

# The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1805.

NUMBER 2058.

I Hereby certify that I have been called upon to survey a small spot of Meadow rented by Mr. HUGH CARRIGG, on the Lands of Lisket, in this County, in dispute between Mr. DENIS HYNES and Mr. FRANCIS COFFEY, Land-Surveyors, and find the same to contain plantation measure as was originally returned by Mr. HYNES, which Survey I will prove if required, according to the bounds shewn me by JAMES O'CONNORS, acting Steward for RICHARD DARCY, Esq. on said Lands—Joose no time in sending for those County of Limerick Supporters of your Trade (as you, Mr. COFFEY, is pleased to term it) and to let the Public see that it is out of your power, as a Tradesman, and thus to prove what you have erroneously attempted to support. Given under my hand at Adrahan, 3d January, 1805.

ROB. LAMBERT, Regist. Land Surv.

## BARONY OF ISLANDS.

TO BE LET, from first May next, the LANDS of BERENAGEEHY, 3 miles from ENNIS, containing 245 A. 1 R. 12 P. These Lands will be let in Divisions as described in Hand Bills; the greater part is of rich fattening Quality. The new line of road from Ennis thro' Berenageehy will soon be completed, and the Meadow Land now nearly drained will be set out in proper lines for each Division.

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

PATRICK MAGRATH, of Lifford, will shew the Divisions. Also, two Divisions of five Acres each, and one Division of seven Acres, part of the lands of DOOLICK, near ENNIS.

## BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.

ABOUT 800 Acres of CARHUREA, midway on the direct road from CLARE to KILRUSH, by CRANNY BRIDGE, will be LET, from the FIRST day of MAY next,

By the Hon. Judge FINUCANE, in DIVISIONS, as set out in Hand Bills, to be had at the Printer's.—The NEW ROAD thro' the Land is nearly completed, and at present passable.

Mr. JOHN EDM. DOUGHERTY, of Ballinacally, will shew the Divisions. Occupying and Improving Tenants will be preferred. August 26, 1804.

## A GENERAL MEETING

OF THE GOVERNORS AND DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE is requested on MONDAY the 21st instant, at the Sessions-House of Ennisymon, at one o'clock, to lay before them several LETTERS from GOVERNMENT relative to the Deficiency of Men from the different Baronies and Parishes in this County for the ARMY of FORCE.

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

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

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of September, 1800, it is directed, that all Ships and Vessels not having the Plague or other infectious 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 Commodity, being the Produce of those Parts, or any of the Goods, Wares, or Merchandises enumerated in the first Clause of the said Proclamation, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of Turkey, or of any Place in Africa within the Straits of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, should, together with their Cargoes, and all Persons on board thereof, perform such Quarantine for such Time, in such Manner, and at such Places as were therein 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 Magistrate thereof, should cause such Ship or Vessel to depart from thence immediately, and proceed to Carlingford to perform quarantine.

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

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 spreading of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted, That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises whatsoever coming or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it probable that any infection may be brought, shall be obliged

to make their quarantine in such place 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 Distemper may be brought to Ireland from the Ports and Places herein after mentioned, and do hereby order that the quarantine laid by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth September One thousand eight hundred, upon all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, be strictly enforced and extended as herein after directed, and that all Officers appointed for the Service of 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 thousand eight hundred, and that the Master and other Persons having Charge of all such Ships and Vessels do likewise strictly conform themselves in all respects to the Rules and Regulations required by the said Proclamation, and by this present Proclamation, to be observed by Ships and Vessels liable to quarantine.

And we do hereby further order, That no Persons, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels, coming from any Place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall come or be brought on Shore, or go to be put on board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore in any Port or Place in Ireland, although such Ships or Vessels do 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 Letters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels coming from any place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall go or be put on Board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore as aforesaid, all such Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises, small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents or otherwise, Letters, Packets, 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 or coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or any Ship or Vessel whatsoever liable to quarantine, either before or after her arrival at any port or place in Ireland, and whether such Ship or Vessel was or was not bound to any port or place in Ireland, such Pilot or other person shall perform quarantine in like manner as any Seaman, Passenger, or other person coming in such Ship or Vessel would, if the said Ship or Vessel had arrived at any port or place in Ireland have been obliged to perform the same; and all Ships and Vessels which shall receive any Persons, or any Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or other Articles whatever on board any such Ship or Vessel 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 quarantine, 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 subject to if they had arrived at any port or place in Ireland.

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

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

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

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

GOD Save the KING.

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

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fortyeth 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 whatsoever, coming or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland, from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it probable that any Infection may be brought, shall be obliged to make their Quarantine in such place and Places, for such time, and in such manner, as hath been, or shall from time to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the time being, by his or their Order or Orders, made by the Advice of the Privy Council, and notified by Proclamation.

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

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

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

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

GOD save the KING.

## LORD VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

On the 1st instant, died at Nanteribba Hall, Montgomeryshire, GEORGE DEVEREUX, Viscount Hereford, and a Baronet, Premier Viscount of England, born April 25, 1744, succeeded his brother EDWARD, August 1, 1783, married Dec. 15, 1768, his cousin MARIANNA, only daughter and heiress of GEORGE DEVEREUX, Esq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockshire, by whom, who died April 10, 1797, he had thirteen children, of whom one son and five daughters are living. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his son HENRY, now Viscount HEREFORD.

## SIR JOHN GALLINI.

On the 5th instant, at his house in Hanover-square, Sir JOHN GALLINI. At eight o'clock that morning he rang his bell, and, on his servant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfast to be prepared immediately, his chaise to be at the door at nine o'clock, and his chariot in waiting at three. A few minutes after giving these directions, he complained of not being well, and said—"I shall rest until nine o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical assistance, as he had a violent pain in his stomach.—Dr. HAYES, and Doctor WOOD, immediately attended, but at nine o'clock he expired without a groan. On Friday morning Sir JOHN attended his pupils as usual, and in the evening was at Covent-Garden Theatre. He has left two unmarried daughters and a son, a Captain in the army. The property is said to be very considerable that he has left behind him. At the age of twenty-five he made his *entre* at the Opera House, in the Haymarket, then under the management of Mr. Du BURGH, as a dancer; the ensuing season he was made principal dancer, and in a few seasons became ballet master, and then stage manager of the Opera House, and gave lessons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the Earl of ABINGDON's family, where Lady ELIZABETH BERTIE, his Lordship's eldest daughter, became enamoured of him, and married him: her Ladyship has been dead only about six months: soon after his marriage, he went to Italy, and was made one of the Knights of the Holy Roman Empire: on his return to England, he again became Manager of the Opera House, and had the merit of introducing Mr. SLINGSBY to that Theatre. Sir JOHN was Manager at the time the house was burned down in 1789; he then sent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring him plans of the Opera Houses in those places, to form his judgment in the designing of the present King's Theatre. It is said he advanced thirty thousand pounds towards the execution of this building; when finished, an opposition was formed, by proposing to open the Pantheon for the performance of Operas. But Mr. TAYLOR, a Proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir JOHN retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profession of dancing-master.

