

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

NUMBER 2066.

TO BE SET, FROM 25th MARCH NEXT, The FARM and LANDS of DROMGRANABEG,

Situate in the PARISH of KILRACTIS,
Within a few minutes walk of the Town of ENNIS,
and convenient to the principal Fairs of the
Country.

PROPOSALS TO BE MADE TO
GEO. COMYN, Esq; Ashgrove,
Or Mr. SYLVESTER O'GORMAN, Ennis.
MICHAEL CANNON, the Herd, will shew the
Bounds. February 4, 1865.



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

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

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

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

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

Part of DARRAGH, called LUCAS'S	A. R. P.
DARRAGH, about	33 3 15
Part of DO, held by the Widow M' Mahon	36 1 25
and Miss Broggy,	
Part of DITTO, held by Mr. Huxly,	85 2 10
Part of KILMORENEBEG, held by	20 3 5
Mrs. Hunt,	

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

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

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

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

January 20, 1865.

BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.

ABOUT 800 Acres of CARHURÉA, 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, 1864.

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

John Picked, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, born in the
parish of Meelick, co. Clare, fair complexion, grey
eyes, light hair, by trade a Taylor, aged 20 years.
Daniel Hickey, 5 feet 5 inches high, born in the
parish of Dysart, co. Clare, black complexion,
grey eyes, dark hair, by trade a Labourer, aged 19 yrs.
John M'Grath, 5 feet 4 inches high, born in the
parish of Dysart, co. Clare, fair complexion, grey
eyes, black hair, by trade a Labourer, aged 18 years.
John Walsh, 5 feet 9 inches high, born in the pa-
rish of Kildisart, co. Clare, fair complexion, blue
eyes, black hair, by trade a Shoemaker, aged 22 yrs.
John M'Gue, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in the pa-
rish of Galway, co. Galway, black complexion, grey
eyes, black hair, by trade a Hackler, aged 34 years.
Edm. Mooney, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in the
parish of —, co. Clare, brown complexion, grey
eyes, brown hair, by trade a Taylor, aged 24 years.
John Mullins, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in the
parish of Behagh, co. Galway, sallow complexion,
grey eyes, black hair, by trade a Labourer, aged 20 yrs.

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

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

HARDWICKE.
WHEREAS by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieuten-
ant and Council of Ireland, bearing Date the
Sixteenth Day of September, 1860, it is directed, that
all Ships and Vessels not having the Plague or other infec-
tious Disorder or Distemper, which shall by the Lord
Lieutenant and Council have been declared to be of the
Nature of the Plague actually on board, coming from or
through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on
the Atlantic Ocean, with clean Bills of Health, and all
Ships and Vessels whatsoever 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 Com-
modity, being the Produce of those Parts, or any of the
Goods, Wares, or Merchandises enumerated in the first
Classified in the said Proclamation, being the Growth,
Produce, or Manufacture of Turkey, or of any Place in
Africa within the Straits of Gibraltar, or in the West
Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, should, together with their
Cargoes, and all Persons on board thereof, perform such
Quarantine for such Time, in such Manner, and at such
Places as were therein after directed.

And whereas it is further directed by said Proclamation
that all such Ships and Vessels (not having the Plague or
other infectious 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 Magis-
trate thereof, should cause such Ship or Vessel to depart
from thence immediately, and proceed to Carlingford to
perform quarantine.

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

And whereas by an Act passed in the 40th Year of His
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 spread-
ing of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted,
That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons,
Goods, Wares and Merchandises whatsoever coming or
imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland
from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other
Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and
with the advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it prob-
able that any infection may be brought, shall be obliged
to make their quarantine in such place or places, for such
time, and in such manner as hath been or shall from time
to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors
of this Kingdom for the time being, by his or their Order
or Orders made by the advice of the Privy Council, and
notified by Proclamation.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
in pursuance of the said Act, do hereby declare, That
the said infectious Distemper is of the nature of the Plague,
and doth adjudge it probable that such infectious Distem-
per may be brought to Ireland from the Ports and Places
herein after mentioned, and do hereby order that the quar-
antine laid by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant
and Council of the Sixteenth September One thousand
eight hundred, upon all Ships and Vessels coming from or
through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on
the Atlantic Ocean, be strictly enforced and extended as
herein after directed, and that all Officers appointed for
the Service of quarantine do use their Care and Diligence,
and 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 thou-
sand eight hundred, and that the Master and other Persons
having Charge of all such Ships and Vessels do likewise
strictly conform themselves in all respects to the Rules
and Regulations required by the said Proclamation, and
by this present Proclamation, to be observed by Ships and
Vessels liable to quarantine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 10th
Day of November, 1864.

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

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

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the
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 infec-
tious Distempers being brought into Ireland,
and to hinder the spreading of Infection,"

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

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

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council
of Ireland, in pursuance of the said Act, do
therefore order, That all Ships, Persons,
Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, now ar-
rived or which may hereafter arrive in any
of the Ports of Ireland from Charlestown
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 pre-
scribed by the Proclamation of the Lord
Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth
Day of September One thousand eight hun-
dred; and of this Date, for Performance of
Quarantine by all Ships and Vessels coming
from or through the Mediterranean, or from
the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or
from any Port or Place on the Coast of Spain
without the Straits of Gibraltar to the South-
ward of Cape St. Vincent, and arriving
with clean Bill of Health; but in case it

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

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

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin,
the 20th day of November, 1864.

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

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FULL DRESS.

1. A robe of ruby coloured velvet, made
loose from the shoulders in front, and very
low in the back; short sleeves of velvet and
white crape. The robe worn over a dress
of white crape, the front of which is looped
down with a diamond brooch, and trimmed
with a blond lace. The hair dressed with a
bandeau of diamonds and white ostrich
feathers. White kid shoes.

2. A round dress of gold coloured crape
embroidered with silver, the back and
sleeves of white satin; the sleeves full and
looped up with pearls or diamonds. The
hair dressed with an Etruscan bandeau and
ostrich feathers. White shoes.

PROMENADE DRESSES.

1. A round dress of white muslin. A
large Indian shawl. White beaver hat,
bound with scarlet, and ornamented with a
scarlet feather, to match the shawl.

2. A crimson velvet pelisse, trimmed
all round with double lace. Habit shirt,
trimmed with lace. Velvet bonnet to cor-
respond with the pelisse. Black jane shoes.

HEAD DRESSES.

