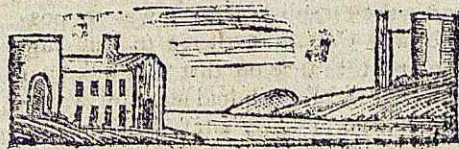


# The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1805.

NUMBER 2068.



**TO BE SET,**  
FROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT,  
For such TERM as may be AGREED for,  
The HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of  
**QUILTY,**

Containing 43 ACRES, 35 PERCHES, remarkable  
good GROUND for Meadowing, Dairy, Fattening,  
or Tillage, and within two miles of MILLTOWN.

PROPOSALS, in writing only, to be received by  
**JOHN SINGLETON, Esq; Rossmaher-Castle.**

**N. B. THOMAS DAVINE, the Herdsman, will**  
shew the Bounds. February 18, 1805.

**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,**  
February 11, 1805.



**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 CRUSHEEN.

The HOUSE and OFFICES are NEW, and  
in thorough repair.  
PROPOSALS to be received by  
**Mr. REYNOLDS, at Abbeyview.**

**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 Pub-  
lic no longer than he shall be found to merit their  
protection.

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

**EXCISE OFFICE, ENNIS,**  
9th February, 1805.

This is to give NOTICE, that His EXCEL-  
LENCY 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 exceed-  
ing Twenty Pounds worth to one person, and the  
said Bank Tokens will be issued accordingly.  
**AUG. FITZ-GERALD, Collector.**

**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.

**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, 1805.



**TO BE LET,**  
From the 25th Day of March next, for such Term  
as may be agreed on, the Farm of **RINESKEA,**  
containing about 90 Acres of choice Dairy and  
Tillage Land, on which there is a neat convenient

**HOUSE and OFFICES,**  
and a great convenience of Lime and Marl.—It is  
situate on the Banks of the River Shannon, in the  
Half Barony of Leitrim, and Co. Galway, within  
5 miles of Woodford, 3 of Mount Shannon, and 4 of  
Nenagh (by crossing the Shannon), and has the ad-  
vantage of Water Carriage to Dublin, Limerick, &c.

As it would suit a Gentleman fond of sporting,  
any small quantity of the Ground will be LET with  
the House, and the remainder SET together or in  
divisions.

PROPOSALS will be received by **WILLIAM**  
**APJOHN, Esq; of said place.**  
February 12, 1805.

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

WHEREAS by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieut-  
enant and Council of Ireland, bearing Date the  
Sixteenth Day of September, 1800, it is declared, that  
all Ships and Vessels not having the Plague or other in-  
fectious Disorder or Distemper, which shall be 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  
Class stated 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 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 Atlan-  
tic 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 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 Dis-  
temper 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 Lieut-  
enant, 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 na-  
ture 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 Lieut-  
enant, 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 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  
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, Pil-  
ot, 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 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 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 been bound to such  
port or place.

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 na-  
ture 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 20th  
Day of November, 1804.

Redesdale, C. Chas. Dublin. Ely. Annesley. Erne  
Cathcart. Charles Kildare. Mulkeny. 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 Quar-  
antine 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, 1804.

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

GOD save the KING.

**FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.**

**Ordnance Office, Feb. 6, 1805.**

**Royal Regiment of Artillery.**

Second Lieutenant Jas. Evans to be First Lieut.  
Major Geo. Wolfe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice  
Sir Francis Whitworth, deceased.  
Brevet Major George Ramsay to be Major, vice  
Wulfe.  
Second Capt. Cha. Youngusband to be Captain,  
vice Ramsay.  
First Lieut. Philip Armstrong to be Second Cap-  
tain, vice Youngusband.  
Second Lieut. Christopher R. Nugent to be First  
Lieutenant, vice Armstrong.



# CONTINUED DEBATE,

*On the motion of Sir E. Newman for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.*

Sir JOHN NEWPORT did expect that in rising to move for the continuation of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Hon. Baronet would have laid some ground for such a measure. If the existence of Committees of United Irishmen at Paris, or of persons calling themselves such, were to be a justifiable cause for an Act of Parliament like this, we would have to look for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act throughout the whole duration of war; for if the existence, or pretended existence, of Committees of United Irishmen at Paris, was sufficient to drive us to the relinquishment of our dearest rights, would not the enemy have a continued interest in collecting such Committees, or pretending that they were collected, if it were only for the purpose of exciting jealousy among, and depriving the people of the most invaluable part of their liberties, and depriving the Crown of the attachment and support of a great part of the people. He did not deny that some degree of disaffection may exist in Ireland; possibly sufficient to warrant this application. But he did say, that there was no evidence of that disaffection before the House and of course there was no good ground for this application. It was necessary to prove to the people of Ireland, and to establish in their minds, that the Imperial Parliament would not causelessly invade its rights; that the same care would be taken not to deprive it of the constitutional defences of its liberties, as would be bestowed on the people of England itself.—The grounds on which the House would consent to sanction such a privation, ought to be great indeed. He would say, that with respect to Ireland or North Britain, they ought even to be greater than them with respect to Scotland, and the granting such extraordinary powers in these parts of the Empire, ought to be more narrowly looked to; for great powers exercised at a great distance, were more liable to be abused than where they were under the immediate inspection and controul of Parliament. Instances had already been laid before the House, of such powers being stretched, when the exercise of them was remote from examination. He therefore thought the House should not grant such powers when there was no ground laid. Nay, even the ground which was laid by the movers of the proposition, was adverse to it; for when he looked back to the extraordinary circumstances with which the motion was introduced, he could not help thinking that it was matter of doubt with the Hon. Gentlemen themselves, whether the suspension should be renewed? First, above a week since notice had been given of the intention to move for the renewal. Two days after, this notice was expressly abandoned.—He asked why was the proposition of renewal first brought forward? having been brought forward, why was it abandoned? having been abandoned, why was it brought again? He asked whether a measure of this kind which was to be justified only by unavoidable necessity, which was hostile and dangerous to the vital principles of the Constitution, should, without sufficient cause, be put upon a country, the greater part of whose people were as well affected to the Government as the English themselves. He conceived that this justification of so rash a measure was particularly due to the people of Ulster, who were very remarkable for their loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution and British connection; but who were at the same time a strong minded people, not likely to be satisfied with a measure of this nature, unless sufficient cause for it were shewn to them. He should therefore conclude with moving as an amendment to the motion, the omission of the latter part of the motion, from the word 'that,' for the purpose of inserting these words "that a Committee, consisting of twenty one Members be formed by ballot, to examine such documents as may be laid before them, and to report to that House their opinion upon these documents, whether the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, be a measure necessary to the tranquility of Ireland, at the present time."

