

# The Ennis Chronicle and Clare Advertiser.

VOLUME XXII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1805.

NUMBER 2062.

## 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 Dock-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. PAT. MARSHAL, who will close with a Tenant or Tenants, as soon as the Value is offered. Immediate Possession will be given.

Ennis, Jan. 23, 1805.

## TO BE LET,

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

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

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 Tureen, near the village of Milltown, choice Tillage and Dairy Ground, as held by John Stacpole, Esq; containing about

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, 1805.

## BARONY OF ISLANDS.

TO BE LET, from first May next, the LANDS of BERENAGEEY, 3 miles from ENNIS, containing 245 A. 1 R. 12 P. These Lands will be Let in Divisions as described in Hand Bills; the greater part is of rich fattening Quality. The new line of road from Ennis thro' 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, 1804.

## BARONY OF CLONDERALAW.

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

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

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

August 26, 1804.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

## A PROCLAMATION, HARDWICKE.

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

And whereas it is further directed by said Proclamation that all Ships and Vessels (not having the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper which should have been declared as aforesaid to be of the Nature of the

Plague, actually on board,) coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, as should not be furnished with clean Bills of Health, should perform quarantine at Carlingford, and no where else; and in case any Ship or Vessel coming from any of the Places before described, not being furnished with a clean Bill of Health, should come into any of the Port Ports of this Kingdom, the principal Officers of the Customs at such Ports, or the Governor or Chief Magistrate thereof, should cause such Ship or Vessel to depart from thence immediately, and proceed to Carlingford to perform quarantine.

And whereas Information has been received, that an infectious Distemper has manifested itself at Malaga, and other parts of Spain, and in the Town and Garrison of Gibraltar, and has extended itself to the City of Cadiz, in the Kingdom of Spain.

And whereas by an Act passed in the 40th Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and to prevent the Plague and other infectious Distempers being brought into Ireland, and to hinder the spreading of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted, That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises whatsoever coming or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it probable that any infection may be brought, shall be obliged to make their quarantine in such place or places, for such time, and such manner as hath been or shall from time to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, or the time being, by his or their Order or Orders made by the advice of the Privy Council, and notified by Proclamation.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, in Pursuance of the said Act, do hereby declare, That the infectious Distemper is of the Nature of the Plague, and doth advise it probable that such infectious Distemper may be brought into this Kingdom from the Ports and Places herein after mentioned, and do hereby order that the quarantine laid by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth September One thousand eight hundred, upon all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, be strictly enforced and extended as herein after directed, and that all Officers appointed for the Service of quarantine do use their Care and Diligence, and cause the several Rules and Regulations established by the said Order, and by this present Order, for the due Performance of quarantine to be punctually observed and carried into Execution.

And we hereby further order, require, and command, That all Ships and Vessels coming from the Port of Cadiz, or from any other Port of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar, lying to the Southward of Cape Saint Vincent, and all Persons, Goods and Merchandises on board the same, do and shall perform quarantine for such time, and in such Manner, and at such Places as are described by the said Proclamation of the Sixteenth September One thousand eight hundred, and that the Master and other Persons having Charge of all such Ships and Vessels do likewise strictly conform thereto in all respects to the Rules and Regulations required by the said Proclamation, and by this present Proclamation, to be observed by Ships and Vessels liable to quarantine.

And we hereby further order, That no Persons, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters or Parcels, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels, coming from any Place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the Nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall come on board any Ship or Vessel, or go to be put on board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore in any Port or Place in Ireland, although such Ships or Vessels coming, from such infected Place as aforesaid shall at the Time of such landing or unloading thereof be at Sea, and shall not have arrived in any Port or Place in Ireland, and although such Ships or Vessels may not be bound to any Port or Place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That if any Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or any small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents, or otherwise, or any Letters, or Parcels, or Parcels of Letters, or other Articles whatsoever on Board any Ship or Vessel, or Ships or Vessels coming from any Place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the Nature of the Plague, may be brought, shall go to be put on Board any other Ship or Vessel in order to be landed or brought on Shore as aforesaid, all such Persons, Goods, Wares and Merchandises, small Packages brought as Baggage, Presents or otherwise, Letters, Parcels, or Parcels of Letters, and other Articles whatsoever, shall perform quarantine in like manner as if the Ships or Vessels from which they were unshipped had previously arrived in some port or place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That if any Pilot or other Person shall go on Board any such Ship or Vessel coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or any Ship or Vessel whatsoever liable to quarantine, either before or after her arrival at any port or place in Ireland, and whether such Ship or Vessel was or was not bound to any port or place in Ireland, such Pilot or other person shall perform quarantine in like manner as any Seaman, Passenger, or other person coming in such Ship or Vessel would, if the said Ship or Vessel had arrived at any port or place in Ireland have been obliged to perform the same; and all Ships and Vessels which shall receive any Persons, or any Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, or other Articles whatsoever on board, any such Ship or Vessel coming from such infected place, and being at Sea as aforesaid, before her arrival at any port or place in Ireland, although such Ship or Vessel shall not be bound to any port or place in Ireland, shall, together with the Cargo and Persons on board thereof, perform the like quarantine, and be subject to Regulations and Restrictions as such Ship or Vessel from which such Persons, Goods, Wares, Merchandises or Articles shall have been received would have been obliged to perform, or have been subject to if the had arrived at any port or place in Ireland.

And it is hereby further ordered, That all Ships and Vessels coming from any place from whence the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall have judged it probable that the Plague, or other infectious Disease or Distemper declared to be of the Nature of the Plague, may be brought, and all Persons,

Goods, Wares and Merchandises on board such Ships and Vessels respectively, which with clean Bills of Health shall come to, arrive, or touch at any port or place in Ireland, shall perform quarantine in the same manner, at the same place, and under the same Regulations and Restrictions as if such Ship or Vessel had been bound to such port or place.

And the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue are to give such further Directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

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

Redesdale, C. Char. Dublin. Ely. Annesley, Erne Cathcart, Charles Killmore, Muskerry, Frankfort, Castle Coote, Evan Nepean, Hercules Langrishe, James Fitzgerald, Standish O'Grady.

GOD Save the KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

## A PROCLAMATION, HARDWICKE.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fortieth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to oblige Ships more effectually to perform their Quarantine, and to prevent the Plague and other infectious Distempers being brought into Ireland, and to hinder the spreading of Infection," it is amongst other things enacted, That all Ships and Vessels arriving, and all Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises whatsoever, coming or imported into any place within the Kingdom of Ireland, from any place whence the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, shall judge it probable that any Infection may be brought, shall be obliged to make their Quarantine in such place and Places, for such time, and in such manner, as hath been, or shall from time to time be directed by the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the time being, by his or their Order or Orders, made by the Advice of the Privy Council, and notified by Proclamation.

