

and thought they had a right to bring them to market as they pleased; whenever those honest men dared to be virtuous, oppression was sure to follow their disobedience, they found themselves obliged to yield to the commands of a tyrannic landlord, or ran the risque of being oppressed.—It was notorious, that in contested elections in the North, the 40s. freeholders constituted the majority; it was but proper to provide for their security, and prevent animosities. He then moved, that the words "viva viva and no!" be expunged.

Mr. Newport said, he would account for exchanging his opinion on the present subject.—Since it was agitated in the Sub-Committee, he had informed himself of the mode of elections in Geneva—he found that the people had demanded to vote by ballot, in place of the old mode, viva voce; their demand was granted; this was only a prelude to further demands which were denied them; they became discontented when they were persuaded to rest satisfied; and that in a little time all their grievances would be redressed, and what confirmed him in favour of voting by ballot, was, that the very time when a foreign force was in the very heart of their city—that on a question unfavourable to democracy being determined by ballot, it was carried in the negative by a majority of 1200 to 200; he would therefore vote for the amendment.

Earl of Bristol said; he certainly approved of the mode by ballot; but he thought it was impracticable—the more simplified you send your Resolutions to Parliament, the better.

Mr. Flood admitted that the mode of electing by ballot was impracticable—Geneva has been mentioned, where instances of its utility have been frequent; but there was a very material difference indeed, between Geneva and Ireland; no comparison could be made; Geneva was insignificant both in numbers and in consequence, when compared to Ireland; the differences of constitution required different modes of election; the Government of Geneva was democratical, that of Ireland was a mixed one. It might be useful in the one, but not in the other. It was not congenial to our constitution. He quoted Rome, Sweden, and Geneva as instances of ruined states, who admitted the elections by ballot. He said, that was the mode of voting by ballot in those states, in times of notorious corruption—but was it not an ineffectual remedy. If a man is not in his heart virtuous, this mode will be of no avail—and in a glow of honest zeal he said the people of Ireland are virtuous; Europe bore testimony of it—and their fitting armed in that House was a proof of it. He then, with great accuracy, gave a succinct account of the different modes of introducing the method of ballot; he said, that with the Romans it was introduced in their judicial proceedings, and to this he attributed the ruin of that mighty empire.—Sure the verdict by our juries, which are given viva voce, are far compatible to the decisions of their judges, who were open to every species of bribery. He was not of opinion that 40s. freeholders were that species of animals that could be drawn to market, and there disposed of according to the will of their landlords; he was confident that patriotism, in as high a degree, pervaded their breasts, as it did the different classes of voters; after which, he said, he must declare against the amendment. The question was then put on the amendment, when the numbers were,

For the amendment 20  
Against it 119

And then the question for agreeing with the Resolution was put and carried in the affirmative.

Thursday, November 27.

Earl Charlemont having taken the chair, the Roll called over, as usual; and the Convention resolved itself into a Committee. Mr. Brownlow in the Chair.

A Motion was made, That it be recommended to pass an Act, that all such Revenue Officers as were excluded in this kingdom, from voting at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament.

Mr. Stewart, of Killamoon, opposed the motion, on the idea that Election Laws would be formed, and this matter might be with greater propriety included, than at present.

Mr. Newport thought the motion of sufficient importance to have the sense of the Delegates taken of it, in Convention.

Mr. Lyfter agreed to the principle, but objected to the mode; because that they had not met on the subject of disqualification, but to represent the Hardships of such matters as were thought Grievances to the Constitution.

Mr. Flood said, they ought to go into the

Mr. Willer moved, that after the word "viva" in the Resolution, be inserted. No Freeman of the decayed boroughs shall be entitled to vote, except by birth, service, marriage, or twelve months residence.

Mr. Bagnell opposed, and a Division having ensued, there appeared for the latter Motion.

Ayes 108  
Noes 45

The Resolution being read, in regard to pensioned Members of Parliament, it was opposed by Mr. Bagnell only; but passed in the Affirmative.

The 15th and 16th Resolutions passed without any opposition. On the 17th, which contained the oath to be taken by members, some Amendments were proposed; and it produced a desultory debate; but some members having reserved their opposition for a full Convention Committee reported, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Friday, Nov. 28.

About eleven o'clock, General Lord Charlemont took the Chair.—The roll called.

Earl Bristol intimated that a report was prevalent among a set of men for whom he had the highest regard, and in whose political principles he had the most rooted confidence, that the message entrusted to him, by the Committee of the Roman Catholics had not been entered in the minutes of the National Convention; that during some days after the meeting of the Convention, an opinion of this sort had prevailed—through the great hurry of business; but he had some time ago examined the minutes and found the message with which he had been honoured, and which it was his pride to have entrusted to him, faithfully and accurately entered;—and at his Lordship's desire the message was accordingly read from the minutes, and his Lordship declared himself perfectly satisfied.

