

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1805.

NUMBER 286.

TO BE SET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,
From the FIRST of MAY next,

The House, and 25 Acres of the Demesne of
MARINO.

There are about 18 Acres of top Meadowing and
tilled Land, immediately adjoining the House, which
is within a Minute's Walk of a most excellent
BATHING SHORE,
and possesses the additional advantage of being very
near two sporting Lakes.—It is within 18 miles of
Ennis; 9 of Kilrush; and 4 of Miltoam.

Proposals to be made, until the 10th of May next,
to J. O'GORMAN, Esq; at Marino, or in Ennis,
at which time, if the value is offered, the Tenant
will be declared; and if not, the HOUSE will be
SET for the Salt Water Season, with every neces-
sary accommodation. April 19, 1805.

TO BE LET,

From the First Day of May next,

Either in the WHOLE or in DIVISIONS,

The large commodious HOUSE,
in Church-street, Ennis, wherein PAT. FLOYD
formerly, and JOHN BUTLER lately lived.—Said
House is in thorough repair, in a central situation,
and fit for any kind of business.

Application to be made to PAT. MARSHALL,
Clerk. April 17, 1805.

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. 3P.

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.



TO BE SOLD,

AT TIERNACLANE,

A Parcel of large ELM TREES.

Proposals to be made to

THOMAS STEELE, Esq; Cullane-Castle.

February 14, 1805.

The noted Horse, SCOURGE,

Will stand this season at Granahan, near
Newmarket, Co. Clare, at Two Guineas each mare,
and a Crown to the Groom—the money to be paid
at service. His Get prove him to be as good a Sire
as any in Munster. His Pedigree (in the Groom's
hands) is so well known, it is unnecessary to recite
it.—GOOD GRASS, at 4s. a Week.

(c) April 8, 1805.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to the
Sheriff of the co. Clare, Greeting. Whereas Francis
Pierpoint Burton, of Buncraggy, in the co. Clare,
Esq; afterwards the Right Hon. Francis Lord Cun-
ningham, by his writing obligatory, dated the 21st
day of July, in the year of our Lord 1761, sealed
with his seal and perfected in the city of Dublin, in
the parish of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the
ward of Saint Michael, and county of the said city,
and now remaining of record in the office of our
Chief Remembrancer of our Exchequer in Ireland,
is holden and firmly bound to us in the sum of 2000l.
sterling, to be paid when demanded; and whereas he
has not as yet paid or caused to be paid to us the said
sum as is said; and we willing that the said sum of
2000l. sterling, should be satisfied to us with all speed
as is just; and because the aforesaid Francis Lord
Baron Cunningham is dead, as we have received in-
formation; we therefore command you, that you do
not omit by reason of any liberty in your bailiwick,
but do enter the same, and by honest and lawful men
of your aforesaid bailiwick, do make known to the
heir of the said Francis Lord Baron Cunningham,
deceased, as well as the several tenants of all the
lands and premises of which the said Francis Lord
Baron Cunningham was seized at the time of his
death, that they be before the Barons of our Exche-
quer, at the King's Courts, Dublin, on the Morrow
of the Ascension of our Lord, next coming, to shew
and propound cause (if any they can or know) where-
fore we ought not to have execution against them
of the lands and tenements of the said Francis Lord
Baron Cunningham, for the said sum of 2000l. ster-
ling; and you are then to have there the names of
those by whom you shall make it known to them, and
this writ. Witness Barry Viscount Avonmore Chief
Baron of our said Exchequer, at the King's Courts
aforesaid, the 14th day of February, in the 45th year
of our reign.

W. W. POLE.

POLE.

R. WALLER.

A General Meeting of the GOVERNORS
and DEPUTY GOVERNORS of the County of Clare
is requested at the Court-house, on THURSDAY
the 25th inst. Signed by order,

D. FINUCANE, C. G. M.

April 15, 1805.

STAMP-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

April 5, 1805.

THE Commissioners for managing his Ma-
jesty's Stamp Duties give notice, that by an Act of the
present Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for
granting to his Majesty certain Stamp Duties in Ire-
land," the several Duties of Stamps in the annexed
Schedule are to be paid from the 25th of March last, on
the several and respective articles therein set forth.

By order of the Commissioners,
PETER HOLMES, Sec.

SCHEDULE.

An Hat not exceeding the price of 5s. including all
the mountings or ornaments, except gold and silver
lace, 3d.

Exceeding 5s. and not exceeding 7s.—6d.

Exceeding 7s. and not exceeding 12s.—1s.

Exceeding 12s. and under 18s.—2s.

Of the price of 18s. and upwards—2s. 6d.

Any receipt given by any Officer of the Revenue
for the duty on hearths, windows, carriages, horses,
and male servants; if the sum paid amounts in the
whole to 2l. and not to 20l.—6d.

If to 20l. and shall not exceed 50l.—1s.

And if it exceeds 50l.—2s. 6d.

The said duties to be paid by the person to whom
said receipts shall be given.

License to manufacture Hats in Dublin, Cork, Wa-
terford, Limerick, or Belfast, 1l. 10s.

In any City, Town, or Borough, returning a
Member to Parliament, 1l.

In any other part of Ireland, 10s.

License to manufacture Tobacco in any manner, 8l.

And further, for every Tobacco Table exceeding
one table, which any person manufacturing Tobacco
shall be licensed to keep, 4l.

License to deal in unmanufactured Tobacco, ex-
cept as a wholesale importer only, 10l.

License to sell by retail, or otherwise deal in Coffee,
in any City or Town sending a Member to Parlia-
ment, or within two miles of the Sessions or Market-
house thereof, except importers thereof, or persons
licensed to sell tea or groceries, 1l.

License to sell by retail, or otherwise deal in Coffee
in any part of Ireland not being a city or town as
aforesaid, except as aforesaid, 10s.

License to manufacture Candles or Soap for sale, 2l.

License to manufacture Paper Hangings for sale, 5l.

License to sell Paper Hangings, not being a manu-
facturer thereof, 1l.

License to keep a Mill or Mills for making Paper,
for each Mill, 2l.

License to brew or make for sale any liquor called
Sweets or Made Wines, 2l.

License to make Methglin or Mead for sale, 2l.

License to make Vinegar for sale, 2l.

License to sell Tea or Groceries, including Foreign
Grapes, Foreign Currants, Raisins and Figs, by retail,
viz. In the city of Dublin, or within the Circular
Road surrounding the same, and in every City, Town,
and Place returning a Member to Parliament, or
within two miles of the Session-house or principal
Market-house of any such City, Town, or Place, 3l.

—in any other part of Ireland, 2l.

License to sell Methglin or Mead by retail, 1l.

License to sell or make any Gold or Silver Plate
for sale, 2l.

License to keep a Tan-pit or Tan-yard, or tan
Leather for sale, 1l.

License to dress Hides and Skins in Oil, 1l.

License to make Vellum or Parchment, 1l.

License to sell Spirits in any place in Ireland, in
quantities not less than two gallons, the like duty as
is payable in such place on a license to sell Spirituous
Liquors by retail.

License to any Factor or other person selling home-
made Spirits on Commission, or otherwise, not being
a licensed distiller or retailer of spirits, nor being
otherwise licensed to sell spirits, 30l.

License to any Factor or person selling foreign Spi-
rits, not being licensed as aforesaid, nor being the
importer of foreign spirits, 30l.

License to any person, not being a maltster, selling
Malt on commission or otherwise, 20l.

License to keep a Coffee-house, 2l.

