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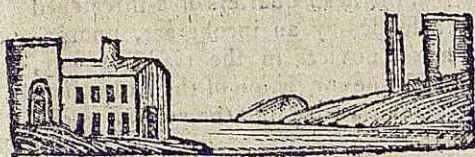
## TO BE LET.

From the 25th Day of March next,  
For such TERM as shall be AGREED upon,  
Either together or separately,

The untenanted Divisions of the MOUNTAIN  
LANDS of DROMGORY, AGHIS, and CAPP,  
in the Parish of INCHICRONANE.

WILLIAM CARRIGE, of Dromgory, will shew  
the Lands, and PROPOSALS will be received by  
GEORGE COMYN, Esq.

At Ashgrove, who will immediately close with any  
solvent Tenants, and give immediate possession.  
February 18, 1805.



## TO BE SET.

FROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT,

For such TERM as may be AGREED for,

The HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of

## QUILTY,

Containing 43 ACRES, 35 PERCHES, remarkable  
good GROUND for Meadowing, Dairy, Fattening,  
or Tillage, and within two miles of MILLTOWN.

PROPOSALS, in writing only, to be received by  
JOHN SINGLETON, Esq; Rossmaher-Castle.

N. B. THOMAS DAVINE, the Herdsman, will  
shew the Bounds. February 18, 1805.

## TO BE LET,

From the 25th Day of March next,

For such TERM as may be AGREED upon,

The highly manured, and well enclosed

GARDENS, PARKS, & TENEMENTS,

In the Vicinage of Ennis,

As held by the late Mr. PAT. SITRED:

5s The Situation, and local Advantages of  
these Concerns, renders comment superfluous.

PROPOSALS, in writing, to be MADE TO

Mr. DAN. McMAHON, Ennis.

February 11, 1805.



## TO BE SET,

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of

## ABBEYVIEW,

Containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES of excellent  
Meadow, Dairy, and Tillage Ground.

Six miles distant from ENNIS: seven from GORT:  
and one from CRUSHEEN.

The HOUSE and OFFICES are NEW, and  
in thorough repair.

PROPOSALS to be received by

Mr. REYNOLDS, at Abbeyview.

## BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.

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

By the Hon. Judge FINUCANE,

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

Mr. JOHN EDM. DOUGHERTY, of Ballinacally,  
will shew the Divisions. Occupying and Improving  
Tenants will be preferred. August 26, 1804.

## ENNIS BLEACH-GREEN.

### ANTHONY HOROHAN

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

8s Pieces received at the BLEACH GREEN,  
at Miss BAREARA DWYER's, High-street, Ennis,  
and at Mr. JOHN ED. DOUGHERTY's, Ballinacally,  
for all which I will be accountable.

Feb. 6, 1805. ANTHONY HOROHAN.

## FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

### THE LATE OVERTURE OF PEACE. CONSERVATIVE SENATE, FEB. 4.

M. TALLEYRAND, Minister for Foreign Rela-  
tions, was introduced, and presented, by order of the  
EMPEROR, the following Report:

"The national solemnity of the corona-  
tion, this noble and necessary consummation  
of our social institutions, was connected  
with sensations too profound and too general  
not to have occupied the undivided attention  
of all classes in the State; on the approach,  
after the accomplishment of this great inter-  
nal event, which has just secured for ever  
the destinies of France, in consecrating by  
the suffrages of men, and by the voice of  
Heaven, all that we have acquired in glory,  
in grandeur, and independence, it was ge-  
nerally felt, that the interest of all other  
events was weakened and diminished; and  
even the thought of the war, in the bosom  
of a nation owing so much to its victories,  
seems to disappear. Every thing is accom-  
plished; the Empire is founded, and in re-  
suming his attention to exterior concerns,  
and in recalling the spirit of the nation to  
the interests of the war, the first sentiment  
of the EMPEROR has been to raise himself  
above every passion, and to justify the ex-  
alted destiny which Providence reserves for  
him, by shewing himself inaccessible to bat-  
tered, ambition, or revenge. If there exist  
the men, who have conceived the project of  
combating us with the arms of crimes, who  
have to the utmost of their power, realized  
this cruel thought, who have hired assassins,  
and who, even at this very moment, pen-  
sion our enemies; it is over these identical  
passions that the EMPEROR wished to  
triumph. The more natural and common  
it was to feel a lively resentment against per-  
sonal attacks, the more was he sensible that  
it was the part of a great mind to be proof  
against it. This determination is noble;  
but it differs widely from ordinary rules; and  
on so rare an occasion, I ought to forget for  
a moment the principles of propriety, which  
would prevent me, in other instances, from  
offending by my praises the Sovereign, whose  
Minister I have the honour to be. In the  
present instance, I cannot explain those mea-  
sures, the generosity of which supposes an  
insensibility to the common laws of prudence,  
without justifying them; and without in-  
tending it, my justification is our eulogium.

"The EMPEROR has made the first  
overtures to a Government, which has been  
guilty of aggression, which has manifested  
without motive and without disguise, senti-  
ments of inveterate hatred towards him and  
towards us. In order to comprehend ade-  
quately such an instance of moderation, we  
must resort to the remembrance of the past,  
and follow the progress of an august Sove-  
reign through the whole extent of his noble  
career. Have not such men, as have studied  
his character, discovered in the bold flight,  
in the vigorous and constant execution of all  
his enterprises, a stock of calmness and of  
prudence which regulated them, a check  
that prevents every abuse; in a word, a burst  
of justice and humanity, incessantly tending  
to moderate the effects, and to accelerate the  
term of necessary acts of violence? Thus  
after a succession of advantages gained on  
the Banks of the Drave, far from suffering  
himself to be led on by the hopes, with  
which the most bountiful fortune seemed dis-  
posed to intoxicate him, he calculated, that  
it was more advantageous for France and  
for her enemies, that he should act tempe-  
rately. To the great attractions of glory,  
he opposed the grand interest of humanity.  
He was sensible to the cries of those victims,  
who were to be, without delay, sacrificed  
in the last actions of an implacable war, and  
he made propositions of peace. From that  
time, with that view into futurity which  
outrips events, and discriminates them  
even in the causes that are to produce them,  
he had foreseen all the blood that was to flow  
on the fields of Marengo and Hohenlinden;  
and insensible to these presages, which  
held out to France, and to its brave army,  
fresh laurels and new conquests, he listened  
only to wisdom and humanity, which give  
a sanction to glory, but dictate sacrifices.

"The same principle inspired him with  
the same magnanimity; when called upon  
to take the reins of Government, he united  
the title of First Consul to his reputation as a  
General, and the authority of the Chief Ma-  
gistracy to the unlimited ascendancy of the  
glory which he had acquired. On all sides  
he addressed the language of peace, and he  
succeeded in making himself understood.—  
After peace had been restored to the Conti-  
nent, there yet remained an enemy to France.  
On the 24th of January, year 8, he made a  
proposal of peace to the King of ENGLAND.  
The generous Conqueror of the year 5, the  
First Consul, Pacificator of the year 8, could  
not be deficient in the same magnanimous  
moderation, in the person of the august So-  
vereign, to whom Heaven has confided our  
destinies. The degrees of power, the di-  
versity of situation, produce no change in  
those eminent qualities, which may justly be  
styled the virtues of character: and the  
EMPEROR was bound, for the third time,  
to propose peace, in order to prove, that it  
was not idly he had uttered, on a solemn oc-  
casion, these never to be forgotten words—  
"Soldiers, as First Consul, I had but one  
sentiment; as Emperor, I can entertain no  
other." It is two years since war has been  
declared, and it has not been practicable to  
commence it. All its operations have been  
preparatory in projects; but the moment  
having arrived when the prosecution of it  
must produce real events, and give birth to  
the most terrible chances, the EMPEROR  
thought that it was essential to the principle  
of that political religion, which, without  
doubt, draws down upon the thoughts and  
efforts of just and generous Princes the as-  
sistance of Heaven, to do every thing in his  
power to prevent great calamities, by mak-  
ing peace.

