...on, in 1771, when ...untry were comparatively ...ation similar to this; the ...opposed me. I have his ...was right, and he was ...s, that though Gentle- ...te against retrenchments, ...necessity of them. Yet ...ent absolutely necessa- ...that this is just the time ...,—now when England ...t say generously,—now ...pire,---when the still ...last unhappy war, and ...th the faithful friend- ...769, when the liber- ...ed, and those of Ame- ...ught undriveable to ...re can be no suc- ...hen both are acknow- ...hen we voted 4000 ...rethren in America, ...have opposed that ...be able to explain ...o Irishmen thither, ...chment in the re- ...In my mind, the ...rm a fair estimate ...le peace establish- ...ral departments

...on. Member can ...of my saying a ...delivered; every ...witness of the ...fore, it requir- ...a nocturnal at- ...am not afraid ...will meet him ...d, by night or ...ly in my own ...union if I did ...ot come here ...rds to delude ...has promised ...his, yet does ...y other per- ...threatened to ...ing's Bench ...and after- ...am not the ...one who, ...Parliament ...their voice ...one who ...mpt by a ...ce of the ...d ratified ...man who ...he men- ...country ...country ...an who ...ringe- ...and in ...gan- ...r was ...the ...I say ...man ...hem ...ake ...man ...pe, ...k? ...ot ...ke ...

...colloquy with me, he will not have much to boast of at the end of the Session.

Mr. Grattan.---In respect to the House, I could wish to avoid personality, and return to the question, but I must request liberty to explain some circumstances alluded to by the Honourable Member; the Honourable Member has alluded to St. Christopher's bill, I will declare the fact---he may tell a story---when I received a copy of that bill, it gave me much pain and much offence, I though I saw the old intention of binding Ireland by English laws; I therefore spoke to that effect in this house, I also shewed the bill to all the most able and virtuous men in this kingdom, who were of opinion that my suggestion was wrong, under this opinion I acquiesced, and the event has justified it---as to my coming at midnight to obtain a vote; imposing silence on the people, I deny it; it was imitated in the papers, my resolution was to declare this country free, and that any person who should speak or write to the contrary was a public enemy. All the House, all the revered and respected characters in this kingdom heard me, and know what I say is true---but it is not the slander of the bad tongue of a bad character that can defame me. I maintain my reputation in public and in private life, no man who has not a bad character can say I ever deceived him, no country has called me cheat. I will suppose a public character, a man not now in this House, but who formerly might have been here, I will suppose it was his constant practice to abuse every man who differed from him, and to betray every man who trusted him; I will suppose him active, I will begin from his cradle, and divide his life into three stages, in the first he was intemperate, in the second corrupt, and in the third seditious, suppose him a great egotist, his honour equal to his oath, and I will stop him and say, Sir, your talents are not so great as your life is infamous; you were silent for years, and you were silent for money; when affairs of consequence to the nation were debating, you might be seen passing by these doors like a guilty spirit, just waiting for the moment of putting the question, that you might pop in and give your venal vote; or you might be seen hovering over the dome, like an ill-omed bird of night, with sepulchral notes, a cadaverous aspect, and broken beak, ready to stoop and pounce upon your prey---you can be trusted by no man---the people cannot trust you---the ministers cannot trust you---you deal out the most impartial treachery to both---you tell the nation it is ruined by other men, when it is sold by you---you fled from the Embargo---you fled from the Mutiny Bill---you fled from the Sugar Bill. I therefore tell you, in the face of your country, before all the world, and in your very beard---you are not an honest man.

Mr. Flood.--- I have heard a very extraordinary harrangue indeed, and I challenge any man to say that anything half so unwarrantable was ever uttered in the House. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman set out with declaring, he did not wish to use personality, and no sooner has he opened his mouth, than forth issues all the venom that ingenuity and disappointed vanity for two years brooding over corruption has produced---but it cannot taint my public character; four and twenty years employed in your service has established that; and as to my private, let that be learned from my tenants, from my friends, from those under my own roof,---to those I appeal, and this appeal I boldly make, with utter contempt of insinuation, false as they are illiberal. The whole force of what has been said rests upon this, that I once accepted office, and this is called apostacy,---but is a man the less a patriot, for being an honest servant of the Crown. As to me, I took as great a part with the first office of the state at my back, as ever the Right Hon. Gentleman did with mendicancy behind him.