Mr. George Ogle declared he had never received a letter from Lord Kenmare on the business; that he had not done it from himself but merely at the instance of Gentlemen, who he imagined had been authorized for what he had done.

Order of the day read, for taking in consideration the report of the General Committee.

Sir Wm. Gladstone Newcomen, moved to expunge the word, "twenty," and to insert the word "ten."

Mr. Flood said, this subject had been twice already discussed. In the Sub-Committee he was of opinion that 50 should be the qualification, and after much debate, it was fixed at 20. In the General-Committee it had likewise been debated, and agreed on; and if you bring it to 10, some may be for bringing so low as 5.

Sir Wm. Gladstone Newcomen withdrew his amendment. The first Resolution was agreed to unanimously.

Second Resolution agreed to unanimously.

Third Resolution agreed to unanimously.

Counsellor Morris said, that the ancient fabric of the constitution should be preserved unimpaired, except where necessity warranted, was a position which he had heard supported in that Assembly with great ingenuity and abilities, and which carried conviction to his mind.

The question being put to agree to the 4th Resolution, there were

Ayes for agreeing to the resolution 129  
Noes against it 6

Tellers for the ayes Sir Edward Newenham, and Mr. Wills. — Tellers for the noes Lord Farham and Mr. Morris.

5th Resolution read.

Mr. Maffey observed it would be better to extend the right of franchise in such cases to the counties, as 40s. freeholders were under influence, had no voice of their own, no judgement of their own; He then moved to expunge the words, "parish or parishes," and insert the words "county at large, having 20l. per annum."

Mr. Darcy said—this would be attended with the most fatal effects,—as three or four families in general rule a county, and it would operate in direct contradiction to the plan in question.

Mr. Flood said—the whole plan of reform is now before you; if you take away from the boroughs and add to the counties, you overturn the whole; if you alter it in this, you alter the whole.

Mr. Maffey withdrew his Amendment, and the Resolution was put and agreed to.

The sixth resolution was read,—agreed to.

The 7th and 8th Resolutions were agreed to.

The 9th Resolution read, and agreed to, with Lord Farham and two others dissenting.

The 10th. Resolution agreed to.

Eleventh Resolution read. On the question being put, there were for agreeing to it, 121, — Against it 2.

of more than a hundred persons, who are to be a majority, and from a number of such respectable persons, but, my Lord, I care not to have asserted my sentiments, or power on earth could intimidate me in publishing them.

Twelfth Resolution, with two dissenting votes, agreed to; 13, 14, 15 and 16th Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Flood said, as the business would be finished to-morrow, he hoped Gentlemen would attend—as he would on to-morrow, move in the House of Commons for leave to bring in the bill—and to add dignity to their measures, he hoped they would remain in solemn assembly till he came back from the House.

Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

POSTSCRIPT

LONDON, Nov. 24.

LETTERS from Yarmouth mention that a few days ago a large French ship of near 600 tons, laden with musk, yards, &c. from Riga, for the use of the French King's dock-yard at Brest, had been brought into the Roads, by the crew, who had sustained upon frivolous pretences, and confined their Captain. In consequence of this the Officers belonging to his Majesty's ships stationed on that coast took possession of the ship, and secured the munitions.

On advice being brought to the Admiralty of the above transaction, their Lordships, on Friday, issued orders to Yarmouth for the ship being immediately restored to the Commander, and that he should be supplied with every thing necessary to forward his voyage to Brest.

Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Hon. Miss Luttrell, and Countess Dowager de Ferrers set off for France.

Seventh Day's Drawing.

No 22216, as first drawn, 500l. No. 45700 2000l. No. 1750, 1000l. No. 36971, 42339 31213, 500l. each, No. 41122, 1725, 32927, 41103, 43134, 100l. No. 4574, 26732, 9193 16687, 28000, 24479, 47753, 46638, 18800 12689, 13989, 33732, 34792, 50l. each.

LIMERICK.

Last Friday night some Villain or Villains, burglariously entered the Parlour of Mrs. Creagh's House, on the Assembly Mall; they got in at the Window, but it is thought were immediately alarmed, as they only took a few covers of CHAIRS.

Yesterday and this Day, the Baggage belonging to the 50th Regiment arrived in town, from Kinsale; the Regiment is to march in to-morrow, and are to be quarter'd in this City.

This evening died, to the inexpressible grief of an all-ready afflicted family, Mrs. Gough, relict of George Gough, Esq; who died last Wednesday evening; as they lived in the highest state of matrimonial happiness, the delight of each other, and the pleasure of all their acquaintance, so there was but a very short period between each being translated to the Heavenly Mansions.

