

# The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1805.

NUMBER 2060.

## TO BE LET,

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

Part of DARRAGH, called LUCAS's	A. R. P.
DARRAGH, about	33 3 15
Part of Do. held by the Widow M'Mahon	
and Miss Broggy,	36 1 25
Part of Ditto, held by Mr. Huxly,	85 2 15
Part of KILMORENEBEG, held by	
Mrs. Hunt,	20 3 0

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

Part of QUILTY, in the Barony of  
Ibrican, near the village of Milltown,  
choice Tillage and Dairy Ground, as  
held by John Stacpoole, Esq; contain-  
ing about 74 1 25

PROPOSALS, in writing only, to be made to the  
Hon. FRANCIS NATHANIEL BURTON, Stan-  
hope-street, London, until the 20th February, or to  
Mr. FITZGERALD, at Tureen, who will forward  
them.

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

January 20, 1805.

## BARONY OF ISLANDS.

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

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

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

August 26, 1804.

## BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.

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

By the Hon. Judge FINUCANE,  
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.



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

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieuten-  
ant and Council of Ireland, bearing Date the  
Sixteenth Day of September, 1800, it is directed, that  
all Ships and Vessels not having the Plague or other infec-  
tious Disorder or Distemper, which shall by the Lord  
Lieutenant and Council have been declared to be of the  
Nature of the Plague actually on Board, coming from or  
through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the  
Atlantic Ocean, with clean Bills of Health, and all  
Ships and Vessels whatsoever, having on Board Cotton  
Wool, (except Ships and Vessels coming directly from the  
East Indies, or from the Continent of America, or the  
West Indies, loaded in Whole or in Part with that Com-  
modity, being the Produce of those Parts, or any of the  
Goods, Wares, or Merchandises enumerated in the first  
Clauses of the said Proclamation, being the Growth,  
Produce, or Manufacture of Turkey, or of any Place in  
Africa within the Straits of Gibraltar, or in the West  
Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, should, together with their  
Cargoes, and all Persons on board thereof, perform such  
Quarantine for such Time, in such Manner, and at such  
Places as were therein after directed.

And whereas it is further directed by said Proclamation,  
that all such Ships and Vessels (not having the Plague or  
other infectious Disease or Distemper which should have  
been declared as aforesaid to be of the Nature of the  
Plague, actually on board,) coming from or through the  
Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic  
Ocean, 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 Merchandise 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 Distem-  
per may be brought to Ireland from the Ports and Places  
herein after mentioned, and do hereby order that the quar-  
antine laid by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant  
and Council of the Sixteenth September One thousand  
eight hundred, upon all Ships and Vessels coming from or  
through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on  
the Atlantic Ocean, be strictly enforced and extended as  
herein after directed, and that all Officers appointed for  
the Service of quarantine do use their Care and Diligence,  
and cause the several Rules and Regulations established by  
the said Order, and by this present Order, for the due  
Performance of quarantine to be punctually observed and  
carried into Execution.

And we do hereby further order, require, and command,  
That all Ships and Vessels coming from the Port of Cadiz,  
or from any other Port of Spain without the Straits of  
Gibraltar, lying to the Southward of Cape Saint Vincent,  
and all Persons, Goods and Merchandise 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 Merchandise, or any small Packages  
brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Let-  
ters or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles  
whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Ves-  
sels, coming from any Place from whence the Lord Lieuten-  
ant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall  
judge it probable that the Plague, or other infectious  
Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature  
of the Plague, may be brought, shall come or be  
brought on Shore, or go to be put on board any other  
Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore  
in any Port or Place in Ireland, although such Ships or  
Vessels 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 Merchandise, or any small Packages  
brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Let-  
ters, or Packets, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles  
whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Ves-  
sels coming from any place from whence the Lord Lieuten-  
ant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall  
have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infec-  
tious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the nature of  
the Plague, may be brought, shall go or be put on Board  
any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought  
on Shore as aforesaid, all such Persons, Goods, Wares and  
Merchandise, 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, Pas-  
senger, or other person coming in such Ship or Vessel  
would, if the said Ship or Vessel had arrived at any port  
or place in Ireland have been obliged to perform the  
same; and all Ships and Vessels which shall receive any  
Persons, or any Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, or  
other Articles whatever from 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, Merchandise or Articles shall have been received  
would have been obliged to perform, or have been sub-  
ject to if the had arrived at any port or place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That all Ships and  
Vessels coming from any place from whence the Lord  
Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council,  
shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other  
infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the na-  
ture of the Plague, may be brought, and all Persons,  
Goods, Wares and Merchandise 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. Muskerry, Frankfort.  
Cattle-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 Merchandise 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 Merchandise, now ar-  
rived or which may hereafter arrive in any  
of the Ports of Ireland from Charlestown  
in the State of S. Carolina, from the Town  
of Darien in the State of Georgia, or from  
New Orleans in the Territory of Louisiana,  
or from any Port within the said States of  
South Carolina and Georgia, or on the  
Territory of Louisiana, and shall have  
cleared out from from any of the said Ports  
or Places subsequent to the First Day of  
September last, (not having any Person or  
Persons on Board the same ill of the said  
infectious Distemper), do perform Quarantine  
of Fifteen Days at the several Places  
appointed, and according to the Rules pre-  
scribed by the Proclamation of the Lord  
Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth  
Day of September One thousand eight hun-  
dred, and of this Date, for Performance of  
Quarantine by all Ships and Vessels coming  
from or through the Mediterranean, or from  
the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or  
from any Port or Place on the Coast of Spain  
without the Straits of Gibraltar to the South-  
ward of Cape St. Vincent, and arriving  
with clean Bill of Health; but in case it  
shall appear upon the arrival of any Ship or  
Vessel at any of the ports of Ireland, which  
shall have cleared out subsequent to the  
said First day of September last from any of  
the Ports or Places before mentioned with-  
in the Territory of the United States of  
America, that any of the Crew or Passen-  
gers belonging to the same are actually ill of  
such infectious Distemper, or any of the  
Crew or Passengers on Board any such  
Ship or Vessel shall have died of the said  
infectious Distemper, or have been ill of the  
same during the Course of the Voyage, the  
Clothes, and all personal Effects which are  
susceptible of Infection, worn by or belong-  
ing to such Person, shall be forthwith  
burned or sunk in deep Water, and the said  
Ship or Vessel, with the Whole of her  
Cargo, shall not be permitted to perform  
Quarantine at any Port or Place except at  
Carlingford, and shall be compelled to de-  
part from any other Port or Place at which  
the same has arrived, or shall arrive as  
aforesaid, and shall repair to Carlingford,  
and there perform Quarantine, and not else-  
where, and be subject to all the Rules and  
Regulations to which Ships and Vessels  
coming from or through the Mediterranean,  
or Cadiz, or other Ports of Spain without  
the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of  
Cape Saint Vincent, and not furnished with  
clean Bills of Health are subject.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's

Revenue are to give further directions herein  
as to them may respectively appertain.

