions in some of the most important circumstances of his negotiation.

Their SWEDISH MAJESTIES were about to make another effort in the middle of last month to get to Stockholm.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 7th ult. state, in positive terms, that an embargo has been laid on all Swedish vessels in most of the ports of France.

An article from the Banks of the Maine, of Dec. 16, says—"Great opposition is made in the New Westphalia, the territory of Prussia, to the Military Conscription. Formerly the inhabitants of this country never raised a single soldier; they only paid a small fine, which was applied to the raising of recruits. They lately dispatched a deputation to his Prussian Majesty, to make remonstrances on this subject. The Monarch received them amicably, and thus addressed them. "You know that Prussia is a military Government, and that its armies can by no means be composed entirely of foreigners. Furnish me the means of completing my troops with a sufficient number of volunteers from the natives, when I shall hear your proposition with satisfaction; but at present, I must have recourse to the Military conscription. I am myself the first soldier in my kingdom, but it is impossible for me to defend it alone."

On Thursday evening last, an extraordinary circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of Portman square. As a certain convivial Baronet, of equestrian celebrity, and his Lady, were doing the honours of hospitality, in which they so eminently excel, mirth was the order of the night, and the Baronet vied with a select company of friends, in gaiety and good humour. Suddenly, however, the harmony of the company was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, saying, "An ill-looking fellow wished to speak with one of the company." The Baronet instantly quitted the dining

parlour, and on entering the hall, was seized and violently assaulted by two men, one of whom persisted in dragging him from his house, and informed him that he was their prisoner. In vain did the worthy Baronet declare that they must mistake, as he did not owe a guinea to any man. They continued to drag him through the streets, until met by a Gentleman who recognised the ill-treated Baronet, and instantly expressed his surprise at the situation in which he found him. The repeated assurances of the Gentleman at last intimidated the fellows, and they ran off with all possible speed. The Baronet immediately returned home to his anxious and expecting company. The mistake, we understand, originated in his being taken for one of his guests, a young Gentleman celebrated for his wit, vivacity, and amiability of his domestic conduct, failing only in his occasional lowness of purse. When the Baronet discovered the mistake, he expressed the highest satisfaction that any thing disagreeable to his friends should have been prevented by the mistake, though he had been most seriously ill used.

Tuesday came on to be heard, before the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, Whitechapel, a cause in which Hugh Macoy, a watchman, was plaintiff, and a man of the name of Lee, was defendant. It appeared, that a few evenings ago the defendant stumbled into the sign of the Flying Horse, Lambeth street, Whitechapel, where he boasted that he had bought the bodies, after death, of fifteen Spitalfields weavers, at a guinea each, and offered the plaintiff a guinea for a regular assignment of his body, to be delivered after his death, which was acceded to by the watchman. A written agreement was entered into, of which the defendant got possession, but refused to fulfil his engagement, which gave cause to this appeal. The Commissioners, conceiving that it was a frolic of the defendant, and besides that no man had it in his power to dispose of himself after death, especially in a manner so offensive and revolting to pure morals, ordered the plaintiff to be nonsuited.

When the celebrated Father O'LEARY died, a handsome monument was placed over his remains in St. Pancras, at the expense of the Earl of MORRA. This truly respectable and venerable divine having been the founder of St. Patrick's Chapel, in Sutton street, Soho, a subscription has been entered into for the erection of a very neat monument to his memory, in that Chapel. The design is the bust of the Rev. Mr. O'LEARY on the side of a tomb stone, under which his remains are supposed to be deposited, and Faith, with the cross in one hand, the other leaning on a bible, and a bunch of shamrock on her head, as it was the emblem by which the Irish are said to have been led to a belief in the Trinity.

