

Earl FITZWILLIAM declared he was still satisfied with his Lordship's explanation.

Lord PORTCHESTER, in a very spirited manner animadverted on the proceedings of administration; who had, he maintained, at the commencement, and in the continuation of the business, acted on grounds completely unconstitutional, in not supplying the defect occasioned by the unhappy suspension of the Executive power; in consequence of which they had *usurped authority*. A more striking proof of the necessity of the existence of the third branch of the legislature, which is not only the fountain of honour, but also the seat of mercy, was evinced the other day, "when two Criminals, before Newgate, were Butchered, without an opportunity of appealing to the mercy of the monarch. That they merited the punishment had not a doubt, but still the law and constitution declared, that the Gates of Mercy could not be shut against the appeal of condemned Convicts. In Scotland too, he was informed, a similar Execution had occurred, with a difference only, that there existed much doubt of the guilt of the Criminals. In the absence therefore of Royal power and prerogative never harsh the expression might sound, Four convicts had actually been *butchered*."

Lord SYDNEY spoke to order, and declared could not pass unnoticed such unfounded imputations. Did the noble Lord mean to say, that as chief of that department in which the writ of criminality originated, he had *cherished* the unfortunate men in question? Lord PORTCHESTER explained, and declared he did not mean to ascribe to his Lordship such conduct as to say he had been Executioner; but he wished clearly and explicitly to state, that by the absence of a King, that appeal to the Throne of Mercy, which the constitution pointed out and provided, could not possibly in his time be obtained.

Lord KENYON with much zeal and apparent warmth, censured the allusion of Lord Portchester, which he conceived to reflect on the conduct of the Judges who tried and passed sentence on the criminals in question.

It was the ordinary practice, he said, in cases of murder, to execute the criminal without a representation to the throne of mercy, and sentence, the law directed should take place within 24 hours after conviction.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that the noble Lord thought they had *usurped*, and he would not be him willing to meet it, not in a Committee, before the whole assembly of Parliament. His assertion, of Ministers having *usurped*, might be an expression representing a rashness of thought, which his Lordship's cooler judgment would cancel.

Lord PORTCHESTER called the Lord Chancellor to order.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, with much reserve, said he would be called properly to order: such personal imputation must have been, he conceived, from Lord Portchester, being acquainted with the nature of the business held by the members of Administration. Lord STORMONT took an extensive view of the Constitution; defined its separate functions, and said, in case of the demise of any legal monarch in that House, what would its situation be if they were to restrict the Prince Regent in supplying the deficiency?

Earl FITZWILLIAM and Lord HAWKESLEY said each a few words in explanation; after which, the question having been repeatedly called for before, the Committee divided: for the amendment 67—Against it 93—

DUBLIN, January 27.

HIGH SHERIFFS, for 1789.
Co. Down, James Watson Hall, esq.
Co. Armagh, James Verner, esq.
Co. Cork, George Dunscombe, esq.

We hear that the Lord Chief Justice's warrant is issued against a certain military officer, on account of his sending a challenge to a gentleman of the bar.

DIED. In Dame-street, the wife of Mr. Robert Marchbank, Printer and Bookseller, deservedly lamented for her many amiable virtues.—In Cork, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, one of the people called Quakers.

The Limerick Chronicle.

LIMERICK.

We hope in the very full manner we have given the debates in the House of Lords, (received this day's Post) will be a sufficient apology for omitting several old and some new Advertisements.

A letter from an Italian Gentleman in Rome to his Friend in this City, has the following remark—"You cannot conceive with what regret all ranks of people here have received the disagreeable account of the dangerous sickness of your King; when his name is mentioned, it is with tenderness and respect, and an ardent desire for his recovery."

The Mail Coaches from Dublin to Cork in two days will run in April next, and we hear the inhabitants of Clonmel and Tipperary intend running a Coach from Clonmel to Limerick, which will be a great convenience to the Public, although the road is somewhat longer than by Roscrea and Maryborough. This would open a new and excellent communication between Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Limerick, which is greatly wanted, and the Coach would never want passengers; these for Limerick would dine here the second day, and the goodness of the road will make amends for the distance.

Monday last Henry Sargent, Esq; of this City, was elected a Common Councilman of the City of Waterford.