1. A cap of lemon coloured crape, with
a very deep border of white lace, the front
ornamented with red roses.

2. Bonnet of yellow silk, finished with a
bow of ribbon of the same colour.

3. A veil cap, with a front formed of
black and pink silk, ornamented with a bow
on the top.

4. A bonnet of blue silk, turned up be-
fore and behind, trimmed with the same.

5. A hat of pink silk, covered with a
netting of the same colour, and embroidered
with black velvet. A black feather.

6. A bonnet of crimson velvet, with a
black feather.

7. A small cap of blue satin, covered
with a lace veil.

8. and 9. Lace veils.

OBSERVATIONS.

The favourite colours are blue, pink,
green, and crimson. Feathers are univer-
sally adopted. For full dresses, velvet or
satin are preferred. Small bodies made of
coloured satin, and trimmed all round with
quillings of the same, are much worn over
white dresses. Small tuckers of white crape,
made in the shape of a gown front, and
trimmed round with a quilling of blond lace,
is the only covering for the neck.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 31st of January, Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Governor of the Settlements in the Island of Ceylon, he, this day, took the oaths as Governor of the said Settlements.

Whitehall, Feb. 2.

The King has been pleased to order a Conged'Elite to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitane Church of Canterbury, to elect an Archbishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Most Reverend Father in God Dr. John Moore; also, His Majesty's Letter to the Dean and Chapter, recommending the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, now Bishop of Norwich, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See of Canterbury.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, Kt. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's ship the *Ardent*, off Ramsgate, 31st of January, 1805.

SIR—I enclose for their Lordships' information; an extract of a letter from Captain Owen, of His Majesty's ship *Immortalite*, to Vice-Admiral Holloway, acquainting him, that a division of the enemy's flotilla arrived at Boulogne on the 29th inst. from the westward; and that one of them (a lugger) had been cut off by the Harpy.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Owen, of the *Immortalite*, off Boulogne, to Vice-Admiral Holloway, dated 29th of January, 1805.

A division of seventeen brigs, threeschooners, four sloops, a dogger, and six luggers, arrived this morning from the westward; and although I got close enough to change shot with the body of them, the wind and lee tide enabled them to haul close to the beach, and pass in that manner. One lugger had carried away her foremast, and was cut off by the Harpy, whose fire she returned before she struck. I have sent her to the Downs with the Bruiser.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB. 1.

Lord HAWKESBURY having moved that that the House do adjourn till to-morrow.

Earl DARNLEY rose, not, he said, to oppose the motion, but merely to state what he conceived to be the reason for the Noble Lord proposing that the House should meet to-morrow, namely, that the additional Papers relative to the question with Spain, were expected then to be laid upon the table.—In stating that he did not mean to oppose the motion, he begged to be understood that he could not at all reconcile the conduct of the Noble Lord, and of his colleagues in office, in now wishing to push this matter to so early a discussion, to the effect even of taking precedence in another business, of which he (Lord DARNLEY) had given notice, and which undoubtedly yielded in interest to none, with their previous proceedings and ideas on this subject. All the correspondence—all the papers at all connected with the Spanish question, were in their power and knowledge; and in the power and knowledge of none else. They ought in the beginning to have laid on the table every paper which was at all essential to the forming a fair judgment on the question. They did lay such Papers on the table, and the Noble Lords, on the same side of the House with him (Lord DARNLEY) made no objection to them, nor demanded any further production. They were willing to have formed their judgment on the question, on the evidence which Ministers themselves had thought sufficient. Now, however, Ministers viewed the matter differently; and they had themselves moved for additional papers. To this his Lordship said he had no objection; but he must be forgiven saying that the conduct of Noble Lords on the other side, in this respect, did not correspond with that desire of a speedy discussion of the business which they had been so eager to profess; at all events he could not see on what grounds their own delay, or want of preparation, ought to be esteemed a reason for postponing the motion on another important subject of which he had formerly given notice. He rather conceived the conduct of the Noble Lords in Administration, as a servile imitation of the proceedings in another House, which it was unbecoming the dignity of that House to

follow, unless on more substantial and necessary grounds.

Lord MULGRAVE stated, that he could not perceive that there were any solid grounds for objection on the part of that Noble Earl, to the motion of his Noble Friend. It never was in his ideas to interpose any unnecessary delay to the discussion of the question connected with these papers, which he conceived to be at least as important as that of which the Noble Earl had given notice. He thought even the wilful delay of a day would be a culpable and improper delay. In fact, with all the exertion that had been used, it had been found impossible to have the papers ready on this day, they were extremely voluminous, comprising no less than seventy printed pages. He was assured they would be in a sufficient state of preparation to be laid before their Lordships to-morrow, and not wishing, as he before stated, to create the least delay, he thought it would be better that their Lordships should be put to the inconvenience of meeting for the purpose of receiving them. The Noble Earl complained that it was intended to lay the papers on the table at all; this was the first time that he ever heard such an objection advanced in Parliament. He had often heard complaints of want of information, and of the refusal of papers, but the present was the first instance in which he had heard it made a subject of complaint and dissatisfaction, that too much information had been afforded; and that all the papers which were necessary to the right understanding of the subject had been supplied. With regard to the idea thrown out by the Noble Lord, of the impropriety of assimilating the proceedings of both Houses as to certain points, he must for his part disclaim any intention of bringing the rules of that House into any disrepute. He would be the last person in that House to condescend to any servile acquiescence of the kind, he thought the branch of Legislature to which he had the honour to belong, to be entitled, on great public concerns, to all the information which could possibly be afforded, and he could not perceive that any degradation could be incurred by accepting it.

The Earl of DARNLEY did not, nor could he ever have intended to complain that too much information had been afforded. He would say, however, that it was the duty of Ministers to have known what papers were requisite for the discussion of the question; and that they should have come prepared with them in the first instance.—Adjourned to next day.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

The Malt Duty Bill and the Pension Duty Bill were brought from the Commons, and read a first time.

Earl CAMDEN informed the House that the Papers relative to the State National Defence could be ready to be laid before the House sooner than Monday.

A few words passed between Earl SPENCER and Lord MULGRAVE as to the postponement of Earl DARNLEY's motion on that subject standing for Thursday. Earl DARNLEY, however, not being present, no motion for discharging the order was made.