Mr. Flood rose again, and was proceeding to justify himself, when the Speaker at last rose, and called for the support of the House, to keep the Gentlemen in order, when, on Mr. John Burke moving that the Gentlemen should be made to promise that nothing further should pass between them, the House was cleared; during which Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan disappeared.

After some further debate on the motion then under consideration of the House, and the general sense of the members appearing to be against it, it was, after several amendments, negatived without a division.

At eleven o'Clock the question of adjournment was agreed to, when Mr. Foster called the attention of the House, by informing the Speaker, that he thought it would be proper for the preservation of the peace, and to prevent any mischief that might ensue from the unhappy difference that arose between two Members of that House, as also for the dignity of the House, that a mode should be struck out for taking them into custody, either by the Serjeant at Arms, the Sheriffs of the city, or some other persons appointed for that purpose, which being settled, (after the Provost, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Gardiner, the Recorder, and some ...favours for taking the other into custody. The Recorder, likewise, by consent of the House, issued a warrant for that purpose, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Wednesday, Oct. 29.

A letter was read by the Clerk from the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench to the Right Hon. the Speaker, acquainting him, that in consequence of information, he had signed a warrant to take the Right Hon. Henry Grattan and Henry Flood, Esqrs into custody, directed to the High Sheriffs, in order to maintain the peace; but from the respect his Lordship entertained for that House, he had avoided issuing the same for execution until he should receive the sentiments of the House from the Speaker.

The Speaker at the same time added, that he did not think it necessary, nor did he wish it should be entered on the Journals; but if the matter was left to him, he should take the most necessary steps that could be adopted on the occasion.

General Cunningham said he was not in the House when its thanks were voted to General Eliott; but he had a motion to make in the very words of the thanks voted in the English House, to a brave countryman of ours, Sir Eyre Coote, which he hoped would not receive a dissenting voice. He then moved, that the thanks of the House be voted to Sir Eyre Coote, for his great perseverance and indefatigable pains to surmount the great difficulties he had to encounter in the Carnatic, and his gallant conduct throughout the whole of his command in the East Indies. Ordered unanimously.

Thursday. No business of consequence.

Friday, Oct. 31.

Mr. Crofton moved that an account should be laid before the House of the application of the money, 8000l. granted for making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe---this sum had been granted on condition that a company should subscribe 10,000l.---which was done---and 2000 forthwith paid, which with the 8000, they immediately gave to Mr. Hercules Browning, who undertook to complete the work---this Gentleman however had done little or nothing, and the object of Mr. Crofton was to compel him to fulfil his engagement, as he had given good security. Ordered.

Sir Edward Newenham presented a petition from Thomas Holland and William Plyn, for themselves and others, complaining of an undue election for the borough of Kilmallock, and another from the Provost and inhabitants of said borough. Both of which are ordered to be heard the 4th Nov. next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Oct. 31.

After the usual business of the day, Lord Mountmorris arose, and proved the indubitable right they had by the constitution, and the real utility of frequent meetings of Parliament, and that they ought to be annual. It was the right of the people, he said, both by the common and statute law, and particularly by the 4th and 36th of Edward III. the Bill of Rights, &c. He then moved that a Bill for the annual meeting of Parliament should receive a second reading.

This brought on a debate, in which Lords Carysfort, Bellamont, Farnham, Longford, Carlow, Mountgarret, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Leinster, opposed the bill, on the ground of its not being the most eligible mode that could be adopted. The most proper and respectful way was, by address to his Majesty. The House agreed in the right the nation had, but hoped the noble Viscount would withdraw his bill, and move by way of address, which he complied with, and Monday was appointed for bringing in this matter.

Lord Mountmorres gave notice, that he intended to bring on a motion of great importance, which was a relaxation of the Popery Laws, and that he threw it out thus early, that their Lordships might have time to consider of the subject.

