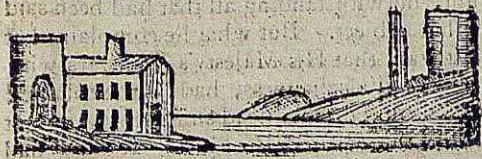


The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

NUMBER 2069.



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, 1865.

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

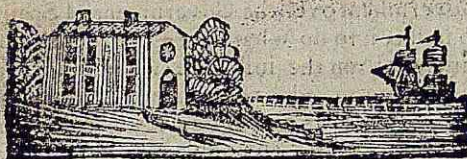
Situate in the PARISH of KILRACTIS,
Within a few minutes walk of the TOWN of ENNIS,
and convenient to the principal Fairs of the
Country.

PROPOSALS TO BE MADE TO
GEO. COMYN, Esq; Ashgrove,
Or Mr. SYLVESTER O'GORMAN, Ennis.

MICHAEL CANNON, the Herd, will shew the
Bounds. February 4, 1865.

TO BE 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. McMAHON, Ennis.
February 11, 1865.



TO BE LET,
From the 25th Day of March next, for such Term
as may be agreed on, the Farm of RINESKEA,
containing about 70 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, 1865.

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 neatly completed, and at present passable.

Mr. JOHN EDM. DOUGHERTY, of Ballinacally,
will shew the Divisions. Occupying and Improving
Tenants will be preferred. August 26, 1864.

EXCISE OFFICE, ENNIS,

9th February, 1865.

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.

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.

1st PRICES 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, 1865. ANTHONY HOROHAN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 11.
WAR WITH SPAIN.

The House proceeding to take into consi-
deration the papers laid before them relative
to the rupture with Spain,

Mr. PITT rose to deliver his senti-
ments on the subject: he said that he was
anxious to shew that in the whole progress
of the negotiation the conduct of Govern-
ment had been marked by forbearance, but
not deficient in promptitude and vigour
when necessary. He referred to the treaty
of Ildefonso, which Spain had entered
into with France at the beginning of the
war: a treaty of offensive and defensive
alliance, by which the parties were to give
succours, and if their succours were not
sufficient, they should put into activity as
great a force as possible by sea and land.
This treaty was important in the outset as
the foundation of all proceedings of their
Government, and particularly so, when the
Minister of Spain would insist that there
was not a treaty of hostility. He should
prove it was a treaty of offensive and defen-
sive alliance which put the whole force of
Spain at the disposal of France: and there-
fore, unless Spain renounced this obligation
the moment we were at war with France,
that moment Spain was not only an ally but
a principal in the war against us. There
was an express article which shewed the spi-
rit of Spain, and her state of vassalage to
France. This was the situation Ministers
found themselves in when war broke out
with France. It now remained to shew
what they had done.—Ministers, however,
felt that Spain was under a degrading neces-
sity, and felt that the Court of that country
did not possess its ancient sentiments of ho-
nour, which once characterised the whole
nation.—Ministers did then do every thing
in their power to counteract this degrading
necessity, and wished to act with forbear-
ance—determined to pursue it no longer if
France became pressing in its demands for
money and forces. We therefore thought
it necessary to act with as much tenderness
as possible.—This was the difficult duty
Government had to perform. Now, how
were those principles applied? This would
appear in the papers before the House.—In-
structions were given at a very early period
to our Ambassador in Spain to try every
means of separating that country from
France. We asked that clear renunciation
of the offensive treaty alluded to. Mr.
FRERE was desired to watch the proceedings
of France, and to quit Madrid the moment
Spain agreed to furnish troops or give a free
passage to French troops. He received in-
structions as to how he should act in case of
Spain giving limited succours; for where
obligations were to give limited succours,
much depended on the amount given—some
regard was had to ancient treaties; Minis-
ters had instructions, however, to do every-
thing to prevent a greater succour.

Mr. PITT concluded by moving, that
an humble address be presented to his Ma-
jesty, assuring his Majesty, that the House
have observed with satisfaction the moder-
ation and forbearance with which his Ma-
jesty had so long avoided hostility with Spain
and of the alacrity with which they are now
prepared to prosecute it with vigour and re-
solution.

Mr. GREY said, the orders for the sei-
zure of the Spanish frigates were founded

on information, which Admiral Cochrane,
the Commander off Ferrol, had furnished.
—Now he should feel himself gratified by
learning whether the Spaniards did not give
the most satisfactory references as to the ar-
maments in their ports. They affirmed, in
the first place, that the armaments were not
intended to be employed against this country,
and to other remonstrances that they had no
longer any existence. As this explanation
was given, why was the discussion on other
points so abruptly terminated? If an accre-
dited Minister was to be sent to Madrid, why
could not Ministers have waited till his ar-
rival at Madrid, instead of giving those
precipitate orders which had produced such
lamentable effects? It could not be seriously
urged that Spain meant any thing hostile to
this country. Her internal and political si-
tuation refuted the idea. Spain, almost
verging to political dissolution, wasted by
pestilence, and scourged by a devouring fa-
mine, could entertain no idea of hostility
against a country with which it has so many
powerful ties of interest. The very ports
where the preparations were stated to be,
tended to shew that no hostilities on a great
scale were intended. Was it credible that at
Cathagena, where thousands were expiring
of a pestilential and loathsome disease, there
were any views of a hostile nature entertain-
ed? Mr. DUFF's report in July and August
likewise shewed that there were at Cadiz no
preparations of a formidable description.—
The ships were in general old and crazy,
and the arsenals were destitute of stores of
all sorts. There was no wood but the coun-
try pine, and no contract had been formed
for procuring supplies from the Baltic.—
Without attaching any blame to Admiral
Cochrane, for whom he thought the high-
est respect ought to be entertained, he could
not help saying, that too much stress had
been, without inquiry, laid on his state-
ments. The feelings of nature, as well as
the habits of his profession, might have led
him to give too lightly coloured a picture of
the state of the naval preparations in Spain.
There was an officer, the Captain of the
Malta, whose opinion he should have wished
produced on the present occasion. That of-
ficer had been on the Ferrol station, and
could give very important information to
the House. At all events the matter was
one very fit to be inquired into. But had
Ministers made such inquiry previous to the
issuing of orders for seizing the Spanish fri-
gates? They certainly had not; nay, he was
not quite sure that even a Cabinet Council
was convened on the business.—He was al-
most inclined to think that Lord Melville
had taken on himself the responsibility of is-
suing the orders in question. Was this, he
asked, a decent, honourable mode of pro-
ceeding? Was it fair treatment to a nation,
anxious for our friendship, and compelled
to stoop under the rod of an unfeeling des-
pot? It was in vain that explanations were
offered, and that assurances of neutrality
were given by the Spanish Government.—
Indeed, there was much of the appearance
of a wish to come to a rupture. The
abrupt and precipitate departure of Mr.
Frere had very much of that appearance.
It certainly was calculated to remind one of
the individual, who, when pressed for an
explanation as to the source of a contest, an-
swered, that the quarrel was a very pretty
quarrel already, and would only be spoilt
by explanation. In defence of the seizure
of the Spanish frigates, it was described as
a measure of precaution.—This he denied,
for it was a direct measure of war. While
a dispute was pending betwixt the two coun-
tries, they had both a right to take mea-
sures of precaution. If one nation order-
ed their army to be augmented, the other
had a right to order a similar increase in his
military establishment. If the one increas-
ed his navy, the other might be bound in
prudence and policy to place his naval forces
on a more enlarged footing. If the Spani-
ards had made preparations in their ports,
we had a fair right to watch the motions of
their ships, but we have no right to seize
their ships, their persons, and their goods,
without even an appearance of a declaration
of war. It was an act unprincipled and
atrocious, in the highest degree, and calcu-
lated to degrade the character of the coun-

try at a time when it was so important to
stand high in the opinion of Europe as the
defenders of its liberties against lawless do-
minion. Mr. GREY concluded his speech by
recapitulating his principal arguments, and
then moved the following Amendment to the
original Address:

To return his Majesty the thanks of his House for
the communications made to us relative to the rup-
ture with Spain.