License to sell by Auction within the District of the
Metropolis, or six miles of the Castle of Dublin, or
within the city of Cork and all places surrounded by
the said city, and within the rest of the county of the
said city, or within the city of Waterford, and all
places surrounded by the said, and within the rest of
the county of said city, and in the city of Limerick,
including that part thereof called St. Francis's Abbey,
and all places surrounded by the said city, and within
the rest of the county of said city, and in the town
of Belfast, 10l. In any other part of Ireland, 5l.

License to make Glass Bottles, 1l.

License to any hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman,
or other trading person going from place to place,
carrying to sell or exposing to sale, any goods, wares,
or merchandise; also to travelling tinkers, and casters
of iron and metal, and to persons hawking about tea
or coffee for sale, 2l.

And further for selling or exposing to sale, any
gold or silver plate, 1l.

And further, for every horse or other beast which
such person shall travel with, for the purpose of car-
rying goods wares, or merchandise, 2l.

Deputation of a game-keeper, 2l. 2s.



TO BE LET,

From the 1st of May next, 1805.

The Lands of MOY and FUNSHEENBEG,
containing 454 Acres, 3 Roods, and 38 Perches, (be-
the same more or less.)

Those Lands are situated near to the Sea-Port of
KINVARA, in the Barony of KILTARTON, County
of GALWAY. (To be Let for the Term of Thirty-
one Years.)

There is plenty of materials for enclosing and sub-
dividing the same at an easy expence. No preference
whatever is promised.

Proposals to be made (in writing) to ROBERT
GREGORY, Bernard's-street, London, or to PAT.
STAUNTON, Soho-Lodge, Gort, Esq.

Mr. GREGORY will close with the person or per-
sons that shall offer a proper rent for the same. Dated
Coble, near Gort, November 1, 1804.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor
of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Service doth at this Time
require a speedy Supply of Seamen and Seafaring
Men, to man His Majesty's Fleet which is now fitting out,
We do by His Majesty's Command direct and require all
Civil Magistrates in this Part of His Majesty's United
Kingdom called Ireland, to use their best Endeavours to
cause all such Seamen or Seafaring Men, fit for His Ma-
jesty's Service, as may be met with, to be taken up, and
sent on Board any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels in the
Ports, or on the Coast of Ireland, or to any of His Ma-
jesty's Sea Officers who may be employed to raise Men on
Shore for His Majesty's Fleet, according as the Places
where such Ships or Vessels, or such Sea Officers may be
respectively stationed shall be nearest. And for the En-
couragement of the Persons who shall be entrusted with
the Care of conducting such Seamen and Seafaring Men,
they will be paid by the Captain or Commander of such
Ship or vessel, or Sea Officer employed on Shore as aforesaid,
respectively, a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS
for each Seaman or Seafaring Man fit for His Majesty's
Service, and Sixpence a Mile for every Mile they may
have travelled, not exceeding Twenty Miles in the Mar-
itime Counties, and Forty Miles in the Inland Counties
And We do hereby further direct and require the said Ci-
vil Magistrate to give all possible Countenance and As-
sistance to the Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels,
or to the Sea Officers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels,
or to the Sea Officers who may be employed to raise Men
on Shore, in impressing or otherwise procuring Men for
His Majesty's Fleet.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 16th Day
of March, 1805.

By His Excellency's Command,

A. MARSDEN.

GOD Save the KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth and
Twenty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled
"An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the
Subject," and commonly called the Habeas Corpus Act,
it is provided, that it shall and may be lawful to and for
the Chief Governor and Governors for the Time being,
and Privy Council of Ireland, to suspend the said Act,
during such time only as there shall be an actual Invasion
or Rebellion in Ireland or Great Britain, and that no
Judge or Justice of Peace shall bail or try any Person or
Persons charged with being concerned in such Invasion or
Rebellion without an Order from the Lieutenant, or Lord
Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland for the Time being,
signed by Six of the said Privy Council, any Law, Statute
or Usage to the contrary in any way notwithstanding.

And whereas a daring Rebellion hath actually broken
out in Ireland, and it hath become advisable to suspend
the Operation of the said Act during the Continuance
thereof:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council do by this
our Proclamation declare, That the said Act, and the same
is hereby suspended, of which all Judges, Justices of
the Peace, and others are required to take Notice.

And whereas there is reason to apprehend that several
Persons, charged with having been concerned in the said
Rebellion, are endeavouring to escape Justice by depart-
ing from Ireland:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant, being desirous to bring
all such offenders to speedy Punishment, do, by and with
the Advice of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Coun-
cil, strictly forbid any Person whomsoever to depart from
Ireland, without having obtained a Passport for that pur-
pose, signed by our Chief Secretary, or the Under Secre-
tary for the Civil Department, or either of them, or by
some Person authorized by an Instrument subscribed by
them, or either of them, to sign such Passports.

And we do hereby strictly command all Masters and
Commanders of all Ships and Vessels departing from Ire-
land, that they do not, upon any account whatsoever,
take on board their Vessels, when departing from Ireland,
any Person not having such Passport as aforesaid, save and
except the persons actually employed to navigate such
Vessels respectively.

And we do further command all Magistrates, Officers
of the Revenue, and all Officers Civil and Military, and
all other his Majesty's Subjects, to use their utmost En-
deavours to prevent the departure of any Persons from
Ireland not having such Passports as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 28th
Day of July, 1805.

Redcliffe, C.	Tyrawly.	Henry King.
Chas. Dublin.	J. Beresford.	D. Latouche.
Wm. Tuam.	H. E. Fox.	S. Hamilton.
Drogheda.	Her. Langrishe.	Mau. FitzGerald.
Annelley.	M. Smith.	Standish O'Grady.
Muskerry.	GOD save the KING.	

DEBATE, CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Lord H. PETTY, at the same time that
he acknowledged it was impossible for him
to follow the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. PITT)
through the vast range he had taken in his
view of the subject under discussion, was
anxious to state the ground on which he
supported the original motion. He had
never felt greater surprise than when he
heard the Rt. Hon. Gent. alledge that his
Hon. Friend (Mr. WHITBREAD), had
travelled out of the record of the facts in the
statement he had laid before the House.—
This must be matter of surprise to the
House also, when the whole of his Hon.
Friend's charges, except the concluding
ones, were merely a matter of fact, and
nothing but matter of fact. In truth the
whole of what had fallen from his Hon.
Friend, were, either matter of fact, or
plain and immediate deduction from fact.
The Rt. Hon. Gent. urged, with a view
to induce the House to agree to the appoint-
ment of a Select Committee to inquire into
this subject, that the attempt was made to
influence the passions of the House, and
that the subject involved a great deal of
complicated details of figures. In consid-
ering the latter point it was necessary the
House would recollect, that any confusion
that existed in this way, arose from the
irregular manner in which Id. MELVILLE
and his Paymaster kept their accounts. It
was obvious, however, from the plain
matter of fact, that there had been a viola-
tion of the Act of Parliament.—The Right
Hon. Gent. opposite was liable to a charge
of having omitted facts in his statement.
He had omitted the very material fact that
Lord MELVILLE had allowed he had
violated the Act of Parliament, by permit-
ting his Paymaster to withdraw large sums
from the Bank of England before they were
actually wanted, and to keep them at his
private Banker's. One part of the ground
for proposing a Select Committee was, that
part of the money voted for Navy services
had been applied to other services, and the
other ground was the existence of compli-
cated details of figures. Was this direct
violation of the law included in either of
these descriptions? He had no objection to
a select Committee in the proper time. On
the contrary he should be disposed to support
the appointment of such a Committee, when
the motion of his Hon. Friend was agreed
to, and the House should have come to a
determination on the plain and obvious fact.
Then a Committee would be proper to
consider of the expediency, and the means
of pushing the inquiry further, and he
should be happy to contribute his small
share to the institution of a Committee for so
laudable an object. But first let the House
consider what was before it, and let it con-
sider that what Lord Melville admitted in
one place, he could not deny in ano-
ther; that he could not deny before a Com-
mittee of the House what he had avowed
before the Commissioners of Inquiry; and
let Gentlemen ask themselves what necessity
there was for delay. The House could at
once pronounce on the Breach of the Act of
Parliament, and then it may examine more
minutely in a Committee the circumstances
of the transaction, and the precise amount
of the criminality. The Rt. Hon. Gent.
argued that the public sustained no loss by
these transactions, at the same time that he
allowed this did not excuse the delinquency
though it extenuated the offence. He did
not think it was any extenuation. He
thought there was not only risk to the public,
but positive loss. He distinguished between
positive loss and precise loss, for though the
precise amount could not be ascertained, the
fact that there was a loss was beyond all
question. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had gone
into great detail to shew that the Paymaster
did not draw the money from the Exchequer
before it was wanted. But in this statement
the Rt. Hon. Gent. reduced himself to the
following dilemma:—He stated that the
money was not removed from the Exchequer
before it was wanted for naval services, at
the same time that he allowed large sums
were given in accommodation from the Navy
to other branches of public service. How