Mr. WINDHAM rose to offer a few observations upon this motion, which it was impossible for him to let pass without comment. The Honourable Baronet had shewn no necessity whatsoever for a proposition which could not possibly be acceded to without some reasonable ground. He had himself supported the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act on former occasions; but he had never supported it without strong

reason. The House had more than once voted such a suspension, but never without strong and clear grounds fairly proved or notoriously existing. He should be sorry it would vote it without such grounds.—Now it seemed as if it was to pass a matter of course, as a land and malt bill, to be voted every session without one word being said upon it. It was extraordinary too, that the arguments offered in support of the measure bore most strongly against it. The first was in fact the very worst that could be thought of. For if the existence of an Irish Committee in Paris, or the Government here being credulous enough to believe that such a Committee existed, was on all occasions to be sufficient grounds for suspending the Habeas Corpus, the suspension would continue as the Hon. Baronet very justly said, constantly during the war, and even perhaps in the time of peace; and the bare existence of such a Committee may be made a ground of a similar suspension in every part of the Empire. The question was not, however, what mischief such Committees or those connected with them intended, but what they could produce. It was not what disaffection they wished or designed to raise in Ireland, but whether their means of disturbing that country were such, that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was necessary to prevent them. Was the Constitution to be stopped, and set going in this manner, as if by a pedal. When it was asked what this extraordinary power was called for, it was answered, not that there were disturbances in Ireland; not that it was necessary the better to repel invasion; but that there were Committees of United Irishmen sitting at Paris, and that there were mischievous people in Ireland. But the question was not, what either of these descriptions of persons wished to do, but what the others could do with them. None of those who spoke for the motion, would give up the point of the general loyalty of the people; all contended, that the great mass of the people were loyal, but that there were some mischievous persons; and so there were in England. But he would ask, whether the mischief that may be produced by these Committees on these materials in Ireland was such as to render it necessary to deprive all Ireland of the Habeas Corpus, the suspension of which may be followed with other measures of a still more odious nature. And the only reason why this broad and unqualified power should be given was, that from the character of the person to whom it was to be entrusted, it was not likely to be abused. In a free country such as this was, and he hoped always would be, the introduction of arbitrary power ought to be guarded against with the strictest jealousy; vast and extraordinary powers ought not to be delegated merely because some mischievous persons were taken up, and the persons to whom the power was to be entrusted for the present, were of a mild and moderate disposition. If the Govt. was to be armed with extraordinary powers, which it was fit it should when the country wished it for its own security, it was necessary the danger should be of such an extent as to impress on every man's mind the propriety of giving such powers. It should not be said, that no ground should be stated, lest there may be danger of discovering the sources from which the information was derived. The ground which would justify the putting the country under martial law, could not be of such a secret nature. The extent and magnitude of it must be such as to render it generally known. However, if any objection of this kind could be made with any propriety, it was obviated by the mode of enquiry which was proposed by the Hon. Baronet Sir J. NEWPORT. He recollected also that an Hon. Friend of his, if he would allow him to call him so (Mr. DILLON), in moving the address to His Majesty drew a very flattering picture of the tranquillity of Ireland. Was it not extraordinary, that without any thing having happened since to do away the effect of this picture, without any explanation to render the colouring of it less strong, the Representative of the Irish Government suddenly started up, and without assigning any reason, proposed to suspend the British Constitution in Ireland. He agreed with the Hon. Bart. (Sir J. NEWPORT), that we ought to be most tender in granting extraordinary powers with respect to Ireland and Scotland, not only as all power exercised at a distance from controul and inspection, was more liable to be abused; but also because there was an obligation of honour and consciousness to be delicate in granting powers, the weight of which would fall exclusively on others, while they could not touch ourselves. The declarations of one or two Gentlemen, however respectable, was not a ground on which the House ought to be satisfied of the

necessity of a measure of this nature. A larger justification ought to be given for depriving of so large a portion of its Constitution a people which had confided its legislature and its liberties to us, a confidence which deserved a care and gratitude very foreign to such monstrous proceedings as this.