"I am directed to communicate to you  
the letter which, with this view of mode-  
ration and humanity, His Majesty the EM-  
PEROR has thought proper to write to His  
Majesty the KING of GREAT BRITAIN.  
[Here he read BONAPARTE's Letter to the KING,  
which, together with the answer of the English Go-  
vernment, we inserted in our last.]  
"In estimating the advantages of our po-  
sition, and in reflecting on that unanimous  
display of affection and respect, which  
during the late circumstances exhibited to us  
the whole of France absolutely disposed to  
devote itself to maintain the honour of the  
French name, the glory of the Throne,  
and the power of the Empire, I shall not  
conceal that, being the only person admit-  
ted, as Minister, to the participation of  
that determination, I ought, to appreciate  
it fully, to regard it less with a view to it-  
self, to its heroic principle—to contemplate  
it rather as a result of character than as the  
application of a maxim of State. If any  
other Prince had communicated to me such  
a disposition, I should have felt, that the  
power of my office and my personal devo-  
tion would impose on me the duty of oppos-  
ing it by my advice. And, in fact, what is  
our situation, and on which side are the ad-  
vantages of war? We have not lost any  
thing—Within and without every thing has  
been improved amongst us. Our flotillas,  
the creation of which seemed a chimerical  
project, the union of which appeared to be  
impossible, have been created and collected  
together as if by enchantment. Our sol-  
diers are become seamen; we might say,  
that the ports and coasts have been trans-  
formed into cities, where the landmen and  
seamen apply themselves in full security,  
and as, during peace, to the terrible and  
dangerous exercises of war. No doubt we  
have fewer vessels than England, but their  
number is sufficient to enable them, after a  
conjunction wisely prepared, to strike a  
mortal blow against the enemy.

"Spain, involved in the contest by pro-  
vocations without pretext or excuse, has  
given us, for auxiliaries, the disapprobation  
of Europe for an unjust aggression, the in-  
dignation of a generous people, and the  
forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable  
on our territory, we have proved that vi-  
gilance and an energy which never relaxes,  
are sufficient for our security. Our Colo-  
nies are beyond the reach of attack: Guada-  
loupe, Martinique, the Isle of France,  
would defy an expedition of 20,000 men.  
Our cities, our plains, our manufacturers,  
prosper: the regular and ready receipts of

the imposts attests the inexhaustible fecundi-  
ty of agriculture and industry: commerce,  
accustomed during the last ten years to be  
conducted through its expensive relations  
with England, proceeds now in another  
channel, and substitutes for these relations  
communications, more profitable, more in-  
dependent, and more secure. There are  
no new imposts, no loans; a debt which  
cannot increase, but must diminish: in a  
word, a union of means sufficient to support  
during ten years, the existing state of war;  
—such is the position of France. This war  
has indeed been scarcely offensive; but  
it is far from being inactive. France has  
been guaranteed. She has created strength  
hitherto unknown. She has produced  
in the bosom of an enemy's country, a  
perpetual source of disquietude, without  
remedy; and by a prudence and unbending  
energy, she has acquired for ever the confi-  
dence of the Continent, at first somewhat  
shaken by the commencement of an incen-  
diary war, which might set Europe in a  
flame, and whose progress has been arrested  
by the unceasing efforts of vigilance, mo-  
deration, firmness, and wisdom.

"What is the situation of the enemy?  
The people are up in arms; and whilst ne-  
cessity, seconded by genius, has led to, in-  
vent a new species of marine, necessity and  
terror have compelled the Cabinet of Eng-  
land to substitute the pike for the ordinary  
implements of war. This Cabinet is divid-  
ed betwixt projects of invasion, and pro-  
jects of defence. It is lavish in useless in-  
trenchments; it covers its coasts with forti-  
fications; it erects and destroys its batteries  
without end; it makes experiments whe-  
ther it could not stop or turn the course of  
rivers. It plans inundations on its own  
fertile plains; the indolence of cities reigns  
in its fields; the turbulence of the country  
pants in its cities.

"Ireland, the Indies, the shores, even  
England, are the everlasting and unbounded  
object of uneasiness. All that belongs to  
England is endlessly menaced by 1500 ves-  
sels which compose our flotilla, at present  
by sixty ships of the line, and by a valiant  
army, commanded by the best Generals in  
the world. Of all kinds of menaces, would  
not that of simple patience be the most ter-  
rible, which would enable us to persevere  
for ten years in this state of delay and of  
effort, which leaves to our active hostilities  
the knowledge and the choice of the place,  
the time and means of annoyance?

"These considerations, and this contrast  
should, in my opinion, have inspired the  
English Government with the wise resolu-  
tions of taking the first step to prevent hos-  
tilities. It has not done so. It has left to  
the Emperor all the advantage of originating  
this honourable overture. It has given an  
answer, nevertheless to the propositions that  
had been made to it; and if this answer be  
compared with the shamefully celebrated de-  
clarations of Lord GRENVILLE in the year  
8, I am ready to acknowledge, that it is by  
no means void of moderation and wisdom.  
I shall have the honour to read it to you.

[Here he read Lord MULGRAVE's Answer, and  
proceeded.]

"The character that prevades this an-  
swer is vague and undeterminate. One single  
idea presents itself with some precision; that  
of having recourse to foreign powers; and  
this idea is by no means pacific; a superfluous  
interference ought not to be appealed to, if  
there be not a desire to embarrass the discus-  
sions, and to make them endless. The or-  
dinary consequence of all complicated ne-  
gociations is to exasperate the mind, to weary  
out good intentions, and to throw back na-  
tions into a war, become more furious from  
the vexation of an unsuccessful attempt at  
an accommodation. Nevertheless, on a  
question regarding a multitude of interests  
and of passions, which have never been in  
unison, we should not rest upon a single  
symptom. Time will soon develop to us  
the secret resolutions of the Government of  
England. Should these resolutions be just  
and moderate, we shall see the calamities of  
war at an end; should on the contrary,  
this first appearance of accommodation  
prove but a false light, intended only to an-  
swer speculations of credit, to facilitate a  
loan, the acquisition of money, purchases,



or enterprises, then we shall know how far the dispositions of the enemy are implacable and obstinate, and shall have only to banish all hope from a dangerous lute; and trust, without reserve to the goodness of our cause, to the justice of Providence, and to the genius of the Emperor.

"Whilst expecting new lights to illustrate the obscurity of the actual state of affairs, His Majesty the EMPEROR has conceived, that the imperfect disclosure which His Majesty the King of ENGLAND has thought proper to make of the first overtures of France, called for a full explanation on his part of all that he wished, of what he did, and of the answer of the English Government. At the same time he has commissioned me to make known to you that he will ever feel a real satisfaction, dear to his heart in making known to the Senate, and to his people, by frank, full, and unambiguous communications, every thing that shall be connected with the interests of its prosperity and its glory, on every occasion when such communication shall be consistent with the principles of policy, and the rules of discretion."

After the report, a Member proposed an Address to His IMPERIAL MAJESTY, to thank him for this testimony of confidence which the Senate had received in the communication of so remarkable and important a report; and stating that pursuant to the practice of the Senate on political questions, this subject should be referred to a Special Commission.

