

Eleventh Day's Drawing.

No. 42,619, 5000l. No. 3,539, 100l. No. 25,293, 10,826, 50l. each.

Twelfth Day's Drawing.

No. 19,496, 10,000l. No. 10,505, 500l.—No. 19,078, 4,270, 100 each. No. 6,923, 50l.

Thirteenth Day's Drawing.

No. 45,414, 50l.

DUBLIN—MARCH 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 21.

Petitions against the measure of Union were presented from the county of Antrim and the county of the city of Waterford.

Right Hon. Mr. ANNESLEY presented the report of the Committee on the measure of Union.

Sir L. PARSONS, in a pointed and energetic speech, reiterated his objections to the whole principle of the measure, which were fortified by the detail on which the noble Lord (Castlereagh) affected to repose the fancied advantages to be derived from it. On the discussion of every article and resolution in this detail, it appeared that the spirit of opposition to it increased. It appeared by respectable testimonies at the bar of the House, that the commercial interest was against it, every man who was examined thereon having deprecated the misfortune the measure would entail on him.—This circumstance the Noble Lord was not ar enough to offer any attempt to refute, as he had not ventured to bring a single merchant or manufacturer to the bar, on whose testimony he could establish a single position to support this odious and nefarious project. The landed interest, evinced by the petitions from twenty-seven counties of the kingdom, appeared unanimous in opposition to the measure. The Catholics, he said, were against it, the Protestants were against it, the Presbyterians against it; in short classes and distinctions of men in the nation, united in an universal cry of execration against a measure fraught indeed with almost every calamity to the people of this country, to which the only trying misfortunes could subject them. To stir out the honest and vigorous spirit of opposition, by which the people were actuated against this detested system, no fair or laudable effort had been left untried by them. To suppress every circulation of this honest opposition, and check its general circulation, no stratagem on the part of administration had been left unattempted. It is said, that the British Minister had wisely declined on his projected expedition to Holland, in order to reinstate the Stadtholder, in compliance to the general sense of the people of Great Britain against that measure.

He therefore wished and hoped that at this crisis of Irish affairs, his sentiments towards the whole people of this country would prove no less liberal than they had towards Holland, and that he would not persevere in his habitual scheme of treating the people of Ireland like a colony of West Indians. A variety of events combined, he said, to persuade him, that if this measure was imposed on the people against their consent, it would be followed by the most fatal consequences. He did therefore conjure all those who affected to respect the British Minister's authority in this matter, to influence a dissolution or prorogation of the Parliament, and during the recess to consider well what the real sense of the people was, if it still should continue averse to the measure, he trusted the Minister would not be frantically to try any violent effort to forward it, but the sense of the nation. Should he do so, could prove an act of tyranny, capable of leading to an awful extreme, the insulphed pride and great and magnanimous people; but if on mature reflection, the heat of opposition had subsided, and that they evinced a disposition either themselves against any probable reverses, or even under this innovation expedient, and the friends with whom he was connected,

the people were justified in any measure of resistance, whether by arms or otherwise, against any attempt to deprive them of their constitutional freedom.

Sir John Macartney, Mr. O'Donnell, and Col. Barry, in their respective speeches, concurred in the same opinion, that the measure of Union, which assimilated both countries in the same system of laws, would naturally involve the peasantry of this kingdom in accumulated distresses on the subject of tithes, from the pressure of which they had been insidiously flattered with hopes of relief.

Lord CASTLEREAGH in reply said, that the article of tithes was exclusively a subject of internal regulation; that the article of Union constituted merely a treaty of connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, independent of local or internal regulations, which on the subject of tithes, as well as many others if thought necessary, might well be modified by the existing Parliament.

Mr. BUSHE, in an admirable speech of great length, of which it is impossible for us, consistent with our limits, to attempt even an outline; replied to the Noble Lord, on the favourite Ministerial subject of the omnipotence of Parliament, marking the inconsistency of denying to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, a power which the noble Lord's convenience ascribed to the Parliament of this country, that of influencing the internal regulation respecting tithes.

Mr. Bullie's replies and objections to the principle and detail of this exhausted subject, were so ingenious, so novel, and so various, as to attract the delight of every dispassionate hearer, and evidently to silence the arguments which had been habitually advanced from the Treasury Bench.

Mr. EGAN drew a parallel between the noble Lord (Castlereagh's) father and Philip of Macedon—between the noble Lord himself and Alexander the Great—between the noble Lord's tutor and Aristotle, many of whose political precepts he quoted in Latin and English translations. In expatiating on Alexander's love for his native country, he, Mr. Egan, affected to lose a link in the chain of similitude which he forged between that hero and the noble Lord.