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

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

GOD save the KING.

## MALTA, EGYPT, &c.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated Nov. 11.

"We are in daily expectation of some  
expedition being undertaken, as transports  
have been preparing here for some time;  
but whether these are to receive troops from  
our own garrison, or as preparatory to a  
general armament in this quarter, is not ge-  
nerally known. The regiments of this  
place are the finest in the service, and sea-  
soned to the climate, which in the event of  
active operation, would be an important  
consideration.

"The contagion of Spain has happily  
not reached us, though we are in danger of  
its approach from more channels than one,  
as our opposite neighbours of the Barbary  
shore, persisting still in their religious su-  
persitions, admit no precautions. Our ac-  
counts from Egypt represent that unhappy  
country as the victim of civil discord; re-  
volution succeeds revolution; while the  
want of system or energy in the Turkish  
Government seems to leave it without any  
visible means of controul. Amidst all the  
successions and changes, however of fac-  
tions, it is flattering to us as Englishmen,  
to be informed of the respect still paid there to  
the British character. We speak of it here  
with self approving satisfaction. The na-  
tives themselves compliment us upon it, and  
draw the happiest auguries from it for their  
own island. The name of Englishman is  
still revered with gratitude in Egypt, and  
whether Turk, Mameluke, or even Alban-  
ian, is the superior of the day; every  
right and every privilege established for the  
Christian inhabitants by General STUART,  
on the withdrawing of the army, is invio-  
lably observed; even those Franks, who  
are subjects to the Porte, still claim their  
right of exemption from all injurious dis-  
tinctions, under the faith of that General's  
Proclamation, before his departure.

"Mr. RUSSELL, the British Resident,  
had conducted himself with much address,  
and in any circumstance of riot or disorder,  
many of which are daily occurring from the  
licentiousness of the Arnauts, his house is  
considered by all parties as the sanctuary.  
Mr. LESERS, the French Agent, is con-  
descending to the lowest intrigues, to foment  
the dissensions of the country, in the view of  
attaching some party to himself, to recom-  
pense him for the mortifications which he  
experiences from the contempt manifested to  
his nation from every description of inha-  
bitants; his proceedings, however, have  
been both detected and exposed by Mr.  
RUSSELL. ELFI-BEY acts a kind of neu-  
tral part, at the head of a separate corps  
in Upper Egypt. This man (wily in the  
extreme) has more abilities than falls to the  
lot of his brethren in general; he has learnt  
from experience who are his safest friends.  
It is thus that he is no Frenchman, although  
his intemperate behaviour during his resi-  
dence here excited many suspicions to his  
disadvantage. He is now in favor with the  
Porte, who, we understand, are at present  
perfectly reconciled to his mission to Eng-  
land, which has been fully explained by our  
Court. HORSEHED PACHA, the Vice-  
roy, remains as he pledged himself to be-  
come, when he took leave of Gen. STU-  
ART, the warm and grateful patron of the  
English.

"Mean time, between the troubles of  
Egypt and those of Syria, where a new vi-  
per has sprung up from the ashes of DEZ-  
ZAR, the authority of the Porte seems tot-  
tering on the verge of dissolution."

The King of SWEDEN has directed,  
that no Swedish vessels shall enter the ports  
of France or Holland.



## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following account of the loss of the ship *Nabby*, of Portland, has been communicated to us:—

"On the 19th of December, 1804, the ship *Nabby*, PHILIP CRANDELL, master, sailed from Liverpool for Boston, with a cargo of salt, crates, dry goods, &c. with the wind at E. S. E. On the 21st the ship sprung a leak, which continued to gain upon them, notwithstanding both their pumps were kept constantly going. Finding the leaking still increasing, they hauled their wind in order to gain a port. Standing along by the wind, they made Mizen-head on the western coast of Ireland. Not being able to gain to windward of it, and then having six feet water in the hold, and the men much fatigued with three days and nights incessant pumping, they tried for Beervan, in Bantry Bay.

"By this time the ship became water-logged, and the wind still ahead, they determined on gaining the shore, and saving, if possible, a part of the cargo. Accordingly, on the 25th, in the morning, they ran into a small cove on the south side of the Bay, and let go their anchor in eight fathoms water, about 25 yards from the shore. They then loaded their boat with provisions and part of their effects, and sent them on shore, where they were left in the care of the mate and one man.

"While they were loading a second boat, the country people began to collect on the shore, to the amount of about two hundred men and women. Immediately on the arrival of the boat again on shore, which contained all the effects of the officers and crew, together with all the ships papers, the inhabitants attacked the defenceless crew, and inhumanly robbed them of all their clothes, papers, and money, and from some of the crew their hats from their heads, and shoes from their feet. Not content with this, they proceeded on board the ship, where all they could lay their hands upon fell a prey to their rapacity, threatening those who opposed them with instant death. About dark the robbers left the ship, and carried their spoil into the mountains, when the crews left her also, and proceeded to a miserable hut in the mountains, where they passed a most melancholy night. Early in the morning of the 26th, RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq. a gentleman living eight miles from where the ship was lost, came to their assistance, and conducted the whole ship's company to his house. To the benevolence and humanity of this worthy gentleman, and his humane family, they are indebted for the preservation of their lives, without whose friendly assistance they must inevitably have perished. Early on the morning of the 28th, DAVID MELEFONT, Esq. of Bantry, together with Captain SCOTT and Lieut. GRIFFIN, with a party of forty soldiers, went from Bantry in order to search for the stolen property; upon the approach of whom the robbers immediately left their huts and fled to the mountains. To this gentleman and to JONAS BALDWIN, Esq. they are also much indebted for their active and benevolent exertions."

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 10.