The CHAN. of the EX. was desirous in every thing that concerned Ireland to give way to the Gentlemen connected with that country. But he differed entirely from the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. WINDHAM), who contended, that in no possible case could the House of Commons agree to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, without a specific examination of the grounds on which the suspension was to take place. If that were not the principle he meant to establish, a great part of his argument was of no avail; if it was, it was one in which during the last war he had frequently concurred with him in departing from. The Hon. Gentleman did not now contend that the renewal was not right, but that it ought not to be granted without examination. The Hon. Gentleman said, no statement had been made, that nothing had been offered to satisfy the minds of Gentlemen of the necessity of the measure. It was a mischief that often arose where the statement was short because it was simple, that no statement was supposed to have been made; where there were no proofs adduced because the facts were obvious, where no information was laid, because public notoriety rendered all information superfluous. The circumstances in which we are placed supplied proof and information in abundance to the mind of every man. We were at war with a Power which aimed at the destruction of the whole British Empire; but first, and particularly, to inflict a deadly wound through that part of the empire which it was its grand object first to sever, and then to convert into an instrument to sink and destroy the remainder of the fabric. The first step towards this enormous project of destruction was to be the invasion, the plan and materials of which were prepared and carried on unremittingly, and now acted on with more industry than ever; and had not our fleets prevented them, their armies would have attempted before now to carry their designs into execution. This, with the systematic collection and incorporation of all who had fled their country for their reasons, its being publicly declared and made known, that their collection was connected with these designs; the avowed intention of carrying on a correspondence through these agents, and the melancholy recollection of the repeated insurrections that had taken place in Ireland; were all these matters of such light impression that no measure should be taken on them without precise and particular inquiry? A contrary system had been acted on in the last war with the hearty concurrence and support of the Hon. Gentleman, and to that system the safety of Great Britain, as well as Ireland, were owing. The Hon. Gentleman asked, if the existence of the United Irishmen in Paris were to be made the ground of suspending the Habeas Corpus, where would the suspension end? for that in war it was likely there would always be such Committees. The question went far to answer itself. It was not the bare existence of the Committees that was the ground of the suspension, nor the number of the disturbers who were few, speaking comparatively with the general loyalty, but not absolutely few; but the great point was, that these were working and communicating, and that their co-operation could not be too strictly watched and guarded against in a war like this.—He allowed, however, that in all wars like that in which we were at present engaged, where the same materials may be brought to bear on us at home and abroad, the same premises would lead to the same conclusion, and he would not be so unmanly as to deny that the same necessity would probably suggest the same measures. The misfortunes of the times rendered this course necessary, and sad experience proved it was the only safe one. The Hon. Gentleman should therefore excuse him for acting on the same principles on which he had formerly acted with him, and by which the country had been preserved. But if any thing surprised him more than another in the Hon. Gentleman's speech, it was the extraordinary mistatement of what had been said of the state of Ireland. The Hon. Gentleman who made this motion, and those who supported it, were assailed with the same weapon, the same clumsy dilemma with which the Hon. Gentleman had been formerly attacked when he thought with him, and which he had foiled with so much ease. It was said, the greater part of the country was well affected; if the greater part was well affected, the disaffection would be of

no avail; if any other state of the country was held forth, it was a libel on the loyalty of the whole people. This was the same argument, if it could be so called, with which the Hon. Gentleman had been himself assailed, and which he had so easily baffled. There was certainly reason to hope that the disaffected would by this time have had their eyes opened; that those who had been carried off by unconstitutional frenzy would have been cured of their madness; that seeing the fruits the French Revolution had produced, they would have got enough of that liberty which had yielded only such baleful produce; that if any from the impulse of religion were prompted to seek a change in the establishment, it was not possible for any Catholic to listen to any suggestion from France on that head. After the mockery the French had made of all religion, and particularly after the late transaction in which the Catholic religion had been impiously compelled to consecrate and sanction a power established by the hand that had profaned it; it was not to be hoped, from all the worse than bondage which had been introduced by republican fraternity, by the audacity of Jacobinism, and the avowed despotism of the present Government of France, wherever its influence could reach, that none could be found mad enough to seek alliance pregnant with so much mischief. But was it to be supposed that there was no minority in a part of the empire now indissolubly united, and he hoped never to be separated, which was still weak and wicked enough to cultivate such a connection. Did the Hon. Gent. ever forget what he had said when the disaffected few talked as if they had a majority. He said they were not a majority, but a busy, bold, and clamorous minority, wishing to dictate to the majority; did he not recollect he had argued, that nothing should prevent the pretended minority of Ireland, which was really a majority, from dictating? There was no one principle on which the Hon. Gentleman acted then that did not apply now.—He admitted that Ireland being more distant, was more liable to be the scene of an abuse of great powers, than if these powers were to be exercised nearer home. It was certain therefore, that if great abuses had prevailed in the exercise of the powers already granted, the House ought to be more cautious of intrusting them at such a distance. But if disaffection existed, and, above all, if it was relied on by the enemy as the means of aiding and facilitating his designs to our destruction, the distance rendered the safety of a distant limb the more precarious; and its safety ought to be more particularly provided for. The next topic was the hands in which the power was to be placed. It was said that the Lord Lieutenant was a man of the mildest and most humane disposition, and the most upright and constitutional principles, and that he was so nobody could deny. It was said, however, that this was no argument, unless the necessity of granting the suspension was made out. He agreed it was not; but if the necessity was established, it was a satisfaction that the power would not be abused, and this argument had been urged. The Hon. Gentleman when he was on the same side with him, embarked in the same cause for the preservation of the British constitution, and the first foundations of civil society. In the notoriety of the principal facts inquiry was superfluous, and it may be attended with danger. First, as to the information of the secret designs of the enemy, and the links by which a connection was maintained with the disaffected in Ireland, the particulars could not be disclosed without hazarding the destruction of the source of information. He had every reliance on the Gentlemen who composed that House; but where a person was intrusted with a secret by which the lives of others may be brought in question, there was a tendency to a conflict between duty and feeling, of the event of which few could be secure. For himself, and for those who acted with him, he proposed relying on the broad reason to sheltering himself under an inquiry, which though it would afford more than the proofs required would be inconsistent, and probably detrimental to the public service. With respect to the notices given of this measure, the first was given early, for a day some time passed in the hope, that though there was a great deal of prior business before the House, it would all have been gone through in time to allow this to come forward as it was then proposed. The delays this business had experienced had occasioned the delay of this. This impossibility of calculating the precise time when the prior business would have passed the House, was the reason why a day was not fixed after the first postponement; and the reason it was brought forward now again, was because the period of the expiration of the existing act was so near. Hav-



ing thus endeavoured to explain frankly and plainly the grounds of the measure, and the reason of the proceedings with respect to it, he trusted he had satisfied the House of the propriety of agreeing to the motion, and given a sufficient answer to the arguments of its opponents.