Messrs. BARTHELEMY, CACAULT, HEDOUVILLE, and his Excellency Marshal PERIGNON, and M. FRANÇOIS DE NEUCHÂTEAU, President of the Senate, were named as Commissioners.

#### LEGISLATIVE BODY, FEB. 4.

The Counsellors of State SEUR, DESOLLES, and BEGREN, orators of the Government, were introduced.—M. SEUR thus opened his commission:—

"GENTLEMEN—His Majesty the EMPEROR has wished you to be made acquainted by an official communication with recent facts interesting to our political situation. His Majesty, ever since he has been raised to the Imperial dignity, has been of opinion, that this situation, and the circumstances which placed him in it, might naturally lead him to entertain hopes of peace. The enemy, undecieved with respect to the vain hopes which he had founded on the chances of an elective power, found himself in a situation which ought to dispose him to listen to more moderate counsels. The EMPEROR has done what General BONAPARTE did before the crossing of the Drave; what the FIRST CONSUL did before he was forced to combat at Marengo; he has written to His BRITANNIC MAJESTY the letter which I am about to read you."

*Here he read the letter, the same as given in the Report of the Senate.*

"This letter, Gentlemen (continued he), was suitable to the dignity of a Power which relies on its strength, yet will not abuse it; the character of the EMPEROR not permitting the suspicion of weakness." To this letter the British Minister returned an answer, not suitable to overtures so frank and so pacific, but an answer, the terms of which, at least, when compared with those employed in the year 8, in other circumstances do not offend against decorum, and permit us to hope for communications of more utility. It is as follows:

*Here he read Lord Mulgrave's Answer.*

"The letter and the answer would have remained among the secrets of Government, like all preliminary acts, the object of which is to lead to effective negotiations, if the Message [Speech] of the KING to his Parliament had not called for its publicity. This message, which announces that pacific communications had been made on the part of France, full of acrimony, accusations, and reproaches.—An insulting pity is feigned for a generous nation which has been suddenly attacked in the midst of peace, and whose ships, sailing under the protection of treaties, have been seized, pillaged, and destroyed. Yet astonishment is pretended that she should not have humbled herself by explanations with an enemy who has treated her as a robber, and that she has applied to hostilities by a declaration of war. It also announces connexions, a correspondence, and confidential relations with the Powers of the Continent, to insinuate the idea of a Coalition which does not exist, and which it will be impossible to realize."

"France is too great to condescend to return invectives; she owes it to an ally, cruelly injured, not an useless pity, but the most constant and faithful support."

"France has not an enemy on the Continent; she has no discussion with any Continental Power, which can attach it to the war with the British Ministry: Austria, Prussia, the whole of Germany, wish for peace, and wish it with France. Even within these few days the EMPEROR has received the most positive assurances of their amicable dispositions."

"The EMPEROR ALEXANDER would have prevented the war, had England consented to accept his mediation; he would, perhaps, since he has put an end to it, if his Ministers at Paris and London had followed the intentions he then entertained. The intervention of Russia, extremely useful to prevent hostilities, cannot be equally so when it is proposed to terminate them. England has nothing to dread from the power of Russia, and does not conceive herself interested in observing certain measures with her. This is known to all Europe: the events of the year Nine have demonstrated it; the British Government has proved it. If England at present wishes to derive advantage from some confidential communications, it certainly is not to manifest more pacific intentions; her aim is to gain credit for an apparent coalition. But she has no chance of success, and her hopes are illusory; for at Petersburg, as well as at Vienna, as well as at Berlin, the attack of the Spanish frigates in the midst of peace; the assassination in the midst of peace; of three hundred victims, immolated by the cannon of England, or buried in the waves; the capture in the midst of peace of the

Spanish regiments; the detention in the Mediterranean of 80 vessels of all nations, and their perpetual violation of the liberty of the seas, are considered as an attack on the rights of nations, and injurious to all Sovereigns."

"This correspondence, these confidential relations, are therefore only so many chimeras, idle pretences to avoid negotiation for peace; such has always been the perfidious system which seeks to sow the seeds of war in the Continent, to eternize the monopoly of a single nation, and to oppress the commerce of all others. It was this same spirit which to authorize the violation of the Treaty of Amiens, created in our ports imaginary armaments, and testified the English nation, with destructive projects."

"If the voice of humanity be not listened to, those will be culpable who expose their country to dangers, which he whom they accuse of being the author of them, has constantly endeavoured to prevent. The enlightened politicians of all countries, the English nation itself, slowly undecieved, have blamed the blind obstinacy of the English Government, when, in the year 8, it neglected a favourable opportunity, which was offered it, to make an honourable peace: and, perhaps the present greatness of France is a consequence of that false policy. The future will shew the efforts of a blindness so obstinate; and, perhaps in ten years, our situations to treat may be still more advantageous. In war and in politics there are opportunities which never again recur, and which leave regret for ages, that they have been suffered to escape. If such be the destiny of England, it remains only for French bravery to display all its energy, and finally to triumph over that eternal enemy of the liberty of the seas, and the tranquillity of nations."

#### TRIBUNATE, FEB. 4. EXTRAORDINARY SITTING.

After the procès verbal of the last sitting was read and agreed to, the Counsellors of State REGNAULT (de St. Jean d'Angely), TREILHARD, and BRENGER, were introduced. M. REGNAULT (de St. Jean d'Angely), thus addressed the Tribunate.

"Gentlemen, the Government of England, in publishing imperfectly the commencement of a negotiation with France, has violated the law of nations, and imposed on his Majesty the EMPEROR an obligation to make known to France and to Europe the circumstances of the case with all accuracy."

"Europe and France will observe to what fresh sacrifices of self love, of every sentiment of vain glory, a noble heart, full of pride, and jealous of its renown, has submitted, in order to spare the effusion of human blood, of the blood of his people more endeared to his love. They will perceive that the first warrior of his age has endeavoured to restore as soon as possible to peace and to repose, the existing generations, whose tranquillity and happiness form henceforth the dearest of his wishes, and will constitute the sole glory which he wishes to add to the glory already acquired of his military triumphs. These sentiments, Gentlemen, explain at once the thoughts and the actions of his Majesty."

"And should it be asked how a man, gifted with a character more vigorous, who has proved himself more enterprising and more daring than the most daring and enterprising persons recorded in history; how a man, in the vigour of impassioned youth, could, in desiring peace, triumph at once over his remembrances and his hopes; how the General of five hundred thousand brave men could keep in subjection the most noble, as well as the most absolute of all the passions, that of renown; how he could renounce the glory which he could still acquire in this career of arms, in which he has encountered only victories; it must be answered—this man has need of the repose and of the happiness of the world."

"If one asks how a young Monarch, incessantly pursued by cowardly enemies, attacked by vile defamers, menaced by assassins, silences his personal resentments, and resolves to present the olive branch to the Cabinet that hires his defamers, and pays wages to his assassins, the answer is, this Monarch is above the passions of common men. If one recollects how Great Britain, braving public morality, and the law of nations, has prostituted her Ambassadors, degraded her most distinguished soldiers, by the vilest functions, by the most shameful missions; if we consider how she employs the treasures of her commerce, acquired in contempt of the law of nations, and of all laws, to pay the fabricators of infernal machines, to organize conspiracies, the traces of which are still in the midst of us; and which have excited cries of indignation that re-echo throughout Europe. If we trace out to ourselves such a picture; and ask how the Chief of this great nation, marked by France and Europe as the avenger of so many outrages, stifles in his heart the malice and hatred which would prevail in an ordinary soul, we must answer, the man; to whom the great nation has given its crown, aspires from that moment only to the title of Father of the French."