Notwithstanding what has been reported to the contrary, we can assure our readers that it was not until this morning that Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan were severally brought before Lord Chief Justice Lord Annaly, the first by Alderman Exshaw, and the latter by Sheriff Kirkpatrick. His Lordship, after severe but friendly reprimands and official admonitions, bound each in recognizances of 20,000l. to keep the peace. We may therefore hope that through the interposition of friends these ornaments of their country and its senate, will be perfectly reconciled; and that, forgetting every thing but the good of their country, we may see them concur, in its service.

Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan, attended by their friends, Montgomery, of Donegall, and Cuffe, had almost reached the ground appointed for an interview, which must have proved fatal to at least one of them, who so justly are the boast and glory of Ireland. To elude the vigilance of the Sheriffs and Alderman Exshaw, neither of the Gentlemen slept in their own houses; however, proper persons were stationed at all the avenues leading from town, and happily intelligence was given by the Magistrates, before they arrived at Ballybough-bridge.

...the News Paper ...which contain ...the following ...

Hartford, Sept. 15. ...Gentleman ...has just arrived from port Roseway, in Nova Scotia, we are favoured with the following authentic intelligence.—That the refugees who have gone there are in great distress—They have no provision except what they are supplied with from their Royal Master's stores—The country is so rocky, cold and barren that they will not be able to raise provisions enough to support those that have already arrived there—One half of those that arrived there in the last fleet from New York, are gone off in order to seek shelter at some other place—They have not one house built and finished in their metropolis, (Shelburne) but are obliged to live in shades built of bark and a few boards. There is now about 1500 refugees there, one half of which are negroes, who have begun to be mutinous, and threaten to murder the white inhabitants; a number of British troops are gone from Halifax to protect the loyalists from the insults of the servants they have induced to abscond from their masters in the United States.

An American vessel arrived there a few days since, the Capt. of which thought proper to keep the United States colours flying in the Harbour, on the inhabitants seeing them they went on board and ordered him to strike them, but he not being willing to comply with their request, they (after abusing him and his hands greatly) hauled them down and tore them in pieces.

New York, September 15. On the 29th of June the House of Commons voted half pay to the Officers of the Provincial Corps, raised in America during the war.—Officers who have been in the regular service, and sold out, and afterwards taken commissions in the provincial army, are excluded this benefit except Major Green, of Delancy's first battalion, the brave and gallant defender of the post at Ninety-Six, in the province of South Carolina.

LIMERICK.

Last Friday two troops of the 18th Light Dragoons, arrived in Town from Newry, and on Saturday proceeded for Charleville, where they are to be quartered the ensuing Year.

Saturday 13 Cars laden with ammunition, arrived from Dublin, which was lodged in the Barrack-stores.

BIRTH. Last Thursday night, at Newtown Pery, the Lady of Colonel Pery, of a daughter.

A Widow, whose earlier days promised a different scene, from that uncommon distress, which she now experiences, and from which she hopes shortly to be relieved by the Decree of a Court of Justice, most humbly intreats Relief from the Humane, to enable her to keep two Female Orphans and herself from Perishing.—Benefactions will be received by the Printer hereof.

To the Humanely Good, is most humbly Addressed, the case of at present an unfortunate Man, who Born and Bred in some degree of Affluence and Reputation, was lately deprived of every Support, by an accidental Fire, which in a short space of time consumed to ashes, not only all his Property, but the very necessaries of himself and his Children, many in number, under such circumstances, he throws himself upon the Generosity and Tenderness of the People of the County and City of Limerick, who upon Enquiry, will find his case truly deserving their commiseration and assistance; any donation the hands of Pity give, will be thankfully received, and the truth and particulars fully ascertained, by the Worthiful Mayor; Thomas Smyth, Esq; George Smyth, Esq; Major Harte, Thomas Jackson, Esq; Rev. Mr. Hewson, Mr. John Gubbett, Mr. John Russell, and Mr. William Crowe.

*** Wanted a KITCHEN GARDENER; apply to Mr. VEREKER, Rockborough.

November 3, 1783.

*** TO be Let from the 29th Inst. for Lives or Years, the NEW HOUSE and CONCERNS, lately held by Mr. GILMER, outside Mongret-Gate; Application to be made to THOMAS TAYLOR, New-Inn.

