

Mr. Fox said, but he objected to the manner in which it had been moved for and seconded. The speech offered independence to America, and that as the only means of procuring peace. Here he doubted the sincerity of the Minister, for it should have been an open declaratory grant of the legislature of Great Britain, instead of an offer. We had four powers to engage with, but when America knows, that this country has given up her claims of jurisdiction, whether there be peace or war, they would have a virtual peace with America, as the cause of the war would be removed. He then mentioned some assertions of Lord Shelburne during the last sessions. This Minister, he said, had signed the independence of America, tho' "the inn of England was to set," when that was granted—tho' it was said, "that the Minister who signed it, would sign it in blood." This conduct called to his mind an old quotation, "You think you're in the wrong."—"I know you're in the right." He then called to the Ministers to lay the terms and mode of the cession of America before the House. He spoke in the highest terms of the courage and abilities of Gen. Elliot and Lord Howe. Our navy, from a wretched condition, had become formidable to the powers of Europe, and performed glorious actions. He hoped Ministry would not be ready in giving up possessions to the enemy, as from the complexion of the speech, he thought there was an intention in the Minister to cede or exchange Gibraltar, this was involving the interest, the character, the glory of Great Britain; it was the last possession we could boast, and ought to be held next to Ireland. But if it was determined it should be given up, he trusted it would be exchanged for value.

It is said that the peace will be permanent; but a permanent peace was not the grand object; no matter how short the general peace, so that there was a permanent peace with America, as that only could lessen our enemies. He said, that the same religion and language being established in America, as in Great Britain, they would always have a strong friendship for this country. He hoped if peace now took place, Ministry would take care to make proper alliances. The system of economy he must ever approve, but he would not have the courts of Versailles and Madrid think it a work of necessity. As to individuals granting money or sinecures, it was a constitutional, without the consent of Parliament; for money thus raised, might be applied to the worst purposes, as that might call the distributors to account.

The King had powers by a late act of Parliament to declare America independent. He said Ministers should meet with no opposition from him; and then reminded those who had taken up the prosecution of the East India affairs, that the nation would not be satisfied if that business was neglected or laid aside.

Gen. Johnstone spoke against the grant of independence to America; a virtual peace with America would not produce the effects of an actual positive one, for if we withdrew our sea force, the West India seas would swarm with American privateers. He was not surprised that the Gentleman who spoke last, should be so elastic as to alter his opinion of independence of America, as that Gentleman's parliamentary conduct had been so conducive to the loss of the colonies. The Lord Chatham declared that Englishmen should sell their last shirts to support their dependence on the Mother Country.

He then upon Ministers to give the particulars of the provisional treaty. He said the conduct of our fleet at Gibraltar, was faulty in the battle, in the disposal of the transports, and disgraceful in this country in a high degree. To support this, he mentioned several positions. He said, that Lord Rodney's victory was the real cause that induced France and Spain to listen to peace.

Mr. Secretary Townshend explained, that the words United States of America, intended in the letter to the Lord Mayor, were intended to mean the same as if the Independent States of America had been mentioned. He acknowledged Lord Howe's assertions of Commodore Johnstone, declaring, that his conduct at Gibraltar had been the admiration of Europe. He also answered the charges of duplicity made by Mr. Fox on Lord Shelburne, declaring, he never found the noble Lord a man of the British confidence.

Gen. Keith Stewarts explained the charge against the disposition of the transports, by observing, that the commanders of those ships had all obeyed their orders.

Gen. Johnstone replied, that his principal objection was not answered. And then asked, "Did not the division of Admiral Barrington bear away four leagues?"

Lord North declared he did not rise to oppose nor to make an amendment. The Minister of France, though some sacrifices he was ready to make, would not subscribe to the terms of the treaty. The Ministers expressed their Majesty upon giving up America, he was not partial—they were not concerned in his own family, but he intended the nation, and were truly patriotic. A virtual peace with America, would not hinder her from attacking with France against our other possessions. The present state of the navy, was such as to give us a complete victory in that department, as the change took place the 12th of April, and on the 12th of April, Lord Rodney obtained a complete victory. All manner

ment; and if there was an objection to money, there could be no objection to ships.