was it possible this accommodation could be given, unless larger sums were kept in the Paymaster's hands than were wanted in navy services, except indeed the navy service was distressed and defrauded to allow the advance. If the money were once allowed to be drawn, it may be allowed to private as well as to public purposes, and if the door were once opened, it was impossible to set limits to the abuse it may let in. The speculations of Mr. Trotter had not failed, but that was no excuse for putting the public money to so unwarrantable a risk. The success may besides be accounted for in another manner, by means of the connection or combination that existed between the three individuals concerned, Mr. Mark Sprout touched the funds, and Lord Melville the secrets of State, and Mr. Trotter touched both these persons. Millions were thus managed in that nice and delicate machine of the public funds; tho' at that time, combinations of another nature were much talked of, no Jacobin conspiracy that did exist, or could have existed was calculated to do more than this conspiracy between these three persons. The Noble Lord had represented, that when the Committee of 1788, in prosecuting its inquiries, as to the administration of public offices, came to that of the Treasurer of the Navy, Lord Melville being called upon by the committee, represented the regulations for bringing up the arrears in that office, and preventing any future arrears, were in full effect. This statement was opposite to the fact, for at the very time the Accountant's branch which had been instituted with a view to this object having come up to that period when it was to take cognizance of Lord Melville's own administration, stopped suddenly short, and its labours were no more heard of. The account of Lord Melville's first Treasuryship was not made out till last year, and the remaining part of the account at the time the Noble Lord was in office was still unprepared. — The reason given for this was, that the clerks employed in this duty being borrowed from another department, and being withdrawn, the business could not proceed. It was evident from what Lord Melville had stated to the Committee, that the benefits of the acts then lately made were carried into full effect. This was, however, very remote from the fact. The act of Parliament went to provide, that the public money was to be kept in the Bank, and that no public office was to be made a public treasury; and yet Lord Melville had, to all intents and purposes made his office a public treasury. He dwelt on the systematic deviation from the law that had so many years prevailed in that office, and asked whether this was a case from which the House would turn away, referring the matter to a select Committee without coming to a vote. As to whether the prominent act was right or wrong, or whether the Noble Lord was still fit to hold a high and confidential situation in the Government, there was no difference between the situation in which the Noble Lord stood with respect to the House and the country, and that in which any man may with his private agent. For instance, if Mr. Mark Sprout kept his account in such a confused way, as Mr. Trotter and Lord Melville did, neither Mr. Trotter nor Lord Melville would employ him as his broker. The Treasurer of the Navy was the broker of the people of England; and if he kept his accounts so ill, was the people still to employ him. If after all the investigation that had been bestowed upon this matter, and all the time for further explanation; after this, and all that had been said of Lord Melville's conduct by friends and enemies, if those could be called enemies who sought to punish the illegal transactions of which he had been guilty. If after all this, there was any difficulty of distinguishing whether or not he had violated the Act of Parliament, he would be however inclined to give credit to the charges voted in a Select Committee, in the possibility of the establishment of the Noble Lord's innocence. But how was it possible to believe the Noble Lord innocent, when even his greatest friend did not venture to say he was innocent; and even the Noble Lord himself did not offer any thing to that effect. He recollected a passage in one of the greatest Orators of antiquity, which applied here: Cicero against Piso asked, who was more guilty than he who offered no defence for himself, *an quisquam te damnator Piso qui neque absens scribere ausus es rempublicam a te bene gestam, neque precoridicere*. If the Noble Lord on the passing of his Act for restraining this very evil, had been told, that not a year would pass when that Act would be violated; when it would be violated by a Treasurer of the Navy, and that Treasurer of the Navy would be him-

self, what would he have said? But if the prophecy had been carried further, and it had been said, that not only would the violation be made by a Treasurer of the Navy, but that after that violation had been for 14 years unnoticed till discovered by a Commission of Inquiry, and when at length the detection of it lay recorded on the table of the House, the House would be so culpable that it would be glad to get rid of it by any means rather than pronounce upon it as it ought. He had too good an opinion of those of whom the House was composed, to think this business would be so passed over. It would indeed be fortunate if abuses were never detected, rather than that it should appear that when Ministers violated the most express and immediate laws for preventing abuses in their departments; that when the diligence of Commissioners had brought forward this delinquency, Parliament should come in between law and its violator, and screen the delinquent from justice. This was the worst precedent that could be established in any country. A prompt declaration should be made on this subject. He therefore, voted, in the first instance, for the motion of his Hon. Friend, with the intention, that after the primary resolution should be agreed to, inquiry should be instituted, and vigorously pursued.

The ATT. GEN. said, if it were a necessary alternative that the supposed delinquency should be punished now, or that it should escape altogether, the propriety of coming to some resolution, at the present moment, may be more reasonably insisted upon. He doubted whether the Noble Lord would on reflection, think it right to proceed to judgment, without the fullest investigation of the facts. He asked, whether it was not essential in a material question like this, that the particulars should be stated distinctly? whether this was a case upon which the House could be called upon to pronounce, in the state of perfect ignorance in which it stood, and whether any man would not feel more satisfied in doing justice to a great public officer in a fair and deliberate way. The Noble Lord had argued it was enough that one of the acts was contrary to the Act of Parliament, to decide upon that act; but which was the most convenient and dignified course, to take the opinion of the House on the separate point upon investigation, or upon the whole after due inquiry? This was particularly necessary, as the Hon. Gent. did not confine their observations to any one point, but wished that all they said should have a general effect. What inconvenience could result from an inquiry which would embrace the subject, and what mischief would arise from the propriety of a censure being considered this day rather than this day se'nnight. If there were any who thought this promptitude requisite, they would vote accordingly; but the House at large would consider whether there would not be more weight and character in the more deliberate course. It was agreed on all hands that inquiry should take place. — The Noble Lord wished a separate decision on one point. Was any point so insulated as not to be still connected with the whole? While there were such important grounds of inquiry the House should not be called upon to pronounce judgment when conviction was so remote, at the same time that further inquiry could have no ill effect.