To express our entire conviction that the existence
of an offensive Treaty between France and Spain
would have entitled his Majesty to consider Spain as
a principal in the present war, unless the obligations
of that Treaty were renounced, or their execution
disclaimed—and to assure his Majesty that we shall
at all times be ready to support him in giving effect,
so far as the interests of his dominions may require,
to this just and undisputed principle.

That we observe, however, that his Majesty was
advised to waive the exercise of his right, in order to
negotiate with Spain for the maintenance of her neu-
trality. And that, without taking upon ourselves
in the present moment to decide a question of policy
depending so much on circumstances of which we
are still uninformed, we acknowledge with gratitude
this proof of his Majesty's paternal desire to have
prevented the further extension of the calamities of
war.

But that we beg leave humbly to represent to his
Majesty, that the execution of these his benevolent
wishes indispensably required from his Ministers the
adoption of some just, intelligible, and uniform prin-
ciples of negotiation, declared in the outset with
frankness, and steadily pursued to its conclusion—
followed up by an unremitting attention to every
new circumstance arising in the progress of so im-
portant a discussion—and, accompanied by the most
scrupulous care that all engagements resulting from
it should, on the part of Great Britain, be defined
with precision, and performed with unquestionable
good faith, moderation, and integrity.

That we have, on the contrary, seen with regret
in the whole conduct of this transaction, the clashing
effects of undecided, equivocal and contradictory
policy. That the wishes for peace professed in the
outset by his Majesty's Ministers, have uniformly
been counteracted by their studious endeavours to
keep alive both the cause and the menace of war—a
purpose equally inconsistent with justice and with
wisdom, destructive of all confidence on the part
of the power with whom they treated, and incompatible
with the object for which they were negotiating.
That during the whole course of those discussions,
while they were continually soliciting from Spain
unreserved communications on points of mutual in-
terest, their own indecision prevented them in return
from returning a distinct statement of the terms on
which Great Britain would consent to recognise the
neutrality of that power. That their ground of ne-
gotiation was repeatedly shifted, their demands varied
and their concessions undefined—and that although
some agreement appears at last to have been conclud-
ed, neither its date, nor its conditions were ascer-
tained with precision—yet, both are repeatedly re-
ferred to by the British as well as Spanish Ministers,
and the breach of those very conditions is alleged as
the motive on the part of Great Britain, for her ac-
tual commencement of hostilities.

That the omissions and defects which distinguish
those transactions, as well as the fatal consequences
to which they have led, can only be ascribed to the
erroneous principle on which it was grounded, and
to the criminal and almost incredible negligence with
which it has been conducted. That it is particularly
our duty to represent to his Majesty, that in a ne-
gotiation for peace or war between Great Britain and
Spain, carried on principally at Madrid, no instruc-
tions were sent to his Majesty's Minister at that Court,
from the 2d of June to the 24th of November, in the
year 1863; from thence to the 21st January in the
year following; nor again from that date to the 29th
of September. That in the first of these intervals,
being little less than six months, the negotiation for
a Treaty of Neutrality between France and Spain
was begun, continued, and concluded; yet not the
smallest intimation was, in that long time, given to
Mr. Frere, of the light in which that negotiation
was considered here; of the language it was proper
for him to hold; or of the measures it might be ne-
cessary for him to take; although frequent commu-
nications were made to him on the subject, by the
Spanish Government, who appear to have been dis-
posed to pay great attention in this instance to any
representation from Great Britain.

That during the last of the above-mentioned pe-
riods, the same Minister, though left again for
many months without any instructions whatever,
negotiated and concluded some agreement with Spain
on this most important subject, of which agreement
no opinion was ever expressed to him from hence,
either before or after its conclusion; nor does it even
now appear from any official document, whether the
same was meant to be allowed or disallowed, ratified
or rejected by the British Government.

That we feel ourselves compelled to express to his
Majesty that in the farther progress of these trans-
actions, the indecision and neglect of his Govern-
ment were succeeded by precipitate resolutions and
acts of violence equally injurious to the honour and
interest of his kingdom.

That we should applaud any endeavour by firm
and temperate representation to extricate our rela-
tions with Spain from the confusion in which they
had been involved, and to bring them to a distinct
issue, of acknowledged neutrality or decided war,
but that we find no trace of any such attempt. And
that in the middle of September, on the first intima-

ion of supposed movements in the Spanish ports, acts of hostility were decided on by his Majesty's Government previous to all complaint, and executed without notice during a period of amicable negotiation.

That the dispositions of Spain appear, from the information of his Majesty's Minister at Madrid, to have continued up to that moment friendly to Great Britain, and that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in having, under such circumstances, anticipated all explanation by concealed orders for an attack on Spanish ships, property, and subjects, cannot be justified on any ground of public law, much less reconciled to those principles of moderation and liberality which belong to the British character, and which in the present situation of Europe, it is peculiarly the duty of this country to maintain inviolate.

That on reviewing the discussions which immediately preceded the present war, we cannot but represent to his Majesty between the conduct of the person left in charge of his Majesty's affairs at Madrid, and the tenor of the only instructions under which he appears to have acted. That the explanations given to that gentleman by the Spanish Government, though not in all point adequate to the just expectations of this country, were yet such as ought manifestly (according to those instructions) to have determined him to wait at Madrid for the arrival of an accredited Minister authorised by his Majesty to arrange with that Court all points of difference. And that we have therefore seen with equal surprise and indignation the final decision of his Majesty's Minister, not only to adopt the inconsiderate resolution taken by the King's Representative in withdrawing himself from Madrid; but also to treat with utter disregard the subsequent offer from the Spanish Minister at this Court to pursue the same discussions here—an offer which, if accepted, might probably have led to a satisfactory conclusion on matters upon which the two Courts were so nearly agreed.—That while we have thus thought it our duty to represent to his Majesty the errors of his Ministers in the conduct of this important transaction, and the fatal consequences which have resulted from them, we beg leave to repeat our humble assurance that we are ready to support his Majesty to the utmost in every measure necessary to assert the rights and vindicate the honour of his Crown—objects which can never be successfully pursued by negligent and undirected councils, nor attained by the violation of engagements on which those with whom we treat have rested their security.

Lord CASTLEREAGH spoke in answer to Mr. GREY—and Lord TEMPLE defended the Amendment.