And whereas Information hath been received that an infectious Distemper prevails in the City of Charlestown in the State of South Carolina, in the Town of Darien in the State of Georgia, and at New Orleans in the Territory of Louisiana:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, in pursuance of the said Act, do therefore order, That all Ships, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, now arrived or which may hereafter arrive in any of the Ports of Ireland from Charlestown in the State of S. Carolina, from the Town of Darien in the State of Georgia, or from New Orleans in the Territory of Louisiana, or from any Port within the said States of South Carolina and Georgia, or on the Territory of Louisiana, and shall have cleared out from from any of the said Ports or Places subsequent to the First Day of September last, (not having any Person or Persons on Board the same ill of the said infectious Distemper), do perform Quarantine of Fifteen Days at the several Places appointed, and according to the Rules prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the Sixteenth Day of September One thousand eight hundred, and of this Date, for Performance of Quarantine by all Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary on the Atlantic Ocean, or from any Port or Place on the Coast of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of Cape St. Vincent, and arriving with clean Bill of Health; but in case it shall appear upon the arrival of any Ship or Vessel at any of the ports of Ireland, which shall have cleared out subsequent to the said First day of September last from any of the Ports or Places before mentioned within the Territory of the United States of America, that any of the Crew or Passengers belonging to the same are actually ill of such infectious Distemper, or any of the Crew or Passengers on Board any such Ship or Vessel shall have died of the said infectious Distemper, or have been ill of the same during the Course of the Voyage, the Clothes, and all personal Effects which are susceptible of Infection, worn by or belonging to such Person, shall be forthwith burned or sunk in deep Water, and the said Ship or Vessel, with the Whole of her Cargo, shall not be permitted to perform

Quarantine at any Port or Place except at Carlingford, and shall be compelled to depart from any other Port or Place at which the same has arrived, or shall arrive as aforesaid, and shall repair to Carlingford, and there perform Quarantine, and not elsewhere, and be subject to all the Rules and Regulations to which Ships and Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, or Cadiz, or other Ports of Spain without the Straits of Gibraltar to the Southward of Cape Saint Vincent, and not furnished with clean Bills of Health are subject.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue are to give further directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

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

Redesdale, C. Char. Dublin. Ely. Annesley, Erne Cathcart, C. Killmore, Muskerry, Frankfort, Castle Coote, Evan Nepean, Her. Langrishe, James Fitzgerald, Standish O'Grady.

GOD save the KING.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 24.

We have heard and we are much inclined to believe the information, that the expedition so much talked of, which was to sail from Portsmouth, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

The Channel Fleet suffered severely in the late storm.—The *Briannia* was laid on her beam ends, several men were severely wounded, and one man drowned on deck. It was supposed for a considerable time that she never would be righted again.

Policies have been opened in London respecting the chances of war. Fifty guineas for one year, 30 guineas for 2 years, 20 guineas for 3 years, to receive 100l. for each sum if the war continues longer than the periods mentioned.

It is generally understood in England that the Income Tax will be increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

We are sorry to be informed that some daring outrages were lately committed in the co. Waterford, and the Magistrates have resolved to apply to Government, to put the county under Martial Law.—D. B. P.

For some days past, the Judges have been sitting on a case of a nature so extremely delicate, that although, we are in possession of the particulars, we must be excused for not laying them before the public.—*Id.*

The Freeman's Journal of this morning says, that the Irish Judges disapprove of the mode which is pursuing for the trial of Judge JOHNSON in England, and mean to give it constitutional opposition.

Thursday night some villains entered the house of HENRY GRATTAN, Esq. of Tinnehinch, during his absence on a visit, and carried off a quantity of plate. In an apartment where his butler lay, and where a larger quantity was deposited, no attempt was made under a supposition possibly of its danger; the poor man, however could have made no resistance, having, it appears died suddenly in the course of the night.

Luke Dunn, of Coal-quay, fruit seller, and Margaret Kinsela, were apprehended on Saturday last, by THO. TYRELL, Esq. of Kildenny, near Clonard, and a part of the property of Mr. VENABLES, of Usber's Island, found in their possession.—They were brought to town on Tuesday, under an escort, by order of Major SIRR.

The Rev. Mr. GILBERT, of York-shire, for 100 guineas paid to a Nobleman about two years ago, receives a guinea a day as long as BONAPARTE lives.

FRANCIS DOBBS, Esq.—We are sorry to announce the death of this excellent man, whose zeal in the services of his country repeatedly excited our utmost admiration. At the Bar and in the Senate his talents were equally shining, but they were surpassed by a virtuous affection for his native land, which terminated only with existence. Mr. DOBBS was an excellent scholar—his eloquence was singular, and his language sincere—he often intermixed political with religious subjects, and preferred metaphor to plain argument—but he was a true patriot, and an honest man. He died in the 55th year of his age.



## Instruction to Farmers for February, 1805.

### BARLEY ON FALLOW.

In some very well cultivated districts of heavy land, it is the common practice to sow barley on a summer fallow; it is particularly so in Essex. There the farmers plow their fallows in August or September, some will reverse the ridges immediately after wheat sowing, others before it. They water grip the field well, and in February plow and sow, still on the same ridge, but harrowed nearly flat, by harrows made for the purpose. If they have a dry season to plow and sow, they get good crops, but much ever depends on this in spring tillage. To lay their hands in such form as to admit the scarifier and drill, the horses walking only in the furrows and avoiding any spring plowing (now the common practice on the strong lands in Suffolk, where they also fallow for barley), is a very superior practice, and attended with great success.

### SOW CABBAGE-SEED.

The seed of cabbage intended to be planted in June, may now be sown upon land which has been pared and burnt in August, (see the Calendar of that month,) and carefully dug and manured in October; but it must be well raked before sowing. Before the farmer determines on this matter, he is to consider another mode of cultivation, which is upon the whole preferable, and will preclude his trusting principally the transplanting method. This is, drilling the seed where the plants are to remain, and for which April is the proper time, under which month it will be particularly described.—Transplanting cabbages, demands a very wet time of at least two or three days; and, if hands are not to be procured plentifully, of a longer duration, such a time may not occur when wanted: it must then be waited for, perhaps while the plants are drawing themselves up to long shanks in the seedbed and thereby much damaged. This is a great objection to the method, and often causes a light crop on land, which, from soil or preparation, is equal to giving the largest. This inconvenience is prevented by drilling the seed where the plants are to remain. It will be the safer way to practice both methods, and it is consequently necessary to describe both in this work. Three ounces of seed should be sown on each square perch of the prepared nursery, well raked in, and then a peck of soot sown over each rod. A cabbage nursery cannot be too rich, or too much care taken to have fine strong plants, by afterwards thinning carefully. If this crop is meant to be cultivated on a large scale, an acre of land should be well enclosed for a nursery, kept highly manured, and the seed drilled at nine inches, for the purpose of weeding and hoeing.