Mr. TIERNEY complimented his Noble Friend. It was a matter of pride to any man to be allowed to call himself the friend of such rising talents and eloquence. He agreed with him that nothing was more fit than to appoint a Committee after the first point should be agreed upon, a Committee in which all that related to accounts and calculations may be sifted and made clear. The transfer of money from one service to another was also matter for a Committee, but what was to be done with the remainder of the Tenth Report? Did Lord Melville ask for any further delay, saying he had evidence sufficient for his acquittal. Did Mr. Trotter say any thing to that effect? But the people of England looked to this night for the opinion of their Representatives on this important case. He would ask the Right Hon. Gent. how long it was since the expedient of a reference to a Committee occurred to him. — The Right Hon. Gent. had expressed his anxiety to have the letter of the Noble Lord before the House previously to their coming to any determination, as that letter, he had stated, would throw very considerable light on the subject, and now his anxiety was to have a Committee appointed for investigating the subject. — But the question, he contended, was by no means complicated. There was not a single gentleman present he apprehended who could from his heart avow it as his opinion, that any proof could be brought to shew that money had not been diverted from the pub-

lic service, and removed from the Bank in opposition to the most express and positive declaration of Parliament. What occasion then was there for an inquiry? Would Mr. Sprout, who was silent when examined, on oath, speak more plainly when not upon oath, before a Committee of the House; or ought they to give more credit to his evidence in the one case than in the other? The Right Hon. Member here adverted to the case of the Middlesex Sheriffs lately before the House, in which the Right Hon. Gent. directly contrary to the present mode of arguing, had contended that the Sheriffs should not be heard by counsel at the Bar, because they had already been heard in the Committee, and because no evidence had taken at the bar of the House not on oath, could supersede that which had been taken in the Committee. The same reasoning, he argued, applied exactly to this case. No evidence which they could take from the parties not on oath, could invalidate that which had been taken before the Commissioners on oath. For what purpose besides should Parliament appoint Commissioners for this express purpose, if their conclusions were not to be relied on without repeating the inquiry. They had been employed six weeks in this investigation, and had heard all that Lord Melville had to say in his defence, before they published their Report, and what was curious, not one of his Lordship's friends had yet dared to say that he was innocent. All they pleaded for was time. But the examination on the accounts could afford no ground for this plea, for this examination might be necessary only to determine the sums to be refunded, but not at all for criminating the parties. In regard to the transfer of money from the Bank of England, the Noble Lord did not deny his knowledge of this practice, nor was it at all natural to believe that he would have allowed it for a period of twelve years, without participating in the profits, and it would have been more generous in his Lordship, he thought, instead of evading the question to the prejudice of Mr. Trotter, to have at once frankly avowed that the practice had been continued by his authority, as well as his knowledge. The Rt. Hon. Gent. concluded by observing that the document laid before the Commissioners had been afforded by themselves, and that therefore if it could be called *ex parte* evidence, it was because it was all on the side of the accused. He commended the conduct of the Commissioners, and was proud to have been one of the Administration that had virtue enough to appoint them. The question put to them by the motion of the Rt. Hon. Gent. in short was, whether they should have confidence in those who had detected, or those who had profited by the frauds that were the object of the inquiry?

Mr. CANNING. — "If it was on any other subject I should with the greatest pleasure have given way to my Hon. and Learned Friend (the Master of the Rolls); but after the speech I have just heard from the high authority of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Tierney), whom I have succeeded in the office I now hold, and considering that the present question relates peculiarly to that department of Administration which I am most intimately connected with, I feel particularly anxious to deliver my sentiments on this occasion. He observed that the House in its usual love of justice, would give an opportunity to inquire, whether the whole of the Charge now exhibited against the Noble Lord might not be done away, or was capable of being done away? and if they thought so they could not possibly vote for the motion proposed by the Hon. Gent. But what was the alternative? That the House should come to a final determination on the subject, by which all possibility of explanation would be excluded. Now upon that subject he could not help saying, that the mode proposed by his Rt. Hon. Friend was the true way to answer the purposes of justice, by instituting an Inquiry, with all the circumstances of the case on both sides, which hitherto had not been done. But the Rt. Hon. Gent. who spoke last had stated to the House, that the mode proposed by the original motion was recommended by a late precedent in the proceedings of the House on the subject of the Middlesex Election; in that case the House had decided that it would not proceed in the examination of evidence at the Bar, but took up the case on the Report of a Committee, and adopted its statement upon the ground that the evidence which was adduced before the Committee was upon oath, and that which was to be heard at the Bar must be without oath — that the case was the same here, for that the evidence before the Committee of Naval Inquiry was upon oath, but if the House heard any further evidence upon that subject, they must take

it without that sanction. Now, begging pardon of that Hon. Gent. the two cases had no common nature, or indeed any resemblance to each other. The decision on the late case of the Middlesex Election, in which the House had adopted the Report of the Committee, and concluded upon it without hearing any further evidence, did not turn on the point of difference between evidence upon oath and that which was taken without that sanction; but upon the principle that the parties charged with misconduct had been fully heard, and been allowed all the forms, and what was much better than all forms, the substance of a fair trial; they were called upon to answer; they knew the charge, and heard all the evidence in support of it, and had actually cross examined that evidence, and were heard by Counsel as to the effect of that evidence; and it appeared, upon full investigation of the case, that the party had nothing to say in answer to the charge; they were found guilty, because their guilt was fully substantiated, after they had been fully heard. But the present was the reverse of that case, for here the party had not been heard, and all that was now asked was a full hearing; and here he would put it to the House, and indeed to the Gentlemen opposite him, whether it was fair to call on the House to convict the party without a hearing, which had not yet been had? and what would bring the point more distinctly before the minds of those whom he had now the honour of addressing was this, that no part of the case now before the House on this Report was matter originally intended by the course of examination taken by the Committee, but it came out incidentally, and it was no part of the object of the Committee to try the Noble Lord, who was the object of the present motion, for anything, and therefore it was, from the nature of things, absolutely impossible that he should have had a fair trial, since he had indeed hitherto had no trial. But the Rt. Hon. Gent. who spoke last had observed, that in former times a Committee, on the model of which this was formed, had made many wise regulations, and the act which was now the subject of the consideration of the House of Commons passed without further investigation, than that of the perusal of the Report of the Committee on which it was founded. This might be; but he believed the Rt. Hon. Gent. could not shew him any regulation of Parliament by which any individual had been condemned, without having had an opportunity of defending himself. — And here the case was most singularly knowing, for it was the case of an individual knowing for the first time from the Report, now said to be conclusive, what was the nature of the charge which was exhibited against him. He was speaking now of Lord Melville, for he understood that Noble Lord was the only person against whom Gentlemen on the other side of the House were pressing. From these complicated accounts, thus brought without notice to his Lordship, before the Committee, the guilt of that Noble Lord was inferred, and he was said to have had a fair trial, the House was called upon to confirm that assertion, without its having at all investigated the case. This application to the House was repugnant to the principles of justice. But then the Rt. Hon. Gent. stated that an Act of Parlt. had in this case been violated by the application of public money to other uses than those specified by the Act. Now he ventured to say the violation of the Act of Parliament was a point by no means so clear as some Gentlemen affected to state it; but on the contrary he believed that doubts might be very reasonably entertained upon that subject. Here he wished to guard against being misunderstood. When he said that the act was not so clear upon this point as it seemed to be conceived by some Gentlemen, he was not thereby to be regarded as the champion of illegal defiance to the rules of law, or an imitator of such a practice. — He knew that laws, even if unwise, must be obeyed, while they were in full force. But the question here was, whether the party here said to be guilty of a breach of the law, knew that he was really causing to be applied the public money to the private use of individuals? Now, considering the law as attentively as he was able, that either the letter, or the spirit of it, prohibited the drawing of money out of the Bank in the manner contended for by Gentlemen on the other side of the House (he was not now touching the case of Public Money drawn out of the Bank for the purpose of private advantage to individuals, for that he left out of the case); but he was considering the letter and the spirit of the Statute as applicable to any case of money drawn out of the Bank and put into the hands of a private individual, before it was paid out or