Mr. WINDHAM moved, that the Debate should be adjourned till to-morrow.—This motion created a violent clamour amongst the Members, some calling out, "No! No! Go on! Go on!" and others, "Adjourn! Adjourn!"

Mr. PITT, however, appeased the tumult by stating, that much as he wished the subject to be discussed and decided in one night, he now perceived that it would be quite impossible to do so. Consulting, therefore, the ease and convenience of Gentlemen, he had no objection to an adjournment till to-morrow.

The question for adjourning the debate until to-morrow was then put and carried. Adjourned at near two in the morning.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Mr. RAINE, the Barrister, opened the debate.—He declared that the attack on the Spanish frigates was little better than piracy.—It was a breach of the national faith, and directly contrary to the Law of Nations, not warranted by any precedent. He was replied to by

Mr. BANKS, who contended, on the contrary, that if ever there was an instance of good faith and sincerity in the conduct of this nation, that instance was most eminently displayed on our part towards the Spanish nation, and for that reason more particularly, he was induced to vote for the Address.

Dr. LAWRENCE went into a most ample examination of the official documents on the table. He condemned the conduct of Administration in the most pointed manner, and availed himself of every opportunity that the papers afforded to censure their proceedings.

The MASTER of the ROLLS replied at considerable length, and with great ability. He concluded with an eulogium on the conduct of Ministers, and thought they would have been guilty of a breach of the trust reposed in them if they acted otherwise.

Mr. FOX, without apologising for taking up the time of the House on a subject of such importance, was determined to take it up as little as possible. He would go further, and say, that circumstances which had occurred in the debate this night, and particularly what had fallen from the Learned Gent. who had spoken last, considerably shortened what he had to say. With respect to the other points, the speech of his Hon. Friend who had moved the amendment (Mr. GREY), was so entirely unanswered, and allowed to be so absolutely unanswerable by the Learned Gentleman that spoke last, who prudently abstained from offering any thing in answer to it. These circumstances, together with the speech of his Learned Friend (Dr. LAWRENCE) abounding so

much in knowledge, not only enlightened, but humane and liberal, left very little indeed for him to advert to. What he, on examining them, considered some of the most unexceptionable propositions in the statement at the beginning of this debate, had been now he could not say whether abandoned or refuted by the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. When he heard of a distinction between an engagement of suspension of hostilities, and an engagement of neutrality, and when he heard of that distinction as a thing that put us in a better condition and Spain in a worse, that to him was the language of fraud, and there was nothing large or liberal about it. But when it was an instruction from Lord HAWKESBURY, that the Ambassador should preserve the right of war amidst all the negotiations, it was the most monstrous proceeding that ever had been known. The Learned Gentleman who spoke on the other side last night, (Sir JOHN NICHOL), did not deny the impropriety of such a reservation, but contented himself with saying, it was not necessary for him to enter into it, and as far as he understood him, he intimated that he would not support it;—The Learned Gentleman who spoke last, with whom he did not agree in every thing he had said on this subject, did not attempt to do away what was in fact unquestionable, that there was an agreement as a ground of the present war. He did not hear from him the distinction laid down yesterday, that we were not to be supposed to acquiesce in what we had passed over in silence. He did not hear from him those expressions which were characteristic of a duplicity which, he was sorry to say, was the most conspicuous feature in the whole of these transactions. He remembered in an ancient tragedy a person complaining that the language of duplicity had been held to him, and wishing that the gods had given two voices, one to speak the truth, the other to utter the language of falsehood. It had not pleased the Creator to form mankind conformably to this desire; but there was still something that had the effect of it. For though truth and falsehood were not uttered with different voices, yet they were expressed in different languages; and if a dictionary were to be formed of the language of fraud and of that of truth, there could not be a stronger distinction than that silence in that of fraud would not signify acquiescence, and that the omission of entering immediately on war, was but the waiver of our right for the present, in order to resume at a future opportunity. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he was happy to find, placed the question on a different footing. He laid down a remote and a proximate cause of the steps recently taken.—The remote cause was the Treaty of St. Ildefonso. The proximate causes were two: first, the armaments; and secondly, the insufficiency of the explanation.—With regard to the remote cause, he was one of those who agreed, that the Treaty of St. Ildefonso was an offensive treaty, and that unless it was renounced, it was a just cause of war. But on comparing it with the Family Compact, he thought the Learned Gentleman not right in saying, it was more hostile, though that, perhaps, was one of those points that did not bear on the main question. But it appeared the Hon. and Learned Gent. did not attend to all the parts of the Family Compact, when he said it did not require the furnishing of succours on demand, without explanation of the cause or object.—Whether the words in the treaty were directly such, he knew not, but that, on every consideration of the Family Compact, was the greatest objection to it he well knew. The treaty of Ildefonso was offensive, and gave right of war; but the question of policy mingled in this instance with the consideration of humanity. I was agreed that the policy of this country was to avoid a war with Spain, and it was a policy in which he had honour to concur, but not in the course that had been taken. The Hon. and Learned Gent. did not think the conduct of the Government altogether necessary to be taken into consideration. He differed from him. For when His Majesty communicated to the House the war, and not only the general grounds of the war, but also the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, the examination and judgement of both was open to the House. He did not like the letter of Lord HAWKESBURY to Mr. FRERE, authorising him to demand explanation, but allowing him to give no assurance in return. An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. BANKS) had argued that Spain, in this negotiation, was bound to evince candour, and that Britain was bound to shew vigilance, which it ever would, and at the same time jealousy, suspicion, and reserve. This was altogether new: for if there was any one thing peculiarly qualified to produce its like, it was

candour. But if one party was to be frank and the other doubtful, he knew not what to think of those who laid down such a reciprocity.—When frankness was asked, it was but natural also to give it. This was not the law of nations, nor the law of England, but the law of our being, which could not be extinguished or altered, but by the annihilation of our existence.