The Spanish vessel, mentioned yesterday, was a letter of marque, of 14 guns, called the *Santa Maria*, from the Havannah, with a very valuable cargo of sundries, taken by the *Illustrious*, of 74 guns, Capt. C. HAMILTON; and the large frigate seen off the Sound, in tow of an armed ship, after bearing off and on the whole day and last night, this morning the wind springing up, made some progress. At 11 a. m. she stood in to the Sound, and fired a gun. On being boarded, on her anchoring between the Island and Marin, she proved to be a Spanish frigate, pierced for 36 guns, and 300 men, mounting only 14, from Peru and Mexico, for Corunna, deeply and richly laden on account of the King of Spain and Spanish merchants. She was captured Dec. 18, 1804, off Cape St. Mary's, by the *Polyphemus*, 64 guns, Vice Admiral Sir J. ORDE, Capt. LAWFORD, but parted company in a violent gale of wind on the 16th ult. since which she has experienced very bad weather, carried away her main mast, and had her rudder choaked. She fell in with, a few days since, the *Harriet* armed defence ship, 18 guns, which took her in tow, and after beating about the Channel ever since, arrived safe this morning. She is called the *Santa Gertruda*, and has on board one million two hundred thousand dollars, registered on account of the Spanish King, besides cocoa, coffee, hides, platina, valuable drugs, cochineal, cotton, and several rich private ventures.—The

*Polyphemus*, has also taken 4 other Spanish vessels, richly laden. Came in the *Hind* cutter, with the *Flying Fish*, smuggler, taken after a long chase, with 500 ankers of brandy on board.

## MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FROM THE COURIER.

No office could have been assigned to Mr. ADDINGTON, which gives him less real influence or employments, than that of President of the Council, even though it is as usual, accompanied by a seat in the Cabinet. When Mr. ADDINGTON compelled the Duke of PORTLAND to remove from the Home Department to the Chair of President of the Council, it is well known, that his Grace most reluctantly complied, and long resisted the arrangement. His Grace complained that there were neither patronage nor power attached to the office, and that it deprived him of the frequent occasions which the Home Department gave, of having numerous interviews and communications with his Sovereign, a circumstance, which above all others, the Duke seemed to regret, as it is obvious that the probability, if not the certainty of power, is attached to a frequent intercourse with the King.—The appointment of Mr. ADDINGTON to a seat in the Cabinet, as President, demonstrates most clearly that it is intended he shall have no real power there.—He well knows the opinion the Duke of PORTLAND held on this subject, and in accepting the office must tacitly have assented to the conclusions his Grace drew. The office, indeed, is somewhat similar to the one he formerly held, of President of the House of Commons.—He would have been President of the House of Lords, could that arrangement have been effected; but failing of it, he has been appointed to the highest station of the kind, namely, President of the Privy Council.—This office is one of high dignity, usually given to Ministers when they go into a half sort of retirement; it is, in fact, a sinecure, having neither efficiency nor responsibility in the Government attached to it. "The natural allies of the enemy" are extremely eager to shew that Mr. ADDINGTON will govern the Cabinet, since he possesses so much of the King's favour, and they mention a long interview between him and his Sovereign as a proof of this. But may not that interview, admitting that it occurred, have taken place, and lasted so long for the purpose of persuading Mr. ADDINGTON to accept a non-efficient situation in the Cabinet? Is it likely that those members of the Cabinet who remained in after Mr. ADDINGTON went out, and thereby separated themselves from him, will now side with him rather than with Mr. PITT? or, that those Mr. PITT brought into the Cabinet will side with him? Besides, the very persons who endeavour to weaken the public confidence in the Government by this silly cry, well know that Mr. PITT's great abilities and weight of character would always over-rule Mr. ADDINGTON in any Cabinet. When Mr. ADDINGTON was Prime Minister, and it was thought he would take in Mr. PITT or Mr. Fox, as it was evident he would be obliged to take in one of them, or go out; these very persons then said he would take in neither if possible, as he well knew that if one of them sat in Council with him, whatever their office might be, their great talents would bear him down so completely, he would in fact be no longer Prime Minister, and that as he was weak enough to wish to continue Premier at the risk of every thing, he would never bring Mr. PITT or Mr. Fox in with him. The persons who argued this way, now contend that in fact Mr. ADDINGTON is Prime Minister, because he has a solitary, an idle seat in the Cabinet. Of all men Mr. ADDINGTON and his friends should be the most anxious to discourage this insidious opinion. A Royal Favourite behind the curtain, who thwarts and overrules the Government without responsibility, has ever been an odious character in this country, dreaded and hated. Mr. ADDINGTON justly acquired popularity by his Administration, but if he should now be thought a *Backstairs Lord*, those who admired him for the mildness of his Government will now detest him as the intriguer of a Seraglio. The cry that Mr. ADDINGTON is now the King's Minister, and consequently the real Premier, is made by the Coalition, as some little revenge upon Mr. PITT to vex his friends; but if so silly an attempt could have any success, it would do much more real injury to Mr. ADDINGTON. Mr. PITT would still maintain the character of a British Minister, while Mr. ADDINGTON would be regarded as the favourite Eunuch dictating to the Divan.

## DEFENCE OF PORTUGAL.

Another subject is necessarily connected with and grows out of the war with Spain.—Our attention is naturally and acutely directed to Portugal, and to the effect which the war Spain will produce upon the situation of and upon our intercourse and relations with that respectable nation.—Undoubtedly no arguments, no appeals, are necessary to induce this country to make the greatest exertions in favour of Portugal. Under any other government than that of such a robber as BONAPARTE, the Court of Lisbon could not be at all affected by a war between Great Britain, Spain, and France.—But because Portugal is the friend of this country, and because we carry our great trade with her, BONAPARTE thinks himself justified in committing any act, however unprovoked, that shall deprive us of that friend, and destroy and cripple that trade.—What is it to him, that in endeavouring to injure his enemy, he ruins an unoffending neutral power? Any such considerations of justice are not likely to have any weight with him, and accordingly we hear the Paris Papers unblushingly announce that the shutting of the Portuguese ports is to be the first effect of the war between this country and Spain. The justice and propriety of making every exertion in favour of Portugal being admitted, it remains to be considered in what way we can most effectually serve her.—Some of the daily Papers in announcing that extensive preparations are making for an expedition, have pointed at Portugal as the object of it. They have asserted that Gen. MOORE has been sent to Lisbon, for the purpose of concerting the measures necessary to be adopted before the expedition sails.—Upon any preparations that may be making, we have preserved a studied silence: but we will suppose, that the other Papers are correct, and that a large army is to be sent to Portugal. Let us examine whether that is the most likely means of accomplishing the object of our wishes, and of ensuring the safety of the country. In the first place it will of course be ascertained, whether the Portuguese Government are anxiously desirous of our active interference, and of defending the independence of Portugal upon the soil of Portugal. Upon that subject, perhaps, we entertain doubts; but they will certainly vanish the moment we find that a British army has sailed, because we shall take it for granted, that the two Governments are influenced by the same sentiments and policy. The second point to be ascertained is, whether the Portuguese army is in such a state of strength and discipline, as to render it a very available force; for unless it be, the whole, or at least the principal defence of the country, must rest upon us.—A third point is, whether any army we can send is likely, with the co-operation of the Portuguese army, to resist and repel the attempts on the part of France and Spain to invade the Kingdom. Of the state of the Portuguese army, we pretend not to any accurate knowledge. A few years ago it did not amount to more than 25,000 men; but it has since been increased, and would, of course, be still further increased upon the prospect of any attempt at invasion. The smallest force which our Ministers, we suppose, would think of sending, would be from 10 to 20,000 men. Would a British force of 20,000 men, co-operating with a Portuguese army of 30,000, be sufficient to defend the country against the united troops and resources of France and Spain? It must be recollected that, except on the Western side, Portugal is surrounded by hostile territory—on the North, on the South, and on the East. Undoubtedly her frontier towards Spain is mountainous, and therefore very difficult of defence. But if it be not difficult of defence, it is by no means fertile in the means of maintaining a large army, though our rear being open, we should not be cut off from our resources. The French and Spaniards, however, would possess the same advantage. But would 50,000 men be sufficient to defend the whole line of the Portuguese frontier? By no means. Too many persons are confident of being able to save Portugal from the circumstance of our having with a few English battalions put a stop to the invasion of 1762. But there is no parallel between that period and the present; and besides, we have every reason to suspect that neither Spain nor France were serious then in their project of invasion. France acted with no vigour—the combined Powers carried on the war in a very dilatory manner, and it is well known that had they been active and in earnest, they might have been masters of Lisbon long before the arrival of the English. Let us recollect, too, that the French are not engaged in any Conti-

