

...from that kingdom; and such
was impracticable. The union and
of friendship with Scotland was built
at basis. As soon as one legislative body
ed the whole, then all murmuring
Contradiction, or dissent to the law
rebellion. It was not
could be so with Ireland; and there-
ll that the learned Lord said upon that
must lose its weight in argument.
he concluded, he wished their Lord-
o understand, that the fourth Propo-
sition directly to legislate for Ireland,
h it was an avowed principle with Mi-
that this point would not be acceded
e Irish Parliament. One word more,
which he said he should trouble their
lips with on the present occasion. It
respect to Scotland, which it was the
of this country to regard with a parental
of the present propositions passed into
land would be materially affected; it
was to be dreaded from the spirit of
tion, which would naturally take place,
manufactures was found to decay in
Britain, and to flourish in Ireland. The
Viscount then paid many compliments to
land loyalty of his countrymen during
war; and concluded with remarking,
was not a very constitutional point to
upon the hereditary revenue of his Ma-
without a proper investigation of that

l Carlisle supported the motion; and
strongly upon the necessity of deferring
asure until the next Session of Parliament.
d Thurlow said, he was convinced that
ople of Ireland (if they were not blind
r interests) would accept of the propo-
sition for as they were a nation that must
for protection on some other kingdom,
ld wish to ask their Lordships, what
under the canopy of Heaven they could
do, where the Protestant interest was so
connected, or likely to be supported, as
; but endeavours had not been wanting
the Irish against them, by asking the
les at the bar several questions relative
propositions, with a view to create jea-
lousy, and few discontents:

l Fitzwilliam defended the measure taken
e Administration, of which his noble
n (Marquis of Rockingham) was at the
and insisted, that they never had the
lea of any system similar to the present,
d Stormont attacked the Chancellor on
ethod in which he had called for the o-
f persons out of office; of what were
entions of those in office, and the blame
cast on persons out of office, for mea-
sures which they had no hand in. The learned
Lord said, might, with equal justice,
be laid on the original eleven resolutions
by the Minister of this country to Ire-
land hereafter, desire him to explain what
the intentions of the Ministry who brought
d these measures. He would not say
his Lordship had any hand in the framing
of them, he wished to God he had; he wished
his Minister, or that his wisdom could pre-
vent the councils; for then some good; but
he wished those propositions were framed in
Ireland, without his Lordship's assistance,
and that Ireland almost without his know-
ledge or surety he would have thought it
unjust to insert in the original propositions,
we so warmly contended for in those then
their Lordships, which undoubtedly
were for Ireland as much as it was possible
propositions to do—at least they stated,
his country should legislate for Ireland,
at was similar, that she should make acts
of Parliament, and send them over to Ireland,
and her statute books with the same laws
d Thurlow insisted that he never had
any Lord out of office for his opinion, or
to claim what was the intention of persons
out of office; as to the present propositions,
they were in consequence of the resolu-
tion of 1782, and, in his opinion, as good as
they could be framed.

d Stormont said a few words in answer,
renewing his former ground. After which,
at eleven o'clock in the morning, the question
was put on Lord Sackville's motion, "That the
propositions be taken into consideration on
Friday four months," and the House divided:
Contents 49, Proxies 35, —84—Contents
Proxies 10, —30—Majority 54.
The report was then received, and the re-
solutions separately read, on which a variety
of amendments were proposed, and some few
were adopted; after which, at 3 o'clock in the
evening, the House adjourned.

Following PROTEST was entered on
the Journals.
"Die Jovis, 18 Julii, 1785.
Motion was made that the House do agree
to the twenty resolutions for the
adjustment of the commercial intercourse
between Great Britain and Ireland.
The motion was carried in the affirmative."
The following PROTEST was entered on
the Journals.
"We conceive the plan contained in
the report, as well from the manner in which it
was introduced and conducted, as from the
contents, to be likely to create
jealousy and dissatisfaction between
the two kingdoms."
Y—WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM
OF SOUTH—NORTHINGTON.

BRITISH PACKETS.
AND THIS EVENING ANOTHER.
I T A L Y.
Leghorn, June 19.

LETTERS from Tangier advise, that the
English brigantine, the Sally, has landed
there Mr. Payne, Plenipotentiary and Consul
General of his Britannic Majesty in the States
of Morocco; he will proceed to Mogador,
where the Emperor now is, and to which place
he has been preceded by the Consul of his
nation. It is believed, that the object of their
mission is to satisfy the Emperor of Morocco,
by opening the port of Gibraltar, which is
shut to all ships of that coast.