"NAPOLEON had scarcely ascended the throne, when he had scarcely gone out of this metropolis, where all that is most august in religion, had consecrated what is most solemn in the wishes of the people, when

his heart, still full of emotion at the public acclamation, inspired him with the thought of writing to Geo. III. the letter which I am charged to communicate to you."

"The EMPEROR had very recently taken to France the sacred oath which the Almighty had accepted, to live for the happiness and the glory of the French people; and in order to enter upon the accomplishment of that holy engagement, he collected, set down, and addressed to the King of ENGLAND, the expression of all the generous, moderate, and, if I may so speak, the religious sentiments that can be conceived and professed by a noble soul; and indeed, that immortal dispatch will not rank among the less glorious monuments of the reign of his MAJESTY; nor will it be least certain of his titles to the gratitude and love of France; neither will it be the least secure pledge of the esteem of those wise philanthropists, who, in whatever light they may be represented by obscure and perverse men, by whom they are calumniated without being understood, still form so numerous a class in the bosom of enlightened Europe. But on this occasion may not the humanity of the Monarch have deceived his wisdom? Could his reason have long continued to cherish the hopes suggested by his benevolence? Had he forgotten now, and upon what perfidious grounds, the most sacred compacts had been violated? Had he forgotten, that when the leopards were tearing the Treaty of Amiens no fiend of aggression had provoked their rage? Had he forgotten how, on the 8th March, it was stated to the Parliament of England, that our ports and our arsenals, though then in a state of pacific silence and inactivity, were filled with armed vessels, and holding out, in the state of their equipment, a most menacing appearance? No, Tribunes; such recollections are not to be effaced; but since the era that gave them birth, what happy changes have taken place in the attitude of France, attacked, as she has been, by imprudent and unjust enemies!"

"Is it necessary, Tribunes, that I solicit your attention to our internal situation, and to remind you of the strong pledge it holds out to you of security, strength, and well grounded expectation? Were you not the first to interpret and express the national wish ratified by the suffrages of five millions of citizens? and since the accomplishment of that wish, since the establishment of the NAPOLEON dynasty, has for ever fixed the destinies of the French Empire, was ever an empire more firmly founded? Never in any nation has the comprising will and energies of the Government and of the People, created a mass of strength and power more imposing and more formidable. Never has any State advanced with more rapid strides towards prosperity and greatness! For these two years past, it is true, war with England has been declared, and no important occurrence has marked its progress; no decisive blow has been struck that can furnish any conjecture of its termination. But in our ports we have fleets; in our harbours armed flotillas."

"Of the four chances to be got over in reaching a descent, since, after all, we must utter that formidable word, three of them have already decided in our favour. The ships are built; they are collected together; and ports have been prepared to receive them. The whole advantage of the war has therefore been in our favour; since, without having experienced any check in the face of a superior enemy, we have employed two years in assembling together immense means. The whole advantage of the war has been in our favour; since, in spite of the numerous ships that cover the seas with the British flag, we have been able to provision and to place in a state of security our most important and most remote colonies."

"Martinique, Guadeloupe, Cayenne, the cities of France, &c. are furnished with every thing in abundance. Their garrisons have been more than tripled; all the stores and provisions intended for them, have reached their destination; no reinforcement has failed to arrive at its intended place. A great expedition would fail before Martinique and the Isle of France. And while our colonial territory remains entire and sheltered from every fear, the dominions of the KING of ENGLAND, (Hanover) is entirely in our power. We have lost nothing of our possessions, and we occupy an important province of the enemy."

"What advantage have the English acquired to compensate for these advantages; what has availed these masters of the seas, the immense superiority of their naval strength. They have lost 15 ships or frigates, that have either ran ashore, or have been dashed upon the rocks. They have squandered away immense treasures in cruises

dictated by fear, interrupted by the power of the winds, and punished by storms and other mishaps. At home the English have seen the merchant forced from his counting-house, the manufacturer from his loom, and for want of muskets, compelled to consume the time destined for their commerce and their work, in handling clumsy and unavailing pikes, hastily forged, by the dread of an invasion. Under the pressure of that fear, ever present to their minds, the English Government has had recourse to every possible means of defence; they have prepared inundations and batteries; they have barricaded their ports, and fortified their coasts; they have contrived flying carriages to transport their troops, and put into requisition the carriages and horses of the three kingdoms; they have purchased the arming of the English nation at the price of disorganization, the derangement of its habits, and the counteraction of its manners. The traveller who, for these two years past, goes from Paris to London, and returns from London to Paris, is astonished to behold in the capital of the French empire profound peace and security established and maintained, and in the capital of England uncertainty and terror; the agitation that prevails at the head quarters of a threatened camp, defended by an incoherent, unorganized mass, novices in the trade of war, struck with the conviction of their own inability to make war against the veteran troops of Caesar."

"If we compare the state of opinion in some parts of the two countries, we shall behold in the Eastern departments of France that were in a state of insurrection, enlightened Prelates restoring peace to the public mind by re-establishing tranquillity in their conscience; vigilant Prefects founding a new and wholesome Administration, arresting, disarming, and punishing the remnant of those brigands who were cast upon our coasts, concealed in our cities, or wandering in our forests. In those countries where not long since British gold was employed to kindle up civil war, agriculture is re-established, tranquillity is maintained, the taxes are raised without constraint, paid with punctuality. New cities are seen to rise; canals are dug; public roads are completed. The conscripts summoned to our armies, flock to them at the same called which so lately excited them to a sacrilegious war, but which now only collects them to invoke the blessings of Heaven in favour of the man that governs them. Nor do we see any extraordinary measures, any suspension of the ordinary protecting laws; no longer are there any dissensions between the Morbihan and the Cote d'Or, between La Vendee and the Meurthe."

"In the mean time, at the other side of the ocean, Ireland presents to us the spectacle of never-ending conspiracies, instigated by oppression as constantly renewed; an army of soldiers restraining with difficulty an army of citizens; by the aid of those violent measures, of which the revolution scarcely furnishes an example; and to concentrate all in one word, we behold in that unfortunate country, a war of religion, persecutions unknown at this moment in the bosom of Europe, that it is indignant to observe, the only spot upon the earth where the most sacred rights are unacknowledged, and where the Government arms itself against the uncontrollable power, and the sacred freedom of conscience."

"If, on the other hand, you draw a parallel between the finances of the two States, you will find on the opposite shore new expenses accumulating upon the expenses already immense of a nation to whom a million and half was yearly necessary in an ordinary war, and who, in the present war, stands in need, for the first time, of a levy in mass—of a levy that costs it hundreds of millions. It provides for that sum; it is true; but by goading the present, and by swallowing up the future—by resolving to fund its debt, instead of being extinguished by the operation of its sinking fund, swelled by the abuse of its only resource, loans.—On our side, our numerous armies have been always the cause of our greatest expense; and their maintenance brings with it but an inconsiderable addition, that is not made to bear upon a foreign country.—The Budget which will be shortly laid before you, will apprise you, that our territorial resources have provided for every thing; and that, instead of adding to our debt during these two years of war, our sinking fund has begun efficaciously to operate for its extinction."

"What France has done, she may continue to do for 30 years, and has only to ask of Heaven that the sun may continue to shine, the rain to fall upon our fields, and the ground fecundize the seed deposited in it. Ten years more of war would make no ad-



dition to our debt; ten years more of war would add four milliards to the debt of England. Let her not forget, however, that if public credit be a powerful and formidable weapon, that the bow too strongly bent, snaps in the hand that holds it, and leaves naked and defenceless the man that employs it.