### SORT OF CABBAGE.

The great American cabbage, which 30 years ago was to be had, and which came to 50, 60, and even 80 lb. wt. is, I fear lost at present. The cattle cabbage, the great Scotch, Drumhead, Dutch, and other sorts, are not distinct varieties, and little dependence is to be placed on the manner in which orders to seedsmen are executed. A farmer should, at first get the best stock he can, and then trust only to the seed he raises himself. At present I am inclined to believe, that the best sort to be procured, is the large red cabbage. It comes to a good size, and is harder than most others, green bodied, cole, brown cole, rape, chon de vache, &c. may now also be sown for transplantation.

### REYNOLD'S CABBAGE-TURNIP.

The latter end of the month is the proper time, if the weather be open, for sowing the seed of this plant, if it be intended for transplantation. There are some objections to it, on comparison with the ruta baga, particularly its being still harder, and growing more with fangs, whereby it is more difficult to get it up clean, but its impregnability by frost will always render it a valuable article, and more so still, if complaints should continue to be heard, of the latter plant degenerating here, and rotting with frost. The preparation of the nursery should be the same as for the preceding articles.

### PAKE AND BURN GRASS-LAND.

This husbandry is mentioned in the present month, merely that if the north east winds should happen to set in the last week of it, the farmer may lose the opportunity of it. Those are the most evaporating and drying winds of the year, so that this operation never goes on better; and it is to be borne in mind, that the land should be ready pared, to receive their influence when they blow. In the Calendar for March, when this work should be in full operation, I shall examine the question in relation to

the expediency of this husbandry, and endeavour to shew, that there is no other way of breaking up old grass, and all waste lands, heaths, commons, downs, moors, fens, mountains, &c. that is comparable to it. I have pared and burnt layers, of my own sowing, which were only ten years old, that did well, and yielded plenty of ashes; and this husbandry is so very valuable, that it is no inconsiderable motive for sowing seeds to last nine or ten years, expressly with a view to it.

### BLACK OATS.

This month is the proper season for sowing black oats.—The land should have been ploughed in autumn, and the seed harrowed in. Four or five bushels per acre is a proper portion of seed, in rich soils; but six does better on poorer ones. They suit best on turf land ploughed up before the winter, and left till this time for dibbling in, which is a profitable husbandry. The farmers usually sow them after other crops of corn, but that practice is always to be condemned. They likewise plough for them at the time of sowing. On the contrary, I suppose the land to have been ploughed in the preceding autumn. They follow beans or peas properly, or any ameliorating crop of roots, &c.—Supposing the land too wet for dibbling, they cannot be sown this month; but, if the soil and the season will allow, there should be no delay in getting them into the ground; for early sowing of all hardy crops, when the land is dry enough, is of great importance, and many times more than sufficient to balance other very expensive circumstances.

### WOODS.

This month, as well as the preceding, is a good season for selling underwood, in which work, and converting of the product to the best profit, lies much judgment.—When a farmer has taken a farm that has a wood in it, he should consider well which is the most advantageous use to put it to. In some countries hoopstuff pays best; in some hop poles are of all other articles, the most profitable; in others, faggot wood of various sorts. In some situations, bushes, loose or tied in faggots, are particularly valuable. In many parts, nothing in a wood pays so well as hurdles. Whatever answers best, the farmer should apply his wood to, and subject his management of it to such changes as a variation in demand may occasion.—This may appear superfluous advice to old farmers, but there are many young ones that want reminding now and then of such circumstances.

## ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO HIS MAJESTY.

Die Martis, 15 January, 1805.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg leave to assure Your Majesty, that this House reflects with the greatest pride and satisfaction, that the skill and intrepidity of Your Majesty's Navy, the respectable and formidable state of your Army and Militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous Volunteer Force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, have, notwithstanding the incessant preparations for the Invasion of this Kingdom, been sufficient to deter the Enemy from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprise. We fully concur and participate in Your Majesty's sentiments, that while this spirit continues to animate the Country, and its voluntarily exertions of its own defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy: And we intreat Your Majesty to be assured that we shall never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

We request your Majesty to accept our warmest acknowledgements for the communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us relative to the war which Spain has declared against this country; and we entreat your Majesty to allow us to express the just sense we entertain of your Majesty's gracious condescension in having directed a copy of the Manifesto, which your Majesty has caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before us, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between your Majesty and the Court of Madrid, and to assure your Majesty that we shall take them into our immediate and serious consideration, with the full resolution of

adopting all such measures as are necessary to maintain the honour and dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and the security and interests of your dominions.

We entreat your Majesty to be persuaded, that it is impossible for us not to observe in common with all Europe, that the general conduct of the French Government on the Continent has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited Ministers, and of the established principles of the law of nations.

We return your Majesty our most grateful thanks for informing us, that notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, your Majesty has recently received a Communication from the French Government, containing professions of a pacific disposition: and we humbly request your Majesty to be assured that we are thoroughly persuaded of your Majesty's earnest wish to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of Peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interest of your dominions: we, at the same time on our part, beg leave to declare our entire concurrence in opinion with your Majesty, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe.

We therefore rejoice to learn that your Majesty is engaged in confidential intercourse and connection with Foreign Powers with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proof of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interests which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe; and we are fully satisfied of the propriety and wisdom of your Majesty's determination in declining to enter into any more particular explanations without a previous communication with those powers.

We beg leave, with every sentiment of respect and dutiful attachment to your Majesty, to testify our most grateful sense of your Majesty's uniform regard for the welfare of your people; and to assure your Majesty, that, in considering the efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, we most cordially participate with your Majesty in the satisfaction which your Majesty derives from the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country; and your Majesty may depend upon our constant and animated endeavours to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures, as, by enabling your Majesty to prosecute the war with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination.

[His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the above Address was given in our last.]

## SPANISH AMERICA.

### LETTER THE FIRST.

Series, Ocius.

MR. EDITOR,

A few weeks ago, there appeared in a Political Register, a letter bearing the title of *South America*. Upon this letter I beg leave to trouble you with a few observations, as the subject of it is now become additionally interesting. In the remarks I am about to make, I shall confine myself to that part of it which relates to Spanish America.—“If I am asked,” says the writer, “whether I think it possible to revolutionize those countries, I answer, Yes!” And this assertion he supports with such facts and arguments as give it, in my opinion, a degree of plausibility approaching to demonstration. The result of his observations amounts to this, that the spirit of discontent which prevails throughout Spanish America, combined with the internal situation of that country, would inevitably incline it towards French Democracy, or Jacobinism, provided the smallest encouragement were given to such a bias; that the result of the introduction of democratical principles into those rich and extensive territories would be, the annihilation, for ages, of civilized society and its concomitant wants, and, consequently, of all commercial relations: in other words, that those regions once sunk into a state of profound barbarity, would become a mere nullity to Great Britain, whose prosperity and power, whatever her calumniators may say to the contrary, are founded upon, and increase with, the civilization and prosperity of other countries. From all which he concludes, and with great justice, that, laying all considerations of morality entirely out of the question, we ought by no means to promote such a revolution in Spanish America. He shews, also, that

even a partial conquest would be extremely difficult to accomplish, and that the retention of it when conquered would be totally impossible: and, lastly, that an expedition of pillage would cost the Government a great deal, both in money and in men, and be attended with no other advantage than the booty brought back by the soldiers and sailors engaged in the expedition, and would consequently be neither honourable nor profitable to Great Britain.

