

The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser

VOLUME XXII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

NUMBER 2064.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE BLEACH-GREEN.

LINENS, YARNS, &c. are now receiving at Mr. JAMES MNAMARA'S, Church-street, Ennis, at Mr. RICH. MOORE'S, Thomond-gate, Limerick, and at said Green, where the utmost care (with a Foreman from the North of Ireland, and good Workmen), will be taken to finish Linens, Yarns, &c. in a proper manner, for all which we will be accountable. JAMES GURNELL. JOHN MNAMARA. Jan. 21, 1864.

TO BE SET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

From the 25th of March, or 1st of May next, For a Term of THREE LIVES, renewable, The whole, or in Divisions,

The CONCERNS of JOHN SPELLISSY, in front of Mill-street, being the situation of FOUR HOUSES, in a good stand, far advanced in the building, with 20 feet Back-ground to be given to the rear of each, for Back-yards or Back-houses; a large commodious SLAT HOUSE, with two small Houses adjoining, well adapted for Brewing, Chandling, or Salt Business, having the convenience of Water Carriage to the door.

PROPOSALS to be made to JOHN SPELLISSY, or Mr. MARSHAL, who will close with a Tenant or Tenants, as soon as the Value is offered. Immediate Possession will be given. Ennis, Jan. 23, 1865.

TO BE LET,

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

Part of DARRAGH, called LUCAS'S	A. R. P. 33 3 15
DARRAGH, about	
Part of Do. held by the Widow M'Mahon	36 1 25
and Miss Bragg,	
Part of Ditto, held by Mr. Huxly,	85 4 15
Part of KILMORANEBEG, held by Mrs. Hunt,	20 3 0

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

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

PROPOSALS, in writing only, to be made to the Hon. FRANCIS NATHANIEL BURTON, Stanhope-street, LONDON, until the 20th February, or to Mr. FITZ-GERALD, at Tureen, who will forward them.

IMPROVING Tenants, who will reside, shall meet with encouragement. JAMES and PAT. LYNCHY, of Tureen, will shew the Bounds. January 20, 1865.

BARONY OF ISLANDS.

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

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

PATRICK MAGRATH, of Lifford, will shew the Divisions. Also, two Divisions of five Acres each, and one Division of seven Acres, part of the lands of DOOLICK, near ENNIS. August 26, 1864.

BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.

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

By the Hon. Judge FINUCANE, in Divisions, as set out in Hand Bills, to be had at the Printer's.—The NEW ROAD thro' the Land is nearly completed, and at present passable.

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

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 Majesty'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-

jestry'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 Encouragement 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 Maritime Counties, and Forty Miles in the Inland Counties. And We do hereby further direct and require the said Civil Magistrate to give all possible Countenance and Assistance 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, 1863. 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-first and Twenty-second year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject," and continually 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 wise 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 departing 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 Council, strictly forbid any Person whomsoever to depart from Ireland, without having obtained a Passport for that purpose, signed by our Chief Secretary, or the Under Secretary 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 Ireland, 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 Endeavours 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, 1863.

Redcliffe, C.	Tyrawley.	Henry King.
Chas. Dublin.	J. Beresford.	D. Latouche.
Wm. Tuam.	H. E. Fox.	S. Hamilton.
Drogheda.	Har. Langrishe.	Mac. Fitz-Gerald.
Anneling.	M. Smith.	Steadith O'Grady.
Muskerry.		

GOD Save the KING.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

CADIZ, DEC. 30.

We have this day received the disagreeable intelligence of the capture, by an English ship of the line, off Lagos, of the ship *La Fuenta Hermosa*, coming from Lima, with 780,000 dollars, of which 140,000 were for account of the KING, and the rest for the Merchants; 700 chests of Jesuits bark, and about 4500 fanegas of Guayaquil cocoa. This is a very severe loss to this city. It is a consequence resulting from the execution of the most violent and hostile measures, taken in the midst of peace, and during the course of insidious negotiations, offered as a decoy to our Government.

—The *Neutra Senora de Buenos Ayres*, from Vera Cruz, is also taken by a ship of the line, which during the night after the capture, by bad management, ran on board and sunk her. This moment a rumour is circulated of Port Mahon being taken by the English. We do not believe this news, which is by no means authentic, and appears to us improbable. Our consolation, amidst so many misfortunes, is, that we think we are entirely delivered from the dreadful contagion which made such havoc in our city. Thank God, there are no symptoms of it left, either on shore or among the seamen in the ports, and the roads, &c.

LEGISLATIVE BODY—DEC. 31.

At the opening of the Legislative Body which took place on the 26th, a variety of ceremonies were observed applicable to the recent change of the Government. The following is the Speech of the EMPEROR on the occasion:—

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Department to the Legislative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State, I now appear before you to preside at the opening of your Session. The character which I am anxious to impress on your labours, is at once the most august and the most imperious. Princes, Magistrates, Soldiers, Citizens, we have alone in our career one object—the interests of our country. If the Throne, on which Providence and the wishes of the nation have placed me, be at all dear to my heart, it is only because it gives me the power of protecting and preserving the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong and paternal Government, France would have to dread the return of all the miseries which it has formerly endured. Imbecility in the supreme power is the greatest calamity which can befall a nation. Soldier or First Consul I had only one sentiment;—as Emperor I retain the same—and that is a wish for the prosperity of the French people. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to stem the torrent of civil discord, and to pave the way for the restoration of manners, society, and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midst of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to posterity a recollection which will either serve for the example or the reproach of my successors.

"My Minister for the Interior will lay before you a view of the state of the Empire. The orators of my Council of State will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for presenting papers relative to the conduct of the Ministers in the various departments. I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. Great as the expenses are, they are covered by the receipts. Vast as the preparations for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I shall demand no new sacrifice of my people.

"It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, shew, sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wish farther to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States shall be incorporated with the Empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the States which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require for the preservation of their prosperity and glory as well as mine. I am impressed with the fullest confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest interests are the objects of my constant solicitude.

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes, and Members of my Council of State, your conduct during preceding Sessions, the zeal which you displayed for the best interests of your country are the best securities for that assistance which I require of you, and which I confidently expect during the continuance of this Session."

PARIS, JAN. 2.

This day, at one o'clock, the Members of the Legislative Body and of the Tribunal repaired to the Palace of the Thuilleries. They were successively conducted by the Grand Master, Master and Assistants of the Ceremonies, and introduced by the Grand Master into the Hall of the Throne, where the Princes and Grand Dignitaries attended, as also the Ministers, Grand Officers of the Empire, and the Ministers of the Senate, and the Council of State: his Imperial Highness Prince JOSEPH, Grand Elector, presented the Legislative Body and the Tribunal to his Imperial Majesty.