At nine o'clock, on Monday evening last, at REDISH's Hotel, died GEORGE EVANS, Baron Carberry, of the kingdom of Ireland, in his thirty-ninth year. In the year 1792, he married the daughter of Colonel WATSON, who amassed a considerable fortune in India. The first Baron was created by GEORGE the FIRST, in the year 1715.—His MAJESTY bestowed this honor on him, on account of his extreme beauty and manliness. His Lordship was considered the finest man of his day. The late Lord was truly amiable, and a man of the mildest and most gentlemanly manners. About two years since, his Lordship was hunting on his estate near Northampton, and had the misfortune to burst a blood vessel, and was considered at the time in extreme danger; about fifteen months since he broke his arm, which brought on a lingering complaint, considered by the faculty as a decay of some internal part. A few weeks since his Lordship came to town, and has been under the care of Dr. BAILLIE, and other eminent physicians, who considered his Lordship so far recovered, as to sanction his return to the country. Last Friday was the day fixed for his departure with Lady CARBERRY, for his seat in Northamptonshire; preparatory to the journey he rode in Hyde Park; on Wednesday and Thursday last was in good spirits, and saw company each afternoon; but on Friday morning he proposed to Lady CARBERRY to postpone their departure until Monday, which her Ladyship acquiesced in. On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, his Lordship was seized with a violent sickness in his stomach, and rang the bell for his servant, who immediately attended, and, on finding his Lordship had again burst a blood vessel, sent for Doctor BAILLIE, who administered some medicine that relieved his patient so much, that he sat up, dined, conversed, and was in tolerable spirits; but on Sunday evening a relapse took place, which terminated fatally. His Lordship

dying without issue, the title and estates, which are very considerable, devolve to his uncle, the Hon. JOHN EVANS, of Dublin.

HYDE PARK.

Monday the Serpentine River displayed a concourse of spectators, attracted to the ice by the fineness of the day, and curiosity to behold the rivalry of many accomplished skaters. The latter were not so numerous as on Sunday, but more select. The graceful and elegant movements of two Gentlemen, whom we have observed with peculiar pleasure some days past, were not to be seen. Their absence, however, was well supplied by the variety of new competitors in the different methods and manoeuvres of the art. Some flew with speed from end to end; while others confined themselves within a certain space, and, in easy and graceful motions, executed various figures on the surface. Some excelled in cutting figures of eight, while gliding on the outside edge; others cut the initials of names: one gentleman in particular executed the word "*Billington*," with almost as much accuracy as a school-master would in setting a copy for his pupil. About one o'clock a gentleman of singular appearance attracted the attention of the Spectators; he darted suddenly into the circle with the swiftness of an arrow; he was dressed in dark brown clothes, his coat very short, and the skirts lapping over, and buttoning in front to the bottom, the whole edged with fur. He also wore a brown beaver fur cap, tipper, and a small muff, of the same kind: his skates were remarkably long in point, broad, and turning up almost to his knee; they were fastened to a sort of buskin, without any buckles, or straps, and were so firm as to appear a part of the foot. Taken altogether, they were the most complete preparation we have ever seen. The person of this gentleman was tall and athletic, but his movements were by no means graceful; his great advantage over his competitors was in his superior swiftness as he darted from one end of the river to the other with the velocity of a bird, outstripping all who attempted to vie with him. His *exit* was as sudden and unexpected as his *entre*. He disappeared in an instant, leaving no trace of him behind. Enquiries were made in all directions, but we could only learn that he is a native of Scotland, and had been many years resident at St. Petersburg. A great number of fashionables were present.

Lord VILLEIRS was entitled to great praise, from his easy and graceful movements, even in the execution of the most difficult parts of the art.