mental war, when the attention and strength of France were distracted and divided by an enemy in Italy, Switzerland, and in Germany, when war was attacking her extremities, and disaffection preying upon her vitals. Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, are under her yoke. Her battalions are inactive and disengaged; and she would perhaps not be displeased at having occasion to employ them. The sending an army to defend Portugal would of course be made the pretext for an immediate invasion. But will she not invade Portugal whether we send an army or not? Perhaps she might. But do not let us furnish her with a plausible pretext, by sending a force which may not be able effectually or eventually to save the kingdom. We may be asked whether then we would have a nation submit to France? No. Let her resist her with her combined concentrated energies; with her warmest blood and her proudest flesh; let her rouse and animate and arm her population, and let her population feel the strong and sacred disposition to be roused, armed, and animated. If we see his disposition in Portugal we shall be proud of mingling our own blood with the blood of patriots fighting upon their own soil for their own independence. But let us be sure she has this disposition. Where however do we find it? Where do we perceive this energy in the Government? Where is the antient patriotism that crippled and chastised the insolence of Spain? Where are the banners of Braganza? We have been told that the Portuguese like the Romans in their decline, are buying off the modern Goths, and that six millions of crusades are to be the purchase of their neutrality during the war between Great Britain and Spain.—We know not whether our information is correct; but we are strongly inclined to believe that Portugal is not willing to indispose France to such a point as to induce the latter to invade her. We do think that Portugal will prefer paying money to France. But are we, it may be asked, to suffer her? How can we prevent her? It is not meant we suppose to be said that we shall defend her against her will; nor indeed is it possible that we could. But are we, it may be said, to do nothing to save her? Nothing? Any thing; every thing; but let us have a reasonable ground for supposing that what we do will be productive of good; let us be sure that in attempting her salvation we are not achieving her ruin. We do not think that 20,000 men will be of effectual service; not that that number is not more than a match for an equal number of French; but the latter can send five times that amount; they conquer only by superiority of numbers; they can reinforce their army as often and as speedily as is necessary. Of what avail would 20, 30, 40, or 50,000 men be to defend a frontier of 300 miles? If they were concentrated, they would leave the other parts of the line open; if spread along it, they would render the whole weak.—Such a force, if the French be serious in a determination to invade Portugal, is not likely to be effectual, and if they are not serious, it is unnecessary.

These are the principal reasons that induce us to hope that a British army will not be sent to Portugal. We are sure that we shall not be suspected of any wish hostile to that country—we are anxious for its prosperity and its independence—and it is because we are anxious, that we do not desire to do that which does not seem likely to be of real benefit to her.—The salvation of Portugal will not be effected upon the soil of Portugal. We think we could point out a measure and an expedition, in which a force of 20,000 men might be employed with such effect as to make a most deep and injurious impression upon Spain and France—but our object in the present article was merely to discuss the policy of sending a force for the defence and protection of Portugal.—*Cour.*

Since the formation of new harbours and other improvements, which have been made by the enemy on their coast, from Calais to Boulogne, it has become an object of importance that our opposite coast should be rendered equally defensive: with this view, the canal through Romney Marsh, from Shorncliffe to Rye, has been projected, and is executing with unexampled activity, at various places along the line; and great numbers of labourers lately employed at the docks and public works of the metropolis, and at other places, are arrived to assist in effecting it. The expense of cutting is estimated at 150,000*l.* In addition to this line of defence, Martello towers are to be constructed on the edge of the sea, three of them equidistant between Hythe and Romney; those near Dymchurch will be placed immediately behind the wall.



## THE FRENCH DISPATCH.

### FROM THE COURIER.

When we consider the period at which professions of a pacific disposition are made, we think we are justified in supposing that BONAPARTE thought he should reduce His Majesty's Ministers to a considerable dilemma. His dispatch arrives, not undesignedly, without doubt, a few days before the meeting of Parliament, and BONAPARTE probably hopes that it will embarrass the opening of the Session, and give to the tone and temper of His Majesty's Speech a greater degree of moderation than it would otherwise have possessed. If such be his hopes and expectations, he will in all likelihood be mistaken.—Does he know so little of the English character as to suppose that the very professions of a pacific inclination from him would make us immediately abandon any great system of policy? Taking it for granted, for the sake of argument, that a system of co-operation has been adopted by our Government with some of the Continental Powers, does he think that we shall on a sudden be so overjoyed at the idea of peace as to relinquish that system at once?—that we shall hail a reconciliation with him with a *Foxite* transport? and exclaim in the language of supplication and submission—

Oremus pacem et dexteras tendamus inermes?

