

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.

NUMBER 2077.

NOTICE.

The several Divisions of the Lands of **DARRAGHS, QUILTY, &c.**
The Estate of Mr. BURTON, advertised in this Paper the 21st of January last,
WILL BE LET, FOR ONE YEAR,
FROM 25TH INSTANT.
Apply to **AUG. FITZ-GERALD**, at Tureen.
March 17, 1865.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Together or in Divisions,
The following LANDS, part of DOOLICK,
near ENNIS, now in the occupation of **Myles Brennan**:—
No. 1, the Division on which the HOUSE stands,
7A. 2R. 32P.
No. 2, on the Race Course, 5 Acres.—And
No. 3, on ditto, 5 Acres.
PROPOSALS to be made to the Hon. Judge
FINUCANE, or Mr. **JOHN ED. DOUGHERTY**.
March 14, 1865.

TO BE SET, FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,
The UPPER PART of the HOUSE
wherein Mr. **JAMES O'BRIEN** now lives in Gaol-
street, together with a KITCHEN, and TWO
BACK-YARDS. Application to be made to Mr.
ANDREW JOYNT, High-street.

TO BE LET, In the under-mentioned Divisions, and to RESIDENT TENANTS ONLY,

From the FIRST DAY of MAY next, for
TWENTY-ONE YEARS, or the LIFE of the
LESSEE, which ever may longest continue, the
following LANDS, part of the ESTATE of
GEORGE W. M. STAMLER, Esq.
CARHUNALEHANAGH.
No. 1.—Lott. *Macnamara's* holding, on which there is a good Farm House, & about 2 Acres of Meadow Ground, } A. R. P. 34 3 35
No. 2.—*Mathias Macnamara's* Ditto, having the same convenience with the former lot, } 40 3 15
No. 3.—*Lynch's* Ditto; well inclosed, with sufficient Turbary, and a good Farm House, } 34 0 27

107 3 37
* * The above Lands are situate within two miles of Ennis, in the Barony of Burratty, and Parish of Kiltaghtish.

CRAGANEASKAGHARDAGH.
No. 1.—*Haley's* Lot, being excellent Sheep Walk, and good arable and pasture Land, with some Farm Houses, } 48 3 20
No. 2.—*Dinan's* holding; good Sheep-Walk, and arable and pasture Land, with some Bog, and a good Farm House, } 83 1 25
No. 3.—*Burke's* division; choice Sheep-Walk, and arable and pasture Land, with good Farm Houses, } 26 1 11

128 4 16

CASTLETOWN.
No. 1.—In good heart, fit for Dairy or Tillage, and most excellent Sheep-Walk, with sufficient Turbary, but no House, } 36 3 15
No. 2.—Mostly in heart, and choice Sheep Walk, with Turbary, and a good Cabin, } 27 3 10
No. 3.—In tolerable heart, and good for Sheep and Tillage, but has no House or Bog, } 24 3 1

87 1 26

KNOCKHOGAN.
No. 1.—Good pasturable Cragg, well sheltered, and divided with Walls, and has great convenience of Water. No Turbary or House thereon, } 46 0 23
No. 2.—Same description with No. 1, } 20 0 17
No. 3.—Choice arable and pasture Land, and well supplied with Fire and Water, } 30 3 34
No. 4.—A very excellent and desirable Farm, with plenty of Bog and Water, } 27 1 23

124 2 15

* * The above denominations are in the Barony of Burratty, and Parish of Dura.

OBSERVATIONS.
No. 1 of Castletown, and No. 1 of Knockhogan, will be Set together, and contain 82A. 3R. 38P.
No. 3 of Castletown, and No. 2 of Knockhogan, will be Set together, containing 42A. 3R. 18P.

TO BE SET likewise, from the same period, and for the like term, the TENEMENTS in CLARE now occupied by **John Butler** and his Undertenants. Also, a well circumstanced BUILDING PLOT on the Causeway of ENNIS, which would afford GARDENS to Tenements erected thereon.

PROPOSALS to be received by **GEORGE W. M. STAMLER, Esq.** Carnally; or, by **RALPH WESTROPP, JUN. Esq.** Limerick.
March 18, 1865.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

The uncertainty in which the enemy are with respect to the destination of the Rochefort squadron causes the greatest uneasiness at London. Its sailing is an evident proof of the inutility of the system of blockade; and the total ignorance which the English Ministers confess they entertain upon the subject, is the greatest reproach that can be urged against them on the score of vigilance. The Toulon fleet have done the same thing two or three times. The Brest and Ferrol fleets can follow their example as soon as the French Government shall order them, and whenever the Government think the moment arrived for the execution of their great designs. This event has thrown the English commerce, as well as the Minister, into consternation. Fears are entertained for Ireland, for Jamaica, and even for India.—Not five days ago an English writer assured us, that it was impossible for France to undertake any naval expedition. He condemned the remnant of her navy to moulder in her ports, and such of the sailors as had escaped the seduction and daggers of the Ministry, to perish with grief in their own country, or with shame and remorse in a foreign one. The sailing of the Rochefort fleet is a sufficient answer to these rhodomontades. Mr. PITT and Lord MELVILLE have no longer to do with a Government whose secrets they could purchase, whose designs they could unmask, and whose combinations they could confound by the vilest and most odious means. With an Administration that is well acquainted with its resources, and knows how to put them in motion, we shall no longer see a large fleet like that which was destined for the expedition to Ireland, detained in Brest a week longer than was necessary, for want of a sum of money which a common banker would be ashamed at not being able to procure in 24 hours. The valour of the French and the plans of their Government will no longer be checked by feeble obstacles. Hereafter every thing will obey the genius who knows when it is necessary to defer, and of whose victories we are almost always informed at the same time that we hear the news of the action that gave rise to them. He has long rendered it impossible for his enemies to reproach him with weakness. The repose in which he has so prudently left the French Navy has saved the remnants of it. *Partial expeditions would only have accelerated its ruin; it was necessary to keep it inactive till we could strike several blows at once, and till the enemy attacked in one point would have to tremble in every other.* The future will prove, in spite of all the absurdities of Mr. PITT, that the French sailors are not annihilated; and that a great number may yet be formed, at the expense of his Government. The hope of arriving at Peace, by the ruin of the navy of France, will be disappointed. France has no interest in getting possession of the sceptre of the seas; she only wished independence, and the security of navigation over their vast extent. It is worthy of remark that Spain does not enter into the quarrel till the moment in which she can give and receive at the same time the most efficacious assistance. It is proved that the first intention of the English Ministry was to engage her in it from the commencement of the war with France—fear alone prevented them—but that fear which was then a political error, became afterwards prudence. Then there was more to gain in a war with Spain than now. But it is the fate of the English Ministry to lose by weakness what they could not obtain by perfidy, and to begin with crimes without knowing how to gather the fruits of them.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 13.

Sir J. NEWPORT put off his motion, which stood for to-morrow, relative to the poor of Ireland, to Monday.

The House went into a Committee on the Report on the Expiring Laws, and came to the following Resolution: That it was expedient that the Irish Sugar Drawback Bill, the Irish Spirit Warehousing Bill, and the Corn Exportation and Importation

Regulation Bill, being nearly expiring should be renewed. The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

IRISH BUDGET.