"England, it must be owned, has plundered without risk during the first months of hostilities, from our unprotected ships, forty or fifty millions (livres) to the detriment of our commerce. But at Martinique, Guadeloupe, the Isle of France, every day sees our privateers carrying in English prizes; and already the balance inclines in our favour in the calculation of our finances, as well as in the comparison with our glory.

"I may therefore say, and say it confidently, that the advantage is on our side.—France is invulnerable in all the points of her immense territory; she has nothing to apprehend in her advanced posts in the West and East Indies. England is every where vulnerable; and without appearing to reach her, we have in reality inflicted wounds upon her, which may perhaps be attended with a progressive agony or violent convulsions.

"Our fleets at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, have annexed to them armies, resolved to pass the ocean with them. Our flotillas are ready to depart with these proud sons of war, who know no impediments, because they have surmounted all that, before them, had astonished the most intrepid. Let us continue to keep on our coasts soldiers, inhabiting camps instead of barracks, and become intrepid sailors, as well as brave warriors. Let the people of England in the mean time, arm, agitate, fatigue, exhaust, and discourage themselves. Let our resources and our revenues suffice for our expenses, and let there be no want but that of some extraordinary resources which the richness of our country insure to us. In England, let the interest paid to loan-holders absorb, and exceed all possible means to pay those levies in mass, which exhaust the nation without defending it: let this state of things prolong itself, and let the English Cabinet state the advantages that result from this situation, from which it derives equal danger and shame. Shall I speak to you of these secret expeditions with which the credulity of the English people is every three months abused, and which terminate only in ridiculous and fruitless attempts. Are they embarking some troops for the renewal of the garrison of Gibraltar, cut off by the pestilence; or do they wish to convey some troops to India, or some reinforcements to Ceylon, where England has had such losses; or do they prepare some millions of men to repair the ravages of the yellow fever at Jamaica, to strengthen the garrison of the English Colonies, threatened by three or four thousand men, which Martinique and Guadeloupe can detach against them? When these ordinary measures are in preparation, the Government suffers it to be believed that formidable armaments menaced France. How long and with how much mystery did they announce those ships loaded with stones, to choke up our ports, and those fire ships so courageously, and at such a distance launched against our flotillas? And in fact, what other expedition could tempt the English?—Would they wish a landing on our western coast, to try how our national guards alone, united with our peace garrisons, will receive them on their arrival, and cut off their return? Masters of the sea for two years, their fleets have fatigued the ocean and the Mediterranean, and their soldiers have not dared on any coast; on all our shores their vessels have thrown on them only brigands. In place of these vain phantoms of expeditions, suppose, Gentlemen, that the 25,000 men from Brest, the 6,000 from Rochefort, the 12,000 from Toulon, and the 25,000 from the Texel, all or even in part reach Ireland, Jamaica, or India; or even suppose that these 200,000 men the boats of our flotillas can carry and pass over in one night, menace and reach the opposite coast, on which their impatient courage keeps them for so long a time; suppose what is still more simple, that the fifty frigates, the sixty ships of the line, of all rates, which two years have seen created, armed, and equipped, should get out in small squadrons and inundate the seas, and dry up in every quarter the channels of prosperity and life, by the aid of which England supports its monstrous existence. With only a part of these suppositions realized, you will see every where, and reason will see also chances terrible, and without counterbalance, against England. It is therefore in the very consciousness of the strength of his people, and of his own power, that the EMPEROR found an additional motive for speaking the language of peace. It is with

so many plans of campaigns, the success of which is probable, almost to certainty, in as much as that which is void of all danger produces successes so real; it is with this vast and rapid glance, which embraces the whole extent of his resources, and all the means of drawing them forth, that His MAJESTY has taken a step which would have been shameful to a nation that had a different Chief—shameful for a warrior commanding another people. But could not this confidence of the issue of the war with England, be disturbed by any uncertainty as to the state of the Continental relations of France? If there were any danger of that, what could His MAJESTY have hoped from a step taken under such circumstances? and the history of his life evinces that no man knew better how to seize the favourable moment.—If a Continental war were impending, NAPOLEON knew well that there was no other course than the terrible and necessary one of throwing away the scabbard of his so uniformly victorious sword, and to make glitter before the eyes of the world a new lance of Achilles; far from debasing the just pride of his fortune, to propositions dictated by fear, and suggested by weakness, and which would have promised but humiliation as their result. Happily, Gentlemen, in this respect of our exterior relations on the Continent, two years have produced assuring and honourable ameliorations. The taking possession of Hanover was necessary and indispensable. The EMPEROR willed, ordered, executed it. He did it to punish the perfidy of a rupture without declaration: he did it to secure to himself the means of compensation in a war, in which prudence may dread disadvantages, from which wisdom has preserved us; he did it to fetter the commercial relations of these dominators of the seas, who carry on commerce by war, and war by commerce. But this possession which, for the first time carried and fixed our armies in the extremities of the North, might have alarmed the Powers most attached to our cause by their position, the most united to our fortune by their interests, the most faithful to our alliance by inclination. Difficulties did in fact arise, but the wisdom, the moderation, the confidence in the faith of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, and its remoteness from every revolutionary and disorganising idea, dispelled all the clouds, and never have we had with Prussia relations better established, a correspondence more cordial, amity more intimate. On the other hand, if the changes that have been effected in the French Government, were called for by experience, pointed out by all men of sense, desired by the enlightened friends of the country, willed by the entire nation, no one could hope to operate it by the creating of a kingly monarchy; and the Imperial title may give rise to fears of discontent and coldness on the part of Austria. The discontent might become exasperated, and the coldness might degenerate to resentment by means of the intrigues of our enemies. Hence the incertitude as to the duration of peace, yet new and imperfectly settled. Hence the fear of seeing rekindled a desolating war, afflicting even to the conqueror. Far from our new institutions producing such lamentable effects, the Emperor of Germany and Austria has seen, as he ought, in the establishment of the Imperial Monarchy, in favour of a new dynasty, a guarantee given to his Crown, and a motive for a closer alliance. It is in the organization of our empire that FRANCIS II. has found a new pledge of security and peace; a reason for removing his armies from our frontiers and those of our allies, and for not keeping his forces on a war establishment. In fine, from all the clouds which jealousy, hatred, fear, or hope had raised, nothing has resulted but happy explanations, solid assurances of the duration of peace, and the maintenance of harmony between two Emperors.

"Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Baden, Wurtemberg, the Elector of Ratisbon, all the reigning petty Princes of Germany, and the equestrian order, have given His Majesty multiplied proofs of interest, attachment, and esteem. The DRAKES, the SPENCER SMITHS, and TAYLORS, have been driven away, as soon as it was known that their diplomatic character, shamefully profaned by them, served to mask the vilest and most odious proceedings, and that the object of their intrigues were war, which the present generation fatigued by battles, and desirous of repose, wishes not to run into dangers, dreading, as it does, its misfortunes, and abhorring its excitements.

"Having Prussia and Austria for allies, where, Gentlemen, are we to look for the element of a continental coalition? Is it in Sweden? The young Prince who reigns

over that State, endowed with a warmth of head and with an exalted imagination, (lamentable gifts for Kings when reason does not controul them), has not known how to mature his designs by prudence, has neglected to call to his councils the sages with whom Sweden abounds, and to enlighten his experience by the wisdom of his old Ministers. This Monarch failed in the respect due to France, and in the effervescence of his resolutions, he has kept no measures with her. But, at the same time, his imprudent boldness has not used more management towards Austria; and he has proved by the inconsistency of his conduct, that his projects were without calculation, his projects without maturity, his desires without reflection, and his passions without guide; he had meditated a treaty of subsidy with England: he had demanded of the Cabinet of St. James's 48,000,000 (livres) in exchange for 20,000 soldiers; but the English Minister trafficking for men in Europe as for merchandise in Asia, valued the Swedes like Sepoys, and would give but sixteen millions, and thus the treaty was not concluded.—Prussia beside interposed in the negotiation, declaring that the conclusion of it would be the signal for his entering into Pomerania. And though the sage prudence of the Cabinet of Berlin should not have defended the King of SWEDEN from his own errors, the blood of the Swedes does not belong to him who barters and sells himself to intrigue or to tyranny.