Lord MULGRAVE presented the Copies of part of the supplementary Papers which had been moved for relative to the rupture with Spain. It had been impossible, his Lordship said, to have Copies of the whole to be laid on the table of the House that day. They were, however, all printed, and ready to be delivered to their Lordships. It was his wish that the consideration on this subject should take place on Friday next. He therefore moved that the Dords be summoned for that day.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 2.

Mr. DICKINSON, jun. brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means of yesterday. The resolution for the issue of three millions of Exchequer Bills was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The CHAN. of Ex. presented the additional Spanish Papers moved for on a former day by Mr. GREY, printed copies of which he said, were ready to be distributed to the Members at door.

The SEC. at WAR presented the accounts relative to the new battalions raising in Scotland and Ireland, moved for on a former day by Mr. WINDHAM. Two of those accounts the Right Hon. Gentleman stated, were still wanting, having not yet arrived from Ireland, but on Monday he hoped to be able to lay them before the House.

In the Swedish Court Calendar, the Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) is styled King of France.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 2.

The *Veteran*, 64, which were into the Sound Thursday noon, was ordered to sail directly, and put to sea at a moment's notice; destination at present unknown. The *St. George*, 98, Captain DE COUCY, has wrapped down to the lower moorings, and will, if possible, be in Cawsand Bay to-night or to-morrow, as the wind is moderate; when it is expected she will be paid, and sail directly. Went into the Sound *La Fleche*, 18 guns; she sails to-morrow with the Royal Marines, for Cork, on the recruiting service.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 2.

In consequence of the intelligence of the sailing of the Rochfort squadron, Adm. Montague dispatched one of his tenders, to order the *Weymouth* and East India convoy, which sailed yesterday, to return to Spithead.

DEAL, FEB. 3.

The *Monarch* has this day returned to the Downs from Portsmouth, where she has been for a payment of Prize Money. To-morrow Lord KEITH again hoists his flag on board her.

A Russian person of distinction, M. NOVOSILZOFF, arrived this morning at the Hoop and Griffin Inn, in a Post Chaise and four, and after being waited upon by Admiral HOLLOWAY, and a number of Naval Officers went off immediately for Dover, accompanied by Captain ELPHINSTONE of the *Greyhound* frigate.

He is expected to return to-morrow, and it is said the *Greyhound* is to carry him to Russia. His mission is supposed of considerable importance.

P. S.—M. NOVOSILZOFF is this instant (half past 4. p. m.) returned from Dover, and after changing horses at Parnally, is gone post to Lord KEITH's at East Cliff Lodge.

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

BONAPARTE has consented to permit his brother JOSEPH to accept of the Crown of Lombardy, although he has refused it himself.

The Catholic Clergy of France have revoked the constitutional oath which they took at different periods of the Revolution.

The POPE recently pressed BONAPARTE for the restoration of the Church Lands; as also the restoration of the Order of Jesuits in France, but without success.

Serious troubles have broken out in Mexico, said to be fomented by the Americans.

The idea of invading England is now said to be abandoned by BONAPARTE.

Government have contracted for a depot for 20,000 stand of arms, to be erected opposite Mr. Thrissell's twine yard, on the Gloucester road, without Lawford's gate, Bristol.

A series of Royal Bahama Gazettes to the latter end of December have been received. From one of which the following article is extracted:—"A letter from a Gentleman at the Grand Caicos, dated Oct. 17, to his Correspondent in Nassau, says—"We are much infested by Frenchmen, which come near our plantations, though they have not had the audacity to land. I had a very narrow escape of being taken by a three masted felucca, which chased me a considerable time among the shoals on the Caicos Bank. She had lately taken a small schooner out of West Harbour. If we had a small armed vessel well manned, these piccaroons might easily be rooted out."

Another letter from the same place contains the following article:—"My property at the Blue Hills is in a very situation—two piccaroons, a felucca, and a schooner, came to anchor at the Five Keys, about two miles distant from my plantation; I suspect they were reconnoitering, and I fear they will make a landing, which they may easily do, as I have no firearms to oppose them."

On Sunday morning a woman in Knightsbridge Barracks was safely delivered of a female child, making the fifth generation on the female side, and they were all present at the birth; consisting of Lucy Wall, the infant's mother; Mary Haywood, the grandmother; Dorothy Smith, the great grandmother; and Dorothy Simpson, the great great grandmother.

A French Conscript lately found means to desert. In one of the passes of the Pyrenees he was stopped by the French Military Commander, who asked him, whence he came? From Malaga, replied the man, who had never been beyond the first Spanish village. The Commander, alarmed at the name of that city, where the yellow fever was then at its height, sent the deserter immediately over the frontier into Spain, under an escort, and to his no small satisfaction.

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 4.

We have already stated the sailing of the Rochfort squadron on the night of the 11th of January.—The following morning about five o'clock, they were seen by the *Felix* schooner standing to the north west, under top gallant sails, the wind then S. by W. The *Felix* was at one time within half gun shot of the enemy, but at nine a squall came on from the northward in which she lost sight of them; at ten it cleared up, she again saw them from the masthead steering N. W. and then to lat. 55. 50. N. long. 1. 52. W. about 50 leagues from the Isle Dien.

The schooner proceeded to Quiberon Bay in quest of Sir T. GRAVES, and not finding him there, again put to sea, but did not meet him until the 16th following, at which period he was wholly uninformed of the escape of the enemy. The wind then blew so hard from S. W. that the Admiral was unable to take the course the enemy had steered, and he was compelled to return to Quiberon Bay.

On the 16th, the *Tonnant* saw the top-mast of a very large ship, admit of Belleisle, and the Admiral was informed by the master of an American schooner that he had seen the French squadron off the Penmarks, and that one of the ships was dismasted.

On the 20th the *Felix* was sent to reconnoiter Basque Bay, and found there only one vessel, supposed to be a frigate. A heavy gale was then blowing into the roads, and prevented a more minute examination. The *Colossus*, which had anchored outside the Isle of Rhée, was compelled to cut her cable, and with difficulty got off the shore; she joined Sir T. GRAVES on the 23d, and on the 24th he stood to the N. N. W. to join the Ushant fleet; his squadron then comprised *Foudroyant*, *Windsor Castle*, *Hero*, *Mars*, *Colossus*, and *Bellerophon*.