When we ask for frankness we should shew the example—when we call for unreservedness, we should ourselves deal with sincerity and candour. This was a conduct not dictated by any precepts of the Law of Nations, but arising out of the principles of human nature. He saw by the instructions of Lord HAWKESBURY to Mr. FRERE, that he was directed to demand an unreserved communication from Spain, a communication which he could not obtain, as Mr. FRERE gave no explicit explanation to Spain. This was what was to be regretted in as much until such an explanation was given, it was vain to expect any freedom of communication, and it was not until he had read the papers on the table, that he thought that any person could expect confidence without manifesting sincerity. As to the conduct which His Majesty's Govt. had to pursue, there appeared but one of two lines for them to follow. The first was merely a peremptory declaration of war, unless the Treaty of Ildefonso should be formally renounced. The second was more complex, but not less likely to advance the interests of this country. Whilst the disposition of Spain to continue on terms of amity with us lasted, and there could be no doubt that her disposition was at first amicable, measures might have been taken to frame, in conjunction with Spain, a system of neutrality that should secure her from being thrown into the scale against us. This Spain could not do alone; this she could not arrange without our advice, nor possibly, after being thus framed, act upon it without our assistance. It was not, nor could it be the interest of Spain, to afford France any succours which she could avoid. But when he saw that from the 2d of June to the 24th of September Lord HAWKESBURY had furnished no light, had forwarded no further instructions to Mr. FRERE as to the measure he was to take with respect to that Power, what could he say, but that there was a Minister at the head of affairs who left every thing to chance during five months, and had made no effort to avert those hostilities which had at length unfortunately taken place? A space within which France had compelled Spain to enter into a treaty, by which she commuted the succours stipulated in a former treaty for a subsidy. Of this treaty every intimation had been given to our Minister and with what view? Undoubtedly for the purpose of procuring assistance, that Spain, if she might happen to disoblige France, could say that she had done every thing to satisfy the wishes of the King of GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. FRERE knew of this treaty the 12th of September, he was made acquainted with it again on the 20th, and yet not one word of instruction had been received by Mr. FRERE on that head till October 24. And what was the consequence? The treaty was concluded without his advice. But as it had been the business of these days, with the exception of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, to tax Spain, whether impelled by force or inclination, with having done more for France than she was bound by converting the stipulated succours under the treaty of St. Ildefonso into a subsidy; though this question did not belong to his present purpose, he could not omit to notice it. The question was not what Spain had in this instance done for France, but what she had done for England. Had she not reason to suppose that England would have been better pleased at her contributing the subsidy, than supplying the succours? On the contrary, was it not more likely that it would be more satisfactory to the Government of this country, that even a considerable subsidy should be paid in lieu of the stipulated contingent? On this ground, therefore, he complained on the part of Spain, that if it was thought by Ministers that the subsidy would be more injurious to this country than succours, no intimation of it was given to Spain. She took what she looked upon as the course least injurious to us. After all that had been said by Mr. FRERE on the subject, after all the calculations of the Rt. Hon. Gr. opposite, yesterday, he was still of opinion that Spain judged right, not as to the point of fact with respect to the injury of either to England, but from what it had reason to suppose the sentiments of His Majesty's Government.—This opinion he founded on two letters from Lord HAWKESBURY to Mr. FRERE, and on various parts of the correspondence, which to save the time of the House he

should not then trouble them with quoting, and as he did not mean to make any intentional mistatement, he should be subject to the correction of any Hon. Gentleman. In one of these letters Lord HAWKESBURY instructs Mr. FRERE, in case measures should be taken to furnish the contingent to France, to leave Madrid, which was to amount to a declaration of war; no such measure, however was dictated in the event of the grant of the subsidy. If Lord HAWKESBURY looked upon the supply of the contingent succours as a ground for a declaration of war, whilst he passed over the case of the subsidy, then he contended that the Spanish Government had judged right, notwithstanding all that had been said on that subject. But what he complained of most was, that His Majesty's Ministers with their usual distinctness, had not explained their wishes on this head sufficiently, not at all to the Spanish Cabinet. If they had seen that the predominant influence, or rather according to his opinion the predominant power of France or Spain, was likely to give a direction to its measures, they ought to have come to some determination, whether it was better to continue the neutrality, or as they term it, their forbearance, or to declare war at once. In all the discussions with respect to Spain, it appeared that she had submitted to what she thought the mode least injurious to this country, and it was peculiarly advantageous that she should have been made acquainted with the opinion of the Government of this country with respect to it. But nothing had been done.—Allowing the situation of Spain to have been difficult, some effort ought to have been made to assist her; yet she had been left to herself till the time, when she might by circumstances, be enabled to disengage herself from the difficulties in which she was placed. Here he could not avoid alluding to what had fallen from the Honourable and Learned Member respecting the conduct of Spain towards the close of the American war, and with respect to the opinion of the Opposition of the day. It was usual, in speaking of the conduct of the Opposition at any one time, to attribute the same principles to the existing Opposition. What the sentiments of the Opposition to which the Learned Gentleman had alluded had been, he could not fully call to mind; but this he trusted, that when the present Opposition should be no more, and the conduct of future Oppositions might be animadverted upon, it would be said, that they did not resemble the virtuous Opposition of 1805.—(The Hon. Gentleman here adverted particularly to the circumstances of that period to justify the opinion he then held.) He contended, that the influence which France had then over Spain, was only an influence of its Government over the Government of Spain, to induce it to do what it desired, but quite different from the influence with France at present possessed over Spain, for directing the whole of its power and resources to the promotion of its own object. As to what had been observed with respect to Portugal, he would ask, whether it was not justifiable to connive at the subsidy extorted from that Power? The smaller powers either attach themselves to the greater, or were obliged to do so; and where there was no evidence of the *malus animus*, their weakness should not be made the ground of resentment.—Vengeance should be directed against the great offender.

"Let the little bark, of tender sail,

"Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale."

He remembered when the young Archduke CHARLES of Austria was signalling his military talents in Germany, that many Ministerial advocates in this country claimed a share in his triumphs, in virtue of two millions of money that had been sent out of the country without the consent of Parliament (*a loud laugh*). When Spain commuted its contingent for a pecuniary subsidy, it was natural to suppose they would make that as light as possible, and it could not place them in a different situation from that in which they had stood by the Treaty of St. Ildefonso. As to the quantum of the subsidy, he agreed with the Learned Member, that that was very little to the purpose. If the Treaty of St. Ildefonso was a ground of war, he asked whether the change of the stipulated contingent of that Treaty altered that ground? Undoubtedly not. But he did not think it possible to wave urging the right for a more convenient time. Mr. FRERE, it appeared, had not been instructed to declare war, and yet he had done so. He hoped and trusted that the reasoning of the Learned Gent. had convinced the House that a declaration of war pending discussions ought not to be justified without previous notice. The declaration of war by Mr. FRERE, without instructions, brought a negotiation to a conclusion which might

