

formerly entertained against them: Sir, I do not second the motion from principles of policy, I second it from motives of pure affection and benevolence: The Roman Catholics of Ireland are our fellow subjects, equally with us interested in the welfare of this Kingdome; let us then invite them to us with open arms, and clasp them to our bosoms as friends."

An uninterrupted plaudit of applause from every person in the assembly continued for some minutes after he sat down.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty, The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty, with sincere professions of that zealous loyalty which will never cease to glow in our hearts, and which we trust will ever distinguish the character of your faithful people of Ireland; and to assure your Majesty, that we possess an entire reliance on your paternal protection, which has been happily exercised during the course of your Majesty's reign, in promoting and establishing the prosperity of this kingdom.

With painful reluctance, therefore, at a time when your Majesty's attention is engaged in the most momentous concerns, we submit to the necessity of laying before your Majesty a subject, which deeply affects the commercial rights and interests of this your Majesty's kingdom.

Founding our claims upon the faith of treaties, and desirous to promote all the reciprocal advantages of commerce between this country and the subjects of your Majesty's most and faithful Ally, the Queen of Portugal, we consider that kingdom, in our commercial regulations, as the most favoured nation, and by acts of Parliament gave to the wines of Portugal that advantage over the wines of France, in the imposition of duties, which is described in the treaty of 1703, extending from the justice of the Court of Portugal that woollen manufactures, sent from this kingdom, would, in consequence, have the same admission which is given to those imported there from Great Britain.

We rested this most reasonable expectation not only on the construction of the treaty above mentioned, but on the letter and spirit of many ancient treaties made between your Majesty's royal predecessors and the Crown of Portugal, and we hoped for a common participation with your Majesty's subjects of Great Britain in every branch of commerce with Portugal, which, till now, has never been denied to us in that kingdom.

With much surprise, therefore, we have heard that the entry of our woollen manufactures and printed lins had met with some restrictions at the port of Lisbon.

Nazarethais, being satisfied that the zealous and repeated requisitions of your Majesty's Ministers, have been reasonable and just,

I mean every species of goods made of combed wool, and by woollen manufacture I mean every species of goods made of scribbled and carded wool.

2. Mention the Goods you call worsted manufacture.

A Stuffs, camblers, callimancoes, ruffels, everlasting, sattinets, moreens, paragons, &c. mixed goods, are crapes, poplins, tabbinets, bombazeens, &c.

2. What species of goods do you manufacture?

A Single stuffs and single callimancoes; they are new manufactures in this kingdom, being formerly imported from Great Britain.

2. To what amount per annum do you manufacture?

A For the three last Years, about 10,000,000 per annum, and latterly these goods are made in the city of Limerick.

2. Which do you think would the woollen or worsted manufacture be of most importance to this kingdom?

A In my opinion the worsted manufacture; because the wool of this country is principally adapted for combing, and that the worsted manufacture employs a greater proportion of hands.

2. State the proportion?

A The same quantity of wool which, in the woollen or cloath manufacture, employs 60 persons, would, in the worsted manufacture, employ 200.

2. If the Alnage charges were exactly collected, what would you annually have to pay?

A About 1000 per year, some other manufacturers in my line would have to pay about 70 or 800 per Year.

2. Don't you think frauds and defects exist in the worsted and mixed manufactures of this kingdom?

A I do, and also that frauds and defects exist in similar manufactures in every nation.

2. Do you think that regulations like those prescribed by the Alnage laws would prevent frauds and defects?

A It is clearly my opinion, that regulations would prevent them, but that no regulation on the principles of the Alnage laws can be contrived adequate to that purpose.

2. Give reasons for this opinion?

A There are two insurmountable obstacles in the principle of those laws, which prevent their answering the purposes they were intended for, that is to say, enormous expence and inconvenience on a feeble manufacture.

2. State the principle of expence which is insurmountable?

A Under an individual (which is an essential principle in the Alnage laws), the trust being great, being to direct the extensive manufactures of a nation, he must have a great revenue proportioned to his own consequence and the important trust reposed in him; this, together with the salaries to be paid to deputies and sub deputies, the consequent appendages of this office, would be a load which the wealthy and prosperous manufactures of other nations were found unable to bear, much less the weak manufactures of this country; this would operate as

of the House resolved itself in a Committee accordingly, Mr. Dillon in the chair.

The first clause being read, Mr. Gardiner, in a very clear manner, stated the nature and intent of the bill. It had been proposed to take up the Popery penal laws one by one, but they were so interwoven in other acts, that without a man had the statute books by heart, he thought it a task too difficult for any man to attempt; the present law was so clear, as to be understood by the most ignorant of the people. This law was to repeal laws that were grievous in themselves; it was a necessary one, and framed in his opinion, quite clear. Gentlemen called it a sweeping clause, but it is not, for there is an exception in the very body of it. Gentlemen say all restriction is taken off, but is it no restriction that you cannot have your children educated from the army, navy, or from defending your house? He mentioned the liberties enjoyed by Protestants in France and Holland long since then; and asked why should we harbour suspicions in passing this clause?