## COUNTRY INTELLIGENCE.

WATERFORD, JAN. 8.

The following is an extract of a letter from RICHARD USHER, Esq. of Cappagh, dated on Wednesday, the 3d of January:

"On Monday night last, (Dec. 31), some persons, in my absence from home, wilfully and maliciously burned to the ground my stable, in which were two horses, and a number of farming utensils; they also set fire to a cow-house, in which were 5 cows, a store-house, in which there was property to a large amount, a rick of hay, one of oats, and a large rick of turf, all of which were consumed. Not content with this barbarous act of cruelty, last night (Jan. 2) they broke open my barn, and left therein a letter of a daring nature, directed to me. Scarcely a night passes that there are not threatening notices posted up on different chapels in this part of the country."



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, JAN. 4.

The *Townsend* packet arrived here yesterday evening, and nearly at the same time the *Walsingham* packet, both from Lisbon; the latter after a passage of eleven days, and the former of twenty two. The packets were first discovered yesterday noon. We anxiously waited the approach of the vessels, and the landing of the passengers, in order to gain some intelligence respecting Mr. FRERE. We now learn that he remained behind at Lisbon, at the time of the sailing of the last packet. Having thus satisfied you in the most material point, I will now inform you what I have been able to collect from the most intelligent of the passengers:

Mr. FRERE, as you have already stated, did actually quit Madrid on the 14th of November, in company with Lord and Lady HOLLAND, and Mr. LYELL, the Messenger. The household establishment of the HOLLAND family being large, it was necessary, for the conveyance of the whole, to employ three carriages, and also a wagon for the removal of the packages, &c. Their rate of travelling did not exceed from fifteen to twenty miles a day, and the party did not reach Lisbon till the 10th of December. On their arrival at Lisbon, Lord HOLLAND took a house for his family, and intends to occupy it till the spring.

Mr. FRERE has not enjoyed a good state of health of late; he has had several slight attacks of the ague, and purposes staying at Lisbon till fine weather arrives, when he may hope for a more favourable passage than in the present season of the year is likely to afford him.

The *Townsend* sailed on the 12th ultimo from Lisbon, with three or four passengers on board, among whom was Mr. LYELL, with dispatches for Government. Seldom has a ship been known to experience such bad weather, and yet be preserved from foundering. After the first few days, she was exposed to one continued gale, till her arrival in the Channel. During a storm of fifteen successive days, the Officers and the crew had to exert themselves to the very utmost to keep the vessel afloat. At length it became necessary, provisions growing short, to put the crew on short allowance.

The *Walsingham* packet sailed on the 24th of December, with a servant belonging to Lord ROBERT FITZGERALD on board, the bearer of dispatches for Government, which are said to be important. She experienced as bad weather, for its duration, in the course of her passage, as the *Townsend*. When within a few days sail of the Lizard, she was chased for a considerable time by a French privateer, but happily escaped under cover of the night. Had it not been for this circumstance, she would have got into port a day sooner than the *Townsend*.

The *Walsingham* brings an account that the PRINCE of PEACE had made use of the most violent expressions against the English Government, in consequence of the capture of the Spanish frigates, as well as upon some other points. The circumstance of the blowing up of one of the frigates is much dwelt upon by this Minister; and I am positively assured that he has been more violent in his behaviour even than BONAPARTE was in his conduct towards Lord WHITWORTH.

Mr. HUNTER, the Consul-General, had arrived at Lisbon previous to the sailing of the *Walsingham*. He quitted Madrid on the 26th of November. Both the Messengers left this place together, in a post-chaise and four; one of the passengers set off this morning express for town, and through his kindness you will receive this.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 5.

Arrived from a cruise off the coast of Spain, the *Diamond* 36, Captain ELPHINSTONE, with a most beautiful Spanish packet from the coast of South America, laden on the King of Spain's and merchants account with a valuable cargo, and 120,000 dollars in specie. The *Diamond* has taken two other Spanish prizes, not yet arrived. The Gentleman who arrived yesterday at the Prince George, and was landed from the *Indefatigable*, Capt. G. MANN, and which sailed directly again, is positively asserted to be Lieut. Gen. Sir J. MOORE, K. B. from Portugal and Spain.

At eleven, p. m. this morning, the *Pickle*, of 14 guns, Lieut. LAPOURTIER, express from Ferrol in only 49 hours, which brought dispatches from Rear-Admiral COCHRANE, of importance, which were directly forwarded to the Admiralty express. The account she brings in the present situation of affairs, is certainly of con-

sequence. The Admiral was ashore at Ferrol; but hearing his boat's crew were detained by a party of soldiers, he prudently got into a shore boat, and rowed to his ship off Batareaux Bay. The crew of his barge were detained in the Spanish guard-house; and it is supposed that the French at Ferrol were the instigators of the business. Yesterday the Messenger, only six days from Lisbon, passed through Llaneston, express, with dispatches from Lord R. FITZGERALD.

FOLKSTONE, JAN. 4.

The *Leda*, Capt. HONEYMAN, came in from the French coast, and anchored in the Ness Roads; there were a great many gunboats in Boulogne Roads, and many of our cruisers on the coast. A bad accident befell a boat coming on shore; the boat upset, with seven men and one officer on board: a boat was immediately got off to their assistance, notwithstanding four of the men were drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 5.

Governor BECKWITH this day embarked on board the *Prosele* frigate, Captain SAYER, which will sail to-morrow for Cork and the West Indies. Yesterday afternoon the *Ambuscade* frigate, Capt. DURBAN, arrived here with Rear-Admiral CAMPBELL, from the Mediterranean, who has resigned his command, in consequence of an ill state of health.

The *Ambuscade* passed through the Gut of Gibraltar on the 15th, when the *Sophie* sloop was cruising; and the *Swiftsure* was lying in the Bay. The *Donegal*, Sir R. STRACHAN, had passed through the Gut to join the fleet. On the 16th she spoke the *Ruby* and *Agamemnon*, cruising on the coast of Spain; and for the last fortnight has had very heavy gales of wind. On Tuesday last she fell in with the Channel Fleet, 100 leagues to the westward of the Lizard. Lord NELSON's baggage was removed to the *Superb*, Capt. KEATS, ready for his return to England. He may be daily expected. Capt. ELLIOTT, of the 61st Regiment, is the only passenger in the *Ambuscade*. We lament to state that Gibraltar continues very sickly. The ship is under quarantine at the Mother bank.

