

...erhood, that on the determination
Cabinet much will depend as to
rations of the Russian army. SUN.
ding the confidence with which a
rday announced the departure of
we believe that nothing decisive on
yet known in this Country, and
selves, that the various measures
en taken will have the desired ef-
t indeed because we look upon the
f the Russians at present as necessary
of Germany: the brilliant and
t of General Melas in Italy during
months, has been the remote means
the Southern part of Switzerland
attempts of the French.

iers of Germany on the side of
are safe from all danger, and
e Charles is at liberty to divert
part of his forces to the de-
bia. This Prince, with the main
forces, firm in his excellent position
ningen, where a Telegraph has been
communicate with other places in
rest, is able to conduct his opera-
gour and dispatch. He is beside
y some thousand Wirtemberg or
ps of the line, and by almost all the
e Brisgau, of the Ortenau, of the
of the Bergstrasse, and of the Spes-
[SUN.]

ried that a French Squadron failed
go from L'Orient and Rochefort, de-
e Mediterranean.

rgent, American frigate, at Madeira,
r, reports that six French frigates pas-
land the 26th September, steering

Mitchell attended yesterday at the
for the first time since his return from
f Holland.

al Highness the Prince of Wales has
sent of a Scotch Horn, very beauti-
ated in gold, with a Scotch pebble at
the Marquis of Huntley, as a proof
them for the gallant conduct of that
bleman in Holland. There is an In-
n the lid in Erese to the following pur-
he Son of the King, to his Friend the
e Duke of Gordon.

e 19th of October the 24th regiment
mbarked at Quebec, on the 21st of the
th sailed for Halifax, from whence it
ent to England.

er from Helshheim, dated Nov. 19.
e following picture of the treatment
e United Irishmen receive in Prussia:—
inform you of a most melancholy spec-
witnessed here. A party of the United
in the Prussian service, arrived here
ost miserable situation, having neither
ockings, or scarcely any covering, and
her very bad: As they passed through
s they were not suffered to enter any
ut were kept in the market-place, like
nd fed on common black bread and water.
d to one of the superiors of a Convent,
y humanely distributed shoes amongst
I recognized several of them, who have
ll educated, and have lived in respectable
s of life. Another party have passed
ce in a like manner. Some Gentlemen
e desirous of having a subscription raised
and Ireland, for the support of the
the Prussian service. There are several
en in this neighbourhood who will con-
towards it, were it once begun."
y Minto and Family have arrived at Yate
to embark for Vienna.

...he action, and secondly that the property
question had been sold to the defendant by some
of the army who were at the plaintiff's house
during the time of free-quarters—130 cavalry
and infantry for 29 days! Plaintiff was under
arrest for 91 days, and then discharged without
further investigation.

Two serjeants of the 9th dragoons swore that
Fitzgerald's wheat was disposed of to Ratshy. It
was also alledged that the sale of the wheat was
necessary to subsist the troops.

Mr. Ponsonby cross-examined one of the ser-
jeants. "Is it usual in your regiment, when the
men want subsistence, to sell the provisions, and
being home the money?" Answer—"We never
did so until the late rebellion."

The learned and constitutional Judge laid
down the law, that the property of the goods
could not be altered by such a sale, and that the
indemnity acts in no way applied to the present
case. The jury, without hesitation, found a ver-
dict for the plaintiff—165l. damages and costs.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Ponsonby,
Barrington, Ball, Yelverton, M'Kenna: Agent,
Mr. Baggot.

Counsel for the Defendant—Messrs. Egan,
Arthur Moore, Burne, Hawksworth:—Agent,
Mr. Howley.

The above was a cause of much public expect-
tation; the result should be a strong excitement
to all men to rally round our happy Constitution,
and prove, that however the late unhappy dis-
turbances of the country might have for the mo-
ment led to the indulgence of misrepresentation
and private malice, a temperate appeal to the
laws of our country will ever meet redress or
protection.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday, the trial of prisoners commenced,
pursuant to adjournment, before Baron George
and Justice Finucane.

Marcus Prim and John Walsh stood indicted,
that they feloniously had in their possession (with
a fraudulent intent, of uttering several Bank notes,
robbed out of the mail at Newlands, in the Co.
of Dublin, in January last. Mr. Prime Serjeant
shortly stated the case for the prosecution, to
substantiate which, a number of witnesses were
introduced.

