

**THE IRISH PARLIAMENT
FROM THE YEAR 1782
TO 1800. CRESSINGHAM
PRIZE ESSAY, 1878**

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The Irish Parliament From the Year 1782 to 1800. Cressingham Prize Essay, 1878 by W. Ellis Hume Williams

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W. ELLIS HUME WILLIAMS

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FROM

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BEING THE

CRESSINGHAM PRIZE ESSAY

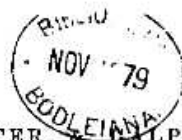
1878.

BY

W. ELLIS HUME WILLIAMS, ESQ.

UNDERGRADUATE, TRINITY HALL.

NOTHING EXTENUATE
NOR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE.



CASELL, PETTER, & GALPIN,
LONDON, PARIS & NEW YORK.
1879.

226. i. 575

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

Hugh MacCalmont, Earl Cairns,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS ESSAY

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THE Author has thought it desirable to preface this essay on the Irish Parliament from the years 1782 to 1800, by a brief review of its antecedent condition, and by special quotation of the correspondence between the Irish Viceroy and the English Premier at the close of 1782.

It is difficult to estimate the utterances and action of the Irish or English Parliaments during that period, apart from the Social and Political influences coincident with them. These the Author has endeavoured to treat of with as much brevity as their importance permitted.

The present cry of Home Rule and agitation for Irish Volunteer organisation, lend fresh interest to past Irish history. The advocates of both may find their best response in its study.

TRINITY HALL,
CAMBRIDGE,
May, 1879.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that such records are crucial for identifying trends, detecting anomalies, and ensuring that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure consistency and reliability in the data collection process. The text also discusses the importance of data security and privacy, particularly when dealing with sensitive information. It notes that robust security measures are necessary to protect data from unauthorized access and to maintain the integrity of the information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses various statistical and analytical techniques that can be used to identify patterns and trends in the data. The text emphasizes the importance of context in interpreting the results, as the same data can have different meanings depending on the specific circumstances and the questions being asked. It also notes that the analysis should be conducted in a systematic and unbiased manner to ensure the validity of the findings.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the application of the findings to policy-making and decision-making. It notes that the insights gained from the data analysis can be used to inform the development of new policies and programs, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of existing ones. The text emphasizes the importance of communication in this process, as the findings must be clearly and effectively communicated to the relevant stakeholders. It also notes that the process of applying the findings should be an ongoing one, as new data is collected and the situation evolves.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points and emphasizing the overall importance of the data-driven approach. It notes that the use of data is not just a technical exercise, but a fundamental part of good governance and effective management. The text encourages the continued use and improvement of data-driven methods to ensure the highest quality of public services and the most effective use of resources.

"Irish Policy is Irish History, and I have no faith in any Statesman who attempts to remedy the evils of Ireland who is either ignorant of the past or will not take lessons from it."—*Distracti*, 1868.

IN attempting an impartial consideration of the most eventful period of Irish history, it is essential to commence by examining the social and political condition of the country at the time. By tracing events both at home and abroad, we shall be enabled to form a just estimate of that combination of circumstances which was the precursor, if not the direct cause, of the crisis resulting in Irish Parliamentary Independence.

To begin with England. In the Spring of 1782, the Ministry of Lord North was brought to an abrupt termination. The position of the country at the close of his twelve years' administration was without precedent. Impolicy and injustice had borne full fruits in blunders and disasters. Political disappointments and military reverses afforded to a powerful Opposition ample justification for continual assaults. Ministerial majorities decreased in number and in quality. Fox and Burke, unceasing in their attacks, not only on the measures of the Government, but also on the capacity and personal character of its leader, at length forced his resignation. Much of the calamity which attended Lord North's administration must be attributed to the conflict between principles and measures, marking the efforts of the Premier to reconcile the caprices and prejudices of his Sovereign with the interests and requirements of the State. Friends were thereby alienated, foes were not conciliated. The favour of the King proved powerless against the dissatisfaction of the people. The Royal threats of abdication in March, 1778,