tries, should happen in the British Parlia-
, that the British Minister, in any unwar-
ble attempt of partial dealing, would have
gantic abilities of the Right Hon. Gent.
ite [Mr. Speaker] to contend against, and
Ireland would derive a weight and advan-
from his wisdom and councils in the British
es.

r. Att. Gen. felt sensible, that the question
oo narrow for his [Mr. Speaker's] compre-
e mind, and that at present causes of irri-
and partial policy exist in the subsisting
ction, which must be done away, when we
have a Minister to represent us in the Im-
Cabinet, and when we shall derive imme-
advantage from Mr. Speaker's watchfulness
onspicuous talents, liberating in common
eneral Legislature. It was not Mr. Att.
al's intention to introduce acrimony and
y upon a measure of equality, tending it
is firm persuasion, to produce universal
rity among British subjects, but it was
ble to altogether overlook some transactions
ppened in previous debates; and in such
t retrospect, he wished to recall to a
friend's mind, his assertion, that pas-
e proposed Union would be altering the
ution, and making popular resistance a
n of right.

did not conceive that the learned gent.
after due deliberation, re-assert a doc-
o desperate, so irreconcileable with any
itional principle, so subversive of order,
oductive of tumult. He was, however,
, that gentlemen had Parliamentary pre-
of appeals to the people to overawe Le-
deliberation. In the progress of the
ble bills for the suppression of treason and
, and for the preservation of his Ma-
erson and Government, Mr. Fox, and
ey, in the English Parliament, appealed
people abroad in a similar way, and the
gent. contended, that obedience to such
uld be matter of policy and prudence,
onstitutional justice. To such tumultu-
rine he would oppose the exalted conduct
Rt. Hon. Gent. [Mr. Speaker] in 1793,
passing of the bill for Roman Catholic
. The Rt. Hon. Gent. tho' he conten-
such a measure was an alteration of the
stitution, and the imposition of a new
lared, however, that should it pass into
would be his duty to venerate it, and
ts obedience, by the weight of his au-
—Such his language was, that of a good
and a good constitutional lawyer, and
to the prevalence of that democratic
ich never before made such havoc in
and which at no period of our history
d the overthrow of this country so
He would put it to the judgement of
n versed in the histories of Rome and
if that doctrine of the popular will,
s been broached so often in discussion of
cted measure, and which directly went
tion and furtherance of the wild demo-
nciple to which he alluded, was not the
controuling Solon's Senate, and over-
the Court of Areopagus. The same
us theory obtained before the murder
s I. and he asked any person acquainted
transactions of that day, if by it Parlia-
discretion and controul were not com-
ecluded. Mr. Att. Gen. quoted the
of Waller, the poet, on a debate rele-
e Church Establishment, in which the
ill was urged as the governing princi-
W. contended in opposition, that such
went to create that democratic over-
otive which overawed the Roman Se-
n the populace flocked about it, and
ht to understand that *legem rogare* was
legem ferre—that petitioning involved
of controuling the Senate.

. Gen. to avoid referring to it de-
ld not particularise, brave, the air,
ce of the obstrunstrations of their grati-
pass, and popular resistance follow, was he not bound in consistency to head that mob, which must in some degree rely on his grave authority. —Mr. Att. Gen. called to the recollection of gentlemen Ld. Fitzwilliam's Administration, the leading feature of which was Catholic Emancipation. After the Viceroy was dismissed, a meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, Mr. Ponsonby in the chair, composed of the Leaders of a Democratic Party in the city, who came to a resolution, that that Minister who continued the mischievous war ought to be turned out of office, though the servants of that Noble Viceroy had actually supported the same war. After some further observations on the danger of popular controul, Mr. Att. Gen. asserted, that there was no great constitutional lawyer or distinguished character of these kingdoms since Baron Verulum, who did not urge the necessity of a Legislative Union—and hence he felt disturbed at hearing respected gentlemen resorting to tumultuous opposition—saying in fact with the poet,

"Flectere si nequeam superos, Acharonta
"movebo."

Mr. Att. Gen. afterwards adduced a variety of historical facts, and declared that he conceived the measure necessary in transmitting to our children's children our liberties and fortunes. He then read the Representation article in his place, which was afterwards put by the chairman.

Major OSBORNE said he considered that it was perfectly constitutional to give every opposition to the measure until it was passed into a law, and if it was passed, it would be their duty to obey it.

Mr. TIGHE in a speech of some length, opposed the general principle of the measure.

The Committee then divided upon the first section of the article,—Ayes 81—Noes 62.

The other sections were then read and agreed to without debate or division.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved that the Chairman do report progress.

Mr. G. PONSONBY begged to give notice that he would to-morrow or Thursday submit to the House a motion respecting the application of public money, for the purpose of compensating the owners of Boroughs.