have been conducted to an amicable adjustment.—The principle of waving the right of war till it should be convenient to act upon it, seemed like laying up causes or grounds of war in a bureau, where Ministers could, at any convenient time, find cause B, cause C, or cause D, when necessary. He agreed with the Learned Gentleman, and with his Hon. Friend (Mr. GREY) yesterday, and his Hon. Friend Dr. LAWRENCE this day, that the two notes of Mr. FRERE amounted to an agreement, and in very pointed terms reprobated an expression in one of Mr. FRERE's dispatches home, that because nothing he had communicated warranted M. CEVALLOS's conception of the agreement, he did not protest against the declaration of this conception in his notes. If M. CEVALLOS had been right, there would have been no occasion for any explanation; but as he fell into a misconception, an explanation of his error was absolutely necessary. Lord HAWKESBURY also appeared to have pursued the same conduct with respect to a similar conception of M. ANDUAGA. It might be urged by Mr. FRERE, that he had avoided explanation, lest he should be considered either captious or cavillous; rather than to suffer a misconception to continue.—As to the requisition that had been made to the Spanish Court, he thought it important that the House should come to some decision. M. CEVALLOS instantly gave up the sale of prizes, and as to the armament, he declared that none injurious to Great Britain should be entered into. He agreed to one of the demands on Mr. FRERE's own terms, and to the other with some qualification, and Mr. CEVALLOS did not consider himself bound by the propositions of Mr. FRERE, but by his own statement, which he looked upon as admitted. (The Hon. Member here referred to several of the papers to illustrate his positions). He could not, begging the Learned Member's pardon, but consider it a loose way of talking, to lay so much on conversations, where there were two notes, amounting to an agreement, to be referred to. It appeared to him that Mr. CEVALLOS had not engaged not to arm so as not to give umbrage to Great Britain. Mr. CEVALLOS's note of the 27th of July, only denied armaments such as could excite the apprehension of this country, and whatever might be the pride of Spain, he could not have imagined that the whole power of Spain could have been otherwise detrimental to England than as an auxiliary to France, and in denying any armaments for that object, which were the only ones which he ever conceived to have been under discussion, he must have felt that he gave sufficient satisfaction to our Minister. As to the use of the term convention appearing in his notes, which had been represented by the Rt. Hon. Gent. opposite, as a confusion of a supposed agreement between Spain and this country, with the convention of the 19th of October with France, he supposed the mistake might have arisen from the incorrect translation of the original note. As so much stress has been laid on this agreement, in the turn which the debate had taken, since the opening, in which it had been industriously placed in the back ground, he would put it to the Learned Member, whether if considered with reference to the two notes of Mr. FRERE it could be taken in the comprehensive sense in which he had regarded it?—The Learned Gent. and another Learned Gent. last night had talked of a conditional declaration of war. There were many cases in which he could not conceive the propriety of such a declaration, as at the ending of a truce, or at a certain future period in the event of a stated condition not being complied with previously, or under more complicated circumstances, such as if, for instance, a fleet were not to be removed within a certain time from one given port to another. In all these cases the declaration would be explicit and clear, but he contended that such a declaration ought not to be made in the case of negotiations, which might lead to an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute, and that the declaration in the instance under discussion was far from being clear or explicit. The Learned Gent. had admitted that there was a difference between the tenor of the conversations and the notices; but in a case involved in such ambiguity he would ask, whether there had not been sufficient time for explanation from May to September? Whether the points at issue ought not to have been explained, which, by being left unexplained had unfortunately led both countries into hostility, disapproved of by most people in this country, and by all in Spain? The Hon. Gentleman further contended, that whoever fairly considered the situation of Spain, the difficulties and calamities of every sort with which she

had to struggle, and afterwards seriously believed that she laboured to equip armaments under such circumstances to annoy this country, such a person could not be exceeded in credulity by the simplest of dupes. Could sending three ships from the Bason into the Mole, and these three ships only half manned, be seriously looked upon as an indication of such hostile armament and intention? Nor was it so absurd as argued on the other side to send troops in such ships? If so, it was an absurdity, of which we ourselves have frequently been guilty. As to the information received from Admiral COCHRANE, he was sure that Ministers did not believe the whole of it. What he asserted about Carthage and Cadiz, most certainly they did believe. As to the subsidy granted in lieu of the contingent in troops, and the convention with France, the tendency of which was affirmed to be so noxious, why, if it was understood to be of that unfavourable nature to Great Britain, was no official inquiry made into it till October last? It appears indeed that Mr. FRERE had some conversation about this convention, but not a trace of such a conversation is to be found in the letters upon the table. It consequently is not known whether any interview took place between him and the Spanish Minister upon the subject; or whether any written demand was sent in respecting it. Soon after Mr. FRERE's recall was determined upon, because his conduct was disagreeable to the Spanish Court—and by whom was he replaced? by his brother, and the brother his Secretary, who consequently was privy to all his disputes with the Spanish Ministry. Could any appointment be more absurd, especially while a Gentleman was appointed as Ambassador to that Court in every respect qualified for the situation, and who might be ready to set out on the notice of a few days? But it was urgent to make the new demand respecting the convention. Mr. FRERE was ordered to make it, and if an immediate answer was not given, his instructions were to quit Madrid immediately. But did not Mr. FRERE know the substance at least of the Convention? It certainly appears that he did, and even more than the substance, for he roundly asserts, there is no article in it respecting Portugal excepting one. It is said the detention of the Spanish frigates was merely a measure of precaution and not an act of war. Is the detention of merchantmen in our ports considered in the same light as the seizure of frigates in the open seas? Would it be thought so if the British flag was treated in the same manner? What is taken may be restored, but honour tarnished cannot be repaired; can you restore the lives of so many persons, whose lot it did not seem to be to encounter such perils, who have been sacrificed to this measure of precaution? Surely all this proves the excellence of the old practice of a declaration of war. If such attacks are to be styled customary measures, all war is a measure of precaution. The war of succession was such a measure. The seizure of the frigates could not be looked upon as merely a measure of precaution—it was a direct measure of war, and he defied all the learning and ingenuity opposite him, to prove the contrary. But it has been pretty generally objected, that those who hold such language, tend to asperse the character of the country. But if such conduct is not to be canvassed, for what purpose does this House meet? Is not the House now assembled to deliver an opinion on it? Does not the whole of the Constitution depend upon the consequence and credit attached to the opinion of the Houses of Parliament? are they to delude the people; or to rescue them from delusion? Are they to speak their own mind, or only such sentiments as may be acceptable to Government? Before you convince the people of your sincerity, you must first prove you are sincere. For this part, he could not afford a better proof of his sincere conviction, that Ministers had acted rashly and unjustly in their conduct towards Spain, than by giving his cordial support to the Amendment of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. PITT rose to reply about 4 o'clock in the morning: "Sir, after the unanswerable view of the subject taken by my Right Hon. Friend, (the MASTER of the ROLLS) the impression of whose speech is not likely to be soon done away, yet there are a few points to which even at this late hour I must beg leave to be heard in reply. Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who has just sat down labours to shew that there is a great difference of opinion between my Hon. Friend and myself, but in attempting to prove this, he is guilty, I had almost said, of the most gross and wanton representation of what I took the liberty of offering to the House yesterday.—Sir, having stated the direct contrary of what he supposes me to have