issued for the service of the public. If the Act prohibited this in all possible cases, and that no money could ever be drawn out of the Bank, but when it was on the instant of its being so drawn, to be applied to the payment of the demand of a Public Claimant.—He was confident that the spirit of the Act could not be so, because it could never have been the intention of any law to throw insurmountable obstacles in the way of public business; and he contended that the strict letter of the Act could not be so construed; for in many cases, a compliance with an Act, so construed, would be physically impossible. In the course of 26 days the amount of the sums to be paid to claimants on the Navy was 6,400l.—3,500 of which was made up of sums under 20l. A great multitude of the items were from 8s. 6d. to 1l. 8s. He wished Gentlemen to turn this in their minds—whether all these sums could be paid by drafts immediately given to the Claimants to receive the money at the Bank? And if this were so, he wished Gentlemen, who maintained the affirmative of that proposition, to shew him the Clause in the Act by which it was supported; and when they had done so, they would have proved that every person who held the office of Paymaster of the Navy since the passing of the Act had been guilty of an infraction of it. After all, if the law was so, the breach of it was of course not to be justified; but then came the question of the degree of impropriety of the conduct of the individual, and much of that depended upon the question of—Whether he did it knowingly and unnecessarily? To pursue the idea of convenience in transacting public business of this kind a little further, he would observe, there were now 6,800 ships books for payment, and in the course of the last three weeks payment had been made upon 40 ships books, and they abounded with items of 14s. 12s. and 15s. 9d. Now he would ask, Whether it was to be contended by any Gentleman in that House, with any regard to practicability in the dispatch of business, that every one of these items should be paid by a distinct specific draft upon the Bank given to the Claimant? If not, then there was an end of the argument upon the dry point of the illegality of drawing money out of the Bank for any but a specific purpose for the use of the Navy.—Thus the argument upon the illegality of the practice fell to the ground. Then the question of strictness of law being at an end, the rest was a question of degree, or extent to which the practice had been carried, and that, like every other, must be governed by that which was reasonable; for he did not say that it might with impunity be carried to a blameable extent, or be endlessly followed up. It would be always just to mark it with censure whenever it was done unnecessarily. But he said it was not a question of mere law, as Gentlemen on the other side of the House took it, but a question of degree. That was to be determined upon the circumstances, and the House should judge, or rather a Committee should judge, how far it was necessary or unnecessary, and which the House possessed the power of deciding after a proper inquiry had been had into all the circumstances of the case, but no such proceeding had hitherto taken place. The diversion of the public money, which was another topic brought forward, was very fit for inquiry. As upon an inference, against the Noble Lord, that he had some participation of the benefit arising from the use of the public money while employed for the advantage of private individuals, that was a subject fit for inquiry, but to decide which the House, at present, had no materials: and upon the question of the extent to which the public money had been drawn out from the Bank; and here he must advert to a part of the Report of the Committee of 1782, which had escaped the notice of the Hon. Gent. who brought forward the motion, which was to the following effect:—"We consider that this excess is not money for which the Treasurer is accountable to the public, but belonging to the Proprietor of these Bills, and remaining in his hands at their risk, until they apply to him for payment." Now, he said, if this doctrine be correct, the whole money in the hands of the Treasurer was not that for which he was responsible to the public, but to the individual to which these sums belonged, and if they had received their money upon application, there had been no breach of the Act of Parliament, and the House would find, upon inquiry, that what he had stated hypothetically, was the fact.—He maintained that the deficiency stated in page 128 of the Report, was incorrectly stated as to the amount of it. He did not say that the mode stated on the other side was the proper mode of keeping the money of the public; but what he con-

tended was, that the case was not that case of aggravation which was contended from the other side. It was, however, a matter which he did not ask Gentlemen to take on his statement, but leave it for inquiry, for that he believed it would turn out that the violation of the Act of Parliament in this respect, so much insisted upon, was in a great measure imaginary.—He now came to the great point, which was the imputation to the Noble Lord that he had participated in the use of the public money. This was not made as a distinct charge, only it was thrown out, or insinuated as a matter of inference. Now, he would put it to the conscience of the Hon. Gent. who brought forward this motion, and to use language already uttered in the course of this debate, to lay his hand upon his heart, and ask himself, whether he could believe that out of the monies which had been drawn out of the Bank, the Noble Lord had really any participation in the profits of using for private purposes. And whether he believed that a vote, carried to the extent of that now proposed, in deference, as that Hon. Gentleman might think, to the public opinion, would not be to confirm such opinion to its full extent? He would ask whether that was fair? Whether the carrying the motion now before the House, would not be to impress upon the minds of the public an idea that Lord Melville had been found guilty by the House of Commons of foul and corrupt malversation—*Hear! hear! hear!* from the opposite side.—If Gentlemen really thought so, they were right in pressing the motion; but he really was at a loss to find out upon what foundation such a conclusion could be drawn from the premises before the House; for the case could not, even on the face of the Report, before the other side was heard, amount to any thing more than a case of suspicion. He would then ask the Hon. Gent. what he would think of the hardships of that case, if hereafter it should appear, as he believed it would, that the suspicion was without foundation. He then proceeded to observe on that part of the Report of the Commissioners, by which they disapprove of the manner in which the Accountants branch, consisting of a principal and eight Clerks, having been established by order in Council in August 1786, for the express purpose of bringing up the old, and keeping up the new accounts; and they were surprised this had not been done, but that the Clerks had been employed in the current business of the Pay-office; and on which the Committee said this was a false economy. He admitted that no economy was more pitiful than that of starving the public service by a paucity of clerks in public offices; but there was an erroneous conception on this subject. It was generally considered that the power of the Treasurer of the Navy was much greater than it was, he was considered as a kind of despot in the office, when in truth he could neither add to the number of the clerks nor to their salary. This economy, pitiful as it might be, was not the economy of Lord Melville, for he applied for more clerks, but his offer was rejected. He, Mr. Canning, made the same application with some success. This was the reason why the clerks had been taken off from the purpose for which they were appointed. He then took notice of that part of the Report which related to the sum of one million being issued out of the Bank in one day and transferred to the house of Messrs. Coutts.—This was an act of enormous suspicion; but the production of the books of the Office would explain the whole of this matter to the perfect satisfaction of all who perused it, by which it would appear that the whole was perfectly correct, for the whole sum, on the very day after it was drawn out of the Bank, was paid for Navy and Victualling Bills, and had been drawn out at the request of the Officers of the Navy and Victualling Offices for that purpose. He then proceeded to do away an impression which had been made by the Report, as if there had been a desire to obstruct the course of information, by producing imperfect accounts. The truth was, the accounts here alluded to were in his office, and they were of four parts, three of which could, and the fourth could not be made out, and upon that head there was a small inaccuracy, which he begged leave to correct by a recital of his own evidence before the Committee, which he read, and which was confirmatory of his statement. He added, that he wished to stand well in the opinion of the House and of the Public; and concluded by observing, that if he thought this motion well founded, that a case was made out against the Noble Lord, he should not lift up his voice against such a motion; but he thought he did not ask too much, when he asked the House not to suffer itself by prejudice within, or by intimidation from clamour without, to take

upon itself to decide that which it had not adequate means to decide; without full and competent information upon the question now before them.