Capt. HOWARD, for a short time, drew the attention of every person present, by his bold and dauntless method of turning several times round on one leg, then throwing himself backward three or four yards, alighting on the other, and spinning round on it ten or twelve times without intermission.—He continued in this practice for about a quarter of an hour, when unfortunately, having thrown himself off his centre of gravity, he fell upon his side, and slid in that situation a considerable distance on the ice. As soon as it was known to his friends that he had received no injury, they immediately gave him the grand salute, by taking their hats off, and making the spread eagle in a circle round him, before he had time again to get upon his legs.—Captain HOWARD, immediately after, quitted the ice.—Between three and four o'clock, a young Lady, dressed in a black velvet Spencer, with a beaver hat and feather, made her appearance. It was her first attempt this season, and she acquitted herself to the admiration of all present, never betraying the slightest symptom of fear, but dashing along in a spirited style.—She expressed a great inclination to try the out edge; but being advised by a young gentleman who held her hand, first to make herself perfect mistress of plain-skating; she consented not to attempt it then, at the same time declaring, that nothing could induce her to keep from trying it to-morrow, if the frost should continue. She did not leave the Park until near five.

The late Lord BARRYMORE, was the first who sported blood horses in carriages. In the spring of the year 1792, in Rottenrow, he made his grand *entre* in the tide where every one was running chariot and coach horses; and immediately on his entrance he overturned Sir JOHN LADE in his curricule, which gave the worthy Baronet so great a disgust for that kind of conveyance, that he for several years has discontinued their use.

ANECDOTE of the Earl of ALBEMARLE from the unpublished Posthumous Memoirs of MARMONTEL.—Lord ALBEMARLE, the English Ambassador, who died at Paris,

was as much regretted in France as in his own country. He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities that constitute the Gentleman. Combining dignity with frankness, sensibility with a high sense of honour, and sincerity with politeness, he united all that is amiable and estimable in the French and English character. He had for his mistress a most amiable woman, and whom envy never could reproach with any thing but her attachment to him. She became my friend, and consequently procured me the friendship of Lord ALBEMARLE.—The name of this Lady was GAUCHER; the name of her infancy; her name of endearment was LOLOTE. Her lover said to her one evening as she looked at his star, "Do not view it so earnestly, my dear, I cannot give it you." Love never explained itself more delicately. His Lordship honoured the object of his attachment by the highest esteem and the most tender respect; and he was not the only one who entertained the same sentiments towards her. Equally affectionate and beautiful, one man only could please her; and an error, into which the inexperience of youth had precipitated innocence, assumed in her a character of nobleness and decorum, which vice never was capable of displaying. Faithful, modest, disinterested, her love was in every respect virtuous, except that it was not legitimate. These two lovers would have formed the most perfect model for spouses.

The character of Mademoiselle GAUCHER was finely expressed in her person.—There was a something romantic and fabulous in her beauty, of which one might have formed an ideal picture, but which never was seen before. Her stature had the majesty of the cedar, and the graceful ease of the poplar; her walk was languid, but in the negligence of her carriage there was an unaffected mixture of freedom and delicacy. With her image present to my mind, I drew my *Shepherdess of the Alps*. A lively imagination and a solid understanding gave to her mind a strong resemblance of that of MONTAIGNE. His Essays formed her favourite book; her language was full of it; she spoke with the same freedom, animation, and ease, and frequently with the same energy and felicity of expression. I was charmed with her as much as it is possible to be charmed with a woman, without being in love. Next to the conversation of VOLTAIRE, her's was to me the most attractive. We became intimate friends the moment we knew each other.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 5.

Wednesday sailed the *Marquis of Drogheda* express packet, with Sir EVAN NEPEAN, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. CORRY, Lord FREDERICK BENTICK, and Mr. FLINT and family.

The *Dorset* yacht is under orders to sail immediately with his Grace the Duke of LEINSTER.

The present Lord CALEDON lately chosen by ballot, as one of the twenty-eight Representative Irish Peers to sit in the Imperial Parliament, purchased the Borough of Old Sarum from the late Lord CAMELFORD, a short time previous to that Nobleman's death, for forty thousand pounds British, and for which is now returned to the Commons of the Imperial Parliament HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq. Chairman of the Committees of Ways and Means, and NICHOLAS VANSITTART, Esq. late one of the Joint Secretaries of the British Treasury.