stated, the misrepresentation, so far from affecting, will only recoil and retort upon the person that used it.—I have stated this, that as a case of affording a subsidy to France, we forbore to make it a cause of war for a time; but that we explicitly stated our forbearance to be temporary. Why, then, I say, Sir, this mode of conduct was frank and open, and perfectly consistent with the law of nations. But it is asked, ought we to do it without notice?—No, Sir; we tell Spain in the first instance, that we give her a chance of extricating herself from the gripe of France; and when, after having given her that chance, we find that it is in vain, and that by continuing it we only injure ourselves, why then, Sir, we have a right to state that forbearance will be continued no longer. Thus then, Sir, the case will stand;—that our forbearance was conditional; and that we had the power, with perfect fairness, whenever a time should arrive in which those conditions should be violated, to depart from that system of forbearance upon which we had acted. Sir, no man quarrels with others for maintaining silly opinions; but when men maintain grave and serious opinions founded upon such wretched grounds as those taken by the Hon. Gent. it is for the country to judge between him and us.—An Hon. Gent. yesterday with a gravity and solemnity of promise, which is not always fulfilled in the performance, stated his opinion to be, that the measure taken by His Majesty's Ministers was more pregnant with mischief than any of the measures taken during the continuance of the French Revolution. This, Sir, was a pretty strong assertion—and what was that measure? Why that a nation having a just ground for going to war immediately, has a right, from motives of lenity, not to press that ground at once.—But these friends of peace, these advocates of humanity and the law of nations, are determined to push us immediately to extremes. They contend that we must take our right to the utmost, or abandon it for ever. To this doctrine, Sir, I for one do not mean to subscribe—nor do I believe any dispassionate man in the kingdom will feel inclined. I enter my determined protest against it. I argued yesterday, that what passed betwixt Mr. FRERE and Ministers, was only a record of how far we were to carry our system of forbearance.—And, Sir, after hearing all that has been urged by the Gentleman opposite me, the fair result is, that we only pledge ourselves to a system of forbearance as far as we carried it, and no farther. I say this, not to set myself right, whether it was a record of forbearance or a recognition of neutrality, because I did say whether Gentlemen made it the one or the other, it only bound us to shew that cause of war was given by Spain as soon as the conditions to which she had acceded were broken. But what were the conditions? The grounds stated by my Hon. and Learned Friend were extremely strong on this head; he said distinctly that the terms had been accepted by Spain. The Hon. Gentleman pressed by this, says, my Learned Friend had argued it on loose grounds. Sir, my Learned Friend is of all men, perhaps least apt to argue upon loose grounds, or to be shaken in those he does argue upon. He argued it upon the words of M. CEVALLOS, the Spanish Minister, and from M. ANDUAGA. I must refer the House to the notes of these gentlemen, in which they acceded to the conditions proposed by Mr. FRERE, which were, that there should be no armament at all. The idea therefore of any further explanation is unnecessary; that was the condition, and the breach of that condition gave us an immediate right to resort to that hostility which we had suspended.—The Hon. Gentleman indeed says he can understand a conditional declaration of war; but that he asserts must be upon a limited principle—that is, it must be limited to such a day or such a point.—Now, Sir, I want to know whether it is more consonant or justice to say, unless you do this by the 1st of Feb. I will go to war with you; than to say, that if you fit out any armament by the 1st of Feb. or the 1st of March, I will go to war with you. But then the Hon. Gent. accuses me of having stated the conditions inaccurately—he says too, there may have been only an appearance of an armament.—What was his statement? That any armament directed against us was cause of war? But I should say, that the ships of Spain lying by our enemy whom they were going to join, were an appearance of an armament. How can you judge of an armament but by such means. I then say, that the appearances of an armament to join our enemy were so strong, that we should have deserved the indignation of the country, had we acted otherwise.—Is it meant to be contended that we were

to wait till the enemy are prepared to attack us, or to strike a blow before we attempt to repel the danger? Sir, there are a certain number of arguments urged by the Honourable Gentleman against other parts of our conduct to Spain. He says, that Mr. FRERE the younger, believed the armament at Ferrol to be really destined for Biscay.—Now, Sir, considering how little deference is shewn to that Gentleman, in other respects, it is rather hard that we should surrender our opinion on a point, on which we had as good means of being informed, as he had. But Mr. FRERE has stated the reason upon which he founds his opinion; but surely we, having the same means of judging, are not to be bound by an opinion, which, extravagant as it is, says Mr. FRERE, has brought me to a belief, that the armaments were really destined for Biscay.—Sir, the reason stated by Mr. FRERE, is, that the troops embarked on board the ships at Ferrol, were afterwards carried by land.—Now, Sir, a supposition that seems to me to be quite as good is, that the insurrection in Biscay becoming serious, Government had resolved to alter the destination of the troops, and to send those to Biscay, whom they had originally resolved to send upon a secret expedition. Another reason urged by the Hon. Gentleman is, that Admiral COCHRANE says, the ships in Ferrol were only half manned. Now, Sir, as in the case of Mr. FRERE, that Honourable Gentleman stated the opinion without the fact, so in the case of Admiral COCHRANE he states the fact without the accompanying remark.—Admiral COCHRANE, after dwelling upon the evasive nature of the Governor of GALICIA's reply, says, most of the crews are in the vicinity of Ferrol, and can be assembled in a few hours. Why then, Sir, comes another circumstance what the state of Spain was, and whether she could mean, distressed as she was, to engage herself in a war with us. Here too the Hon. Gent. reverts to the Family Compact, and draws a distinction between the State of Spain then and now. Then he says France had an influence which could make Spain wish what she wished, and desire what she desired. This was the influence of affection; but that now she hates and detests France.—True, Sir, but are we to suppose that fear is never so strong a motive of action as affection. Do we know so little of the Councils and conduct of France, as to think that the distresses of Spain would weigh any thing with her?—When we see how little value France sets upon the blood of our own subjects, we cannot be surprised that she should not hesitate to squander that of the people of Spain whenever it suits her convenience, or is likely to answer any of her ambitious purposes. But it has been said, that France having got the treasures of Spain, had got that which was of more advantage to her than men or ships, and that it would be contrary to her interests to force Spain into a war which would disable her from paying her annual tribute. But it is quite improbable that France might wish to have both, that having replenished her coffers from the treasures of Spain, she might wish to have the assistance of her marine to answer a peculiar purpose. But then, it is said, that it could not be the interest either of France or Spain to come to a rupture with this Country, while all the galleons were at sea. This was not quite correct in point of fact, for the treasure ships had almost all arrived, and they had calculated their time so well that those which were taken, had got within sight of the Spanish coast, and if Administration had delayed sending out the orders to detain them only for 24 hours, the whole of their treasure would have been now in the possession of France, in addition to those armaments which Spain was evidently preparing at her command and for her service. Under these circumstances it is that Gentlemen contend that the intercepting their vessels was not a precautionary measure, but that it was actual war. In answer to this I beg leave to say, that we have always contended that the conduct of Spain had justified us in going to war; but though we have been completely justified in declaring war immediately against Spain, yet we did not push our rights to the utmost; we gave her another chance of averting hostilities, and this lenity on the part of this country is made a charge, and those who proclaim themselves the advocates of peace think themselves warranted in accusing Ministers for having pushed their right to the utmost, and for not declaring immediate war. The Hon. Gentleman is pleased to call this perfidy on our part, but I am sure that no impartial or considerate man, in or out of this House, will concur with him. The Hon. Gent. says, that the order for detaining the Spanish ships might lead to the loss of lives, as it eventually did, and there

BONAPARTE'S LETTER
TO THE
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Monitors to the 6th inst. were received this morning, containing the following important communication to the Legislative Body respecting the recent pacific overture made to this country, and the answer returned by our Government:

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Sitting of the 15th Pluviose (Feb. 4.)

The Counsellors of State SEIGUR, BEGUEN, and DESOLLES, communicated in the name of the Emperor a letter which His Majesty has written to the KING OF ENGLAND, containing overtures of peace.

"SIR AND BROTHER (Monsieur mon Frere),
"Called to the throne of France by Providence and by the suffrages of the people, and by the army, my first sentiment is a wish for peace. France and England abuse their prosperity—they may contend for ages; but do their Governments well fulfil the most sacred of their duties; and will not so much blood shed uselessly, and without a view to any end, accuse them to their own consciences? I consider it as no disgrace to make the first step. I have, I hope, sufficiently proved to the world that I fear none of the chances of war—it besides presents nothing that I need to fear. Peace is the wish of my heart, but war has never been contrary to my glory. I conjure your Majesty not to deny yourself the happiness of giving peace to the world, nor to leave that sweet satisfaction to your children; for, in fine, there never was a more favourable opportunity, nor a moment more favourable to silence all the passions, and to listen only to the sentiments of humanity and reason. This moment once lost, what period can be assigned to a war which all my efforts will not be able to terminate? Your Majesty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches than the whole extent of Europe—your Nation is at the highest point of prosperity—what can it hope from war? To form a Coalition of some Powers of the Continent?—The Continent will remain tranquil—a Coalition can only increase the preponderance and continental greatness of France.—The time is past for renewing internal troubles.—To destroy our Finances?—Finances founded on flourishing culture can never be destroyed.—To take from France her Colonies?—The Colonies are to France only a secondary object; and does not Your Majesty already possess more than you know how to preserve? If your Majesty would but reflect, you must perceive, that the war is without an object; without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect to cause two nations to fight for the sake of fighting! The world is sufficiently large for our two nations to live in, and reason is sufficiently powerful to discover the means of reconciling every thing when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I trust your Majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it."
"NAPOLEON."