LONDON, July 20, 21 & 22.
It is said that the Duke of Dorset is coming
home from Paris, and that he is to be succeeded
by the Marquis of Carmarthen.

Advices from Holland mention, that the
Commissioners of the Republic did not meet
with that cordiality of reception at Vienna,
with which, from the pacific nature of their
embassy, they had so much flattered themselves.
The Emperor, it is said, appeared so very
distant and reserved at their first audience, as
induced them to write immediately home, in-
forming their High Mightinesses of so unex-
pected a behaviour, and expressing their fears,
that if they succeed at all in the business of
their negotiation, it would not be without
more trouble, and perhaps greater sacrifices
than they had laid their accounts with at their
departure from their own country. Such dif-
ficulties, it would seem, continue still to em-
barrass an affair, which every one considered,
not long ago, as a thing clearly settled.

By accounts received at the Admiralty, the
Dutch Squadron in the North Seas, which are
come out for the specific purpose of protecting
their fishing vessels, if any attempts were made
to dispute their situation on the British coasts,
consists of a ship of 40 guns; one of 34, one of
32, and one of 14 guns. Commodore Gower
has with him the Hebe, 35; Rose, 28; Race-
horse, 16; and Monkey cutter, 16 guns.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 18.
"Yesterday arrived the Phœton man of war,
John Colpoys, Esq; commander, from Gibrat-
tar. He lasts from Lisbon, in 23 days."

Yesterday evening Dr. Maginnis, who
was convicted of stabbing Mr. Hardy, the
Hatter, in Newgate-street, two years ago,
was discharged from his confinement in the
King's bench, and set out for the Continent.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Tuesday, July 19.

The Houses of Lords and Commons having
had a conference on the subject of settling a
system of commercial intercourse between
Great Britain and Ireland.

After the conference was over this day, Mr.
Pitt on his return moved that the Irish propo-
sitions as returned by the Lords, should be
taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. Eden expressed himself not averse to
the motion, but wished at the same time to ap-
prise the House, that should any alteration be
returned from the Lords in these propositions,
which, by affecting the duties, might be con-
sidered as money bills, he would insist on the
usual attention being paid to these privileges,
which being peculiarly vested in the Com-
mons of Great Britain, were heretofore con-
sidered as inviolable.

Mr. Pitt admitted that those privileges
ought to be maintained with the utmost jea-
lously, which the House of Commons claimed in
respect to money bills; at the same time he
would lay claim to certain distinctions, of
which the present case was clearly susceptible.

Mr. Fox said, he did not wish to anticipate
the discussion which this affair may possibly ad-
mit of, but at the same time he did not know
of any distinction between any given cases
when money bills were concerned, but would
wave any further consideration of it for the
present.

DUBLIN, July 20.
IRISH PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Saturday, July 23.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Mr.
Alderman Warren presented a petition from the
Guild of Merchants, praying the Propositions
might be postponed until next session, which
was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Secretary Orde. In consequence of the
important business expected to come before the
House not being ready, I take the liberty of
moving that this House may adjourn until
Tuesday se'ennight, that all Gentlemen may
have time to consider of the important matters
that will be laid before them. I would not
wish it to be understood that at our first meet-
ing we should proceed to business. If it should
so happen, that I should not be able to mention
the day at our next meeting, I shall then pro-
pose a further week's notice to be given.

Sir Francis Hutchinson. I understand that
no important business shall be brought forward
without giving a week's notice, but it is proper
to remark that a week's notice will be sent
and 2d of August, and in some parts in Sep-
tember; he would therefore wish for a longer
adjournment.

Sir Harry Harstonge said the summer assizes
was not so much consequence as the winter
one, at which all great suits for county pur-
poses were granted, he therefore thought the
Members of Parliament might on such an im-
portant occasion as the present leave the assizes