M. FONTANES and M. FABRE (of Aude) read the addresses of the bodies over which they preside.

Address of the Legislative Body.

"SIRE—Your very faithful subject, the Members of the Legislative Body, carry to the foot of the Throne the Address of thanks and congratulations which they have voted for the sentiments contained in the Speech of your MAJESTY.

"The opening of this Session will be a memorable era of our history. Never did the Throne and the nation give, the one to the other, so much splendour and support.

"The rights of the Head of the State have accrued from all the interest which he has shewn for those of the French people.

"We already taste the good which the force of supreme power assures; and, thanks to your cares, we will be secured from the evils which its excess might bring with it.

"The national resources develop themselves with

so much the more energy as your MAJESTY promises to manage them with the more vigilance.

"You do not propose new subsidies, notwithstanding the immense military preparations. You deserve, Sire, that the French should never reckon their sources, since you so well reckon their wants.

"This great people, adorer of great men, always precipitates itself in their suite; and when illustrious chiefs call it to battle, it becomes more necessary to restrain its course than to excite it. Faithful to your great designs, it will protect the States which you have created, and the existence of which it becomes a wise policy to secure.

"But if, like you, this generous people are prepared for war, like you they desire only peace; and too wise to give up their legitimate rights, they are too strong to over-rate their pretensions.

"Your MAJESTY declares, that you do not wish to extend the territory of France, but to maintain its integrity. These words must deprive our enemies of every pretext. In fact, Sire, you have no need of any farther glory from conquests. You will be as great in the details of the internal administration, as upon the field of battle. The world will speak as much of your institutions, as of your victories.

"A long time is before you. Every thing which your MAJESTY meditates, for the happiness of France, will be carried into effect. The finest destiny will not be interrupted; and, besides, it is a kind of glory that never dies.

"Treaties may be abolished by new treaties.—The fruit of victories is sometimes lost; the greatness itself of Empires impairs their duration. But love and admiration perpetuate the examples of those who have founded or re-established society upon the triple basis of laws, morals, and religion. The work of these great men last for a long time, and their spirit governs posterity.

"This glory, Sire, will one day be yours, and your actions as your words give us assurance of it.

"This day the voice of all the departments is heard by Your MAJESTY. They are assembled, in a manner, around you in the person of their deputies. Each of us has been able only to concur by his individual opinion to this great act, which has given you the Crown. We now manifest the same wish in a body. The people and their deputies will never repent of having formed it. They will serve with the same zeal, a power of which your genius proves more and more the advantages, and of which your wisdom has discerned all the limits."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, in his reply to this Address, expressed himself in these words: He said he acquiesced in the sentiments of the Legislative Body; that the sentiments would serve as a guide for the discussions and deliberations of that body, in the same manner as those which he had expressed, when he opened the Session, should be the rule of his Government.

Address of the Tribunal.

"SIRE—Your very faithful subjects, the Members of the Tribunal, have heard with emotion the Speech which your Majesty has pronounced at the opening of the Session of the Legislative Body. It has been much affected by the dispositions which you have manifested to maintain the honour and glory of the French nation abroad, and to secure its happiness and tranquillity at home.

"You have declared, Sire, that you will preserve the integrity of the Empire, but that you do not wish to increase the Territory. This solemn declaration will be to Europe the assured pledge of the sentiments of moderation and peace which have constantly animated you.

"Your MAJESTY has also declared, that you would not sacrifice its rights, nor the bonds which connect it with the States which you have created.

"Sire—The glory of the throne upon which you are seated, the honour of the French people, their real interests, those even of all Europe, require that you shall never renounce our interest, which is the guaranty of the Continental Peace.

"You have farther announced, that you were satisfied with the prosperous state of the finances, and that no new sacrifice would be demanded of the nation.

"Sire, in doing homage to the vigilant and wise administration which has produced this happy result, the Tribunal thinks itself competent to assure your Majesty, that you will always find in the devotion of the nation the resources necessary to disconcert ambitious views, and repel unjust aggressions.

"Your Majesty has claimed from the Tribunal the same assistance, and the same zeal which you have experienced in its preceding Sessions. Sire, in seconding your Majesty, with all its means, and all its influence, the Tribunal will only obey the sentiment of its duties, the wish of the French people, and the affections which connect it irrevocably with your sacred person, and your august family."

The following passages were in the reply of the EMPEROR: His Majesty, recollecting the proofs of devotion given by the Tribunal to the country, and his person upon the most important occasions, and long time acquainted with the sentiments of that body, said, that he could add nothing to the sentiments which he had manifested at the opening of the Session, if it were not the expression of his particular regard for each of the Members of the Tribunal.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 15.

This day, in obedience to the Royal Proclamation for the Meeting of Parliament, the SPEAKER took the Chair about three o'clock. Soon after a Message was brought from the Lords by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the attendance of the Commons to hear his Majesty's most gracious Speech. The SPEAKER and a number of the Members accordingly attended.

On the return of the SPEAKER, he informed the House, that he had been present in the House of Lords, at the delivery of a most gracious Speech from the Throne; and that having procured a copy, he would read it to the House. The SPEAKER then read the King's Speech.

The Hon. A. DILLON rose.—He said he was fully aware that on former occasions it was customary for the gentleman who made a motion similar to the one which he was now about to have the honour of submitting to the House, to enter largely into the general tenor of His Majesty's Speech; and then to advert to the several individual passages by which it was formed; but he was as fully aware, that on no former occasion did there exist in a Speech from the Throne, so many points calling for the unanimity of the House. He was convinced that the House would feel as promptly and forcibly as he did himself, the loud call upon them for firmness and unanimity.—With regard to the war with Spain, as the necessary documents by which the House could form their judgment were not yet before them, he should avoid for the present any comment on that part of the Speech; confident, however, that when they were produced, they would prove that we acted as became a wise and great nation. With respect to the overtures of a pacific nature that had been made, it must afford satisfaction to every Gentleman, that if the enemy be seriously disposed to peace on just and honourable terms, there will be no reluctance on our part to meet his pacific disposition; and whatever variety of opinion may prevail on other topics, it must be highly gratifying to observe that the situation and affairs of Europe afford us so flattering a prospect. When we look towards Russia we must feel the highest satisfaction to be informed that that Power was no longer insensible to the varied and enormous system of aggression which had so long outraged Europe. But it was our internal situation and resources, that he regarded with the greatest exultation. By the care and wisdom of the Parliament and the executive Government, and by the spirit and energy of the people, the country during the last summer was placed in a state of the most complete defence. Here he could not but advert to that part of the Empire (Ireland), which had hitherto been considered as its most vulnerable point, which had been placed in a situation of strength and security. Briefly touching on the several features of the Speech, Mr. DILLON concluded with moving, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, &c. The Address was, as usual, a mere echo of the Speech.