A fog, unusually thick, has prevailed here this week. On Wednesday (and it should be noticed as a novel effort of nautical zeal and skill) the *Prince of Wales*, of 98 guns, was led out of the harbour to Spithead, by a drum being sent from the ship, and beat at the different buoys, when the atmosphere was so dense that she could not be distinctly seen, even when passing the platform. Vice Admiral Sir R. CALDER has re-hoisted his flag on board of her, and will sail shortly to resume his command in the Channel Fleet.

TRURO, JAN. 5.

By the *Townsend* packet, Captain DODD, which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday last, after a passage of twenty-two days from Lisbon, we have authentic intelligence of the arrival of Mr. FRERE in that City. He reached Lisbon two days before the *Townsend* left it. A British frigate was then lying in the Tagus, with twelve detained Spanish vessels. In this frigate Mr. FRERE, it is expected, is now on his passage to England.

The *Walsingham* packet, Captain ROBERTS, also arrived at Falmouth, on Thursday last, from Lisbon, after a passage of eleven days. By her we learn, that war was declared by Spain against Great Britain on the 12th of December.

Each of these packets has brought a messenger, charged with dispatches from Mr. FRERE, and the Court of Madrid, for the British Government; and the Spanish Minister at the Court of London.

Nothing was publicly known at Lisbon, of the part that Portugal will take in this contest; but serious apprehensions were entertained there, that she will shortly be involved on one side or the other, but most probably against this country.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Spain, was not Mr. FRERE—a considerable deal of mystery was observed respecting him. When he was landed from the *Indefatigable*, no boat was suffered to board the vessel, nor was any communication permitted with the frigate's boat which conveyed him ashore. As soon as he landed, the frigate, which had been laying too, immediately made sail without waiting to receive either letters or fresh provisions. Our Plymouth Letter of this morning says, that the Gentleman was General MOORE, who had been sent on a particular mission to Portugal.

With respect to M. FRERE, we know that he remained at Lisbon on the 24th.

Mr. LYELL the Messenger, arrived with dispatches from him on Saturday, and two Lisbon Mails arrived yesterday. Mr. FRERE did leave Madrid on the 14th of Nov. but he travelled very slowly. Lord and Lady HOLLAND accompanied him, and their retinue was so numerous, and their baggage so cumbrous, that their progress was not more than 20 miles a day. Mr. FRERE's health too did not admit much speed.—They did not reach Lisbon till the 20th ult. Lord and Lady HOLLAND have taken a house there, and mean to remain till spring.—Mr. FRERE determined to wait till the state of the weather afforded him a prospect of a more favourable passage than he could expect at this season of the year. Yet there are some who see a pacific motive and object in his remaining at Lisbon. We entertain no such opinion. Mr. FRERE would not have left Madrid till all hopes on our part of an amicable adjustment of the differences had been abandoned; and he would hardly remain at Lisbon merely on the hope that Spain might yield. We dare say the cause of his stay will be found to be as we stated; an unwillingness, on account of ill health, to encounter the fatigue of a sea voyage, in this boisterous season of the year. Another proof, too, of every idea of an amicable arrangement having been given up, is, that even our Consul at Madrid, Mr. HUNTER, has left Spain, and is arrived at Lisbon. But all doubt upon the subject has been removed by the intelligence brought by the *Walsingham* packet, that WAR WAS DECLARED BY SPAIN AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN ON THE 12TH OF DECEMBER.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following extract of a letter from Lisbon states, that the Spanish Declaration of war has been sent to this country by a Messenger, and that in its language it is very violent:—

“ LISBON, DEC. 22.

“ A Messenger goes to England by this packet; he is the bearer of the SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR; the language is extremely violent; it is however, perhaps the only way in which they can evince their hostility. The English cruisers are capturing every thing under Spanish colours, and many valuable ships have fallen into their hands. As yet it is impossible to foresee the effect which the war will have in this country. There is, nevertheless, a general inclination to believe that we shall not be suffered to remain neuter.”

Stocks experienced some rise on Saturday and this morning, in consequence of a rumour that a cartel had been agreed to for the exchange of prisoners. To this rumour we could not hastily give credit; for we saw, that the great difficulty that lay in the way of a cartel, related to our countrymen detained as prisoners at Verdun, in violation of a solemn promise made them at the commencement of the war, that they should remain in France unmolested. If our Government consented to consider them as prisoners of war, they would be said to have admitted the justice and legality of their original detention. A second difficulty consisted in the manner in which the Hanoverian troops, who surrendered to the French, were to be considered. BONAPARTE, of course, would have been glad to have had them classed as prisoners of war, in order that they might be exchanged for French prisoners in this country. To this, we could not agree, because it would have been given our enemy an available, and receiving in return an unavailable force. The French prisoners exchanged for the Hanoverians might be immediately employed against this Country, whilst this Country could not employ the Hanoverians against France; for this simple reason, that the French, still occupying Hanover, would not suffer the Hanoverian army to quit the Electorate.

The following will be found to be the fact.—THERE IS NO CARTEL ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND FRANCE; nor is there the least likelihood that one will be speedily established, or that the proposals which are understood to have been made by this country some time ago, will be acceded to by BONAPARTE.

It is true that Captain PUGET was appointed a day or two ago our Agent at Paris for affording relief to British prisoners merely; and even this may be considered rather as a nomination, for it has not yet been ascertained that BONAPARTE will receive him or any other Gentleman in that capacity. The nomination, however, is to be announced immediately to the French Government, and passports are to be demanded for him.

We suspect that a difficulty will occur in *limine*. If we merely demand passports from

the French Government, BONAPARTE may consider such a mode of expression as waiving the acknowledgment of his new Imperial dignity. He may therefore object to granting passports unless they are demanded from him as the EMPEROR of the FRENCH.

In a second Edition of our Paper on Saturday, we announced the appointment of Marquis CORNWALLIS to succeed the Marquis WELLESLEY in the Government of India. The former is extremely popular amongst the native Powers, and is the properest man that could have been selected for the purpose of preserving by his firmness the important territories we have lately acquired, and of conciliating, by his mildness, the hearts of the inhabitants of them.

Lord HARROWBY, we understand, is no longer Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—He has been succeeded by Lord MULGRAVE, who has already been honoured with the investitures of the Coalitionists.—Mr. ELLIOTT, the Under Secretary of State, retires, it is said, with Lord HARROWBY.—Mr. ADDINGTON, advanced to the Peerage, is expected to succeed the Duke of PORTLAND in the Presidency of the Council.—Mr. VANSITTART replaces Sir EVAN NEPEAN, as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We learn with great pleasure, that Admiral CORNWALLIS's Fleet, (notwithstanding the reports to the contrary) maintained its position off Brest during the late tempestuous weather, without injury or inconvenience.

