

We are happy to find, that his Majesty has received the strongest assurances from many of the leading men in both Houses, that they will give every necessary support to Government at the present hour, which may be wanting to save a sinking Empire from absolute ruin.

The Count d'Artois had not returned to Paris on the 20th of October.

Governor Elliot had at Gibraltar, when the fleet arrived, 3 months provisions untouched; but were short of powder and ball; so that had the relief been postponed till after Christmas, they must have surrendered.

It is reported that Gen. Paucet's orders on his going to Germany, is to raise at least fourteen thousand men, to embark for England in time for the ensuing campaign.

The Union Dutch man of war, which was lost in the North Seas on the 19th ult. was a new ship of 68 guns, and had 700 men and an Admiral on board.

The Count de Welden, who is lost in the above ship, is the eldest son of Count de Welden, lately Ambassador to our court.

The French prints, in strains of the highest panegyric, celebrate the military virtues of Gen. Elliot.—They do more, they paint the softest virtues of humanity as resident in his bosom, and operating to relieve the prisoners in his power, with the most tender and benign attention.

An English Gentleman was apprehended at Brest the 18th of last month, and committed to prison on suspicion of his having a design to take some draughts of the dock-yards, and ships building in that harbour.

By letters received yesterday from France, it appears, that *Messrs. Vintimille*, with four line of battle ships, and two frigates, sailed from Brest the 20th of October. These men of war in all probability, are gone to the Western-Islands, in quest of the *Ville de Paris*; and should they find her in any of these neutral ports, there is not a doubt but they would take possession of her, as the Portuguese have no force there sufficient to protect her.

Notwithstanding there is no place in the Universe where such numbers of Merchant ships are seen as in the harbour of Amsterdam, yet it is of most difficult access, and it is scarce possible for a ship of heavy burthen to enter into it. In the late hard weather several vessels went to pieces near the Texel.

A letter from Amsterdam says, that great preparations are making there, and in other provinces, for continuing the war; there is great want of masts in their dock yards, and many other articles, so that I believe, notwithstanding the periods that is made, our navy will not be in full service till next Spring.

A letter from Lisbon brings advice, that there is a great want of men in that country, which has induced the Queen to put an edict, obliging a reward to any private persons who

The *St. Michael* man of war, which was captured by the garrison at Gibraltar, will be easily manned by the sailors belonging to the different transports that were delivering their cargoes; and as soon as Governor Elliot learns that the combined fleet are returned to Cadiz, he will then take the opportunity of sending her home.

In the West India fleet that sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday last, there were upwards of 20 sail of transports, loaded with all kinds of warlike implements, for carrying on offensive operations in the Leeward-Islands, when Adm. Pigot arrives from New York.

D U B L I N, Nov. 19.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

9th. Dragoons: R. Wilson, Capt. vice Geo. Lord Strathaven.

13th. Mr. C. Hamilton, Cornet, vice Edw. Martyn.

5th Foot, Ensign Hill, Lieut. vice Sutherland. Mr. Joan Southwell Brown, Ensign.

49. Ensign Francis Power, Lieut. vice Ed. Blewitt.

68th. Ensign W. Mansell, Lieut. vice Shanley. Mr. Francis Shanley, Ensign.

103d. Mr. Neville, Ensign.

L I M E R I C K.

The following Resolutions of the Committee of the Lawyers Corps, have been received here by express.

To the LAWYERS CORPS.

In obedience to your order of the twentieth day of July last, your Committee have considered the question to them referred, and have unanimously come to the following resolution.

1st. That in all cases of adjustment between Nation and Nation, when the constitutional rights of the one have been invaded and usurped by the other, and where the usurpation of the aggressor is to be disclaimed, and the original rights of the aggrieved acknowledged, such disclaimer and acknowledgment, ought necessarily to be conceived in terms as strong and clear, as the utmost range of language can supply.

