

whole Cabinet the dispatches, by which the Americans, upon this, and treated slipped across the resolutions of the America was therefore could To this Gen. in independence of of that coun- for; and when for which they re, and bloody convinced that their hands, and ppy peace. He ght be made as t, that the people nger be imposed for a continuat- neh, or by those ambitious views peace. on which the new rmed was, that a y should be esta- re of the public pal he had not, as a deviation: The Hon member near a departure from ng of it originally, very lately, but he it; the Hon. Gen- ed an iota relative d said upon the sub- ated what related to to which he had al- at the independence o fully acknowledg- h George I should s system never to be his system it could Administration had ould take place in the artments of the State; hered to in part, and Upper House for the old convince the pub- re in earnest on that principles upon which as formed; the House ce how faithfully three ed to; as to the other ica, time would con- were as determined to others He therefore er the essential ground Cabinet, and the conse d the loss of the assist- id, which no one could than he did. is hope that the House he should rise a second stelf from so heavy a ring quitted the service caule. It seemed to that disappointment in or for place had been retreat; but he assured had, in a full Cabinet hat if such and such a opted, he must necessa- ment:—this declaration death of the noble Mar- ut-voted in the Council, as adopted; and as he alure to be dangerous to ed it to his country, not r in a situation, in which ue to act, without betray- he public. se of duty had not compel he had many very power- keep him in the cabinet hat he was such a Stoic as he neglected than courted,

tary of State; the then Chancellor signed a strong protest against taxing America; the Duke of Grafton was at the head of the Treasury; the characters of those Ministers were as pledges, that the taxing of America was at end; but so greatly had his Hon. friend been deceived, that he had since been obliged to fight hard, to put an end to a war entered into solely for raising a revenue in America; and after he had succeeded in crushing that war, and carried the address of that House to the throne, for putting an end to the American war, he was willing to give up the honour of it to the Earl of Shelburne, and to say, that it was the noble Lord who made the King think favourably of the independence of America: That House had spoken out; it spoke the voice of the people, and the King must have listened, as no doubt he was inclined, to their voice. True it was, the administration of which he himself had lately formed a part, was a popular one, but he could not call it the Earl of Shelburne's administration; they did not go into administration with him; he had called upon them in the name of Majesty; there was another great character (the Lord Chancellor) who could not be said to have gone in upon the popular grounds; he had, in conjunction with Lord Shelburne, treated with them, and brought them into the cabinet. The country now had an Administration, which could not be that popular Administration to which his Hon. Friend had alluded; it was the Administration of a man, gigantic in promises, but pigmy in performance; a man who could not think of reformation with temper, however loudly he might speak about it; a man who declared the influence of the crown ought to be diminished; and at the same time, would say, that the King had a right to use his negative in passing laws; Such was the man now at the head of the Treasury; the principles of the late Ministry were now in the Cabinet; and the next thing he should look for, would be to see the late Ministers again in office: If it was now the intention of the Cabinet, to grant independence to America, it was an intention very lately adopted; and he found that he, in fact, had much more weight out of the Cabinet, than ever he had in it: The number of 11 in a Committee of Council, was too great; as those Ministers who hold great responsible situations, would have more interest in the Cabinet, than those Members of it, who attended merely to give counsel, but without holding responsible situations. This brought him to state another reason for his retiring; and this arose from the appointment of Lord Shelburne to be First Lord of the Treasury: Whoever fills the place must have much more power than any other Member of the Cabinet: It was but fair, that those who went into office upon public principles, should be satisfied, that none were introduced into the Cabinet, who were hostile to those principles; and they should have a right to retire, or have a voice in the appointment of all persons nominated to fill the vacancies that might happen; and if the King had a right to nominate his Ministers, his Counsellors had a right to retire, whenever they thought fit. He had been since told, that his objections might have been removed, without any separation from the cabinet; this he might have thought probable, if those persons upon whom he could most depend had not also retired.—The principles of the new ministers would be found in the end to be precisely the same with those of the Ministers who had been driven out, and he had rather see them supported by the old Ministers than by the new ones: He would draw no comparison between the present First Lord of the Treasury and the predecessor of the Noble Marquis; he would not insult fallen greatness by the comparison; their abilities, their characters were not to be compared. He concluded, by observing, that he should have been mad indeed, if having been placed as a watchman in the tower, he remained an unconcerned spectator, while he saw the enemy undermining it. He was now about to