Mr. WINDHAM rose in explanation. In supporting the Hon. Baronet's amendment, he by no means intended to assert, that he should oppose the original measure, if on enquiry it should be deemed necessary. When he said that the disaffection of a few was immaterial, provided that the majority were loyal, he did not mean to state, that such were the existing circumstances, but merely that if such were the case, the disaffection of the few could not produce many mischievous effects, unless the majority were disaffected.

Mr. FOX said, that if the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. PITT) was serious in the propositions laid down in his speech, he must say that they contained the most alarming principles he had ever heard within the walls of that House—principles far more alarming than those in which his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. WINDHAM) had concurred when in union with that Right Hon. Gentleman, not because they were of a different nature, but because they went so far beyond them in extent. That Rt. Hon. Gentleman had described the dilemma, to which he was pleased to say he had been formerly reduced, by the argument of those who opposed his measure as a clumsy one. He said it was asserted by them, that if the greater part of the people be loyal, a measure calculated to repress disloyalty was a libel on such a people; and, on the other hand, if the greater part be disaffected, the measure would be useless. But such a statement had never been made without some qualification. No man would be absurd enough, or rather mad enough, to deny that the truth of it depended in a great degree upon the weight of the majority. And what had we been told this evening by Gentlemen who represent counties in Ireland? that they were as loyal as any counties in England. Here was a comparison made; they were not satisfied with asserting the positive loyalty of the country, but insisted that it was as loyal even as England. When the Right Hon. Gentleman alluded to opinions of his Hon. Friend, as expressed by him when in administration with him, he should have recollected the very different situations of the country—a situation which, though it did not even then, in his opinion, justify so strong a measure as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, was certainly much more perilous than the present. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the progress of his hostilities against the liberties of his country, and with a view to persuade us to a suspension of one of its greatest defences, reminded us that we were at war with an enemy who entertained the deepest designs against our Constitution and independence. He really did not recollect in his reading or experience any of our enemies whose views were nonsimilar. We are told that enemy has actually a fleet in readiness to invade Ireland; allowing this to be the fact, altho' he participated in the feelings of his Hon. Friend, who had spoken in such terms of tenderness of Ireland, he yet could not help feeling as great tenderness and attachment to Great Britain; now if this preparation be a sufficient ground to warrant the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland, why not plead it as a sufficient ground to warrant the warrant the suspension in Great Britain? Have not the enemy a fleet ready to invade this country at present, and has not this fleet been preparing for many months? With regard to the danger to be apprehended from their attempts, there might be a variety of opinions; some might estimate it seriously and others consider it as trifling; but the country would recollect, that the Right Hon. Gentleman, in speaking of the probability of invasion, had expressed the strongest conviction of its existence, and that the threatenings of the invaders had in consequence been expected to be carried into execution from day to day, and from week to week. Would the Right Hon. Gentleman maintain, that the enemy were in greater haste to come to Ireland? From the sentiments that had been that evening expressed by Gentlemen from that country, and in the absence of the information which the Right Hon. Baronet's amendment was calculated to obtain, he had a right to assume, that the proportion of disaffected persons in Ireland was small indeed, and therefore that no great additional inducement to the invaders existed on that account. If the principle were once laid down, that a state of war accompanied (as it always

must be) by a disposition on the part of the enemy to attack our Independence and Constitution, and the existence of a small number of disaffected persons in the country were sufficient grounds for suddenly suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, without entering as to the necessity of the measure, we might as well at once bid adieu to the Habeas Corpus, and with it to the noblest guardian to the liberties of this country.—The Rt. Hon. Gent. had maintained, that the notoriety of existing circumstances without any special investigation, was a sufficient cause fully to justify the suspension, and that when the suspension was last continued, such continuation had been acceded to on no other ground; indeed he had almost hazarded the assertion, that such would ever have been considered a sufficient ground. During the Reign of QUEEN ANN and GEORGE the First, and GEORGE the Second, only three suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act had taken place.—These had not been allowed until a strict examination of the circumstances that called for them had been entered into, and were then only permitted to continue for a very short time, and yet there was a war from the Revolution to the Treaty of Aix la Chappelle, in which the enemy had made repeated attempts to subvert the Constitution of Great Britain, and to dethrone the Princes of the Brunswick line? Soon after the commencement of the late war with France, the Right Hon. Gentleman had intimated the necessity of having recourse to a measure of this sort, in order to repress the growing spirit of discontent and turbulence. In every speech from the Treasury Bench, the danger which attended the rapid progress of the innovating principles of French democracy was loudly proclaimed, but notorious as they asserted to be, the Administration did not venture on the ground of that notoriety to propose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, without previously referring the subject to the investigation of a Committee of Inquiry. Even the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, who certainly did not see the notoriety less acutely than his colleagues in office, advised the House not to go upon vague grounds, nor trust to general descriptions of danger, but to submit the evidence of the existing circumstances of the country to the serious examination of a Committee of Inquiry.—A committee was also instituted, who made a report (it was not necessary for him to state just now, whether or not in conformity to his opinion), recommending the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, as a necessary measure at that critical juncture. It may be said, that when the continuation of the suspension was determined on by that House, no Committee was appointed to investigate the necessity of such a step, but that the House proceeded on the general knowledge which they possessed of the state of the country. He did not contend for the excellence of this precedent. He then considered, and he still considered it, as pregnant with danger to the Constitution: but in estimating the character of that proceeding, it ought not to be forgotten, that it was instigated on the spur of the occasion, and at a time the delay of a day was asserted to be replete with danger. When at that time it was asked, what were the causes that required such a strong measure to be adopted with so much precipitation, and when it was demanded that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the sufficiency of those causes, the answer was, that the necessity became so urgent that not a moment ought to be lost, and that the delay which the investigation by a Committee must necessarily occasion, would be attended with the most eminent peril to the country. Not being present at the time, he only reported the proceedings as they were related to him. On these grounds the suspension was reluctantly acquiesced in with a full confidence that when a proper time came for examination, the causes which induced Govt. to press it so strongly, would be amply detailed. This detail, however, had never been afforded. Since that period eighteen months had elapsed. In the beginning of the present session an Hon. Gentleman had given notice of a motion for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and Martial Law in Ireland. Soon after, this notice was given up on account of the pressure of public business. The latter part of the intended motion would, he hoped, never be again introduced; but even of the former part, how could any one suppose that when three weeks before the expiration of the present Bill for the suspension, the notice for moving a continuation of it was apparently abandoned, it would be again suddenly taken up a fortnight before the expiration, and pushed forward with so much indecent haste? It would be better to pass one short Act to allow the Executive Government to suspend the

