

or they would have been led to a different way of thinking. The general proposition was already public, it was in every man's hand, it was a Parliamentary Reform. However, when the day came on which this great matter was to be agitated, it would appear to the House who were and who were not, the real supporters of that measure.

Mr. Fox got up at the same instant with Lord North, and begged his pardon, as he did not intend to trouble the House much: only it might be thought necessary for him to protect his words from the misconstruction to which the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Pitt) interpretation of them, might render them liable. He was within the recollection of the House, and appealed to it, whether what he had said, was not misstated. He had wished with perfect sincerity, that the hon. gentleman, since he would not venture on a general measure, might introduce his measure, whatever it was, in a manner which might have as much of the same effect as possible. And of all other modes, that which had been hinted of moulding his plan in the form of a bill, was in his mind the most likely to succeed. He was not desirous on this occasion of entering into a vindication of his particular opinion; as he ever had been serious in his support of this important and popular question, he had always been anxious about the form of bringing it to the trial. It was for this reason that he had pressed a general, undefined proposition, on the Hon. Gentleman, as it certainly promised most success. Notwithstanding this predilection, however, he trusted no person would imagine that he should not give all the support in his power to whatever measure, relating to such an object, was adopted. In a case thus grateful to Englishmen, and important to the stability and salutary operation of the British Constitution, every step that could be gained would be a certain progress in that which he had very much at heart, and which he should very sincerely rejoice to see accomplished.

Lord North had foreseen from the beginning where the Right Hon. Gentleman pointed. It was not his Lordship's intention on the present occasion to have intruded at all on the patience of the House, but to have referred himself for the hour of trial, when this threatening proposition was brought forward; but the Hon. Gentleman would not let him. Much as it had been against his inclination to deliver any opinion in settling the preliminary of a business, which he was not without hopes would at last prove abortive, the present very pointed and positive call was not to be deluded. The Hon. Gentleman had said much about what nobody knew but himself, and flattered himself with the prospect of having secured a great many certain votes for what, however, was still very uncertain. What, however, he was the most anxious about, was the adjustment of the Irish business. He had many reasons for wishing this had preceded the Reform inquiry. He presumed the nature of both those cases would justify him in what he surmised. To be sure, whatever affected the representation of the people was of the last importance. But had not this subject been deliberately, repeatedly, and ably discussed? Why then did not the regulation of our commerce, as affecting Ireland, precede every other question? It was new, it was interesting, it was expected by all parties, and all parties were anxious for its decision. This momentous settlement would depend much on a knowledge of the detail, or an attention to the powers of figures and calculation. It would consequently require time and enquiry. Every material article ought to undergo the closest investigation, and every individual member be put in immediate and full possession of the largest body of evidence, and the most correct and ample information which office could afford. These, his Lordship, said were the only things which he thought himself warranted and urged indeed to throw out in the present premature state of the business.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt was at no loss to see the drift of what had just escaped his Lordship; but he trusted to also would the House. The noble Lord's ideas of a reform were well known, and no one could be surprised at the part he took. That though he had agreed in the mode of bringing on the question, that the ingenuity of his friends on every side of him might not be lost, and that there might still be a something to cavil at, the noble Lord pretended much astonishment, that the adjustment of the Irish business was not referred to a later date. He would not argue the propriety or necessity of this position at present, but owned he was made very serious by the reason which had been adduced for his Lordship's arrangement of the business. The regulation of our commercial system with that of Ireland, was, it seemed perfectly new. Could any Gentleman in the House recollect the high capacity in which the noble Lord had so long acted in the administration of public affairs, and not regard such an assertion with astonishment? What was it possible that the Minister of the Crown could remain ignorant of what so materially concerned its interest? Was it not enough to account for all our present inconvenience and embarrassment that the person to whom the system of Government had been so long entrusted

Right Hon. Gentleman had changed the debate by the introduction of a new word, which he certainly very little imagined could have been occasioned by any thing suggested by him. CAVIL was not in his mind till he caught it from the Hon. Gentleman, whom, however, he would assure, that he would meet him fairly and candidly, on the open and broad basis of reason, common sense, and the constitution. These strange glosses and colourings, in which the Hon. Gentleman seemed to very expert, he, for his own part, knew not otherwise how to answer, than by saying, that it was always a subterfuge for such as had nothing better to say; but surely it ill became the Hon. Gentleman, when nothing uncivil was said or intended, to discover a propensity to be harsh!