Mr. TIERNEY explained.

Mr. G. PONSONBY contended that the charges against Lord Melville were not comprised in one single accusation, but that there were several distinct and separate ones. In the first place, he violated that very measure of which he himself was the proposer, by conniving at his paymaster, while he was applying the public money to improper uses. This was one distinct offence, and the transfer of money from one branch of service to another was a second offence. It had been said that no decision could be adopted on this subject, without entering into long and perplexed accounts; but he maintained that accounts had nothing to do with the present question, which did not go to the amount of the sums that had been improperly taken out of the Bank of England; for it mattered not whether the whole sum amounted to 30 millions, or one million. Whether the sum was great or small, the act itself was a gross and corrupt breach of the law; but it had been said that the House had already heard nothing but *ex parte* evidence against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter. It was very true the evidence was all *ex parte*, for it had all come from the accused themselves [a loud laugh.] It had also been said that the Commission from which this Report came, was a Commission appointed to search out for offences. He wished to know what else could its object be. Perhaps Gentlemen might say it was a Commission to examine into public merit—to find out how virtuously and meritoriously some men had acted in their official situations. Now with respect to Lord Melville, would it not have been a more open and manly act in him to say at once that he had given authority to Mr. Trotter to make use of the public money than to state in his answer to the Commissioners—"I never gave him any direct authority, I knew he made such a use of the money; but I did not prohibit him."—What, he would ask, was this but a painful evasion—a skulking from all responsibility, by throwing it upon another? He insisted that this conduct on the part of Lord Melville was a corrupt contrivance to convert public money to private emolument. Otherwise, why did he countenance the practice? And if Lord Melville derived no benefit himself, he was not less corrupt in suffering it to be done for Mr. Trotter's benefit. But then it had been said in defence of both these persons, that the public sustained no loss by the practices in question. No doubt Mr. Trotter was an excellent calculator, and managed every thing so well that he knew that sum would come back again to the Public Treasury. Now as to there being no loss sustained, how could the Right Hon. Gent. rest on that as a ground of defence? Did he not know there was a law which made it a felony for any man to counterfeit the hand-writing of the Treasurer of the Navy for the purpose of taking up money in his name? Now suppose a man should draw bills in his name, and get money upon them, and suppose he could replace the money before the bills became due; could that do away the crime he committed? If a man got 500,000l. by a forgery of this kind, would the Right Hon. Gent. contend that such a man ought not to be put on his trial, because he restored the money, and because the parties from whence it had been raised, sustained no loss. The present case was somewhat similar. It was a monstrous proposition to maintain there had been no criminality, because there was no loss. The Right Hon. Gent. opposite to him had acknowledged, that sums of money had been taken contrary to law, and applied to a particular purpose. Why was not that circumstance mentioned at the time in the House of Commons, and a Bill of Indemnity applied for? It was said, that attempts had been made to inflame the public mind against Lord Melville, by the circulation of libellous handbills. Then it was the business of the Attorney-General to prosecute the authors of them; but it was no reason that the House should stop short in its present inquiry, because there were libellers in the country who circulated offensive handbills. He insisted that Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter ought not to be suffered to walk quietly about the streets, without an account being taken of their property, in order that they might be compelled to refund what they had taken from the public. And bills ought to be brought into Parliament, to disable them from disposing of their property while the present question was agitated. There never was a period in the history of the country in which the character of the House of Commons was so involved as the present. He hoped that those Members of the House who represented the

same part of the kingdom with himself would consider the peculiar situation they were now placed in—that they would now give the people of England a proof of their spirit and independence, by voting for the motion that night, and in so doing they would remove the unfavourable impression which the easy surrender of their own Parliament had made on the public mind. He felt more than common anxiety on the subject. It was generally supposed that the accession of 100 Irish members to that House, was giving an accession of so much strength to the Minister, who could always command their votes. He was grieved to think this idea went abroad. And as an Irish Member, he should be ashamed to walk the streets if he did not think his countrymen in that House were as free from corrupt influence as any of those Gentlemen who represented England. But if, to the obedient Members who were found in Britain, those of Ireland should be united in support of a bad Administration, they would then meet like two running sores, and drain the body politic of their confluent corruption.—Mr. Ponsonby then said: Let Gentlemen reflect on the state of the country at the present moment—let them look to the extraordinary enemy we had to contend with—the most extraordinary man, perhaps, that ever appeared in the world—let them behold a brave and loyal people, almost borne down with taxes, and the only remaining luxury of the poor man's cottage lately taxed [*frail*]. How long was the present contest and this system of taxation likely to continue? Nobody could tell. Was not then the duty of the House of Commons to shew those people on whom they had to depend for their support, that they were determined to watch the public purse, that they check and punish all systems of extravagance and peculation, and that the greatest malefactors could never be sheltered from the avenging justice of the House of Commons, or escape the punishment due to their crimes? If the House should now vote for a further inquiry, would the people of the country believe any further inquiry was necessary, after the admission of delinquency on the part of the accused? or would not every man feel that the inquiry was merely for the purpose of delay, in order to evade and shuffle the whole business, and to shelter a great delinquent.—The general opinion was, that Lord Melville could not be defended.

The MASTER of the ROLLS disapproved of the manner in which the business was taken up by Gentlemen on the other side; it tended to make the House enter upon a judicial proceeding. They were eager to bring the accused person to punishment, but he was at a loss to see how they were to be punished before the exact nature and extent of their offence was ascertained. The whole of the charges seemed to rest on suspicions of the principles on which Lord Melville acted; that they were corrupt and against law; but was it not impossible to decide on these points without further inquiry? There were or might be endless gradations in the violation of an Act of Parliament.—Some might best be prevented even by the slightest censure. Before then, the House proceeded to punish such an infringement, they should first inquire into all the circumstances attending it, and all the shades by which it was characterized. Could this be done without a minuter—a fuller inquiry? Nothing like personal corruption was proved against the Noble Viscount. How was he to judge of his own offence but by his own understanding?—How did it appear to what degree he connived at the conduct of his servant, till the nature of that conduct became known to him? There was no proof of any loss sustained; and if there was no loss, there was no risk. These and many other points were wholly left in the dark by the Commissioners, and they could not be cleared up without further inquiry.

Mr. FOX next followed, and in an able speech, supported Mr. Whitbread's motion.—He said nothing ought to be urged respecting Lord Melville's character, as he had no character to lose.

[We find it impossible, this day, to give the Speech of Mr. Fox, but shall give it at full in our next.]

Ld. CASTLERAGH exhorted the House to recollect that, besides the great duty which they had to discharge to the Public in sifting the whole of this business to the bottom, there was another duty which was equally incumbent on them, namely, that of doing individual justice to an old and faithful servant of the Public.

After a few words from Lord ANDOVER, Mr. WILBERFORCE, Sir C. PRICE, and Lord A. HAMILTON, for the motion, and from Mr. WALLACE against it, the question was put and carried, as we mentioned on Monday last.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST MAILS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitchall, April 15.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received, by an overland conveyance, at the East India House, from the Governor and Council at Bombay:—

To the Secret Committee of the Hon. Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, London.