Mr. CHA. ADAMS seconded the Motion.—He hoped that it would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House, as he flattered himself that there was not a single Member in it who did not feel the utmost satisfaction in contemplating the present situation of this country. We had been threatened with invasion by a fierce and implacable foe. In return for his loud and empty menaces, we had not only driven his fleets before us in every direction, but had completely blockaded his ports from the Texel to the Adriatic. He flattered himself that the House would be particularly zealous in expressing their attachment to our beloved Sovereign and his Government, at a time when a new enemy was entering the lists against us. He would follow the example of his Hon. Friend, in waving for the present, any observations on the rupture with Spain, unprovided as the House was with the official papers. Whether that country had been misled by weak counsels, or overruled by the insolent threats of a despotically, was not now to be enquired into.—Spain had declared war; we were under the necessity of opposing force to force.—Amidst these unpleasant circumstances we had received assurances of a pacific disposition on the part of the enemy, and he prayed God to grant that they might be sincere. He congratulated the House and the country upon it, that our prosperity, our resources, and our strength, were in every way worthy of a great empire. Under these circumstances he felt the most complete confidence that the House would carry to

the Throne, their assurances of a firm and steady support during the continuance of the extended contest in which we are now engaged.

Mr. FOX said, he should not feel it necessary to trouble the House but with a very few words. He did not mean to object to the Address, nor had he risen for the purpose of urging any opposition to those parts of it with which he was not altogether satisfied. He wished barely to make a few observations with respect to two omissions in His Majesty's Speech, as well as to another omission in the Address: in the uninformed state in which the House was, respecting the circumstances to which the omissions related, they could not judge of the grounds on which the propriety of making them rested; nor could this be made evident, without still farther explanation than was contained either in the Speech or the Address. As to the omission in the Address, he should first observe, that the House was made to pledge itself, on a question on which no further information was for the present called for, to approve "His Majesty's determination, nor to give any further explanation with respect to it, till he shall have consulted with certain Courts, with which he maintained a confidential intercourse and connection."—It had not appeared to him in the first view, why any explanation on the subject was necessary. When His Majesty declared that he was ready to enter into negotiations, and accede to such conditions for the restoration of peace, as were consistent with the honour, security and welfare of his empire, that was all he was bound to express, or the House could with propriety require. But when His Majesty in stating his readiness also declared, that he would not give any further information until he had consulted other Powers, not stated to be in alliance, but on terms of confidential intercourse and connection with him, he was not prepared to agree in approving of this determination, until he should know what was the nature of this confidential connection.—It was possible that the reasons might be good for this determination. It was possible that, when he should be acquainted with those reasons he should consider them as strong as those who had advised His Majesty to declare it. But he would not advise the House of Commons to sanction by its approbation such a determination, whilst so totally in the dark respecting the reasons upon which it was founded. As to the omissions in the Speech there was one which excited in him much surprise. When he had heard the name of the Hon. Gentleman who was to move the Address, when he called to mind all the circumstances under which the Catholic question had been lost three or four years since, he had expected that some recommendation on the subject would have been contained in the Speech. He had expected that the first advice to His Majesty, at least from some of his present Ministers, would be to recommend to his Parliament this measure so essential to give full effect to the union of the Empire. Without the adoption of this measure, the measure of the Union must fail to produce any of its boasted benefits. He had, therefore, entertained a sanguine expectation, that the measure would now be brought forward; and that expectation had been considerably increased when he heard the name of the Honourable Mover of the Address. He was disappointed, however, in finding that there was not a single expression in the Speech to shew that it was in the intention of Ministers to take up the consideration of the subject.—And if the subject should not be taken into consideration, no honest man could be of opinion that the situation of the empire would be prosperous, or its tranquillity stable. He thought it extraordinary that the Hon. Mover had not even adverted to it. As to what the Hon. Mover had said of all that had been done for the defence of Ireland, he was ready to agree that its military and naval defence should be placed on the most respectable footing; but the best defence of any country would be the complete union of the people who compose its inhabitants. With respect to the other omission, which was perhaps of more importance, he thought it right to say, that, on all former occasions when great measures had been enacted by Parliament, for the welfare and security of the country, it had been usual for his Majesty in his Speech, at the opening of the session, to pay some compliment to their efforts, by stating the success that had attended their measures. Though he was one of those who were of opinion, that this compliment was sometimes not deserved, yet when he recollected the many nights he had sat up in the discussion of the measure of a new Administration, as some considered it, but which others as strenu-

ously denied it to be; when he reflected that this measure was the only difference between that Administration and one that had been, perhaps justly, stigmatised for its imbecility, and that it did not profess to be a measure for the improvement of discipline, but for the creation of a great disposable force, he had reason to think, that some account of the success that had attended it would have been communicated in the Speech from the Throne. From all he had been able to observe, the measure had not only failed, in the common acceptance, viz. of the sanguine expectations entertained from it, but altogether; for it had not, according to all that he could discover, answered any one end proposed to be accomplished by it.—From this failure, one of two consequences would necessarily follow; either that we no longer want that great disposable force, which had been on all hands allowed necessary to the public security, or that some other mode of procuring it would be necessary. Which of the two was the case he knew not, but he could not avoid expressing his surprise, that no notice had been taken of the subject in his Majesty's Speech. He hoped, however, that this matter would be satisfactorily explained; and he was confident it ought when he called to mind all he had himself said when the measure was first under discussion; when he recollected the suggestions that had been thrown out on the subject, by Members who had not the honour to be in the highest favour with the House; when he reflected that it had then been represented as a measure that ought not to originate with any single individual, but to be the result of the collected wisdom of the House; when he reflected that the representations of those who supported the proposition for taking the sense of the House, had nearly convinced it of the propriety of that course of proceeding, and that their arguments had had all the effect of conviction, he thought that as this measure had been the only one of the new Administration, some allusion ought to have been made to it in the Speech.—He granted the measure had produced great debate, and afforded an opportunity for the display of the talents of those who had engaged in its discussion, but still it had failed in its object. One word he should say on the subject of that transaction, respecting which His Majesty had given directions to lay certain Papers before the House. As it was impossible to anticipate their contents, it would be but to prejudge the question to say any thing now on that subject. Yet he could not but admit, that on the first view, the capture of the Spanish frigates, as frigates, appeared a measure unseemly to the honour of the nation. If that could be done away by a statement of facts, he should rejoice in the circumstance. But he was sure there never had been a time when it was more necessary that the honour and integrity of the nation should be maintained pure and inviolate. In the Speech, the outrages committed by the French Government had been adverted to, and he was ready to admit that the outrages were undoubted, and such as could not fail to call forth the unqualified disapprobation of every one who set any value upon the laws of nations, and the established rights of civilized society. But if after having engaged in the war, we were disposed to change the ground of the war; if we meant to stand for right and moderation, we should take care to be clear of any imputation of violence; if we were to engage in a new war on a new ground, we should prove to the world, whilst we were advocating justice and moderation, we were ourselves just and moderate. We should act so that surrounding nations might not perceive that acts of violence and outrage were committed on both sides; that they should not conclude that two great nations vie with each other only in outrage, aggressions, and violence, and that the smaller independent States were to be the sacrificed. He hoped and trusted that this subject would be fully and satisfactorily explained. He was confident that when the question should be under discussion, they would come to its consideration without any partiality to our own Government, or the exclusive interests of our country, without any prejudice against the cause of Spain; and that they would look upon themselves as bound to prove to the world, that in entering into this war, we had acted under the influence of necessity, and in conformity with the strict and immutable principle of the laws of nations. He had thought it necessary to say thus much previous to the question being put, in explanation of his sentiments with respect to the matter of the Speech.

