

act of Parliament, obey its conditions; expressing any period of time, there was no objection then under consideration during his Majesty's Majesty sufficiently merely of a temporary nature. The noble Duke, in his condescension, had a safe why they should not admit any conclusion to deserve any support. It was exceeding which fell from the administration, needing explanation; should constantly be held out, that any due to a motion, by a noble Duke, it assent to: Parliament that case, the motion entitled to the same rank as the most puissant Prince—for particularly alluded to incapacity to produce was or was not the Lordships must best to explain himself in a plain manner; what effect he knew not, but of that House had a different opinion. Another noble Lord, upon the intentions of the motion, introduced a partial dependence as part of the motion, whether from a new-fangled notion in either case he was questionable, because it introduced the Lordships into consideration on their table. The plan itself, he thought it might not possibly be objectionable, in others; but it certainly was an opportunity of admitting, he thought it might have been formed; nay, he thought him to have chalked his ideas would have been thought at any rate that he might have done more.

He declared, the best advice he could give his Royal Majesty, was the necessity, or if it were the wisdom of the times, to use most of his power, to preserve the advantage of the preservation of the restrictions seemed to be they appeared calculated to preserve the honor he would renounce, and fulfilling his duty.

He defended his proposition to the argument of the creation of Peers, and said, it had been urged, that the designs of the Government; an assumption that, it be sufficiently represented, and said his name would be of the Protest, and he had fully subscribed to it, nor did he think

Should even the Shop-tax be attempted to be repealed, by the new Ministry when they come into office, they cannot do it without the concurrence of Mr. Pitt.

A case not less important than curious has lately been agitated by the lawyers at Berlin, on the question. Whether a Jew who embraces the Christian religion has thereby renounced the Jewish. It seems that one Moses Isaac, a rich Jew of Berlin, left at his death a considerable sum of money to be divided among his children, with the provision, that if any of them renounced the Jewish religion, they should be excluded. Two of his daughters, who became profelytes to Christianity, brought an action before one of the Courts at Berlin, and recovered by their judgment their respective dividends; as it was argued that Christianity, being only an improvement of Judaism, to embrace the former was not to renounce the latter. However, the cause being carried before a superior Court, they reversed the decree; and the latter sentence was confirmed by the King, who is there the *NE PLUS ULTRA* in all cases of importance.

Extract of a letter from Dorchester, Jan. 21. Mr. Caleb Evans, an Anabaptist minister of Bristol, called to visit one of his hearers, and saw a young Lady in the parlour, who came to the Hot-wells for her health, and lodged with them. Observing her unusually pensive, Mr. Evans took the liberty to enquire the reason. She answered—"Sir, I will think no more of it;" it was only a dream—and said she would not be so childish as to be alarmed at a dream—"But, Sir," said she, "I will tell you my dream, and then I will think no more of it."—She then repeated as follows:

I dreamt I was at a ball where I intend to go to-night. Soon after I was in the room I was taken very ill, and they gave me a smelling bottle, and then I was brought home into this room, and I was put into that chair, pointing to an elbow chair, and fainted and died; I then thought I was carried to a place where were angels and holy people singing hymns and praises to God; that I found myself very unhappy and desired to go from them. My conductor said, if I did, I should never come there again, with that he violently whirled me out, and I fell down down down through darkness and thunders and sulphur, into flames, and when the flames began to scorch me, I was alarmed with hideous cries, and awoke.

Mr. Evans made some serious remarks on the dream, and desired the young Lady not to go to the ball that night.—She said she would, for she was more of a woman than to mind dreams.—She went to the ball—was taken ill, a smelling bottle was given her, according to her dream. She was brought home—put in the chair above-mentioned—fainted and—died.

The convention between our Court and that of Berlin, which had for its object the restoration of peace in the North, is wholly suspended by the present want of an executive government. It is feared the delay will have been of such long continuance, as to frustrate the object it had principally in view.

DUBLIN, February 3.

HIGH SHERIFFS, for 1789.

Co. Clare, Francis M'Nemara, Moyresk, esq.

Co. Galway, Hyacinth Daly, esq.

Co. Roscommon, Hamilton E. Croston, esq.

No proclamation for a further prorogation of our Parliament from Thursday next, appeared in this day's Gazette, as had been confidently reported.

It is the general opinion, that immediately after passing the money bills, a dissolution of the Parliament of this kingdom will certainly take place.

signed by the PHYSICIANS.

Yesterday, (Jan. 29.) Mr. Pitt moved in the House of Commons, that the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the nation, be deferred till Monday the 2d of February, which was carried 70 against 51, majority for the minister 19. Debates in full in our next.