Lord NELSON's fleet was left all well on the 4th of December, off Barcelona. He has detained a great number of valuable Spanish ships; but we are sorry to hear that his Lordship's health obliges him to return to England. When the *Ambuscade* left the fleet, his baggage had been shipped on board the vessel that was to bring him home.

We are informed, that a measure has just been adopted by the Minister, which will do away at once the long complained of inconvenience resulting to Ireland from the mode by which the course of Exchange between that country and England has hitherto been regulated. The Bank of Ireland, it is said, will in future be permitted to draw on the Bank of England at par, to any amount.

Mr. VANSITTART will, it is said, go out Chief Secretary to Ireland, as soon as Sir EVAN NEPEAN is returned, and has taken his seat at the Board of Admiralty.

Sir EVAN NEPEAN is not arrived from Dublin, as has been stated in several of the Papers; he is, however, on his way, accompanied by Mr. CORRY.

The King of SWEDEN, manifests a particular desire to have a proper system of education established in his dominions. A Board appointed for the purpose of superintending public instruction in Sweden, has commissioned a young Swede, of the name of BROOEMANN, who had distinguished himself by some critical pieces, and a treatise on Education, to make a tour through several countries of Europe, to collect information on this subject. At Stralsund, BROOEMANN had an audience of the KING, who pointed out to him several things which he thought would be of particular utility to Sweden; and, above all, desired him not to be too easily led away by untried novelties.

The most Noble order of the Garter is about to be increased by the introduction of four new Knights. At the original institution in 1350, the number (with the Sovereign) exclusive of the King's sons, was limited to twenty six. Including our own Princes of the Blood, and the four foreign Princes who are honoured with the insignia, it amounts to thirty three. But we understand that the Prince of ORANGE, the Duke of BRUNSWICK, the Prince of HESSE CASSEL, and the Prince of SAXE GOTHA, are to be classed in future as Members of the Order exclusively (with their Royal Relatives the King's Sons) to enable his MAJESTY to augment the list without any material violation of the original Charter. The late Duke of ROXBURGH's insignia, not having been given away, the KING will thus have five Blue Ribbands to dispose of; which it is said are to be given to the Marquis of ABERCORN, the Earl of WINCHELSEA, the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, the Earl of DARTMOUTH, and the Earl of AYLESBURY.

Among the many evils which this country suffered from the treacherous neutrality of Spain, there was none more suiking than the injury which our commerce sustained from the Spanish ports being made nests of privateers from France. They had so regulated the manner of condemning prizes, and sending prize goods to France, that, after a prize had been sent into a Spanish port, the captors were as secure as if it had reached a French



# WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

Before WM. MAINWARING, Esq; and a Bench of Justices.

## FORTUNE-TELLING.

Elizabeth, alias Sidrophella Jones, was brought into Court, under a commitment as a rogue and vagabond. The prisoner was stricken in years, and of a complexion which proclaimed her lineal descent from the disciples of Zoroaster. She was deeply skilled in the occult sciences, and was one of the principal of those oracles

"To whom all persons far and near,  
On deep importances repair."

It happened that Anne Mason, a well-grown maiden, about 23 years of age, who lived in the service of a Gentleman, at No. 9, Hanover square, flattered herself that her beauty and person deserved at least a coronet, and that she applied to the ancient and respectable sybil at the bar to be informed what Nobleman would fall in love with her, the prophetess pretended she perfectly well knew

"How many Dukes, and Earls, and Peers,  
Were in the Planetary spheres;"

and she promised to give her every satisfaction as to her future destiny. Having cast her horoscope, according to the rules laid down by Manilius and Placidus, and ascertained that her planetary hour referred to the eighth lot of the sign Virgo, denoting honour and wealth; and having also traced the aspects and positions of the fixed stars at her birth, and determined the Lord of the Ascendant, she said that nothing was wanting to enable her to state with accuracy the identical mortal who was to be her husband, but certain symbols, which it was necessary the enquirer should give her. These were two silver table spoons, six silver tea spoons one pound note, and a shawl. Poor Anne thought the prospect of riding in her carriage cheaply purchased, delivered the articles to the old sorceress, who presented her with a paper covered with hieroglyphics, and strictly enjoined her not to watch where she went, or to open the talisman till five o'clock p.m. when she would return with the tokens. Anne Mason was the more induced to believe her, from her positive assurances that she was the person who had restored the King to his health—a service for which the nation paid her a pension.—Sidrophella Jones went away with the silver spoons, and probably they never more would have been heard of, if a friend of the young woman, hearing of her folly and credulity, had not pursued the witch, and caught her with the articles in her possession. The modern Cassandra was conveyed to the Police Office in Marlborough street, where her ill star presided in the form of a Magistrate. She was sent to Tothill-fields Bridewell for provisional incarceration till the Sessions. The facts of the case having been related by Anne Mason, who seemed equally ashamed and disappointed, the Court proceeded to pass judgement.

The Chairman observed, that the prisoner belonged to a race of impostors, who were a pest to society, and, under the pretence of telling fortunes, they procured money from the ignorant, and not unfrequently availed themselves of their profession, to rob the houses into which they were admitted. In this instance there appeared an attempt to rob, and certainly had not the prisoner been brought back, and restored the things, she would have been indicted on a more serious charge. The sentence for this offence was, that she should be imprisoned six months. But if ever she was again brought before the Court for a similar offence, she would be committed for two years, as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond; and on repeating it a third time, transportation to a distant region would be her lot. The old weird sister retired, muttering a charm, which had no effect on the gaoler, who conducted her to the cell appointed for her mystic lucubrations, till the sun shall have traversed half the signs of the zodiac.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday last a gentleman of fortune, who resides in the vicinity of Curzon-street, dined with a friend, at Perrin's Hotel, in Duke-street.—The latter, who lives near Portman square, brought with him a large Newfoundland dog. The animal lay quiet under the table until after dinner, when his master's friend having made some jocular observations in rather an elevated tone of voice, the dog, thinking, no doubt, that they were quarrelling flew suddenly at his master's friend, and tore off his nose and upper lip, and otherwise mangled and disfigured his face in a most shocking manner, before the unfortunate gentleman could be extricated from his guile.