Mr. FOSTER said, that having detained the House so long last year, he should not now take up much time. He should begin with the trade of Ireland, which though not so great as he could wish, was yet in a state of considerable comparative improvement for some time past. He should state, that the imports of last year amounted to 5,700,000l. and on an average for the last 5 years, to 5,711,000l. so that on that ground he saw no cause for any alarm. The Exports last year amounted to 4,982,000l. which was more than during any of the last ten years. Here he must remark, that the linen trade had increased during the last year. It was now his duty to come to the demands of the year, and the subject of Ways and Means. The first thing he should state was the annual charge, which was 2,611,000l. and the two-sevenths of proportion of charges, which amounted to 5,433,000l.—In the whole Irish currency, it made 8,464,900l. This was a very large sum, and ought undoubtedly to be lessened, if possible. To meet this large demand he should take the revenues as they at present stand at 4,000,000l. He should take also a Loan, already contracted for, at 2,500,000l. English, at the amount of 2,708,000l. Irish. A Loan proposed for Ireland of the amount of one million, and the residue of the last Loan of January the 5th, made in England, and not yet given for, which he should credit take to account, and which he should state at 800,354l.; the whole amount of these means was 8,508,687l. to meet the charge of 8,464,900l. leaving an excess over the demand. His next object would be to find means to pay the interest, which would be 255,225l. annual charge, including the Sinking Fund and all other expenses. The expense of the Sinking Fund was 6l. 17s. 7d. per centum. The money was originally borrowed at 5l. 3s. 3d. which brought it to 1l. 14s. 4d. on the money borrowed. He adhered still to his original principle of bringing the revenue to a full peace establishment; and to raise, as far as possible, the additional war expenses while the war lasted. He then mentioned the great amount in which the Revenue was defrauded by the distillers, many of whom who had always been in the habit of defrauding the Revenue, had confessed to him that such had been their constant practice. There were seventeen or eighteen distillers who refused to be examined before the Commissioners of the Revenue, and the reason they assigned was, that they would think it an act of perfidy in them to betray to ruin those Excise Officers whom they had bribed. The reason that the Revenue suffered so much in this respect, was that the small allowance to the Excise Officers from the Government, placed them in the power of the distillers. The remedy would be simply to better their situations. The additional supply required for the present year was to pay the interest of the loan, and would amount to 255,000l. In order to meet this he stated the New Taxes which he meant to propose. The first tax was one on Imports, which he should propose to lay on Foreign Timber. This he could not consider as liable to objection. In almost all the country there was no timber to be found in the cabins of the poor, but what was of Irish growth; more particularly was Irish timber in constant use in that part of the country where he resided.—About Waterford there might possibly be some difference, from its contiguity to the sea, as that port had the principal trade in the importation of timber. This was also a very proper time for laying on this tax, since, by the improved state of canals, the carriage of even foreign timber was considerably cheapened, which would make up, perhaps, for the difference of taxation. He proposed to double the tax on all foreign timber, except deals, and on deals to make it only an addition of one half. He had, as a reason for this, to state, that deals came to Ireland generally in cargoes, partly composed of iron.—When the tax was so raised, it was, after all, only one quarter of the duty paid in England. This tax he took at

36,000l. The next subject was Horses, not agricultural horses (*a laugh*), but riding horses, and such as go in carriages, and are subject to duty. This he took at 40,000l. He should next look to dogs, of which he thought it was sufficient to allow one to each cabin, and the rest were better spared, than to keep them at the risk of starving the children. This he estimated at 8,000l. There was an article in much use, called a curricule, to which he should now call the attention of the House. By this he meant those carriages which, having only two wheels, did the service of one with four; in short, he meant, if Gentlemen would attend to him, to have a two-wheeled carriage considered as one with four wheels! Next came a very common vehicle in Ireland, of which he did not precisely know the English name, but which was called there a gig. There was hardly a decent family without one of them. There was also another sort of conveyance called a jaunting car, on which he would levy only 5s. Without going into further details, he should take the whole of them at 10,000l. He hoped nobody would be angry with him, if he presumed to lay a tax upon Male Servants to Bachelors of 15s. which would produce 4,000l. On Auctions and Paper, he proposed to raise 12,000l. By the addition of a penny on each letter, he proposed to raise 12,000l. He had likewise a measure in contemplation to facilitate the carriage of the Mail by coaches, instead of horses merely. He found, that the greater number by far of the robberies committed on the mails, were in cases where they were carried by horses, and not carriages. There was another tax, which he should now mention to the House. It was well known that the Hearth-money duties were changed in 1793. Houses with single hearths amounted then, in Ireland, to 600,000l. and those with more to near 1,000,000l. so that the great weight fell upon them; as, indeed, many of the other kind were exempted. The whole loss, from taking off this tax, was 28,000l.; yet it did not appear to ameliorate the situation of any one poor man living, for which they might appeal to any Irish Gentleman.—He did not wish to lay on that tax again, but rather as a sort of appendage to the window-light duty. With the precautions he endeavoured to take, he should state it 24,000l. There remained yet one more tax, and that was on all windows above six in number in one house, on which he proposed to levy 25 per cent. making 31,000l. The whole in Irish money to produce 262,250l. leaving a redundancy of 7000l. These were all he had to propose. He just throw out an observation or two, for future consideration: the harbours of Dublin and Holyhead might be so arranged, as to admit vessels at all tides; and this might be effected by a fund raised by a toll on all passengers (cabin passengers might pay as high as 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. each). This would facilitate the intercourse of the islands. Some further regulations of Stamps and Licences, and some measures respecting Treasury Bills, he should state at a future period. He had nothing farther to trouble the House with at present.

Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD complained that the accounts respecting the Irish Finances were not laid early enough before the House to give Members an opportunity of entering minutely into the subject. He contended at a great length that there was no occasion for the Loan proposed, and was consequently hostile to the new taxes submitted by the Right Hon. Gentleman. The balances in the hands of the Revenue Collectors, the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and the other extraordinary resources of Ireland, after going into a number of financial calculations, he contended were amply sufficient, unless they were allowed to be otherwise disposed of, to meet the exigencies in question, and thereby render the new duties unnecessary. He complained of the manner of conducting the Irish Revenue, and of its too frequent anticipation.

A long conversation then took place, in which Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Mr. CORRY, Mr. FOSTER, and Lord A. HAMILTON, severally spoke.

Mr. PITT gave notice that he should feel it his duty to move, on Monday next, for a Committee to examine the accounts of the two countries.

Mr. FOSTER then moved the continuance of the 6 per cent. duty on Retail Importers in Ireland, against which the Right Hon. Gentleman observed so many, and in his judgment, such unfounded complaints had been made to the House by petition and otherwise.

Mr. D. B. DALEY stated, that he had this day received an application from his constituents to oppose this tax, and he should comply with their wishes.

Mr. J. LATOUCHE also expressed his objections to the tax, and said he would state the ground of his objections in a future stage.

The several Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

INDIA.

MADRAS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1804.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having received from Colonel CAMPBELL, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, an account of the late signal success obtained by His Majesty's ship *Centurion*, of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. LIND, over a squadron of French ships, consisting of the *Marengo*, of 80 guns, and of two frigates, under the command of Admiral LINOIS, his Lordship in Council has been pleased to publish the following extract of Colonel CAMPBELL's letter in an Extraordinary Gazette.

Extract of a letter to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, that the Honourable Company's ship *Princess Charlotte*, arrived at this port on the evening of the 14th, and that His Majesty's ship *Centurion*, of 50 guns, anchored in the Roads on the following morning.