Mr. Conolly. On the last adjournment it
was said time was to be given; he was sorry to
say that the Rt Hon. Gentleman high in office
refused to give sufficient time thoroughly to in-
vestigate this business. The bills that must be
brought into this House must be founded on the
original Eleven Propositions—and not on the
Twenty—There is a difficulty that appears of
a double nature; the Hon. Gentleman's polite-
ness might induce him to answer, though his
prudence will not. The bills, I say, that must
be brought in, must be on the Eleven Propo-
sitions, and exactly consonant to them. Can the
Minister of Great Britain think that this House
will receive his Twenty Propositions as they
came from the English House of Commons?
Can the Minister of Great Britain advise his
Majesty to suffer them to be brought into this
House? I say No! Is there a man in this House,
except one, that will bring in the Twenty Propo-
sitions? If I think time is necessary, every
Gentleman, every Merchant from Derby to
Dublin, every man must think the same. My
mind, my soul and life, is engaged, and if I
had any weight in this Country, I would ad-
vise time. I feel what will be the consequence,
if time is not granted. I will speak out my
mind; I therefore beg and beseech the greatest
time possible. I am sure the Hon. Gentlemen
would not be concerned in any thing but what
is honourable, but they may be mistaken; two
or three months should therefore be given. If
upon investigation we shall find that what we
got in 1780 we shall lose by this system, how
ridiculous must we appear. We have already
got a Free Trade, let us therefore enjoy it.—
If they mean fair they will give time, if not I
shall say such things as will make their hairs
stand an end!

It has been a bungling business. If we have
time to consider them, and they should prove
advantageous, then we will say it was just,
that Government meant fair; but however for
one, I will give my negative on any but the
original Eleven Propositions.

Mr. Orde.—I claim the liberty of not an-
swering every question proposed. The Right
Honourable Gentleman has no doubt the good
of the country at heart, I stand on no other
ground, and that if such Propositions was to be
brought in that were injurious I certainly
should stand alone—I should justly be repro-
bated. I sincerely wish only to propose what
will be for the advantage of the kingdom at
large; and I have no right to call for the sup-
port of this House, if what I promise is not so.
A week is too little time, but the House when
it next meets will certainly judge what time is
necessary. When I bring them forward I shall
not fear any examination; I doubt not of meet-
ing with the sanction of this House, and the
country at large.

Mr. Conolly.—I am certain the Right Hon.
Gentleman thinks his plan will meet the appro-
bation of this House, but how will he meet
the Parliament of Great Britain, with the
eleven Propositions; will he put his hand upon
his heart and say, that the twenty are the
same in effect as the eleven.

Mr. Orde.—I shall be extremely sorry to
think that I should recommend any Propositions
but what is agreeable; I have said, I must
have authority before I can bring them in. I
have found on the other side, it has been too
much the practice to misrepresent what I have
said in this House; I have been made a bug
bear; I have been grossly misrepresented and I
am glad to have this opportunity to declare,
that from my heart I wish they may be ad-
vantageous, but not at the sacrifice of Great
Britain.

Mr. Conolly.—I am not answered—Is the
twenty Propositions exactly the same as the
eleven?

Mr. Geo. Ponsonby.—I am certain the Rt.
Hon. Gentleman never had any motive but for
the advantage of his country; and I have
been sorry to have seen him in so disagreeable
a situation—A system will be brought forward
—Administration have done their duty. If
the system brought forward is not perfectly
advantageous to Ireland I shall reject them—
no man is bound to give up the interest of Ire-
land—a Congress or a Convention would be
more suitable for that purpose.

Mr. Daly.—I am glad to find the Hon. Gen-
tleman has said nothing will be brought for-
ward that will be injurious to this country, I
am also glad to find that Administration would
desert him, and I very well saw that the
Hon. Gentleman who supported the rights
of IRELAND (Mr. Grattan) would leave
them. I therefore trust his example will be
followed by others. I was understood by Gen-
tlemen, that the Eleven Propositions was to
restore amity between the two countries—but
the measure threw Great Britain into disquiet-
ude; and we are deceived with a system for-
med with the greatest artifice that human genius
could devise.

Mr. Curran.—However the mode of this
House is to address the Right Hon. Gentleman,
I will address myself to the Representatives of
the People; I will address myself, hoping the
subject is of such a nature as will demand your
attention. The Right Hon. Gentleman rose
in his place, and prepared a plan of commercial
adjustment that should last for ever, and as a
compensation for these great advantages, we
have had taxes laid on us to the amount of
140,000 I gave no opposition to these taxes,
wishing that this country should rise or fall
with Great Britain; I relied on the faith of

have been deceived, he has given up the system
he proposed; he has given up all thoughts of
the eleven Propositions; he has said he shall
have something to bring forward that will be
advantageous; he has not that happy talent of
inference; England has disfavoured them, there-
fore what authority could he have to bring for-
ward the eleven Propositions? and now the
twenty are to be taken for a bait for such a
matter of importance? he pledged himself with
rashness to do what the whole House cannot
do; and we are now to wait for a new system,
the people rely on our honor, that something
equivalent should be granted for the 140,000,
but I do not think we are reduced to so abject
a situation; tho' I fear that if Ireland is to re-
ceive any benefit, it must be by her commerce
and not by negotiation. [Here Mr. Curran in-
troduced a very humorous allegorical fable, in
so pointed a strain of ridicule and in so ani-
mated and warm a manner, that we could not
catch his words.] He concluded his speech
with several pertinent remarks; and cautioned
Administration to look to what they were about.
Mr. Coote concluded the debate by saying,
that he should reserve his opinion till the plan
was brought in, after which the Speaker put
the question, and the House adjourned till
Tuesday evening.

