

**IRISH PARLIAMENT.**  
**HOUSE OF LORDS, April 15.**

This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in state to the House, and being seated on the throne, 43 bills returned from England, received the royal assent, after which, his Excellency delivered the following gracious speech to both houses of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In releasing you from the further attendance in Parliament, I am particularly commended by his majesty to thank you for that peculiar zeal and unanimity so honorable to yourselves, and so oppressive to your enemies, which have marked your conduct during the whole of the session, in promoting by your energy and temper the interests of your country, and in supporting by your spirit and liberality, the common cause of the empire.

"His Majesty has taken the steps which appeared most proper for settling on foot a general peace. If the enemy should be disposed to enter into such a negotiation on grounds consistent with the safety, honor and interest of his majesty's kingdoms and allies.

"If his majesty's views in this respect should fail, he has no doubt that the valor of his subjects, the resources of his kingdoms, and the exertions of the powers engaged with him, will ultimately produce this desirable end.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I am to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have provided for the current services of the year, and it affords me the highest satisfaction to reflect that these objects have been attained by burthens so judiciously imposed, that they can scarcely effect the lower orders of the people. It is equally satisfactory to observe, that your strength and prosperity remain undiminished, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and will be my endeavor to cherish your resources, and apply your liberality with economy and prudence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The enquiries I had ordered to be made with regard to the produce of the last harvest, and the measures taken by you to prevent the exportation of grain must relieve the public mind from an apprehension of scarcity. If any illicit means should be attempted to evade the provisions of the laws which have been enacted upon this important subject, I shall be attentive in exercising those powers with which I am entrusted.

"The vigorous measures you have adopted for the suppression of insurrection and outrage, and the wise provisions you have made for preventing the extension of similar offences, must have the most salutary effects.

"The new regulations of licences under the superintendance of magistrates will tend to promote tranquillity and sobriety. The establishment of more frequent sessions of the peace, will afford an easy and expeditious administration of justice in the different districts throughout the kingdom. The liberal increase of the salaries of the judges, and the convenience of the lower ranks of the people, will ensure the constant and regular attention of his majesty's judges to the civil and criminal business that will remain to be done on the circuit.

"These measures cannot but demonstrate to the people at large, the firmness and temper of Parliament, which, whilst it is determined to repress to the excesses of licentiousness and outrage, is at the same time anxious to ensure to the country those permanent advantages of security, peace, and good order, which are to be derived from a prompt and upright administration of justice.

"I cannot too strongly recommend it to you to give effect to these benefits, by your example and presence, and I am convinced that when you are released from your duty in Parliament, all ranks and descriptions, of his Majesty's faithful subjects will feel themselves protected by your exertions and authority in your different counties.

"Your kind declarations in favor of my administration, make the deepest impression upon my feelings. If I have any claim to your confidence and good opinion it arises

from the fidelity with which I have represented to his majesty your loyalty and zeal, and from the sincere desire I feel to conform my conduct to your sentiments.

Great-Britain and Ireland form one Empire; they are inseparably connected; they must stand or fall together; and we are all equally engaged, because we are equally interested in the common cause of defending and upholding our religion, our laws, and our constitution."

The Lord Chancellor stated to the house, that it was his Excellency's pleasure, that the Parliament were accordingly prorogued to the 14th June next.

Both houses of Parliament were accordingly prorogued to that period.

**N O R F O L K, July 9.**

We can have no doubts that the French have had great success upon the Genoese Territory. The account is given in the language of the conqueror but it has internal marks of probability. The long since violated neutrality, the state of parties in the republic and the continued approaches of enemies dreaded upon the territory, and exasperated by their delays, make this a proper place to open the scene of war. The number killed is great but of the prisoners is extraordinary. We may content ourselves with a report of two successive actions, in which the French were victorious. With the account of the French victories, are reports, that the republic of Genoa was apprehensive that the French would immediately seize upon the government, and march to Genoa. They, have for some time been alarmed at the influx of strangers who have given strength to the French interest.

**N E W B E R N, July 16.**

**FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.**

Impressed with the most lively sensations of gratitude for the blessings we enjoy in this land of liberty, the inhabitants of the city of Raleigh convened on the 14th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of that day which gave us independence.