ANSWER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

M. DE SEIGUR communicated at the same time the following Letter from Lord MULGRAVE to M. TALLEYRAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"His Majesty has received the letter which has been addressed to him by the head of the French Government, dated the 2d of the present month. There is no object which His Majesty has more at heart than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure again for his subjects the advantages of a peace, founded on bases which may not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interests of his States. His Majesty is persuaded that this end can only be attained by arrangements which may at the same time provide for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this sentiment, His Majesty feels that it is impossible for him to answer more particularly to the overture that has been made to him till he has had time to communicate with the Powers of the Continent with whom he is engaged in confidential connections and relations, and particularly with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments with which he is animated, and the lively interest which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe. (Signed) "MULGRAVE."

A deputation of twenty members was appointed to carry up an Address to His Imperial Majesty on the subject of this communication.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

This day, the Loan for the current year, was communicated by Mr. PITT.—The Loan for England is 20,000,000l. including 5,000,000l. for contingent services.—For Ireland 3,500,000l. of which 2,500,000l. to be raised in England, and 1,000,000l. in Ireland.

French and Dutch papers have been received.—The latter state that the Texel fleet has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately.

The *Moniteur*, in Notes as from the Editor, contains a number of comments on the KING'S Speech. One fact is asserted, viz. that a negotiation had been on foot between this country and Sweden, and that the latter demanded upwards of a million and a half for 20,000 men—terms, with which, however, this Government would not comply—and that the King of Prussia declared, that the moment such a treaty was concluded he would take possession of Pomerania.

The following is the principal passage:—"You (the British Government) have

received pacific overtures. You have not thought proper to accept of them. Well then, continue to keep watch on your hillocks, transport your artizans to the camp, construct flying chanoirs, fabricate pikes, dig entrenchments, inundate your lands, it is nevertheless certain that every squadron that leaves our ports may do you mischief to whatever point it is destined. While France is unattackable on every side, you are vulnerable in England, Scotland, Ireland, India, America; in a word, in a thousand places; we may strike a blow against which you must guard in order to maintain the position in which you are now placed.

"We will confess it; since this is the incontestable state of things, we cannot divine the motives which induced the Cabinet of the Thuilleries to make you proposals.—Nevertheless, from our knowledge of the intrepid character, bold in the field, moderate in the Cabinet, of that Prince, the sole authority of the brilliant destinies of our country, he must have considered that a struggle, *corps-a-corps*, in whatever part of the world it takes place, would produce infinite misery, and that such calamities would be useless to the prosperity of a State which he thinks sufficiently great and strong. Besides what has he not done in your case which he did not do formerly, before he passed the Drave, on his march to Vienna; and which he did not do some months before the battle of Marengo?"

Letters of the 16th of January, from Madrid, state, that the Duke D'INFANTADO belonging to one of the noblest families of Spain, and another Nobleman of equal rank, have been dismissed the Court, in consequence of some representations they made respecting the conduct of the PRINCE OF PEACE.

We learn from Cadiz, by letters of the 18th of January, that the blockade of that place is continued by Sir JOHN ORDE, with the greatest rigour. When the last advices came away, the several Consuls belonging to the Neutral Powers, at Cadiz; had sent letters to Sir JOHN ORDE, requesting to know "whether neutral vessels would be permitted to leave the ports of Spain unmolested?" but owing to the blowing weather at the time, an immediate answer was not expected.

By former letters, we were informed of Sir JOHN ORDE's intention on this subject. He caused it to be made known to all vessels met by our cruizers, going into Cadiz; that as they were unacquainted with the blockade, they might pass, but that they would not be suffered to return with cargoes; and as soon as there was sufficient time allowed for vessels of all nations to be informed of the blockade, no vessels whatever would be permitted to enter the blockaded ports.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

The *Malla*, of 84 guns, after being in sight of the Rochefort squadron, for some time on the 14th ult. has joined our squadron off Ferrol.—The Rochefort ships seemed to be disabled.

In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of CLARENCE mentioned as a rumour that the Brest fleet had put to sea.—The Ministers neither confirmed nor contradicted it; but we believe it to be unfounded. We heard last night that it was the Toulon fleet which had put to sea, with a great number of troops on board. We are more inclined to attach credit to this rumour than the other. We observed in the last French Papers, in the *Moniteur* of the 2d, that five regiments embarked on board the Toulon fleet. The words of the *Moniteur* are—"Five regiments having quitted Piedmont to embark on board the Toulon fleet, it was necessary to replace them by others sent to Piedmont." It is probable that more troops embarked from other ports of the French territories; and it is unlikely that the official paper would be suffered to confess that troops had embarked until the fleet had actually sailed.—But we are not able to assert, with any positiveness, that the report is well founded.—*Courier*.

ENNIS, FEBRUARY 21.

Since our last we have received our London Papers in regular succession to the 16th inst. inclusive. These papers are rendered of considerable importance by the arrival of French and Dutch papers. The *Moniteur* of the 6th contained BONAPARTE'S pacific letter to the KING, and the answer of our Court: these communications were published in the *Moniteur* without comment—and will be found in our preceding columns.

On Friday last a report prevailed in London, that the Brest Fleet had put to sea; it was mentioned in the House of Lords by the Duke of CLARENCE, and neither acknowledged nor denied by Ministers; yet it did not seem to gain credit abroad.

Nothing certain has yet appeared of the Rochefort squadron.

We have (to the exclusion of a variety of miscellaneous matter) this day presented our readers with a more ample, and satisfactory, detail of the important debate which took place in the House of Commons, on the Spanish War, than will be met with in any other print that circulates here.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, a lawless and savage banditti, from the neighbourhood of Clondragad, headed by John Lynch, James Lynch, and Lynch, brothers, came to the dwelling of WILLIAM HEHR, of Clonroadmore, an honest and industrious man, who, at that moment, was preparing to set out with some articles for the Limerick market; which circumstance facilitated the entrance of these villains into his house, as the poor unsuspecting man opened his door the moment they tapped at it; and they no sooner entered, than they proceeded, in the most brutal manner, to cut and hack the old man, his wife, and a person of the name of FITZGERALD that chanced to be in the house at the time, on whom they inflicted many wounds, one of which cut through the cartilaginous part of his nose, which divided it on his face, and left him a miserable example of unprovoked and savage ferocity. They then seized on MARGARET HEHR, a young girl, daughter to the man of the house, whom they forcibly carried away.