Limerick, Sept. 25, 1783.

TO BE SET,

From the 25th Day of March next,

For such Terms as can be Agreed upon,

THE House and Lands of PHEENAGH, the Property of MINOR HENCHY, near Six-mile-bridge, in the County of Clare, on which is a good Orchard, Dwelling House, and Out Offices, the Lands remarkably good, and in a fine Sporting Country; To be also immediately Sold on said Lands, a great quantity of Waste GRASS, to be Consumed by the Purchaser before the 25th Day of March next. Proposals for the same, to be Received by WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Six mile-bridge, said Minor's Guardian.

N. B. There is several Acres of Tillage Ground on said Lands, and any Person who takes said Premisses, may Till the same immediately, without waiting for the Commencement of said 25th of March.

Nov. 3, 1783.

...Month

T ...

To be ...

THE TIMBER ...Lands of Du... Limerick, consisting of ...BEECH, and POPL... Cutting of which, on ...allowed; no promise of Prefe... be given to any person, and a re... given for payment, approved ...Purchaser can have the use of ...the Lands, and Grass for a Horse ...and a Garden. Application in Waterford ...other Place to be made to WARHAM ST. LEGER, Esq; in Cork, where ...Limerick on Sunday the Seventh of December ...next, to close with a Purchaser if ...Sold before.

Nov. 3, 1783.

A HUNTSMAN,

WHO understands the Hunting of a Pack of large Hounds, and can be well Recommended for Sobriety and Honesty, will hear of a Place, where he will receive great Encouragement and large Wages, by applying to Mr. ROSE, at Adare.

Nov 3, 1783.

MAHOGANY.

FOR Sale by AUCTION, at RICHARD EXHAM's Deal-Yard, Leitrim, Cork, on Tuesday the 4th November next, some Thousand Feet MAHOGANY, to be put up in lots, agreeable to Purchasers.

Cork, October 27, 1783.

MONEY WANTED,

WANTED on Undeniable Security, a Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. Apply to HENRY PIERCE CARROLL, Attorney. Oct. 30, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Interest in a Dwelling House in thorough repair, Newly Painted and Papered, with Coach House and Stable, situate on Sir Harry's Mall, being a Lease for Three Lives renewable for Ever, free from City Rates and Exempt from City Juries. For further Particulars Apply to Mr. ROSE, Attorney at said House.—The Purchaser can get Immediate Possession. Oct. 13, 1783.

ENGLISH LOTTERY,

1783.

THE TICKETS, SHARES, ADVENTURES and CHANCES, issued by Messrs. BEATTY, WHITESTONE, MAGEE, BURTON, and CASH, from Original Tickets, are now selling at their respective Offices in Dublin, and in Limerick, by

Mr. ANDREW WATSON,
Mr. THOMAS BENNIS,
Messrs. Wm. & JAMES CROWE,
Mr. EDWARD FLIN,
Mr. JOHN GABBETT,
Mr. ROBERT WALLACE,
Mr. JEREMIAH HAYES,
Mr. ROBERT LYNCH,
Mr. THOMAS HALLINAN

Ennis.

A Whole Ticket may gain	23,000
Half Do.	11,500
Fourth Do.	5750
Eighth Do.	2875
Sixteenth Do.	1440
Thirty-second Do.	720

ADVENTURES including EVERY Prize,

At Two Guineas may gain	
One Guinea	5000
Half a Guinea	2500
	1250

CHANCES excluding the 20l. Prizes,

At One Guinea may gain	
Half a Guinea	6500
	3250

SCHEMES with every Information Gratis, at the above Offices.

Messrs. BEATTY, WHITESTONE, MAGEE, BURTON, and CASH, acknowledge with Gratitude the extraordinary Preference of Public Favour, with which they have been honoured in preceding Lotteries; and more particularly in their Adventures, established on the last English Lottery, wherein some of the most capital Prizes were shared and [illegible] their several large sums instantly dispe[illegible]. Whilst Punctuality and Fair-dealing continue to govern their Principles, (Requisites so essentially necessary in their Line of Business) they doubt not of always having that Preference in the Esteem and Favour of the Public, which for a Series of Years they have so amply experienced.