Mr. PLUNKET emphatically asked the Noble Lord candidly to answer, as the Committe had now gone through the Legislative part of the measure, which he understood, by the Noble Lord's statement, that he meant to have introduced a proposal for compensation to the owners of boroughs, in consideration of an Union, whether he was to understand, by the Noble Lord's not having brought forward that proposal now, he had abandoned it? Because, if the noble Lord had decency enough to abandon so infamous, so base a part of his plan as that of employing the money of the people to buy up their Representatives, he deserved credit for it, and he called upon him now to stand up in his place, and avow his abandonment, if he really had given up the measure, that the public mind might be calmed upon a subject of such abomination, so irritating to their feelings, so insulting to the honour of their country, and that no base miscreant, however honourable or noble his rank, however powerful his influence, who had the meanness and the criminality to listen to the corrupt and degrading proposal of purchasing from the Representative the Rights of his Country, for fifteen, twenty or thirty thousand pounds, to be wrung from the bowels of the miserable country, and afterwards have the baseness to boast of his venality, should continue to exult in his infamous and corrupt triumph over every principle of national honour and justice. Mr. Plunket continued to reprobate the audacious dereliction of the principle in the strongest terms of indignation.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said he certainly had not abandoned the intention which he had the honor of stating to the House. In the event of the aged, [illegible] being agreed to by the Parliaments of Ireland, he should [illegible]

bling pen, but its effects had been such, that every man in that house had cause to rejoice at a measure which had proved so salutary, and so efficient to the peace of the country and preservation of the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects. The necessity which called for it last year still existed, and he was sure if that necessity were as well known to those gentlemen who opposed it as to him, that opposition would be withdrawn, and the most cordial concurrence yielded in its place. France was still industrious to make this country the victim of her intrigues and her principles—she had her emissaries spread throughout the kingdom, and it was a fact that at this moment, and in this city, there was a Coun. M'Donald, one of those emissaries, but who, he hoped, would not many days escape arrest and punishment.

After some further debate, the question was put on the motion for committing the bill when there appeared, Ayes 140, Noes 56, Majority 84.

General orders have been issued from the Adjutant General's Office, whereby all absent Officers from the Regular Regiments of Infantry, now in this kingdom, are directed to join them without the smallest delay.

LIMERICK,—MARCH 15.

Officers from the Militia of Ireland, promoted to be Ensigns in the undermentioned Regiments of the Line:—Armagh Regiment, Ensign Hon. E. Acheson, 8th Foot.—Cork South, Ensigns Baldwin and Atkins, 68th.—Carlow, Lieut. W. Montgomery, 35th; Lieut. Herring and Ensign West, 13th; Lieut. Haggerty, 68th.—Dunwhire, Lieut. W. Read, 69th; Lieut. D. Lindsay, Ensigns Wm. Benson and A. Dickson, 64th.—Donegal, Lieutenant T. Carey, 27th.—Dublin City, Capt. J. G. Thornton, 54th.—Dublin County, Ensigns G. Browne and B. Buchanan, 68th.—Fermanagh, Ensign Athenhurst, 64th.—Kilkenny, Capt. Hon. H. E. Butler, and Lieut. W. Garraway, 8th.—Limerick City, Lieut. Exham Vincent, 54th.—Limerick County, Lieut. Edw. Lloyd, 54th.—Londonderry, Lieut. S. Davis, 13th; Lieut. Ch. Drurie, and Ensign Lepher, 64th; Lieut. T. M'Neill, and Ensign Major 35th; Ensign G. Ramsay, 68th.—Mayo North, Lieut. J. Waldron, 27th; Ensigns G. O'Mealy, and Jas. Burke, 13th.—Mayo South, Ensign J. Brown, 20th; Ensigns A. Rutledge, 54th; Ensign J. O'Flaherty, 68th.—Queen's Co. Lieut. W. Palmer, 68th; Ensign C. Whyte, 54th.—Lieuts. W. Ferrall and Ormsby, 68th; Lieuts. Fury, and Rea, 35th.—Tipperary, Lieut. T. Mansergh, 54th; Ensign R. Travers, 85th.—Westmeath, Lieut. Edward Jebb, 64th.

Sunday night a number of snug farmer's houses, from between the foot of Tory-hill, to the four roads at Kilpeacon, in this County, was robbed of Cash and Bank Notes, by a banditti of armed men, who alledged that they were only collecting for the support of the Widows of a number of HONEST fellows, that had been killed by the Bolands, at Manister.

This day General Sir James Duff, Bart. issued a Proclamation, requiring all Persons within this County, to post upon their doors a list of the Inhabitants; and also that no person, on any pretext whatever, be absent from his House between the hours of seven at Night and Sunrise next morning.

COALS.

☞ HARVEY and FISHER have for sale, on board the Sampson, from Liverpool, now at their Quay, 88 Tons Wigan Coal.

(2p) Limerick, 15th of 3d Month, 1800

Auction of Wines and Groceries.

☞ BOLTON's entire stock in the the Grocery and Wine business, will be Sold by Auction, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst.—Terms at Sale.

RUSSELL, AUCTIONEER.

Limerick, march 15, 1800 (1p)

☞ RICHARD ENGLAND, is now landing from on board the Friendship, from London, a large supply of iron, hops, teas and sugars, barrel and hogshead staves, which together with a large supply of groceries and dyestuffs, he will sell on pleasing terms. He daily expects two cargoes of timber and deals from Norway.

(4p) Limerick, march, 15 1800

☞ 42 Thousand long, and 32 Thousand short Hoops, to be sold at the Wood of Holly-park, by Denis Connors, W. R.

(2p) march 15, 1800