We must again call the attention of our Readers to Mr. Fox's indiscreet zeal for the cause of the associates of O'CONNOR and the survivors of DESPARD. On Friday he desired that before the House of Commons should order COX and RAWLINS, the Sheriffs who presided at the Middlesex Election, to be punished, evidence should be heard at the bar respecting their guilt. It may not be generally known, that except in divorce cases, no witness can be sworn at the bar of the House of Commons. Before an Election Committee, however, all witnesses are examined on oath; they are examined and cross-examined, sharply and deliberately, by the Counsel on both sides, under the superintending eye of the Committee, consisting of fifteen Members of Parliament; and the evidence is all written down in short hand as it proceeds. The Members of the Committee are also sworn to do justice.—Hence we find that Mr. Fox would call evidence, not upon oath, to controvert evidence solemnly given upon oath!!!—Such is his zeal for the cause of the survivors of DESPARD! It is their cause, and not that of the Sheriffs, for which Mr. Fox is anxious.—Such is the great tenderness of Mr. Fox for the cause of justice in the present Middlesex Election, though in the first Middlesex Election on which he spoke in Parliament, his language was most severe, his doctrines arbitrary. He was then for sending them to Newgate by order of the House, without allowing the Courts of Justice, or the ordinary judicial proceedings to interfere. Were the evidence which Mr. Fox asks for now admitted at the bar of the House of Commons, to controvert that which has been given upon oath, we should expect indeed, that a different case might be made out for the Sheriffs, if the perjury, which was dealt in by wholesale at the last Middlesex Election, could be called up to their aid on the present occasion.—*Courier*.

FRANCE.

A Gentleman who lately arrived from France says, that the French people are satisfied with their present Government only so far as it is preferable to the horrors of the revolutionary times. Every one, he says, expresses, without hesitation, the deepest regret that the revolution had ever taken place, and surely this is declaring as strongly in favour of the restitution of the ancient constitution, and the race of the BOURBONS, as is consistent with the common regard of self-preservation, and the vigilance and severity of the present Government. This vigilance is, indeed, so great, that it is only in very few instances that one Frenchman dares to treat another with his free opinion on any thing that is going forward. It is only in Englishmen, of known attachment to their King and Constitution, that they repose that confidence

which habitual jealousy, treachery, and enmity, forbid them to place in their own countrymen. The strictness of the police, the vast proportion of military surveillance, and above all, the want of free interchange of sentiment, and the prevalence of confirmed distrust among the people themselves, form the principal basis of the security of the present Government. These are, however, sufficient, in the opinion of our judicious friend, to prevent the success of anything less than a universal effort, with one common accord, to shake off the yoke of the tyranny and usurpation of which all are equally wearied. The attachment of the soldiery is by no means adequate to the assistance with which the EMPEROR has courted their favour.—As a proof of this, independently of the excessive discontents which had broken out in the various encampments, it is sufficient to mention an occurrence which took place a few days after the coronation, and of which this gentleman was an eye witness. The troops were assembled on the parade, awaiting the arrival of the Emperor, when a young man broke forward from amidst the crowd, and ran along the ranks, exhorting the soldiers to rid themselves of the Usurper, who called himself an Emperor. The soldiers suffered him to pass along without either suffering themselves to be led away by his words, or in the least impeding his progress. He was at length arrested by one of the police officers, whose attention was attracted by the extraordinary appearance of the thing. The young man, who proved to be a student, being brought before the Magistrates and questioned, acknowledged what he had done, and assigned for his motive, his attachment to his rightful Sovereigns the BOURBONS. The fate of this indiscreet loyalist was not decided upon when our friend came away. The pomp of the Coronation was witnessed with a similar apathy. The procession went and returned without a single attempt to cry, *Vive l'Empereur*, except one or two feeble ones by BONAPARTE'S own pages, where the disposition of the people seemed rather favourable, but these produced no effect. Throughout the whole of the coronation *fetes*, the same silent apathy was preserved, except in some few instances, by those of the lowest rabble who were bribed, and who were incited by the wine distributed by order of the Government.

Amidst all this, the general hatred and jealousy of the English Nation is professed to be as strong as ever; and nothing is more painful to the French than the idea of the liberation of our countrymen so unjustly detained at the beginning of the war, lest they should make an exulting comparison of the restored blessing of our free Constitution with the abject state which they saw the French nation quiet and contented. Every wrong which their Government commits against any Foreign State, but particularly against us, is affected to be regarded as paltriness of their own slavery and submission. There were, however, instances in which they shewed themselves deeply penetrated with the sensibilities, tho' not with the resentments of men. The melancholy and horrid catastrophe of the Duke D'ENGHEN almost universally excited sincere and undisguised affliction. The undaunted loyalty of GEORGES was the subject of universal admiration; and (we record it with pride as one of the causes of great emotions where they are so little felt) the intrepid sense which was displayed by Capt. WRIGHT of the dignity of a British Officer, was honoured and applauded throughout France.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the KING'S Proclamation respecting the distribution of prizes belonging to Spain, and the Italian and Ligurian Republics. The distribution is in the customary manner.

Lady DE CLIFFORD is finally nominated to the important office of Governess to her Royal Highness Princess CHARLOTTE.

Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN COLPOYS, K. B. is appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, vice Capt. JERVIS, deceased.

Saturday, at two o'clock, the RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, and the interpreter to the TURKISH AMBASSADOR, transacted business at Lord MULGRAVE'S Office.

The once celebrated Thomas Paine is still living in America, in the greatest obscurity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—JAN. 25.

Crim. Con.—Chambers v. Caulfield.

Mr. DALLAS addressed the Court as follows:

"My Lords—This was an action for criminal conversation between the Defendant and Plaintiff's wife, which was tried before

your Lordship here, at the Sittings after last term, when there was a verdict for the Plaintiff—*Damages*, 2000*l.* I am to trouble your Lordships for a rule to shew cause why there should not be a new trial, upon two grounds. In the first place I contend that, in point of law, the verdict which was given for the Plaintiff in this case, ought to have been given for the Defendant. The second ground is, what I think has been generally difficult to maintain, that in even admitting the Plaintiff was entitled to damages, yet the damages in this case were excessive.