I confess, Sir, that these negative conclusions, from which we cannot withhold our consent, leave much to be desired, seeing that they lead to no practical conclusion. To supply this deficiency by something of a more positive nature, would be a useful, though difficult task: I shall, however, venture to throw out a few ideas upon this head, which I shall deduce from a material part of his subject which the letter writer has totally omitted. My position is this;—that Spanish America (whether Jacobinism will introduce itself from its cradle, in which it has hitherto been confined by the deserts of Louisiana, or whether it will be imported from Europe by Frenchmen) is on the eve of a democratic revolution, unless Great Britain hastens to prevent it, by directing the inevitable change now preparing in the political constitution of that country, towards a form of government which may be more beneficial to herself. In fact, the sole obstacle of the bursting out of this destructive torrent in Spanish America, was the coercive power which the mother country, feeble as she is, had hitherto exercised over her colonies. But the writer of the letter alluded to must have observed, that the ancient order of things could no longer exist; that the continuance of peace between England and France would necessarily have introduced into those distant regions the principles, the intrigues, and the arms of France, who, by the acquisition of Louisiana, her treaty with Spain, and still more her influence over this latter power, had broken down those barriers which hitherto had deprived her of all access to Mexico; that, in truth, the war with France had retarded this measure, by reducing the French to the necessity of sending thither their agents under the deceitful cloak of the partial neutrality of Spain, and by cutting off all communication between her and America, deprive the mother country of those means of coercion which she could before employ, in order to retain the colonies in a state of dependence upon her, and consequently give to the latter the power of disposing of their own lot. If we continue at peace with Spain, a revolution in South America will probably be effected more slowly, especially as long as we remain at war with BONAPARTE; but it will be equally certain, and still more fatal to our interests, inasmuch as it will be directed by, and consequently for BONAPARTE. A war with Spain gives us at least an exclusive influence over the future destiny of Spanish America, which, from our naval superiority, will thereby become totally inaccessible to the forces of France and of Spain. But in the exercise of this influence, let us never forget, that in exact proportion to the civilization and prosperity of these countries, when liberated from the lethargic government of Spain, will be the commerce we shall carry on with them; that the prompt consolidation of a government indigenous and ever present, by giving liberty to culture, and a free spring to industry, which will ever turn towards a soil so fertile as long as its productive power exceeds its population, is the surest, the most direct, and, perhaps, the only means of increasing the prosperity of that country; that this increase of prosperity will begin so much the sooner, and be so much the more rapid in its operation, as the passage from a European to a national government, and from the condition of a province to that of a kingdom, will be effected with the smallest shock, and consequently with as few changes as possible in those institutions by which Spanish America has been governed for ages.

But what do I say? This government exists all ready; or, at least, nothing is wanted but a summit to the edifice. It has a revenue of its own (a fifth of the produce of the mines, and other public taxes); this revenue is considerable, and unincumbered with debts. Its religious establishment is fixed, endowed, and venerated; nor is its civil establishment less so. What, then, does it stand in need of to secure the happiness of a great nation, to which it has hitherto been productive of nothing but miseries? It is this—that it be henceforward directed to the benefit of the Mexican and not to the cupidity of the Spanish nation, whose constant endeavour it has been to check her industry and population, to re-



strain her culture and her commerce, and to prevent the access of all other nations, in order to reserve to herself the exclusive possession of the riches which those regions, so favoured by nature, produce in despite of their masters. *One single change*, for which every heart throughout those vast territories most ardently sighs, seeing that it would be the source of individual as well as general prosperity; *one change*, which war would at all times legitimate, but which the present circumstances of Europe render, I may say, necessary, and which Great Britain could readily carry into execution, without any successful opposition on the part of France or Spain; *one change*, to which there will scarcely be any obstacle, seeing that the forces of the party interested in opposing it are confined within their own distant territories by our navy, would suddenly, and without commotion, dispel all the fatal consequences of the present system of administration in Spanish America, both with regard to the inhabitants of that country, and also to Great Britain. The change I allude to, so simple, so easy to accomplish, and at the same time so important in its consequences, reduces itself to this:—let Spanish America have her King at Mexico and not at Madrid; let this King, if possible, carry with him thither no creatures nor foreigners; let him cease to be a European, in order to become a Mexican; let all the inhabitants of this vast empire regard his person and presence as the palladium of their national independence; and let his existence, now become the source of their prosperity, be to each of them as precious as his own; in a word, let this King be the personage the most suitable to Spanish America; and in being so, he will for that very reason, be the most suitable to Great Britain.

I am your obedient servant, &c.  
Jan. 8, 1805.

#### ♣ SATURDAY'S MAIL

#### FROM THE DUTCH PAPERS.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 2.

We learn, by letters from Genoa, that the French Minister, SALICETTI, so far back as the 20th of October, concluded a new Treaty in the name of his Sovereign, with the Regency of the Ligurian Republic. According to this Treaty, the Emperor NAPOLEON engages to bring about a peace between the Ligurians and the powers of Barbary; or, should it be necessary, to place their shipping under the protection of his flag. On the other hand, the Republic stipulates, to place at the disposal of France, during the present war, six thousand seamen, four thousand of whom are to be furnished with the least possible delay. Her harbours, arsenals, docks, and dock-yards, are also to be widened, at her own expence, and to be placed at the disposal of France, during the same period; for the purpose of building therein ten ships of the line. The Ligurians are also to put the EMPEROR in possession of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes, which are already finished.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 22d ult. that the French troops were approaching the city of Naples; and that, in consequence of their threatening to take possession of it, the KING of the Two SICILIES has been forced to shut his harbours against the English. It is certain, that the Neapolitan Minister at Vienna, has sent off couriers to England and Petersburg, in consequence of the receipt of dispatches by express from his Court.

CADIZ, DEC. 16.

Several regiments of infantry, two regiments of bombardiers, and miners, with a train of heavy artillerymen, artillery, and a quantity of ammunition, have arrived in the Camp at St. Roch. These will speedily be followed by detachments of the Spanish Guards, and the Swiss and Walloon corps. The intention of these movements appear to be, to endeavour to carry Gibraltar by storm, before the arrival of the troops who are daily expected there from England, to reinforce the garrison, which has been considerably weakened by sickness. The General who commands the camp at Saint Roch has cut off all communication with the fortress, and the service is executed in the most attentive manner. The English keep fires and torches burning during the night, to prevent a surprise on the part of our troops.

Admiral GRAVINA, and several other officers, are expected here to expedite the equipment of the ships of war. They will also proceed to Carthage and other ports for the same purpose. As many sailors

as can be procured are collecting to man them.