The CHAN. of the EX. was happy that it would not be necessary for him to take up the attention of the House with many words, because he perceived that it was not in the

intention of the Hon. Gentleman opposite to object to the Address, or to propose any amendment. He should only advert to those points which had been touched upon by that Hon. Gentleman, and principally the first he had mentioned, in which he had expressed a doubt as to the propriety of calling on the House to approve the wisdom of his Majesty's determination not to make any further communication with respect to the pacific propositions, until he should communicate with certain powers, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, of whom his Majesty had spoken in terms which he trusted would afford satisfaction to every Member of that House. He agreed that it was impossible for the House, by its vote of this night, to pledge itself implicitly to any measure founded on the communication in his Majesty's Speech. But if his Majesty expressed his confidence that the House would concur in every measure necessary for the security of the Empire, if he particularly directed their attention to certain points arising out of the wise, noble, and magnanimous conduct of the Emperor of Russia, which were important to the security and independence of Europe, he trusted that all those who were of opinion that the commanding situation of this country would have a considerable influence on the state of Europe, would agree to the magnitude and independence of such considerations, and the necessity of communicating with that august Monarch. There would be another occasion for enquiring into the grounds of his Majesty's determination, when the documents would be before the House, and it would be regular for them to consider the question. Then it would be open for every gentleman to inquire into the grounds on which this determination rested, and to shape his conduct accordingly. It would be obvious to every Hon. Member that there were certain periods in the connections between states, when it would be imprudent and impolitic to publish or explain altogether the nature of them; and he trusted that Gentleman would not look upon him as called on to give a further explanation on this subject, than was contained in the speech. He flattered himself that the Hon. Gentleman over against him (Mr. Fox) would do justice to his discretion in this instance, and consider what he had thus advanced sufficiently satisfactory. With regard to the other omission to which the Honourable Gentleman had adverted, as it could not then be a subject of debate, he should not say much upon it. As the subject would, before long, become the object of the particular attention of the House, it would not in that instance be necessary for him to dwell upon it. With regard to the situation of Ireland, he should say one word, as it had been particularly adverted to. The Hon. Gentleman had argued that the measure of Union would be of no great advantage to Ireland, if the Catholic measure was not to be adopted. When he considered the time that had elapsed since that Act had passed, when he saw that no proposal had been brought forward by that Hon. Gentleman since for promoting that Catholic measure, he was at a loss to know why he should feel surprise at its not being recommended nor mentioned in His Majesty's Speech. But as it was not now the subject of discussion, he should not dwell upon the topic; he should only say, that if he had himself thought as the Hon. Gent. on the subject, he would have thought it his duty to have advised His Majesty to have recommended it in his Speech. What the grounds were on which he had acted would appear when the subject should be under discussion; they were sufficiently known to the public, and he was confident he should acquit himself to the country on the occasion. With regard to the bill of last Session, to which the Hon. Gentleman had alluded, as no mention had been made of it in the Speech, it was not regularly before the House; and it would not be necessary for him to observe upon it at any length. He was conscious however and confident, that he could urge satisfactory reasons in justification of it; and tho' he was ready to admit, that what it had furnished as an accession to our disposable force was extremely small, he was well convinced he could prove satisfactorily, that under all the circumstances of the case, it was the most expedient measure that could have been adopted at the time.—He did not think it necessary to urge more on this subject in the present instance, when it was not regularly before the House; he could not omit, however, to state, that our military situation had by other measures been improved, that our disposable force was greatly beyond what it had been on any former occasion, when it was agreed on all hands that such a force was essentially necessary to the defence and security of the

Empire. He would not, however, deny that further measures were necessary to place that force on a footing or a level with the exigencies of the country, and calculated to hold our rank as a great people amongst the Nations of Europe, and he meant before long to call the attention of the House to the subject. He had but one other word to add. The Hon. Gentleman had studiously avoided entering into the question respecting the Spanish war, but had enforced the necessity of our setting, particularly in the present instance, an example of forbearance and moderation. He perfectly agreed with the Hon. Gentleman, that it behoved this country at all times, and now more than ever, to give unequivocal proofs of its temper, justice and moderation, and when the question should come fairly before the House for consideration, flattered himself that he should prove beyond the possibility of doubt, that the circumstance of the capture of the Spanish frigates, so far from being an act of violence or aggression, had been dictated by a spirit of moderation and forbearance; that His Majesty, when he could justly resort to and enforce the rights of war, had from a benignant principle of forbearance modified and restrained them to certain prudential and temperate precautions, calculated to prevent a concealed enemy from gathering fresh strength to be employed against the welfare and security of his dominions. As the question was not then before the House, he should not dilate upon it, he should only lay in his claim, whenever it should be regularly before the House, to vindicate the transaction from the imputation of aggression or violence, and prove it an instance of forbearance continued as long as the security of Europe and our own immediate interests would permit.

Mr. FOX in explanation stated, that the Right Hon. Gentleman could not be surprised at his not having brought forward any motion on the subject of the Catholic question, when he called to mind, that one of the greatest objections to it three or four years since had been, that as a Ministerial measure it would be a good one, but very unlikely to succeed, if brought forward by any Gentleman not connected with Administration.

The CHAN. of the EX. said a few words in explanation.