The Speaker then put the motion for the Call of the House on Tuesday the 15th of February, which being carried, the House adjourned till this day.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8. IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Feb. 5. The Speaker informed the House, that he had received a letter from Mr. Orde, acquainting him, that by a severe indisposition, he was prevented from coming down to the House this day, which was the more distressing to him, as he was to communicate matters of the greatest importance.

Mr. Corry asked if the Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned any other day?

The Provoost declared he had received a note similar to the one the Speaker had mentioned, and though no particular day was mentioned therein, he was persuaded the Hon. Gentleman would come down as soon as possible, and communicate what he intended.

Mr. Corry contended there was a necessity for the House to know the precise day, as it was a matter that concerned the whole country; for which Gentlemen should come prepared.

Mr. Foster said, he had just left Mr. Orde, and assured the House, that he was so hoarse with a cold, that if he was now attempting to deliver his sentiments in his place, no Gentleman could hear him; and that he hoped to come down on Monday on this business.

Mr. Hartley observed, that it might easily be judged of what importance the business that was to have come on was, from the crowds it had brought; but, continued he, whilst I lament the Right Hon. Secretary's illness, I comfort myself that his absence can be of little moment in this case, if it should continue, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a Gentleman so well qualified to act for him, and give as full an account of what is intended.

Mr. Foster thanked him for his good opinion, but begged to be excused, and added, that to his certain knowledge Administration were as eager as possible to communicate to the public the proposed plan.

Mr. Connolly presented a petition from the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham, for a parliamentary assistance to the fisheries at the Rosses and the island of Arran and offering to advance 20000l. for that purpose, if the House would grant an equal sum.

This unconformably generous proposal was justly applauded in the warmest terms, by Mr. Foster, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Beresford, &c. and a committee was appointed to consider the petition.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, February 7. Mr. Orde rose, and after an handsome exordium expressive of his diligence and incapacity to execute a business of such importance laid the following propositions before the House:

1. That the imports of goods, wares, and merchandise, respectively from Great Britain and Ireland, shall be on an equal footing.
2. That all articles whatever, not the product of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be re-exported and admitted into each with the same duty payable, and drawing back the original imposts, by which all partial interpretations of the act of Navigation, are clearly and fully done away.
3. That all articles of manufacture of either country, shall mutually be admitted on equal duties.
4. In order to equalize the duties on the manufactures of each country imported into the other, that country, where the highest duty exists, shall reduce it on a par with the other.
5. That all manufactures, chargeable in either country with internal duty, shall remain chargeable therewith on exportation.
6. That no prohibition or additional duty be hereafter laid on the manufactures of either country at importation.
7. Nor ditto on exportation.
8. That no exportation bounty be paid on the manufactures of either countries exported, except flour and malt.
9. That all articles of merchandise, the product of foreign states, be mutually admitted from Great Britain and Ireland.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and the Chairman of the committee reported some progress, and begged leave to sit again. The committee was ordered to sit again on Friday, and the House adjourned to next day.

The greatest praise is due to Major Doyle, for his humanity in so warmly espousing the cause of our worn-out and neglected Irish Pensioners, in the House of Commons; can any thing be more cruel, than that a brave fellow who has spent his youth in fighting the battles of his Sovereign, and Country, should on his discharge in this kingdom, be allowed but 4 guineas per ann. while another Soldier, who perhaps never has seen any service, on his being disbanded in England, gets double that sum as a Chelsea-Pensioner.

LIMERICK.

On Saturday last the Rev. Deane Hoare, by the Payment of 1l. enlarged William Connel, who had been confined from the 22d of last October at the suit of Silvester Halloran, Nailor, for 21. 13s. 2d.