"On the first of these points, the circumstances were these;—Mr. Erskine, on the part of the Plaintiff, went at length into the circumstances of the criminal conversation, and proved the first act to have been in August, 1799. I, on the part of the Defendant, insisted before your Lordship, that this was insufficient to maintain this action; on two grounds, and produced, on the part of the Defendant, a great deal of evidence, which it is not necessary now to enter into; but I shewed the cruel and barbarous treatment of the Lady by this Gentleman, her husband, and that, on that ground, the damages ought to be surely nominal; but the principal case I made on the part of the Defendant was this, *that the parties were living in a state of separation at the time the act of adultery was committed*; and, in the 5th Term Reports, 357, which is the case of *Weeden v. Timbrell*, it is laid down that no action for adultery can be maintained, when a separation between the husband and wife has taken place. Next, I went into evidence upon the *Deed of Separation* which was executed by the parties, the date of which is August the 18th, 1798. These parties, prior to that deed, had been living separate. The first object of that deed was, to obtain a reconciliation between the husband and wife—on the husband undertaking to his wife, to behave to her in a different manner, and to treat her with kindness and humanity, she undertook to return to him again, and it appears, that in consequence of that, a reconciliation for some time took place; but it was quite impossible for her to continue to cohabit with her husband, on account of the same brutal treatment he had formerly exercised towards her being renewed, he having gone, in the night, and made use of pistols, and driven her from his bed to the place of rest of her servant, and so she left him. It was provided by that deed of separation, the first object of which was to secure a reconciliation, that if she should, in consequence of his future misconduct, be driven to leave him, he should pay her an annuity of 200*l.* per annum. In virtue of that deed, and in consequence of her being obliged to leave her husband again, Lord Rodney, her father, and trustee under the deed, brought an action on the covenant against Mr. Chambers, for his assault and cruelty on his wife, and it was determined by the Court, as is stated in 2d East 283; the question in that case was, whether that Covenant was a legal Covenant? and this Court was most clearly of opinion it was. Now, my Lord, it seems to me this is the strongest case that can possibly be stated of a separation, for it is a separation under an agreement, which agreement has been sanctioned by the judgment of this Court as a legal agreement. The case of *Weeden and Timbrell* was that of an absolute deed. I can perceive no distinction between an absolute and a conditional deed, which becomes absolute on the misconduct of the husband, which it did in this case. It seems therefore to me, my Lords, on the authority of this case, that the verdict ought to have been for the Defendant. This Gentleman was living a part from his wife at the time the adultery was committed; and in consequence of this separation this Court has said no action will lie. On these grounds, therefore, my Lords, I submit to your Lordships, that the verdict ought to have been for the Defendant.

"On the other ground, that of excessive damages, it appeared in the evidence that the first acquaintance of Captain Caulfield with this Lady only commenced six months after the deed of separation had been executed, and that the husband before that period, had been in the constant habit of treating her in the coarsest and most brutal manner; so that even admitting that in point of law the Plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, it is impossible to contend that these damages are not excessive."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"What proof have you upon the last ground?"

Mr. DALLAS—"My Lord, it appears that the parties had been living very unhappily together for a long time before the deed of separation in Aug. 1798, and that they had actually parted before: that the husband never imputed improper conduct to his wife,

but on the contrary, she imputed very improper conduct to him: that he had used pistols to terrify his wife, and that he had not denied it, only saying that it was merely for the purpose of intimidating her; and this was long before her acquaintance with Captain Caulfield."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"You will be so good to attend to the case, not taking it to be settled in *Weeden and Timbrell*, that a man who separates from his wife, even supposing an absolute deed of separation to have taken place, thereby so far renounces the nuptial rights, as to preclude him from bringing an action for criminal conversation against a person who has made the return of the wife's affection impossible; argue it from that foundation, without supposing that the present Plaintiff's case is at all governed by that of *Weeden and Timbrell*. I wish to have this sapped to the foundation." Rule to shew cause granted.

JANUARY 29.

Cole and others v. Gower.

This motion was brought before the Court upon a case, the particulars of which were by read Mr. BEST, by which it appeared, that Mary Taylor, being pregnant and unmarried, had, in the usual form fixed Wm. Gower, the defendant, as the putative father. The defendant was taken into custody in consequence; and to obtain his release, he offered 20*l.* to the Parish Officers. He was not able to pay the money immediately; therefore they required security. In compliance with their demand, he obtained the name of one Pigot to three bills, at six, twelve, and twenty-four months, making in the whole the sum stated. This action was brought on the first bill, which was dated the 8th of April, and was for 6*l.* The cause was tried at Bedford, and a verdict was found for the defendant, as to the tender he made of 5*l.* and for the plaintiff, as to the damages of twenty shillings. The child was still-born.

Mr. BEST, for the plaintiffs, said, they were in the situation of Churchwardens, and explained the nature of their situations in cases of this kind, under the 18th Eliz. c. 3, and under the 6th Geo. II. c. 31. The father not chusing to be answerable to an uncertain extent for the maintenance of the child, offered a certain sum to be indemnified: the parish assented to this indemnity, and this, the Learned Counsel contended, was a sufficient consideration for the note.

Mr. GAZLEY, for the defendant, took the broad ground of legal policy on which such a bargain between the putative father and the parish could not be admitted. The extravagant excesses of parochial officers at the tables, supplied by public expence, was a subject of notoriety and of general complaint; if these gambling contracts were permitted, it would be the interest of the parish that the children under its immediate protection, should be neglected or destroyed, and the money that ought to be devoted to the support of the rising generation, might be applied to the indulgence of gluttony.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"I take the contract to be void, upon the principles of public policy. This is an adventure or speculation, entered into by persons clothed with an important public trust, affording to them a contingent gain upon the mal-execution of their duty. The law is extremely jealous of the mode in which trustees employ their power, even in matters of private concern; and no person can therefore purchase an estate, even at public auction, to which he is appointed trustee. If bargains of this nature were permitted, it would be presenting a temptation to negligence, if not to violence, in one of the most essential objects of public concern; I mean the nurture and maintenance of those children, who are unhappily deprived of their natural protectors."

The other Learned Judges concurring with his Lordship, judgment was given for the defendant.

FOR THE DUBLIN E. POST.

To those whom it may concern.

MR. EDITOR—It is the duty of every honest member of the community to take notice of the conduct of the landlord who encourages his tenantry on that most pernicious of all illicit practices—Private Distilling—who receives his rents from the produce of this practice—who lets his lands, &c. for that very purpose—nay, who actually lays a considerable additional value on a retired spot of ground that has a convenient supply of water to carry on this ruinous trade.