Habeas Corpus whenever they in their wisdom might think it expedient so to do.—They might then come down and tell the Members of that House, "Give up your functions, we have no further occasion for you." He must not be understood to mean that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was never necessary; it may be necessary, but it can only be necessary for a short time, and it is always liable to great abuse. On what had been stated by an Hon. Gentleman with regard to the character of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was sure he need make few observations. The Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer had indeed allowed, that the virtue of any man could not be urged as a reason for giving him unlimited power, but merely in the necessity of giving him that power, as a consolatory assurance that he would not abuse it. It was a common and well known theory in politics, that the strongest Government be not abused. It certainly was not his opinion, but it had been thought by many, that the most absolute and despotic Monarchy, would be much superior to any other form of Government, were the character of the Monarch himself completely virtuous.—We were, however, it seemed, to tolerate this transfer of almost unlimited power in the present instance, not alone because the possessor was virtuous, but also because it was convenient. The Constitution says,—"dread abuse." It attends not to the character of the present Ld. Lieutenant, against whom notwithstanding he certainly had some cause for complaint.) If the measure be right, if it be necessary to trust, confidence must be placed, but placed not on account of the virtue of the person so trusted, but on account of the necessity of the confidence. If the measure be not right, if it involves in it an investment of power, the abuse of which it threatened, and which necessity does not demand, trust no one, not even Lord HARDWICKE.—The dread of abuse ought not to be connected with any opinion of personal character but with the circumstances of the office. If the Right Hon. Gentleman persisted in carrying forward this Bill, he wished he would have the goodness to inform the House, when its operation was intended to cease. He did not mean the date of the expiration, but under what circumstances it would be deemed prudent to dispense with its continuance. Was it likely to cease before the present war with France?—Were he to hazard an opinion on the subject he should think it much more likely that, instead of ceasing in Ireland, it would be extended to Great Britain. The character and views of France would probably not undergo any sudden or material change; and what better test could be given of the tranquillity of Ireland, than the assurances which the House had that evening heard from the lips of several of the most respectable Representatives of that country. And yet it was to these two circumstances, the hostility of France and the disaffection of Ireland, that the Right Hon. Gentleman attributed the necessity for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It had been asserted as a collateral reason for continuing the suspension, that the enemy kept up a constant correspondence with the disaffected in Ireland, and that a committee was established in Paris for the express purpose of giving facility to their communications. If by these means the French find that they can deprive the Irish of their privileges and their liberties, we shall not soon hear of the dissolution of this committee. In return for the fears which he had expressed, least the suspension might be extended to Great Britain, he might perhaps be told, that he need be under no apprehensions on that head; but was it not evident, was it not a degrading truth, that we depended for our liberties solely upon the good opinion that a Minister might happen to entertain at the moment of the disposition of the majority of the people? It has been asserted, that the power delegated to the Irish Government had not been abused. Some facts had come to his knowledge from which a contrary inference might be drawn, but he would not at present dwell upon this subject. Were the amendment proposed by the Hon. Bart. acceded to, the House might perhaps be put in possession of better and more extensive information. One ease, however, he would beg leave to mention, which was that of Mr. Todd Jones, who, he understood, on mere suspicion, had been immured for 16 months in a loathsome dungeon, a punishment which must be considered as severe, were it inflicted on the convicted perpetrator of a crime. He believed there were other instances of a similar description. He knew that in the nature of things it was impossible such enormities should not occur.

Allowing to as full an extent as could be desired, the virtue of the Lord Lieutenant, and of the Secretary, still where absolute power was possessed, there may be some individuals, in subordinate official situations, who might be guilty of acts, the recital of which would make their superiors shudder. Mr. Fox concluded by earnestly hoping, that the House would not agree to the proposed continuation of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, without the most clear and unequivocal proof of the absolute necessity for such a measure, and without demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the people of both countries, that they were determined not tamely to surrender their liberties into the hands of Government, without cause, without enquiry, and without hesitation.

Sir EVAN NEPEAN rose merely to correct an error into which the Hon. Gent. had been betrayed in speaking of the treatment received by Mr. TODD JONES. He was well informed that the usage Mr. JONES experienced was by no means severe, or in any respect otherwise than what it ought to have been.

The question being put, there appeared for the Motion 112—For the Amendment 33—Maj. 79.

Leave of course was given to bring in a Bill, and a Committee appointed to prepare it.

#### FROM THE DUBLIN E. POST.

A cotemporary print has chalked out the future course of BONAPARTE's ambitious career in the following speculation:

"The splendid drama now begins to open.—The first scene is in Italy, exactly as was foretold. The next will be either in Spain or Holland, but we apprehend the latter.—This will be the portion, probably of MURAT, the Corsican's brother in law, who will first appear as Hereditary Stadtholder, and shortly afterwards as King of Batavia.—A more splendid lot is reserved for the favoured brother, Prince LEWIS; nothing less, we apprehend, than the Crown of Spain. Switzerland will before long, receive a Sovereign from the same stock; and while the tyrant dreamt of the subjugation of the British Isles, even these, we can assure the public, were apportioned out as dependant Sovereignities.

