

case; Admit doubt or any effect of the venue you com- rinci- China ou at spect and is arti- trades, on of utwe s the trade exercise re.— f our our the de to Por- vary pean iot of p the ation de.— de in —and what tak- keep- and reds in the right talk peo- Mi- hing ex- But arti- stern Let with trade the ono- the s be- ple. n of eid- oun- es of edi- d or pre- of you ime you d— s— you ght ded ex- — ar- un- ay, this ild —

to this country; and he asked, would any man say, that an East India trade is suited to this kingdom? After bestowing an eulogium on Mr. Pitt, he said we ought to rest on this principle, that in the convention the general interest of the empire was attended to; and he asked, could any hon. member point out any article of the convention where every right, and every privilege of Ireland, as well as Great Britain, was not strictly adhered to.

Mr. SHERIDAN observed, that the motion made by his right hon. friend had been opposed by a right hon. gentleman on the ground of its being unprecedented in point of form, and of its being unfounded in point of fact, the right hon. gentleman had also said, that the convention had been approved of by that house, in their address to the throne, if we have approved of it, it now becomes necessary for us to see what benefits we are to derive from it. He said we are now on a subject which involves a question of great commercial and constitutional import. Ireland, he said, had no ministers at foreign courts—no consuls, no agents to defend her rights: she was obliged to depend on ministers, consuls, and agents, who represented a people who were our rivals in trade, and who were exceedingly jealous of us. When Spain insulted Great Britain, Ireland was called upon for her support; and she gave quickly, freely and liberally—she gave all she was required to give, to the extent of her ability. The dispute with Spain has been compromised, and he supposed from the lofty language of the minister on the other side of the water, that sufficient concession and sufficient compensation had been made. He observed, that the speech from the throne was silent as to any benefits that were to accrue to this kingdom from the convention. The convention had been laid on the table with a most ostentatious shew, which reminded him of a bill of fare being shewn to persons of a splendid entertainment, of which they were not to participate. The convention mentions his Britannic Majesty's subjects, the rights of the people of this kingdom ought to be direct and express. He took notice that in this convention, Ireland is but once mentioned, and that is in the person of Mr. Alleyne Fitzherbert, the Ambassador, who is mentioned as a Privy Counsellor of this kingdom. He said that by the manner the convention was framed, it was apparent that Ireland was neglected. He stated, that by the fourth article of the convention, his Britannic Majesty undertakes that his British subjects, in navigating the southern seas, shall keep at a distance of ten sea leagues from ports occupied by Spain.

He asked, if an Irish flag was found navigating within ten leagues of the coast, what would the consequence be?—and he asked on what seas, or in what countries, are any benefits to accrue to this kingdom from the convention? He asked if gentlemen were aware of the records of both houses of the English parliament, that Ireland should not exercise the right of trading beyond the Cape of Good Hope? That interdict was not entered in to at a time of any unfavourable disposition between the two countries, but it was entered into at so recent a period as the 30th of May, 1785; and that resolution remains ever since uncontroverted by any resolution of the Irish parliament. He agreed in the principle so often mentioned, and so often brought forward, that the general welfare of the empire at large should be the wish of every man, both in Great Britain and Ireland; and he concluded with saying, that Ireland, in not insisting on her rights, did not relinquish her rights; and that England, in acting liberally towards her, might always depend on the loyalty and support of this country.

Mr. G. PONSONBY, denied the house was

mean time to be prepared for the measure. Mr. BURTON CUNNINGHAM thought, that a question of so much importance should not come before the house in the nature of a side word. When properly introduced he should have no objection to its fair discussion. There was not, however, by the treaty any new acquisition, if he had been able to construe it rightly; and uniting the right of trading beyond the Straights of Magellan and the Cape of Good Hope with the Spanish convention, was, in his opinion, lessening the advantage Ireland must derive from a full examination of the claim upon its own merits. As to the commercial rights of Ireland, he would go so far as to say, that she had a right to trade to every part of the globe, not claimed by another nation, unless restrained by her own laws.

Mr. GRATTAN in a speech of a considerable length, replied, in a most able manner, to all the arguments which had been offered against going into the proposed inquiry. He observed, that we had at present a free trade; but the framers of the revenue bill defraud the public of a free trade, and the Commissioners of the revenue who frame the bill take away the rights of the country. He concluded with saying, that it was not his intention to have gone so large into the subject; but as the other side of the House did not seem fully prepared for the discussion of the subject, he should take an opportunity of bringing it forward at another period not very remote.

