was to be dependent upon the treaty, not upon any treaty with France: the word, whenever, it shall take place, to be sure was a little against him; and finally the treaty was provisional:—Now, according to the common meaning of the word, it implied a condition; as you shall be independent, provided such and such shall not be done; but provided it shall, then you shall not be independent. In word, he knew nothing that was provisional which was not at the same time conditional, except a provisional oath (not a Privy Counsellor's oath) and that was an oath of which all the House had often heard, and many of them had taken: it was the oath taken upon the horns at High-gate.

It had been suggested, that there were secret articles in the treaty, that were not known to France; he wished the suggestion true; but he did not believe it. As to the advice given to Ministers by the Hon. Member, who had moved the order of the day, "not to open their lips" on this occasion, he might be permitted to praise it, as he was not in situation to benefit from it himself; he wished Hon. Member had taken up the idea sooner, and that for some years past he had had character to give similar advice to the predecessors of the present Ministers.

The House then divided on the motion for the order of the day, which was carried against Fox, there being, For adjourning 219, against it 46.—Majority 173.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Lord Advocate moved, that the second reading of the bill of pains and penalties, against Sir T. Rumbold and Mr. Perrin, be adjourned to the 23d of Jan. which was agreed to.

Fitzpatrick said, he was not in the House yesterday, when a noble Lord gave notice of some propositions, he intended to submit to Parliament after the recess, relative to Ireland; he would then have advised Ministers, if they had it in contemplation to remove all ground of jealousy between the two kingdoms, to make a public avowal of their intention before Christmas-day: this would have a very happy effect in Ireland, where the people had conceived a jealousy, on account of a late decision in the King's Bench here, on an appeal from Ireland: he did not doubt, but the present administration were well disposed to preserve inviolate the compact made last session between the two Parliaments, of which the decision alluded to, was in Ireland deemed an infringement; and therefore he hoped they would take an early opportunity to quiet the minds of men in Ireland, particularly as he understood there were several other causes of the same nature brought lately into the King's Bench. Mr. Grattan had warmly thanked Lord North for the act he had passed, which had created a jealousy in Ireland; but he hoped when that business should be explained, the jealousy would be quieted. The cause alluded to had been brought into the King's Bench here 18 months ago, so that a decision upon it could not be called a violation of the compact: the Chief Justice could not have dismissed the cause; and he said, from the best information he could get, there was not another cause from Ireland in that court. He said there certainly was a disposition in his Majesty's Cabinet to give Ireland, that England meant not to depart from the system upon which the rights of that kingdom had been acknowledged in the last session of Parliament.

The Attorney General said, that Lord Mansfield could not have dismissed the cause brought into his court, without a violation of his oath.

Colonel Fitzpatrick said he had not the most distant idea of finding fault with the noble Lord who had decided upon the appeal; he believed he could not have dismissed it; and he knew that the decision must be null and void, as by the act passed last session in Ireland, no decision of England can be carried into effect in Ireland: he only rose therefore to express his wish, that Ministers would declare their intention of giving satisfaction to Ireland.

Mr. Fox could not sit still, without saying a few words on the subject of Irish affairs; he declared that when he moved for the repeal of the 6th [illegible] he had meant to make a full and [illegible] surrender of all the legislative and judicial powers over Ireland; and he thought it his duty to do the justice to those who had acted on the part of Ireland, to say that it was on the principle of a complete surrender that they had treated with him. The mode he adopted was that he meant to give up in future the right to legislate or expound law for Ireland. Mr. Burke obtained leave to bring in his bill relative to the principality of Wales, Duchy of Lancaster, County Palatine of Chester, &c. &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that, as soon after the recess as the other weighty affairs of the state would permit, he would submit to the House certain propositions relative to the share of the representation of the people in Parliament.

The Secretary Townshend then moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

Friday, Dec. 20.

Inferred ways and means and the [illegible]

versation, which he understood took place last night, relative to Ireland; if he had been present, he would have informed the House, that the late decision in the King's Bench of England, which had occasioned much jealousy in Ireland, had been taken notice immediately by the Lord Lieutenant, who, did not lose a moment to remonstrate on that subject with his Majesty's Ministers, and to make known to them the effect it had produced in the minds of the people of Ireland. He said he intended to have moved for a call of the House at an earlier period than the 22d of next month; however, he hoped that Gentlemen would be in town before that day; in that hope he gave notice that a motion would be made in the House, relative to Ireland.