"No greater master stroke of policy has been displayed by this consummate master of intrigue than this.—Indeed the bolder his plans (paradox as it may be thought), the more easy they seem of execution.—They amaze by their magnitude the beholders, and by their suddenness paralyse the only arms that could arrest them in their progress.—No cabinet but ours has seen through the designs of BONAPARTE for the subjugation of Europe; no other has attempted to interrupt their accomplishment.

"But what a vast scheme of power does, what has already been accomplished, or is on the point of being accomplished by this daring but able politician, (for such, in spite of prejudice, we must call him) exhibit!—How near does it already approach to what we long since announced to be the darling project of his heart, the Empire of the West! The House of BONAPARTE will shortly extend its ramifications from the north to the south of Europe, and this power will, in process of time be still further extended by matrimonial alliances.—In the mean time he hedges round his new Empire by a number of dependant states, not in the hands, not under the direction of strangers, of men he cannot entirely trust, but of his own nearest relations, whose immediate interests are his. The respective governments of these states are, or will be, modelled to harmonise and coalesce with France.—France, as an Empire, will not suffer a Republic in her neighbourhood.—Her power will spread gradually and uniformly.—BONAPARTE is yet a young man; and should he be fortunate in a long reign, we should not be at all surprised to see the whole of Europe reduced by fraud or force under his sway.

"One sole impediment remains, the naval power of Great Britain; but should the Continent be entirely subdued, what will our existence then avail? BONAPARTE too, we know, entertains hopes of undermining this power, by making war, as he terms it upon our finances, and he will also perhaps endeavour to divide us by fallacious overtures of peace.—Upon one subject, we trust, it is necessary to caution Government and the nation.—We find that rumours are now raised by the partizans of France, that the invasion of England is entirely abandoned. This, coupled with the pacific overture, confirms us in the suspicion that, finding his open attempts likely to prove impracticable, the enemy now wishes to lull our apprehension to sleep, to enable him to salute us with a *coup de main*.



## EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the Madras Gazette Extraordinary, Aug. 14.

To his Excellency General Lake, commander in chief, &amp;c. &amp;c.

"SIR—It is with unbounded satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the strong and hitherto called impregnable Hill Fort of Hinglais Ghur, was assaulted yesterday at two o'clock P. M. by a party from my detachment, composed of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, six-pounders, and a party of LUCAN's Hindostany Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major SINCLAIR.

"This detachment left my camp at Soonorah, on the evening of the 1st, and arrived within a mile of the fort at half past ten on the morning of the 2d, when from the existing circumstances of JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, being within 22,000 of my detachment, with the whole of his cavalry, brigades, and guns, it being in the height of the rains, it became necessary that no time should be lost, and what can be done to-day should not be put off till to-morrow.

"The fort having been previously reconnoitred, and the troops having had three hours rest, it was determined to proceed to the assault, and at half past two they arrived at the positions fixed upon. Being now discovered by the enemy, a very heavy cannonade commenced from the fort, which, from the great expertness of our artillery, was, in the course of an hour, completely silenced, and our troops then having escaladed the walls, took possession of the place, and, which makes me extremely happy to add, with very little loss on our part, not having an officer either killed or wounded.

"The garrison consisted of 300 cavalry and 800 infantry, commanded by SHAM RAO MURRAY (the killedar of the place), who made his escape through a small gateway on the east side of the fort, with other fugitives, many of whom were found killed and wounded in the surrounding jungles.

"The highest praise is due to Major SINCLAIR, for the judicious arrangement in planning the different attacks, which consisted of three, viz. himself, with eight companies of the 2d regiment, and 2 six-pounders, attacked the gateway on the north side, whilst Captain HUTCHINSON, from a rising ground on the west face of the fort, with four six-pounders, and two smaller pieces, enfiladed the greatest part of the works, in which Capt. HUTCHINSON evinced his professional knowledge in the most gallant manner.

"Lieutenant LUCAN, accompanied by Ensign BOYER, with a company of the 2d Regiment, and the greatest part of Hindostany horse (dismounted), attempted to enter a small gate on the west side of the fort, but finding it barricaded, were obliged to escalate the wall, in which he was well supported by Ensign BOYER. Lieut. LUCAN, in leading this attack, shewed the greatest activity, and utmost bravery.

"To Major SINCLAIR, Captain HUTCHINSON, and to every officer and soldier who composed this detachment my warmest acknowledgements are due, and whose conduct on this occasion will, I trust, meet with your Excellency's approbation, to whom I beg to recommend them in the most fervent manner.

"The fort of Hinglais-Ghur had been in possession of JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR's family for this fifty years, and is considered by the natives as one of the strongest forts in his dominions; it is surrounded by a deep natural ravine, two hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and two hundred in depth, the sides perpendicular, on the inner of which is built the walls of the fort; there are also three made causeways leading to the gates.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"W. MONSON, Brig. Com."

"P. S. A return of the killed and wounded, stores and ordnance, as soon as ascribed, I shall have the honour of transmitting to your Excellency. I beg leave also to observe that there were only nine companies of the 2d battalion of the 2d Regiment present at the taking of the fort.

(A true copy) "W. M.

"G. A. F. LAKE, Mil. Sec."

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 11.

It has been reported by some, that the Rochfort squadron has got into Brest: by others into the Tagus. We cannot find that any official advices have been received upon the subject at the Admiralty.

The Channel Fleet have been again forced to return to Torbay, where they anchored on Saturday.

Information was on Saturday received, that the *Abergavenny* remained in the same state on Friday that she was left by the surviving part of her crew early on Wednesday morning. Her situation has been minutely inspected at low water, at which time the end of her bowsprit was to be seen, and there is no doubt whatever but all the treasure on board will be saved, besides the greater part of her valuable cargo.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

The Channel fleet sailed again, to resume its station off Brest, on Sunday.