# THE EARL OF ROSSLYN,

Whose death we announced in our last, was in his 72d year, having been born Feb. 23, 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, BETTY ANNE, daughter and sole heiress of JOHN DAWSON, Esq. of Morley, in Yorkshire, by whom, who died in 1781, he had no issue; and September 12, 1782, he married CHARLOTTE COURTNEY, youngest daughter of WILLIAM Viscount COURTNEY, and aunt to the present Viscount, by whom he had a son, born October 2, 1793, since dead. His Lordship had been long subject to the gout, and in a delicate state of health. He resided at his seat at Baylis, near Salt Hill, for the benefit of the air: but for some weeks past he was so much recovered as to visit round the neighbourhood; and on Tuesday night, accompanied the Countess to Her Majesty's fête at Frogmore. On Wednesday morning his Lordship rode on horseback, to visit several of the neighbouring gentlemen, and after his return to Baylis, went in his carriage to Bulsrode, to visit the Duke of PORTLAND, and returned home, apparently in perfect health. After dinner, his Lordship complained of a violent pain in his head, and very abruptly arose from the table, saying he was almost distracted, and desired immediate medical assistance to be sent for. He was put into bed, and expresses sent for his physicians, but at one o'clock the ensuing morning his Lordship expired in the greatest agony. Sir JAMES SINCLAIR ERSKINE, Bart. succeeds to the titles and estates. He was nephew to the late Earl; and Miss ERSKINE, sister to the present Earl, who lives with the Countess of ROSSLYN, is, by His Majesty's sign manual, to have place, pre-eminence, and precedence, as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Lordship was appointed Solicitor-General, Jan. 26, 1771, and Attorney-General, June 10, 1778.—On the 14th of June, 1783, he was created Baron LOUGHBOROUGH, made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and called to the Privy Council; in 1783 he was appointed First Commissioner for keeping of the Great Seal; and on January 27, 1793, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He was created, by a second patent, Oct. 31, 1795, Baron LOUGHBOROUGH, with remainders, severally and successively, to Sir JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, Bart. and to JOHN ERSKINE, his brother; and by patent, April 21, 1801, Earl of ROSSLYN.

**FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.**—Report states that the Hon. Mr. HARBORD, son of Lord SUFFIELD, will, in a few days lead the beautiful, accomplished, and Hon. Miss LAMB, daughter of Lord MELBOURNE, to the Hymeneal Altar.—The nuptial knot, it is said, will be tied early in the next month, in the Temple of Hymen, between the eldest daughter of the Marquis ABERCORN, and the Marquis of WATERFORD.—Lord DUNCANNON, eldest son of the Earl of BESBOROUGH, it is also said, will be shortly honoured by the fair hand of Lady MARIA HAMILTON, youngest daughter of the Marquis of ABERCORN.

**SUICIDE.**—As a chairman was passing by the Bason in the Green Park, he observed the head and shoulders of a female sticking above the ice in a part of the surface which had been broken since the recent thaw. He immediately gave an alarm; and the body being taken out, was found to be that of the niece of the landlord of the Triumphant Chariot Public-house, Piccadilly.—About four weeks ago she had a dispute with her aunt, and left the house about 7 o'clock at night, saying that she would drown herself, and never return alive.—She was dressed in the same cloaths she wore on the night she left the house. As no trace of her could be discovered until yesterday, it is supposed she went directly and threw herself into the bason. She had been a beautiful girl. The body was identified by her only brother.

On Friday last died, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. F. GLOVER, who had lived 50 years in the same cottage at Honington, in Suffolk, and in which she gave birth to that admired rural poet, ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. which poem was first written with the sole view of pleasing his mother, by the recital of scenes long passed, but by its unprecedented success on being made known to the world, he was enabled to contribute much towards the comfort of her declining years; and on hearing of her last illness, with that true filial piety which breathes throughout all his productions, he came down from London, and with unwearied patience, watched her rapid decay till death closed the melancholy scene.

The English language, it appears, is making some progress, though not "*pari passu*," with the Dutch in Surinam. The following curious specimens are extracted from the *Surinam Courant*, of the 16th of August last:

## "ADVERTISEMENTS,

### "FOR SALE.

"By ISAAC ABENDANON in *Sarrazinacco-Street*, Mans Shoes, Beaver Hatts, fine shaving Boxes, Sugar, Almond &c. in Bottles, Hoops for Sugar Hogsheads, Boat Oars, Boots Suspenders, Paper, Brandy, Gin, and Danish Beer in Bottles and Jugs."

"P. DE GRAAF, a *Smith in Iron Works*, habitant up the *Stoentbakkers Groot* beside the *Zwarte Hoven Brug Street* him self recommends in the favour of the Gentlemen, and inhabitants of those Colonie, he shall himself acquainted from his Works at civil and exact manner.

"*Paramaribo, Aug. 9th 1804.*"

"J. STOCKEL and JAN PLANTEAU, in quality as Executors of the deceased Mr. J. P. ROY, are requesting the Creditors & Debtors of the said Estate to send in their claims in blanco and to pay what they are indebted, at the counting House of the first-mentioned and because it is very presumptif, that some of the papers concerning the pretensions due to the said Estate are lost, the above mentioned Executors are requesting every one who might have or receive in future, any knowledge of such lost papers to acquaint them qq. of it.

"Further by this is Advertised that the goods of the late Mr. J. P. ROY, are to besold on Friday the 17 Instant on Public Auction at Mr. J. GOMPERTS.

"*Paramaribo 8th August 1804.*"

"Since a few day about, him self absent from the Underitten a Negro Girl, called JANSIE, and marked HK, every men is requested, for no keep or ceal him, but to will restore him law, ful Master, who shall pay the usual reward.

"*Every men take care for dammage.*

J KREUTZ.

"*Paramaribo 13th August 1804.*"

The English language, it is observed in Foreign Journals, is making a wide spread among the literary world upon the Continent, especially in Russia and Germany. Every Englishman must rejoice at intelligence of this nature, since he may be certain that the diffusion of works written originally in the English language, will tend greatly to adorn and exalt our national character in the eyes of strangers, and, in doing so, promote our national interest. How very well France has been aware of the various means by which a nation may extend her influence, has, in this respect, been very clearly shewn, by the great exertions she has at all times made to give to her tongue the pre-eminence in Europe. In the forms of diplomacy, and in fashions of Courts, she has succeeded; nor is it likely that any other modern language will displace the French for ages to come. But for all the great purposes of procuring consideration in the opinions of mankind, from a sense of important benefits conferred, we may look with confidence to the diffusion of the literary labours of our scholars, philosophers, and moralists. From our press the people of Europe will expect and receive what dare not emanate elsewhere; they will find their own rights maintained, and their own independence defended by British writers.—When an Englishman turns round and sees the vast extent of Continent in America nursing up into a future Empire, together with all the various settlements on the face of the globe, where his mother-tongue is spoken, all the boastful rivalry of France sinks before him, and he may confidently expect that there will always be found *English tongues to record British greatness.*

**NED SHUTER, THE COMEDIAN.**—NED was often very poor, and being still more negligent than poor, was careless about his dress. A friend overtaking him one day in the street, said to him, "Why NED, are you not ashamed to walk the streets with twenty holes in your stockings? why don't you get them mended?"—No, my friend," said NED, "I am above it; and if you have the pride of a gentleman, you will act like me, and walk with twenty holes rather than have one darn."—How, how!" replied the other, "how the deuce do you make that out?"—"Why," replied NED, "a hole is the accident of the day; but a darn is *premeditated poverty.*"