"At seven o'clock this morning three sail of strange ships were observed in the offing, standing under a press of sail into the roads: at eight they spoke each other, and gave us strong reason to believe that they were an enemy. The *Centurion* at this time appeared to have made arrangements for receiving them; and soon after the weathermost of the two frigates hoisted French colours, stood close round the bow of the Indianman, which struck without receiving or firing a gun, and commenced a fire upon His Majesty's ship, which was instantly returned in a style that drove her off in five minutes, in full sail to leeward. A large line of battle ship, supposed to be the *Marengo*, of 80 guns, with another heavy frigate, bore down upon the *Centurion*, and after an engagement of about thirty minutes, the enemy's ships bore up, and stood after the first frigate in the offing.

"When the smoke cleared up, we observed His Majesty's ship, which had received damage in her rigging, was under weigh to occupy a position in shore, which would preclude the possibility of being surrounded; where she anchored with springs upon her cables. At half past eleven, the French line of battle ship, and one frigate, came down from the southward and windward of the *Centurion*, with an apparent determination to engage her closely; but to their disgrace, they opened their fire at a long cautious distance, where the flag-ship anchored, the frigate taking up her position on the *Centurion's* quarter, both keeping up a tremendous fire on His Majesty's ship, which continued about an hour, and was returned with that coolness and resolution which ever marks the conduct of the British Navy, and which ultimately obliged the enemy to give up a contest so unequal and glorious for the *Centurion*, and to sheer off, his Majesty's ship giving the large ship a raking fire as she presented her stern. The *Centurion* got under weigh and stood after her; but I regretted to observe, much crippled in her rigging, and with the loss of her fore-top gallant mast. In the course of the action, the after French frigate came down to the Indianman, while her consorts were engaged, and she is now in the enemy's possession.

"Upon the first appearance of the French squadron, I had directed four 12-pounders to be manned with the Garrison Lascars, and some seamen, who were on shore on duty from the *Centurion*, and who, with a few invalids, kept up such a fire as our means permitted, when the enemy's ships came within reach. I had embarked a detachment of fifty Sepoys in boats, for the defence of the Hon. Company's ship, but seeing her colours struck before they could arrive, I made the signal for their recall.

"The apparent superiority of the enemy's fire had induced, Mr. MACKENZIE, the Commercial Resident, to remove at an early hour, the treasure from the factory, to a place of greater security; and the greatest zeal and spirit appeared in all ranks, civil and military, to resist, with the small regular force at this station, any attempt of the enemy to land.

"No communication has yet passed with the *Centurion*, but I have made arrangements to afford them medical aid, of which, I fear, they are much in want; and I shall, as soon as I am able, afford them a supply of ammunition. In the above detail his Lordship will observe with satisfaction, that although the Hon. Company's ship *Princess Charlotte* has been taken, His Majesty's ship *Centurion* has most nobly supported the honour of the British flag. The French squadron is now standing with a press of sail

to the Eastward, and nearly hull down; and from what has occurred this morning, I am persuaded that if they should commence an attack upon the *Centurion*, it will be equally glorious to Capt. LIND and the Officers and crew of His Majesty's ship.

"I shall do myself the honour of writing again for his Lordship's information, as soon as I have communicated with Captain LIND."

Vizagapatam, Sept. 18, 1804.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

C. BUCHAN,

Chief Sec. to Government.

Fort St. George, Sept. 25, 1804.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the *Centurion*, dated the 19th September, 1804.

"His Majesty's ship the *Centurion* had added to the already numerous feats performed by British seamen—a most glorious achievement—by repelling Adm. LINOIS, who made his appearance off this port yesterday, in the *Marengo*, accompanied by two very fine and large frigates. We did not entertain an idea of their being enemies, until a quarter of an hour before we commenced the action, and only satisfied ourselves of their being so, as they could neither answer our private signals, or would they hoist their colours, and when they did it was with a view to deceive. The *Marengo* hoisted a Saint George's ensign; however, on our firing two or three shot at the headmost, which was a frigate, in order to prove her, Monsieur LINOIS, who kept aloof, and was sternmost, displayed his flag, at the mizen, and the headmost shortened sail in good style, nearly within pistol shot in our wake a head, and raked us with much effect.

"We could not return any fire in that situation, but on wearing in shore she was compelled to pass within half a pistol shot; here was our force, and such a rattling did she get from both our decks, that her quarter and boats flew like wisps of straw or bundles of chips in a fresh wind. She then made all sail under our stern, returned another raking fire, and after that paid the proper respect due to his Majesty's ship by not coming within one mile or upwards during the day.

"The Admiral was now sure John Bull stood in his way, an undaunted and determined animal—we cheered him as he approached, and coolly reserved our broadside for him; he commenced long balls, which was returned only for a minute or two from our lower deck. At length the happy moment arrived that our carronades would tell, and when they did, he would only receive one broadside, which cut him much very perceptibly, and he hauled out of our reach, collected his frigates, and appeared disposed to send them in a raking position one ahead, the other astern, and keep the beam himself.

"This, however, was frustrated by our cable being cut away; the ship casting, a council was held and a determination formed to run near the shore to prevent them cutting her off; this done, we anchored so near, that neither of the enemy could pass between us and the surf. The frigates placed themselves on bow and quarter at three-quarters of a mile distance.—The *Marengo* passed our stern and poured in her tremendous and well-directed broadside; as we secured ourselves which we had on our cable, we came a second time to her broadside, and played her with such effect, that she actually made sail from our collected and destructive fire, and anchored at three-quarters of a mile distant.

"Our carronades were of no service at this length, and she lay in this manner pelting us with 42 pounders, which we returned with 24 for about an hour. We began at ten, and about half past one, finding they had their match, they made all sail to the offing, hove too to repair damages, and at five last evening made all sail to the Northward.

"One of the frigates took out the Honourable Company's ship *Princess Charlotte*, Capt. LOGAN. One of our men who had been lent as a caulker, with ten of the ship's company, made their escape in the cutter, and are now with us.

"The Indianman has been dispatched to the south-east.

"Capt. WATT, of the *Burnaby*, greatly to his credit, ran his ship on shore, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The *Centurion* is much cut in her masts, the main and fore wounded on the head—the rigging much cut, and totally disabled—we have not a man killed—one is badly wounded, but not despaired of, seven others slightly, and not an Officer hurt.

"Thus you see we have gained the palm of victory without the expence of a subject to His Majesty, and happily do we reflect, that it will not cost our parents and friends a tear, except those of joy. We have many

of their shot on board, and they are too large for our largest carronades, and a number has hulled us between wind and water.

"It is not possible for me to describe the unaccountable spirits and great good conduct of the ship's company; it can require no panegyric to set it forth when it is known that there must have been at least 30 guns, that is half the supposed force opposed and firing against us, and 13 or 1400 men placed in such situations as they chose to select, against 16 guns and 320 men, in one tight little battery.

"Colonel CAMPBELL, and the Gentlemen on shore, were highly gratified on hearing our lads cheering and seeing our colours repeatedly displayed as they were shot away—they have sent a nervous and hearty letter of congratulation to Capt. LIND, the officers and ship's company.

"We shall be able to leave this about seven days."

MADRAS COURIER, SEPT. 26.