We are concerned to find that circumstances strengthen the fears expressed for the safety of the *Weymouth*, of 44 guns, Captain DRAPER, which sailed with the unfortunate East India convoy: she was not seen by any of the ships after they got through the Needles; the wind soon after changed, which must have obliged her to make for a port; and the probable one would have been Portland Roads or Weymouth; and if she had made any port to the Westward, she would have been heard of.

The Rochfort squadron is said to have got into Brest in a very crippled condition on the 29th ult.

Letters from Gibraltar erroneously report the death of the PRINCE OF PEACE.

The letters by the Lisbon Mail yesterday, speak of the increased apprehensions entertained there, of Portugal being forced into a war.

At L'Orient, a ship of 90 guns, was launched there some months since, and three others are in a state of forwardness, but there are no seamen for them. There were about sixty sail of gun-boats, pinnaces, &c. there, the crews of which were very sickly in consequence of the want of accommodation on board.

## THIS DAY'S MAIL.

FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 31.

They write from Bourdeaux, the 25th inst. that the Spanish Government has ordered the fitting out of twelve ships of the line, besides gun boats, &c. for the protection of the coast.

The English squadron off Cadiz, continues to take Spanish ships from America; among others, the ship *El Coro*, from Vera Cruz, with 700,000 dollars, and merchandise to the amount of 300,000 more. Meanwhile, three other ships from America got safe in Cadiz, being favoured by bad weather.

FEBRUARY 2.

The *Moniteur*, which had for 2 long while contained nothing of importance for foreigners, is full of important matter this day. It contains a contradiction, first, of all the reports from Germany, concerning disagreements between France and Austria, relative to the Cordon assembled by the latter Power, on the frontiers of Italy against the contagion; secondly, of all the false reports of war, founded upon the march of some French troops and guards to Italy, whither the EMPEROR of the FRENCH intended to travel, to regulate the affairs and concerns of Milan; and, thirdly, of the reports concerning the re-introduction of paper-money in France, and the immense exaggeration of the Coronation expences to fifty or sixty millions, when they actually did not exceed 4,650,000 francs; and the like reports propagated by English Journalists, to serve the war faction in London.

FEBRUARY 3.

The EMPEROR's departure to the Departments of the Upper Alps, seems to be fixed for the 19th or 20th inst.; his retinue will be numerous and brilliant; several of the new high Officers will accompany him.

There were several reports this day about the sailing of the Brest fleet; they do not, however, appear to rest upon official foundation. It is certain, that the Toulon fleet had sailed; but there are also accounts of its having returned into port. They speak also of the sailing of small squadrons from our western ports, to reinforce the Spanish fleet at Ferrol, whilst other reports send that division to India. It is, however, certain that a general movement and activity is remarked in the French ports, and that the Commissioned Officers of the Navy, late at Paris, have set off for their respective posts. It also appears, from the *Moniteur* of yesterday, that five regiments, which were quartered in Piedmont, have marched for Toulon to embark on board the fleet.

MILAN, JAN. 14.

The expectation of the Italian Republic, which has been fixed at Paris, since the

Vice President MELZI, all the Members of the Consulta, and several other of the most distinguished functionaries, appointed deputies at the Coronation, have repaired to the presence of the EMPEROR, their President, will not be disappointed. The expectation was, that the result of the conferences at Paris would be, some remarkable change of their Government, analogous to the principles which actually govern in France. The Gazette announces as follows:

"On the 30th of December last, the Deputation of our Republic was presented to His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, by the Counsellor of State, MARESCALCHI, Member of Foreign Relations. They were directed to assemble in the Consulta, of State, under the Presidency of the Vice President, in order to prepare with the greatest solicitude, and subsequently to present to His MAJESTY, a plan which should fix the destiny of our country. The ideas communicated upon this occasion by His MAJESTY, give us the most flattering hopes, that this work will have for its object a stable Constitution, by means of which the supreme power will receive that concentration necessary to all States, but especially to our's, which is composed of so many heterogeneous parts, and still feels the influence of political dissensions; that it will also possess that durability, without which its concentration would be useless, and perhaps even dangerous. The Commission, therefore, is at present employed upon this important work.

There are just arrived upon the territories of the Italian Republic, some bodies of French cavalry and infantry, upon their return from the Kingdom of Naples. Their return into Upper Italy can only be regarded as a consequence of the removal of the troops, which is constantly taking place from time to time in these countries. A circumstance more worthy of attention, is the intelligence transmitted from the City of Naples, that a Russian squadron has entered the road of that harbour, consisting of five sail of the line, and three frigates; and that other Russian ships of war were expected immediately. This squadron anchored on the 36th Dec. and at the departure of the post on the 1st of January, it was still unknown whether these ships, which moved in sight of the city, had troops on board or not. The correspondence between the Cabinets of Naples and Paris is carried on with activity. A courier of the former passed thro' Rome very early in the month (January). Rome is full of Russian Officers, attracted by their curiosity.

VIENNA, JAN. 19.

A French Courier has brought the intelligence, that the Ambassador BRUNE has at length quitted Constantinople. He writes to Mr. DODAN, that he intends to stay a few days at Vienna, on his way home. His letter is dated the 18th of December, from Ponte Piccolo, near Constantinople. Marshal BRUNE has left behind him M. PARANDIER, in quality of Charge d'Affaires.

JANUARY 23.

The new French Envoy, M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, at whose appointment our Court has testified its particular satisfaction, arrived this day from Dresden, and took up his residence at the hotel lately inhabited by M. CHAMPAGNY.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

The *Illustrious* man of war, Sir C. HAMILTON, from the squadron off Ferrol, is arrived at Plymouth. She sailed on the evening of the 7th instant, and left there the *Northumberland*, *Malta*, *Impetueux*, *Ajax*, *Repulse*, and *Terrible* men of war. On the same day the *Illustrious* sailed, an American vessel spoke the squadron, who informed them, that a Spanish packet had arrived in Camerina Bay, who reported, that, on the 1st instant, she fell in with off Cape Finisterre, five sail, apparently of the line, full of troops. On the 9th instant, the *Illustrious* fell in with Sir R. CALDER's squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, cruising off Ushant. Sir R. CALDER had been dispatched from the Channel fleet to look out for the squadron that sailed from Rochfort, but was recalled in consequence of, as is supposed, their getting into Brest.