In the secretaire of Sir GEORGE PAGE TURNER, who died on Friday last, in Portland-place, were found by the Executor, sixteen thousand seven hundred guineas.

port. As soon as ever the cargo was condemned, it was unloaded, and instead of being ventured any more in the same ship, it was sent to some French port, on the Bay of Biscay, in very small vessels, bearing the Spanish or Portuguese flag. Those vessels, from their diminutive size, kept usually so close to the shore, that our cruisers could not follow them: but even if any of them did fall in with our cruisers, they had an additional security: however strongly it might be suspected that the property they carried was enemy's goods, yet the value of each of these small vessels, separately, was not worthy the expence of sending them into port for adjudication, and it has already been ascertained that no vessel bearing a neutral flag can be law fully destroyed at sea by our cruisers. Under those circumstances our brave sailors were obliged to see, daily, prize goods going peaceably to the ports of France, which never could have been ventured out of the port they were first sent into, if it had not been the respect which this Country always paid to a neutral flag.—The injury that this Country has suffered by those practices is of a double nature in the first place, a great deal of British property has already found its way into French ports, which would have been recaptured, if it had not been for the pretended neutrality of Spain; 2dly, the number of French privateers has very much increased, by the facilities so afforded them of bringing in their prize-goods without risk. In fact, Spain is the favourite situation for the privateering speculations of the French—their crews are not pressed there as in France, to man the fleet; and, among a number of similar instances, it can be proved that the *Braave* privateer, of 16 guns, which has made above 20 valuable prizes, never yet entered a French port since she got her commission. The Spanish ports have been for a long time past the general asylum and rendezvous of French privateers and their prizes

Private accounts from Paris have furnished us with the following narrative, relative to a family of considerable consequence, which had availed itself of the amnesty granted to emigrants, and had returned to France. The name of M. DE SECUR is well known in every Court of Europe.—Under Louis XVth, he filled the important office of Ambassador at Vienna, at Berlin, and at Petersburg. His poetical talents, his wit, his social and moral qualities, were the ornament and delight of society.—It was this M. DE SECUR, who played the well known trick upon our Ambassador in Russia. In one of the Journeys of the Empress CATHARINE, she was accompanied by the *Corps Diplomatique*. In the course of it M. DE SECUR requested our Ambassador to lend him his pen and paper, which he readily consented to, supposing that he wished to write a song or an epigram, for which he was so celebrated. With the pen, which our Ambassador lent him, he drew a sketch of the Commercial Treaty between France, and Russia, so highly advantageous to the former and not a little detrimental to Great Britain.

M. de SECUR ruined in his own fortune by the Revolution—his wife's fortune ruined too by the events that had occurred in St. Domingo, accepted BONAPARTE's amnesty, and upon his return to Paris, was made (a situation unworthy of a man who had occupied posts of such importance), Grand Master of the Ceremonies. Fortune began once more to smile upon him; his two sons, almost equalling the father in talents, married advantageously: not long ago, one of them went out one morning; and returned no more!—His wife and his father were long uncertain of his fate—they offered large rewards for any intelligence that might be furnished respecting him—they sent persons to different parts of France—his body was at length found drowned—But it yet remains a secret, whether he died by his own hands or not.—Not long after this dreadful event, and about two months ago, M. DE SECUR's second son happen to be in company with General CAULINCOURT, the ruffian whom BONAPARTE sent to the other side of the Rhine to seize the Duke D'ENGHEIN. The conversation turned upon that transaction; and M. DE SECUR, gallant, high spirited, and humane, expressed in pointed terms his detestation of the deed, and his abhorrence of the conduct of CAULINCOURT.—The latter replied in the most opprobrious language, and challenged M. DE SECUR.—They met the next morning in the *Bois de Boulogne*. (M. DE SECUR had previously asked the ruffian General whether he would not prefer the *Bois de Vincennes*, where the Duke D'ENGHEIN was murdered). At the first fire M. DE SECUR was shot through the head, and instantly expired."



## STATE PAPER.

MADRID, DEC. 14, 1804.

The most excellent Signior Don PEDRO CEVALLOS, First Secretary of State and of Dispatches, has communicated the Royal orders to all the Councils, of the date of the day before yesterday, of which the literal tenor is as follows:—

"The Peace which Europe beheld with so much delight, re-established at Amiens, has unfortunately for the welfare of nations, proved but of short duration. The rejoicings with which this happy event was celebrated upon all sides, were scarcely concluded, when the public satisfaction began to be troubled, and the advantages of the Peace to disappear. The Cabinets of London and Paris, held Europe suspended, and agitated between its terrors and its hopes, seeing the event of the negotiations every day become more uncertain, until the moment that discord arrived at such an height, as to kindle between them the fire of war, which must naturally extend itself to other Powers; since it was very difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whose interests and political relations are so reciprocally connected, to avoid finally taking part in the grievances and offences offered to their Ally.

"In these circumstances, his MAJESTY supported by the most solid principles of a wise policy, preferred pecuniary subsidies to the contingent of troops and ships with which he was bound to assist France, in virtue of the Treaty of Alliance in 1796: and as well by means of his Minister in London, as of the English Agents at Madrid, he gave the British Government to understand, in the most positive manner, his decided and firm resolution to remain neutral during the war; making no doubt that he should quickly have the satisfaction of seeing that these ingenious assurances were well received by the Court of London.

"Nevertheless, that Cabinet, which must have resolved in silence before-hand, for its own particular ends, upon the renovation of the war with Spain, and which it was always able to declare, not with the forms and solemnities prescribed by the Law of Nations, but by the means of positive aggressions, which should turn to its own profit, sought the most frivolous pretext to bring into doubt the conduct of Spain, which was truly neutral, and to give demonstrations at the same time to the desires of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, to preserve the peace, all with the intention of gaining time, cajoling the Spanish Government, and holding in uncertainty the opinion of the English nation upon its own premeditated and unjust designs, which could in no manner be approved by it.—Thus it is, that in London it appeared artfully to accept various reclamations from Spanish individuals, which were addressed to it; while its Agents in Madrid, magnified the pacific intentions of their own Sovereign: But they never shewed themselves satisfied with the frankness and friendship with which all their notes were answered, rather anxious for proclaiming and magnifying armaments which had no existence, and pretending contrary to the most positive protests on the part of Spain, that the pecuniary succours given to France were not merely an equivalent for the troops and ships which were stipulated in the Treaty of 1796, but an indefinite and immense stock, which did not permit them to consider Spain in any other light than as a principal party in the war.