There is no doubt that the arrest of the celebrated M. KOTZEBUE has taken place, in consequence of the offence which he gave to BONAPARTE, by the freedom of his remarks upon the present state of France in the late publication of his *Journey to Paris*. In that work he not only treated the present form of Government in that country with the severest satire, but in his observations on the different institutions which have been formed from the plunder of the Italian cities, he forcibly censured the system of rapacity by which the articles had been procured. When describing the manners and conduct of the Parisians, he asserts that there is no longer to be seen in their demeanor that general cheerfulness which formerly prevailed; and they take great pleasure in recurring to and describing the happiness they enjoyed before the Revolution involved them in general misery and ruin.

A London Print, remarkable for its attachment to this country, expresses great surprise that the cow-pox should have made so little progress in Ireland, which it is wittily pleased to denominate the land of *Bulls*.—We are not fond of retorting, but we should have been equally surprized if it had not succeeded in England, which is so plentifully stocked with *horned cattle* of every description.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 25.

The crisis which England is on the point of experiencing, does not threaten her Constitution; it will only affect her system of Administration; it will change the principles, modify the practices, and destroy the Agents. The present Cabinet is in a position far from being durable. The superficial observer thinks the Government stable, because the Opposition are silent—but is not this very silence a system of political malady? The English people may expect all sorts of calamities when the Opposition are without the means of giving some energy to the Administration, and above all, when to this internal disease are added, foreign causes which threaten to aggravate it. Such is the political situation (*sagacious politician*) of England; the Opposition silent—the Ministers inert—the people uneasy.—(*Bulletin Politique*.)

The Presidents of the Cantons who were presented to his Majesty the other day, were addressed by him in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, Presidents of 3,600 Cantons, I see you with pleasure near my Throne, to which I have been called by the unanimous wishes of the inhabitants of the Cantons represented by you. I wish I could have assembled round me all the French people—it would have been sweet to me to have been encircled by their affection. Had I known any form of Government which would have suited the French better than what they adopted, I should have been eager to have given it them. I should think myself unworthy of the Throne, if in ascending to it, I had had any other intention than that of ensuring the happiness of my people, and increasing the prosperity of my vast Empire. The Presidents of the Cantons have shewn much zeal in the exercise of their functions, and affection of my person—they will continue to be props of my power.—What I say of the presidents of Cantons, applies also to the Mayors of my 36 good Cities.—Though fixed more particularly in the capital of the Empire, I do not the less extend my regard to all parts of France, and I carry equally in my breast the people of all the departments.—My Palace is the paternal house of all the French.—Be convinced, Gentlemen, that my happiness depends upon the confidence and love of my people."

The troops sent by Austria to form on the frontiers of the Tyrol and the banks of the Adige, a cordon to prevent the introduction of the disorder from Leghorn, produced some alarms in the Austrian states, alarms seized with avidity by some enemies of peace and of their country; but the Austrian Government reassured the people by making known to them the sole cause of the movement of the troops. It is true that the number amounts to 42,000 men; but it is sufficient to look at the length of the cordon, to reflect upon the rigour of the weather, it will not appear extraordinary.

His Majesty set off yesterday morning at nine o'clock to hunt. The hounds were to throw off at la Meate, near St. Germain. He returned to the Thuilleries at five in the evening.

There was last night a *petite fete* and ball, at his Imperial Highness's, Prince JOSEPH. The Emperor was present.

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 26.

On Monday there was no Corn-Market at Rotterdam, the frost having set in here, so as to interrupt all internal navigation.

The navigation of the Meuse is now obstructed by the ice which floats in it; and the ships in the Canals of the city of Rotterdam are locked in by the ice.

Varina Tobacco is likely to become dear and scarce, the last growth having entirely failed, and what is worse, the plantations being completely destroyed. A Spanish ship, destined to North America, having 16,000 canisters of this article on board, for the King's account, has been wrecked.

The English prisoners of war, from the *Rumney*, were exchanged last week, for a like number of our fishermen, who are nearly all now returned to their respective homes.