The boats of the *Illustrious*, in endeavouring to cut out a brig, lying at anchor in Varras Bay, has lost Lieut. THURNHAM, of the *Marines*, and one seaman, who were killed by the fire of the musquetry.

There are lying in Ferrol harbour five sail of the line, Spanish, nearly ready for sea. The Dutch ships that were in that harbour are found unfit for service, and are broken up, and the crews are put on board the French ships, which are ready for sea.

It is conjectured that they will attempt to go out in a short time.

Our squadron is not able to keep a close blockade in consequence of the tempestuous weather, which is usual at this time of the year.

A letter from an Officer on board the *Concorde* frigate, Capt. WOOD, dated at Bombay, August 26, 1803; states, that LINOIS's squadron was then at the Mauritius, taking on board troops.

ENNIS, FEBRUARY 18.

\* \* A caution not to hire or employ Bridget Vesey without applying to Mrs. COMYN.

Ennis, 12th Feb. 1805.

\* \* About 9 or 10 Tons of HAY will be SOLD at *Altychristora*, near *Ennislyman*, and a Field of five acres Let for *Grazing*—the person who attends the Cattle, can be accommodated with Diet and Lodging on the same Farm. Feb. 16, 1805.

YESTERDAY we received the Packets of the 11th and 12th inst.: the former contains extracts from the East India Papers, brought over by the Company's ships, just arrived; from these extracts we have published an Official Article from the *Madras Gazette Extraordinary*, by which it is but too evident, that the war with HOLKAR, who was generally supposed to have been reduced to surrender, continues; but victory still attends our operations, and HOLKAR's strong fortress of *Hinglais Ghur* was taken by assault by Brigadier-General MONSON on the 2d of July. Our loss was not great—not an officer was either killed or wounded.—HOLKAR however appears still to hold out: but his resistance without Allies or Treasure, is considered as proceeding more from desperation than from any rational hope of success.

It likewise appears that some of the Provinces have lately been infested by formidable banditti; one Corps of whom have been defeated and dispersed, notwithstanding the strong position which they occupied, by a detachment under the command of Colonel SHEPPARD; and a still more formidable party, headed by Chiefs of much enterprise and experience, have been totally discomfited by Col. MARTINDALE, in Bundelcund, on the 2d of July, the very day on which the daring and successful assault on Hinglais Ghur was made by Gen. MONSON.

Of LINOIS's operation, the India Papers seem to contain no accounts; however, before the Fleet left Madras, an American brig had arrived there, which had touched at the Cape, and the Isle of France.—The latter place she left in July last. Admiral LINOIS had sailed from thence in the preceding month, in the *Marengo*, accompanied by a single frigate.—Another frigate had sailed for the Mozambique Channel, in search of an English ship (supposed to be the *Prince of Wales*) which had been seen on shore dismantled.

The Packet of the 12th is nearly occupied in detailing the Debates on the Papers relative to the Spanish War which took place the preceding day in both Houses. The Debate was not concluded in the Commons, but was adjourned to next day. Little that was new was urged upon the subject, except by Mr. PITT, who made a powerful, impressive, and brilliant speech, of nearly three hours. Mr. GRAY's reply was nearly as long.

We are peculiarly happy to observe that Lord SIDMOUTH's speech was calculated to remove every idea of the least difference of opinion between Mr. PITT and himself.—Their systems, their sentiments, appear to be the same.

THIS MORNING we received the Packet of the 13th, being the last which could arrive: it has furnished us with some foreign news, supplied by the arrival in London of Dutch Journals to the 9th, containing Paris news to the 3d. If we can credit the *Moniteur*, France entertains no jealousies with regard to the Austrian Cordon in Italy, and attributes the march of the troops and Guards, as merely to do honour to the Coronation at Milan. BONAPARTE's departure for Italy was fixed for the 19th or 20th instant.

A Russian fleet of five sail of the line and frigates, anchored at Naples on the 30th of December.

Of the Rochfort squadron we are not enabled to state any thing with certainty.—One report has sent them to supercede LINOIS in the East Indies, while others as positively assert that they had entered Brest, in a crippled state, on the 29th ult.

A continued debate, on the Spanish War, occupied the Commons till half past six on Wednesday morning. The Coalition, or Mr. FOX's party, with all the exertion they could make, mustered only 106.—The Minister had 313, so that upon a division he boasted a Majority of 207.

The London Gazette of the 9th contains the Proclamation, cautioning the inhabitants of the coast against any intercourse with vessels from the Mediterranean, and ordering increased vigilance in cases of quarantine, observing, that "whereas from the season of the year in which it has continued, there is no good ground of confidence or hope that the comparative coldness, and temperature of this climate, can afford any obstacle to its introduction and progress in our Kingdom." As a measure of further precaution, a Board of Health is to be established.

Another proclamation in this Gazette increases the reward hitherto paid on the discovery of able seamen, in order to their being sent on board the fleet, from twenty shillings to three pounds for able seamen, and fifty shillings for ordinary seamen.

On the 14th inst. Mr. JOSELYN HICKEY, and Mr. JAMES MAHON, Gaugers, deputed by ARTH. LYNOTT, Esq; Surveyor of Excise, and assisted by a party of the Cavan Militia, brought into the Custom House here, from the Barony of Tulla, the largest private Still, Head and Worm ever seized in this District; besides smaller seizures to a considerable amount. In the course of their expedition these Gentlemen destroyed a number of Private Stilleries. Too much praise cannot be given to the party of the military who assisted on this occasion for their zeal, discipline, and steady conduct.

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