The last accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Epidemic Fever had entirely ceased, and that the few remaining sick were in a fair way of recovery. Among those who have fallen victims to it are, Mess. GLYNN and GAZZA; the former the Danish, and latter the Imperial Consul.

A report is very prevalent here, that the English have taken possession of the Island of Minorca.

MADRID, DEC. 17.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at this Court, have sent off Couriers extraordinary to their respective Governments, with copies of the Manifesto communicated to them, of the 12th instant, ordering hostilities to be commenced against Great Britain.

A part of the troops which formed the garrison of this place, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first notice; their destination has not yet transpired.

A great quantity of heavy artillery is to be immediately conveyed from Segovia. All the other military preparations are going on with the utmost activity, and every thing announces, that the war with England will be prosecuted with vigour.

Packets have been dispatched to our American possessions, to apprise the Governors of the war which has broken out. Several vessels were, indeed, dispatched to that quarter, sometime ago, to inform them of the state of our affairs and expectations, and there is reason to believe, that they eluded the vigilance of the English.

Spain, at present, possesses a naval force of sixty-five sail of the line, some of them of the heaviest rate, and a proportionable number of frigates, corvettes, and other vessels of war.

Public prayers are ordered to be put up in all the churches in this capital, and those of the other cities. It appears certain, that Portugal must speedily make a common cause with us, and declare war against England.

VIENNA, DEC. 26.

The strongest hopes are entertained here, that the peace of the Continent will not be interrupted.—The sentiments of the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, completely coincide upon this point, and every measure will be adopted in concert, which is calculated to attain this object.

HAMBURG, JAN. 4.

A few days since, an affray took place on the Elbe, between some French soldiers and a few of our dike-reeves. These men yearly farm from the city the profits of the ferry over the Elbe, when the river is frozen, they lay a kind of bridge across, which those going to the opposite shore are obliged to use, in order to levy the toll. Last Saturday five French *gens d'armes* came over in a sledge from the Hanoverian side. The usual toll of two stivers was demanded of them; they answered, that they would pay it on their return. They refused, however, to pay it, according to their promise; and hence arose a quarrel between the parties, who soon became warm on both sides. The French drew their sabres. The dike-reeves defended themselves with sticks, hoes, and planks. Two of their opponents were killed upon the spot, and the rest were dangerously wounded. One of the dike-reeves lost an arm in this fray, and another received a severe cut in the head. A deputation of French Officers has arrived from headquarters, and the Senate is at this moment assembled to give them an audience on the subject of the above affair.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Sir JOHN ORDE has made some valuable Spanish captures. The crews of three of the captured ships have been sent to Lisbon, the ships to Gibraltar. The *Camilla*, of 20 guns, has taken a valuable Spanish ship, and sent her into Gibraltar.

We have received the American Papers to the 15th ult. They announce the important information that the remnant of the French army in Hispaniola had abandoned the City of St. Domingo, and surrendered themselves prisoners to the English. The Emperor JACQUES is therefore in complete and undisputed possession of this fine Colony, once emphatically styled, "the brightest jewel in the crown of France."

A Lisbon Mail arrived in town this morning brought by the *Diana* packet; the Letters are dated the 10th inst. the only interesting intelligence they contain is, that a memorial had been transmitted to the Court of Lisbon, by the PRINCE of PEACE, the object of which was to induce that

Power to shut its ports against the English; at the date of these advices, no answer had been returned.

It was expected at Lisbon that the expedition preparing in England was destined for the protection of Portugal.

A Letter from Cadiz of the 16th ultimo, mentions the preparations by the Spaniards for the siege or rather surprize of Gibraltar.—"Several regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, and some companies of artillerymen, bombardiers, and miners, with a train of heavy artillery, and a quantity of ammunition had arrived in the Camp at St. Roch. These were to be followed by detachments of the Spanish Guards, and the Swiss and Walloon corps. All communications had been cut off between the camp and garrison."—These preparations and movements afford us but little uneasiness.—If the epidemic fever had not ceased at Gibraltar, at the date of the above letter, the Spaniards whose horror and dread of a contagious disease cannot have subsided, would hardly attempt to storm the place.—Their success would be almost certain destruction and death. If the epidemic fever had, as we believe, ceased when the Cadiz article was written, the utmost efforts of the Spaniards would be defeated by the reinforcements under General Fox, which had arrived, and which were to land as soon as the fever had subsided.

A rumour prevails at Cadiz that the English have taken Minorca.

Very early in the present Session of Parliament, subsidiary treaties with Russia and Sweden are expected to be laid before Parliament. Of the sentiments of the Court of Denmark we have no accurate information. BONAPARTE speaks of her as being friendly to France; but she will hardly venture to take her part against the other Northern Powers.—In the mean time BONAPARTE is increasing his army in Hanover, whither very large supplies of stores and ammunition have been sent. We know not why he should be so anxious to increase his force in that quarter, if he supposes that Russia and Sweden will be the *only* Powers combined against him. We hardly think that those two Powers would make Hanover the first scene of their operations.—Besides, would they do it, without the consent or connivance of Prussia? It should seem therefore from these preparations in the Electorate, as if BONAPARTE were rather suspicious that a third Power might join Sweden and Russia. In that case, the first blow would in all probability be struck in Hanover; and BONAPARTE is acting wisely in sending a large army thither, to attempt to prevent a hostile force from penetrating to Holland, and extinguishing his influence over that unhappy country.—Indeed he has lately had frequent cause to know that the Court of Berlin is extremely disposed to interest itself in favour of the United Provinces. One or two remonstrances are said to have been presented lately to the French Government, and the arrest of the four Batavian Directors by order of the French Ambassador is highly disapproved of by the Prussian Government. No period was ever more favourable than the present for the re-establishment of the Prussian influence over Holland, and no policy can be wiser for Prussia to pursue.—Under the Prussian wing, even the petty State of Hamburg has plucked up a little courage. Towards the conclusion of last month, an affray took place at Hamburg, between some French soldiers and a few of the dike-reeves, persons claiming the profits of the Ferry over the Elbe, in consequence of the refusal of the former to pay the usual toll, in which two French *gens d'armes* were killed. A deputation of French Officers had arrived from headquarters to remonstrate with the Senate of Hamburg on the unhappy subject.

A few months ago such an affair would not have been made the subject of deputation or remonstrance, but of military execution, and Hamburg would have been given up to the pillage of the French soldiery, to appease the manes of the deceased *gens d'armes*.

A respectable Morning Paper says, "a report was very prevalent at the West end of the town on Saturday, that a most alarming riot took place lately at one of the Parisian Theatres, while BONAPARTE was present, and that the indignant multitude made an attempt to assassinate the tyrant, who is become odious beyond description in the eyes of the people. This report, we understand, came from a very respectable quarter; but knowing nothing of the fact ourselves, we (*Courier*) leave our readers to pronounce their judgment upon it. We have only to observe, that it derives some degree

of sanction from the information of a Gentleman arrived at Portsmouth, from France, who states, that about a fortnight since a general discontent prevailed in that country, and that Paris was in the greatest state of commotion. It is added, that BONAPARTE's object in making the late overture of peace to our Government, was to quiet the general ferment," occasioned probably by the hostile declaration in his last *Exposé*, "that he will never accept of any conditions of peace with England except those of the Treaty of Amiens."

