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Mr. Grimshaw was accordingly called and interrogated by Mr. Sol. Gen. Witnesses were obliged to answer, with all the precision in his power, whenever question might be put by that Committee, but declared himself unprepared to deliver his sentiments, as he on the present occasion came to town, and had not consulted Counsel, or conferred with the other members of the Committee.

LORD CASTLEREAGH then expressed his perfectly consenting in delaying the interrogation of Mr. Grimshaw.

A consequence of which it was ordered that the Committee should report progress.

The House then resumed, and the further business of the Committee was accordingly fixed for Wednesday.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 4.
LORD CASTLEREAGH presented the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the provisions.

The report was then read, and in substance it stated, that although the harvest last year had been unfavourable, there is nevertheless, in the country, grain sufficient for its subsistence, under proper regulations; and that this supply would be very considerably augmented and increased by supplying barley and oats to the purposes of raising human subsistence; for this purpose it recommended the prevention of masting grain; and also, that it should be found necessary in a future year to issue public ordinances, to prohibit the distillation of spirits.

LORD CASTLEREAGH after the report was read, arose and observed, that although the report was such as ought to remove from the public mind any injurious degree of alarm, it was evident that the information which it conveyed, was of a nature to arouse every individual to a exertion of prudence and economy, and to a provision by their domestic arrangements, the providential regulations of government. His Lordship after some further observations, moved a resolution to the effect, that it was the opinion of the Committee, that the making of corn should cease throughout the country, in order to increase the means of human subsistence. After a conversation, in which Sir J. Parnell recommended the immediate importation of foreign grain, and particularly Indian corn, rice, &c. and in which the Speaker suggested the propriety of planting a more than common portion of early potatoes, the resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be laid before His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to serve as an authority for such measures as His Excellency might consider expedient to carry the object of it into effect.

The **CHAN.** of the **EX.** moved an amendment corrective of a clerical mistake which had taken place in framing the resolution relative to the hat tax; as it stood the resolution did not include hats of 5s. value in subjection to the tax, and it was not his intention to exempt hats of that price, as they were above the description generally worn by the poor, who were alone the objects of his exemption.

MR. G. PONSONBY arose and begged that the clerk might be ordered to read His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's message on the Union.—When the clerk had finished, Mr. P. proceeded—There were two prominent passages in the one paragraph—one recommending the measure of an Union, by the free consent of both Parliaments, on terms of fair and mutual benefit, and the other expressing His Majesty's increased satisfaction at the growing sentiment expressed in favour of the measure, by numerous and respectable bodies of his subjects in this country. Sir, said Mr. P. the measure recommended to the two Parliaments amounts to this—it is neither more nor less than an actual transfer of the power

legislature without any reference to the will of the people, it would have been fully recommended in His Majesty's Message, but His Majesty mindful of the principles which placed his august house on the throne of England, did not content himself with referring the measure of Union to Parliament merely as a tribunal to decide on an ordinary question of legislation, but he added, that he observed with increased satisfaction the growing approbation manifested for the measure by numerous and respectable bodies of his Irish subjects. Here it is evident, Sir, that an opinion of popular approbation attaching to the measure, has been the cause of His Majesty's Message, and in truth, Mr. Speaker, after the reception which this measure met with in the last Session—after the pointed rejection of it—the departure from the ordinary rules of Parliament, and the respect usually paid to every part of His Majesty's Speech—it must naturally be supposed that His Majesty could only have been induced to a re-recommendation of the measure to this house, by the belief that the sentiments of the Irish Parliament and the Irish People had undergone a total change on the subject.

Conceiving his Majesty to have been acted upon by an impression of this nature, it is of the very first importance, Sir, that this house should take some step to correct so injurious a deception, and it would be highly and criminally wanting in its duty, both to the Sovereign and the constituent, if it did not inform His Majesty of the real and actual sense of the people on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER, there are constitutional modes by which the subject addresses the Sovereign, but when in the first instance the Sovereign recommends to the legislature any measure, the most rational and proper mode for the subject to adopt is to petition Parliament, and for this reason, because Parliament may differ from the Minister who advises the measure, and because the Parliament is at the same time the organ of the public interests. To me, Sir, it seems, that on this occasion the people have found out this mode, of which the petitions on your table are sufficient proof. Of these, Sir, there are no less than 26 petitions from counties, exclusive of a great many from the principal towns and cities of Ireland.