Letters were received on Monday evening from Vizagapatam, which state that Admiral LINOIS, in the *Marengo*, accompanied by two heavy frigates, had approached these roads. He was received by Captain LIND, in His Majesty's ship *Centurion*, of 50 guns, with the utmost spirit and gallantry. The first contest lasted for half an hour, and the second nearly the same length of time; for it appears there was an interval of one hour and a half. Thus did a British 50 gun ship sustain the fire, and in fact, repulse the utmost efforts of a French one of 80 guns. The *Centurion* has eight men wounded, and her masts and rigging much cut. The *Princess Charlotte* was captured without resistance. Captain WATT, of the *Burnaby*, ran his ship on shore, and thus saved his valuable cargo.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1804.

The following Statement of the Operations of the Detachment under the Command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel MONSON, is published for general information:

After the capture of Hinglaiz-Ghur, by the detachment under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Monson, as stated in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson advanced his position about 50 miles from the Mokundra Pass, in which position he was informed that he would be able to procure supplies. Col. Monson also expected to be able to communicate with Col. Murray, at that time on his march, with a considerable detachment of troops, from Guzerat towards Oujein.

The corps under the command of Lieut. Col. Monson, consisted of five battalions of Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery, and of two bodies of irregular horse, under the command of Lieut. Lucan, and of a native chieftain, named Bapojee Scindiah, amounting to about 3000 men.

On the 7th of July, 1804, Lieut. Col. Monson received intelligence that Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (who, since his retreat before the army of the Commander in Chief, had occupied a position in Malwa, having the Chumbul river between him and Col. Monson's corps), had crossed the Chumbul river with the whole of his army and guns. Lieut. Col. Monson was desirous of attacking Jeswunt Rao Holkar and moved towards the place at which it was stated that Jeswunt Rao Holkar had crossed the Chumbul river. Colonel Monson however states, that he had only two days grain in his camp; that part of his corps had been detached to bring up grain; that one battalion of his force was on its march to join him from Hinglaiz-Ghur; that he expected to be joined by an escort, with treasure for the use of his detachment; and that he had also received accounts from Col. Murry, of that officer's intention to fall back on the Myhtie river. Under these circumstances, and adhering to the large body of cavalry that was stated to be with Jeswunt Rao Holkar's army, Lieut. Col. Monson determined to retire to the Mokundra Pass.

Accordingly, the whole of the baggage and stores belonging to Lieut. Col. Monson's detachment was sent off at four A. M. on the morning of the 8th of July, 1804, to Sonara; and Lieut. Col. Monson remained on the ground of encampment till half-past nine, with his detachment formed in order of battle. At this period of time, no enemy having appeared, Lieut. Colonel Monson commenced his march, leaving Lieut. Lucan and Bapojee Scindiah with the irregular cavalry on the ground, with orders to follow in half an hour, and to send Lieut. Col. Monson the earliest intelligence of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's motions.

The detachment had marched nearly six coss, when Lieut. Col. Monson received

intelligence that Lieut. Lucan's party had been attacked at a considerable distance in his rear, by the whole of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry. Lieut. Col. Monson states, that he immediately ordered the troops to form for the purpose of supporting Lieut. Lucan, and was on his march towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar's army, when Bapojee Scindiah joined him, and informed Lieut. Col. Monson that the rear guard had been defeated, that many Sirdars had been either killed or wounded, and that Lieut. Lucan with several Sirdars were taken prisoners. Lieut. Col. Monson therefore continued his march to Sonara, where his baggage had arrived in safety; the baggage moved again at eleven at night on the 8th, and at four in the morning of the 9th of July, the detachment prosecuted its march to the Mokundra Pass, which it reached at noon on the same day, without having been molested by the enemy.

On the morning of the 10th of July, a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, and continued to increase in numbers until noon next day, when Jeswunt Rao Holkar sent a letter to Lieut. Col. Monson, requiring the surrender of the guns and small arms of the British detachment. This demand being rejected with becoming spirit, Jeswunt Rao Holkar divided his force into three bodies, and made a vigorous attack on the front and flanks of Lieut. Col. Monson's corps. Owing, however, to the judicious position occupied by Lieut. Col. Monson, and to the bravery and steadiness displayed by the troops under his command, Jeswunt Rao Holkar could not make any impression on Lieut. Colonel Monson's detachment; and after various unsuccessful attacks, which continued until evening, Jeswunt Rao Holkar drew off his troops to a position two coss from Lt. Col. Monson's corps, where he was joined by his infantry and guns, and, where he encamped, with the intention, it is stated, of attacking Lieut. Col. Monson the following morning.

Lieut. Col. Monson states, that he was apprehensive the enemy might pass his rear, and thus cut off his communication with the Mokundra Pass, and with the town of Kotah, which was the only place at that period of time, from which he could expect to derive any supplies. Adverting also to the circumscribed nature of his own position, to the supposed strength of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's force, and to the supposed weight and number of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's guns, Lieut. Col. Monson did not consider his post at Mokundra to be tenable, and accordingly resolved to retire to Kotah which place he reached on the 12th of July in the morning, after two marches. The whole of the detachment experienced great fatigue, owing to the season of the year, and to the state of the country. Lt. Col. Monson reports the conduct of all the troops to have been extremely meritorious, and, on the 11th of July, to have been distinguished by particular gallantry and firmness. The loss sustained in the affair at Mokundra Pass was inconsiderable, and is stated in the official Return annexed to this Gazette.

The Rajah of Kotah was unwilling to admit Lieut. Col. Monson into the town, and stated, that he could not furnish Lieut. Col. Monson with any provisions. As the troops began to experience severe distress for want of a supply of food, Lieut. Col. Monson continued his march to the Gaumus Nuddee Ghaut. The rains had set in with violence on the 10th of July, and about this period of time became incessant. Although the Gaumus Nuddee is only seven miles distant from Kotah, the obstructions occasioned by the rains and nature of the soil, prevented Lieut. Col. Monson from reaching the Gaumus rivulet until the morning of the 13th of July.

The rivulet was not fordable on the 13th, and Lieut. Col. Monson halted on the 14th, to enable the troops to procure a supply of grain from a village called Putton, distant about two coss.

On 15th of July, Lieut. Col. Monson continued his march, but the rains were so violent that it was impossible to move the guns; Lieut. Col. Monson therefore halted. It rained during the whole of the night of the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th of July the guns had sunk so deep in the mud, that it was impracticable, with every degree of exertion, to extricate them. Lt. Col. Monson states that he had no provisions in camp, and that all the neighbouring villages were exhausted. The small supply obtained from the village of Putton was also expended. Under these circumstances, Lt. Col. Monson was induced to spike his guns, and to order the ammunition to be destroyed; at the same time he wrote to the Rajah of Bondee, desiring him to send some people

to extricate the guns, and to deposit them in a place of security.

As soon as these measures were completed, Lieut. Col. Monson prosecuted his march, and reached the Chumbulee Rivulet on the 17th of July, having passed a country so completely overflowed, that it was with the utmost difficulty the troops could march.—The rivulet was not fordable on the 17th, but on the 18th July, Lieut. Col. Monson was enabled to cross over the European artillerymen on elephants, and to send them on to Rampoorah.

On the 19th July, the Rivulet continued to rise. The troops were in the greatest distress for food, when Lieut. Col. Monson heard that there was some grain in a village at a few miles distant. A strong party with arms and an equal number without arms, were accordingly detached from each corps of Lieut. Col. Monson's detachment, together with all the camp followers. This party returned the next morning (the 20th of July) with a sufficient quantity of grain for the use of the detachment for two days. On their return to the camp, the party was attacked by a body of the enemy's horse, who were however, repulsed. A few Sepoys were wounded in this affair.