And this is the nation to which this *Head of the Western Family* makes the first overtures for peace! the nation he has characterised and calumniated as the violators of the law of nations—the enemies of humanity—the nation whose Ambassadors were not to be permitted to reside in any foreign Court—the nation which he was sent to scourge and chastise, to invade and conquer! to that nation he sends professions of a wish to live upon terms of peace and good understanding! It is indeed a humiliating posture for the *magnanimous* EMPEROR. What a crowd of reflections rush at once upon the mind! What a tumultuous transport overflows the heart! This is indeed to be a great nation! This is the drivelling, stupid, weak, and contemptible war, which “the natural allies of the enemy” told us we were carrying on! This is the inglorious and disgraceful battle. France herself confesses that we are more than a match for her single handed. We have fought and conquered! What a high and commanding attitude we stand in! how towering and wide-spread the branches; how strong the trunk; how deep the roots of our pre-eminence and power!

Never were we in a more imposing position; and never perhaps was there a period in which our conduct could procure such an effect upon the fate of Europe. It may be almost said that the fate of Europe depends upon the answer we have returned to this overture of BONAPARTE. We said already that there were many preliminary points to be settled, even before we could enter upon a negotiation. BONAPARTE must not think that we can treat with him, with all his violations of the Law of Nations unatoned for. Let him send back our countrymen, detained in violation of the Law of Nations at Verdun. Let him return us the papers of Sir GEORGE RUMBOLD, and of our Messenger. These should be the precursors of any overture for peace. These will tell us whether we are to treat with an Emperor of Morocco, or an Emperor of FRANCE.

But we cannot persuade ourselves that he is sincerely desirous of peace; we cannot avoid thinking that his overture has been produced by those motives to which we alluded yesterday. He has been disappointed in his political conjectures and expectations. He thought he could play with the Continental Powers, as with so many puppets. He thought he could really isolate us from the Continent, and that his power would deter any of the European nations from joining us. He began by courting and cajoling Russia; he danced and dandled Prussia into his views; he toyed with Austria, and the vast importance he has attached to the gaining over the Pope, have indisposed the Protestant Powers against him. His intimacy with the Cabinet of Vienna has contributed to diminish, if not to destroy his influence with Prussia, more, perhaps, than his violation of her rights and independence in the seizure of Sir GEORGE RUMBOLD. Whilst he has been intriguing with the South of Europe, he roused the North against him. He dreads a Northern confederacy which he suspects to have been produced, and which he is sure will be strongly supported by Great Britain. He knows too, that however Austria may be quiet and pacific, and well disposed to him now, she would not fail to avail herself of the first favourable opportunity which a war

might produce to declare against him. He feels that Prussia holds the balance of Continental Europe in her hands, and that she will not forfeit that important character, by throwing her weight into his scale.—He thinks that to detach England from the Northern Confederacy, would immediately dissolve it; and that its dissolution would deprive Prussia of that superiority which she possesses. These considerations we cannot help suspecting, are the parents of his pacific professions to us. But does he suppose we should consent, at any rate, to negotiate separately? His policy we know, is to negotiate in concert with his allies, but not to suffer his enemies to have the same advantage.—This was the policy he pursued at Luneville and at Amiens.—But when we negotiate with him again, it will be in concert with Russia, and perhaps other Powers. Unexhausted as we are by the war, with our resources fresh, vigorous, and flourishing, our countrymen cordial and united, we shall not consent to leave the Continent in this unsatisfactory state, and to negotiate merely for ourselves. In fact BONAPARTE can make no sacrifices but upon the Continent. In no port of the East or West Indies, or in the Mediterranean has he made a single acquisition during the war. All that has been gained in the war has been gained by us—he has nothing to offer, except on the Continent. All the advantages have hitherto been on our side. We have surrounded him by such a force, that he has not been able to stir a step out of Europe. He has, indeed, overrun Hanover; but he could not pretend to demand any sacrifice from us for the evacuation of it; because his taking possession of it was in violation of a solemn compact entered into with Russia and the Empire. As to the acknowledgement of him as EMPEROR, that would not be a point, we suppose, of much difficulty. The acknowledgement would merely state a truism, that he is in possession of the Imperial title; it gives no opinion at all with respect to the legitimacy of it. The Court Calendar of this year, we observe, classes him amongst the Sovereigns of Europe as NAPOLEON I. Emperor, but it does not enumerate the Members and branches of his family. But we shall bring our observation to a close—Perhaps, indeed in the present state of affairs, uninformed as we are of the nature of the answer returned by our Government, some of our readers may be inclined to think we have been rather premature, in having argued the subject at all.

## J A M A I C A.

On Thursday, we received Letters and Papers from Jamaica down to the 18th of November. They contain the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica (Nugent) to the Council and the House of Assembly, together with their Answers. It must be recollected, that there have been very serious differences of opinion between our Ministers and those Assemblies, about the Contribution that Jamaica ought to afford to the general cause of the Empire.

The following is the Speech with which the Lieutenant-Governor opened the General Assembly on the 23d October:

“Gentlemen of the Council,

“Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“It gives me the highest gratification to meet you under auspices so much more favourable for the Island than on former occasions, the seasonable rains having providentially returned to reward your industrious exertions; and I have also to congratulate you upon the early attention paid by the British Government to the safety of Jamaica, by the removal of the numerous French prisoners to Europe, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment.

“I am commanded to acquaint you, that the war which was so unjustly provoked by the ambition of France, is directed with increased energy by that power for the overthrow of the British Empire. His MAJESTY, however, feels the fullest confidence, from the justice of his cause, and the spirit and liberality of his subjects, that all the attempts of the enemy will be completely defeated, and his arms ultimately crowned with success. He derives this confident expectation under the blessings of Providence, from the unexampled zeal of his subjects in forming themselves to the use of arms, and their undiminished cheerfulness in submitting to the extraordinary burthens which public exigencies have occasioned.

“Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“His MAJESTY feels a similar confidence in your attachment; his attention will

be always extended to your safety and protection, and he doubts not that he shall receive such support from your liberality, as will enable him to fulfil those objects with the smallest possible burthen to the subjects of the United Kingdom, who are already so deeply charged by the expences of a war, which, if disastrous to Great Britain, must necessarily be so to Jamaica.

“Gentlemen of the Council,

“Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“I have only to renew my assurances of hearty co-operation with you in every measure which may best promote the welfare, and tend to the security and tranquillity of this island.”

The answer of the Council is a direct echo to the Speech, without particularly alluding to the contributions they might be called on for. The House of Assembly, in their Answer, observes, “that they reflected with pleasure, that they had always contributed their full proportion to the expences of State.” This is the very point on which the differences have turned for several years between the Governors and the Assemblies of this island.

On the 24th of October, a Committee of the House of Assembly was appointed “To enquire into the steps which have been taken in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for an Abolition of the Slave Trade—into the measures adopted for equalizing the duties on sugar imported from the East Indies, and from the British Colonies; and the additional imposts which have been laid on our principal staples—to consider the effects which these measures have produced, and are likely to produce, on the agriculture and commerce of this colony; and to report the facts, with their opinion of the conduct which ought to be pursued by the House, in the distressed situation to which the island is reduced.”