A very intelligent Gentleman who has just effected his escape from France, states, that every in town thro' which he passed, not excepting even the capital, the general sentiment of the people was that of utter disgust at the proceedings of the Government. Nothing can exceed the severity of the tyranny under which they have for some time suffered; but the extraordinary watchfulness of their oppressors, and increased rigour of the military in every direction, are such as to make them despair of the success of any effort they could at present make to redress their country's wrongs.

We learn, by private letters of the 13th inst. from Holland, that the French have not in the least relaxed in the severity of the measures they have lately adopted, with respect to the intercourse with Great Britain; on the contrary, all the passengers who lately went over to that country, in opposition to the orders issued some time ago, have been arrested, and it is supposed will be conveyed to the interior of France, there to be detained as prisoners of war.

It was reported at Vienna, that the ports of the Neapolitan States had been shut against us, in consequence of a threat from the French troops to take possession of that capital.

A letter from an Officer of the vessel which landed the French Messenger, who was the bearer of the late overtures from the French Government, at Boulogne, on the 12th, gives the following account of the enemy's force in that quarter:

"On Saturday we stood into the Bay, within a mile of Boulogne, and sent on shore the French Officer, who is an Ensign de Vaisseau, and a man of good information. I had a perfect view of their flotilla, which was at anchor in the Roads; it comprised a large praam, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral LACROSSE, 37 gun-brigs, 17 luggers, &c. In the port of Boulogne, as at Vimeroux and Ambleuse, the masts of the vessels resemble a forest. I could not ascertain their numbers; but I am given to understand that they amount nearly to 1000, sufficiently on an average, to carry 150 men each. The number may appear to you as incredible, but my observation leads me to think that it is not exaggerated.

"The enemy are indefatigable in strengthening their works at Boulogne; they have built two forts which command the Bay, one at Pontel, mounting twelve pieces of heavy ordnance, and the other at Bombpoint, mounting eight guns of large calibre. These forts are upwards of a quarter of a mile from the shore, having been built at low water mark, and afford a considerable degree of protection to the town: in truth, the whole of this part of the Coast is as strong as ingenuity can render it.

"I had likewise an opportunity to remark the numerous encampments in the vicinity of Boulogne; they consist of mud huts, and seem equally calculated for summer and winter; they appeared sufficient for the reception of 50,000 men, the number stated to be assembled there. I saw several bodies of troops, but had no means to ascertain their aggregate force.

"Rear-Admiral LOUIS, in the *Leopard*, commands the whole of the blockading squadron; and Captain OWEN, in the *Immortalité*, commands the advanced division. He is generally anchored off Boulogne harbour, just out of reach of the enemy's shot. When the wind blows from the South West, the French always run into port, and our squadron seeks shelter at Dungeness or in the Downs."

An experiment was tried at Woolwich Warren, in presence of the Board of Engineers, on Thursday last, of an invention, the object of which is to preclude the necessity of using powder horns in priming the great guns and cannonades on board his Majesty's ships; and thereby preventing the fatal accidents that so often occur. The invention consists of a lock, with a flint and a pan, being so fixed as to cause the spark to enter the gun by means of a tube. It met with approbation, as is to be immediately used in the sea service. The inventor is named ROSS, who has served a number of years as gunner in several of his Majesty's ships.



SUNDAY'S MAIL.

ADDRESS TO THE SPANISH ARMIES.

MADRID, DEC. 28.

By his Excellency the PRINCE OF PEACE, and Generalissimo of his Catholic Majesty's Forces, the following Manifesto has been published:—

"The King has condescended to commit to me, as Generalissimo of the Royal Armies, the conduct of the war commenced with Great Britain; and he commands, that all the principal officers of his dominions correspond privately with me on the subjects connected with this event. To comply with the terms of the confidence reposed in me; and to fulfil the honourable duties enjoined me in the supreme authority over his gallant troops with which I am invested, it is expedient that I call into activity my loyal zeal in his cause, and adopt the most effectual means to discharge this high and important office.

"It is universally known, that when we were in a state of profound peace with England, hostilities were commenced by that country, by the capture of three frigates; one was destroyed in the contest; a regiment of infantry destined for Minorca, was made prisoners; many vessels laden with grain were taken; and others under the burthen of one hundred tons, were destroyed. When were these robberies, these acts of treachery and assassination committed? When our Sovereign admitted the ships of that nation to a free and undisturbed commerce, and gave the necessary supplies to their ships of war. What profligacy and degradation in the one: what honour and dignity in the other! On the view of this perfidy, is there a Spaniard whose indignation will not be excited; is there a soldier who will not grasp the weapon of destruction? Brave seamen, three hundred of your brethren have had their mangled members scattered to the winds; one thousand are deprived of the light of Heaven in the dungeons of your enemies. Valiant soldiers, an equal number of your companions in arms are deprived of the swords they knew how to wield, and are carried to a remote island, where they will either perish with hunger, or be constrained to unite with the ranks of the detested foe; remember, then, your sacred obligations. Generous Spaniards, a few innocent and defenceless fishermen are reduced to the lowest step of human misery, and their afflicted wives and deserted offspring, implore your pity, and demand your protection. In fine, thousands of families, expecting support from the wisdom of the state, in a season of famine, are brutally deprived of the subsistence provided for them, and exclaim, with the voice of thunder—Vengeance! Vengeance! Let us then, my countrymen, obey; the King expects it, and honour and justice require it at our hands. If the English have forgotten that the blood which circulates in the veins of Spaniards is the same which flowed in the breasts of those which triumphed over the Carthaginian, the Roman, the Vandal, and the Saracen, it is time that the recollection should be revived, it is time to convince them that we will preserve the fame of our ancestors unsullied, and shew to them that we will perform our duty to posterity, if it require that our ranks should be thinned, to add to the glorious catalogue of Canilian heroism. If these distant islands have attributed our desire to preserve tranquillity within our borders to lamentable weakness, or to dishonourable fear, let them at least be taught that the latter can never disgrace the bosom of a Spaniard, glowing with all the ardent and liberal impressions peculiar to his country.—Quickly will we teach them, that a loyal, virtuous, and brave people, attached to religion, and enamoured of true glory, will never be insulted with impunity, much less can it endure an instance of sanguinary violence directed against its dignity and independence. If the English, unmindful of the principles of humanity respected among civilized nations, abandoning all shame and remorse, have only sought to obtain possession of our treasures, which we should have peaceably delivered to them, had they been entitled to the property, we will recall to their memory a fact which we trusted had been universally acknowledged—that the abuse of power, the violation of public right, and the mad excesses of despotism, have ever been the awful presage of the fall of Empires. Let them hide their dishonoured heads; let them tremble in the contemplation of this ill-gotten wealth; let them shudder before the bloody victims of their aggression; and let an eternal mark of infamy be impressed, and universal detestation be excited for these examples of public atrocity.