"If France formed a pretension contrary to the interests and to the honour of Sweden, Stockholm would see the descendants of the soldiers of GUSTAVUS arm for their country; but would also find them irritated at seeing their blood set up to auction, exchanged for English guineas, and proving by their indignation, that Swedish warriors whose fathers filled the armies of CHARLES XII. are not made to stoop to such baseness and meanness!

"Where then are the elements, the centre of the coalition to be found?—Will it be in Russia? The King of England himself announces that no tie exists with that Power. He speaks of a correspondence; but a correspondence began is not an alliance concluded. Besides, Russia is a great Power without doubt: but she can do nothing against the French Empire. I go farther; if the WORONZOFFS and the MARCOFFS could entertain the idea of selling the force and influence of Russia to the English Cabinet, ALEXANDER has wiser Counsellors, and forms more prudent resolutions. He has not forgotten how the Russians were last war treated by England, their ally, and how were terminated, in Switzerland and Holland, the expeditions undertaken by great Generals and brave soldiers, but undertaken with plans that could not be executed, under the influence of a disastrous star. In fine, the coldness between the Cabinets of the Tuilleries and St. Petersburg is not enmity. They have neither of them any real subject of misunderstanding; and what has passed within these three months between the two Governments, shews sufficiently that England would in that conjuncture, have conceived vain projects, and speculated upon false hopes, if she thought of converting her correspondence into a coalition.—WORONZOFF may have conceived such a hope; but who does not know that WORONZOFF is less a Russian than an Englishman; that, residing in England, he wishes to fix himself there; and that a foe, and disapprover of PAUL I. he is equally so of the great CATHERINE.

"The Cabinet of St. Petersburg is acquainted with the true interests of its country; it will have always before it the audacious insult of Lord NELSON, wishing to dictate laws in the Gulf of Finland. It cannot dissemble that the attack committed in the Mediterranean by the English against the Spanish frigates, against an almost unarmed regiment, against defenceless women and children, menaces also, on every sea, the ships and subjects of the Czar. It cannot dissemble that that attack proceeds from the same spirit and the same principles that produced the attack upon Denmark, in her capital, which may produce an attack upon the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, or in the Baltic; a spirit of fury and intoxication which pervading the English Cabinet, induces them to despise all the Powers of the Continent, makes no allowances for any one, and consider themselves as of the social state, and the great civilised family of the world.

"There exists then, no threatening or possible coalition; but the sacred guarantee of the French empire against all fear, is, that could one have been formed, the EMPEROR would have attacked, beat, and broken it; and after victory, would still

have proposed peace; he would have written to the KING of ENGLAND that letter, in which he invites humanity, to the aid of reason, and the interest of the English people. Let us repeat it then, Gentlemen; one sentiment, and the most honourable of all, could alone have led the EMPEROR to take the glorious step he has done with respect to England.—This sentiment is the same which, in other situations dictated to His MAJESTY, the dispatch he wrote before the passage of the Saave and the Drave. It is the same that inspired the letter to the KING of ENGLAND, some months before the battle of Marengo. It is the same, that after the victory, made the Conqueror offer peace to Austria. In short, it is the same sentiment, which, at the peace of Lunéville, made his MAJESTY resolve to sacrifice immense conquests, and upwards of 20 millions of inhabitants, who had submitted to the French arms. It is the love of social order, the love of the country, the sacred love of humanity, so often professed in vain speeches, and so rarely carried into action, and which, always respected by the EMPEROR, always taken as the guide of his steps, has been the pledge and consolation of his success.

"You will find, Gentlemen, the touching and august expression in the letter I am about to read to you. [He then read the letter, and Lord MULGRAVE'S answer].—Shall I compare at present, Gentlemen, the two monuments of what history is already in possession? Shall I remark to you in the French document, elevation, frankness, and force; in the English, cunning, duplicity, and weakness? Here every thing bears the stamp of dignity and grandeur; warfare is menacing but generous; warfare is menacing, but regulated by the guidance of that rare courage which sacrifices the charm of conquest, the splendour of victory, the illusions even of glory, to the cry of humanity, to the tears of a hundred thousand national or foreign families, who call out for peace to heaven, and their monarchs. There every thing is uncertainty and hesitation, suppositions are given as answers to facts; the uncertain and equivocal future is opposed to the present, where no doubt exists; to a frank overture is opposed the possibility of a coalition, which even did it exist, would neither intimidate the nation nor her EMPEROR; which whether it continues to act, or is vanquished, would neither encrease or retract their pretensions, neither add to or take from the conditions written down in the Treaty of Amiens. If in the communication which she seems to announce, England speaks a language more worthy of the overture she has received, peace may be restored. But if this only opportunity which seems to be offered by the Master of all Empires, of re-establishing the peace of the universe, is left unimproved by England, all Europe will see that the Cabinet of London only has desired, does desire, and will alone desire, the continuance of war.

"And if, on the answer by which the KING of ENGLAND, in the 8th year, rejected the noble overtures made by His MAJESTY, judgment be passed; if, with respect to the conduct of England, at that period, the present generation is, as it were, posterity; if a portion of the great prosperity of France, and of the crisis in which England is now placed, result from that refusal to enter into negotiation; I am warranted in thinking that a similar cause will produce similar effects; that a fresh refusal, no less criminal than the former, will open to us new advantages; and that posterity, which in this second emergency will pronounce between the English Government, will also pronounce between the Emperor of FRANCE and the King of GREAT BRITAIN; nor is that posterity far from us. If, on the other hand, so worthy and so honourable a use of the power with which the people have invested NAPOLEON, the first will call forth in the empire an unanimous sentiment of gratitude and love.

"On that occasion, at least, we should be bound to give thanks to that British Cabinet, who by the equivocal publicity given to the most candid of communications, has induced the necessity of that solemn explanation, of that unreserved declaration of the EMPEROR towards his people; we shall congratulate France on having acquired the proof, that by bestowing the Throne on NAPOLEON, French citizens have given themselves, a father, jealous of their happiness, sparing of the treasures of the State, and equally sparing of the blood of their children."

The PRESIDENT made the following reply:— "Gentlemen, Orators of the Government, the Tribunal have long shared in the sentiments of indignation which Europe must feel at the insatiable cupidity of the English Government, who without daring to own it in a formal manner, attempt to number among their prerogatives the absolute and exclusive empire of the seas, and the right of arrogating to themselves the commerce and industry of all nations. We must not, therefore, be astonished, that they elude every kind of overture of peace; that they multiply obstacles; that the most moderate proposition should appear to them inadmissible; and that their policies should be indecisive and uncertain. The Government must be well convinced that the Tribunal will concur with all its might, and with all its influence, in the maintenance of the glory of the Throne, and of the national honour, which has been thus insulted."

The speech of ST. JEAN D'ANGLEY, and that of the PRESIDENT, were ordered to be printed.



# EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST MAILS.

## FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

CADIZ, JAN. 6.

The troops in camp at St. Roche have received reinforcements lately; others are expected. The Capt. General has hemmed in as much as possible all the line of English posts before Gibraltar. Almost all the garrison of that fortress is encamped outside the walls for fear of the contagion, which still continues its ravages.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT is appointed Ambassador to Vienna.—Gen. JONOT Ambassador to Portugal.—M. REYNEVAL, Secretary of Embassy.

