

event the expence attending the remedy by revenue, the bill meant to empower a Justice of the Peace to hear both parties, and to refer the matter in dispute to two land-holders, one to be appointed by each of the parties; if these did not agree, the Justice might call in an umpire, whose decision was to be final.—Leave was granted.

Mr. Vandeleur gave notice that when the revenue bill should be brought in, he would take occasion, in its progress, to move that salt employed in the fishery, should be exempted from the salt duty.

Mr. D. Browne observed that this exemption is superfluous, as the salt duty could scarcely in any degree affect the price of herrings.

Mr. Maxwell presented a bill to explain and amend the election act.—Read a first time, and to be read a second time on Friday next.

Read a third time and passed the subaltern militia bill, and the loan bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a short preface, in which he contended that the story of Admiral Jervis afforded the best proof of the superiority of that mode of defence which consisted in keeping the fleet in motion, to meet the enemy wherever they might be found, over that which would keep them, agreeably to the opinion made last night by a noble Lord, fixed on a particular spot, moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, for the very brilliant and important victory obtained by the fleet under his command, over the fleet of Spain, on the 14th of February last; a victory as momentous and signal, as any in the naval annals of the empire."

This motion was seconded by Mr. M. Peresford, who pronounced a handsome panegyric on the private as well as public character of the admiral.

Sir L. Parsons, assenting fully to the extreme importance of the victory obtained by Admiral Jervis, said that no inference could be drawn from it against the motion of last night. It was not meant by any Gentleman who supported that motion, that Britain was to have no fleet at sea, because it was desired that a portion of her fleet should be stationed off the coast of Ireland. No man could be so absurd as to reason so, and therefore, the inference which the Right Hon. Gentleman had derived from this victory over the Spanish fleet abroad, was not founded.

Sir J. Blaquiére spoke a few words to the same effect.

The motion was then carried *nem. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers, &c. serving in the fleet under Sir John, on the 14th of February." This motion was likewise carried *nem. con.*—and was also another, by which the House resolved, "That the Seamen and Marines on board the fleet, had behaved in this action so as to entitle them to the approbation of the House; and that the respective Captains should communicate this resolution to the men under their command.

In committee of ways and means, Mr. Mason rose at the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution, the purport of which was, that the duties hitherto paid on the inland carriage of corn, meal, malt or flour, to Dublin, should henceforth cease.

Sir Laurence Parsons said this motion came to the House by surprise, though it was one of the very last importance, and therefore should have been brought forward in a full House, and when Gentlemen were fully prepared. Was it not enough, he asked, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had destroyed the credit of the country by his plunder of the bank, but will he now lay his unhappy hands on the agriculture of the

were for postponing the motion until more ample notice should be given to the public of the intended change. They asserted, that the rents which were now ill paid, on account of the fall of grain, would be much worse paid, when the farmer should be deprived of this which he considered certain gain; that this measure was not necessary as a measure of revenue, because the revenue which would arise from it would be taken away by a bounty on the export from Dublin, and that though the measure might be in itself a good one, yet the Committee should very seriously consider whether this was a proper time for it, when the farmer was already so much depressed by the fall in the price of every kind of produce; and when the peasantry were certainly not in the most contented state.

The Speaker was for the motion. He said the nature of the corn laws was misconceived by the Gentlemen who opposed the measure, and then he gave a short history of the bounty on inland carriage. In the year 1759, this country exported no corn, on the contrary a great part of its consumption, particularly that of Dublin, was supplied by England. In the state of the legislature of the country, at that period, it could not be expected that English corn should be prohibited; it was determined, therefore, to secure the market of Dublin to the Irish farmer, not by prohibition of foreign grain, but by such a bounty as would enable the farmer to bring his corn to Dublin on terms that would enable him to meet the imported corn. In this way the bounty on inland carriage continued to operate beneficially, until in 80, such a change took place in the legislature as was soon followed by a prohibition of the highest grain. At that period the bounty became useless, because the Irish farmer had no longer the former competition to contend with. The bounty was, after that time, not only useless, but an impediment to the agriculture of the country, and particularly injurious to the city of Dublin. For so long as this bounty was given on the carriage of corn to Dublin, no bounty could be given on the export of corn from this port, and of course the market of Dublin must have been but scantily supplied, because there was no market for the surplus of its consumption; accordingly the city of Dublin, has often within that time, being in danger of famine, not having more than two days supply. He shewed that the agriculture suffered by this restriction of export from Dublin, by shewing that Dublin was, of all ports in the kingdom, best calculated for that trade, as being opposite the western coast of England, the principal market for grain, and as sending out annually more ships in ballast than all the rest of the kingdom. The removal of this bounty, he proved, could not injure the farmer, because he would receive at the rate of 1s. 11d. per barrel bounty on the export of grain, while the inland carriage bounty would not amount on an average to above 1s. 4d. per barrel, and finally he shewed, that this was peculiarly the time for this measure, because corn being now cheap, from the redundancy in the market, it was the more necessary to open the port of Dublin for export.