Mr. WINDHAM observed, that he should have hardly thought it necessary to have troubled the House, had it not been for one or two expressions in the short reply made by the Right Hon. Gentleman. With regard to the subject last touched upon, he could not but think it was a circumstance calculated to excite surprise that it had not been brought before Parliament; but it certainly had been delayed for the reason which had been mentioned. Another was that as there had been a Minister decidedly adverse to such a measure, it was supposed that there was now one in favour of it.—If it should prove otherwise, any Honourable Gentleman might move the question. Upon the subject of the war, he thought that there was something that might be said which had not been introduced in his Majesty's Speech. It would be desirable that the House should know something more of those Continental connections which had been alluded to. He had expected that there would have been some communications on that point, and his expectations were much disappointed at finding nothing further in that part of the Speech but what referred to the wise and dignified sentiments of the Emperor of Russia. He should have been glad if some more distinct view had been taken of the subject; but he should not press it on the House at the present moment. In the mean time, in the hope that more particular information would be given, he should rest satisfied at the general explanation of the Right Hon. Gentleman. In that part of the Address which related to the war, there was a passage which struck his ear, and seemed to him to pledge the House to the approval of the conduct of Government, with regard to the Spanish War, in a manner in which he was by no means disposed to acquiesce. It appeared to him that the terms of the Address implied a greater degree of moderation on the part of the Government than the House was justified in giving credit for, without more positive information. No approbation whatever could the House be disposed to give; neither could it give any final disapprobation; but, although the House could not, without the necessary information, form any final judgment upon the subject, yet, he contended, that it might be proper for it to state its feelings as far as it was enabled to do so. In the great causes of nations, which were not decided so promptly as private causes,

it was necessary that the principle and feeling upon which they were to be decided, should be at once expressed and perfectly understood. He should be sorry indeed, if, when such a cause as this came before the tribunal of Parliament, any Member should forbear to characterise the question as it now appeared, subject at the same time to such information as the House might receive. Divested as the House was at the present moment of all means of forming an accurate judgment, viewing the case as it appeared, and seeing that, although explanation might be given, it was not probable that any could be given which would be satisfactory, he should be sorry to rise without giving his disapprobation of the principles of war with Spain, and more particularly the manner in which hostilities began. The House was not called upon for any determination; but the subject was one which demanded his expression of the feeling of the House. He thought the Address should have stated that such was the provisional feeling of the House, supposing that no information was laid before it to justify a change of its sentiments. There was another expression in the Speech and Address to which he had some objection: it was that part where mention was made of the respectable state of our troops. If by "respectable," was meant the quality of the troops, there could be no difference of opinion on the subject. If it meant the sufficiency in point of numbers, he could not consent to the proposition. In that part of the Speech which mentioned the unabated zeal of our more numerous Volunteers, the phrase would have been more appropriate if it had said our less numerous Volunteers. It was stated in the Speech, that the ardour manifested by all classes of people had been sufficient to deter the enemy from their presumptuous and daring enterprise; but it was not stated that they had been deterred. The House did not know the causes which had deterred the enemy; we had no reason, except in our imagination, for knowing when the attempt at invasion would take place. All we knew was, that there was such a design formed in the mind of a man capable of great designs, and we had no reason for knowing whether it had been abandoned, or when or how he would attempt to carry it into effect. So little was he satisfied the military force of this country was upon the footing it ought to be for its defence, that if his Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) did not revive the measure of last Session, he should think it his duty to move for a Committee to enquire into the state of the army, and the means of defence. The lapse of time could make no difference with regard to the subject. It was rather an additional reason for the necessity of the measure he had recommended. As to the aggressions on the part of France, and the acts of violence of its Government, those circumstances referring to the communication which had recently been made, and His Majesty's Speech alluded to, laid the foundation of a more extended view of the subject. It was clear that France had been guilty of a violation of the Law of Nations, which we ought by no means so lose sight of, particularly in the instance of Capt. Wright, a Gentleman in the British Navy, taken fighting on board his own ship. Without the smallest pretext, he had been withdrawn from the operation of the laws of war, and for a long time confined a close prisoner at Ghent, where probably he still remained. He did not wish for any answer or observation from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER upon this subject at present. He only mentioned it that Ministers might know it would hereafter be a matter of discussion. He only wished to recal it to their minds, to shew that it was a subject which was in the minds and hearts of the people of this country; and to recommend it to them, if the French Government were doing any thing to tamper with the person to whom he had alluded, to make every necessary enquiry. He hoped that the case of that Gentleman was one of the objects of this very communication on the part of the French Government. If not, he trusted it would be brought in aid of their endeavours to bring about a reconciliation, if they were sincere. If the means of obtaining satisfaction on this point failed, he expected Ministers would have recourse to reprisals against persons who should be in similar situations in this country. It was not necessary to dwell further upon the time of the House. He had only to add, that he should feel it his duty to move for a Committee on the State of the Army, and the Means of Defence, similar to that which was moved for last Session.

The Address was agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered to be presented to His Majesty by such Members as were of the Privy Council.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Mr. SYLVESTER, the Messenger, was sent off on Tuesday night with dispatches, which, upon the arrival of the Messenger at Deal yesterday morning, were immediately forwarded on board a man of war in the Downs, for the purpose of their being sent to Paris.

That the Messenger was not dispatched before is to be attributed to the circumstance of the Ministers wishing to transmit to the French Government His Majesty's Speech, and the unanimous Addresses of both Houses of Parliament.

Upwards of 30 sail of vessels have arrived at Southampton, and twice as many at Portsmouth, for the purpose of taking on board troops, of whom there is a very large number assembled near Portsmouth, and in the Isle of Wight.

On Friday morning, a cartel from the Texel, with about 112 English prisoners, who had been confined in different prisons in Holland, landed at Scarborough, about 20 of whom belong to Hull.

The *Medusa* frigate is appointed to carry out Marquis CORNWALLIS.

The late Sir GREGORY PAGE TURNER appointed as his executors and trustees Mr. STACKPOOLE, of Grosvenor-place; Mr. HOWELL, his Lady's brother; and Mr. MABERLY, of Bedford-row; but Mr. STACKPOOLE declines acting, by reason that his time is so engaged with Irish law suits, that he could not render due attention to a trust of such magnitude.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JAN. 16.

This day the Lords met at two o'clock, and after the usual routine business was gone through, proceeded to St. James's with the Address yesterday voted to His Majesty on his most gracious Speech.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 16.

The Hon. Mr. DILLON brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Majesty's Speech.

The Address was read and agreed to. It was ordered that this Address should be presented to His Majesty by the whole House, and that such Members as were of the Privy Council should wait on His Majesty to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the same.