It is worthy of remark, that all the papers subsequent to the 24th of October, are totally silent on the result of the very important subjects committed to the deliberation of the said Committee. Prudential motives probably induced the Assembly to enter upon these discussions with shut doors, and the total exclusion of all strangers. The Report has therefore not been published.

Mr. ROBERT DRUMMOND, the grandson of the great DRUMMOND of Clairgrouse, came of age a few days since, when he took possession of his inheritance, said to amount to fifty thousand pounds per annum. On this occasion he opened the noble mansion of his ancestors, in Scotland, to all comers, and has kept up that good old English custom ever since, by a plentiful distribution of mutton, ale, and whiskey, to all neighbouring poor. Mr. DRUMMOND was married at the age of eighteen, to Miss DUNDAS, a young and beautiful lady, the daughter of Lord MELVILLE; he holds a considerable share in the banking house, whose name the firm bears.—With the above immense fortune, Mr. and Mrs. DRUMMOND intend to make a figure in life. They have already purchased a noble house in St. James's square, three carriages are are building for their use, and it was but last week that Mr. DRUMMOND purchased a set of horses, which cost six hundred guineas.

Mrs. SIDDONS, whose transcendent abilities has ever gratified the public, we are happy to find, is again soon likely to resume her professional career. For above fourteen weeks she has suffered the most excruciating agony, from an inveterate attack of lumbago and sciatica, which had baffled the efforts of her numerous medical attendants. During the greater part of the time she had been confined to her bed; and under the powerful influence of opium, even to 500 drops per day; she could hardly obtain a temporary alleviation of her suffering.

## DUBLIN, JANUARY 17.

We yesterday received London Papers of Sunday last.—Their contents are unimportant.

The speculations of the London Papers on the probability of an immediate Peace with France should be read with great caution.—For our part, we are not so credulous as to suppose for a moment that BONAPARTE has transmitted such terms as the British Government, according to its own avowal, will agree to.—We are inclined to think the proposals of the French Emperor are of a nature similar to those which led to the Treaty of Amiens, and as some of the terms of that pacification have been since found incompatible with the interests of Great Britain, it is impossible they can be

again agreed to, without betraying a strange inconsistency in the British Cabinet.

We understand that petitions will shortly be presented to both Houses of Parliament from W. TODD JONES, Esq. formerly a Member of the Irish House of Commons, who has been confined since July, 1803, on suspicion of high treason. This gentleman has repeatedly applied for a trial, but has not been able to obtain one.—*Dispatch.*

The London Gazette, of Saturday last contains an account of the capture of the *Hazard*, French lugger, of 16 guns, and 50 men, from Guadaloupe, by his Majesty's ship *Echo*, off Curacao—and of the *Gracouse* French schooner, of 14 guns and 55 men, by the *Blanche*—and the *Chaiseur* French privateer, of 5 guns and 66 men, by the *Superieure* sloop of war—all on the West India station.

The Gazette also contains a very extensive Brevet Promotion of Officers of the army, embracing Major Generals to Major General BARBER; Colonels, to Colonel STENGER; Lieutenant Colonels, to Lieutenant Col. COGHLAN of the 86th; and Majors, to Major CARTER, of the 8th West India Regiment, all inclusive: it does not include any Captains.

On Tuesday the Quarter Sessions for the County of Dublin were opened before JOHN EGAN, Esq; when a respectable Jury was sworn.

Before the Court sat, an extraordinary incident took place in the crowd; a person of the name of *Wade* was openly charged by a woman as having been the principal murderer of Lord KILWARDEN.—He was immediately taken into custody by the direction of a magistrate, and (the woman's information having been reduced to writing and sworn) regularly committed to take his trial at the next Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the City of Dublin.

The following Circular Letter has been transmitted to Colonels of Militia Regiments:

## (CIRCULAR.)

Dublin-Castle, Jan. 3, 1805.

SIR—I have in command, from the Lord Lieutenant, to signify to you His Excellency's desire, that you will forthwith prepare, and transmit to me, to be laid before His Excellency, a list containing the Names, Ranks, and Dates of Commissions, of the several Officers belonging to the Regiment of Militia, on the day on which that Corps was disembodied in the year 1802; specifying the Vacancies, Successions, and Appointments that have since occurred, to the 24th of last month, and the periods at which the same respectively took place, and distinguishing the Field Officers, and Lieutenants, who are now considered as Supernumary over the present Establishment of the Regiment, together with the Dates of their Commissions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

LIMERICK, JAN. 17.

Committed, to the Co. Jail, by WM. THOMAS LOCKE, Esq; on Monday last, Patrick Harrigan, John Sheedy, and Thomas Hayes, alias Barrett, charged with having in their possession, several forged Notes, and endeavouring to pass them knowing them to be forged:—also, by same Magistrate, Charles McCarthy, Ellen McCarthy, and Callaghan McCarthy, charged with having in their possession, two silver spoons, which were feloniously stolen from DAVID LEWY, of Newcastle; one Pocket book, which contained Bank Notes, and was stolen from JOHN DIVANY, of said place, with several other articles not yet claimed.—Same day to the City Jail, by the Right Worshipful ROB. BRISCOE, Esq; Mayor, Mary Quirk, alias Hynes, Bridget Hynes, and Joanna Hynes, charged with having, with others, assaulted and beat Mr. JOHN TINSLEY, of this City, whereby he lamed and his life is in danger; the above are charged with beating MICH. HARTY, with an intent to rob him.—Yesterday, by said Magistrate, —Shaughnessy, charged with stabbing JAMES MEALY, of Blackboy, by which his life is despaired of.

A few days since the *John*, BARTLET, from Cork, chiefly laden with Porter, for Mr. MICH. O'BRIEN, of this City, was wrecked off the Rosses. The Captain, his Wife, Mate, and one Boy were saved, the rest of the crew perished.

Thirteen vessels arrived last week at Liverpool from different Irish ports. Besides the usual articles, were twenty puncheons of whiskey.

The *George*, from Liverpool for Galway, was totally lost on Friday se'nnight, off the Isle of Man, with all the crew except one man.



LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 14.

We received this morning the *Moniteurs* to the 6th instant: The contain the important Speech or Exposition of the situation of the French Empire, presented, by order of BONAPARTE to the Legislative Body on the 31st December.