"Moreover, as there was not time entirely to banish the illusion under which they laboured, they exacted, as the precise conditions upon which they would consider Spain as neutral, the cessation of every armament in her ports, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes brought into them. And, notwithstanding that both of these conditions, although urged in a tone superlatively haughty and unusual in political transactions, were immediately complied with, and religiously observed, they persisted, nevertheless, to manifest their want of confidence, and they quitted Madrid with eagerness, immediately after receiving dispatches from their Court, of which they did not communicate a particle of the contents.

"The context which results from all this between the conduct of the Cabinets of London and Madrid, must be sufficient to shew clearly to all Europe, the bad faith, and the secret and perverse aims of the English Ministry; even if they had not manifested them by the abominable crime of the surprise, battle, and capture of the four Spanish frigates, which, navigating in the

full security which peace inspires, were fraudulently attacked in consequence of orders from the English Government, signed in the very moment in which it was faithfully exacting conditions for the prolongation of the peace, in which every possible security was given to it, and in which its own vessels were provided with provisions and refreshments in the ports of Spain.

"Those very vessels which were enjoying the most perfect hospitality, and were experiencing the fidelity with which Spain was proving to England the good faith of her engagements, and how firmly her resolutions were to maintain her neutrality, those very ships carried, concealed in the bosom of their commanders, the unjust orders of the English Cabinet for assaulting Spanish property on the seas—iniquitous orders, and profusely circulated, since all its vessels of war on the seas of America and Europe, were already detaining and carrying into its harbours as many Spanish vessels as they met with, without respecting even the cargoes of grain which were coming from all parts to succour a faithful nation, in a year of the greatest calamity.

"Barbarous orders, since they deserve no other name, to sink every Spanish ship under an hundred tons; to burn those which they found on shore on the coast; and to make prize of, and carry to Malta, those only which exceeded an hundred tons. The Master of a *laud*, of Valencia, of fifty-four tons, has made this declaration, that he effected his escape in his launch upon the 16th of November, on the coast of Catalonia, when his vessel was sunk by an English vessel, whose Captain took from his papers and his flag; and informed him, that he had received these express instructions from his Court.

"In spite of such atrocious actions, which proved to perfect evidence the covetous and hostile views which the English Cabinet had meditated, it was still able to carry on further its perfidious system of blinding the public opinion, alledging, for this purpose, that the Spanish frigates had not been carried into the English ports in quality of prizes, but as being detained until Spain should give the desired securities, that she would observe the strictest neutrality.

"And what greater securities could or ought Spain to give? What civilised nation, until this hour, has made use of means so unjust and violent, to exact securities of another? Although England should find, at last, any claim to exact from Spain, in what manner could she justify it, after a similar atrocity? What satisfaction could she be able to give for the lamentable destruction of the frigate *Mercedes*, with all its cargo, its equipage, and the great number of distinguished passengers who have perished, the innocent victims of a policy so detestable?

"Spain would not comply with what she owes to herself, nor think herself able to maintain her well-known honour and dignity amongst the greatest Powers of Europe, were she any longer to shew herself insensible to such manifest outrages, and did not take care to revenge them with the nobleness and energy which belong to her character.

"Animated with these sentiments, the magnanimous breast of the KING, after having exhausted (in order to preserve the peace), all the resources compatible with the dignity of his Crown, finds himself in the hard predicament of making war upon the KING of ENGLAND, upon his subjects and people, omitting the formalities of style by a solemn declaration and publication, owing to the English Cabinet's having begun and continued to make the war without declaring it.

"In consequence, after having given orders for an embargo, by way of reprisal, upon all English property in his dominions, and that the most convenient instructions, both for his own defence, and the offence of the enemy, should be circulated to his Viceroy, Captains-General, and great Officers of the Marine, His MAJESTY has commanded his Ministers in London to retire, with all the Spanish Legation; and His MAJESTY does not doubt, that all his subjects, inflamed with that just indignation with which the violent proceedings of England must inspire them, will not omit any of those means to which their valour shall prompt them, of co-operating with his MAJESTY towards the most complete vengeance for the insult offered to the Spanish flag.—For this purpose he invites them to arm corsairs against Great Britain, and to possess themselves, with resolution, of her ships and property, by every possible means; His MAJESTY promising them the greatest promptitude and celerity in the adjudication of prizes, upon the sole proof of their being English property; and His MAJESTY expressly renouncing, in favour of the cap-

tors, whatever part of the value of the prizes he had, upon other occasions, reserved to himself, so that they shall enjoy them in their full value, without the smallest discount.

"And, finally, His MAJESTY has resolved, that what is contained in the premises, shall be inserted in the public papers, that it may come to the knowledge of all: and also, that it shall be transmitted to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the KING, in Foreign Courts, in order that all the Powers shall be informed of these acts, and take interest in a cause so just; hoping that Divine Providence will bless the Spanish arms, so that they may obtain a just and convenient satisfaction for the injuries they have received."

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Orders are issued from the War-office for the immediate embarkation of three regiments of light cavalry, in the grand expedition now nearly completed—a circumstance which confirms our prediction that the destination of this armament is certainly for Portugal. The cavalry are to embark at Southampton.

It is with concern we state the failure of an attack made by two boats of the Rattle sloop, and Folkstone lugger, on a French privateer, lying in the road of Dieppe, in which the two Lieutenants who commanded the boats, and 21 men, were killed and wounded and ten missing. The Folkstone is arrived with the body of her Commander, Lieut. MULCASTER. The other Lieutenant belonged to the Rattle. The boat rowed under St. Valery to the attack, which they were four hours in accomplishing; and the delay gave the enemy an opportunity of opposing them with their whole force, in a moment.—We have not yet been able to procure the details of the attack.

No accounts have as yet been received from the Channel Fleet. The San Josef, 112 guns, Vice-Admiral Sir C. COTTON, Bart. sailed on Monday from Plymouth, to join that fleet, with bullocks and vegetables.

## THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

An extraordinary piece of intelligence was circulated last night: That the Ticker gun-brig arrived on Monday in the Downs, having on board a French Officer, who was taken out of a fishing vessel which came out of Boulogne harbour, bearing a flag of truce. He had a dispatch from TALLEYRAND to Lord HARROWBY, which was sent express from Paris to Boulogne, with orders that it should be forwarded without a moment's delay to some of the British cruisers, and that the Officer, who, we understand, is an Enseigne de Vaisseau, should accompany it. The Officer was put on board the flagship in the Downs, and the dispatch sent express to Lord MULGRAVE'S Office last night.

Our private correspondence from Deal informs us, that the French Officer is not an Enseigne de Vaisseau (Midshipman), but a General, whose name is said to be FRANCES; who was taken up on the enemy's coast from a French fishing-boat. As soon as he was received on board the Ticker, he said that he had papers of the utmost importance for the British Government. The Ticker immediately brought him to the Admiral in the Downs, who immediately sent off his papers to town, desiring the bearer of them to proceed at the rate of ten miles an hour.—The officer himself remains on board the Utrecht.