Ordered, on the motion of the CHAN. of the EX. that His Majesty's Speech should be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Messengers, we believe, have been sent to Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, with the information of the Pacific overture from France, and with Copies of His Majesty's Speech and the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament. The Speech, and the intelligence that both Houses had unanimously agreed to Address His Majesty upon it, were, as we stated yesterday, sent off to Paris immediately after the rising of the two Houses on Tuesday evening. In the dispatch from M. TALLEYRAND, it is understood that a copy of BONAPARTE's Speech upon opening the Legislature, was enclosed.

It is not difficult to predict what the answer to our communication to the Courts of Petersburg and perhaps Berlin will be.—They will advise negotiation. But that answer cannot be expected to be received in less than two months. In the mean time it is extremely probable that BONAPARTE will either notice our answer to him in the *Moniteur*, or will transmit another dispatch to us. It is not very safe nor easy to speculate upon the disposition, and intentions of a man whose conduct is seldom to be measured by the rules and principles that direct other men. We might else say that if BONAPARTE be true to this declaration, it is impossible for him to entertain for a moment the idea of opening a negotiation. The two parties disagree *in limine*. We are determined not to negotiate but upon the ground of rendering the situation of Europe more secure, and BONAPARTE expresses his resolution not to accede to any terms but those of the Treaty of Amiens. It may be very well for him to try what effect this positive expression may have upon us, and upon the rest of Europe—but we think we can discover, both in his speech and in his *expose*, that his tone and his language are not of such a nature as they would have been had he meant to have stood firmly and fixedly upon that basis.—Indeed we have clearly shewn that he feels himself the state of the European mind to be greatly changed with respect to him. We speak of the sentiments of the Continent. It is impossible not to see that these declarations of an abandonment of every wish to increase the French territories;

to incorporate other States with the empire, or to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, have been made with a view to remove the suspicions and dissatisfaction which his conduct has given to some of the Continental Powers. Had none of them expressed or felt any dissatisfaction or suspicion, he would not have deemed it necessary to have made such a pledge merely to satisfy us, whom he has so repeatedly told that we had nothing to do with the Continent. Will he therefore persist in his determination to reject a negotiation with us in concert with our allies; and will he be able to abide by his resolution to accede to no other terms than those of the Treaty of Amiens? We think he will not.—Of this, however, we are sure—that the situation of this country does not warrant her in entertaining, for a moment, the wish of negotiating upon such a basis. The people of England, of course, would be glad of Peace. But there never was a war in which they were more convinced of the justice of their cause and the strength of their resources, or were less disposed to embarrass Government by a clamour for a hasty and intemperate Peace.—But what opinion will Prussia and Russia, and the other powers form from a decisive determination on his part, to reject any negotiation in concert with them, which shall have for its basis the rendering the State of Europe more secure? Will they be contented with a mere assurance from a man, who never kept a promise which he felt it to be his interest to break, that he will not aggrandise France, and that he does not wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe? Will he relinquish any part of that which he has acquired?—He positively tells us that he will not. And what has that influence been, and what is it but a most domineering influence? Will the Continental Powers conceive the State of Europe to be sufficiently secure which shall leave Holland in his fangs, and the German Empire and the Neapolitan States so exposed to his attacks?

We should suppose that our Government will communicate, if they have not already communicated, BONAPARTE's overture, to every Power in Europe, submitting to each the necessity of a general Congress. We know that such a measure will not at first meet the approbation of BONAPARTE.—His policy has always been to negotiate with States separately.—But if, as we hope and believe, the wishes of the most of the European Powers will be strongly in favour of a Congress, will he be able to resist that general wish and expression? He may resist it; but if he does, let him no longer boast of his pacific intentions. And indeed whatever his determination be, whether to refuse or consent to a Congress, it cannot but be productive of beneficial consequences. His consent may lead to the re-establishment of Peace upon advantageous and honourable terms.—His refusal must tend to convince the European Powers of the necessity of more close connection with each other, and more cordial co-operation against a Power, whose principles and practice are so hostile to their rights, independence and repose.

The First Battalion of the 18th Foot embarked at Dover yesterday, to be conveyed on board some transports in the Downs.

It is said to be in the contemplation of Government, to send splendid embassies to the distinguished Courts of Europe, in order to fix the basis upon which a new political balance can be established for all its powers and dependencies; and the Lords MACARTNEY, MALMESBURY, ST. HELENS, and AUCKLAND, have been named as being likely to be employed in these missions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JAN. 17.

At a quarter past Two, the SPEAKER took the Chair.

Lord STOPFORD appeared at the Bar, and informed the SPEAKER, that His Majesty having been waited upon to know his pleasure when he would receive the Address of the House, had appointed this day at Three o'clock.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the order of the day for taking His Majesty's Speech into consideration. The passage relating to the supplies having been read from the Chair, it was ordered, that the House should on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the same.

Adjourned at half-past Two till Monday.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House of Lords.

"MY LORDS,
"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and I receive with the greatest satisfaction the assurances of your cordial support, and of your resolution to adopt such measures as may be necessary to maintain the honour and dignity of my Crown, and the security and interests of my dominions.
"You may depend upon my best endeavours, and my most hearty concurrence, in promoting those objects which the security and welfare of my people may demand at this important conjuncture."

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

The Channel Fleet under Adm. CORNWALLIS, remain still at Torbay; it is supposed the fleet will be off in a few days for their station off Brest. A squadron of observation is left off that port, to watch the enemy's motions.

Seldom a day passes without our hearing of some rich captures from the Spaniards. Another Spanish ship, richly laden, from the Havannah, has been sent into Plymouth and more are expected; upwards of forty sail of vessels from the Havannah having been spoken with 16 days ago off the Western Isles. They had not the least idea of a war.

Reports are in circulation that subsidiary treaties with Russia and Sweden are in great forwardness, and that Russia stipulates to bring into action an army of not less than 100,000 men, to be employed against France in the way most effectual.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH has prepared a Bill for rectifying some omissions in the Insolvent Debtor's Act, which was read a first time in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

MR. PITT has requested of MR. WINDHAM to postpone his motion, fixed for Monday next, as he is desirous of bringing on the discussion of the Spanish papers on that day. MR. WINDHAM has accordingly fixed his motion for Thursday.

Some private letters state, that the people of Spain are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their Government; and that the PRINCE of PEACE, in particular, becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude but to the Nobles, who consider that weak politician in no other light than as the servile agent of BONAPARTE in Spain.

One of these communications state, that the PRINCE of ASTURIAS, aided by the Old Castilian Nobles, has determined to oppose the baleful influence of the PRINCE of PEACE in the State; and that the latter, being of course supported by the French interest, had determined to take a grand stand against his Royal Highness.

