

would arise, at which the Right Hon. Gentleman laughs; but I thought the right hon. Gentleman intended to keep back the public business, until the third estate should be supplied by virtue of the address, which the right hon. gentleman supposes can convey the regal authority; but which, I maintain, cannot convey that authority, and which if intended to do, is a most violent breach both of the law and constitution. In this doctrine, Sir, I am happy to be supported by the opinion of the Chancellor, who is the best lawyer in the kingdom, by the opinion of the Chief Justice, and by the opinion of every lawyer whose opinion deserves any respect.

Mr. GRATTAN. I cannot say what doctrines were maintained in another House, not having attended their debate; but what I saw in the papers was mere folly and nonsense, equally unconstitutional and illegal: I am therefore convinced it could neither be the sentiments or speech of any Lord. But I have the most indubitable evidence now on the table, that the Lords have concurred with us in the Address; and this is ground enough for me to presume that they have concurred with us in opinion.

Mr. DENIS BROWNE said, that many great difficulties might arise from not immediately going upon the public business.

Mr. GRATTAN's motion was put and carried without a division.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

The order of the day being moved for taking into consideration his Excellency's Speech.

Mr. GRATTAN. When the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) on a former day, declared his wish to proceed to the usual business of Supply, I was against going into any business until the great business of the Regency is settled; this House having addressed his Royal Highness to accept of that office, I was, and am decidedly against going into the business of Finance, until there is an answer given to the address. The Right Hon. Gentleman said in his argument, by the shortness of time, expedition was necessary; but I think there is time enough. He stated, that the business could be done without going into the usual Committees; we may have short money bills; in 1779, the House adopted that mode.—Two questions arise from what has fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, who has stated, that Committees are the safe-guards of Supply, so that the Committee of Accounts may be opened—this was his idea: Mr. Grattan said, his opinion should be governed by the opinion of the House.

Sir JOHN PARNELL replied, that though a short money bill should be adopted, yet the usual and regular forms ought to be gone through; for if the money bills are brought in under restrictions, new matter might be introduced, which would be highly criminal. It will require three or four days at least, to open the business of supply; and to go through and pass the bills of supply, will take in all seventeen days.

Mr. FORBES wished to submit an idea to the consideration of the country Gentlemen—that they will not think when the money bills are passed, that all investigation of the public accounts are over, without a more minute and further examination.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

of Wales for a fortnight.  
Dissentient.  
1st. BECAUSE the Address in question, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is an Address requesting that he will be pleased to take upon him the government of this realm in such manner as is therein mentioned, and to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all Royal powers, jurisdictions and prerogatives to the Crown and Government thereof belonging, without any law or authority whatsoever, that we know of, authorizing him so to do.

2dly. Because we are apprehensive that the said address may be construed to be a measure tending to disturb and weaken that great constitutional union whereby, as fully declared, enacted, and specified in sundry Acts of Parliament in this kingdom, this realm of Ireland is for ever united and knit to the Imperial Crown of England, and is a member appending and rightfully belonging thereto.

3dly. Because although in every sentiment of duty, affection, and respect towards his Royal Highness, we hold ourselves equal to, and will not be exceeded by any of those who join in the said Address, or by any other person whatsoever, and are and ever shall be ready to lay down our lives and fortunes in the support and maintenance of the just rights of our most gracious Sovereign and of his royal and august Family, we cannot pay any compliment to his Royal Highness, or to any one, at the expence of what we consider as great constitutional principles; and we cannot (for such are the workings of duty, affection, and respect in our breasts) join in the said Address, which may, as we are apprehensive, bring difficulty and embarrassment upon his Royal Highness, already too much oppressed by the great calamity that hath befallen our most gracious Sovereign, his Royal Father.