This morning a messenger arrived from London
at the Castle, with an account of the concurrence
of the House of Commons to the amendments
made in the Upper House to the Twenty Propo-
sitions.

MARRIED. Last Friday, at Cork, the Hon.
Hayes St Leger, to Miss Bernard, daughter to
James Bernard, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the
Co. Cork.—Mr. John David Notzel, the Swiss
Hussar, who once saved the life of the Noble
Marquis of Granby, to the Widow Shitor, of
White's-lane.—Andrew Bowles, Esq; to the
agreeable Widow Hill, both of Anne-street.

Waterford, July 26. Government has come
to the determination of establishing packet boats
between this port and Milford; a measure
which must prove of infinite service to the people
of Waterford.

Last Sunday night the shop of Mrs. Dwyer,
in High-street, was broke open and robbed by
some person or persons unknown, of 4 guineas in
gold, and a quantity of bread, butter, and cheese.

LIMERICK.

Last Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, Mr.
John O'Brien, High Constable, apprehended
James Magrath, Skinner, charged with bur-
glariously entering the house of Mrs. Baker,
assaulting her and giving her a dangerous cut in
the forehead.—Same day was apprehended by
said Mr. O'Brien, Sarah Culligan, charged with
stealing a blue cloak, out of the house of Mr.
Peter Dunn, also her mother Jane Culligan, on
whom said cloak was found, they were all com-
mitted to the City Gaol, by Baron Maunsell, Esq;
Married. Last Tuesday Mr. William Creagham,
Linen Draper, to the agreeable Miss Ryan,
with a handsome fortune.

Port-News, July 26. Sailed the Mary, Bowes,
Dronheim, Ballast.—28. Arrived the Resolu-
tion, Baras, Dronheim, Deals, Oars, Spars,
and Tar.—The Delight, Price, Pool, Ballast.

* THE Tenants to the several Estates of
the late Lord CARBERRY, are desired to take
Notice, that they are to Pay their several
Rents, and Arrears of Rent, to DAVID
ROCHE, Esq; he being solely Impowered to
receive the same, as also to furnish immedi-
ately the late Agent's last Receipts.

July 13, 1785.
ABRAHAM ROBERTS,
JEREM. JACKSON,
HUGH JACKSON,
DAVID ROCHE,
Executors of the
late
Lord CARBERRY.

* THE COUNTY LIMERICK TRUE-
BLUE UNION, are to meet at Kilmallock,
on Monday next, the first of August, at 12
o'clock. As there are some Members to be
Ballotted for, and other business to be trans-
acted, it is hoped that every Member who
possibly can, will attend. Dinner to be on the
Table precisely at Four. July 25, 1785.
NEW SILKS, MUSLINS, CALICOS,
INDIAN and IRISH CHINTS,
* IN all the NEW COLOURS, are just
arrived at MILLEA'S—Bosk and Jaconet
MUSLINS of every Breadth, Rich TABINETS
and Silk STOCKINGS.—A variety of Black
SILKS, CRAPES, &c. of the best Quality.
Limerick, July 21, 1785.

RICHARD FITZGERALD,
SADDLER,
ENGLISH-TOWN, LIMERICK.
MOST respectfully Returns his sincere thanks
to his Friends and the Publick, for the
Encouragement he has met with since his Com-
mencement in Business, acquaints them he has
removed to the English Town almost opposite
the Main Guard, where he carries on the
SADDLING BUSINESS in the most Exten-
sive Manner, as he employs the best Workmen
in his Line, hopes to give general Satisfaction to
his Commands.
July 28, 1785.

COLONEL WALLER, of Castle-Waller,
informs the Public that his Mountains are
Poisoned.
July 27, 1785.

ARCHDEACON WIGHT
WILL Set or Sell his Interest in his New
HOUSE at Newtown-Pery, Limerick, as
his bad State of Health obliges him to retire
from the Noise of the Town, and to look out for
a small Quiet, Country Residence, not farther
than about a Mile from Limerick. Enquire at
his said House for further Particulars.