

the propositions of the King. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) the House acted constitutionally, and according to him acted under the calls of necessity, but without ever acknowledging any right in the persons whom they thought the best entitled to the election in similar cases; and he concluded with giving his hearty negative to the amendment.

Mr. W. ELLIS said, that a greater question was never agitated within the walls of the House. The powers entrusted to the Crown he observed, were entrusted by the people.— If any visitation fell upon the King, by which he was incapable of exercising those powers, Parliament was called on to restore those powers, as far as the necessity of the case required, and the powers of the Crown, to which the people are entitled, as springing originally from them, in case of incapacity in the King, could not be withheld. Rewards, emoluments, and honors, he observed, are the principal instruments of governments; for merits called out into action, should meet a suitable reward; but if you stop the source of royal munificence, and deprive the Prince of this part of his prerogative, you then, indeed

“Place a barren sceptre in his gripe.”

Col. FULLARTON insisted that to withhold the powers of the Sovereign in his present lamentable situation, from the Prince, were TREASON against the state. He wished to know if the King's powers were to be considered as his wardrobe, and never to be worn but at the caprice of the Sovereign? The Right Hon. Gentleman had said that every thing withheld from the Regent, was gained to the state. But he begged leave to differ, for the King is the legislative Sovereign, and the executive magistrate, and the constitution could not be safe, when one branch infringes on or mutilates the other. He quoted Montesquieu in favour of his proposition, who asserts that “the Constitution of England is that instant in imminent danger, when the legislative power is suffered to violate the executive.” He next alluded to the case of Charles VI. of France, when the Queen of that unhappy Monarch, under the influence of a Chancellor and his party, who were afraid they would lose their situations, if they did not prevail on her to combine in their artifices and intrigues against her son. They were successful in their villainies, and they prevailed on the weak woman unnaturally to combine against the Prince; and for the purpose of depriving him of his rights, the great seal of Charles VI. was put to an instrument by the Chancellor for that purpose.— The Prince being of course driven from his kingdom, and stripped of all his powers by a picked faction, had at length the good fortune of rescuing it, and under the character of Charles the Victorious, was afterwards the comfort and adoration of his people.

The question was then put on Mr. Powys's amendment, “that the words originally proposed, stand part of the question.”

On a division, the numbers were—Ayes 227  
Noes 154—Majority against the amendment  
—The original question was then carried.

The question was afterwards put from the

the full and unlimited persons exercise of the royal authority, yet he should be restricted in such a manner as to render his power a mockery, which, instead of accelerating will retard the operations of government. The adoption of this plan, not only comprehends an alteration of the person, but the very nature of the function, and makes two changes instead of one. It ought, however, to be recollected, that as there was a great probability of his Majesty's recovery, which he would be very happy to see soon verified, the temporary system now about to be adopted, should be limited to a particular period, and no longer, unless found expedient, when the same powers might be easily renewed or prolonged, according to the emergency of the times. Let any day be specified for the supposed recovery of his Majesty; and let the powers alluded to exist no longer than during his Majesty's illness. The calamity may probably last but a short time; but from the tenour and spirit of the plan now in agitation, we were acting in the dark, and proceeding to institute a new form of government, without power, without vigour, and without a specified time for its existence.

A division took place, and the numbers were—Ayes 216—Noes 159—Majority for the Resolution 57.

The consideration of the remaining resolutions was, as we understood, postponed to Monday, on account of the lateness of the hour.—At half past two o'clock, the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

The House went into a Committee on the State of the Nation, when the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Pitt, viz. “That the care of the person of the King, during his indisposition, shall be vested in the Queen: that her Majesty shall also have power to remove from, and appoint to, any of the offices of the Royal Household; and that, to enable her Majesty the better to discharge such trust, a Council should be nominated to advise her in all matters relating thereto: and that this Council should be empowered to examine the King's Physicians from time to time, as they may see occasion, with regard to the state of his Majesty's health, and shall make a report to Parliament of the result of such examination.”

After a conversation between several of the members.

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie moved, as an amendment, that that part of the resolution which gave the Queen the appointment of the Royal Household, should be omitted.

This amendment, after a few words from Lord North, Mr. Fox, and the Minister, on mere matter of form, was put by the Chairman.

And on a division, there appeared

For Mr. Bouverie's Amendment	165
Against it	229
Majority for the Minister	64

A Motion was made by Lord North to insert, after the word Household, “for a time to be limited,” against which Amendment there

His Majesty has had eight hours and a half of sound and continued sleep, but is not quiet this morning.

On Saturday last the Queen had an interview of one hour with his Majesty. She was introduced to the King by General Lascelles Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Sir George Baker. During this interview his Majesty behaved with the greatest propriety and calmness, and the meeting appeared to have every desired effect.

Yesterday at noon the Queen had another interview with his Majesty for two hours.

A report prevails at the west end of the town, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has written a letter to Mr. Pitt, that, under the restrictions proposed, he will not accept the Regency.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, was safely delivered of a Son, at Northumberland house.

DUBLIN, January 24.

HIGH SHERIFFS, for 1789.  
Co. Dublin, C. S. Monck, of Grangegor, esq.  
Co. Carlow, Henry Bunbury, esq.  
Co. Monaghan, Thomas Singleton, jun. esq.

Cork, Jan. 22. We hear from the Country of various injuries sustained by the flood on Saturday; that Macroom-bridge has been carried away, and several other bridges materially injured.

Married. Yesterday, at Kinsale, James O'Hara, of Galway, Esq; Barrister at Law, to Miss Moore, eldest daughter of Counselor Moore, of this city.

Died. Last Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Barrett, late an eminent grocer in Castle-street.

## The Limerick Chronicle.

LIMERICK.

By a Gazette account, we find that the statute of bankruptcy which was issued against Mr. John Meaher, merchant, of the town of Tipperary, was superseded under the great seal of Ireland.

We have received several Letters relative to regulations wanting in the streets and on the quays, and we can assure the writers, that the Mayor and the Water Bailiff are now exerting themselves to carry said regulations into effect.

This morning at nine o'clock, a servant of Cantillon Hiffenan, Esq; dropped suddenly dead in a shop on Wilson's-quay.

Married. On the 19th inst. in Dublin, Roger Hendley, Esq; Lieutenant in the first Royals, quartered in this city, to Miss Hendley, only daughter of the late Earbery Hendley, of Ellen grove, co. Carlow, Esq; an amiable young lady with a large fortune.

A Cargo of Liverpool COAL,

Just arrived to

FISHER and HARVEY.

To be Sold at the low Price of

ONE GUINEA per TON.

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