

by Lord Aldborough. He was answered by the Duke of Leinster and Lord Longford, the latter of whom emphatically said, that tho' we had lost some of our men, we had not yet lost our national spirit.

Lord Mornington, in a very elegant speech (which gave a most flattering idea of this young nobleman's early abilities) opposed the address, but concluded with observing, that if the whole house should otherwise agree his voice should not cause a division.

Lord Mountgarret was of the same opinion.—In favour of the address spoke the Lords Carlow, Farnham, Tyrone, Trarston, Defart, Bishop of Ferns, Lord Bullamont, Archbishop of Cashel, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Roden.

The question being put agreeing to the address, it was carried without a division.

It was then agreed that the House do, with the Commons, wait on his Excellency with the same, at half after three to-morrow.

The order of the day being read for going into the consideration of the mutiny bill, Lord Arran moved that they should call over the house for that purpose on the morrow, as the hour for debating the same was then too late. This was opposed by his Grace of Cashel, and some other Lords, when the House having divided there appeared,

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The call of the house was then adjourned till Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The House having gone through some cursory business, Mr. Yelverton rose, and said, that notwithstanding he thought the motion he had promised to make that day, was indispensibly necessary in respect to Poyning's Law; and that he never would depart from that intention until a mode of legislation, agreeable to the constitution, should be adopted; yet the melancholy intelligence lately received, rendered it decent to put off the consideration of the motion to another day, in order to consider of the great and momentous situation of the public affairs of the empire. He had always looked upon the interests of Great Britain and Ireland inseparable, and he had reason to think they should, at the present time, be more inseparable than ever.—Great Britain could not experience a misfortune in which this kingdom was not involved. It would, at such a time, ill become a people of approved generosity to remain silent upon such an occasion, when long surrounded by her numerous enemies, she maintained such dignity in herself against warring world. As Irishmen, viewing the destruction of an empire of which they formed such a part, what must be their feelings on the present occasion?—It was peculiarly incumbent on them to testify their sentiments at that time, to convince foreign nations, that the British empire still retained power and resources to be formidable to its enemies; to convince the enemies of Britain, that a dismemberment of a part of the empire, only served to cement the remaining part, and give it a closer union of interest. He would therefore move, that the House should resolve an address to his Majesty, expressive of their loyalty and affection to his Majesty's person, family and interests, and that at time when his Majesty's dominions were surrounded with a confederacy of enemies, they would cheerfully assist him in every measure that could support his Majesty against his enemies, and be productive of an honourable peace.

The Recorder said he should be proud to see what was termed the opposition of that House set in a different manner from the English opposition, and when public good was at any time in view, consider themselves, as of no party, but have the general interest perfectly at heart; though he always reprobated the American war, yet he contended that this kingdom owed no obligations to the Americans; if they did not call their sending privateers to interrupt our commerce, and capture our shipping an obligation, and thank them for their mischief. He seconded the motion.

Mr. Brownlow declared, that his opposition had never taken rise from any other motive but the public good; and measures, not men had always been his object. He had

words which he never meant. If he ever could become an advocate for carrying on the American war, he should indeed be deemed an apostate, as he had always, in the most express terms, declared himself against it.—He was satisfied the resolution should be worded in whatever manner the House should think proper.

Mr. Denis Daly concluded with the sentiments of Mr. Yelverton, and paid him many compliments.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Forbes spoke against the motion, and were answered by Mr. Parnel, Sir John Blaquiere, Mr. Wilson, and Sir Boyle Roche; after which Mr. Flood broke into his usual style of eloquence, and reprobated the idea of giving any encouragement to the pursuit of the American war, in the most formidable manner, after which he moved a long amendment, among other things asserting the parliamentary and legal rights of Ireland, which drew up many members, and occasioned a debate.

Mr. Ogle moved another amendment to expunge a whole paragraph from the address, which last being first put, the House divided, and the numbers were

For the amendment 37  
Against it 167

The question being then put on Mr Flood's amendment it was negatived without a division

The question being then put on the address as first proposed by Mr. Yelverton, the House divided, and the numbers appeared

Ayes 167  
Noes 37

A committee was accordingly appointed for to-morrow to draw up the address.

Mr. Flood gave notice that he would on that day to-morrow, bring before the House, the consideration of the law of Poyning's; for he would not, he said, be intimidated by numbers when he was engaged in the service of his country.

Wednesday, December 5.

This day Mr. Yelverton reported the address, which was yesterday moved and committed, which being read paragraph by paragraph and approved, was sent up to the lords house for their concurrence.