The guard of the mail-coach proved the rob-
bery of the mail as aforesaid, on the 23d of
January last.

Mr. Hendrick, of the house of Beresford, and
Co. deposed, that on the preceding evening he
countersigned a bank promissory note of eleven
pounds sterling, which was signed by a partner
of the house, Mr. Woodmason, and dropped
into the post-office, directed to R. Coneymore,
Rofs.

Major Swan deposed, that in April last, he,
from previous information by him received, that
the prisoners at the bar were in habits of utter-
ing bank paper robbed out of the mails, appre-
hended in Hawkin's-street the prisoners, (whom
the Major identified) and having proceeded to
search them, found in the pocket of the prisoner
Prim, the Beresford 11l. note before specified.—
On ripping open the cape of the said prisoner's
coat, the Major heard a rustling of paper, and
actually discovered the one-half parts of a fifty
and five guinea notes.—The prisoner refused to
disclose the manner of his coming by the papers,
declaring peremptorily, that if Major Swan took
him to the gallows he would not tell, but might
probably on the morrow.

The ensuing day Major Swan repeated his de-
sire to the prisoner of obtaining such information,
but all he disclosed was, that he found the pa-
pers lying on the road near Newlands. Major

No. 27,257, Dublin, 1800.
No. 9,606, 5,000l. No. 4,088, 22,811, 24,309,
20l. each.

Waterford, Dec. 10. Counsellor John Moore
died on Friday last, after a lingering illness, at
the Royal Oak Tavern, where he had been some
time confined as a State prisoner.—His remains
were interred on Sunday at Ballyguaner.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to ap-
point the Rt. Hon. Lord John Beresford, to be a
Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Tippe-
rary and Waterford.

Died. Yesterday, aged 74 years, the Rev.
Stephen Lower, D. D. titular vicar general of
the diocese of Ossary, and for nearly 30 years
Parish Priest of Ida, in the co. Kilkenny.

LIMERICK,—DECEMBER 14.

We are authorized to inform the public, that
a Boarding School for young Ladies, on a new
plan, will shortly be opened in this city.

The Right Hon. Lord Muskerry, Governor and
Custos Roturorum of the County of Limerick,
has appointed Meredith Monsell, of the City of
Limerick, Esq; Clerk of the Peace for said
County, in the room of J. Lloyd, Esq; resigned.

On Saturday night last a most tremendous fire
broke out in the Sugar House of Messrs. Per-
riers, at the Red Abbey, Cork, which, notwith-
standing the most extraordinary exertions of the
Mayor and Sheriffs, of Gen. Myers, the Officers
and privates of the garrison, and of the Gentle-
men and other inhabitants who attended, the en-
tire fabrick, with an amazing quantity of sugars,
the utensils, &c. were reduced to ashes.

On the night of Monday the 9th inst. about
one o'clock, a patrol of the Owoy and Arra
Yeomanry, under the command of Lieut. John
Evans, observing a light in the cabin of one John
Ryan, near O'Brien's-Bridge; upon entering the
house they found a remarkable fat sheep, just
killed, the fat which weighed eighteen pounds in
a bowl, and the skin rolled in hot lime: over
the man's bed they also found a bayonet.—Not
being able to account how he came by the sheep,
they brought him off to Newport, and next day
the man from whom the sheep had been stolen,
identified his sheep—upon which the Magistrates
of that place immediately sent off the said Ryan
to New Geneva, pursuant to the insurrection act,
and according to orders of Sir Charles Apgill.

A few days ago a paragraph from a corres-
pondent was inserted in this Paper, stating, that
the eighteenth Century would terminate at the
end, not the commencement of the approaching
year: whereas, the fact is, that the first moment
after midnight on the 31st inst. introduces the
new century—1800 years having then passed
over from the commencement of the vulgar æra.
What has led many to imagine that the next year
belongs to the present century is their not know-
ing, or at any rate not attending to the circum-
stance, that the first year of the æra is never
marked Anno 1 but Anno 0, and consequently
the second is marked not Anno 2 but Anno 1.—
The reason is obvious: it is the sum of time
passed since the reputed date of an event; and
where the time is expressed more correctly, then
the months and days of the current year are
mentioned to give the full time. For instance—
this present day, the 14th of Dec. it is 1799
full years, 11 months, and 13 whole days, since
the commencement of the æra; and when this
present day, the 14th, and the 17 following days
shall have passed away, it will then be 1800
complete years since that period.