Mr. Fox said, when he spoke of the navy, he meant the navy in the European seas. The address was carried unanimously.

Friday, Dec. 6.

A report, brought up from the Committee of Supply, having been read.

Mr. Minchis rose and said, that he was glad to see the Hon. Member in his place, who had yesterday asserted, that the British flag had suffered disgrace in the late expedition under Lord Howe; this assertion ought to have been well supported, before it should gain the least credit, to the prejudice of a gallant Officer; an Officer whom the world had admired for his conduct on that occasion. Gen. Elliot saw from his garrison the manoeuvres of Lord Howe, and turning to one of his Officers, said, "God! what an able Officer Lord Howe is! Heaven long preserve his life! He was born to be the shield and bulwark to his country!"—It was strange that the Hon. Member should endeavour to take a mote from the eye of the noble Lord, while there was a beam in his own; but as his conduct at Port Praya was shortly to be submitted to the consideration of another tribunal, he would not say a word more on the subject at present.

Gov. Johnstone said, if any man would state a specific charge against him, he was ready to meet it. He had applied for a court martial, but could not obtain it; nor did he hear of any charge brought against him, but what was so vague, that it was impossible to answer it. As to what he said of Lord Howe, he had spoke out; he had stated a particular fact relative to the fleet under Lord Howe, which was not contradicted even by Capt. Stewart, who was in the fleet. He said, that the order which caused the separation of Admiral Barrington's division, had the effect of shewing the stern of our fleet to the enemy. He did not impute it to Lord Howe, or any other Officer, but let the blame lie where it would, the British flag had suffered disgrace.

Mr. Fox said, he was sorry to find that some expressions of his in last night's debate, had been misunderstood; he was supposed by some Gentlemen to be a friend to American independence; the fact was the contrary: for he had from the beginning, opposed every measure which he foresaw would, if adopted, produce that independence, which no one lamented more than he did. But as soon as he saw that the independence of America, would be a less misfortune to this country, than the prosecution of a ruinous war to prevent it; from that moment he was of opinion, that nothing could save this country, but granting their independence.

Mr. Burke holding the King's Speech in his hand, made the most ludicrous comments on every paragraph; he called it (as the Minister's) the greatest tarrago of nonsense and hypocrisy he ever read; adding that he might apply to the writer of it, the lines in Hudibras:—

"As if hypocrisy and nonsense  
Had gotth' advowson of his conscience."

General Conway disclaimed any of the bad intentions imputed to Ministers; and declared that the independence of America was fully, explicitly, and irrevocably acknowledged: He hoped we should have a general peace; but if the unreasonableness of our European enemies should frustrate his hope, he would look for support from that House, in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sir Richard Sutton said a few words; after which the address was read and agreed to without a division.

Captain Cox, a prisoner to the French, is just arrived, and being homeward bound in a Jamaica-men, fell in with the Ville de Paris on 23d of September, in latitude 43 N. 33 long—bearing before the wind for the Azores, or Western Islands. She had carried away her main and mizen-masts, thrown all her upper and middle tier of guns overboard, and penetrated her lower ports.—Her stern was carried away by a sea that had pooped her, but the crew, with infinite skill and labour, had canvassed over the storm, and rendered her in that part tolerably secure. When Captain Cox left her she had got up the stays for a main jury mast, and was bearing away right before the wind for the Azores.

The people on board the Ville de Paris could give no account of the Glorieux or Centaur.

On Thursday last Mr. Strachey, member of Parliament for Bishop's Cleeve, and Mr. Roberts, deputy secretary to the late board of trade arrived in town from Paris, where they have resided some weeks negotiating treaties of commerce and alliance with the American Commissioners, in which it is said they have so far succeeded as to have settled every thing to the national benefit and commercial advantages of both countries, and when that has been agreed on, and has met with the sanction of Parliament, the same Gentlemen are to return to Paris and execute what has been consented to by Dr. Franklin, and the other Commissioners appointed by Congress, for that purpose.