Mr. Fitzgibbon proposed an amendment, that the Catholics might have, hold, take and enjoy lands by purchase, devise or descent as Protestants do.

Mr. Rowley was for adjourning the bill to the 23d of October, 1788.

About 2 o'clock the House agreed to Mr. Fitzgibbon's amendment, and the farther consideration of the bill was adjourned till Saturday next.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

On different motions, several members were discharged from custody.

Col. Conyngham moved, that the books of Grier and Howard be ordered into the custody of Alexander Murry, Esq; and they were ordered accordingly.

The Grand Committee of trade was instructed to sit on Saturday next.

The *Nisi Prius* engrossed bill was read a third time, and ordered for transmission.

The House in a Committee on the heads of a bill for registering trade.

Ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Mr. Musgrave presented some petitions from dealers in butter.

Friday Feb. 22.

Mr. Grattan moved for an address to his Majesty, praying the repeal of Poyning's law. He was seconded by Mr. Brownlow, and warmly opposed by the Attorney General who moved, "to adjourn the further consideration of the question to the first of August." On a division there appeared for the adjournment, ayes 137, noes 68.

The farther consideration of the Popery Bill was deferred till Monday.

The Right Hon. Mr. Flood, gave notice that he would bring on in the course of the week, in another manner, the question relative to the independence of Ireland.

The important debate on the above motion, shall appear in our next.

Connaught Circuit.

Co. Roscom. at Roscomon, Monday, March 4.  
Leitrim, at Carrick, Thursday 14.  
Monday 15

L I M E R I C K.  
By Particular Desire there will be a DRUM at the Assembly House next Thursday Evening, and the Company are requested to meet at Seven o'clock.

PORT-NEWS. Feb. 22. Arrived the Anne, Dalling, London, porter, hops, iron and sugar. 24. The Minerva, M'Carthy, Bourdeaux, salt from Smyrwick, wine, vinegar, cork, and pitch. DIED. Last Friday Mr. Michael Collins, a Member of the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, who remains were interred yesterday, at which the Corps attended, and paid him the last honours due to an Irish Volunteer.

The New Exchange Coffee-House

IS now finished for the Reception of such Gentlemen as are willing to Encourage the conducting a Coffee House in this City under PROPER REGULATIONS.---As the Proprietor has spared no Pains or Expence, in endeavouring to accomplish this Undertaking, he humbly hopes for the Countenance of the Gentlemen of this City and the Neighbouring Counties, which he will endeavour to merit by every possible attention. N. B. A Book lies open at the Bar for the Names of such Gentlemen as wish to Subscribe. Limerick, 25th Feb. 1782.

T O B E S E T,  
From the 25th Day of March next.

FOR such Term as shall be agreed upon, the RENTYTHES of the Parish of CARRIGARY. Proposals in Writing to be made to LANT. HILL, Esq; Limerick. Feb. 25, 1782.

T O B E S E T,  
And Entered into as soon as Agreed for.

THE large HOUSE in St. Martin's Parish, Limerick, lately inhabited by the Revd. Mr. Cahill, and late Recorder Bindon, with a Coach House, two Stables, Cellars, and all other convenient Offices, in Staunch and Tenantable Repair, fit for a genteel Family

---Enquire of Alderman WIGHE, for further Particulars. Feb. 25, 1782.

I AM advised to Caution the Publick

against becoming Purchasers of the late Mr. JAMES HONAN's Interest, in the City Brewery and Golden Mills, under any Sheriff's Sale, as I have a Mortgage for the Sum of Eleven Hundred Pounds on said Premises, bearing date the 22d. March 1781, at which time said Mr. Honan's Title Deeds to said Premises were transferred to me.

Doolen, 22d Feb. 1782.  
FRANCIS MACNAMARA

At a Meeting of the Officers and Committee of the LOYAL LIMERICK VOLUNTEERS, at the Council Chamber, in the Exchange---

Limerick, Feb. 25, 1782.

Lieut. Col. BURGESS in the Chair

RESOLVED, That the polite and friendly BATTIER, and his Majesty's Volunteers of Enot, lately quartered here, to the Volunteers of Limerick, merits their warmest Acknowledgments and sincere Thanks.

The distinguished and respectful Conduct of that Corps, in supporting and preserving with the utmost Propriety and Regard, every admissible Punctilio of Etiquette towards the Volunteers, evinces their Attachment to the true Interest of his Majesty's Service, and the Public in general. The sensible such Conduct must create and ensure the Confidence and Friendship of those (who as Volunteers) will cheerfully consider themselves in the bound, to pay every mark of Attention to