Look to the districts of country where contraband trade, especially private distil-

ling, is suffered—look, I say, at the wretched devoted district—houses without wind-dows—barns and cow-stands without roofs—gardens—oh! I beg pardon, no gardens at all—fields without fences—sheep without wool—meager cattle—feeble horses—half-starved children and pigs lying together on the same unprofitable bed. Contrast this picture of misery with the industrious farming district, even where the rents are at least treble for lands of no better quality—look to the scenes of true happiness here found, arising from useful occupation, either in the cultivation of their fields or in manufactures—these men go forth with the Sun to business—they pursue it with safety, ease, and pleasure, till the evening, when they retreat to an innocent family, wholesome refreshment, and peaceful sleep—such a man soon gets a comfortable cottage, and cattle that are sleek, whilst his wife and children, taught by his example, are healthy and industrious.

It has been properly asserted, "that if the face of happiness can any where be seen, it is in the summer evening of a country village, where, after the labours of the day, each man at his door, with his children, amongst his neighbours, feels his heart and his frame at rest, every thing about him pleased and pleasing"—so that it may with safety be affirmed that Providence has marked the industrious, healthy labouring man as the happiest of mortals.

This is also a true picture, and how happy, how greatly blest must that landlord be who has such a tenantry, and who has himself been the chief instrument in making them so?

I have witnessed myself one district of a county which, not long since laboured under all the miseries of the first melancholy picture, but which now enjoys all the blessings of the latter, and the inhabitants rendering the most thankful acknowledgements for the change. I have conversed with one of them who had been the most eminent (allow me to use the word) private distiller of them, and he expressed himself to the following effect: "Why Sir, we contrast our present prosperity to our former abasement, and this gives a spring to the mind which we exert in all our new and laudable pursuits."—So that it will appear evident that it requires only a little resolution, even amongst the lower orders, to effect this desirable change. One person making figure will rouse emulation in all—one will catch fire from another—and the good spirit will every where triumph.—What the feelings and innate pleasure of that one person must be, who sets so good an example, will be much more easily conceived than described. I shall barely observe, that once a man gets on the clean and level road of useful industry, he will not be likely to depart from it. Irishmen, you have a most distinguished Senator of ability and integrity placed at the head of your finances, from whose exertions, under his fostering care the greatest care may be expected.

You will have more convenient and much better market for your corn than the unlawful one you now resort to.—The licensed dealer, whether for exportation or home consumption, if he don't live in your neighbourhood, will have his agents amongst you to purchase your corn. Nay more—when you are known to be honest industrious people, he will, should your necessities require it, advance you money to labour your lands, and wait for the produce at a marketable price to pay him.—You will then have no hourly dread of informers, and the whole cares and anxieties to which your present miserable traffic subjects you.—In short, new scenes of trade and industry will commence. Your hills will become cultivated to the very tops, and your fields will appear more green than ever.—'Tis then that the shamrock will flourish—industry, honesty and joy in your faces—unrivalled beauty and verdure in your fields—alleys of fruit trees will lead to your clean and comfortable cottages—your children taught to read and write, whilst you will be all well fed and clothed. In fine, my countrymen, this course of life will guide you to such a state of plenty and abundance as will be sufficient to prove that ours is the native land of riches, and improvement.

Jan. 31, 1805. A MALTSTER.

BRITISH NAVY—MONTHLY REPORT.—There are at present in commission, exclusively of cutters, armed brigs, gun-vessels, &c. (of which the number is immense), 694 ships, of which 105 are of the line, 24 frigates, 137 frigates, 431 sloops of war. Besides these, there are receiving ships, those repairing for service, in ordinary and building, of different descriptions, 211, of which about 80 are of the line; making the grand total, exclusive of the smaller description of ships of war, 905 sail!

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, February 2, 1805.

98th Regiment of Foot—John Burke, Esq. to be Colonel, with temporary rank in the Army. Major William Douglas, from the 53d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel. Captain Arthur Lloyd, from the 20th Foot, to be Major. Capt. Guy G. C. L'Estrange, from the 72d Foot to be Major.

To be Captains of Companies—Lieutenants Thos. Hare, from the 53 Foot; John Nicoll, from the 9th Ditto; Henry Croisdale, from the 66th Ditto; Hon. Henry Butler, from the 27th Ditto; Samson Carter, from the 55th Ditto; Henry Kerwan, from the 67th Ditto; Richard Carroll, from the 87th Ditto; G. F. Fuhon, from the 38th Ditto; Wm. Milne, from the 41st Ditto.

To be Lieutenants—Ensigns Nicholas Wrixon, from the 66th Foot; Macnamara Morgan, from the 18th Ditto; Patrick Brennan, from the 53d Ditto; Garrell Killkelly, from the 8th Garrison Battalion; Gillias M'Pherson, from the Newfoundland Fencibles; Mathew Hare, from the 44th Foot; Nicholas D'Arcey, from the 66th Ditto; Josiah Crampton, from the 27th Ditto; John Burke, from the 9th Ditto; Henry Wilson, from the 9th Ditto; John Callagher, from the 4th West India Regiment.

To be Ensigns—Walter Butler, John Campbell, John Kelly, Luke Burke, Richard Gibbons, Mich. Killkelly, and Joseph Killkelly, Gent.

Serjeant Major J. C. Reiffenstein, from the 53d Foot, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign. David Dippie, Gent. to be Quarter-Master.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 3.

Yesterday the Spanish prisoners landed at Mill Bay, and were escorted to Mill Prison, under a guard, which is fitted up very comfortably for their reception. They are to be kept (from their inveterate hatred to the French), in the above prison, to prevent any communication between the prisoners of Spain and France.

Yesterday six of Russell's waggons, full of the chests of Spanish dollars, (one million and a half) received from on board the *San- ta Gertruda* Spanish frigate, were escorted through this town for London, by parties of the 2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 81st, 1st Devon, and Royal Cornwall Regiments in grand procession. The money is to be deposited in the bank of England.

COWES, FEB. 4.

Arrived here last night the *Ambrosia* transport, from Cork, having on board part of the 44th and 67th regiments, which are to be landed here.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 5.

Ten troops of horse, and 1000 men, are ordered to be embarked on board of transports lying at Spithead, which are to sail with the *Magicienne* frigate, Capt. McKENZIE, for the West Indies. Between 30 and 40 more ships are to arrive from the Downs before the convoy sails.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

It is said that the Rochfort squadron is probably gone to Lisbon. What could it do there? May not this be the fact. Mr. FRERE left Madrid, Nov. 14th. Suppose a French army was then to assemble at Bayonne. The Spaniards declared war, Dec. 12. Suppose that the French army was then marched through Spain to Ferrol and Coruna, there to embark. January the 11th, the Rochfort squadron of six sail of the line and three frigates sailed. Admiral COCHRANE off Ferrol has seven sail of the line, and one frigate. Suppose the Rochfort squadron appear off Ferrol, and that the French, Dutch, and Spaniards then come out of Ferrol and Coruna. They would have three to one to Admiral COCHRANE. Then perhaps, they might convey a large French and Spanish army to Lisbon, and take that City by a *coup-de-main*. In this way indeed, there is some sense in supposing the Rochfort squadron is bound to Lisbon.