Honourable Sirs,

1. In addition to the information communicated in our last overland dispatch, on the subject of the events of the war with Jeswant Row Holkar, we take this occasion to report, that we have since been advised of an attack made by a division of Holkar's infantry and artillery on the city of Delhi, on the 8th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, the Officer in command of the British troops at that station, reporting that, during the whole of that day, the enemy continued a very heavy cannonade; and that on the 9th they advanced and erected a four-gun battery very near the South-east Bastion of the city wall, where their shot had great effect. To check their progress in that quarter a sortie was determined on. The party employed, consisted of about 350 men, under the command of Lieutenant Rose, of which number 50, with a six-pounder, composed the reserve, under Lieut. Dickson. The whole are stated to have been speedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and to have soon got possession of their guns, and spiked them; the party then returning under a heavy discharge of shot and grape.—Lieut. Rose, who led the detachment, and the whole of the Officers, are reported to have executed that duty to the entire satisfaction of Lieut. Col. Burn, who also mentions in favourable terms Captain Carnegie, and Lieut. Woodville, of Capt. Harriot's battalion, and Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment, besides some others, whose names he adverts to as having been reported to the Commander in Chief in a former dispatch, which has not reached us.

2. On the 14th the enemy attempted an assault on the town of Delhi, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The details of the assault had not been received up to the date of our latest advices from Calcutta; but in a dispatch from the Commander in Chief to his Excellency the Governor General, he thus adverts to the spirit and gallantry of the troops at Delhi: "The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both of the above mentioned occasions, reflects on their courage and perseverance the highest credit. My letter from Lieutenant Colonel Auchterlony, the acting Resident, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to assure your Excellency that the arrangements made by that Officer merit my warmest praise and approbation; on which I shall have the honour more fully to report hereafter."

3. Official advices had been received at Fort William, in a letter from the Commander in Chief, dated Sirie, the 16th of October, stating that the troops of Jeswant Row Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the morning of the 15th, from their position near the town of Delhi.

4. Since taking possession of Chandore, Dhoorp, and Galna, the force employed in the Deccan, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, has been advancing towards the River Taptee. According to the latest accounts from that Officer, a party of the Peshwa's troops detached from Galna had obtained possession of the town of Nundabar, and of the greater part of that district, without meeting with any opposition. As soon as the Peshwa's Officers should be in possession of the tract west of his position on the river Panja, and south of the Taptee, Lieutenant-Col. Wallace intended to move to Borenair. Holkar's retainers in Candesh appear now to be reduced to two or three inconsiderable Chiefs, with but few followers. We have the honour to be &c.

JOHN DUNCAN.

O. NICHOLLS.

L. COCKRAN.

THO. LECHMERE.

Bombay Castle, Novr. 26, 1804.

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 15.

We are happy to announce that intelligence of an unexpectedly agreeable nature has been received this morning from the West Indies, brought to Liverpool by the *Demerara*. She sailed from Demerara on the 5th of March, in company with the *Duke of Kent*, for the Clyde, and the *Ceres*, for London.—The *Demerara* arrived at Barbadoes on the 9th, and sailed again the same day. She has brought intelligence

from Barbadoes of the FRENCH HAVING EVACUATED DOMINICA, and retired to Martinique or Gaudaloupe, after levying a Contribution of 7500l. or, according to some accounts, of 16,000l. upon the inhabitants of Roscau, on condition of not setting fire to the town.

Such is the result of this important Expedition from Rochefort, consisting of five sail of the line, four frigates, and nearly four thousand troops—an expedition by which the enemy have actually gained 16,000l. It is evident that they were in apprehension of the arrival of Admiral COCHRANE, and that they did not choose to run the risk of being captured by keeping the sea.

We have received no intelligence of the outward-bound Cork fleet, but as the enemy had left their cruising station off Barbadoes and gone into Port, we are under no great apprehensions for their safety.

Some private Letters, we understand, state that the French endeavoured several times to take Fort Rupert by storm—but they were warmly received and beat off each time by the gallant General PREVOST.

The failure of this attempt of the enemy upon Dominica, is an event of considerable importance. Its situation would have made it a most advantageous position for the French, who would have been able to have carried on operations in concert from Gaudaloupe and Martinique, between which Dominica is situated; the possession of it by this country, enables us to check the intercourse between the two Islands, and in a great measure to cut off the supplies sent from one to the other.

The *Queen* and *Dragon*, which are to convoy the expedition destined to the Mediterranean, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday—the signal for sailing was immediately made, and the fleet is expected to put to sea to-morrow.

A Lisbon Mail arrived this morning, brought by the *Auckland* packet, in twelve days.—The letters do not contain any news of much importance. No expectation of French troops being sent into Portugal was entertained when the packet left the Tagus.

We received this morning some more Paris Papers to the 2d instant.—We have not been able to find more than the few following Paragraphs worth extracting from them:—

PARIS, MARCH 31.

It appears that no alteration had taken place in the EMPEROR's intention of setting out on his journey to Italy, and that he will leave Fontainebleau the day after to-morrow.—M. REMUSAT, his First Chamberlain, is charged with the conveyance of the ornaments destined for the Coronation of his MAJESTY as KING of ITALY.—Cardinal Fesch set off yesterday for Milan, for the Coronation.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains a long Senatus Consultum relative to the Regency of the Kingdom of Italy, the Grand Officers of the Kingdom, and the Oaths to be taken.—The Majority of the Kings of Italy is fixed at 18 years—till they are 18, the kingdom is to be governed by a Regent, who must be at least 25.

APRIL 1.

The POPE's departure is said to be fixed for next Thursday.

Eight Pages set off yesterday from St. Cloud for Milan.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

We received late last night, Paris Papers to the 10th, together with the Dutch Papers to the 14th inst.

BONAPARTE and his wife set out on their journey for Italy on the 2d, with a brilliant retinue.—They slept at Tioyes the first night, where they were to stop a day or two, the EMPEROR wishing to pay a visit to Brienne, where he first went to school.—At Lyons, it is supposed he will spend Passion Week. The Government of the Empire has been entrusted during his absence to the Arch-Chancellor CAMBACERES, but daily accounts of the proceedings of the Council of State are to be sent to him for his ratification. Our brother Prince-MURAT remains at Paris as a kind of guard or check over the ARCH-CHANCELLOR. The POPE has also left Paris—he set out on the 4th. We do not believe that he will stop at Milan to crown the new King of Italy—he is to be spared this second humiliation, and the ceremony is to be performed by the Archbishop of RAVENNA or MILAN.

The Dutch Papers do not seem to be perfectly satisfied with their new Constitution: The inhabitants of the department of Utrecht have petitioned against it. An attempt was made to publish this petition in one of the

papers, but the object was frustrated by the agents of the Government.

It is believed that the Cork fleet arrived at Barbadoes on the day the *Demerara* sailed, the 9th of March, as the signal was flying for a fleet to Westward, supposed to be the Cork fleet.

The French have broken up fifteen out of the seventeen vessels that were lately wrecked to the eastward of Boulogne; the ordnance and materials have been conveyed along shore to that port, in carts and wagons. There are supposed to be between fifteen hundred and two thousand armed vessels in Boulogne harbour; a number of schuyts from Dieppe, got into a small bay, about three leagues from Boulogne, on Friday last, where they are blockaded by three of our heavy brigs.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord GARDNER, stating that 14 French line of battle ships had got under weigh in Brest Harbour, and that it was the opinion of his Lordship that the enemy meant to put to sea the first favourable opportunity.