In the evening of the 21st of July, Lt. Col. Monson detached Capt. O'Donnel with the flank companies belonging to the corps of this detachment, to beat up a body of cavalry encamped at some distance. Capt. O'Donnel was completely successful. The enemy's camp was destroyed, and Captain O'Donnel captured some camels, and two hundred horse. The enemy's loss was considerable in this affair.

On the 23d of July, Lieut. Col. Monson, having procured a few rats, crossed over the 2d battalion of the 21st Regiment, and on the 24th the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment; Lieut. Col. Monson also sent Lieut. Col. Don, with the 2d battalion of the 8th regiment, to a ford, a few miles lower down the rivulet, with a view to expedite the passage of the detachment.—During the 24th of July, a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance. Lieut. Col. Monson immediately drew up the remainder of his detachment, amounting to about seven hundred men, and maintained a contest with the enemy until sunset, when the enemy retired with the loss of several men and horses. Lieut. Col. Monson had about 20 men killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 25th July, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson ordered the 2d battalion, 21st Regiment, to proceed through the Lackeree Pass, and to take up a position near the entrance towards Rampoorah.—The 2d battalion of the 2d Regiment crossed the Rivulet on the morning of the 25th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Monson having sent the 1st battalion of the 12th Regiment to join Lieutenant-Colonel Don, and having no provisions in camp, moved on the morning of the 26th of July, with the 2d battalion, 2d Regiment, and the 2d battalion, 12th Regiment, towards Rampoorah, which he reached on the 27th. Lieutenant-Colonel Monson immediately adopted measures for supplying the two remaining corps (the 2d battalion, 8th Regiment, and the 1st battalion, 12th Regiment), under Lieutenant-Colonel Don, with provisions, and Lieutenant-Colonel Don joined him at Rampoorah on the 29th of July. Some men belonging to Lieutenant-Colonel Monson's detachment were drowned in crossing the Chumbulee Rivulet; and in the march to Rampoorah (from the Nullah through the Lackeree Pass), the different Corps were attacked by the Hill People and by Banditti, who, however, were always repulsed with vigour and success. The 2d battalion of the 8th Regiment had several men killed and wounded, and among the latter, Lieutenant Simpson, of the Honourable Company's service.

On his arrival at Rampoorah, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson was joined by two battalions of Sepoys, with four 6-pounders and two howitzers, and a body of Hindostanee cavalry under Major Frith, together with a supply of grain, which had been sent from Agra by the Commander in Chief, as soon as his Excellency heard of Lieut.-Colonel Monson's situation at the Mokundra Pass. Lieut.-Colonel Monson also adopted measures for collecting a supply of grain; but the supply he was enabled to procure was inconsiderable, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar having advanced in considerable force.—Lieut.-Colonel Monson determined to prosecute his retreat to Khooshal-Ghur, where he expected to be joined by six battalions and twenty one guns, under the command of a native Commander named Sudasheo Bhow Bukshee, in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and where he was also in

hopes he could obtain a sufficient supply of provision, to enable him to keep the field against Jeswunt Rao Holkar. Previously to quitting Rampoorah, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson made the necessary arrangements for its security. A garrison was left in the Fort of Rampoorah, under the command of Captain Hutchinson, of the Bengal Artillery, consisting of the 2d battalion 8th Regiment, and four companies of the 21st Regiment, with four 6-pounders, and a large stock of provisions.

The remainder of Colonel Monson's detachment, consisting of five battalions and six companies of Sepoys, with two howitzers, reached the Bannas River about day-break on the morning of the 22d of August 1804. The river had risen in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, and was so high as to be scarcely fordable for the largest elephants.

Three boats were found at the Bannas River, and Lieut.-Colonel Monson, perceiving that the river did not fall so rapidly as might be expected, ordered Capt. Nicholl, with the six companies of the 2d battalion 21st Regiment, to cross the River, and to proceed to Khooshal Ghur, in charge of the treasure of the detachment.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry appeared in large bodies in front of Lieutenant-Colonel Monson's detachment on the morning of the 23d of Aug. 1804, and pitched their camp about four miles from Lieutenant-Colonel Monson. Lieut. Colonel Monson however states, that the encampment was so irregular, as to render it impossible to attack the enemy's cavalry with any prospect of advantage.

On the morning of the 24th August, the River having been found fordable, Lieutenant-Colonel Monson began to cross over his baggage, at eight a. m. together with one battalion. At the same time the enemy took possession of a large village on Lieut.-Colonel Monson's right, but Lieut.-Colonel Monson attacked this post, and carried it with the loss of a few men. The fall of the River having rendered it fordable in many places, the enemy availed themselves of this circumstance, and their cavalry began to cross in great numbers, at different places to the right and left of Lieut.-Colonel Monson's position. The greater part of Lieut. Col. Monson's baggage had crossed, and Lt. Col. Monson sent over three more battalions and one howitzer for its protection, intending to follow with the remaining corps (the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the picquets of the four corps which had crossed), as soon as the remainder of the baggage and the camp followers had effected their passage over the River.

At four p. m. however, the enemy's infantry and guns arrived, and opened a heavy cannonade on the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the picquets posted on the South side of the Bannas River. Lieut. Col. Monson immediately charged the enemy with this small body of men, and succeeded in carrying some guns. The enemy, however, encouraged by their superiority of numbers, rallied, and advancing with great celerity in different directions, the picquets and 2d battalion 2d regiment were overpowered, and compelled to retire, and to abandon the remaining howitzer. Our troops suffered very severely in this operation, and, with difficulty, effected a retreat under cover of the 1st battalion 14th regiment, which advanced to the bank of the river for that purpose.

The enemy prosecuted the advantage which they had obtained, and Lieut. Col. Monson was compelled to abandon his baggage, and to continue his retreat to Khooshal-Ghur, which he reached on the night of the 25th of August. During the march to Khooshal-Ghur, the enemy's cavalry, supported by guns, made several attacks on Lieut. Col. Monson's detachment, but without success. At Khooshal-Ghur Lieut. Col. Monson found Capt. Nicholl, who arrived in the vicinity of the Fort of Khooshal-Ghur on the 24th of August. Capt. Nicholl's picquets were attacked on the night of the 24th by parties of horsemen, but maintained their post until the morning of the 25th, when they were recalled, and Captain Nicholl moved into the fort of Khooshal-Ghur with the whole of his detachment, strengthened by a company from the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, which had been stationed at Khooshal-Ghur for some days. Captain Nicholl states, that there were several gates and openings into the Fort of Khooshal-Ghur, which belongs to the Rajah of Jeypoor; and that on the morning of the 25th of August he was apprised that it was the intention of the troops under Sudasheo Bhow to levy a contribution upon the town of Khooshal-Ghur. This information, Capt. Nicholl further adds, was accompanied by a threat, that if

in two hours a certain sum of money was not paid to the Mahratta troops, they would cannonade the town.

Capt. Nicholl then declared his intention of protecting the town, and received a letter from the Mahratta commander, requiring the surrender of the elephants, treasure, &c. belonging to the British detachment. To this demand Capt. Nicholl made no reply. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 25th August, the enemy opened some guns on the town. At five in the evening of the same day, Capt. Nicholl reports that the enemy made an attack upon the town with their infantry, but were quickly repulsed with the loss of several men. Capt. Nicholl had two Sepoys killed in the affair.