On Sunday last a grand Diplomatic Audience was given to the Austrian, Saxon, Prussian, and Bavarian Ambassadors, who presented Letters of Congratulation from their respective Courts upon the birth of Prince NAPOLEON LOUIS.

Prince MURAT took the oaths as Grand Admiral, and was complimented by the Senate.

FEBRUARY 7.

Five gun-boats and two pinnaces coming yesterday from Calais and going to Boulogne, were attacked by an English frigate and ten brigs and corvettes, near Cape Grisnes.—The engagement lasted an hour and a half; but about five o'clock the fire of the vessels of the flotilla, the bravery of the infantry embarked on board them, the flying artillery, and that of the batteries on the coast, forced the enemy to stand off to sea, after suffering a considerable loss. The division of the flotilla entered the port of Boulogne; it has only two men killed, and three wounded.

Marshal BRUNE has certainly left Constantinople with all his suite.

FEBRUARY 8.

FRANCHET DE NEUFCHATEAU, as Organ of the Special Committee appointed by the Conservative Senate, on the 18th of Pluviose (February 7), to consider of the communication made by the Government, brought up to the Senate the report of the said Committee, after which the Senate passed an Arrêté, of which the following is an extract:—

"The Conservative Senate assembled to the number of Members prescribed by Article 90. of the Act of the Constitution of the Empire, of the date of the 22d Primaire, of the year Eight, after having heard the report of the Special Committee, in its sitting of the 15th of this month, on the communication transmitted to the Senate in the same sitting, by the Minister of Exterior Relations, in the name of the EMPEROR has decreed, to entreat his MAJESTY to accept the respectful thanks of the Senate, for the communication he has made by his Minister;—on this communication the Senate considering—

"That after triumphing in so many instances over internal factions and foreign enemies, the EMPEROR has now obtained a more illustrious and perhaps more difficult triumph by raising himself above those sentiments which so many crimes and hatreds must naturally inspire in his heart, and by proposing peace in favour of humanity, by his letter of the 12th of Nivose to His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, has decreed that a copy of this letter shall be entered in the Registers, as a glorious monument for the Prince who wrote it, and for the nation which he governs.

"Considering also, that this proposition, made at the moment when France is in the most formidable situation, has received from the enemy only an answer which appears to evade every project of conciliation;—the Senate declares that the EMPEROR may rely in this war, on its utmost zeal: as he may rely on the fidelity of the People and the Army."

They write from Calais that the EMPEROR is expected very shortly at the camp of Boulogne.

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 17.

We are credibly informed that the dispatches with which Prince GALLITZEN was charged by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Emperor of GERMANY, contained proposals for a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, and stipulations for bringing 300,000 Russians into the field. This overture, we understood, was strengthened by an offer on the part of the British Government, of large pecuniary supplies. Negotiations on this subject are still pending, and there is reason to believe that they will ultimately prove successful. It is certain that Austria is exerting every possible means to recruit and organize its army, and that great

activity and labour are devoted to the improvement and supply of the fortifications of the frontiers.—Observer.

Private letters from Petersburg state, in confident terms, that the EMPEROR has recently announced his pertinacious adherence to his former declaration, that the evacuation of Hanover, Holland, and Lower-Italy, by the French troops, must form the basis of any fresh negotiation with France.—Id.

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 18.

The *Melampus* frigate, and *Rhoda*, and *Frisk* hired armed cutters, fell in with on the 10th, a squadron of the enemy's gun vessels off the Saintes, endeavouring to get into Brest coastwise from Abolente.—The wind being off shore the enemy were not able to keep close in land, and our ships dashed in among them, and captured eight sail; another was afterwards taken by the *Grouler* gun-brig. Two of these gun-vessels arrived in Mounts-bay on Thursday last; and three more of them were brought into Falmouth on Friday.

They are Nos. 193, 286, and 430, the first has two 18 pounders and one 24 pounder; the others have one 24 pounder each. No. 430, had a Commodore on board; during the chase the *Grouler's* mainmast-head was shot away, and the Frenchmen lost their bowsprit, no lives were lost in the contest, but five Frenchmen were drowned in exchanging prisoners.

On board the luggers there were 30 men, amongst whom were only one seaman, the rest soldiers; they are the most miserable craft that can be conceived, no other accommodation for officer or men, than straw to lie on.

The *Defiance*, of 74 guns, is arrived at Plymouth, from our fleet off Brest, which she left all well on the 14th; of course the sailing of the Brest fleet is, as we suspected, unfounded. The *Defiance* brought some French prisoners, part of the crews of the gun-vessels whose capture we have announced above.

On Thursday evening a cartel arrived at Plymouth from St. Maloes, with dispatches, which were to be landed at Portsmouth; but the ship could not make that port, and was obliged to bear for Plymouth. The dispatches were immediately forwarded to London, and the cartel sailed for St. Maloes on Saturday.

The last Paris Papers informed us that a Treaty is negotiating, by which the Court of Lisbon is to pay a stipulated sum for its neutrality not only to France but to Spain.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains a long notice from the Ordnance Office, of the intention of Government to purchase a considerable tract of land in the neighbourhood of the fortifications of Chatham, in the parishes of the Upner, Gillingham, &c.; as also at Woolwich and Warley Common, for the purpose of improving the military works in those places.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. PITT opened the budget yesterday. His statement of the flourishing state of the country, its prosperity and wealth, exemplified in a most marked manner by the terms upon which so large a Loan as 22½ millions has been negotiated, appeared to give very general satisfaction.

The Minister proposes as a new War Tax an addition of 1 on the Property Tax—this will make the Tax 6½ per Cent.; and the estimated produce of this Tax is 1,150,000l.

The Loan raised upon more advantageous terms, creating a proportionably less capital, and paying less interest than a loan of not half the amount raised last year, renders it necessary, (with the addition of the interest upon the 3 per Cents. created for the payment of the Loyalty Holders), to provide for the payment of interest amounting to 1,537,000l.—This interest is to be defrayed by new Taxes.—They are to be

An increase on the Postage of Letters, General, Foreign, and Two-penny—1d. on single Letters by the General Post—2d. on Foreign Letters; and 1d. on Two-penny Letters.

An increase of the duty on Salt—5s. a bushel on Salt consumed at home, and 6d. a bushel on Salt exported to any part of Europe.

On Pleasure Horses an addition of a fifth to the present duty, or 8s. in addition to the 40s. now paid.

Horses used in Husbandry are to be increased from 12s. 6d. to one pound.

A duty of one per Cent. upon direct Legacies which hitherto have been subject to no duty, and an additional duty upon Le-

gacies charged on Land, and Legacies to Strangers in Blood.

These are all the New Taxes; and it is estimated that they will produce 1,350,000l. We know not that any of them will be deemed very burthensome: the addition to the duty on Salt, though large, will create to individuals but a small additional expence.

With respect to one of the Taxes, the Tax on Horses used in Husbandry, we could have wished that the Minister could with propriety have raised the whole Sum from Horses used for Pleasure.

The French Government has refused passports to Capt. PUGET, appointed the British Agent in France for our prisoners. The Cartel, the arrival of which we announced yesterday, brought dispatches from the French Minister of Marine, which according to report, state in very haughty terms, the resolution of his Corsican Majesty, that no such Agent should be admitted into his dominions from this country. This is a circumstance, far from denoting a pacific disposition on the part of the enemy; unless it be supposed, and it may be supposed with considerable appearance of truth, that BONAPARTE having no other way of attacking us, but by a harsh conduct in all that respects our interests or feelings, is resolved to aggravate the calamities of war with the view of increasing our desire of peace.