unable Audience assembled to see the BEGGARS OPERA with as high Expectations as ever were conceived of any Entertainment: But the strongest Fancy could not ANTICIPATE the inevitable Performance of Capt. A---. The concluding EXIT of the 1st Act, his first Scene with POLLY and LUCY in Prison, his Attitude and Countenance on hearing the dismal Knell summoning him to Eternity, particularly Command our Admiration, but cannot our Description--- Sensible of our Inability we humbly resign the Attempt to some abler Pen, which, to do him Justice, must play the ENCOMIAST on his every word, Look and Gesture--- Suffice it from us to observe that he truly HELD THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE and powerfully--- We had almost said SUPERNATURALLY--- beguiled the Imagination into a belief of the REALITY of every Scene, while Concern, Disapprobation Pity and Joy successively disordered every feeling Bosom in the House--- All was finished Attention--- Even in the GALLERY a solemn stillness reigned, Instead of those Peals of indiscriminate Applause with which that Place generally rewards, the sympathizing Breath and tearful Eye, during the Prison Scenes, bore a most flattering testimony to the Performer's incomparable Merit. In the Songs we were charmed with the first MASS VOICE that ours or perhaps any other Theatre ever heard. But had he an hundred Tongues equally sonorous, they could not be more eloquent than that indefinable Expression of Features which gave us a lively Idea of the ancient PANTOMIME who strongly SPOKE each Passion by Countenance and Action only.

The other Gentlemen in their respective Characters did all that could be done to set off the best OPERA in our Language. Mr. G---y played LOCRIS as well as the FINE GENTLEMAN in LETS with his usual ECCLAT. Sir V---e H---s MERCURY was justly admired. His Dress was elegant, characteristic and highly favorable to an Appearance, much fitter to personate an ADONIS, a NARCISSUS, or a GANYMEDES, than the subtle, sharplooking Courier of JOVE. The K---t of G---n was most excellent in FILCH and the FRENCHMAN. In the former his stride after DIANA TRAPES and manner of picking PEACOCK'S left Pocket while he diverted his attention by tapping him on the right shoulder with his FOOT, were feats of Activity and address that we beheld with Wonder. Master F---k---n shewed in the WAITER, the OLD MISER and SNEP a versatility of COMIC Powers that we 'till then thought in compatible with so TENDER an AGE.

Port-News. Sailed the Friendship, Spence, Gibraltar, Beef, Pork, &c.

Married. Last Monday, Mr. Thomas Mahon, of Stonshall, Co. Clare, to the agreeable Miss Halloran, daughter to Mr. John Halloran, of Rathahine, with a large fortune.

THE LAST NIGHT OF PERFORMANCE.

The Gentlemen of the Theatrical Society, inform the Public, that they have given Mr. WALSH, a FREE BENEFIT, as a Requital for the Uniform Attention he has paid them in the Musical Line, both at their Rehearsals and Nights of Performance: the Night he has fixed on, is Monday next the 14th Inst. when will be presented the BEGGARS OPERA, with O'KEEFE'S FARCE of the POOR SOLDIER. --- A MUSICAL PROLOGUE by the Gentleman who Performs *Macbeth*. After the Play an EPILOGUE by Mr. Creaghe, in the Character of *Darby*.

TICKETS and PLACES to be had of Mr. WALSH, at Mr. Anthony Bodkin's, next House to Mr. Barry's, Cloth Merchant, Mainstreet. --- On account of the extraordinary demand for Places, part of the Pit will be railed into the Boxes. Feb. 10, 1785.

THE Tenants to the Estates of GEORGE ROSE, late of Mount-Pleasant, in the County of Limerick, Esq; deceased, are hereby Cautioned, to take Care to whom they shall Pay their Growing Rents, as I, the Heir at Law to the said George Rose, do mean, if necessary, to Establish my Right thereto, Subject to such Legal Charges as are thereon. *Mount-Talbot*. WM. JOHN TALBOT. Feb. 7, 1785.

N. B. Should any of the Tenants require any Information as to Mr. Talbot's Right to said Estates, they may be informed by applying to him at the next Assizes of Limerick; or to CROSSBIE MORGELL, Esq; his Law Agent.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

TO BE LET from the First Day of May next, for a Term of Lives or Years, part of the Lands of BELLKELLY, within 14 miles of the City of Limerick, and Four of Killaloe, on which there is a good Dwelling House, every proper Office, good Malt House, Orchard and Gardens, at a pleasing distance from the River Shannon, commanding an elegant Prospect of that great Lake, its Islands and many Counties. --- The Tenant can be accommodated with any number of Acres from 50 to 100, or more if he chuses, of well Divided and Improved Land, well sheltered and great convenience of Turf, and Marle, at a small Expence. The Stock will be disposed of per Cant. or Valuation if the Tenant chuses. --- No preference will be given, but the Tenant declared as soon as the Value is offered, and no Person need apply but one who will Covenant to reside and keep the Premises in constant and perfect Repair. Proposals in writing only to be made to GILBERT PURDON, of Bellkelly, Esq; near Limerick. February 18, 1785.

