

which he hints that such a step may be in three days, receive such an accessible him to march to Paris in spite to recover possession of Grenoble—tained was estimated at 14,000 men. They at greatly dispirited on account of the e failing. It was believed, that, on greater part would abandon him.—serted to have declared to some per- sed, "that as he had not received the e would not object to retire and em- ndition that he was not molested, and rly in future!!

1 been taken, by posting detachments g positions, to secure Paris against a e it is more secure in the loyalty of the

"CALAIS, MARCH 17.
om all quarters is consoling: the pub- nsiderably, and the paper of the bank at 850, has risen to 965. this day arrived here. We consider this incd. There are few of our British n; most of them have found means of ut inconvenience or exorbitant charge aptains having in general acted liberally, than the usual passage money. milities that were at Boulogne, and in the o avoid the present perils of the sea, landers. Several families have arrived

owing notification was exhibited at the A similar laudable attention to the feelings n manifested ever since the arrival of e of Bonaparte's landing in France.
"General Post Office, March 18.
Mail should arrive to-morrow (Sunday) livered to callers at this office until three g."

General Advertiser

—FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1815.

ournals of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, course, since our last. en expected, by the arrival of those papers, ed in not been able to present our readers, ore than what has already appeared in a Tuesday's Gazette. Bonaparte has retreated aker up a position of St. Foix—a moun- of that town. It appears, that he did expect rt than he has received—Marshal Ney has from Saulnu—Dupont from Tours and ot from Metz, and Mortier from the North uth troops well equipped, and faithful to e—so; that it may now be expected that tations of seating himself again on the Throne e very vain or else totally expired.—He is rted, that as he has been disappointed in his pport he will have no objection to return d he is let to do so, unmolested, and have arly paid in future.

ay, soon after the opening of the of Waterford, the several prisoners victed during the Assizes, were receive sentence. After the Clerk had interrogated them in the usual of Baron, in a most feeling and im- er, addressed them as follows:— at excessively painful to me to close ssizes with so awful and melancholy a now before me—to be compelled to entence of death upon a greater num- ow subjects, than were ever convicted Assizes of the county of Waterford. n only be equalled by my astonish- recollect that, about four years ago, as visited by a Special Commission, at unfortunat men, found guilty of a in the system of outrage, were con- ie, and, not so much for the sake of eir criminalty, as of furnishing a salu- g to others, severally suffered the dis- public execution. You are all old

amounted in the whole to ten pounds—a sum which they might have earned in the short space of one week, without any risk, by the exercise of honest industry. When I speak of the prosperity of the country, let us consider what is the political condition of its inhabitants. Perhaps no people upon earth possess a Constitution which centers so many blessings, or affords such equal protection to all ranks of men.

The King himself, and both Houses of Parliament, cannot lay a finger on the property of the humblest individual without just cause—the poorest cabin is afforded as much protection as the proudest mansion in the land—and every man on whom I am now about to pronounce sentence, possessed before his accusation as much personal liberty as the highest nobleman. If the possession of wealth was your object—you wofully mistook the means of attaining it. Wealth is the certain reward of industry, and of talent—but it is never the portion of the midnight assassin, of the lawless plunderer, or the indolent drunkard, who spends his nights in revelry, and his days in sleep. I appeal to your own experience, and I ask you, have you ever known any person such as I have described to be possessed of wealth? I know you have not. Some amongst you have alleged, as an excuse for your criminality, that you were compelled by force to join in the outrages of which you have been convicted.— Had any of you, so circumstanced, taken an early opportunity of giving information of the matter to a neighbouring magistrate, it would have proved your disposition to refrain from such practices; but it is too late to come forward with such excuses when you are visited by the offended laws of your country. I have often had occasion to observe, that the women of your families are generally the first to raise the cry of lamentation for your unhappy fate. I would to God their feelings could be roused before it is too late—and that they would exert themselves while there is yet time to do good. What mischief might they not prevent to the objects of their affections, if, when they perceive the first symptoms of the disease, when their husbands, sons, or brothers, begin to associate with the horde of disturbers, they would remonstrate with them on the folly and danger of such practices. If they found this insufficient, they ought to go to a magistrate, inform him confidentially of their apprehensions, and procure him to bid over the men, of whose conduct they were suspicious, to keep the peace. They would thus avert the misfortunes that must otherwise fall upon their families, without exposing the men to any injury.— The latter, also, would thus be furnished with a fair excuse to decline the solicitations of the turbulent, by replying that they were bound with their neighbours in heavy penalties to keep the peace. The women, therefore, ought not to indulge in useless lamentations; if they decline to avail themselves of the abundant opportunities which they have to prevent mischief, they must be content to share in the calamities which will inevitably follow.