should not stand in on America. As to his Hon. friend's motives for retiring, he would not say that they arose from a disappointment in a struggle for power; he recollected indeed to have heard him speak of retiring, before the death of the late Marquis; but then he did not think that his threat was seriously thrown out. Mr. Fox conceived his Hon. Friend would have thought better of him than to suppose, that sitting in a full Cabinet Council, he would with levity make a declaration to such people, and in such a place, of an intention, if he was not seriously possessed with it at the time. The declaration of the Earl of Chatham to his Honourable friend was not applicable to the present time; for he believed that no Minister would be daring enough to bring back the old Ministers, with a view to pursue, for instance, the war in America; that House—the nation, would not suffer such a measure. Mr. Burke and Lord John Cavendish spoke for a great length of time, and was answered by Mr. W. Pitt, &c.—The House rose at last at half past ten, after having agreed, without a division, to Mr. Montagu's motion for adjourning the debate on the motion made by Mr. Coke. This Evening arrived One British PACKET, L O N D O N, July 11. THIS morning some dispatches were received from New York, which were brought over in the Duke of Cumberland packet boat, Capt. Daffwood, in nineteen days to Falmouth. By the above packet a New York news paper, of the 16th of May, says, that the Congress had refused a passport to a Mr. Morgan whom Sir Guy Carleton proposed to send to Philadelphia. Letters from New York mention that a cessation of arms for 12 months between the English forces and the Americans was in agitation, and near agreed on, in hopes they may in that time be reconciled to their mother country on honourable terms. Dispatches were this day received, brought by the Antelope packet, at the office of the Southern Secretary, from General Sir Guy Carleton at New York.—They bring the important information, that he had received the following decisive reply from Congress: That they absolutely refuse to treat with this country, even upon the acknowledgment of their independence as the Basis of it; that they consider independence as a blessing already in their own possession; that they will not therefore submit to receive it from any quarter as a Boon; and that every application for a future negotiation for peace must be conveyed thro' the medium of France. Yesterday dispatches were sent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, to be forwarded to Lord Howe, advising his Lordship of one of the convoy belonging to the Jamaica fleet having arrived, and that the others were daily expected. It is supposed he has orders to go meet them, as the convoy which accompanies this fleet, will enable his Lordship to bid defiance to the combined fleets. Yesterday advices were received from Plymouth of Lord Howe having sailed again from Torbay, and passed by that port on Sunday evening, and that the Egmont of 74 guns was sailed from thence to join him. Vice Adm. Mithanks is appointed to the command of the fleet for the North Seas. Yesterday the following writs were moved for in the House of Commons: A new writ for Appleby, in the room of the Hon Wm. Pitt, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. For Whitechurch, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Townshend, appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. For Houston, in the room of Sir G. Yonge appointed Secretary of War. For New Romney, in the room of R. Jackson, Esq; appointed a Lord of the Treasury. For St. Germain, in the room of J. Elliot, Esq; appointed a Lord of the Treasury. For Bath, in the room of the Hon. John Fratt, appointed one of the Lords

in the castle, from Colonel Fitzpatrick, Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom. On Thursday night the house of Mr. M'Cutcheon, carpenter, on Ellis's quay, was attacked and broke open by three fellows, and robbed of a large silver cup, and several other articles. On his being alarmed, he arose from his bed, attacked the robbers with a hanger, and desperately wounded two of them, who never the less effected their escape. This, with various other robberies in the city and its environs, call on the inhabitants of the different parishes again to associate, in order to extirpate the numerous gangs that at present infest the metropolis. LOTTERY DRAWINGS. Nineteenth Day's Drawing. No. 29593, 5000. No. 24996, 1000. No. 38802, 33081, 26564, 30690, 10618, 201, each. DIED. On Thursday at Cork, Mr. Richard Pike, son of Mr. Eben Pike, banker.—Friday, Joseph Devonthier, Esq; both of the people called Quakers.—Same day, at Blackpool, Mr. Edmond Molineux, Salt-boiler.—In Gros's Green, Mr. John Touchstone, clothier.—At Ballyspellan Spa, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. Samuel Brown, of Feathard. Waterford, July 16. By a neutral vessel arrived here yesterday, we are informed that off our harbour he sailed through the Combined Fleet, and that as far as his eye could reach he could see the French flag. Yesterday a great firing was heard at sea by the people at Danmore. Sunday morning the Independent Light Company No. 2, of this city commanded by Capt. Carey, marched to the review field and pitched their tents; they remained there until evening, when they struck them, and marched into town. Clonmel, July 15. At the meeting of the freeholders of the county of Tipperary, assembled last Friday at Cashel, pursuant to public notice: the High Sheriff having taken the chair, in an able manner, opened the business of the meeting, when Edward Moore, Esq; proposed loyal and spirited addresses to his Majesty, and the Duke of Portland, which being unanimously agreed to; and ordered to be presented to his Grace, by the High Sheriff, representatives and governors of the county.—Capt. Macbride's plan, for raising 20,000 men voted by Parliament to our sister kingdom, was introduced by him, for our representatives to co-operate in such measures, as may tend to preserve the constitution pure, by annihilating corruption, and restoring a more equal representation of the people. Ennis, July 15, Friday last Mathew Madigan, riding from the fair of Tubber, was thrown from his horse, and unfortunately killed on the spot. L I M E R I C K The Rev. Deane Hoare, Treasurer, thankfully acknowledges the Receipt of twenty Guineas from George Smyth, Esq; Recorder of Limerick, his Donation to the County Infirmary. Died, At Edinburgh, on the 4th inst, by a fall from his horse, in the 24th year of his age, the only son of Henry Ormsby, Esq; and nephew to Sir Henry Harbonge, Bart.—A more deserving youth never left the world. Port News. July 17. Sailed William, Webb, Galway, ballast. To be Lent the Sum of Two or Three Hundred Pounds: Application to be made to Mr. GEORGE ALPS, Notary Publick, Limerick. * * The Proprietors of the ASSEMBLY HOUSE are Requested to meet on the 3d Day of August next, at 12 o'Clock, to consider some Alterations which have been proposed to be made in the House. T O B E L E T T, V E R Y Commodious, UNFURNISHED LODGINGS, will lead me to Mercer, in the English Conduent, situated in the City of Limerick, with me to declare, in a plain, or Mr. T. I shall endeavor to lead To be light to this per MRS. JANE is circumstances, various Lands of 10 perm- with the rail Lower Wall, in the River of Families made to Mr. H. and the following Day