Wanted to be made to Mr. JOHN BOURCHIER, Woollen Draper. Feb. 10, 1785.

WANTS A PLACE.

A *S'Vale de Chamore*, a Young MAN of good Character, and who would Act Occasionally as *Butler*. Has no objection to going abroad. --- Has Good Discharges. --- Inquire at the Printers hereof. Feb. 10, 1785.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FREEMEN, and FREEHOLDERS of the CITY and COUNTY of the CITY of LIMERICK.

I BEG leave to Solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest to Represent your City in Parliament, Should I be made happy in being the Object of your Choice, be assured you may depend on my Constant attention to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom in General, and of the City of Limerick in particular. The Situation I am in at present, will I hope be a Sufficient apology to my Fellow-Citizens, for not immediately paying them my Personal Respects.

I have the Honor to be, With the greatest Truth, GENTLEMEN, Your much Obligated, And very Obedient, Humble Servant, JOHN PRENDERGAST SMYTH. *Rochborough*, 7th February, 1785.

To the CLERGY, free INDEPENDENT CITIZENS, FREEHOLDERS, and UNINFLUENCED INHABITANTS of LIMERICK. GENTLEMEN,

As You will shortly be called upon to Return a Member to Parliament, in the room of your late worthy and much lamented Representative Col. Smyth, permit me with an honest confidence to request the honor of your Votes and Interests. If I shall be accused of presumption in this application, I hope my future conduct will evince that my pretensions are founded upon laudible and disinterested motives. Born and long resident amongst you, I too well know and feel for your past sufferings, to bring your grievances within the reach of Justice, to revive and maintain your expiring Freedom, and to cut those galling Chains, which have so long bound you in slavery, shall be the constant object of my pursuit. For more than Forty Years, has an Aristocratic Junto, endeavoured to Undermine the very Vitals of your Constitution, and by an assumed arbitrary Power, at least Five Hundred of our Fellow Citizens have been, in the open face of Day denied their dearest Birth Rights, their most indubitable Franchises. It is a melancholy your public Revenues, to trample on your Court of D'Oyer Hundred, and to lord it over the Free-born Subjects of the third City of Ireland? To be silent under such circumstances is to be criminal, it is a duty we owe ourselves and posterity, to strike at the present situation of our City, to demand that justice, and those rights which our spirited Ancestors earned and enjoyed, and of which no power on Earth can deprive you; if you are determined to be FREE. With your support, my beloved Citizens, I will most cheerfully embark in this great and Noble Undertaking, and let our Fate be what it may, remember it is a good Cause, one hour of Glorious Liberty is worth a Circumstance, that while our Statute books abound in wholesome and salutary Laws, for every City or Town where a single spark of Liberty or Virtue remains, our ancient and once respected City, is the only instance of monopoly and neglect; under which she has languished, under which she has dwindled into an insignificant and contemptible Borough. --- Your Charters of Elizabeth and James are founded upon Justice, they establish the Liberty and Immunities of the people of Limerick; how then has it come to pass, that one of the smallest branches of your Charter, should be suffered to make Freeman slaves, to make slaves Freeman, to engross the Honors, to distribute an whole eternity of bondage, and be assured, Gentlemen, that should I have the Honor of

TO BE SET, from the 25th of March next, with which any Protestant Lessee may have following FARMS part of the Estate of the Lord held by the Representatives of the late Baron SMYTH, Esq; under the Life of THOMAS SMYTH, Esq;

	Acres.	
COOLENORANE,	156	These are the Limerick Rheas
COONEGULLEEN and KILMURRAY,	326	
MAHONAGH,	256	
BALLYREGANE,	63	All very Newcast North good Offices.
KILREEDY and BALLYNAKILLY	162	
RUSCAGH, Lowland,	376	About two Land of the M
MOUNTAIN, about	800	

PROPOSALS to be Received by the Right COURTENAY, Grosvenor Square, London; LOC, Newcastle, who, as Answers must be got can't be no Proposals after the 25th Inst.