DIED. On Saturday last, at Ballintlea, Co. Clare, Mr. Jeffery Blood, a young gentleman much regretted.

The Gentlemen High Constables of this County, who have not paid the Barony Charges of the two last Assizes, and different Assizes before, are requested to pay the TREASURER, before the next Assizes of Limerick, otherwise there must be Executions issued against them. Limerick, Jan. 29, 1789.

A Cargo of Liverpool COAL,

Just arrived to
FISHER and HARVEY.

To be Sold at the low Price of
ONE GUINEA per TON.

(1st Month) Jan. 19, 1789:

CHARLES HARRISON,

BRIDGE-STREET, late QUAY-LANE,

INFORMS the Publick, that he has

Imported from the last EAST INDIA SALES, a great Variety of the most Beautiful CHINA, with complete Sets of Morning and Evening Cups and Saucers, &c.—Also just imported from BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD an Extensive Variety of Knives and Forks, Small Hardware, and all sorts of Ironmongery, with his usual assortment of STAFFORDSHIRE Earthen-Ware, CUT and PLAIN GLASS, of all sorts, which he will Sell at the most Reduced Prices.

[4p.]

Limerick, Jan. 29, 1789.

To be SET from 25th March next,

In Pound-street, in the Town of NENAGH,
For three Lives with or without Renewals for ever

A Large and commodious House

with two large Stables, Cow-House, Turf House, and every other necessary Office, all newly built, and ready for the immediate reception of a large Family; one of the best situated Houses for Publick Business, on the Turnpike-road from Limerick to Dublin, and nearest Market-town ---

Having in our last paper copied the most material part of the proceedings on the debate which took place in the British House of Commons, (on Monday Jan. 19.) viz. "That the care of the person of the King, during his indisposition, shall be vested in the Queen, &c."—also the conversation that was introduced respecting Mrs. Fitzherbert,—we now give the speeches of the following Senators on that day.

MR. PITT called the attention of the Committee to that Resolution which he had submitted to them on Friday last, respecting the care of his Majesty's person, and the nomination of Officers of the Royal Household. He would now, he said, enter more fully into this point than he had done on that day. He recapitulated what he had laid down as the foundation of all his Resolutions, namely, a due attention to the public safety, to the exigency of the nation, to the unfortunate situation of his Majesty, as well as to the state in which the Government ought to be preserved against this period of his recovery. The ground work of the Resolution now under discussion, was, that it was requisite to maintain inviolate the dignity of the Royal Person. He thought there could be no difference of opinion in the House or in the Nation, with regard to the person in whom the care of his Majesty was to be reposed. It seemed to him to be a proposition almost self-evident, that the Queen was the most proper to be entrusted with that charge. General principles received habit, and natural feeling, sufficiently demonstrated the propriety of such a doctrine. It was one consolation, amidst the universal regret for the King's indisposition, that there was a Great Personage in whose hands the care of the Sovereign could be trusted with peculiar safety. If this charge should be committed to her Majesty, it was proper to grant such powers as were incident to the charge, that the Royal dignity might not be in the smallest degree impaired during the illness of the Sovereign.—They ought not to forget that his Majesty was still a King, and that it would argue a great want of loyalty and respect to deprive him while he remained in so helpless a state, of any share of his accustomed pomp or external dignity. For this reason, all the officers of the household ought still to continue in the immediate service of his Majesty, without any one of them being transferred to the Regent. And with whom, he would ask, could the appointment or removal of these Officers attendant on the King be so properly entrusted, as with the person who was to have the care of his Majesty himself? Would it be prudent or justifiable to new model the Household, and thus take advantage of the affliction under which his Majesty now laboured? For such a procedure he conceived there could be no solid argument. It was inconsistent with the reason as well as feelings of the nation to make any change or diminution in the exterior dignity of the King. It had been said, that the conferring of the patronage of the Household on the Queen would create a degree of influence, which might, in no immaterial degree, fetter and counteract the Government of the future Regent. But he did not foresee any such disagreeable prospect. Patronage in general he was ready to acknowledge, was a political evil; and to separate any considerable portion of it from the executive power was also to be considered as an evil. But in this case there was nothing