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 entreats Relief from the Humane, to enable her to keep two Female Orphans and herself from Perishing.—Benefactions will be received by the Printer hereof.

TICKETS, SHARES, and ADVENTURES, WARRANTED UNDRAWN each Post, will be SOLD for Ten Days from this Date, by

THOMAS BENNIS, who will Pay Ready Money without any Discount, for all Prizes Sold by him.—and as he gets the Drawings regularly, Adventurers may have the Earliest account of their Success, by Applying at his OFFICE.

Limerick, Dec. 1, 1783.

FRESH TEAS,

AND NEW FRUIT,

MATHEW HONAN, Opposite the Jail, has just received a fresh Assortment of London Green, Hyson, Pekoe, Bloom, Congo, and Bohea TEAS, from the last East India Sales, the Quality he is certain is remarkably Good; he has also for Sale NEW FRUIT, Viz. Currants, Raisins in Jars and Casks, Figs and Jordan Almonds, which with Rum, Plain and Currant Whiskey, Brandy and Geneva, and every other Article in the GROCERY LINE, he will Sell at the most reduced Prices, for READY-MONEY ONLY.

N. B. JAMAICA RUM, engaged Standard Proof, 6s. 6d. per Gallon.

Mr. Flood said, as the business would be finished to-morrow, he hoped Gentlemen would attend—as he would on to-morrow, move in the House of Commons for leave to bring in the bill—and to add dignity to their measures, he hoped they would remain in solemn assembly till he came back from the House.

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And if any Pauper, or Disqualified Person, should presume to go there, or send in Boys, or Dogs to drive out the Cocks, they shall be Prosecuted with the utmost Rigour; the Wood-Ranger James Gruffy is on Oath to Discover and give Informations against such Offenders. *Quinlan's Dec. 1, 1783.*

STOLEN last Wednesday Night, the 26th of Nov. off the Lands of College, near Tipperary, Seven FAT COWS, mostly Red and Brown, and one entirely Red, with the Top of her Horn off. I do hereby promise to pay a Reward of FOUR GUINEAS for discovering where the Cows may be found, or TEN GUINEAS for apprehending and Prosecuting the Thief to Conviction. Given under my Hand this 1st day of Dec. 1783. JOHN BOURK.

N. B. I have reason to suspect they were carried to the Liberties of Limerick, as there were two Cows stolen on the Fair Night of Tipperary, which were traced to said Liberties.

FRESH GERMAN SPA,

AND

SELTZER WATER,

JUST Landed by DAVID ROCHE,

HE has a Large Assortment of SPIRITS

fit for Retailers, viz. RUM, BRANDY,

GENEVA and WHISKEY, which he will

Sell on the Cheapest Terms.

Nov. 10, 1783.

MR. O'BRIEN, Desires no Person will

Shoot in the WOODS of CRATLOE-

MOORE, without his Written Leave, from

this Date. *Cratloe, Nov. 9, 1783.*

INTENDED TO BE PUBLISHED

By SUBSCRIPTION,

A NARRATIVE of the Most Remarkable

Passages of

ARTHUR ODELL MURPHY's Life, &c.

To the End of the Year 1783, then near 40

Years of Age, and Wrote by Himself; if, or

as soon as a Sufficient Number of Books seem

to be in Request. No Money required before

hand; Price 1s. 7d. each.—Notes of Hand

will be Expected from all who wish to Sub-

scribe, payable when the Books shall be

Printed.

N. B. Blank Notes, are left at the Prin-

ter's hereof.

Flagmount, 27th. of 11th Month, 1783.

JANE MOORE,

QUAY-LANE,

HAS Just Returned from Dublin, with a

Large and Elegant Assortment of

Cotons, Calicoes, Printed and Plain Linens,

Cambricks, Lawns, Leno, Spa-Cambricks,

STOCKINGS, GLOVES, and many

other Articles in the MILLINERY and

HABERDASHERY way too tedious to men-

tion, all which will be Sold Wholesale and

Retail, on the Lowest Terms, for Ready

Money. Limerick, Nov. 24, 1783.

List of Blanks and Prizes:

ALSO

UNDRAWN TICKETS,

THE Parent Lists of BLANKS and

PRIZES, are this Day received by the

Printer hereof; such persons as have pur-

chased Tickets from him may know their

success during the Drawing *Gratis*,—and if

Prizes Instantly paid without Deduction.—

He has received this post a few Tickets which

he will warrant undrawn by Indorsement on

each—Also a few Shares in two Clubs.

He has this Day received a Beautiful

Parcel of MAGEE'S

Miniature Almanacks.