The troops from Charlestown and New-York are to be sent against the French and Spanish settlements in the West Indies; those at the former place are supposed to have quitted it long ere this, and a part of them sent to St. Augustine.

Ben go three to two, that there will be no peace.

The Boulay Castle, of 22 guns.

The Count de Vergennes, eldest son of Monsieur Vergennes, the premier of France, is arrived at Lord Shelburne's house in Berkeley Square, to act as one of the Commissioners for peace on the part of that country. He is a young man, only three and twenty, and this occasion, important as it is, is said to be his first essay in politics.

This day a messenger arrived from France.—By this channel we learn, that a naval Officer arrived in Paris on the 2d, who came home in a sloop of war from the East Indies, and was landed at a distant port.

The accounts he brings are, that, after the engagement between the English and French fleet, De Suffrein did not go to the Southward, as had been conjectured, but to Porto Nuovo, a harbour belonging to Heider Ali, on the coast of Coromandel, near Tranquebar, where he landed upwards of 2000 troops, to join that Chief.

Porto Nuovo being a small harbour, and dangerous for large ships, De Suffrein remained with his fleet the beginning of June to Tranquebar, a settlement belonging to the Danes, where he intended to victual and rest.

The Danish Governor received the French Commodore with the utmost complaisance, till he told him his wants, and intention to rest, when he was answered, that his orders were to prevent any thing that might look like a breach of neutrality to the King of England. Suffrein, upon this, called a naval Council, and when the Officer came away, it was said the fleet was to go to some other port.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Dec. 3.

"Since my last arrived the Belerine and Confolateur (French prizes) from St. Domingo, with sugar, &c taken by the Ann armed ship on her passage from Gibraltar; they were part of a fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of 2 sail of the line, one of which, the Palmer foundered in bad weather, and the other received so much damage as to be obliged to put back to the West Indies. This evening another of the fleet came in, but cannot learn her name, nor who taken by."

**LOTTERY DRAWINGS.**

Sixteenth Day's Drawing.  
No. 13,978, 2000. No. 30,348, 10,483, 1000. each. No. 5,512, 5,251, 9,895, 190, 29,582, 25,842, 1,077, 501. each.

Seventeenth Day's Drawing.  
No. 27,724, 5000. No. 11,448, 13,251, 14,721, 22,001, 37,322, 1000. each. No. 770, 3,539, 12,135, 12,429, 12,366, 16,416, 18,452, 20,151, 32,729, 501. each.

Eighteenth Day's Drawing.  
No. 13,256, as first drawn, 2000. No. 38,601, 500. No. 28,830, 27,068, 27,093, 1000. each. No. 3,907, 11,600, 13,903, 16,937, 21,978, 22,573, 30,991, 39,390, 40,417, 29,419, 37,157, 501. each.

**DUBLIN, Dec. 14.**

A Gentleman arrived this day in the Le Defpencer packet, who left Paris last Saturday, on which day he declares preliminaries of peace were signed by all the belligerent powers, except Holland.

Tuesday night, at a quarterly meeting of the Independent Dublin Volunteers, at the Mischall in Fishamble-street, Henry Grattan, Esq; was re-elected Colonel of that truly respectable Corps.

**DIED.** On Friday, Mr. Thomas Pinto, well known in the polite world for his great knowledge of Music, and superior excellence as a performer on the Violin.—In Auquier-street, Abraham Bradley, Esq; Stationer to his Majesty.—In Eastace-street the wife of Alderman Henry Hart.—In Montague-street, Mrs. Robinson.

**LIMERICK.**

Last Friday night a girl fell from Sir Harry's Mail, into the river, and was unfortunately drowned.

Lant. Hill, Esq; having received directions from the Bishop of Limerick, to lay out some Money in buying Tuel for the Poor House-keepers in this City; and as he means to solicit the Benefactions of others for the purpose, requests that such as know Poor House-keepers, who a few days ago would be a relief to, will certify to the name of each, with a Description, and Street and House they live in, may but Rev. Dr. Mansfield acknowledge the receipt of a leg of Mutton and two such a the Mayor, last Saturday; and he is a Mutton, some Bread and Butter, which was sent night, which he distributes of poor Housekeepers, in St. John's.