"Valiant Spaniards! the nobleness of your character no longer admits you to be inactive witnesses of these disgraceful scenes. The love of our King for his people is perfectly known, and leaves no doubt that his numerous vassals will coincide in his wishes, and gratify his expectations. To arms then my fellow-soldiers and countrymen, and engage in the war in the way most likely to hurl a terrible destruction upon our enemies! but while we spread the terrors of battle, let us not, in imitation of our enemies, desert those general maxims of humanity which are respected by all regular Governments.—In order that the Chiefs of the State may proceed in this important business with the energy which the occasion requires, and the King commands, I proclaim, in his royal name, that if the success of any enterprise should not be equal to the wisdom by which it is planned, and the gallantry with which it is executed, they will not be considered responsible for the event, but they will be liable to the consequences, if they do not put in activity the full extent of the resources with which they are entrusted. Nations not provided with the means with which we are supplied, and placed in situations much more critical, have known so well how to economise their limited powers, as to make that people which dared to trample on their rights, feel the effects of their resentment. Fan the public ardour into general conflagration; avail yourselves of the magnanimity of a whole country, and prodigies lose their character and become familiar.

"Under the present circumstances, it becomes the Governors of the Provinces to spread the generous spirit of enthusiasm amongst the troops under their orders; it behoves the venerable dignitaries of the Church, and the Civil Officers in the various political departments, to assert the honour of their King and Country, by the powerful influence of example, and by the attractive charms of eloquence.

"In cases out of the ordinary current of events, it will be expedient to recur to means equal to the

occasion; and each province of the Empire will, according to its peculiar situation, vary in the efforts it directs to annoy the common enemy. Learn how to blend wisdom with patriotism, and let every commander, and every district in obedience to him, present before the Sovereign and Citizens of the State, and before the eyes of all Europe, deeds worthy of the country to which they belong. When any opportunity be afforded of destroying the foe, wait not for orders from a distant officer or government, let not delay diminish the impressions of nascent valour, and let not the natural courage of man be frittered away in the collision of idle formalities.

"Contemplate contraband commerce as the highest crime—it is conducive only to satisfy the avarice of our enemies—the manufactures they offer you, are prepared by the reeking hands of those who are bathed in the blood of your fathers, and your brethren. Impress all around you with a sense of horror, at the practice of this nefarious intercourse, and when it is universally felt, when not a Spaniard will disgrace himself by this pernicious connexion, when Europe shall understand her genuine interests, and every port of the Continent shall be closed upon these intruders, then will our vengeance be complete: the insupportable arrogance of the Islanders will be humbled; they will be lost amid the chaos of their own ruins, and they will be recognised only as the violators of public right, and as the tyrants of the Ocean.

"May the spirit here applauded be that of the whole nation; may we all of us readily sacrifice our private indulgence to the general cause; and if there should be an insulated character among us, not animated by this noble disposition, may he catch the flame of patriotism from his associates, and not disgrace the Spanish name by frigidity and indifference. The age and infirmities of some will not permit them to take a personal part in this glorious enterprise, but they may by their opulence, or by their counsel, conduce to the general design; and this his Majesty expects, and I implore of them; and thus, by availing ourselves of every resource with which God and Nature have furnished us, the effects of our indignation will be terrible to our enemies. In fine, if any particular Member of the State should wish exclusively to undertake some scheme which he thinks likely to annoy the English, and for which he shall require the assistance of Government, let him communicate his project to me, and I will provide him with the necessary means, if his purpose should be so well formed as to conduce to the injury of Britain, and the glory of Spain.

(Signed) "PRINCE OF PEACE."

"Madrid, Dec. 10, 1804."

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Government received intelligence this day, that Russia and Sweden had agreed to be subsidized, and that Austria was friendly to the alliance.

There are stores already shipped for the grand expedition to the amount in value of 500,000*l*. Seventy millions of ball cartridges, an immense quantity of gunpowder, shells, &c. are on board the transports, and the greatest possible secrecy is observed, with respect to the destination of this formidable armament. All we can at present say is, that it is not intended for any of those places so confidently mentioned in several of the public prints, and it is more likely that it is going against the Cape than to Portugal.

Two Gatteburgh Mails arrived this morning; they have brought a copy of the convention between France and the Legurian Republic; by which, in consequence of a Peace to be attempted to be procured between the Legurian Republic and the Barbary powers, the former is to furnish 6,000 seamen to France, and to build for her ten sail of the line. A ship of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes, which are just completed, are to be immediately placed at the disposal of France.

If the attempts of France to procure a peace between the Republic and the Barbary Powers should be unsuccessful, the Legurian ships are to be furnished with French colours.—Ligurian merchandize is also to be permitted to be imported into Piedmont, Parma, and Piacenza.

Advices have been received from Gibraltar to the 20th ult. inclusive. It affords us sincere pleasure, say these advices, to be enabled to state, that the fever had entirely disappeared both in the town and garrison for several days preceding that period.—A second consultation had been held by the medical gentlemen, who were of opinion that no further danger was to be apprehended from the fever, as none existed at the time; instead, therefore, of protracting the period for opening the intercourse between the town and the shipping, till the 1st of January, as was formerly intended, it was ordered to take place on the 21st, when General Fox proposed to disembark the troops. The Spaniards were preparing to carry on a trade with the town of Gibraltar, under Morocco colours, as was the case during the last war. After the landing of troops, the *Seahorse* frigate was to sail from Gibraltar, with dispatches for Government.

Accounts from Carthage, of the 25th ult. state the return of deaths in that city, occasioned by fever, down to the above period, to be fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty. According to the returns at Madrid from the several places that had been infected, it appears that in all one hundred and twenty four thousand two hundred persons have died.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Of the effect produced at Paris by the pacific overture of this Country, we are not yet informed;—there was rumours, indeed, in circulation in the city yesterday, that the intelligence had been received with the most general satisfaction. Whether these rumours be well or ill founded, we know not; but neither the Paris Papers, which we received last night to the 16th, nor the Dutch to the 20th, contain one word upon the subject; but they have brought us intelligence of considerable importance.

The situation of the Continent seems to be at present, almost as unsatisfactory to Bonaparte as it was some time ago to us.—Whilst he is labouring to persuade us in his exposition of the external and internal state of France, that he is upon the best footing with Austria and with Prussia, his measures and his actions tend to convince us, that that *expose* does not disclose his real sentiments.—One of the Dutch Papers contains the following very extraordinary paragraph.—"On the 2d, the Funds, at Paris, experienced a great depression, which was chiefly attributed to a report circulated on 'Change, that a warm dispute had taken place between the Emperor and the Roman Imperial Ambassador, Count COBENTZEL, in which the preparatives to a new war were discovered. This intelligence is, however, not to be depended on."