Here then, Mr. Speaker, is a circumstance declaratory of the public sentiment, which was not known when His Majesty's message was sent to this house, therefore, though his Majesty may have been advised of a different sentiment obtaining in the public mind, the knowledge of those petitions, if communicated to his Majesty, cannot fail of correcting the erroneous impression, and of having on a gracious Sovereign, that benign effect which accords with the uniform character of his reign. Mr. Ponsonby, after advertising to the use which he offered had been made of the place bill, to change the members of that house into a produce a majority for the minister—and having observed on the strength and character of the minority which opposed the measure, he read the following resolutions, viz.

“Resolved, That it is a constitutional exercise of the rights of the subject to petition this house on any measure pending therein.

“Resolved, That it appears to this house that during this session, petitions have been presented from 26 counties, besides several cities and towns, against the measure of a Legislative Union.

“Resolved, That these resolutions be laid before His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, together with an humble address, praying that he may transmit the same to be laid before His Majesty.”

The object of those resolutions Mr. Ponsonby professed to be for the purpose of informing His Majesty of the actual sense of the people of Ireland on the subject of Union; and he concluded by moving the first of the above-mentioned resolutions.

MR. EDGWORTH seconded the motion.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, that it was im-

possible to deliver his evidence. However, he withdrew to Mr. Grimshaw, and ask him whether or not he was prepared to deliver his evidence—if not, Mr. Sol. General would support the question of adjournment which had been moved by Mr. Sol. Gen.

The Fleet which sailed from hence under convoy of the Decade and Margareta frigates, for Jamaica, were dispersed in a gale of wind, on the 25th January—about 60 of the fleet remained together, but were again dispersed by another gale; and on the 26th, near the Madeira's, fell in with the Alliance privateer of 18 guns, from St. Maloes, which captured the Palladium, Harman, of Cork, and the Eliza, of Liverpool.—The prizes and privateer were supposed to have made for some port in Spain.

The Industry, Lane, from Liverpool and Cork, to Leghorn, is lost off Cape Espichel, on the coast of Portugal.

DIED. On Saturday the 23d ult. at his house in Donoughmore, James Barry, jun. Esq.

LIMERICK,—MARCH 3.

Just as this Paper was putting to Press, we were informed of the following horrid deed.—A numerous Banditti last night attacked the house of Mr. John Boland, of Manilla, in this County; he with his two Sons and Brother, having spiritedly resisted the villains, they set the house on fire, which caused the Mr. Bolands to come out, when they were barbarously murdered, and, shocking to add, Mr. Boland's wife burned to ashes in the House!

MARRIED. Last week in Dublin, Mr. Thos. Doyle, of laid City, Merchant, to Miss Mary Kennedy, of this City, niece to the late Mr. Geo. Henry, Apothecary.

DIED. Last Monday, in Ennis, Mrs. Carroll, wife of Edward Carroll; Esq; of laid town.

£50,000. to be laid out in the purchase of lands in the County of Limerick in application to Daniel Gabbett, Esq.

Limerick, March 3, 1800

Dennis Lyons, jun. has just arrived to him, per the Zephor, from London, a few Hhds. of Refined Sugar, in small loaves, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Limerick, March 3, 1800

The MAYOR feels much satisfaction, in being able to Communicate to the Public, the following Voluntary Resolutions of the principal Buyers of Oats and Oatmeal in this City, by which means the most distant apprehensions of a Scarcity is removed.

We whose Names are herunto subscribed, being desirous, as far as in us lies, to prevent the possibility of a Scarcity of Food in Limerick, do hereby engage to relieve in our respective Stores, a quantity of Oats or Oatmeal, not less than the Tenth part of what we have received or may yet receive from the Country during the present Season, for the use of this City in case of necessity;—And we also engage, that we will not fend away any part thereof before the next Harvest, without the previous approbation or consent of the Chief Magistrate of Limerick.—Twenty Barrels of Oats to be estimated equal to One TUN of Oatmeal.

Limerick, 11th March, 1800.

Jafer White
John Gabbett
Michael Rochford, jun.
Benjamin Bethell
Martin Arthur
Matt Hooper
John Torrance
Benjamin Unthack
Anghin and McCall

Harvey and Fisher
Fisher and Mark
Dennis Lyons, jun.
James O'Sullivan
John and Alex. Wilton
Michael Gavin, jun.
Seymour and Pike
John M. Creagh
John Flattley and Co.

Paul Rochford has received from Liverpool, 40 Hhdheads of prime quality TOBACCO, which he will sell reasonable. He has likewise for sale, best Oak Bark, and is also to be had from Bremen.