

of them occasionally, they tend to diminish, and not increase the privileges of the freeholders at large.

Another Hon. Gentleman has stated the paucity of officers, as a subject too trifling for the object of the Bill. The whole number of them in the kingdom, amounts to upwards of 1000! amounting in all, to very near 100 in a county. Will any man say these can effect no influence? The proportion of Revenue officers in England, to the number of the people, is infinitely less than in Ireland, and therefore prove the more dangerous here. The Acts of Parliament of that country, on the subject of Officers, have uniformly annexed a degree of expiation to them.

It has been said, that no cause is stated; no grievance complained of; no fact adduced in proof, to support the necessity of the Bill; whereas in England, a similar Bill had been passed by a resolution, "That the interest of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." If the principle of that Bill went to remedy such a grievance, why procrastinate it in the present instance? Why wait in this country, until the influence has increased, is increasing, and stands in need of diminution; rather than prevent the evil, by a law to guard against its possibility. We are now in the infancy of the British constitution; the rejection of the Place and Pension Bill, is a proof of the influence sought to be established. Let us, therefore, view the circumstances under which the British Parliament came involved, under the influence of which it was complained, and avoid it by prevention.

Mr. MARCUS BERESFORD rose, and controverted the principle of the bill pretty much on the same ground of the former arguments that had been adduced on the same side. He examined the transaction of the county of Wexford election, and did not deny that some individuals, zealous in the interests of his family, resorted to the qualification of some occasional freeholders, in the counteraction of a similar manœuvre, played off by the agents of a competitor, but disclaimed any interference on his own part.

He was followed by the elder Mr. BERESFORD, who disclaimed all attempts to influence his constituents; declared he could not command twenty votes in the whole county, and challenged any man in the House to prove he ever had coerced a vote from any freeholder or officer of revenue.

Mr. CURRAN, in allusion to some expressions which had fallen from Mr. Marcus Beresford, he did not rise for the purpose of raising popular outcry against the Marquis of Eglinton, but he thought that unless the principle of the bill was so exceptionable that it could not be moulded into an admissible form by a Committee, it ought to go into that Committee, where the merits of its several clauses might meet fair investigation.—He well knew the general disposition of the governors, from time to time were sent into this country, and that of their hungry followers, beggarly, insolent, worthless and rapacious. They considered Ireland as a kind of *rain farm* to Great Britain, to be hunted and reared at the discretion of her emissaries; thus has this country been sucked by her from age to age.

quarriers, and like a flight of locusts, rising in one part of the country, and alighting in another—to destroy the native possessions of the inhabitants.

When these waggons full of gentry—made their appearance in a country where they were unknown to every body, the people must have naturally enquired—whence have these vagrants been brought? or whither are they going? Are they convicts for transportation? Are they proceeding for Botany Bay?—what is the answer—"Oh, no"—"They are only a few cartloads of the new material for manufacturing Members of Parliament!"

And an Hon. Gentleman confesses that this caravan of strolling constituents—this company of *Fiscal comedians* were brought down by his friends for the express purpose of securing his election.

If a few weeks ago, you thought the power of the Crown had increased, and ought to be diminished—and have not changed your principles, you will vote for the present Bill.

Have not the fairest trees in your forest withered under the luxuriance of exotics—that would never have thriven in their native soil;—and the most fertile been clipped of their branches, to make room for the fantastick wreathings of barren foliage. Have not the proudest of you been taken rudely by the shoulder and turned out of your employments, for presuming to have an opinion different from the enemies of your constitution—to make room for the very gleaners of the field, who formerly picked up the casual ears of corn, and encroached upon the rights of the birds of Heaven, but who were now become the sharers in the plenty of the harvest.

The Sages of the Law came now to the Senate, ripe from the arms of the dry-nurse; and the *Godolphins* of the day, venture to escape from the business of the toilet, to unbend for half an hour on the Treasury Bench.—If this was the system to be supported, he should not be surpris'd if a colony of Cabinet Ministers were sent over from *Tavistock Street*, to manage the government of this country.

He hoped Gentlemen would consider the importance of the measure, as inseparably connected with the freedom of elections, and consequently the independence of Parliament in the first instance, and give to it the support it deserves.

Mr. TOLER considered the Bill as depriving the country of its best hostage for the performance of the duties of the several officers of the revenue, in excluding freeholders from the appointments therein, and thereby opening a door for the laqueys, and followers of every Lord Lieutenant and his followers to fill the revenue departments in this country.