The company, consisting of a numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion by Mr. Caffo.—Colonel Benjamin Williams acting as President, and Henry Lane, Esquire, as Vice President:

After dinner the ladies retired, and the following toasts, delivered by the President, were drank.

1. The day.
2. President.
3. The Congress of '76.
4. May the memory of those who have fallen in the defence of liberty, be always dear to those who enjoy it.
5. The tree of liberty—may its roots be cherished in this its mother land, until its branches shall extend themselves over the remotest corners of the earth.
6. The French Republic—may their cause be prosecuted with ardour, mark'd with humanity, defended with courage, and gain'd with renown.
7. The political voyage of mankind—may their destination be true Republicanism—may their compass stick to the point of liberty—may their rudder be worked with equality, and may the gale of public virtue waft them safe to harbour.
8. An universal downfall to tyrants and despots; and may the world be freed from every enemy to the rights of Man.
9. May the snowy mantle of American freedom never be stained with the black corruption of Monarchical sway.
10. May the French cock soon crow to announce the aurora of that happy day, when their citizens shall sit down under the friendly shade of the tree of liberty, and enjoy the calm repose of peace.
11. The United States—may they long enjoy those blessings for which so many valiant heroes bled.
12. American commerce—may it ride on the wings of every wind, and float on the bosom of every wave.
13. May the heart of courage ever beat in unison with the sentimental throb of philanthropy.

14. The true American who neither trembles at the sword, nor blunders at the plough.

15. Our new-born sister Tennessee—may the link which she has added to the chain of our government, increase the general flock of happiness and her individual prosperity.

16. The state of North-Carolina.  
The Columbian fair—a volunteer by the Vice-President.

In the evening a Ball was given at the state-house, which concluded the festivity of the day.

It affords pleasure to remark, that the whole entertainment was conducted with the utmost order, regularity, and decorum:—Joy and hilarity appeared to be the prevailing character of the day, and harmony pervaded the whole.

**MR. PRINTER,**

Please give the enclosed a place in your next paper, and you will oblige a number of your friends.

To NATHAN BAYAS, Esquire.

S I R,

I HAVE read in the paper of last week, the address of a writer who signs himself a farmer. It is not difficult to discover the objects of this man; they manifestly tend to impress on the public mind, an opinion, that in the discharge of your public duty, you have not had in view the peace, happiness, and interest of your country.

Satisfied as I am, Sir, that the honorable confidence reposed in you was merited, and has been unavailing, I step forward to meet that inquiry from which I know you would not shrink; and if I condescend to an analysis of that letter, let it be attributed, not to any weight of fact contained in it, but to my proper motives, a sense of your merit and a regard to truth.

You are charged with voting against appropriations generally; but particularly against that for carrying into effect the British treaty. To take money from the purses of your countrymen without hesitation may be conformable to the patriotism and politics of this legislating farmer, but he differs widely from a large number of our citizens if he conceives such practice agreeable to their wishes, or consistent with their interest. That sacred regard to the case of your fellow citizens which the farmer admits characterized you in the state assembly, your constituents have observed with peculiar pleasure has accompanied you to the Federal Legislature, and we ferdly trust will never desert you. Your vote against the particular appropriation here mentioned, founded on your opinion that the treaty was derogatory of the honor and interest of the United States, was in my conception the right one; and until we shall have experienced some instances of British amity, different from those which (even since the ratification) have distinguished their ships of war in the capture of our vessels and improvements of our seamen, I shall continue to believe the appropriations were justly refused. What, I would gladly be informed are the advantages gained by the treaty when compared with the sacrifices made to obtain it; the enormous debt to be contracted to carry it into effect; and the degrading concessions made to the British? Do any part of the benefits flow from the possession of the Western Post, accompanied as that possession is to be, with a privilege to hostile British and Indian tribes, to trade and have free intercourse through our territory? Are the supplies of arms and ammunition to the Indians by the British prohibited? Or even so far restricted as to make us secure from their future attacks?—Certainly not. It is true as the farmer states they have agreed to pay for our ships piratically captured and condemned. But do we not in fact supply them with funds adequate to that purpose? To those whose negroes were carried off at the end of the war, and to those who in obedience to the treaty have been adjudged to pay in specie the British debts, doubled by interest, when they received the states depreciating medium for supplies and services, (and who considered the debts in