The overtures of peace, which he made last month, seem to have been but the precursors of his active hostilities. The Treaty of Amiens, and nothing but the Treaty of Amiens, he holds out with one hand, and with the other gives the signal of attack. The Speeches of the Government Orators on his letter to our KING, and Lord MULGRAVE's answer, hint that whilst we are consulting the Powers of the Continent, France, may attack us on Colonial points by her fleets in Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon; and ultimately to invade us by her Boulogne flotilla.—Before Lord MULGRAVE's answer could have reached Paris, the Rochfort squadron had been ordered to sail, and it put to sea on the 11th ult. consisting of 6 sail of the line, some smaller ships, with five thousand soldiers on board, probably destined for the East Indies.—About the same time the Toulon fleet sailed, consisting of seven sail of the line, three frigates, some smaller vessels, with about six thousand troops on board. The Public may rest assured that the Toulon, as well as the Rochfort squadron is at sea, Government having received positive advice to that effect from the Continent. It escaped Lord NELSON, and sailed from Toulon towards the Eastward, to take possession of Sicily, or Egypt as some think! but perhaps when it had gone a certain distance to the South East to avoid Lord NELSON, it may have shaped its course westward. No account of the sailing of the Brest fleet has yet been received; but that event may also be expected soon to take place. We shall then look for the grand attempt by the Boulogne flotilla. But to all these movements we look with hopes of victory and triumph, not with dread that the interest of this Empire will sustain any serious or permanent injury.—Let the enemy come forth and meet us. We trust we are prepared at all points.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 23.

His Majesty has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland to promote the Reverend John George Beresford, commonly called Lord John G. Beresford, Dean of St. Macartin's, Clogher, to the Bishoprick of Cork and Ross, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Doctor Thomas Stopford, late Bishop thereof.

His Majesty has also been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to grant the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of St. Macartin's, Clogher, to the Rev. Richard Bagnell, A. M.

ENNIS, FEBRUARY 25.

In our last we presented our Readers with BONAPARTE's Letter to His MAJESTY, and Lord MULGRAVE's Answer: The Packets which we have since received enable us to lay before the Readers of THE ENNIS CHRONICLE, a variety of interesting particulars connected with these articles, which must be peculiarly gratifying to them, as probably THE CHRONICLE will be the only Print that circulates here which will contain them. The Letter, and the Answer which it called forth, were laid before the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunal—a Report upon both was at the same time submitted to the Senate by M. TALLEYRAND, the Minister for Foreign Affairs—by M. SEUR to the Legislative Body—and by M. ST. JEAN D'ANGELY to the Tribunal. All these Reports we have given at length—they will be found to be documents of the highest importance, as they contrast the situation of France with the situation of England—review the position of Europe, enter into the politics of all the different Courts, consider each in its relation to

England and its relation to France, and may be considered as a MANIFESTO upon the present state of the world.—We have perused them with the deepest interest and attention, yet it is difficult to form any decisive opinion upon the views of the French Government, in making the late pacific overture. If in one part we see moderation, in another we discover ambition. Pacific expressions are the immediate followers of warlike menaces and taunting assertions. It is certain that BONAPARTE does not exaggerate the power and pretensions of France; he openly acknowledges that we have gained an extent in territory within ten years, larger than all Europe, and that we are at the highest pinnacle of prosperity—but he tells us that we have more territory than we know how to preserve. Is this the language of peace?—surely not—A Country like ours, not afraid of War, could never be averse to Peace—the British Lion may be coaxed, but never can be frightened—and while our Soldiers lament the calamities inseparable from War, they never wish to shun its dangers.

Lord ROBERT FITZGERALD has presented a spirited Remonstrance to the Portuguese Government, in consequence of the publication of the PRINCE OF PEACE's Manifesto in the *Lisbon Gazette*, the only Journal allowed to circulate in Portugal, and published under the sanction of Government. His Lordship, in a nervous and determined manner, characterises the Manifesto as a base libel, and informs the Portuguese Government, that he waits for the instruction of His MAJESTY, with respect to the exemplary punishment which he is entitled to demand on the Editors or Printers who inserted in the said Gazette, no doubt, without the knowledge of the Portuguese Government, a libel so prejudicial to the honour of its august ally.

THIS DAY—we received the Packet of the 19th, its contents are rendered highly important, by the communications which Ministers are stated to have received from the Continent, confirming not only the escape of the Rochfort squadron, but that of Toulon also; which, having evaded the vigilance of Lord NELSON, had put to sea, and stood to the Eastward, probably for Sicily or Malta.

We may now look to the sailing of the Brest fleet, and as soon as that event shall have taken place, the long menaced attempt at Invasion will certainly be made by the Boulogne flotilla; but we do not consider either the Rochfort or Toulon fleets intended to form any part of the Invading Squadron, but more probably destined to annoy some of our foreign settlements, as BONAPARTE, in his pacific letter, told His MAJESTY that he had more territory than he knew how to keep, he now means to take the care of some of them off his hands.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, at Saffron-Hill, co. Cork, Thos. F. Wilkinson, Esq. of Limerick, to Miss Brazier, daughter of Kilner Brazier, Esq.

On Saturday last, Mr. B. Kennedy, of Bridge-street, Limerick, to Miss Purcell, daughter of the late Mr. James Purcell, of Limerick.

At Ennisconrthy, a few days since, Lieut. Col. R. R. Armstrong, of the Fermanagh Militia, to the Widow Sparrow, relict of Mr. John Sparrow, one of the People called Quakers.

DIED.

In Duke-street, Dublin, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Henry Burnell, formerly of Rahanan, in this County.

Friday night, in Rathkeale, Pierce Hanrahan, Esq. Attorney.



## TO BE SET,

From the 25th Day of March next, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Mr. SWYNNY's commodious HOUSE & OFFICES, NEAR MILLTOWN, Together with 15, 20, or 30 Acres of Good Land. It is within a few minutes walk of a fine and safe BATHING SHORE.

He is under no Promise of a Preference, and will receive Proposals at Fairy-Hill, near Ennis.

## TO BE LET,

From the 1st of May next, for such Term as may be agreed on, 64 ACRES of the LANDS of

## P H E N A G H,

with the Dwelling-House, Offices, Garden, and Orchard, with Turbary and good Water; distant from Limerick 7 miles, and 1 from the New Quay of Bunratty; there are on the Premises 29 Milch Cows and a Bull, with all kind of Milk-Vessels fit for a Dairy, which will be Sold at a Valuation; Six Months Credit will be given on Approved Security.

Also, to be SET or SOLD, and immediate Possession given, 20A. of the Lands of CRATLOE, joining Meelick and the River Shannon. The above Lands are as good for Fattening, Meadowing, Dairy or Tillage, as any in the County. Proposals will be received by the Widow PALMER, Cardasen, near Limerick, who will give preference only to the highest and most solvent bidder. Feb. 18, 1805.

New Garden Seeds, Flower Roots, &c.

## THOMAS LEWIS,

Grateful for the generous support he has experienced, most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has received, per the Hope, Capt. GRAY, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GARDEN SEEDS.

As LEWIS purchases from the Growers only, he can with confidence engage his Seeds to be new and genuine.—He has also received, as above, a choice Assortment of Flower Roots, Annual Flower Seeds, Split Peas, Bird Seeds, &c.—His Nursery is well stocked with the best kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, and Flowering Shrubs, Seacole and Asparagus Plants. Limerick, Feb. 19, 1805.

ENNIS—PRINTED BY F. PARSONS.