The Rev. Deane Hearne received her Mayor, on Wednesday last, at her St. Mary's Parish; three secretaries blown Mutton, 15 Loaves, and some Bread; and a Loaf on Saturday.

Two Excellent CANNON, Able Horses, is now Ready of the Kingdom, at the Inquire of Henry Bury, who will pay the Bounties, and p.

The Court of the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1782.

To the Hands high

**George Davis, Apothecary,**  
Near Ball's-Bridge, LIMERICK.  
**H**ATH this Day landed from on Board the Union, from London, his First Importation of NEW GARDEN SEEDS, EARLY PEAS and BEANS, Boiling Split PEAS, CANARY SEED, &c. Also a Particular kind of PEAS, viz. Royal Canada, Early Single Podded or Frame PEA and BEAN, Peas with a Black Eye, a large Assortment of SEEDS of TREES, with French FURZE SEED for Hedges, &c.—To be had at said Shop. Genuine OIL of CASTOR of a Superior Quality, Colledge Spirit Harshoon, Refined Liquorice, with DAVIS's much Esteem'd PECTORAL LOZENGES, for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. Prepared and Sold at his Shop Only. Dec. 16.

**New Garden Seeds.**  
**I**N the greatest Variety, with Split Boiling PEAS, are this Day landed by JAMES H. PHILLIPS, Apothecary, Per the Union of London, Capt. Goodshall, for the Kitchen Garden, Pleasure Garden, Green House, and Hot-House; all which are fresh.

Said PHILLIPS has also laid in a very large Assortment of DRUGGS and CHYMICAL PREPARATIONS, in their Original Package, the Quality of which may be depended on.

N. B. Volatile Blown SALT-BOTTLES, at 1s. 1d each, with ESSENCE, and PERFUMED WATERS. He has also a few Casks of SALT PETRE to dispose of.

Limerick, Dec. 16, 1782.

**WHEREAS** an Advertisement has appeared in the Limerick Papers, signed JOHN FITZGIBBON, SHERIFF, in which several Interests are to be Sold upon the 20th of December Inst. by virtue of two several Writs of Execution, at the suit of Richard Harris, Plaintiff, against Thomas and Edmond Fitzgibbon, both of Hospital, in said County,—Now this is to inform the said Sheriff, Plaintiff, and all others, whom it may concern, that the several Interests, in the said Advertisement mentioned, have been assign'd and made over to me, by the said Thomas and Edmond Fitzgibbon, for a Valuable Consideration, a long time previous to the Issuing the said Writs; and all such Persons as may be disposed to bid for the same, are hereby particularly Cautioned, as the said Leases are my Property, that the said Thomas and Edmond Fitzgibbon have no Right, Title, or Interest therein.

Glymount, 16th Dec. 1782.  
JOHN FITZGIBBON.

**Nenagh Boarding School.**  
**M**ISS JELLOUS, returns her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their kind Encouragement since her first Opening a Boarding School; a Favor she will study, by every Effort in her Power to merit; Hopes her own Constant Attention, and Employing the Best Teachers of Writing and Dancing, may entitle her to farther Encouragement.—Boarders taken on the most Reasonable Terms. School opens the 7th of January. Dec. 16, 1782.

**New Garden Seeds,**  
**ELIZABETH DAVIS, Apothecary**  
**H**AS this Day Imported a large Quantity of NEW GARDEN SEEDS, (see they and Capt. Goodshall, of London.) EARLY PEAS and BEANS, Boiling PEAS, CANARY SEED, &c. the very great Sale she has had of the same, and the Goodness of them, she hopes for a Continuation of the same from the Public, by her usual Bidding.

N. WISSE will be Let for a Year, or Advertis'd Number of the Lant; Per One to MAHON and his Bidding, ALPS, in the Parish of St. Mary's, in the County of Limerick, on the 18th of January next, at 10 o'clock.

AW the following is the list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Limerick, for the year 1783.

Dec. 14, 1782.

To the Hands high