A desultory conversation ensued on the protecting duties in support of the cotton manufactures, when a term of eight years instead of six was conceded to their continuance at 50 per cent. for which the resolution was re-committed, and the report ordered without a division.—To be received to-morrow.

The House having then gone through the order of the day, adjourned until to-morrow.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, as S. H. Lovett, Esq, Lieutenant of the South Fingall Cavalry, was riding into Dublin, he met a man whose name is Neal Carr, and who is strongly suspected to be the principal of the gang who had lately infested that neighbourhood, and whom that corps had been in search of, accompanied by another man. Lieut. Lovett, upon seeing him, and recollecting his face, (Carr having once worked as gardener and labourer for him,) immediately took him, and gave him in charge to the sentry on Newcomen's Canal-bridge, until he had got a file of men from the guard-house; but Carr on a sudden struck the sentry on the breast, knocked him down, and made his escape. The sentry not having his fire-lock loaded could not fire at him, so he made off before the return of Lieut. Lovett, and eluded all further search.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Clonmel, March 19. On Wednesday evening last as the Rev. Mr. Gogarty, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, of respectable character, was returning from Mullinavat, to his house near Daigun, about half way on the high road, he was fired at by some wicked person, who way-laid him for that purpose, and received a ball in the lower

On Sunday night, Major Swan arrived in this City, next morning he visited the several Diskilleries, &c. and we are happy to add, has expressed himself highly pleased not only with the fair and honourable manner in which they carry on their business, but with the correctness in which he found every Officer's department filled.

Monday night, in consequence of private information, the High Sheriff of this County, Alderman Cripp, and Sheriff Webb, attended by a detachment of the Lancashire Cavalry, proceeded to the Bog on Newport road, where they discovered the two blunderbusses which had been stolen from the Lord Chancellor's house, at Mount-Shannon, some time previous to the murder of his Lordship's steward—Mr. Allen,—which had been in the possession of the murderers on the night of the perpetration of the horrid deed; and afterwards buried by them in the before-mentioned bog.—Mr. Allen's watch was also found in a ditch, within a few yards of the bog.

A Gentleman of this City, who failed from Cork last January in his Majesty's ship Decade, has written to his friend here, dated in sight of the Island of Pero, Feb. 8, as follows.—“By the return of his Majesty's ship Margareta, you will receive this; the Convoy from Cork to the Leeward Islands, has been given in charge to us; out of 113 fail which left Cove, we are not able to muster more at present than 54 vessels.”

This morning, Richard Webb, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of this City, expired suddenly;—the opinion of a most respectable Surgeon, who was examined by the Coroner and Jury, was, that his death was occasioned by Apoplexy.—Mr. Webb had been inspecting the prisoners in the City Gaol, from 11 last night till near one o'clock this morning; and he expired about five o'clock.—his death is much regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

BIRTH. Yesterday at Wighfield, the Lady of Joseph Sargent, Esq; of a Son.

DEATH. On Saturday evening, in Mary-street, much regretted by a numerous family and acquaintance, Mrs. Ryan, wife of Mr. Geo. Ryan, wine merchant.—Monday, in Grand-street, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Galbraith, an eminent Wool Cardmaker, and a worthy honest man.

New Bleach—Green.

ANDREW WATSON presents grateful thanks for the marked preference he has received in his own line of Business; takes the liberty of recommending to his Friends and the Publick, his Son-in-Law Mr. ROBERT FOWLD, who has taken the Lands of Shannon-Lodge, within two miles of Limerick, on which he is erecting a Bleach Mill, on the most approved Construction. From the thorough knowledge R. Fowlds has of the Bleaching Business, as carried on at the principal Manufactures in Scotland, where Linens are Whittened in a manner not known in Munster, as well as having brought from the North a Man fully conversant in finishing Goods;—he is convinced that he will give general satisfaction.

Muffs, Cambricks, Lawns, Linens, Diapers, Hosiery, Threads and Yarn, will be received for this Season's Bleach by Mr. Geo. Hill, Woolen-Drapers, Broad-street, Mr. Richard Moore, Dier, Thomond-Gate, Limerick; Mr. Hill, and Mr. James Ryan, Pallace, Kenry; Mr. Samuel Jones, Kilmoy, Tipperary; and in most of the neighbouring Towns Friends will be appointed for receiving Goods to Bleach, for all which I will be accountable.

Limerick, March 26, 1800. A. WATSON.

JOHN TORRANCE has for Sale at his Stores, 22 Hinds, Prime Wrapper TOBACCO, 100 Hinds, FLAX-SEED, 50 Tons Picked ROCKSALT, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Limerick, March 26, 1800.

Auction of Furniture.