The question was carried without a division.—The committee adjourned, and the report ordered for Thursday.

LIMERICK,—MARCH 11.

On Saturday and Sunday last arrived His Majesty's Ships Cerberus, Capt. Drew, and the Amphitrite, Hon. Capt. Herbert, with all the Provision Ships (except two) that sailed from Scatterry the 25th ult. This Convoy has returned owing to contrary winds, and remains in

On the 10th of December last, was lost, a number of other brave officers and men, on board the Courageux man of war, when wrecked in the Bay of Gibraltar, Jeremiah Jackson, Esq; aged 15 years, eldest son and heir to the late Thomas Jackson, Esq; of Fanningstown, Co. Limerick,—he possessed the most amiable disposition, and promised to be an ornament to his Country.

Thursday General Smith reviewed, at Loughmore, Lord Jocelyn's Fencible Cavalry; the Militia and Fencible Infantry; and Captain Maffey's Corps of Royal Limerick Yeomanry,—with whose steadiness the General was pleased to express the highest satisfaction.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Garret Molony, of Loughborough, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the County of Clare.

Prices this day, of Wheat from 10d. to 13d.—Oats 5d.—Potatoes 2d. to 2½d.

DIED. A few days ago, in Charleville, sincerely and justly lamented, John Maxwell, Esq; a Gentleman of the strictest honour.—On Wednesday, at Thomastown, the Seat of Lord Landaff, in consequence of a fall from his Horse on Sunday last, Rodger Scully, Esq; eldest Son of James Scully, Esq; of Kilsfeakle, Co. Tipperary; a young Gentleman universally esteemed in the County, and whose death is most deservedly lamented by an extensive acquaintance.

PORT-NEWS, March 9. Arrived the Peggy, Thompson, Greenock, herrings and salt.—10, Sailed the Mary, Tender, Lieut. Snow, Cork, with Volunteers.

Pursuant to a Requisition made to me, I do hereby request a Meeting on Monday next the 13th Inst. at the Council Chamber, at 12 o'Clock, of the Gentlemen, Merchants and Traders of this City, and Neighbouring Counties, for the purpose of taking into Consideration the propriety of taking in all Payments the Notes of the Bank of Ireland.—Limerick, March 11, 1797.
JOHN HARRISON, Mayor.

WANTED £.1,000 on an Assignment of a Judgment affecting an Estate of 2,000l. a year, in the County of Limerick, unincumbered; application to be made to HENRY PIERCE CARROLL, Esq.
Limerick, March 11, 1797.

TO be Let, for three Lives or thirty-one Years, from the first day of May next, in Divisions, 636 Acres of the Lands of BALLINACLOUGH, lately held by Thomas Going, Esq; and Under-Tenants, all choice tillage and meadow ground, situate within one mile of the Town of Nenagh;—Proposals in writing to be received by the Rev. HENRY BAYLY, Violet Bank; WM. BAYLY, Esq; Debsborough; PETER HOLMES, Esq; Peterfield; and HUGH MINCHIN, Esq; Woodville. The Tenants to be declared as soon as the value is offered. (6 p) March 10, 1797.

TO be LET for any number of years, or the Interest sold, a HOUSE in Bank-Place, the next to the Bank of Limerick; enquiry to be made to Mr. MICHAEL BLOOD, who will Let from the 25th of March Instant, for three lives or 31 years, 53A. 3R. 39P. of the Lands of CASTLE-BANK, part of the Lands of Quinsbro', situate about one mile from the City of Limerick.—Mr. Blood will send a person to shew the Lands.
(c) March 11, 1797.

BEST LING FISH,
A FEW Tons to be Sold, on Board the Brig Peggy, of Greenock, now lying at the Long Dock, on the lowest Terms.
(2 p.) Limerick, March 11, 1797.

TO be Sold from 30 to 40 Tons of well saved Upland Hay; Application to be made to the Printer, or to Mr. Sargent, Wight-Field.
March 11, 1796.