"The unequal distribution of property amongst men has sometimes been complained of by the poorer classes. This, however, is the case in all countries, and it is idle to murmur at the dispensations of Providence—who has wisely ordained that, however unequal in this respect, all mankind may be equally happy—and they are grievously mistaken who imagine that happiness is confined to the rich. On the contrary, the rich are, perhaps, liable to superior cares, vexations, and afflictions, from which the poor are entirely exempt—and there is frequently more real happiness to be found in the humblest cottage, than in the proudest palace. It is a fact of which every man's observation must have convinced him, that when prudence goes in search of happiness, it is certain to be found—but it can never be attained in the pursuits of the idle, the dissolute, or the disorderly.

"It now remains for me to perform the painful duty which the law has imposed upon me. That law which owes no ill will to any one of you, and which would rather protect than injure you, has devoted you all to an untimely grave—not merely as a punishment for your offences, but in order to deter others from similar practices. I trust in God that the example may be attended with this happy effect—I trust that it may operate on your misguided associates to induce them to give up their ill gotten arms, and return to the paths of industry and peace—and I trust that you will make use of the short portion of time allotted to you, in turning all your thoughts towards that merciful God, before whom you must shortly appear, and in imploring that clemency at his hands, which the offended laws of your country deny to you in this world."

His Lordship then pronounced, with affecting solemnity, the awful sentence of the law:

MARRIED.
Wednesday, in Cork, George Connor, Esq. of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, to Miss Mary Richards, of Cork.

DIED.
On Saturday morning, at his Brother's house, Lapp's Island, Cork, Lieutenant Colonel Gibbings.
On Sunday, the 19th, at Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, Joseph Greene, Esq.
Saturday evening, Mrs Kerin, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Kerin, of Gortnaboul, Co. Clare.

MISS LAURENT, 398
DEEPLY impressed with the encouragement she has received from the Nobility and Gentry of the City of Limerick & its Vicinity, takes the liberty of acquainting them, that, for the benefit of Her Pupils, she intends, in future, residing in this City; having taken Lodgings at Mr. Bourk's No 20 Patrick Street, and by her attention to such Ladies as may honor her with their commands, she hopes for a continuance of that Patronage she has hitherto so liberally experienced.
Limerick, March 24.

GRAND BALL, 109
There will be a GRAND BALL, At SWINBURN'S Rooms. On TUESDAY Night the 28th Instant, Gentlemen's Tickets..... 6s. 8d. Ladies ditto..... 5s. 0d. TEA AND COFFEE INCLUDED Limerick, March 24.

Commercial Buildings, 172
A GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the Commercial Buildings, will be held on Monday next, the 27th Instant, at the Concerns, to proceed precisely at Two o'Clock, to the election of a Committee of Fifteen Directors for the ensuing year, pursuant to Charter Party.
By order, JOHN CARROLL, Secretary.
Limerick, March 24, 1815.

By the clause in the Charter Party, it is fixed, that on the Ballot, any List, containing either more or less than the names of Fifteen Proprietors, shall be rejected and deemed absolutely void.

Limerick Lancasterian School, 100
A GENERAL MEETING of the Limerick Lancasterian School Society, will be held on Tuesday next, the 25th Instant, at 12 o'Clock, at the Commercial Buildings, to elect a Committee for the ensuing year, pursuant to the Original Rules.
JOHN CARROLL, Secretary.
Limerick, March 24.

NOTICE, 34
A MEETING of the Subscribers to the GENERAL DISPENSARY, is requested at Two o'Clock, on Monday next, the 27th Instant, at No. 50, William Street, to inspect the Accounts, and for the purposes connected with that Institution.
Limerick, March 24.

M. RYAN, 304
TAKES the liberty of acquainting her Friends and the Public, there are Good Beds to be had at the Commercial Buildings.—Breakfast's Soups, &c.
Limerick, March 24.

TO BE LET, 197
From the 25th Instant, or 1st May, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN The House and Demesne of DRUMLINE. IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE, Midway between Limerick, and Ennis, On the Mail Coach Road. THE House is in the most complete order, and the Tenant can have from 40 to 60 Acres as a Demesne. DRUMLINE is situated in a Sporting Country, and Capital Neighbourhood, and within two miles of the Post Town of New Market upon Fergus. Application to Mr. CANNY, Drumlina. March 22.