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| Lifford, C.   | Carysfort, by proxy.  |
| R. Dublin.    | Valentia.             |
| Harberton.    | Mornington, by proxy. |
| Longford.     | Courton, by proxy.    |
| Bective.      | Geo. Lewis Kilmore,   |
| Cherwynde.    | Ranelagh.             |
| Hillsborough. | Mountmorres.          |

Dissentient.  
For the second reason in the foregoing protest; and also, because feeling every sentiment of duty, respect, and attachment to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and thinking him the only proper person to be appointed to this high station. I consider that to address his Royal Highness to accept the Regency of this kingdom, before we have any authority to know that he is as yet appointed Regent of Great Britain, is inviting him to assume a power, which, under the actual and existing constitution of Ireland, he cannot exercise; in as much as by statute the 10th of Henry 7th, no bill can receive the Royal Assent here that is not certified from Great Britain under the Great Seal of England, and until his Royal Highness shall have authority to direct the use of that Great Seal, he cannot discharge the functions of the Regal office for Ireland, it being impossible, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, that any person should be Regent of Ireland, who is not at the same time Regent of Great Britain.

GLANDORE.

Prince of Wales, tending to convey an idea that this country can confer, or, that the Prince of Wales might continue to hold over the powers of a Regent, for a longer time than the continuation of the King's indisposition should have incapacitated his Majesty from being restored to the free exercise of the powers appertaining to the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland.

Carhampton Conyngham.

On Saturday, Mrs. Fitzgibbon gave a splendid entertainment to a numerous company of the nobility and gentry, consisting of near 300 persons. The ball was graced with the presence of most of the people of rank and fashion now in town. The supper uncommonly elegant, and the whole of the appointments distinguished by a superior taste.

DIED At Bath, (England) the Rt. Hon. Lady Bangor;—and John Damer, Esq; of this kingdom.

Waterford, Feb. 20 Last Monday night, Capt. Pulin of the Charlotte, from Cadiz to this port, was, in a violent gale of wind accidentally carried over-board, at Roche's Tower, and unfortunately drowned.

The Limerick Chronicle.

L I M E R I C K.

Friday both Houses of Parliament resolved to send a Deputation with their address to the Prince of Wales, in consequence of the refusal of the Lord Lieutenant to transmit the same;—the Deputation are, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, Rt. Hon. T. Conolly, Rt. Hon. J. O'Neil, Rt. Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, and Mr. Stuart, of Killamoon.—They also entered into the following Resolution, "That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's answer to the message of both Houses of Parliament, is ill-adviced, unconstitutional, and contains an unwarrantable censure on both Houses of Parliament." For the Resolution 115—Noes 83.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to present the Rev. Richard Maunsell, A. B. to the Rectory and Vicarage of Kilkeedy, in the diocese of Limerick, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Doctor William Maunsell.

The Doris, Glandinnin, from this port, arrived at Hull the 7th inst.—The Liberty, Elridge, from this port, arrived at Cadiz the 9th instant.

The Arrival of some of the Posts having been altered since we printed the last List—This Day was published at the King's Arms near the Exchange, Price one Penny: The Hours of Arrival and Setting out of all the Posts to and from Limerick, neatly and correctly printed.—Where may be had a few Tickets and Shares in the English Lottery, which began Drawing last Monday.

The Meeting of the COMMITTEE of the GOVERNORS and GOVERNESSES of the County of Limerick Infirmary, which was Advertised for the 3d. Inst. is to be held (by Adjournment) on Tuesday the 24th Inst. at One o'Clock. Feb. 23, 1789.

DEANE HOARE, Treasurer.

MARRIED. Yesterday at Ennis, Mr. William Hickie, of this City, Woollen-Draper to Miss Roche, daughter of Mr. James Roche, an agreeable young lady, with a pleasing fortune.

DIED. Last Wednesday, at his seat at Raham, in this county, William Grady, the elder, Esq;—he was possessed of great benevolence and every social virtue; his death is deservedly regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

CHEAP RIBBONS.

A Vast new Assortment—also an extensive Variety of Ladies MOURNING of almost all Sorts, BOMBAZENS, WIDOWS SILKS, black Tabinet WELBORES from 16d. to 2s. 8d. h. per Yard, black Trimming CRAPEs, Mourning GLOVES, black and white LOVE

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