The French Papers from the 24th to the 1st of January, are still wanting. On the 27th of December BONAPARTE opened the Sittings of the Legislative Body in person, with a Speech from the Throne. He assured them he did not want fresh Subsidies—that he was ready for War, though he desired Peace—that he did not wish to aggrandise the French Territory, but preserve it in its Integrity.—We are not able to give the speech at present, because we have not received the Paris Papers of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st ult.

LEGISLATIVE BODY—Dec. 31.

A Message was read from the EMPEROR announcing that M. CHAMPAGNY, Minister of the Interior, REGNARD and LAGUE, Counsellors of State, had been appointed to present the Exposition of the State of the Empire.

Exposition of the State of France.

M. CHAMPAGNY—Gentlemen, in consequence of the nomination which has just been announced to you, I have the honour to lay before you the present state of the French Empire.

"The internal state of France is at present what it was in times of the greatest tranquility; there is no movement that can alarm the public repose; no crimes that belong to revolutionary recollections; every where useful enterprise, every where the amelioration of public and private property, attests the progress of confidence and security.

"The levain of opinions no longer irritates men's minds. The sentiment of general interest, the principles of social order, better known, and more pure, have attached all hearts to the common prosperity. This is what all the Administrators have proclaimed; this has been recognised by the EMPEROR in all the departments he has visited; this has just been demonstrated in the most signal manner. All the armies have beheld themselves at once separated from their Generals; all the military corps from their Chiefs; the superior Tribunals, deprived of their first magistrates, the public ministry of its first organs; the churches of their principal pastors; the towns, the fields, abandoned at once by all that had power and influence over the people; the people every where left to their own genius: and the people every where desirous of order and the laws.

"At the same moment the Sovereign Pontiff was traversing France. From the borders of the Po to the banks of the Seine, he has been the object of a religious homage, which has been paid him with love and respect by that immense majority, who, faithful to the old doctrine, see a common father, and the centre of the common belief in him whom all Europe reveres as a Sovereign raised to the throne by his piety and his virtues.

"A plot framed by an implacable Government was about to replunge France in the abyss of civil wars and anarchy. At the discovery of this horrid plot all France was alarmed. Inquietudes, scarcely lulled to rest, were again awakened, and in every mind were found at once those principles which have been those of all wise men, and which were always ours before error and imbecility had alienated the mind, and criminal intrigues had misled the opinions.

[M. CHAMPAGNY here entered into a long view of the internal state of France, which is of less importance to this country than that part which relates to her external situation. He dwelt upon the necessity of the Imperial dignity being made hereditary, as, on the august ceremony of the Coronation, and the pious demeanour of BONAPARTE—he mentioned that the criminal code was under discussion in the Council of State. He stated that Schools of Legislation were about to be established; that the internal works for the improvement of the roads and ruins had been carried on; that agriculture and the manufactures were in a rapid state of improvement; that trade had become more active, and that religion had resumed her sway.]

"Such is our position at home—abroad French courage, seconded by Spanish loyalty, preserves St. Domingo to us. Martinique braves the menaces of the enemy, and under a paternal Government, the ties which attach her to the mother country are becoming more permanent and strong.

"Gaudaloupe is enriched by the spoils of British commerce, and Guyanne continues to prosper under an active and vigorous administration.

"The Mauritius will now be the despot of the riches of Asia. London would have been in convulsion and despair, if weakness or inexperience had not prevented the execution of a plan the most skillfully concerted. But still the Mauritius is rendered flourishing by the prizes we have taken from our Enemies.

"Our armies are ever worthy of their reputation, with the same valour, and the same discipline, they have acquired that patience which awaits occasions without murmuring, and which trusts to the prudence and the designs of the Chief who leads them. Our soldiers, our officers learn to subdue the element which separates them from that island, the object of all their resentment. Their audacity and address astonish the oldest and most experienced seamen.

"Our fleets in continual manœuvres, prepare for combat; and whilst those of our enemies are decaying in their contest with winds and tempests, ours are learning, without running that risk, to contend against them.

"In fine, since the war, we have gained Hanover; we are more than ever in a condition to aim decisive blows at our enemies. Our marine is in a better state than it had been for these ten years; by land our army more numerous, and in a better condition, more supplied with all that gives victory, than it ever has been.

"In the finance department, the same activity exists in the receipt, the same regularity in the offices, the same order in the Administration of revenue; and almost always the same steadiness in the value of the public debt.

"The war rendered fresh expences and extraordinary expences necessary; but they have been incurred on our own soil, and have given us ships, ports, and all that is necessary to the development of our force against our enemies.

"These extraordinary expences have now ceased, and those which our warlike attitude require, will in future be conducted with an economy which the urgency of the preparations necessary to attack and defence did not permit.

"The revenues of the Crown will support all the expences of the Coronation of the EMPEROR, and those which the splendour of the Throne demands. The *etat* that surrounds it will never be a burthen to the nation.

"The situation of Europe has experienced an important change.

"Spain, reposed in a neutrality which France had consented to, and the British Cabinet had acknowledged—on a sudden her ships are attacked, and the Treaty of Amiens has been violated with respect to her as it had been with respect to France. His CATOLIC MAJESTY has adopted the determination which the dignity of his house, violated faith, and the honour of a generous nation, whose destiny he directs, commanded.

"The Emperor of AUSTRIA consecrates to the restoration of his finances, to the prosperity of his provinces, and the progress of their commerce, that repose which has been suggested to him by the fidelity of his character and the interest of his subjects.

"The Italian Republic administered and governed on the same principles as France—demands, like her, a definitive organization, which shall ensure to the present and future generations all the advantages of the social compact. United to that Republic by the duties which are imposed upon him both as President and Founder of that State, the EMPEROR will answer the confidence she has reposed in him, and will insure her destinies and her independence in serving the interests of the French people, to whom she owes her existence, and in conciliating the interests of both, with the neighbouring Powers. By these changes, which are called for by the wishes of one nation and the interest of all, absurd columnies will be done away, and France, having herself raised barriers where she has placed her limits, will no longer be accused of wishing to break them.

"Helvetia enjoys in peace the benefits of its constitution, and the wisdom of its citizens, and of our alliance.

"Batavia still groans under an oligarchic Government, without union in its views, without patriotism, and without vigour. Her colonies have been sold a second time, and delivered up, without firing a shot, to England; but the nation has energy, morals, and economy, and wants nothing but a government firm, patriotic, and enlightened.

"The King of PRUSSIA, on all occasions, has shewn himself the friend of France, and the EMPEROR seizes all those occasions which present themselves of consolidating that happy harmony.

