

meet these exigencies, and Had they any new recruit-apply the waste of the British these were questions which the house should pledge itself to solve now required. At any informed on these subjects, individual consent to so important on which he dissented was the gross delusion which that we intended to pursue ment that conciliatory system opted. He had himself, late for the papers relative to The papers were refused: consent had acted in the same have been all persuaded that sters was perfectly concilia- ing but what the prosperity, ty of our country demanded. without expressing his decided fence of some of the principl- last night by the noble Lord that noble Lord had said that peace with a person of such Never at any period of histo- resent war, had so monstrous ed, that the personal character be any impediment to a nego- But, if there were any founda- on—an opinion, however, to ce—still he must say that he to peace in the character of d him. He protested, there- which would lead to eternal war d be peculiarly ruinous to this by saying that he must make diction to what had fallen from it, that the great object of Bo- ships, colonies, and commerce; r make peace until he had ob- Mr. W.) this be the sole obstacle that Bonaparte had colonies! commerce!

ined. xch. said, that before he en- lar reply to the hon. gent. he felt und to notice, and to reprobate of his speech. If, indeed, the hon. Bonaparte & France should pos- nd commerce, then it was not stand, why preferred to abandon t those ships, colonies, and com- (Hear, hear, from the ministe- anathemy to the measures retaliat- an decrees was on this score very or.—[Here the Right Hon. Gent. planation of the topics in Mr. W. is will not allow us to glance at and Mr. Creevy severally spoke

ow, notwithstanding the thinness not allow himself to give a silent occasion He certainly dissented n the sentiments contained in the s he did, that the circumstances or language from the house very adulation. at our armies had effectually de- e certainly did not wish to reflect he General to whom the command gal was entrusted, nor on the con- or he believed that every thing had hich it was possible for them to do nces in which they had been placed. f they really meant to state to the rope, that the English army had the defence of Portugal? That o remain in Portugal, not because en from it, but because it had never or interest of the Emperor of the the attack in that quarter. With re- vs certainly most undeniably true, that had that night been urged on Right Hon. Gentleman, that the ty in the military possession of Spain. ten in the house to state in their ad- d, that the affairs of Spain wear a they did on the former year, or to uation of Spain was in any way im- fence of Portugal. He would now r what had been said with respect to tion of Ireland—and after what had ke and exasperate the people of Ire- that he should be disgraced in the

On Christmas Eve, a boy and girl were poisoned in Loughrea, in consequence of having eat of a compound for the destruction of rats, which was incautiously left within their reach.

The Rev. John Leslie, Dean of Cork, is appointed Bi- shop of Dromore, in the room of the late Right Rev. Dr. Hall.

Friday night, about nine o'clock, the Post Boy con- veying the mail, with the Waterford, Clonmel, and Tipperary letters to this city, was attacked by two fel- lows armed with cudgels, at Barnacorra, within a mile of Pallis Graen, who carried off the bags.

We promised to give our readers extracts from the speeches of George Ryan Bruce, Esq. published in 1792 and 1793, as delivered at meetings of the free- holders of the county of Limerick. At the meeting of the 17th of December, 1792, Mr. Bruce observed as follows:—

“But why deny the elective franchise to Roman catholics? I will tell you, Sir, that corruption may succeed over few, and be dispaired of over many.— Every one knows that five Peers and four Bishops re- turn fifty members to our House of Commons; and that ninety individuals return two hundred and twelve members to the same house.

“Weak minds frightened by the French revolution cry out—no innovation—no change. I say this is acting up to the spirit of our constitution, which is little more than a collection of such changes and innovations, as the wisdom of our forefathers, and the exigencies of the time require. Do you believe the public charge made at the bar of the House of Commons, namely, that Peerages were sold for £4000? And shall £4000 raise one man to the House of Lords; and shall not £40,000 capital, and £4000 a year in the laods of your country, give an honest catholic the privilege of voting for a representative in the House of Commons?

“I am not a Roman catholic; perhaps no man in this meeting can say what I now assert—since the estab- lishment of protestanism, I never heard of a Roman catholic in my family. I have a stake in this country, which should secure me even from the suspicion of uttering a word which should disturb the quiet of the public mind; but when that is agitated, every man of property should step forward, and manfully deliver such opinions, as in his conscience he thinks most likely to restore order. I am so diffident of my abilities, that I would not ask any man, even to second my opinion; if it is founded on truth and reason, it will have advo- cates without solicitation.

“The unfortunate connection of the church and state has produced many of our present alarms; this connec- tion produced the protestant ascendancy, the church established by law, the inquisition in Spain, and that monster that revoked the edict of Nantz, butchered thousands of the French, and deprived that country of valuable manufactures.