The Expedition, it is now said, is not expected to sail from Spithead for some days.

Mr. FITZGERALD intends to move, after the recess, for an account of the money raised by Grand Jury presentments in Ireland, for the last three years. This, it is supposed, is preparatory to some motion on the subject, as the repairs of roads, &c. in that country, for the last two years, amount to no less than a million sterling. This sum is levied on the occupiers of land, though the owners of land in Ireland, residing in this country, do not pay a shilling towards defraying such expence. These presentments too often assume the shape of gross jobbing, which the Judges of Assize have the power to resist, but too often, when they do their duty to the public, they embroil themselves with the Grand Juries.

BOMBAY.

Extract of a Letter Novr. 24, 1804.

"Since my last, by the *Antelope*, we have been in the tiptoe of expectation; we have been daily looking forward to accounts decisive of the campaign with HOLKAR; but I am truly sorry to say, that from the mode of warfare which he has adopted, little doubt can be entertained of its being much prolonged.—His movements are so rapid—sometimes 60 miles in the day—that it is impossible for our army to keep pace with him. It was supposed that his success against MONSON would have emboldened him to risk a general action; but military men here seem to give him credit, not only for possessing a great deal too much wisdom and experience to expose himself to such certain ruin, but for having, in the present instance, outwitted the General, by drawing him up so far as Delhi after him to facilitate the movement he is said to intend, of visiting the rich provinces of Oude and Benares. He, however, failed in the attempt he made on Delhi, before which place he was for seven days, cannonading it; but on the approach of LAKE, he gave up the plan, and attacked LAKE's baggage, where he lost 2000 of his horse. This is the last intelligence from that army, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that speedy success may, from some circumstance or other, attend us.—Much depends on the fate of this contest, probably no less than that of a very great portion of our conquests, and almost every thing which regards the credit of the Company, which at present seems, in the opinion of the Shroffs at all the Presidencies, and, if report is to be believed, of all the great men of India, to stand upon ticklish grounds.

"These circumstances and apprehensions are, perhaps exaggerated; but there is great reason, considering the high hand with which lately we have carried every thing, to suppose that the faith of our allies, particularly that of SCINDIA, cannot be much calculated on, certainly no longer than the tide of success runs in our favour. As a sort of proof of the opinions of the natives, I have only to mention the necessity the Marquis has been under, of opening a loan at *par*, being a fall of two per cent. at once. When General WELLESLEY left this, it was supposed he was going to take the command of the army. He used, in speaking of it to say, 'He was going on a hunting party;' but such a chase as it has proved, was, I believe, little in his contemplation. MURRAY has moved from Eugene; but where he is at present is not known. It is very generally believed, however, that he is to join LAKE, and that there is a great chance of his falling in with HOLKAR be-

fore the junction; he has not any regular cavalry.—WALLACE's detachment has taken Galna."

DUBLIN, APRIL 20.

It is confidently asserted that the publication of Mr. Fox's History of England will be postponed until such time as he shall have an opportunity of introducing the decision on the Catholic Claims, which will speedily take place in the Imperial Parliament.

This day the Opposition are to have a grand dinner in London, to arrange the motions which they are to bring forward after the recess.—D. E. P.

It is not the intention to urge the Catholic Question on the 10th of May, if there is not a full attendance of Irish Members.—*Id.*

CORK, APRIL 17.

Yesterday, his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, Capt. Donnelly; do. sloop *Favourite*, Capt. Davie; and *Argus*, Capt. Kittoe, arrived in our harbour from Portsmouth, with nine transports to take on board troops.

On Sunday night, the 14th instant, the brig *Robert*, of Galway, Madden, from this port to Galway, laden with porter, from the River Lee Brewery, and some rum and sugar, was wrecked in Crab Bay, Roberts's Cove. The crew and passengers fortunately all gained the shore. A great part of the cargo has been saved. Hopes are entertained that the vessel may yet be made to float, as she has not gone to pieces.

ENNIS, APRIL 22.

CRUSHEEN TO BE SET,

PROPOSALS, IN WRITING, TO

Mrs. BLOOD, Arthur's Row,

Who will Set her HOUSE there, or Sell her Interest,

PETER O'CONNOR

Begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the support he has experienced since his commencement in business.—He is well supplied with every Article in the Grocery, Hardware, and Metal Line, which he sell at the lowest and most moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to Country Orders.

N. B. He has a large commodious HOUSE, in Church-street, which he will SET to one or two Families, unfurnished. Ennis, April 22, 1805.

London Papers to the 17th inst. inclusive, have arrived at our Office. These papers are somewhat more interesting than those of a few preceding dates. They enable us to state some particulars respecting the East Indies. An overland dispatch was received in London on Monday last from the Governor and Council at Bombay, and published in the Gazette on Tuesday. This dispatch, which we have inserted in another part of this page, states that HOLKAR advanced to Delhi on the 8th of October, and on the 9th erected a battery near the South East Bastion of the City wall, which did much mischief. In a sortie, however, from the garrison, the guns were spiked; on the 14th the enemy attempted to take Delhi by assault, but were repulsed with considerable loss; the next day they broke up, and made a precipitate retreat from their position near that city. Some private letters, received by the messenger who brought the dispatch, and which will be also found in a preceding column, add, that HOLKAR retired on the approach of Lord LAKE, and that in attacking his Lordship's baggage, he lost 2000 of his horse.

The London Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of two French gun-boats by the *Grouler* gun-brig, and a Dutch schooner, with 1000 stand of arms, a complete set of clothing for that number of men, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores, by the *Scorpion* sloop of war, and also a French lugger privateer of 4 guns, by his Majesty's ship *Inflexible*.

Paris Papers to the 10th inst. have been received in London. BONAPARTE and his wife set out for Italy on the 2d. The POPE left Paris on the 4th; he is not to crown the new King of Italy—the ceremony is to be performed by an Archbishop.

The French Papers do not appear to contain any intelligence respecting the Rochfort squadron, but they represent the Brest fleet as in a state fit for sea. AUGEREAU has embarked on board it with all the troops under his command.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty on Tuesday last, from Lord GARDNER off Brest, which confirm the French account of the fleet in that port being ready for sea, 14 ships of the line having got under weigh, with an intention, as is supposed, of sailing on the first opportunity.

Private letters from France still speak of the approaching Invasion—it is now asserted that next May is the time fixed on for the attempt.

The Spaniards have made a shew of commencing the siege of Gibraltar—a party advanced from the camp at St. Roch, on the 6th of March, to our lines, where they surprised a small English post, took the officer, and killed two men. The garrison, however, being quickly alarmed, and on the alert, the Spaniards returned to their camp, taking with them four prisoners. But the Spanish Government seems to devote most of its attention to the fitting out of a fleet. The Cadiz fleet, which was stated some time ago to be ready for sea, is destined, in the first instance, to raise the blockade of Ferrol, and to join the squadron there and in Corunna.

By an article under our London head of the 15th, our readers will perceive that the French have evacuated Dominica, after levying a contribution on the inhabitants.

MARRIED—

Peter Connellan, Esq. of the co. Galway, to Miss Harriot Corry, daughter of the late J. Corry, Esq. of the Linen-hall, Dublin.

Robt. Wallace, Esq. of Cootehill, co. Cavan, to Miss Quigley, of Belturbet.

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