

either before the Privy Council, or at their Lordships' bar; and such was the system of terror which they created, that notwithstanding their notoriety, not a single newspaper durst venture to record them, for fear of having their whole property destroyed, which had actually been done to a Paper called the Northern Star, in which something appeared which displeased the soldiery, who instantly destroyed the house and all the proprietor's property, even in the very town in which their Commander in Chief resided. If it was intended as an example, it had fully answered the purpose, as, from that time the slighted animadversions had not been made upon the conduct of Government in public prints. It was not his intention to defend what had appeared in that paper; it might be libellous, but then the Publisher was amenable to the laws of his country if he had offended against them; and there could be no fear of the punishment being slight, as, he believed, the penal laws in Ireland were the most severe in the world.

Numberless more trivial and individual circumstances he had not touched upon, meaning to introduce them in another place (the House of Lords in Ireland); he had confined himself to the public features of this erroneous system, and sorry was he to observe, that it was carried on upon that most destructive principle of making a distinction between the natives of the two countries. The soldiers are taken over to that kingdom with an idea that every man in it is a rebel against his King, and wishes to overthrow the Constitution: the consequence of which is, he is prepared to attack any one for the slightest offence, and to insult all he meets; many, many instances of which he daily witnessed, and that too of some of the most respectable and loyal of his Majesty's subjects.

He had no motion to make; but he beseeched their Lordships, and petitioned and entreated his Majesty's Ministers, to consider well whether a continuance of this system must not alienate the affections of Ireland. Government seemed to have acted upon the idea that it was by coercion alone it was to be preserved; they had tried that, and, so far as related to the United Irishmen, instead of annihilating that body, the information he had lately received from the South convinced him they had very considerably increased. He gave no credit to the assertion that that body of men originally associated for any treasonable designs; he verily believed their whole intentions were to obtain a Reform in Parliament, and in which there could be no criminality, Parliament itself having voted it to be necessary. In saying this, he was not defending the cause, because he was no advocate for a Parliamentary reform, upon a conviction that an alteration in such an essential part of the Constitution would be attended with some hazard, and without producing the expected benefits: but although that was their sole object at first, there was no knowing what oppression might force them to. There was some that countenanced that coercive system, who were now sorry for it; nevertheless they conceived it had been carried too far to retreat, and that the whole chance of preserving our connection with her depended upon its success. That however was not his opinion, he did not think it was yet too late to preserve her by conciliation; but God only knew how soon that would be the case; let an act of oblivion pass on both sides, and there would be no danger to apprehend; if not—but here, he said, he must check himself, as policy would not permit him to be more explicit in so public an assembly. He had delivered his sentiments upon the subject, and, by so doing, he acquitted himself of having done his duty to his God, his country, and himself, and, whatever should be the event, he should be satisfied in having, as an

but that the Noble Lord should charge the British soldiers with being the regular instruments of cruelty, gave him no small degree of astonishment, since humanity was one of their leading characteristics. He was no less astonished at his treating so lightly our late naval victories, which must have convinced our enemies that we were proof against their most desperate attempts. After slightly touching upon the finances and resources of the country, his Lordship again reverted to his opinion, that the Parliament of this kingdom could not interfere without infringing the solemn compact between the two countries.

Lord Moira explained some points which the Noble Lord seemed to have misunderstood, and was sorry that so important a business should be evaded merely through form.

The Lord Chancellor denied it was form, and supported Lord Grenville's opinion, that their Lordships had nothing to do with the business; any resolution, he said, would be a reflection upon the Administration, Parliament, and Magistracy of Ireland; they had laws to fly to, if they were injured, and therefore, in his opinion, he thought the Noble Lord had not acted with his usual candor, in introducing a discussion which could do no possible good, but might be attended with some mischief.

Lords Moira and Grenville said a few words in explanation, when the House adjourned to Friday.

LIMERICK,—November 29.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

Fifth Day's Drawing.
No. 22,276, 1000l.
Sixth Day's Drawing.
No. 429, 100l. No. 15,586, 50l.
Seventh Day's Drawing.
No. 6717, 1000l. 8357, 50l.

Nicholas De Courcy, a seaman belonging to the Veteran, in the engagement of the 11th Oct. had the misfortune to have his leg badly fractured. On his being brought to the cockpit, he asked the Surgeon, "Could it not be fixed, that he might go on deck again?" The Surgeon's answer was, "No," and that he must lose the limb. "Doctor," says the noble tar, "I lose it in a glorious cause, and without regret; to serve my country I would lose both; God bless the King, and may every rascal disaffected to this country feel as I do!" He died a few hours after amputation, from loss of blood.