Some severe conflicts have lately taken place between the Dutch and French soldiery, in which an officer of the latter, of high rank, lost his life.

Letters of various dates have been received from Gibraltar; the latest are of the 17th ult. It is positively stated, that the fever had subsided about the 10th, and that the houses were under fumigation. For a week preceding that time, the deaths were on an average two a day. A meeting had taken place, at which it was agreed to open the intercourse with the shipping on the 1st of January.

General Fox, and the transports with troops which accompanied him, arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 7th ult. all well. It was the intention of the new Governor to wait a few days, before he ordered the troops to disembark.

Intelligence received from Cadiz to the 21st ult. mentions that the fever had nearly disappeared; and that there was nothing further to apprehend on that account: but the inhabitants feared they would shortly have to contend against a worse calamity: the price of flour was rapidly advancing, and great alarm had been excited, lest a famine should ensue. The intercourse between Cadiz and the interior was not opened on the 21st.

Barcelona appears to be the only place exempt from a prospect of immediate famine, as it is mentioned that a plentiful supply of Wheat from the Baltic, the Adriatic, and Black Sea, has been lately received in that place, besides a considerable quantity of fish from Norway; which proves that the Spanish declaration of War is so far unfounded, inasmuch as it set forth the barbarity of the Commanders of our cruizers in preventing supplies of grain bound to Spain.

A number of privateers are fitting out at Vigo by the French and Spaniards.

On the 17th of Dec. the port of Malaga had not been opened; but as the place continued free from fever, this event was shortly expected.

About the same date, the fever was completely extinguished at Alicante. The hospitals had been shut up for six days preceding, but the usual intercourse with the interior had not been permitted.

The letters from Madrid reach down to the 20th ult. Bread was at the enormous price of 8d. per pound, and it was greatly feared that even at that rate a supply could not long be had.

On Thursday American Papers to the 12th ult. were received. They were sent on shore by the ship *Helvetius*, Capt. Bowen, on her passage from Philadelphia to Antwerp. The election of President and Vice-President of the United States seems to proceed without any contest of moment. Mr. JEFFERSON will in all probability, be re-established in the former office; but some difference of opinion prevails with respect to the choice of Col. BURN's successor in that of Vice-President. All the Electors of the States of Virginia and Maryland have voted for Mr. JEFFERSON as President, and Mr. GEO. CLINTON, of New York, as Vice-President. The Electors of the State of Virginia were unanimous in their suffrages.

According to the most recent intelligence, the French frigate, *La President*, and our frigate *La Revolutionnaire*, continued in sight of each other off Crump's Hill, near Hampton Roads. A letter from Baltimore, dated 26th November, says—"The Lord High Admiral of the French Marine has again returned to the city; after another unsuccessful attempt to escape to France. It appears that when the French frigate had taken a peep into Hampton Roads, she found the British frigate had her top-masts, yards, and rigging, all in dishabille, and without any appearance of being ready for a race or a fight for at least a week. *Monsieur* accordingly, with much composure and fancied security, proceeded out to sea, but in a few hours was much surprised to find *John Bull*, in complete trim, overhauling him very fast. The Frenchman, fearing to overstep those bounds that gave him protection, instantly tacked back with his Admiral and safely took moorings in the Hampton Roads. Both frigates lie within gun-shot of each other.

Another letter, dated Washington, the 4th ult. observes—"JEROME BONAPARTE and Lady arrived here about one o'clock. The British frigate *Revolutionnaire* had got out of the Capes, and the French frigate, on board of which was JEROME, was not prepared for sport. I am told however, that the Captain of the French frigate is determined to go out, neither inviting nor refusing an exchange of salutations. Poor JEROME seems to have hard luck."

MR. MONROE is appointed Minister-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid.

In the proceedings of the American Legislature, the most important circumstances are, the appointment of Commissioners to manage the Impeachment of Mr. Justice CHASE, and the Petition which was presented from two thousand heads of families in Louisiana, praying that their State may be allowed to Legislate for itself; that it may not be divided into two districts; and that the importation of Slaves may be permitted.

The American Journals contain little information worthy of notice respecting St. Domingo. The following decree has been issued by his Imperial Majesty of HAYTI:

JACQUES, Emperor of Hayti, directs the following Ordinance to be carried into effect throughout his dominions.

All vessels, to whatever nation belonging, that shall introduce spirituous liquors into this island, shall be liable to pay a duty of two dollars per gallon, on the liquor thus imported.

By the Emperor, DESSALINES.
BISROND TONNERE.

One of the most destructive fires that has ever been experienced took place on the 22d Nov. last in the island of St. Thomas. The amount of the property lost is estimated at 7,000,000l. sterling, a considerable number of persons lost their lives in the conflagration.

By letters from Grantown, we have received accounts of a most distressing and melancholy catastrophe. On the 4th inst. a party, consisting of Corporal Elder, and five privates of the Invernesshire Militia, travelling from Edinburgh northwards, upon furlough, and another young man named Forsyth, a carpenter, brother to one of the militia-men, having unfortunately attempted to pass the hills between Braemar and Abernethy by a short cut, in winter an unfrequented path, were encountered by a drift of snow, and lost their way. After wandering a considerable time, the Corporal reached a house in Abernethy, having with him the Carpenter alive, but entirely exhausted and speechless. The alarm being in consequence given, the people immediately assembled, and set out in search of the party; and, melancholy to relate, found four of them lifeless corpses. The other man, the seventh, has not yet been found, notwithstanding the most indefatigable search for several days.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Yesterday being the anniversary on which the festival in honour of the Birth of our most gracious and truly amiable QUEEN, is celebrated, Her MAJESTY having completed her 60th year on the 19th of May last, the same was observed with great splendour and magnificence. The morning, as is customary, was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the flags from the steeples of the churches, the Tower, and various other public places, were displayed with standards of the United Kingdoms, and most lively and general expressions of loyalty and attachment were manifested by all ranks of people to Her MAJESTY.

At one o'clock, 60 guns in St. James's Park were fired, being as many as Her MAJESTY is years old, and the 61 guns were fired from the Tower Wharf.

About ten o'clock His MAJESTY arrived at the Queen's House from Kew, to breakfast. The Dukes of YORK, CUMBERLAND, SUSSEX, and CAMBRIDGE breakfasted with Her MAJESTY, and paid their respects.

About eleven o'clock the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES, attended by Lady ELGIN, came to the Queen's House to pay her respects to Her MAJESTY.

At twelve o'clock, Their MAJESTIES, with the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES, went to St. James's Palace. They were followed by the PRINCESSES and attendants, in two carriages.