A person who left Rochfort a few days before the sailing of the fleet, says, that it consisted of a ship of 120 guns (formerly *Le Republicain*, which name was changed upon the coronation of BONAPARTE) two of 84 and three of 74; besides several frigates. Each ship is stated to have had on board as many soldiers as could be received; and there were also in the fleet a number of artillerymen, and two hundred pieces of ordnance.

Letters were received in town yesterday from our squadron cruising off Ferrol, dated the 26th ult. at which time they were all well: they had heard nothing of the French squadron which sailed from Rochfort on the 11th.

The Irish Catholic Petition has been prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and was to be laid before the Ge-

neral Meeting appointed to be held on Saturday last.—*Courier*.

Little has yet transpired of the nature of the intended taxes, but among the Ways and Means, it is reported, the property tax will be raised to seven and a half per cent.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

No further intelligence has arrived either with respect to the Rochfort squadron, or the ships seen off the coast of Ireland. A squadron of men of war answering in point of number the ships seen, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday; but it is probable that the squadron will prove to be the East India ships expected from Bombay.

The *Sagesse*, of 24 guns, is arrived at Portsmouth; she parted from her convoy, the Jamaica homeward-bound fleet, in a gale of wind.

Some French Papers were received last night to the 26th ult.—An article of the 4th says, "That Rear Admiral Sir JOHN ORDE has written to the Marquis DE LA SALAMA Captain General of Andalusia, and Governor of Cadiz, to inform him, that he has orders to declare the port of Cadiz in a state of blockade; but expressing at the same time, his willingness to suffer the fishing boats to fish as usual, provided the Spanish batteries would not fire upon any British ships that might chance to come within their reach."

To this humane proposal, the Captain-General replied:—

"That no pact or condition can exist which can release him from his duty, and that there is no power on earth authorised to propose to him his dishonour."—"Your Excellency," says he, "may, if you please, deprive an innocent people of their subsistence, but never of their honour those who have that of being their defenders. Neither the KING, my master, nor his arms, have been the aggressors; but they will never submit to the ignominy of a disagreeable inactivity."

FROM THE COURIER.

An Austrian Colonel transmitted on the 31st of December a Note to the French General GARDANE, informing him that His IMPERIAL MAJESTY had ordered a cordon of troops for the purpose of preventing a propagation of the epidemical distemper which had broken out in Tuscany.—We believe the distemper had entirely ceased at the date of this Note; but, whether it had or not, we adhere to the opinions we have repeatedly expressed, that political and not medical causes induced the Austrian Government to form that cordon.

When BONAPARTE crosses the Alps, let Austria beware! She neglected this caution before the battle of Marengo, and she lost Italy. BONAPARTE is about to cross the Alps a second time. His Mamelukes and his Guards have already left Paris, and are immediately to be followed by His IMPERIAL MAJESTY. The elevation of his brother JOSEPH to the throne of Lombardy, which has been offered by a Deputation from the Italian Republic, is alleged to be the sole cause of his journey—it is only one of the causes.—For some time past troops have been filing off from the Eastern and South eastern parts of France to Italy;—it is even said, that the Italian detachments which formed part of the encampments at Boulogne and along the Western coast of France, have broken up, and returned to Italy, under the pretence that the cold weather was injurious to troops used to a warmer climate. The encase of French troops in Italy, and the position they took along the Adriatic shore, and on the Neapolitan frontier, was supposed to be with a view of occupying Naples, and of defeating any attempts that might be made by the Russian troops in Corfu. Whether Austria saw so large a force could not be required to defeat the designs which the Russians in Corfu might entertain, or to overrun and occupy the whole kingdom of Naples, we know not, but she begun to form a cordon upon her frontier from the Tyrol to Venice. She has alleged the epidemic disease in Tuscany as the cause of this cordon—a pretence which does not deceive BONAPARTE who certainly perceives that so large a force can only be for the purpose of observation. It is evident that Austria suspects him.—He has endeavoured to quiet her apprehensions by an express condition that the new King of Lombardy shall renounce all claim to succession to the Imperial Crown of France, and that the titles of Emperor of France and King of LOMBARDY shall never be united in the same person. But these assurances have not produced the effect of removing the apprehensions of Austria, or inducing her to withdraw her cordon; she

has recently increased it. Hence the altercation at the Levee between BONAPARTE and Count COBENTZEL, to whom the former spoke in the language of insult and defiance.

The aggrandisement of his family, an aggrandisement for which they shall be indebted solely to him, is the vast object of his ambition. To give his family a power and a consequence which none ever possessed before—to be Emperor, reigning over dependent Kings—Kings bearing his name, and created by himself; is the grand scheme and determination of his mind—Kings of Italy, and of Holland; of Switzerland, and of Spain, all stripped from the same tree, and planted in the different soils of Europe by himself. The first scene of this great drama is on the point of being opened, and JOSEPH is to be seated on the throne of Lombardy. But let it not be supposed that the boundaries of the Italian Republic will content him. The POPE is conveniently absent from Rome, and already do we hear it insinuated, that his residence may be fixed elsewhere, by the intended changes in Italy. The kingdom of Etruria is sickly, and is hastening to its dissolution; our readers were informed the other day, of some extraordinary circumstances relative to the banishment of the Etrurian Minister, and some domestics of the palace, among others a cook belonging to the Queen and infant King of ETRURIA.—Some important facts were said to have been discovered, but the actors were merely removed, not punished, nor even arrested. In this kingdom of Lombardy will be merged the Republics of Liguria and Lucca, the kingdom of Etruria, and even the territories of the Church. Naples will be the last part of Italy seized and added to it. That such are BONAPARTE's gigantic designs, seems to be suspected by Austria, and this is the motive of her having assembled so large a cordon.