At Gottenburgh, an attempt to set that unfortunate city again in flames, was discovered. In a wood-cellar, several bundles of straw were found bound round with hemp and furze, which had been thrown in there. The flames had already caught the wood; and what the consequence might have been, no one can say, if a dog, who saw or smelt the fire, had not begun to howl in the most dreadful manner, so as to attract attention to the spot. A reward of 1000 rix dollars has

been offered for the discovery of the offender or offenders.

AUGSBURG, DEC. 16.

The last accounts from Italy announce, that the news of a rupture between England and Spain has produced there the greatest sensation. All Spanish vessels have received orders from their Court not to quit the port in which they at present are, till they shall be authorised by their Government. As the Spaniards have hitherto carried on, almost exclusively, the commerce of the Levant, there are many ships of that nation in the ports of Turkey. An *aviso* has, therefore, been sent from Barcelona, by order of the Court of Madrid, to give information of the present situation of affairs.—Every where the greatest indignation is manifested against the English.

In Sicily every thing is quiet; there are many English agents there employed in making considerable purchases of provisions for supplying the magazines of Malta, from which the whole fleet of Admiral NELSON derives its subsistence. It was some time since asserted, that the yellow fever prevailed in that island; but this report, happily, is not confirmed. NELSON has received reinforcements in ships of the line and frigates, which have been sent from the ports in England. He is stationed about forty leagues from Toulon, and watches at once the ports of France and Spain on the coasts of the Mediterranean. All Spanish merchant ships that he can seize are sunk, after their cargoes have been taken out.

MADRID, DEC. 2.

War with England is now certain. Government has put under sequestration all the money which the English have to claim on our merchants; and various measures, indicative of hostilities, are ordered to be taken in our ports. This blow was only wanting to put the finishing stroke to our commerce.—The *vales* are fallen to 35; our course of exchange is at a stand; and there is no trade carrying on.

BARCELONA, NOV. 28.

The English continue to capture our ships in these waters, and suffer nothing to approach our ports.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Last night dispatches were sent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, to be forwarded by a fast sailing vessel to Admiral CORNWALLIS, off Brest.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, it is confidently asserted, has lately on the part of the Irish Rebels, entered into a convention with the French Government, stipulating for the assistance of 25,000 French troops, to effect what he terms the deliverance of Ireland.

Lord MULGRAVE will be the new Secretary of State, in the room of Lord HARROWBY.

We shall be much mistaken if the appointment of an Irish Secretary be not extremely acceptable in Ireland, and in this County.—*Sun*.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 3.

This morning came in, having thrown her guns overboard in a gale of wind, the *Rattler*, 18 guns; also from off the Coast of Spain, under a press of sail, the *Indefatigable*, 44 guns, Capt. G. MONRO. She came to in the Sound, and lay to for two hours, till the return of a boat from shore, which landed a gentleman from her at the Pier. He set off express in a post chaise from the Prince George Tavern, Foxhall Quay, at 11 a. m.—Conjectures are afloat as to who the gentleman is, whether in a Naval, Military, or Civil capacity.—He was not at all communicative, but expressed great anxiety to set off on his journey; as soon as the boat which brought him ashore from the *Indefatigable* returned to the ship, she made sail again directly. It is since reported to be Mr. FRERE, from Madrid, last from Lisbon. Went down into the Sound, the *Amphion* 40 guns, Capt. SUTTON; she proceeds to the Straits in the course of a few days.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Admiral LOUIS sailed on Tuesday with his squadron to the French coast. The Boulogne flotilla have made no movement of any consequence lately, but kept close in port.

It is rather strange that we have received no advices from Admiral CORNWALLIS's fleet for several days. It was supposed, as strong Easterly winds had prevailed, that the fleet had been forced to quit its station and bear away to the Westward. The weather has been very foggy upon our coast for some days, for the ships at Spithead could not be seen from Portsmouth.