About two o'clock, the ROYAL FAMILY left their private apartments and proceeded to the Drawing-room.

At half past three o'clock the Princess of WALES came in state, accompanied by the Duke of CLARENCE. His Royal Highness the Prince remained till the close of the Drawing-room.

A year ago the country was afflicted by the melancholy apprehension that His MAJESTY would never again grace St. James's by his presence on any public occasion, still less at so toilsome a ceremony as a Birth-Day Festival. It is remarkable that the late indisposition by which the KING was troubled, first came to the knowledge of his people in this very week last year. He seldom goes to the play on a Monday; but last Monday was twelve months, it was announced, that the ROYAL FAMILY would go to Covent Garden Theatre, and their non-appearance there was the first intimation to the world of the KING's illness. Upon that very day twelve months afterwards, namely, on Monday last, the ROYAL FAMILY, to the joy of the audience, appeared however, in the same Theatre, in good health and spirits. It was feared last winter, that tho' the KING might recover, he would never regain his former strength, or be able to sustain the fatigues which his high office necessarily imposes. Who could have thought that this fear would be so fully dissipated as it has been this week? On Monday his MAJESTY went into the most public situation in which he at any time appears; into the Theatre amongst all classes of his subjects. On Tuesday he performed the most solemn duty which belongs to the Crown, by going in state to open the Sessions of Parliament: On Wednesday he held the first Levee at St. James's Palace since his illness, and was oppressed by presentations, and crowds eager to pay their respects more numerous than ever he had met before: On Thursday he received the address of the House of Commons, and held a Chapter of the Garter, ceremonies requiring considerable exertion; and on Friday he presided at the Drawing Room on his Queen's Birth Day, the most wearisome, tho' one of the most agreeable of all his labours. After five successive days of such fatigue, let it no longer be feared, that the KING's bodily strength is unequal to the most arduous duties of his office. Few men at his time of life could have gone through them this week better. We trust he will long enjoy the health and vigour with which he is now blessed; and in expressing this hope we know we speak the sentiments of a grateful and a happy people.

His MAJESTY's healthful appearance and cheerful spirits, gave the purest satisfaction and delight to the faithful band of Nobility and Gentry, of both sexes, who came to pay their compliments upon the QUEEN's Birth Day.

His MAJESTY came into the Drawing-room soon after two o'clock, and remained conversing in the highest spirits, and with the utmost condescension and affability, till near five.

The QUEEN, not less beloved, received the compliments of her affectionate Court with equal grace and affability. If any particular trait of goodness distinguished her MAJESTY more upon this occasion, than

former ones, it was the sensibility she could not conceal upon observing the enthusiasm that surrounded her.

The presentations were more numerous than ever were remembered at any former period of the present reign. The number of Nobility and Gentry was as numerous—they amounted to upwards of six hundred.

About half-past four o'clock the Court closed, and at five o'clock the ROYAL FAMILY returned to the Queen's House.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CORK, JAN. 21.

This morning, one of the transports which has remained so long in our river, sailed with part of the 56th regiment on board. Two other transports were prevented from sailing, by having run foul of some shipping in the harbour.

On Thursday evening, the heavy baggage of the 15th regiment of foot, arrived in town from Bandon, and yesterday that of the 90th also arrived.—Those regiments will shortly embark on board the transports at Monkstown, which, it is said will sail with the next West India convoy.

TRALEE, JAN. 21.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has been pleased to appoint JOHN ROWAN, Esq; of Castlegregory, High Sheriff of the County Kerry for the present year.

LIMERICK, JAN. 23.

About the hour of three o'clock on Saturday morning last, some Robbers broke into the House of STANDISH GRADY, Esq; of Grange, in this Co.—they entered at the Study, by cutting out part of the window; finding a strong box therein, which it is supposed they imagined contained considerable property, they proceeded no farther, but took the same, with a case of Pistols and a Powder horn; at the end of the Shrubbery they broke the Box, where, producing only a few mechanical tools, they left it and fled. It appears they had been lurking in one of the out-offices, as a quantity of coarse gun-powder was found on the floor in the morning, with which they had been priming their Fire Arms.

ENNIS, JANUARY 24.

TO BE SOLD, FOR RENT,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
On the West Part of the Lands of Deer-Island,
SEVEN STACKS OF WHEAT, FOUR
STACKS OF OATS, and about SIXTY
BARRELS OF POTATOES.
Jan. 23, 1805: JUDD, Auctioneer.

Yesterday and this morning, we received our London Papers to the 20th inst.—Our readers will find the most important articles of their contents carefully detailed in the preceding columns.

Adm. CORNWALLIS and the Channel Fleet were at Torbay when the last accounts left that port; the Admiral, however, left a squadron of frigates to watch the movements of the enemy!—A few frigates to watch the movements of 21 French ships of the line, supposed to be ready for sea 12 months ago! How triumphant for Great Britain! How humiliating to the enemy!

This single but memorable fact, together with a few frigates and gun-brigs anchoring within two miles of Boulogne, where there are assembled between two and three thousand armed vessels, are the best answers that can be given to the vapouring declamation of M. CHAMPAGNY, who, in his *Exposé* of the State of France, has sufficiently exposed its total inability to contend with us, either single-handed, or with the joint assistance of its forced Allies, the Dutch and the Spaniards.

The London Papers of the 19th inst. are almost exclusively occupied with an account of the Celebration of Her MAJESTY's Birth-Day, on Friday last, and with a description of the different dresses worn by the several Ladies who attended the Court on that occasion.

It is stated, that all the first battalions of the line have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service.—Among others, the 10th and 11th light dragoons, and the 9th, 44th, 49th, 58th, 67th, and 69th regiments of infantry are mentioned.

The Queen's German Regiment has been numbered 97.

Large quantities of Dollars are transmitting from Dublin to various parts of Ireland, to be circulated at a Crown each, in the room of the small notes.

A man of the name of JONES, who, as it appears from the report of the trial of some United Irishmen, subsequent to the insurrection of 1798, was once treasurer to the United Societies in the district of Armagh, and fled with a considerable sum of money belonging to the disaffected in the year 1797, it is said is now established in America, where he has acquired considerable wealth, and has been some time married to one of the sisters of the wife of Prince JEROME BONAPARTE.—D. E. P.

MARRIED—

William Galbraith, of Ballinasloe, Esq; Captain in the Royal Irish Artillery, to Miss Crowe, daughter of Richard Thomas Crowe, of Grange, co. Galway, Esq.

DIED—

In Henry-street, Dublin, Mrs. Bell, relict of the late Richard Bell, of Moyneshall, co. Cavan, Esq.

ENNIS—PRINTED BY F. PARSONS.