Lord Beauchamp was surprised that an Hon. Member should have given notice of a motion relative to Ireland, to be made on the 22d of January, when he had given notice of a motion of precisely the same nature, on Thursday; he certainly would have chosen an earlier day than the 29th, if he had not been told, that it would be impossible for him to gain attendance sooner: he understood it to be privileged of a Member of Parliament at when he had undertaken any particular business in the House, it was not taken out of his hands by another; this was a privilege which he would never resign: a friend to both kingdoms, his only object was to secure a lasting harmony between them; if he should be able to root out every remains of jealousy, his great object would be accomplished; and he hoped on the happiest of men.—As to the writs of error to this kingdom, he knew they could in no case be of no effect; for as a law had passed in Ireland to prevent the Judges of that kingdom certify into England, the record of the proceedings in any cause, so of course, there was an end to them: but as an Act of Parliament Ireland, could not shut up a court of law England, it was necessary that an Act should be passed for that purpose; so until such an act should pass, he should hold to be sound law, that whatever person felt, or thinks himself aggrieved by a decision of a Court of Law in Ireland, may apply to the King's Bench in England, which Court indeed to entertain his cause, though it is at present impossible that the judges of that Court can give redress in such a case, as every decision in England, affecting a cause that originate in, and belongs to Ireland, made since the passing of the Irish act alluded to, must of course be null and void. He appealed then to the House, if it would not be proper to pass a law, which should direct the Court not to entertain Irish causes, their decisions on which must necessarily be ineffectual.

Mr. W. Grenville said, he had not arraigned the purity of the noble Lord's intention, and therefore there was not any occasion for his Lordship to have vindicated it: he did not want to interfere with the noble Lord's motion, but he would ask him, how he should know that the proposition which he intended to move on the 22d of January, was of the same nature with that which the noble Lord intended to make on the 29th?——but if it was, did he think that the Government of Ireland, or the Government of England, would suffer a matter to lie over to the 29th, which ought to be determined before the recess.

Mr. Burke made an observation or two, and here the business resulted for the present.

It is now generally understood, that the Treaty now pending between this country and France, will not end in Peace. Mr. David Hartley, who is known to have the best intelligence of any private man in this kingdom, said last night, in the House of Commons, that he expected the Treaty now in agitation, would be broke off; and he assigned this as his reason, for his motion against further war in America, because he was apprehensive that Ministers would, in the end, resume and revive that war.

His Majesty's ship, Anson, Capt. Rodney, which sailed from Portsmouth the 7th [illegible] Barbadoes, had the Governor and 20 col. on board, for the use of the unhappy [illegible] on that Island.

There is no doubt but every step [illegible] taking by the different powers at war, [illegible] the strongest terms, the improbability of a peace, till they shall have measured [illegible] for another campaign; for the expence of [illegible] porting troops to the West-Indies is [illegible] great, that none of the contending [illegible] would subject themselves to it, if they [illegible] determined to make peace, without open [illegible] new campaign. It is an absolute fact, [illegible] ten regiment now in England have received [illegible] ders to hold themselves in readiness to [illegible] for foreign services; one of them, the [illegible] has actually embarked, and the other regiment lately arrived from Ireland, and lent [illegible] land by the Parliament of that kingdom [illegible] to embark in a very short time; a battalion [illegible] Guards is also to be sent abroad, to be [illegible] posed of drafts from the three regiments [illegible] are to be all under the command of [illegible] Dalling, [illegible]

retransporting of the men who are to go on [illegible] expedition, will amount to at least 50,000l. [illegible] the artillery, ammunition, stores, &c. will [illegible] very little short of 400,000l. an expence [illegible] which, in this economical [illegible] administration, [illegible] never be incurred, if Ministers did not [illegible] it absolutely necessary to carry on the war.

A letter from Boston says, it is reported there, that the Congress intended to issue out a proclamation for making reprisal on the Spaniards on account of their not acknowledging them dependent States of America.

Orders are given for 3 more regiments to embark at Portsmouth, and an additional fleet to sail with all possible expedition for the West Indies. These orders are said to be in consequence of certain advice that a large detachment of the combined fleets had positively sailed from Cadiz.

Com. Elliot is arrived at Portsmouth with the Romney and Ariadne; the rest of his fleet are in the bay watching the St. Domingo fleet.

Twenty Eighth Day's Drawing.

No. 34255, 2000l. No. 1352, 1000l.—No. 3540, 2017, 17129, 1000l. each. No. 10937, 15632, 1006, 30205, 1526, 37202, 22940, 26036, 50l. each.

Twenty-Ninth day's Drawing.

No. 8531, 500l. No. 17819, 379, 19709, 1001, 17161, 20982, 17613, 3712, 23406, 30501, 5932, 31549, 22868, 50l.

Thirtieth (and last) day's Drawing.

No. 33,522, 50l. and No. 85, as last drawn, a prize of 2000l.

After which the Lottery Wheels are drawn back to Whitehall.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.

A Gentleman arrived here last week from London assures us, that the E. of Shelburne was decidedly against the measure proposed last summer in the British Cabinet, to construct royal docks for the building and repairing of ships of war at Cork, Waterford and Limerick.

We hear his Majesty's postmaster General, has re-appointed John Anne, Esq. Secretary to the Post Office.