Sir Edward Newenham said he objected to every part of the address, as it pledged those whom he had the honour to represent, to measures, which he was sure they did not approve of; that he came to the house determined to move an amendment, but finding the house so thin, it was sufficient for him to declare those sentiments which he was confident were the general sense of the nation, out of that house—and that was to have no address at all, or an address to his Majesty to remove those wicked and treacherous ministers from his presence and councils for ever, who originated and still persevered in continuing the American war, that though the house might now adopt these sentiments, the time was not very distant, when they would join their constituents in a just condemnation of the present profligate ministry.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

Went through the heads of the bill for qualifying Members to take a seat in Parliament; and ordered to be presented by Mr. Crofton, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for transmission.

Adjourned till to-morrow. And afterwards attended the Lords to the castle, with the joint address of both houses of Parliament.

Friday, Dec. 7.

The Speaker read the answer of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on presenting the address of both Houses of Parliament to be transmitted to his Majesty.

The Recorder presented a petition signed by above 300 manufacturing woollen weavers, against the office of Almager, which was set forth, to be exceedingly injurious to that branch of business, and praying a regulation of Parliament on that head.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir Lucius O'Brien defended the present act of regulation, in which he had himself a hand, in reply to the woollen manufacturers, and said he had not only consulted above 40 English acts, but the regulations of the other nations of the world, and took advantage of the best of them, and could find in all, to form the basis of our brighter, said d.

and fortunes to his Majesty for the p of Great Britain and Ireland.

Last Saturday as the coachman below to the Right Hon. Lord Carhampton, giving drink to his horses at Luttrellstown, sudden and violent flood came down the river, which carried them off, the poor man was unfortunately drowned, likewise the horses, and the carriage shattered to pieces.

Sunday a woman dropped dead on temple-bar; her death was occasioned by the unexpected arrival of a favourite son, who had been some years abroad.

Died. At Kilkenny, James Butler, Esq; of Callan—Alderman Anthony Binot,—in Dublin, John Murray Prior, of Rathdowney, in the Queen's County, Esq.

Married. At Waterford, Cap. Thompson to Miss Brown, of the New Quay.

Cork, Dec. 6. Yesterday sailed from Cove, his Majesty's ship Recovery, Lord Harvey, on a cruise.

This day arrived his Majesty's frigate Le Brune, of 32 guns, Capt. Harwell from Quebec; she parted company some days ago with 120 sail in a hard gale of wind.—Also, arrived 8 colliers with coal.

Several counterfeit guineas are now in circulation thro' the city; they are of different dies of George III. One of the dies is remarkably good, and the composition is copper slightly gilt; but when rubbed may be discovered, but the surest method of detecting them is by their weight.

Married. Last Tuesday, Bayly Rogers, Esq; M. D. to Mrs. Webber, relict of the late Counsellor Webber.

Clonmell, Dec. 6. Last Sunday morning John Davis, lime burner, went into a public house in the north suburbs of this town, and having called for half a pint of whiskey, was proceeding to drink the same, when he instantly expired.

Yesterday were committed to the county jail, by the worshipful Richd. Moore, Mayor, and James Archer Butler, Esqrs. Bridget Bryan and Mary Buckley, the former charged on oath with feloniously aiding and assisting in stealing two casks of whiskey, containing sixty seven gallons and upwards; and the latter, with feloniously stealing out of the dwelling house of Mary Reardan of Tipperary, seven table cloths, value one pound sterling.

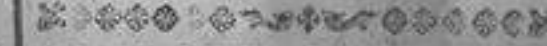
LIMERICK

Last Friday the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Rochelle arrived in Town.

A Post Chaise with able Horses, and a Saddle Horse, will set out for Dublin, any Day from this to Monday next; enquire of John Halloran outside Thousand Gate.

No. 25,504, drawn a prize of 100l. in Reatty, & Co's. Policies, the 15th day, was sold by Andrew Watton, to Mr. Alexander Blood, to whom he instantly paid the full sum; and gave him an undrawn Policy, which entitles him to the chance of 850l.

DIED. Last Friday, to the inexpressible grief of her family and acquaintance, Mrs. Rebecca Cashell, relict of the late Henry Cashell, Esq; of Bush-eld, County of Tipperary.



MR. GOUGH, of Woodstown, requests another Meeting of his Father's Creditors, on Saturday next, the 15th Inst. at the Council-Chamber, at One o'Clock.

He is perfectly sensible of their Friendly Disposition towards him, and trusts that He has satisfied them and the Publick in the Rectitude of his Intentions, by the Part he has Acted. The Heads of an Agreement for Securing to the Creditors, their Principal Sums in all Events, and Interest to such, as He and his Brother are Bound too, have been signed by most of them. He hopes that the next Meeting will produce a Final Settlement, and has only to add, that he Intended on that Day, to submit a New Plan, which perhaps may be more Agreeable to the Creditors, than the other.

Woodstown, 10th Dec. 1782.

THE Brethren of the King-Head Tavern are requested to meet at the 25th Inst. being the 15th Dec. 1782, and to celebrate the Birth of our Brethren as intend. It is requested to leave the Tavern at 10 o'Clock Day.

N. B. Din at 4 o'clock.