2dly. That if such usurpation has been of long duration, if it has been repeatedly and grievously exercised, if it has been maintained by the strong hand of power, and from time to time contended for as a right, by some of the most learned among the usurpers; but above all, if it has ever, upon any great and critical occasion, been solemnly recognized and declared as law, by the supreme power of the usurping State, it becomes still the more necessary that the disclaimer of such usurpation, should be conceived in terms so explicit and unequivocal, as to exclude even the possibility of future doubt or equiv.

3dly. That the British claim of a right to legislate for Ireland, was in its origin groundless and unjust, that it has since

or decree, are, and are hereby declared to be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

6thly; That the above recited act is manifestly a declaratory act, recognizing what was by the British Legislature deemed to have been antecedent law, not creating any new law, and that it has been so construed and considered by every British Lawyer, & juridical writer, who appears to have spoken or written on the subject.

7thly. That a mere simple repeal of a declaratory act, leaves the law as the Legislature deemed it to have been before the passing of such act.

8thly. That the late repeal by the British Legislature, of the 6th of Geo. I. is conceived in the following terms, "An act to repeal an act, made in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Geo. I. intitled, An act for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain."—Whereas an act was passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty King Geo. I. intitled, an act for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of G. Britain, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled; and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, the above-mentioned act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is, and are hereby repealed.

9thly. That the great and important Question between the two Nations, with respect to the Independence of Ireland, must, as we conceive, be now deemed to stand upon the same ground that it did before the passing of the 6th of Geo. I. unless the above mentioned repeal of that act has disclaimed its principle.

10thly. That the British Parliament have not by the said act of repeal, expressly disavowed their claim of a Right, to legislate for Ireland: And tho' we firmly believe, that they meant fairly and honourably by this Nation, in every respect, yet we conceive, that they have by such their omission, at least, left room to doubt, whether it was their intention, for ever to abdicate that claim, and the rather so as they do strongly, and in such pointed terms, asserted it at a time that they seemed determined to support it; nor does it occur to our Committee, that the British Parliament would, at a future day, be precluded by the tenor of the above act of repeal, from ascribing it either to justice or expediency, as they might then think most proper.

11thly. That the words "The several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is, and are hereby repealed."

in the Limerick Chronicle and Dublin Evening Post.

By Order,  
ARNOLD EGGERS, Sec. L. L. V.

Mr. PERY, requests that the Gentlemen, who have given in their Names to form

**A Corps of Cavalry,**  
in the CITY of LIMERICK, will be so Obliging as to Meet at the Council Chamber, at Twelve o'Clock, on Friday next, the 22d. Inst. Limerick, Nov. 16, 1782.

MARRIED. Last Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Casey, jun. Merchant, to the truly amiable Miss Cloddy, daughter to the late Mr. Jeremiah Cloddy, Merchant, a young Lady whose mental accomplishments, added to a fortune of 3000l. cannot fail to make the Marriage state truly happy.

WHEREAS on Monday Night the 11th Instant, a Breach was made in the Wall of my Paddock, by JOHN CARROL and his Accomplices, who thereout feloniously took and conveyed away, seven Cows and a Mare, distrained for Rent and Arrears, due to me by the said Carrol: I hereby offer a Reward of TEN GUINEAS to any Person who shall apprehend, and Prosecute to Conviction, the said Carrol; Five Guineas (on the same Terms) for each, and every of his Accomplices, and Three Guineas for Securing the said Cows and Mare, or giving me such information as will enable me to recover them. *Bruce, Nov. 20, 1782*

JAMES LANGTON,  
Opposite the late Councillor MACNAMARA'S Bow, English-town, Limerick:

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received from London and Holland, the greatest Assortment of the most Beautiful T O Y S, which he will Sell by Wholesale and Retail, at the Lowest Prices. *Nov. 21, 1782.*

JAMES MAHON,  
Near BAAT'S-BRIDGE.

RETURNS his most grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the distinguished Encouragement given him since his commencement in the WOOLLEN DRA-PERY Business, and begs leave to inform them, that he has just arrived to him a very large and fashionable Assortment of every Article for the Winter Wear; and that he has been on the Spot to purchase their different Articles, he can and will dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.