"The Electors, and all the Members of the Germanic Body, faithfully maintain the relations of benevolence and friendship, which unite them to France.

"Denmark pursues a policy always wise, moderate, and judicious.

"The spirit of CATHARINE the Great will watch over the councils of ALEXANDER the First: he will recollect that the friendship of France is to him a necessary counterpoise in the balance of Europe; that placed far from her, he can neither attack nor trouble her repose, and that his great interest is to find in his relations with her a necessary mart for the productions of his Empire.

"Turkey is vacillating in her policy: she follows through fear, a system which her interest disavows. May she not learn, at the expence of her existence, that fear and uncertainty accelerate the fall of Empires a thousand times more fatally than the dangers and losses of an unfortunate war.

"Whatever may be the movements of England, the destinies of France are fixed: strong in her union, strong in her riches and the courage of her defenders, she will faithfully cultivate the alliance of friendly nations, and will neither deserve enemies nor fear them.

"When England shall be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the Continent; when she shall know that she must lose in a war without object, as without motives; when she shall be convinced that FRANCE WILL NEVER ACCEPT ANY OTHER CONDITIONS THAN THOSE OF AMIENS, and will never consent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at pleasure, by appropriating Malta to herself, England will then have attained pacific sentiments. Envy and hatred last but a time."

On the 2d inst. the Legislative Body and Tribunal presented Addresses to the EMPEROR, in which they compliment him upon his speech delivered at an Imperial sitting on the 27th of December. The Legislative Body say—

"But if, like you, this generous people are ready for war, like you they desire but peace; and too prudent to give up their legitimate rights, are too strong to exaggerate their pretensions.

"Your MAJESTY declares, that you wish not to aggrandise the territory of France, but to maintain the dignity of it. These words must deprive our enemies of all pretext."

It has been decided in the Council of State, that the Republican Calendar be preserved. BARENGER opened the debate, by speaking in support of it, the EMPEROR was decidedly of the same opinion.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Sir EDWARD LITTLEHALES has resigned his situation, as Under Secretary for the Civil Department in Ireland. He will accompany MARQUIS CORNWALLIS to India.

Mr. BRACCE BATHURST has accepted the Office of Chief State Secretary in Ireland, vice Sir EVAN NEPEAN, promoted to a seat at the Board of Admiralty.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day His MAJESTY went in State to the House of Peers, where, the Commons being commanded to attend, His MAJESTY opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the end of the last Session, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

The skill and intrepidity of my Navy, the respectable and formidable state of my Army and Militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous Volunteer Force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprise.

While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy.

But let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met, and provided against the danger; and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and control of France, compelled me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility.—I have at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture, but, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my Minister quitted Madrid, and war has since been declared by Spain against this country.

I have directed a copy of the Manifesto, which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the Court of Madrid.

You will, I trust, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interest of my dominions would admit—and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interest, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French Counsel.

The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited Ministers, and of the established principles of the Law of Nations.

Notwithstanding these transactions so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French Government containing professions of a pacific disposition.

I have in consequence expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my dominions, but am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe.

I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation without previous communication with those Powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of RUSSIA who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interest which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burthens being imposed on my people, but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions; and, that in the mode of raising the supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the National debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country.

It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as by enabling me to prosecute the war with vigour may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination.

His MAJESTY was cheered by the populace in his passage to and from the House. He looked in excellent health and spirits.

## THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

The Channel Fleet has been forced to quit its station off Brest. Part of the fleet is arrived at Torbay and three sail of the line at Portsmouth.

Ten thousand additional Seamen and Marines, it is said, are to be raised immediately.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JAN. 15.

Lord ELLIOTT moved the Address which was seconded by Lord GWYDIR.

After some conversation between Lords CARLISLE, HAWKESBURY, and GRENVILLE, and the Dukes of CLARENCE and NORFOLK, in which the latter made allusions to the Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, similar to those of Mr. Fox (see Commons), the Address was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

JUSTICE FOX.

The Marquis of ABERCORN professed himself ready to bring forward the charges against Mr. Justice Fox to-morrow.

Lord CARLTON said, that he had received a letter from the Justice, in which he declares himself perfectly ready and willing to hear and answer every charge that may be brought against him; but it was his wish that the business should not be brought forward until after the ensuing term, as he wished to examine some of the Judges and Lawyers in his defence.

Lord HAWKESBURY, GRENVILLE, and the Marquis of ABERCORN, made a few observations, when it was agreed, that the papers should be laid on the table on Monday, and that Wednesday be fixed for taking them into consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 15.

The Address was moved by the Hon. Mr. DILLON, and seconded by Mr. C. ADAMS, Member for Weymouth.

Mr. FOX, in speaking of the Speech, said, he was in hopes, and particularly so when he had heard of the Hon. Gentleman who was to move the Address, that some allusion would have been made in the Speech to the Irish Catholics. On this he was sorry to observe the Speech was completely silent; and he was still more surprised at this, because he expected the present Ministers would have brought it forward. He could only now say, that if this question was not discussed in a manner to satisfy the people of Ireland, the empire must no longer be considered as in a state of perfect security.

Mr. PITT said he considered the Catholic question as a subject which was not proper to allude to at this time in the Speech.

After some further observations, the Address was agreed to without a division.

ENNIS, JANUARY 21.

ENNIS SCHOOL.

VACATION will end on MONDAY the 18th instant. January 17, 1805.

WHEREAS Michael Madigan, my hired servant, absconded from his employment a few days since, and took with him different articles of my property, I think it necessary to apprise the public of this circumstance, in order to defeat his imposing on others.

WILLIAM FOLEY.

Fary-hill, 20th Jan. 1805.

The important contents of the London Papers, which we have received up to the 17th inst. claimed our particular attention, and the ample manner in which we have this day detailed the most material parts of the intelligence with which they have furnished us, will best apologize for our want of room, to direct the attention to particular points, or to offer any observations of our own.

At the Quarter-Sessions in this town, which ended on Saturday last, the following persons were convicted and sentenced accordingly:

John M'Inerhony, for a trespass, to be imprisoned one week, fined a mark, and give bail for his good behaviour for seven years.

John Deely, Mary Deely, and Sarah Twoky, for an assault, the first to be imprisoned three calendar months, the second one month, and the third one week, and to give sureties for their good behaviour.

Mary Huntley, for an assault, to pay a fine of 20s. and give bail.

James Griffy, for an assault, to be imprisoned 3 calendar months, fined 5 marks, and give bail.

Last Friday departed this life, in an advanced age, Mrs. M'MAHON, relict of DONATUS M'MAHON, formerly of Ballyglass, Esq.