On the morning of the 26th August, the whole of the enemy's cavalry encamped in separate bodies, surrounding Lieut. Col. Monson's detachment. A correspondence was at this period detected between some of the native officers of Lieut. Col. Monson's corps and Jeswunt Rao Holkar. The most vigorous and effectual steps appear to have been immediately adopted to check this mischief; but notwithstanding every effort on the part of Lieut. Col. Monson and his Officers, nearly two companies from the 1st battalion 14th regiment, and a large proportion of the Hindostanee Cavalry deserted.

On the 26th August at seven p. m. Lieut. Col. Monson moved from the Fort of Khooshal Ghur, and formed an oblong square, having previously spiked the remaining howitzer.

During the night of the 26th August, and the greater part of the 27th, the enemy's cavalry, supported as before by some guns, attempted several times to penetrate the detachment under Lieut. Col. Monson, but could not make the least impression on this compact body of men. On the night of the 27th August Lieut. Col. Monson took possession of the ruined Fort of Hindown, and at one a. m. on the 28th continued his retreat towards Agra. As soon as the detachment had cleared the ravines near Hindown, the enemy's cavalry made a desperate charge in three separate bodies, but were received by the Sepoys who reserved their fire until the enemy's cavalry had come almost within reach of the bayonet, and then gave their fire with such signal effect as to compel the enemy to retire in every direction.

Lieut. Col. Monson reached the Biana Pass about sun-set the 28th of August.—The troops were almost exhausted with fatigue and hunger, and Lieut. Col. Monson halted with an intention to remain during the night at the entrance of the Pass. The enemy, however, succeeded in bringing up some guns, and opened a heavy fire, which compelled Lieut. Col. Monson to continue his retreat to Agra. The detachment reached the town of Biana at nine p. m. on the 28th of August. The night was dark; and the camp followers, with such baggage as remained with the detachment, having mixed with the line, the troops were thrown into confusion. It was impossible to restore order; and the different corps retreated in great disorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31st of August. The enemy followed as far as Pootypoor, in staggling parties for the purpose of plundering, but made no united attack after the 28th.

The following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Governor General, under date the 8th of September, 1804, is published for general information:

"Although I cannot sufficiently lament the unfortunate turn affairs have taken with this detachment, on the circumstances which led to them, still I feel it my duty to represent to your Lordship, that both Officers and men of the detachment, on every occasion in which they were actually engaged with the enemy, maintained the superiority of British discipline, and shewed the utmost steadiness and gallantry; and that should an opportunity occur of leading against the enemy those who remain, I shall place the fullest confidence in their attachment and approved bravery and experience.

"I shall cause every possible inquiry to be made into the apparent disaffection on the part of some of the corps; but I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, that it does not appear to have been by any means extensive. Numbers of the Sepoys are daily coming in; and those that are still with the enemy, and have been obliged to take service, have sent word to their Officers that they will avail themselves of the first opportunity of escaping to return. Those who refused to enter the enemy's service have been most cruelly treated, and in general mutilated in the right hand."

The official returns of the loss suffered by Lieutenant Monson's detachment, since the affair of the 11th July, near the Mokundra

Pass, have not yet been received; and the private accounts are too uncertain to be annexed to this statement. The returns will be published as soon as they shall be received by the Governor General.

Heads of Intelligence from Rampoorah.

At nine a. m. on the 28th August, Capt. Hutchinson, of the Bengal Artillery (who had been left in the command of the Fort of Rampoorah) observed a party of the enemy marching in the direction of Ooniava; and conceived it to be possible to cut them off, ordered Lieutenant Robertson, with three companies of Sepoys, and some Golundauze, to attempt this operation. Lieut. Robertson succeeded in reaching the enemy, who immediately opened a fire upon him from three guns. The enemy, however, were enabled to draw off their artillery, but Lieut. Robertson captured five tumbrils and a stand of colours, and compelled the enemy to retire with the greatest precipitation.

Official intelligence has been received of the capture, without any loss on our part, of Indore, the capital of the Holkar territories, by the corps under the command of Col. Murray, on the 24th of August, 1804. The Officer commanding Jeswunt Rao Holkar's troops at Indore retired without any resistance to Col. Murray.

Published by command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, Oct. 11, 1804.

A dispatch from Lieut. Col. Gerard, Adjutant General, of which the following is a copy, has been received this day:

L. HOOK,

Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dep.

SIR—I am directed by the Commander in Chief to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a list of casualties which occurred with the detachment under the Honourable Col. Monson—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. GERARD, Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Camp Secundra,

Sept. 30, 1804.

List of Casualties with the Hon. Colonel Monson's Detachment.

Second Battalion 2d Regiment.—Major James Sinclair, killed 24th August, 1804. Lieut. Thos. Parr, ditto. Lieut. N. G. Fulton, ditto. Lieut. Wm. Owen, missing, but reported to have been killed. Lieut. W. Walker, killed 24th Aug. 1804. Lieut. H. P. Stacy, ditto. Lieut. Thos. Sneider, ditto.

Second Battalion 8th Regt.—Lieut. Williams, killed, 24th August, 1804.

Second Battalion 9th Regt.—Capt. James Crokatt, killed 24th August, 1804. Lieut. A. R. Maillard, ditto.

First Battalion 12th Regt.—Lieut. Henry Lloyd, killed 10th July, 1804. Lieut. Ford, wounded, 27th August, 1804. Lieut. H. M. Rose, ditto. August 24. Lieut. T. Bowring, ditto, 27th Aug. Lieut. Dalton, drowned in crossing Chumbala, 16th July, 1804.

Second Battalion, 12th Regt.—Lieut. Randall, wounded, 25th August, 1804. Lieut. R. Davidson, missing, 8th July.

First Battalion 14th Regt.—Lieut. H. H. Harris, killed 30th August, 1804. Mr. Burgh, surgeon, ditto.

Second Battalion 21st Regt.—Lieut. W. T. Nixon, killed 24th Aug. Lieut. Arden, wounded 27th ditto.

Artillery.—Capt. Winbolt, drowned in crossing Bannas, 24th August.

J. GERARD, Adj. Gen.

By Command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

ELOPEMENT.—Friday last the daughter of a respectable and wealthy tradesman, eloped from her father's house, near Bishopsgate-street, with a young man, employed as a junior Clerk in the business. The parties were traced to a house in Barnet, and brought back, when it appeared that they had been secretly married near two months before, and the Lady fearing that she should be able to hide her indiscretion but a short time longer, and dreading her parent's reproaches, determined on the rash step of leaving her home. It was in vain the young man entreated a reconciliation, and pleaded the most disinterested motives for his conduct; the father was implacable, and would not suffer him to remain in his service, or to take away his daughter. The young man, with apparent reluctance, quitted the house of his employer, observing that a peace officer should soon compel restitution of his wife, whom the law of the land had placed out of the jurisdiction of a father when married and of mature age. The Lady, during this altercation, contrived to make her escape a second time, and neither she nor her husband have since been heard of. The Lady has a fortune of 15,000l. recently placed at her own disposal. The husband has been in the employ of the house about five years, and is scarcely 18. The Lady is 23.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SAILING OF THE TEXEL FLEET.

DOVER, MARCH 14.

An American ship is just arrived in the Roads, which brings an account that the Dutch fleet have sailed. She reports that an embargo was laid on all the neutral ships in the Texel, but that some few getting intelligence of it to put to sea, of which this is one. Some heavy firing has been heard within this day or two at times on the French shore, but we are at a loss what is the cause of it, but suppose the fine weather has induced some of the flotilla to come out.