Upon the nature of the dispatches nothing has yet transpired; but conjecture, adverting to the conduct which BONAPARTE adopted immediately after he had turned out the Directory, supposes that this French Officer has brought some pacific overtures. It would be strange in BONAPARTE to offer to make peace the moment after he had pressed another Power into the War. Besides, the situation of the Corsican immediately after the 18th Brumaire was very different from what it is at present. We do not, however, pretend to measure the conduct of BONAPARTE by any of the rules and principles by which other men are guided.

But though nothing has transpired respecting the nature of the dispatches or papers brought by the French Officer, we take upon ourselves to assert, with confidence, that they do NOT relate to an exchange of prisoners.—COURIER.

A Spanish Ship laden with 200,000 dollars, gold and silver in ingots, cochineal, indigo, and a very valuable cargo, from Vera Cruz, has been sent into Plymouth by the Naiad frigate, commanded by Capt. DUNDAS.

No letters of marque have as yet been issued against Spain.

The general tenor of the letters from Lisbon, by the last mails, expressed considerable apprehension that Portugal would not be allowed to remain neutral. A letter however, from a very respectable mercantile house at Lisbon, says, that an arrangement for the neutrality of Portugal is concluded.—It is as follows:

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 11.  
"We enclose you a copy of what we wrote you the 1st instant; since when, it is said from the best of authority, that this country has made arrangements for its neutrality, by giving six millions of crusades to France which we think very probable, and hope England will not oppose such an arrangement."

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, the RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR waited upon Mr. PITT, and continued with the Minister till one. His Excellency afterwards went to the Foreign Office, and remained there till three.

Sir EVAN NEPEAN took his seat yesterday at the Board of Admiralty.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 12.

By a regulation, we hear that it is intended that all the regiments of dragoons of the empire shall consist of ten troops of 80 effective men each troop,

exclusive of trumpeters, &c.—that each regiment shall have four Field Officers, viz. 2 Lieut. Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, and 10 Cornets—a certain number of which is to be placed upon the Staff.

We are authorised to assure the public, that the new Copper Coinage for England and Ireland will take place at the Soho Mint in a few days—every thing relative thereto between Government and Mr. BOLTON being finally adjusted.—BIRMINGHAM CHRONICLE.

LIMERICK, JAN. 10.

Last night the Post Boy carrying the Mails from this City for Rathkeale, Listowel, and Tralee, was robbed of the different Bags, by one armed man.

A few evenings back, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the house of Mr. WM. CARROLL, situate between Hospital and Knockaney, in this County, was robbed of several valuable articles, and his fire arms. On the entrance of the robbers (about 8 in number), Mr. CARROLL rose from his chair, imagined it was his father and family, whom he expected same evening, to welcome them—but on perceiving their faces blackened, he instantly retreated to his bed-room for a pistol, which he snapped at them, but missed fire;—they then rushed on Mr. CARROLL, and beat him and his wife in a most unmerciful manner, and made off with their booty.

ENNIS, JANUARY 14.

Saturday and yesterday the Packets of the 7th and 8th inst. were received, from which we have extracted the Spanish declaration of war against England. This declaration is, in every point of view a wretched production; it is violent but not vigorous;—more declamatory than argumentative; and if we may be allowed the expression, seems to have been brought from Paris by the Grenadier Ambassador BOURNONVILLE, and dressed in Spanish by that clumsy diplomatist the PRINCE OF PEACE. The French mode of dwelling upon the hostile measures adopted against France, keeping out of sight the provocation she gave for those measures, is servilely, but we cannot say very successfully, imitated.

The Spanish Declaration of War seems totally forgotten in the arrival of a French Officer in London as mentioned in the Papers of the 6th inst. received this morning. This Gentleman is said to have been the bearer of dispatches of the utmost importance, but of the real nature of these dispatches nothing had transpired except what surmise and conjecture supplied.

The London Gazette of the 5th contains a proclamation for a General Fast in England and Ireland, on the 20th of Feb. for the success of his Majesty's arms by sea and land; a similar proclamation orders it to be observed in Scotland on the 21st of Feb.

The Gazette of the 8th contains an account of the capture of the Napoleon French privateer, formerly the Duke of Kent packet, by his Majesty's ship Barbadoes.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Officers in the Killaloe Cavalry—Second Lieut. ROBERT COX to be First Lieut. vice HASTINGS, promoted to be Captain of Killaloe Garrison Infantry; Third Lieut. STEPHEN HASTINGS to be Second Lieut. vice COX.

Early on the morning of Thursday last, JOHN WHITE, Esq. Surveyor of Excise for the Killaloe district, assisted by Messrs. COLGAN and PURCELL, Excise Officers, and a detachment of the 18th Light Dragoons from the Garrison at Limerick, made a rapid and unexpected visit through that part of Mr. WHITE'S survey called Ogonnelly, when, pursuant to recent convictions at our Custom-House, against private Maltsters and Distillers, they levied fines to the amount of ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE Pounds, and about eight o'clock at night arrived here, and deposited the forfeitures in his Majesty's stores.—In the discharge of this painful but necessary duty, Mr. WHITE, and his brother officers, have rendered the most essential service, not only to the Revenue of the County, but to the Fair Trader; as, from their prompt, and decisive conduct, the illicit Adventurer must be convinced, that it is impossible to escape the vigilance of men determined to do their duty.

## ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN.

The following letters lately passed between JAS. O'GORMAN, Esq. Master of ENNIS LODGE, No. 60, and the Rev. Mr. BLOOD, in consequence of that gentleman having preached to the Brethren on their Celebration of the Anniversary of St. John:

Ennis Lodge, No. 60, 7th Jan. 1805.

DEAR SIR,

Permit me, in the name of the Members of Lodge No. 60, to return you my sincere acknowledgements for your very polite conduct in coming forward, and preaching for the Brotherhood on last St. John's Day; when, from some unaccountable circumstances, the Clergymen belonging to our Society had declined their services; and I am here happy to say, that any deficiency of knowledge (of the principles of the institution) on your part, was amply supplied by the very strict propriety and morality of your discourse.

This being our monthly night of meeting, I have submitted this letter to the Brethren, of whose unanimous concurrence, with my sentiments, they have directed me to assure you.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your most sincerely,

J. O'GORMAN, Mas. No. 60.

Rev. Fred. Blood.

To JAMES O'GORMAN, Esq. Master Lodge 60.

DEAR SIR,

The approbation of the several members of your Society, has added much to the honor conferred on me by so respectable a body, and that satisfaction I always feel, on finding the glad tidings of salvation (the Gospel of Truth) heard and received with pleasure.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your most sincerely,

FREDERICK BLOOD.

Roxton, 10th Jan. 1805.

ENNIS—PRINTED BY F. PARSONS.