So far as this paragraph relates to the great depression of the French funds, we believe it to be unfounded; the funds seem to have continued steady, not varying more than a quarter per cent. for the last month. But we are not inclined to disregard the rumour that a dispute had taken place between BONAPARTE and Count COBENTZEL. This is the usual way in which the former manifests his displeasure. Lord WHITWORTH and the Russian Ambassador both experienced it; BONAPARTE either cannot controul his passions, or he chooses to take that public and insolent method of rebuking the Sovereign of any particular State in the person of his representative.—Of such a dispute having taken place, we did not of course expect the least mention to be made in the Paris Papers; but there are some circumstances which they do mention, and which, if they do not confirm, at least come in aid of the rumours in the Dutch Paper. On the 11th, it was reported, that Count COBENTZEL was about to withdraw from Paris, and was to be replaced by the Count de BELLEGARDE. On the next day it was rumoured, that he was to be succeeded by the Count de STADION. It was also said, that the Austrian cordon along the frontiers of Italy was to be increased to 70,000 men! This may have been the subject of the dispute between Count COBENTZEL and BONAPARTE. The latter may have discovered in it, as the report says, the preparations for a new war. For some time past we have known that this cordon has given considerable uneasiness to France. The French Papers when they stated it to amount to only 40,000 men, considered the reason given by the Austrian Government, that it was to prevent the introduction of any epidemic fever, as insufficient. We considered it in the same light. The fever was only at Leghorn—a cordon of French and Etrurian troops had been drawn round the city, and the greatest precautions had been taken. Where was the necessity then for Austria to form a cordon? or if a necessity did exist, were 40,000 men required?—There is another circumstance too, which is of considerable importance—a new conscription of 60,000 men is to be raised in France.—The first article of the Decree proposed upon the subject is—"That 30,000 conscripts shall be raised from the conscription for the year 14, to complete the army upon the footing of its organization, and 30,000 to remain in reserve, or to be solely destined to place the army upon a war establishment, should circumstances render it necessary.

It is true that the Government take care to represent this new conscription as one so small an amount that all France will be astonished at it.—But one of the Counsellors of State, in his speech upon it, uses these expressions:—"Thus, by the good effect of the organization of our army, we can maintain it upon a respectable footing, if a fortunate destiny continues to second us; and we can increase our military forces without effort, if envy or hatred should raise up against us new enemies." All these circumstances strengthen the opinion we expressed in the view we took some days ago of the French *Exposé*, that BONAPARTE is suspicious of the greater part, if not of all the great Continental Powers; yet he still labours to remove all doubts with respect to the senti-

ments of Prussia, whom he asserts to have interposed some obstacles to the conclusion of a Treaty between this country and Sweden. In a few days, perhaps, he will find that Sweden is not the only power with which we concluded a Treaty.

The French Papers promise great efforts on the part of Spain, and if we may believe them, Gibraltar is immediately to be invested. There is a rumour of Lord NELSON having made an attack upon Port Mahon—we know not whether the rumour be true, but the Spaniards confess they are extremely apprehensive with respect to Minorca.

DESSALINES is reported at Paris as having been murdered by his troops, who have submitted to General FERRAND. This is in direct contradiction to the accounts which stated Gen. FERRAND to have surrendered to the English.

Holland is in a state of fearful expectation of the arrival of the Deputies from Paris.—They took leave of the Emperor on the 6th.

Two more Spanish ships have been captured and brought into Plymouth.

Admiral CORNWALLIS's fleet sailed from Torbay on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JAN. 21.

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Earl of SUFFOLK stated that it had been his intention last Session of Parliament to trouble the House with a motion relative to the state of Ireland. That intention he had communicated to some of his friends, but it had been deemed better to postpone it to the present Session. Fortunately for this country, fortunately, he hoped, for Ireland, there was now at the head of affairs a Minister, who, in some measure stood pledged to the people of Ireland to give them his support whenever their case should be brought before Parliament. He believed it would be determined in a very short time, whether the Roman Catholics of that country were themselves to petition Parliament for relief. Till that point was settled, he should not think it necessary to trouble the House; but if no such petition was to be presented, he now gave notice that he should take an opportunity of submitting to the House a motion relative to the state of Ireland, in which he should expect the support of the Minister, who, he considered, had always pledged himself to that effect.

JUDGE FOX.—The Marquis of ABERCORN presented the different Petitions formerly moved against Mr. Justice Fox, but which had been withdrawn on account of informality. The same having been read by the Clerk, the Noble Marquis moved, That the House do on Thursday next resolve into a Committee to take the Papers on the table relative to that business into consideration, which, after some legal remarks from the LORD CHANCELLOR, was agreed to.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 25.

On Friday evening, at an early hour, a party of men attacked the house of Mr. DEXTER, of Lough Kent, co. Tipperary, in that gentleman's absence and took away his fire arms.

The Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. STOFFORD Bishop of Cork and Ross, died on Tuesday last, at His palace, near the City of Cork.

ENNIS, JANUARY 28.

Since our last publication we have received London Papers to the 24th inst.—They have furnished us with some curious and interesting articles. The *Address to the Spanish Nation*, published by the PRINCE OF PEACE, is a most violent production, and does great credit to the PRINCE's talents for scolding and falsehood, a more palpable proof of which could not be adduced than the assertions that the Spanish prisoners are confined in English dungeons—that they will either perish with hunger, or be forced to enlist in our ranks. The PRINCE OF PEACE, whilst he was making the assertion, knew that he was telling an untruth. So far as the Address tends to animate the zeal and to confirm the courage and loyalty of Spain, we have no fault to find with it.—It is the duty of the Spanish Government to do so; however, we are well convinced, that the day is not very remote, when that Government shall be convinced, that Great Britain, against whom they have just declared war, is less their enemy than France, for whom they have taken up arms as an ally.

The Courier of the 23d inst. acknowledges the receipt of *Paris Papers* to the 16th, and *Dutch Papers* to the 20th, from which they have made extracts which they deem important—we have copied them in detail, and they will be found under our London article of the 23d.

County of Clare } 24<sup>th</sup> THE ELECTION of a  
to wit. } CORONER for the County of  
CLARE, in the room of JOHN  
MOLONY, Esq; resigned and superceded, is to be held at the Court House of Ennis, in said County, on MONDAY the 4th Day of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Dated this 28th day of January, 1805.  
R. WESTROPP, Sheriff.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of CLARE.

GENTLEMEN,  
Encouraged by many respectable Friends to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Coroner, now vacant by the resignation of JOHN MOLONY, Esq; who has resigned, I beg leave to solicit the favour of your support, at Ennis, on the 4th of February, being the day fixed on by the Sheriff to hold the Election; and to assure you that my efforts shall be exerted to discharge the duties of said office with integrity, and that I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,  
THOS. SAMPSON.

Ennis, January 27th, 1805.

ENNIS—PRINTED BY F. PARSONS.