Last Monday when Mr. Sheriff M'Mahon proceeded to the punishment of Robert Brown, who was sentenced at the last General Quarter Sessions to be whipped at Glounbrahane, in this county, for an assault and riot; the Sheriff and his party, consisting of a detachment from the Royals, commanded by Lieut. Edwards, were immediately attacked by upwards of three thousand country people, with stones and fire arms; a ball passed through the hat of Philip Holmes, Esq; who with James Gubbins, of Kenmare Castle, Esq; were the attending Magistrates, and used every exertion and persuasion to disperse the rioters, but without effect; another shot passed through the coat of Mr. M'Mahon, and grazed his horse's shoulder; the party were in imminent danger of being surrounded and cut off in a defile near the foot of the Galtee mountains.—They were ordered to fire, by which means the mob were kept at some distance.—The Sheriff and the party under his command acted with great coolness and humanity, and the Sheriff with the utmost resolution took the most active of the rioters, and brought him prisoner to town; accounts are since arrived in town that one woman was unfortunately killed, and two men wounded.

A SPORTING QUESTION.

The four following horses are to start for sweepstakes, viz.—A. B. C. and D. and it is supposed by the best judges that they are as equally matched as possible: Now Mr. Gamble laid ten guineas and took A. against C and then he laid ten guineas A. against B.—Secondly, Mr. Sharp laid ten guineas A. against C, and also he laid ten guineas B. against D.—Thirdly, Mr. Rider laid Mr. Gamble ten guineas to four that he would not win both his bets, and then laid Mr. Sharp ten guineas to four that he would not win both his bets.—*Query.* What is Mr. Rider's advantage or disadvantage by laying these two last mentioned bets?

Died. Last Tuesday, Mrs. Unthank, wife to Mr. William Unthank; she was an affectionate wife, a very humane, benevolent woman, a tender parent who lived to see a numerous progeny, by whom and by her friends in general, her death is most deservedly regretted.—Yesterday, Mrs. Boyse, wife of Mr. John Boyse, attorney, greatly regretted by every one who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

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.

TO BE LET, FOR Years, Lives, or for Ever the New well Built MILL of Ballysimon, which would answer for a Bolting Mill or other Manufacture, within two Miles of Limerick, with as much Land as will be necessary, and a good House and Office if wanting.—Likewise to be SET for Lives or Years, GORTMORE near Dromcolleher, choice Fattening Land. PROPOSALS to be received by SAMUEL DICKSON, at Ballysimon, who will encourage good Tenants. Feb. 5, 1789.

WANTED a careful light Servant, who will act as GROOM and HUNTSMAN, he must be well recommended. Apply to JOHN HUNT, Esq; CURRAH (2p) Feb. 5, 1789.

RIBBANDS; all of very lowest Prices.

HAVING by a ment cautioned th with JOHN SWETS, E Lands of Ballyneety, C Ronegarry, Knockneg park, Coolriery, Coolb issuing out of Coolbane Quay in the City of Limerick, my Duty to repeat, that I have made an Oath of Office, and that I will so soon as I can be had, take steps to be visited by Council, for the purpose of collecting every material in my Power, by the aid of which I will establish my Right to said re JC

Limerick, Feb. 5, 1789.

TO BE FROM the 25th Day of May next, be agreed upon:—The House of PROSPECT—Acres of choice well divided two excellent walled Orchard, all in full bearing every other Convenience, situated within one Mile of the City of Limerick, and a spot of Neighbourhood, and a spot of Proposals will be received of HEWSON, Jun. Esq;

RATHK RICHARD MURRAY sincere Thanks to his Friends, for their kind Encouragement in Business, and Attention and Assiduity, in Friendship. Takes leave to have laid in NEW GARDE SEASON, and engages they will be a general Assortment of Growth;—a general Assortment of Patent Medicines, Oils, &c. he engages Genuine, and at low Prices.

TO be LET for three Years, from 1st May 1789, KINLEAGH and DERRYBERRY 342A. 2R. 0P. and CROSSBERRY situate in Barony of Clonderlaw of Clare.—Also LOWER DOON Daniel Hashee, 29A. 3B. 0P. Bunratty in said County; the Hon. Lord MILTON.—Also Years, from 1st May 1789, Let undivided Moiety of the Lands of MONEGANIFF and KILLENOR wife KILLENOR, in the Barony of Limerick, containing and now held by several Tenants and now held by several Tenants Proposals in Writing to be made of COOPER, Esq; at CASHEL.

To be continued One Month

General Quarter Sessions of the County of Limerick, to wit. THE General Sessions of the Peace, held at St. Francis and for said County, on Friday the 5th of February Inst. for the purpose of receiving Proposals. Dated February 5th, 1789. JOHN LLOYD

To be LET immediately THE HOUSE on Charlotte's Quay, which was occupied by the late CLANBY, will be LET immediately to HOWY will receive the Proposals. Charlotte's Quay, Jan.