Mr. Cooke, Mr. Stanley, and the Attorney General spoke against the motion.

Mr. Connolly, Mr. Arthur Browne, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Curran, supported the motion.

On the question being put, the House divided, when the numbers were,

For the motion,	78
Against it,	137
Majority	59

Mr. PONSOMBY then gave notice that he would on Monday bring forward a specific motion relative to the right of this country to trade to those countries commonly called the East Indies.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

John Pierpoint Hewitt, Pursuivant of the Common Pleas, appeared at the bar, pursuant to an order of the house, for having issued a warrant or writ, under authority of which a member of the house had been arrested.

On examination, he acknowledged the arrest, but justified it by saying it had been frequently done before, and intanced in the case of two members who had been arrested by similar writs.

Mr. TOLER moved, that John Pierpoint Hewitt be committed to Newgate.

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered that the agent in this cause, Mr. Joseph Griffith, do attend this house forthwith.

Ordered, that the committee of the whole house, to whom it is referred to take into consideration a bill for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several duties therein mentioned to be levied by the Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties, be empowered to receive a clause to exempt advertisements published by the trustees of hospitals, relative to the business of such hospitals, from the duties imposed thereon.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. MASON, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions of the committee, which were read and agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and

there is no difference between and b created by a bill of exchange, a racke contract, as by mortgage, bond, or di where the party has the whole were on which he undertakes to dis moun from the obligation. to th

But one of the Judges differed had a this point, and thought a bill of veve not like a condition to pay mon rid day, but was a contract only to ad on a certain day, if the bill ed for payment. The demand, hto co e made in a reasonable time of effi that if an acceptor had the whole of the the Bankers clerks would be in a terrifi cation, for they would then be obliged every man's house until the last period.

The other Judge declined giving his opinion on this point of the case.

L I M E R I C K.

Extracts from SATURDAY'S PACKET.

There was a report in circulation on Thursday evening, and renewed yesterday, that an overland express had arrived at the India house from India bringing the important intelligence that Tippoo was taken prisoner, and his army completely routed. We find upon enquiry, that there is no truth in the report.

Admiral Cornwall's squadron sailed from Carlisle-bay, on the 6th of January, and on the 9th the Orion separated from the fleet in a gale of wind, which carried away her main top mast. After encountering much hard weather off the Banks of Newfoundland, the Orion anchored safe in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday evening.

The report is still current in the polite circles, that the Duke of Orleans has been assassinated in Paris by a set of democratic hirelings.

Tuesday last was committed to Clonmel gaol, by Thomas Gordon, Esq; Mayor of that town—Henry Bartley Tennison, charged on oath, with having given to Robert Dudley, a bill of Exchange, for 50l. sterling, purporting to be a bill drawn by John Tennison, Esq; on Wm. and Phineas Riall, Esqrs. and accepted by them, which bill appears to be a forgery.

BIRTH.] In Harcourt street, Dublin, the Lady of the Hon. Edmond Henry Pery, of a son.

MARRIED.] Last week in Dublin, Mr. James O'Brien, of this city, merchant, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Long, daughter to the late Mr. Peter Long, of Waterford, merchant. —On Wednesday last George Clancie, Esq; to the amiable Miss Aniz. McMahon, daughter of Andrew McMahon, Esq; North Strand.

DIED.] Last Friday in Mary-street, in the bloom of youth, Miss Kerby, daughter of the late Mr. Maurice Kerby of Glinogry in this county; she was sincerely and deservedly regretted by her friends and acquaintance. —Wednesday last in Dublin, suddenly, Wm. Harrison, of Garrorah, co. Clare, Esq; —As an Attorney, he was eminent in his profession, to which he united the strictest integrity: he possessed the most refined feelings, and was, without ostentation, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and an indulgent landlord—in the relatives of husband, parent, and friend none could excell him. In fine, his virtues were the ornament of human nature, and as he lived beloved, so has he died, universally regretted by all rank of people.

On the DEATH of JOHN AUG. IVERS, Esq.

WHILE others teach their plaintive verse to flow,

In pious notes of unavailing woe;
I hail, nor in pious sure, the stroke of fate,
Which bad our S—ff be no longer great.
For him be pour'd no weak desponding strain;
A Death like his no fiend laments profane.
Crown'd with a City's love, his servants