P. S. Have just seen the boatman who returned from the America ship—he says the Captain told him the Dutch fleet sailed three days ago, and that he and five other ships escaped in the night out of the Texel when there was an embargo.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Some of the Morning Papers have mentioned, that an Expedition will very soon sail. We have purposely avoided saying anything upon the subject, and we notice it now merely to contradict the assertion, that General CRAIG is to have the command of it. He is going to Jamaica to replace General NUGENT, who is coming home.

We understand that there is to be a depot of troops at Malta, from whence they may be easily sent to any part of the Mediterranean. There will also be a very large depot of Russian troops at Corfu, and in the other islands.

The Earl of CHATHAM is said to be destined to succeed General LAKE in the Chief command in India, and eventually to succeed the Marquis CORNWALLIS, whose stay in India is not to exceed two years.

We have already stated that there are to be three separate naval commands in the Indian seas:—Sir EDWARD PELLW is to have one, Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE another, and Sir SIDNEY SMITH the third. The violence of the late gales has again forced the Channel Fleet to return to Torbay.

The Earl of HARDWICK is expected over from Ireland, to be installed at Windsor next month as one of the Knights Elect of the Order of the Garter.

It was yesterday reported, that the 69th Regiment which sailed about a fortnight ago for the East Indies, has fallen into the hands of the enemy; but we could not trace the rumour to any authentic source.—*Courier.*

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Delegates of the Irish Catholics made three distinct propositions to Mr. PITT.—1st, That he should present their Petition, and propose their immediate emancipation—2d, That he should present their Petition, and propose the adoption of a resolution, the purport of which should be to recognize the justice of their claims, and to express a disposition to comply with those claims when circumstances should render such compliance expedient—3d, That he should present their Petition, and move it should lie on the table.

Upon each of those propositions a discussion of some length arose, and in the course of that which related to the third, Mr. PITT very intelligibly insinuated that he was "under an obligation" not at all to interfere in their favour under existing circumstances. The Right Hon. Gentleman earnestly endeavoured to dissuade the Delegates from proceeding farther in the business at present; but in this he had no success. Indeed, the instructions which the Delegates have received are imperative.—*Star.*

Rumour has mentioned the names of several members by whom the Petition of the Catholics is likely to be presented, but we understand that no one is yet fixed upon.

We have confident hopes that some of the ships which were under the convoy of the gallant *Arrow* sloop, and which are supposed to have been captured, will be found to have escaped. We remarked when we first gave the account of the French Papers, that the *Moniteur*, though it mentioned the capture of the fleet, did not say that one of the ships had yet been brought into port, though if there had been, it must have known it, five weeks having elapsed since the capture, before the intelligence was taken the least notice of in the *Moniteur*. Our Plymouth letter this morning mentions, that the *Prevoyant* has brought information of several of the *Arrow's* convoy having made their escape after their capture and got safe into Gibraltar; and this we dare say is the fact.—The French frigates we understand,

after they had sunk the *Arrow* and *Acheron* bomb, acted as if they felt convinced that they should never be able to carry the merchantmen into port, even if they took them. They therefore determined to sink them, and as fast as they came up with them they fired at and sunk them. Many of the ships were accordingly sunk; but several will, we think, be found to have made their escape.

The Officers and Crew of the Spanish frigates detained before the Declaration of War, are to be sent home immediately.—Transports have been ordered to be equipped for that purpose.

Dispatches have been received from Gibraltar, dated the 17th Feb. when the garrison was in the highest health and spirits. The disease that committed such dreadful havoc had entirely disappeared, not a single case of fever having occurred during the last three weeks.

Dispatches have also been received from Sir JOHN ORDE, and Sir R. CALDER, the latter having relieved the Hon Admiral COCHRANE in the command of the squadron stationed off Ferrol, who, with six sail of the line, is gone in pursuit of the Rochefort squadron.

Private letters by the Hamburg Mails positively state, that a strict embargo is laid in the French ports on all Swedish vessels.

A letter of the 9th inst. received yesterday from Holland, mentions, that all the French troops stationed on the coast, are immediately to be withdrawn.

A letter from Naples, dated Feb. 1, says: "Our last letters from Malta state, that thirty-four Spanish vessels, and thirty seven neutrals (on suspicion) have been carried in there."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 14.

The Report of the Sugar Drawback Bill was brought up. The resolutions were read and agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER then gave notice, that he would to-morrow move, that the Law upon the same subject, which relates to Ireland, be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Rt. Hon. J. FITZGERALD moved the production of an Account of the Charges upon the Consolidated Fund of Ireland. Also a Statement of the Amount of the present Unfunded Debt of that Country, the Payment of Arrears, &c. pursuant to his notice of yesterday.

Mr. FOSTER had no objection to the Papers being produced; but assured the Right Hon. Member that they would not answer his purpose.

After some further conversation, it was ordered that the Documents which the Right Hon. Member had moved for should be laid before the House.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for the Election of a Representative for Trinity College, Dublin, in the room of GEORGE KNOX, Esq. who has accepted of the Office of one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and another for a Member to represent the King's County, in the room of Sir LAWRENCE PARSONS, Bart. who has since his election also accepted of the Office of Commissioner of the Treasury in Ireland.

Mr. FOSTER stated that he had been disappointed as to the printing of the Schedule of Irish Duties, of which he had spoken yesterday. He now expected that they would be ready by to-morrow. If, however, there should happen to be any further delay in the printing, he hoped that the Representatives of that part of the United Kingdom would not, on that account, resist the progress of the measures which he had spoken of in the Committee, as it was well known that the Money Bills of Ireland expired on the 25th of March. He then moved that the consideration of the Report be deferred until to-morrow. Ordered.

Colonel BAGWELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the 35th of the King, with a view to the better regulation of Elections in Ireland, with particular reference to the voting of persons holding freeholds under the yearly value of 20l. His object was to make such a person be compelled to produce the agreement by which they held their freehold, before they should be considered to have a right to poll.

The Rt. Hon. JAMES FITZGERALD reminded the Hon. Member that he had last Session moved for leave to bring in a Bill to the same effect, but that the House did not agree to this proposition. He hoped that the present was calculated to remedy the defects in the measure which he had proposed.

Colonel BAGWELL said that he had omitted the exceptionable parts of that Bill.

Mr. DAWSON observed that he thought it would be better to have such a measure

brought on when there were more of the Representatives of those who would be affected by the Bill present. On account of the absence of such persons, he hoped that the Hon. Member would content himself with giving notice that he would bring the measure forward at an early period next Session.

Mr. ALEXANDER declared that he thought there was not anything which had a greater tendency to vitiate the minds of the people than the admission of 403. freeholds. He therefore supported the motion of the Hon. Member. He hoped also that a clause would be introduced to declare that the deed which the freeholder produced should be stamped according to law; and, that unless he did so, he should be considered as having no right to vote.

Sir J. NEWPORT hoped the measure would not be abandoned; at the same time he could not avoid censuring Members who came over to England for a fortnight or three weeks, and then returned.

Mr. FRANCIS said, that it was most unparliamentary language for any Member of that House to say that a measure should be put off because others did not think fit to attend to their duty in Parliament.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

ENNIS, MARCH 21.

The BALL and SUPPER advertised to take place on FRIDAY the 29th inst. under the patronage of Miss GREGG and Captain EVANS, will take place on THURSDAY NIGHT the 28th instant. March 20, 1805.