We shall not be surprised to find that BONAPARTE's object, in passing the Alps, is not to seat his brother on the throne of Lombardy in the first instance, but to place himself at the head of his army, attack and break the Austrian cordon, which, being too extended, is in no part very strong; which, not expecting immediate hostilities, has not collected sufficient ammunition, and other necessities, and thus drive the Austrians out of the Venetian territories, and secure the possession of them to France, that is to the kingdom of Lombardy.—BONAPARTE sees that war with Austria is inevitable, and his policy is always to strike the first blow.—Some persons, we doubt not, will be tempted to consider these speculations as idle and absurd; but before they decide, let them cast a retrospective glance at what has happened within the last few years.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 5.

On Thursday the case of Mr. Justice Johnson was decided in the Court of Exchequer. Three of the Barons were of opinion that the arrest was legal; the fourth that it was illegal. The judgement given by the dissentient Baron (Smith), attracted a very extraordinary degree of attention from the Bar and the Public; it occupied four hours in the delivery.

On the same day a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the same case, was issued out in the Court of Common Pleas. The proceedings upon this new writ were to be debated this day.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year:

Down.—J. Rose Cleland, of Rathgill, Esq.
Limerick.—Thos. Grady, of Belmont, Esq.
Queen's Co.—John Blande, of Blandsford, Esq.
Roscommon.—St. Geo. Caulfield, of Donamon, Esq.
Sligo.—Abraham Martin, of Sligo, Esq.
Tipperary.—Wm. Hutchinson, Streamstown, Esq.
Wexford.—Nicholas Loftus, of Richfield, Esq.

On Sunday night last, a dairyman residing under Thos. O'Kearney, Esq. at Curraghton Sherragh, near Thorney bridge, was very savagely murdered on his return home, after a search for some of his master's sheep, which had been stolen on the night previous. Three villains way laid him, and rushing suddenly on him, desired him to give up his horse and instantly knocked him down, as well as a young boy who was riding behind him. The fellows immediately proceeded to their work, and the boy, who had hidden himself behind a gate, calling out to them, for God's sake not to murder the man, one of the villains cried out, that he would kill him too; and attempted to catch him; the boy, however, escaped and gave the alarm at one Thomas Mahony's, the nearest farm house, within half a quarter of a mile from the spot, where he instantly procured assistance, but too late, for before he and those whom he alarmed

returned to the place, White had been murdered. On Monday, an inquest was held on the body, by Richard Jones and Richard Needham, Esqrs. when the jury of course found a verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown.

ENNIS, FEBRUARY 11.

Since our last, we have received London Papers of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, from which we have extracted every article worth inserting.

No further intelligence respecting the Rochfort squadron was received in London when the last accounts were dispatched from thence.

In the House of Commons, on Monday last, the Army Estimates were moved. By these it appears that we have an army of Regulars, Militia and Fencibles, of upwards of 300,000 men, and a Volunteer Army to an equal amount. If to these be added our Naval force, it will be found that we have a greater number of men in arms than any country in Europe, not excepting France herself;—we had almost said than any two countries.

The practice of the French soldiery, in every country where they have found an entrance, and are permitted to exercise their tyranny, is particularly exemplified in an anecdote related of Gen. FRAZ, who forcibly detained a waggon, and then demanded a *douceur* for his trouble. This reminds us of the custom of their brother Janissaries in Turkey, who enter the houses of the inhabitants, live at free cost, devour the best meat, drink the best liquor the house affords, and then demand a sum of money for the wear and tear of their teeth. This practice is so common, that the payment is actually called *tooth-money*.

A very extraordinary circumstance is mentioned in the Columbia's log-book, which vessel is wrecked at Greenock: A few days after her sailing from Charleston, passed through a body of dead fish, covering an extent of six miles.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 7th instant, at Cottage, near Milltown, by the Rev. ANDREW DAVOREN, MASSEY STACPOOLE, of Berry-Lodge, Esq; to Miss ELIZABETH EMILIA ROSS-LEWIN, daughter of the late JOHN ROSS-LEWIN, of Fortinglos, Esq.

Last Tuesday evening, Mr. Peter John Hogan, of Limerick, Cloth-Merchant, to Miss Geary, sister to Mr. D. Geary of that city, Merchant.

At Rathfarnham, Richard Checkley, of Mayfield, do. Cork, Esq; Barrister, to Miss Gowan, daughter of John Hunter Gowan, of Mount Nebo, co. Wexford, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday the 30th ult. in Clonmel, at a very advanced age, James Archer Butler, Esq.

On Friday, the 1st. inst. at her lodgings in Bolton-street, Dublin, Mrs. Kirwan, mother of the Rev. Dean Kirwan, aged 76 years.

In John-street, Limerick, Mr. Wm. Wall, aged 102 years.

A few days ago, in Nenagh, Mr. Charles Caleb Chesterman, Brewer.

New Garden Seeds.

RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
AND
RYE GRASS,

Have arrived to MICHAEL HICKY.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th Day of March next,

For such TERM as may be AGREED upon,

The highly manured, and well enclosed GARDENS, PARKS, & TENEMENTS,

In the vicinage of Ennis,

As held by the late Mr. PAT. SITRED:

§§§ The Situation, and local Advantages of these Concerns, renders comment superfluous.

PROPOSALS, in writing, TO BE MADE TO

Mr. DAN. M'MAHON, Ennis.

EXCISE OFFICE, ENNIS,

9th February, 1805.

§ This is to give NOTICE, that His EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT has been pleased to send to AUG. FITZ-GERALD, Esq; Collector, for the accommodation of the Inhabitants of this neighbourhood, 6,000 BANK TOKENS, to be issued to all Persons applying, in exchange for Notes of the Bank of Ireland, any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds worth to one person, and the said Bank Tokens will be issued accordingly.

AUG. FITZ-GERALD, Collector.

ENNIS BLEACH-GREEN.

ANTHONY HOROHAN

§ Grateful for the very extensive patronage which he has experienced, and ambitious to render general satisfaction, begs to inform the Public that every preparation is made, and the most unremitting attention will be paid, to ensure the safety and finish in the best manner, all LINENS, DIAPERS, &c. committed to his care.—The immediate connection of the Bleach Green to his other concerns, enables him to give constant attention to the entire process; and he is determined to solicit the favour of the Public no longer than he shall be found to merit their protection.

§§§ PICKERS received at the BLEACH GREEN, at Miss BARBARA DWYER's, High-street, Ennis, and at Mr. JOHN ED. DOUGHERTY's, Ballinacally, for all which I will be accountable.

Feb. 6, 1805. ANTHONY HOROHAN.

ENNIS—PRINTED BY F. PARSONS.