Mr. GRATTAN concluded the debate. On the Speaker putting the question that the Bill be committed, the House divided,

Ayes for the committal 93  
Noes against it 148  
Majority against the bill 55

Tellers for the Ayes, Mr. G. Ponsonby, and Mr. Curran—Tellers for the Noes, Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Copinger.

Mr. MASON then moved, that the Bill be rejected and on the question being put, it was agreed to without any division.

\* Near Covent Garden, London.—It is humourously styled VANITY FAIR, and noted for the residence of Stay-makers, Men-Milliners and Frizzieurs.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.  
Mr. GRATTAN presented a bill for the improvement of barren lands, and the better ascertaining the tythes thereof, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.  
The House resolved into Committee on the following bills: (Mr. J. Mason in the Chair)  
The great money bill for duties on hides, beer, ale, &c.—The malt bill—The stamp bill.—The post-office bill.

meeting was a convivial one, and the evening was passed in the utmost harmony.—The following, among other loyal toasts, were given:

- The King, and long Life to him.
  - The Queen and Royal Family.
  - The Prince of Wales.
  - May we never want a Prince of the House of Hanover to fill the British Throne.
  - Prosperity to old Ireland.
  - The glorious Memory of King William.
  - The 15th regt. and the garrison of Limerick.
  - The city and county Representatives.
  - The Mayor and Corporation of Limerick.
  - The inland Navigation of Ireland.
  - The Revolution of 1688.
  - The first of August, 1714.
  - The twentieth of November, 1759.
  - The sixteenth of February, 1768.
  - The twenty-third of April, 1789, &c. &c.
- At night there was every demonstration of sincere joy, for the recovery of our beloved Sovereign.

The following persons renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and embraced the Protestant religion, as by law established, in the parish church of Kilsush, in the county of Clare, before the Rev. Irwin Whitty, Minister of said parish:—Bridget Sullivan, Thomas M'Mahon, Henry O'Neil, John Arby, John Sullivan, Patrick Honane, Francis Brew, Darby Holohan, Michael Kean, Michael Brew, Margaret Long, Francis Flanders, James Madigan.

COMMITTED. By Albertman Widenham, last Friday to the City Gaol—Honor M'Nemara, otherwise Lyons, and Francis M'Nemara, her son, charged with burglariously breaking open several Coach-houses in Newtown-Pery, on Sunday night the 12th instant, and feloniously stealing thereout the lining of three carriages, part of which they sold in town and a part made into a gown and petticoat, which was found on Honor M'Nemara.

MARRIED Last Thursday, Richard Staunton, of Rue, in the county of Galway, Esq; to the amiable Miss Sally Lyfaght, of this City.—A few days ago in Dublin, Mr. William Ferguson, of Mary-street, Woollen-draper, to Miss O'Sullivan, daughter of Mr. James O'Sullivan, of this City, merchant.

DIED Last Friday greatly regretted by his friends and acquaintance, Michael Bevan, of Camas, Esq.—A few days ago, the Reverend Charles Agar, Vicar of Duntuilague, in the county Tipperary.

Ballynort, 26th April, 1789.

\* \* Mr. MASSY having seen Addresses from Gentlemen to their Friends in the COUNTY of LIMERICK, to keep themselves disengaged for the next GENERAL ELECTION:—He not only requests the same Favor from his particular Friends, but begs leave to hope for the Honor of the Protection and Support of all INDEPENDENT ELECTORS, as the first Object of his Life shall be, to Represent them Faithfully and Constitutionally.

\* Mr. OLIVER requests his County of Limerick FRIENDS to hold themselves disengaged on the NEXT ELECTION.—His many Obligations to them, would ever Induce him to take the Earliest and most Respectful mode of Addressing them:—However at this probable distance from a Dissolution of Parliament, he should not trouble them with any Application, did he not think it necessary to Caution them against Reports circulated with Views to serve—neither them or his Family.

Mount-Shannon, April 12, 1789.

\* \* Mr. FITZGIBBON thinks it incumbent on him, (in consequence of a Report which has been circulated, that he will not be a Candidate for the Honour of Representing this County in the next Parliament,) to Request of his Friends to hold themselves Disengaged:—And to assure the Worthy Friends of the

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