A pretended letter from Frankfurt, of the 17th, inserted in the *Publiciste* of the 24th, states, that the Courts of Russia and Prussia have caused the strongest remonstrances to be made to the British Government on the detention of the four Spanish frigates, and in which they invited the Court of London to restore those ships, together with their cargoes, to the Spanish Government. It is added, that a non-compliance of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY with this invitation has afforded some displeasure to the King of Prussia, and a conjecture is hazarded, that a similar sentiment must actuate the Emperor of Russia, between whom and the Cabinet of St. Cloud, the sagacious writer affects to suppose a cordial reconciliation is about to take place.

The circumstance of some Spanish vessels being permitted to sail from our ports, has given rise to a report of the general embargo having been taken off. The fact is, that the permission extends merely to those vessels which previous to the embargo, had received licences to take freight.

FROM THE COURIER.

A letter, of which the following is a translation, and which has been put forth with every circumstance of authenticity and originality, has appeared in the most of the Continental Journals. We insert it, because we wish to counteract the mischievous effects which the framers of it sanguinely expected, as we think, from its publication. In the known disposition of the Court of Petersburg, even at the period from whence this letter is dated, it is impossible that any letter of such a tenor could have been written; and had it been transmitted, neither the unfortunate Prince who received it, nor the Monarch who wrote it, would have given it publicity. Honour would have restrained the latter; and the hereditary pride of a long line of ancestry (and what perhaps is stronger, the pride that noble minds feel in adversity), would have debarred the former from promulgating an order so fatal and so mortifying to his expectations. We are persuaded, the magnanimous and liberal ALEXANDER could never have addressed the legitimate heir of the throne of France in the following caustic and authoritative expressions. It is a fabrication, suited to the exigency of the politics of the Usurper, violating alike the principles of truth and decorum. The purport of this letter is as follows:—

"MY LORD COUNT,

"It is with pain I have perceived by your letter, dated Warsaw, June 13th, the resolution which you have taken. If I had been acquainted with it before, and my accustomed candour, would have determined me to dissuade you from those projects, which in the existing crisis, so far from being of real advantage to you, will but afford your enemies new weapons against you, and induce them to render the execution of your designs still more difficult than it is at this moment. Without wishing to intermeddle farther in affairs, which do not immediately concern myself, I cannot, however, countenance the proposition which you, my Lord Count, have made to me, and I ought not to conceal from you, that the offer which I have already made you, and which I here renew, viz. the offer of an asylum in my states, in case you could not obtain a residence elsewhere, has been made but with a view of procuring you a tranquil retreat, in which there could be no idea of such a project as you now meditate. I have felt myself bound to speak to you on this subject without reserve, and I am persuaded that neither the impossibility of carrying your plan into execution in Russia, nor the light in which I view the matter, will give rise to a doubt in your mind of the desire I feel to give you on every other occasion, reiterated proofs of the most distinguished consideration, with which, &c. &c."

COURIER OFFICE, One o'Clock.

We have just been informed, from the best authority, that the Marquis of WELLESLEY, who is certainly coming home, is to be succeeded by Marquis CORNWALLIS, in the Government of India.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 8.

The traitors who having escaped from their native country with impunity, and sheltered themselves under the wing of the self-created Emperor, employ their venal pens in the infamous purpose of supporting his abominable measures, may speak as they please respecting this country; but they must be very ill acquainted indeed with the true sentiments of the Irish nation, if they can hope to deceive us with their chimerical absurdities.—The most illiterate peasant now sees the atrocity of their designs, and looks with contempt on that hypocritical

character which pretended to spread liberty through the globe, but in the end established despotism, and raised himself, through the downfall of freedom and pretended equality to the zenith of human ambition.—*Tal*.