BIRTH. Yesterday, at Newtown-Pery, the Lady of the Rev. Archdeacon Wall, of a Son.

ASSIZE OF BREAD THIS DAY.

By Order of the Worshipful Joseph Crips, Esq; Mayor.

Wheaten.			Household.		
lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
2d.	1	0 2	2d.	1	7 5
4d.	2	0 5	4d.	2	15 3
6d.	3	1 0	6d.	4	7 1

JUST Arrived to ALEX. TORRANCE, per the Martha & Ann, Captain LEA, from Greenock,

Forty Hhds. choice Virginia Tobacco, Which he will Dispose of on reasonable Terms. Limerick, Nov. 18, 1797.

MR. COOPER will attend at Tipperary the 11th December next, to receive the usual Rents.

(4) Nov. 22, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A CLEAR Yearly Profit Rent of 17l. 14s. 6d. for ever, arising out of a Dwelling-House and Concerns at Newtown-Pery, quite new, and on which the Tenant now in possession has expended a large Sum of Money.—Application to be made to WILLIAM HOLLAND, Notary Public; or WM. MIDDLETON, Mungret-street.

[2] Limerick, Nov. 29, 1797.

IF the Gatherers of LINEN RAGS will call at the House of WILLIAM PHAIR, Paper-Maker, in Cork, they will hear of something very much to their advantage. Nov. 29, 1797.

WANTS a Place, a Cook and House-keeper, or would act as Cook only in a genteel Family;—her Character will bear the strictest enquiry. To be heard of at Mr. WATSON's, King's-Arms. Limerick, Nov. 29, 1797.

Simon Kent, Sen. Plaintiff. } TO be Sold by Auction
Thomas Odell, Esq; } by the Sheriffs of the
Defendant. } City of Limerick, by Vir-
tue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in this Cause, at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 4th Day of December next, the following Articles;—One Plate Pottle Cup, touched, One Do. untouched, one large Tureen and Cover, English Plate touched, one Bread Basket touched, seventeen Table Spoons, a Pair of Waiters touched, four Round Salts touched, Six oval do. touched, for Glasses, 11 Funnel and Plate, one Oval Tea Pot touched, one Punch Strainer touched, a large Plated Aperne, Goblets, Candlesticks, and other Plated Articles, or so much as will discharge what the Writ is marked for, viz. 147l. 3s.—The Auction to begin at eleven o'clock. Dated this 29th Day of November, 1797. FRANCIS LLOYD, } Sheriffs.
RICHARD WEBB, }

County of Limerick. } BY Virtue of His Majesty's
Mary Morgan, Wi- } Writs of Fieri Facias to
dow, and George } me in these Causes directed,
Morgan, Executors } I will, on Saturday the ninth
of John Morgan, } Day of December next, be-
deceased, } tween the Hours of 11 and
PLAINTIFFS. } 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
William Hodges, of } set up and sell by Public
Old-Abbey, in said } Cant, at the House of Mr.
County, Esq; } George Davenport, in Rath-
DEFENDANT. } keale, in said County, the
Same, } Defendant's Interest in the
against } Lands of Ballyneety, situate
Same. } in the Barony of Lower Con-
 } nelloe, in said County, held
 } by him under a Lease for the
 } remainder of a Term of 31
 } Years, of which 6 Years, or thereabouts, from the 25th Day of March last, are unexpired, from John and William Maffy, of Glinville, Esqrs. at the Yearly Rent of 120l. sterl. or thereabouts, and producing to the Defendant a Yearly Profit Rent of 50l. and upwards, of which all Persons concerned are desired to take Notice. Dated this 27th Day of November, 1797. MICHAEL SCANLAN, JUN. SHERIFF.

FOR SALE,

At the STORES of JOHN FLATLEY, & CO. LIMERICK.

(Formerly those of the late Philip Roche John, Esq;)

THE Cargo of the Active, Thomas Lane, master, from London, consisting of Russia, or Broad Iron. Muscovado Sugar. London Porter. Teas, Black and Green. New Hops in Pockets. And a few Tons Petersburg Hemp. The above Goods were well chosen, and will be sold on reasonable Terms. Limerick, Nov. 18, 1797.

WANTED,

A COACHMAN of good character;—apply to the DEAN OF DERRY, at the Rev. Mr. Harte's, Knocknegall, near Limerick.

NOV. 18, 1797.