“But persecution defeats its own ends—there was (1786) four millions of protestants in France, a greater number than was there before the revocation of the edict; and the protestants swelled to this number in that country under all the horrors of persecution—they had no civil establishment—not a rood of ground to be buried in, nor a covered vale to celebrate their religion. But, Sir, I need not travel from my own country—see how the Roman catholics, under all their pressures, have increased here in riches, in numbers— look to the commercial ornaments of this city; they are Roman catholics, who with honesty and industry, have raised themselves to great consequence. I think no civil power has a right to establish a religion by law; all civil power consists of these natural rights, which we have deposited to form that power; because we could not in our individual capacity enjoy them to their perfection—such are the rights of security and protec- tion; but we reserve such natural rights as we can enjoy, in their utmost perfection, without the interven- tion of the civil power. These are the rights of the mind, one of which must be religion; and who dare say, that the different sects of religions, on the face of the globe, are not the pleasures of Divinity.

And at a subsequent meeting, Mr. Bruce continued, “The gentleman who spoke last has told you of the effect of the French revolution; but he has not told you its cause; I shall beg leave to trouble you on that sub- ject. I resided in France the entire of 1787 and 89, and I could not but observe the discontent and constant ferment of the people, because they saw themselves separated from a privileged class. The whole kingdom was filled with Pasquinades, charging this privileged class with all the miseries and discontent of the country. I, though a stranger, received several, in which it was asked emphatically by the people, what labour did this class perform for the good of the society? Was it merely the pains of governing them, and receiving all the honors and emoluments of church and state—of army and navy? To these questions the people replied, we produce, you dissipate—

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the loss of His Majesty's ship Hero, of 74 guns, Captain Newman, on her return to England from the Baltic— On the 25th December she struck upon the Haak Sand, near the Texel (on which the Minotaur foundered last year). The Captain and all the crew perished, except eight—Intelligence of this afflicting event was transmit- ted to the Admiralty by Admiral Foley, who says that such was the violence of the gale, that the Grasshopper sloop of war, Captain Finshawe, beat clean over the wreck of the Hero, and went ashore. The sloop was instantly taken possession of by the enemy, and the Captain and crew made prisoners. The following offi- cers have perished in the Hero:—Capt. Jas. Newman, Lieuts. Wilcox, Meadway, Mitchell, Norion, Hitchins; J. M. Leake, purser; J. Merit, gunner; W. B. Watson, boatswain; T. Murray, chairman.

We fear that besides the Hero, we shall have to la- ment the loss of two gun-brigs, and at least a part of their crews. They were lost on the Haak. This vessel left the coast on Wednesday.

It is with real concern we have to notice the arrival of accounts at Plymouth from Basque Roads, stating the loss of the barges and cutters belonging to the Conquestador and the Colossus, of 74 guns, commanded by Captains Lord W. Stuart and T. Alexander, with about one hundred men of the crews of both ships.— They were employed in a spirited attempt to cut off or destroy a convoy on the French coast. We understand that the greatest part of the boats' crews were made prisoners.

By a late decision of the Secretary at War, Regimental officers proceeding to the Isles of France and Bour- bon, are to be allowed six Months pay in advance; and when ordered out in the East India company's ships, are to be placed on the same footing, as to their ac- commodation on board, as officers proceeding to Cey- lon.

The 83d Regiment of Foot, which has been in India for some years, is now on its passage home.

Yesterday the Prince Regent held a court at Carl- ton-house. Soon after two o'clock, his Royal High- ness entered the state-room, and gave audiences to Earl Camden, and Mr. Ryder; after which his Royal Highness held a Privy Council, was attended by all the Ministers.

After the council, the Marquis Wellesley introduced to the Prince's presence the Turkish Ambassador, and Mr. Vaughan, on his return from Cadiz.

BIRTH—On Saturday last, at her father's house, (Arthur Vincent, Esq.) the lady of Henry B. Fitz-Gerald, of Ashville near this city, Esq. of a son and heir.

DIED—On Saturday morning last, at R. Borough's, Esq. near this city, at the age of 101 years, Mrs. Do- rathea Borough, wife of the late Major Borough, of Querin, in the county Clare—On Wednesday, at Kil- more, county Kerry, Mrs. Usher, sister of the late Edward Usher, Esq. and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Ventry.—Wednesday last, much lamented, Geo. Ryan, Esq. of Ballymakeough, Newport, county Tipperary.

LIMERICK MARKET.

Prices of Corn, &c. Jan. 7, 1811.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat per stone.....	2	5	to	2 8
Oats.....	1	2	to	0 0
Barley.....	1	5	to	0 0

PRICE OF BUTTER—Jan. 7.

Fullbonds—1st quality 126s.—2d 122s.—3d 114s.—4th 104s.

Coarse.—1st quality 124s.—2d 120s.—3d 112s.—4th 102s.

GARDEN SEEDS.

HUGH FENNESSY

BEGS leave to advertise, he has received per the London Packet, from LONDON, a GENERAL AS- SORTMENT of

New Garden Seeds;

and daily expects per the Aurora, his Supply of GRASS and FARMING SEEDS. He returns his Friends sincere Thanks for their kind Preference since his commence- ment in Business, and hopes from the Quality of his present Stock, and his own unremitting assiduity, to merit a continuance of it.

N. B.—Garden Tools, Bass Mats, Flower Seeds, Split Peas, &c.

Wilson's Quay, (Baal's Bridge,) Jan. 14.

A LIETERNANCY in the English Militia,