The reports of nocturnal meetings having existed some time back between Carrick and Clonmell, we can assure the public, have been very much exaggerated; there was nothing in them of a seditious nature; nor had they any other object in view than that of compelling strangers to abandon farms and grounds on which they had recently taken up their abode.—*D. E. P.*

The Post-boy bringing the mails from Waterford to Clonmell, on Thursday, was stopped and robbed in the noon-day, when within about two miles of Carrick on Suir, by two men, in pursuit of whom Captain JEPSON immediately made the most vigilant search, with a party of the Carrick Yeomanry, we are sorry to say, with effect.

A great part of the property taken from the house of Mr. VENABLES, has, we understand, been received.

A letter from Dungarvan, dated Jan. 2, says—"We are just informed that the house, out-offices, corn, hay, &c. belonging to RICHARD USHER, Esq. at Cappa, in this county, have been entirely consumed last night. The house, &c. is supposed to be set on fire by some person or persons unknown."

Mr. MAHONY's stables, on Whiddy Island, near Cork, were lately consumed by fire, and 25 horses unfortunately burned to death.

The Surgeon of the *Argus* sloop of war was drowned on Wednesday night last, as he was going on board in a shore boat, from Whiddy, near Cork.

ENNIS, JANUARY 10.

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.

The London Papers received since our last, have furnished us with French News to the 25th ult. inclusive, from which we have copied a number of articles not altogether uninteresting.

The Colonels of Regiments who assisted at the Coronation, have been complimented and sent back to their regiments, with the deputations they brought with them.

The Moniteur mentions the loss of an English ship of the line, the *Ruyter*, of 74 guns. There is no ship of that name and force in the British navy. There is a *Ruyter*, of 68 guns, a prison ship—Had she been lost at Antibes so long ago as the 3d of September, it is strange that we should not have heard of it before.

In the extracts we make from the Paris news received this morning, our readers will find his Majesty the EMPEROR addressing the Presidents of the Cantons, assuring them that HIS THRONE shall be the pride of HIS good people; that if HE had known any other form of Government that would have suited the French people HE would have given it to them. Even the semblance and shadow of freedom have vanished, and the mask is entirely thrown aside.

Some uneasiness appears to have been entertained in consequence of the march of Austrian troops to the Tyrol and the Adige: but the Austrian Government assured the people that it was only to prevent the yellow fever.—But surely the number of troops sent for that purpose is very large.—The French Papers confess it to be to the amount of 42,000.

From the Plymouth Article, in the second column of this page, it is conjectured that Mr. FRERE has at length reached England. The *Indefatigable*, of 44 guns, arrived on Thursday last at that port, under a press of sail from the coast of Spain, and lay to for two hours, whilst she sent a boat on shore with a Gentleman, who immediately set off for London in great haste. This Gentleman is said to be Mr. FRERE. As soon as the boat returned, the *Indefatigable* made sail again directly.

The LORD CHANCELLOR has been pleased to appoint RICHARD SADLER, Esq. Lieut. of the Tipperary Cavalry, to be a Justice of the Peace and Quorum for the County of Tipperary.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE, DEC. 31.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Francis Power to be Captain.

—MARRIED—

On Monday last, Mr. Bryan O'Brien, of the City of Limerick, to Miss Magrath, daughter to Mr. Luke Magrath, of this town.

On Thursday morning last in Cork, Chas. Silver Oliver, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the County Limerick, to Miss Morris, second daughter of Abraham Morris, Esq. of Dunkettle.

—DIED—

On Sunday night last, in Mary-street, Limerick, Mr. Denis Hehir, Victualler.

On Monday, in Broad street, Mr. Cornelius Wallace, Linen-Draper.

Same night, on Wilson's-quay, aged 61, Mr. William End.

In London, on Thursday morning last, the Right Hon. Earl of Roslyn, late Lord High Chancellor of England; his Lordship was seized with a fit of the gout in his stomach, whilst sitting down to breakfast, which terminated fatally in a few moments.

On the 19th ult. at Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mary Murray, only daughter of the late Lord Edward Murray, and sister to the late Hon. and Rev. John Murray, Dean of Killaloe.

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