We have the singular satisfaction of maintaining our readers upon honor, that no [illegible] fied on, that there is an article in the [illegible] ral treaty with the American States, by which the refugee loyalists will be permitted to return and inhabit what part of America they chuse, without molestation, subject to the condition only, of taking the oath of allegance to the American Republic. All those whose estates, though confiscated, have not actually been disposed of, will be restored to them, and every kind of chattles and personal property.

MARRIED. Tuesday last at Christ-Church, Cork, George Alcock, Esq. Surveyor of Excise, to Miss Bagwell of Hanover-street.

LIMERICK.

On Thursday last as some young men were fowling, about three miles from this city, one of their guns in crossing a hedge, accidentally went off, and unfortunately the entire charge lodged in the body of Mr. John Fenton, who was of the party; the wound proving mortal, he was brought to town by his distressed companions, and died the morning following. During his illness he earnestly charged his much afflicted parents fully to acquit the person whose piece went off, from any charge to him on this account. The deceased having been a Member of the Limerick Independent Corps of Volunteers, his remains were yesterday, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, interred at St. Munchins, with the due military honors; and to the honor of the Volunteer Corps, the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Smyth, and Limerick Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Pery, both attended on the occasion; the procession was well conducted, and had a very military and awful appearance.

Last Saturday a large West Indiaman, mounting 22 guns, arrived at Tarbert; he is one of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, that sailed from Port Royal under convoy of the March and Arden men of war. The vessel arrived with 15 sail of said fleet a few days p[illegible], and being in a leaky condition was ordered to put into this harbour.

This morning the seven companies of 4th Lt. quartered here marched hence for Cork, in consequence of an order received by yesterday's post from Secretary W[illegible] office.—The above [illegible] has been to the troops and recruits of Munster, in [illegible] the execution [illegible]

General Co[illegible]

MICHAEL STRITCH,

Corner of Baggot Bridge,

LIMERICK.

RETURNS Thanks to his Friends in this City and his Country Dealers, and begs leave to inform them, he has this Day arrived to him a Quantity of Dye-Stuffs, and Lump and Powder Sugar, with every Article in the Grocery Business, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Prices for Ready Money; he is supplied with different Price Congo and Bohea Teas, Saltpetre, Powder, Shot and Flints, and strong Spirit Whisky, &c. &c.

N. B. As he has purchased the above Articles for Ready Money, he is enabled to sell them at a low Profit. Dec. 30, 1782.

At PAT. HENESEY'S

Mahogany Cabinet Ware-House,

On the North Mall,

Near Stephen Roche, John's, Esq;

IS now ready for Sale, the greatest Variety of the most Fashionable Work, consisting of Northumberland Tables, with Tables of every other Denomination; all Sorts of Chairs, of the Newest Patterns, and every other Article in the Cabinet Business.—As he is largely supplied with well Seasoned Mahogany and employs the most experienced Workmen, both in the Cabinet and Upholstering Branches, presumes he will give Satisfaction to all who favor him with their Commands, being determined to sell at the Lowest Prices for Ready Money.

GEORGE FRANKLIN,

RETURNS his most grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the Encouragement he has met with since his Commencement in Limerick; acquainting them that he is now joined by Mr. O'KEEFE, a young Man of unexceptionable Character and Abilities. They Instruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Book-keeping, and several Branches of the Mathematic; and as their whole Attention will be devoted to the Improvement of their Pupils, they hope to merit Public Favour.

N. B. They have taken a Commodious House in Fish-Lane, for the reception of Boarders. Dec. 30, 1782.

To be SETT,

From the 1st. of MAY next,

For Three Lives or Thirty One Years,

THE House and Demesne of CARLINE, within 8 Miles of the City of Limerick, containing about 120 Acres, choice Fattening Ground, and well Divided, the House and Offices are in Complete Order; Great Convenience of Fire and Water, a good Kitchen Garden and Orchards in full Bearing: A less Number of Acres, with the House and Offices, will be Set, if more agreeable.—Also a Number of TREES of different kinds, to be Sold on said Lands. Proposals to be received by WILLIAM GABBETT, Esq; in Limerick, who will Declare the Tenant when the Value is Offered.

Dated this 26th of Dec. 1782.

COUNTY OF CLARE,

TO BE LET from the 25th of next March, that part of KILLASPUGLENANE, now held by Messrs. Hogan and Fitzpatrick, Containing by Mr. Carroll's Survey, 89A. 2R. 10P. It is Choice Good Land, mostly Meadow and Grazing Ground, on which there is a good HOUSE.

Also, To be LET from the 25th of March next, that part of KILLASPUGLENAN[illegible] now held by James O'Brien, Esq. containing Ditto Survey, 16A. 2R. 20P. [illegible] Choice Good Meadow and Grazing [illegible] The above Lands will [illegible] separately, for any [illegible] be agreed on, from [illegible] Seed [illegible] fraid of [illegible] nor [illegible] be any P[illegible] ference [illegible] Solvent [illegible] Best [illegible] will be [illegible]

Proposals [illegible] LAWSON [illegible] street, [illegible]