There will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Court-house of ENNIS, on FRIDAY the 29th inst. for Miss O'BRIEN, patronized by Mrs. STUDERT, jun. of Bunratty.

Spring and Summer Assortment.

RICHARD BAKER has just arrived to him, a well chosen and fashionable Supply of Superfine, Refine, and Livery CLOTHS; Windsor and Cotton CORDS of all descriptions; WAIST-COATING of the most diversified patterns; English and Irish BLANKETING; Room and Stair CARPETING; Counterpanes; best Water-proof and English HATS; HOSIERY; Modes, Laces, and Gown Sarsnet; Sarsnet Muslins, and Malabar Ditto; Room Paper; Bristol Window GLASS; OILS, COLOURS, &c. &c.

The HOUSE, in GAOL-STREET,

Lately inhabited by Mr. COLGAN,

WILL BE SET,

From the 25th of MARCH, or 1st of MAY,

And immediate Possession given.

Application to be made to FRANCIS M'MAHON, Esq. Mill-street; or to Mr. WM. GREENE, Attorney. March 20, 1805.

TO BE SET,

From the FIRST of MAY next,

For such TERM as may be AGREED ON,

The HOUSE in JAIL-STREET,

Now inhabited by the Rev. G. G. BAKER.

Proposals to be received at said House.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS;

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

The FARM of KAHASKA,

As lately held by Mr. PATRICK CURTIN, situate near Roxton, in the Barony of Inchiquin. It is excellent for Pasture, Meadowing, or Tillage. The Land will be shewn by MICHAEL MINITER, at Roxton. Proposals to the

Rev. FRED. BLOOD, Roxton.

ASSOLAS RACES

Commence in the beginning of the

MONTH OF JULY NEXT.

* Articles at large in due time.

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, Esq. Steward.

March 9, 1805.



TO BE SOLD,

AT TIERNACLANE,

A Parcel of large ELM TREES.

Proposals to be made to

THOMAS STEELE, Esq. Cullane-Castle.

February 14, 1805.

ENNIS BLEACH-GREEN.

ANTHONY HOROHAN

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

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

Feb. 6, 1805. ANTHONY HOROHAN.

Mr. PERRY will SET his HOUSE in ARTHUR'S ROW, from the 25th inst. or First of MAY next, with or without between Eight and Nine Acres of most excellent Meadow Land, situate within five minutes walk of the Court House, well inclosed and divided. The House is well calculated for a Family, and in excellent repair, with the advantage of a good Stable and Offices.

YESTERDAY—we received the Packet of the 14th, and we are much concerned to find thereby, that the defeat of Lieut. Colonel MONSON, in the East Indies, by HOLKAR, is confirmed. The official details of this unfortunate affair we have given in our publication of this day. Colonel MONSON's force consisted of 3,000 men, and this body is stated to have been almost totally dispersed, with the loss of 12 officers. The prisoners taken by HOLKAR, it was apprehended, were treated with great inhumanity, the principal part of them having been mutilated by his savage directions.

Our Readers will also find among our India news, the details of a singularly gallant action fought in the bay of Visagapatam, in which the *Centurion*, of 50 guns, Captain LIND, beat off Admiral LINCOLN, in the *Marengo*, 80 guns, assisted by two 44 gun frigates.

The Catholic Deputation waited on Tuesday upon Mr. PITT. The Deputies consisted of Lords FINGAL, SHREWSBURY, KENMARE, SOUTHWELL, and TRIMLESTOWN, Sir EDWARD BELLW, Messrs. SCULLY and RYAN.—Lord FINGAL concisely opened the object of their mission, which had been previously communicated in a letter from his Lordship, inclosing a copy of the Catholic Petition. The Delegates expressed the wish of the Catholics that Mr. PITT should present the Petition, and also their reliance on his support for the attainment of their object. Mr. PITT acknowledged his former promise, and entered into a very detailed statement of the reasons which induced him originally to take up the cause of the Catholics, adding, that those reasons still preserved their full force in his mind. He complimented in very high terms the disposition and conduct of the Catholic Body, and stated, that no man could feel more zealous to promote their interest than he did; but yet he begged to decline presenting their Petition, or supporting their claims at present. He assured the Delegates that he was quite free from the objections which stood in the way of the complete accomplishment of their wishes, and expressed his regret that an obstacle in a certain quarter rendered it imprudent to agitate, and impossible to obtain their claims at the present moment.

The papers, however, state that the question will certainly be agitated in Parliament; though some persons seem to think not at the desire of the Catholic Deputies. The Opposition, however, consider it so good a subject of debate, that they will not be very solicitous about any objections which the Catholics themselves may have to the pressing the discussion at the present moment.

THIS DAY—the Packet of the 15th arrived, by which it appears that the *Texel* Fleet has put to sea; the account will be found under our DOVER article, and was brought by an American ship from the *Texel*, which arrived in Dover Roads on Thursday afternoon. Previously to their sailing, an embargo was laid on all merchantmen. It still subsisted after the fleet sailed; but the American and five other ships made their escape in the night.

It is stated in a French Article, which we have published in the first page of our Paper of this day, that the French Government would not undertake partial operations, but would strike several blows at us at once. We shall not, therefore, be surprised to find that the *Brest* Fleet has attempted to put to sea at the same time with the Dutch fleet. Our fleet has been forced back to Torbay, and the *Brest* fleet might put to sea on the 11th instant, the day the Dutch sailed.

The new and additional Taxes proposed by Mr. FOSTER, on submitting the Irish Budget, will be found to be such as are best calculated not to press on the poor or industrious. In proposing the Tax on Jaunting Cars, Mr. FOSTER said he would not exceed 5s. a piece, as he considered them the *vis-a-vis* of the poor. It will not be an exemption to the tax, that in those we are accustomed to see throughout the Kingdom, the people travel back-to-back.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, Mr. THORNTON presented a Petition from George Bolton Mainwaring, Esq. Sir William Gibbons, Bart. Sir William Curtis, H. Thornton, Esq. and others, being Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, and complaining of an undue return.

The Petition was then read by the Clerk.—It stated that the said George Bolton Mainwaring, Esq. was a Candidate at the last Election, and would have been returned, if Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. had not, by himself or his agents, been guilty of many acts of Bribery and Corruption, in purchasing for money the votes of many freeholders; and that the said agents of Sir Francis Burdett did, in many instances, persuade persons, who had no freeholds in the county, to take the freeholders' oath, or vote in the name of other persons who had freeholds, without any regard to the heinous crime of perjury, and subornation of perjury, and the penalty which the law inflicts on such offences; and that notwithstanding all these corrupt acts were practiced, the said Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. had only a majority of one above the Petitioner, George Bolton Mainwaring; they therefore petitioned against the return of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

It was resolved that the Petition be taken into consideration on the 9th of April.

The importance of the Irish Budget, and the intelligence from India, will apologize for our omission, this day, of the continuation of the Treatise on the culture of Flax; it shall be resumed in our next, and we earnestly recommend the serious consideration of it to our country readers.

—MARRIED—

Yesterday morning, at Kilmurry-Church, Eyre Evans, of Ash-hill, in the County Limerick, Esq. to Miss Maunsel, daughter to Robert Maunsel, Esq. of Limerick, Banker.

—DIED—

In Greenock, the 12th inst. Alexander Wilson, Esq. late of the City of Limerick, Merchant.

A few days since, in Mary-street, Limerick, Mrs. Maunsel, relict of the late Joseph Maunsel, Esq. of that City.