As soon as the above outrage could be made known, Lieutenant KEAN called out a party of the Ennis Yeomen Cavalry; who with that spirit, promptitude, and alacrity, which has always distinguished them, commenced a rapid and well directed pursuit, in which they were aided by D. A. ENGLAND, of Cahircalla, Esq; and some other public spirited gentlemen, until they recovered the young woman. On the approach of the party, she was abandoned by these wretched miscreants, who had not only meditated her ruin, but the destruction of her aged parents. As these wretches are known, we have no doubt thro' the vigilance of our gallant yeomen, to see them dragged to the tribunal of justice, there to atone for the wanton outrage which they have, in this instance, committed against the laws of their country.

On Tuesday last, Messrs. HICKEY, O'BRIEN, and MAHON, Gaugers, assisted by a party of the Cavan Militia, seized two large Private Stills, Heads and Worms on the mountain of Buolipadeen, near Gort, which they lodged in his Majesty's Stores here on the following day. The laudable exertions of these Gentlemen cannot fail to contribute materially to put down a traffic so injurious to the fair trader, and so destructive to the morals of the lower classes.

A BALL AND SUPPER

At the Court-house on MONDAY next, patronized by Miss FIKUCANE, and JOHN W. CROWE, Esq.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th Day of March next, For such TERM as shall be AGREED upon, Either together or separately, The untenanted Divisions of the MOUNTAIN LANDS of DROMGORY, AGHIS, and CAPP, in the Parish of INCHICROMANE.

WILLIAM CARRIGE, of Dromgory, will shew the Lands, and PROPOSALS will be received by GEORGE COMYN, Esq; At Ashgrove, who will immediately close with any solvent Tenants, and give immediate possession. February 18, 1805.



TO BE SOLD,

AT TIERRA CLANE, A Parcel of large ELM TREES. Proposals to be made to THOMAS STEELE, Esq; Clane-Castle. February 14, 1805.

A GENERAL MEETING

OF the GOVERNORS and DEPUTY GOVERNORS of the COUNTY of CLARE is requested on MONDAY the 25th of FEBRUARY, at the Court-House, at one o'clock. Signed by order, D. FINUCANE, C. G. M. Ennis, Feb. 18, 1805.

* * A caution not to hire or employ Bridget Vessey without applying to Mrs. COMAN. Ennis, 18th Feb. 1805.

MARRIED

On the 9th inst. at the Earl of Warwick's, Hill-st. Berkeley-square, London, the Earl of Clonmel to the Right Hon. Lady Harriot Greyille, second daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

Saturday evening last, Mr. Martin Roche, of Charlotte's-quay, Limerick, Merchant, to Miss Fitz-Gerald, daughter to the late Mr. Francis Fitz-Gerald, Brewer.

Sunday last, Mr. Samuel Greene, to Miss Ann Worrell, second daughter to Mr. Thos. Worrell, of Charlotte's-Quay.

On Tuesday last, at Mary-la-bone Church, London, Capt. Edward O'Brien, of the Royal Navy, and nephew to the Marquis of Thomond, to Miss Hotham, eldest daughter of General Hotham, and niece to Lord and Sir B. Hotham.

Tuesday last, David Fitz-Gerald, jun. of Ballingarry, Esq; to Miss Odell, daughter of the Rev. William Butler Odell, of Limerick.

In Merion-street, Dublin, the Rev. William Crery, to Miss Elizabeth Gore, daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. W. Gore, Bishop of Limerick.

DIED

On Saturday last, at his seat at Derryleigh, co. Tipperary, Wm. Ryan, Esq; M. D.

Sunday evening, at Eliza-Ville, co. Limerick, Mrs. Vincent, wife to the Rev. Geo. Vincent.

Monday night, in Rutland-street, Limerick, Geo. Ryan, Esq; of Inch, co. Tipperary.

fore he censures us for having taken that step, and yet he admits, that we should have been justified in preventing Spain from increasing her squadron at Ferrol, by sending more ships there; but if we had confined ourselves to the issuing such an order as that, might not that also have led to the loss of lives; because if the Spanish ships had attempted to enter by force, of course they would be resisted by force, and therefore that argument could have no possible weight.—The Hon. Gent. asks why we ordered the detention of the treasure that was coming in ships of war, and not that which was in private ships, the answer is plain, because the treasure belonging to the Government is always brought in ships of war, and that of individuals in private ships; it was the former we wished to detain, because out of that the tribute to France was to be paid, and here again the lenity and forbearance of the British Government is made a subject of charge by those who profess to be friends of peace and humanity. Suppose we had adopted a different line of conduct, if we had suffered the treasure ships to reach their destined port, or suppose the Spanish squadron in Ferrol had come out in conjunction with the French squadron and proceeded to Rochefort to effect a junction with the ships there; suppose these combined squadrons full of troops, had either been superior in numbers, or had escaped our fleets, and effected a landing in Ireland, let me ask these Hon. Gentlemen how we should be able to defend our conduct after the repeated warning we had received from Ad. COCHRANE of the preparations in the Spanish ports. Gentlemen would then have been justified in censuring us, and we should have been without a shadow of defence.—Yes, Sir, I repeat, had it been our case to day, that with all the intelligence we received from Admiral COCHRANE, we neglected all these precautions, and that we waited six weeks for explanations. I desire Gentlemen to think, had we come to Parliament with such a defence, and had the phalanx of Opposition been before us, what they would have said of our conduct? Sir, I have but a few words to say upon other topics. The Hon. Gent. says, if you meant to detain the Spanish ships, why not send a larger force? Let him turn to the Papers before him, and he will find that orders were given to Admiral CORNWALLIS to send two frigates, and to the commanding officer before Cadiz to furnish more. Sir, the question of peace or war turned upon two points, upon which explanation was refused, the armament and the convention with France. And let Gentlemen refer to the period of Family Compact. Did not Spain refuse to give in explanation till the last galleon came in, and then she declared war against us. In the year 1796 there were armaments—at first they were denied, till at length they took RICHÉRY under their protection, plundered Newfoundland, and the treasure ships came in.

After commenting shortly upon other parts of Mr. FOX'S speech, Mr. PITT concluded with saying, "Under these circumstances, Spain having violated a positive condition of the argument, we should have been justified in declaring immediate war, we did not do it, we gave Spain an opportunity of averting hostilities by negotiation, but she thought proper to declare war against us. Sir, war has been the consequence of these transactions; and upon these grounds I wait with confidence for the judgment of the House, of the Country, and of the World.

Mr. FOX said a few words in explanation as to some parts of his speech, which had not been correctly quoted.

The CHAN. of the EX. declared that he was fully satisfied with the explanation, and wished the argument there to rest between them.

The House then divided,
For the Original Question, 313
For the Amendment, 106

Majority 207

Adjourned at six o'clock.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 19.

Saturday night, Henry Quin, Esq. late of Dublin Castle, after having spent the evening at a fashionable Assembly, put a period to his existence at an hotel in Kildare-street, by discharging a pistol through his body.—The Coroner's jury found a verdict of lunacy.

A duel lately took place at Paris, between Messrs. Corbet and Sweeny, both Irishmen. They fired seven shots each; the last lodged in Corbet's body, of which he died in a few hours.

The *Cork Advertiser* announces that Lord John Beresford is appointed Bishop of Cork.