PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TURSDAY, MARCH 3.

(Debate on the Orders in Council concluded.) Mr. BROUGHAM in continuation.—In proof of this nefarious traffic, he read a letter received by one of the first American houses in London, from a professional simulator of papers in Liverpool. This letter, which was a circular, offered the services of this respectable firm, established, as it seemed, for the sole purpose of forging simulated papers, which it professed to execute, so as to give satisfaction to all parties, and were enabled to forge accurately, being in possession of all necessary documents, and having the earliest intelligence from the Continent of any changes that took place in the departments in which names occurred to be fabricated. It concluded by giving a reference for ability, &c. to Messrs. B. and P. and the second page contained a list of all the places from which they could pretend to forge papers. After reading this letter, the Hon. Gent. exclaimed-" And is it come to this? And is this the sort of trade now carried on by British merchants? Look to the victory you have obtained over your enemy !- See how you have made him bite the dust ! In this commercial contention, see which party has gained the palm; he who has declared he will make France a nation only of soldiers and peasants, or you who have preserved the little of your trade by a traffic so vile, so foul as this. [Shouts of Hear.] If it is a victory, let others enjoy it. I, for one, as the Representative of honest Britons and reputable merchants, will never consent to walk in triumphal procession, intermixed, as this to the excessive issues of Bank paper in England, must be, with gibbets and halters .- [Hear.] -- It he had to observe, that our Bank notes had risen, is equally a grief to ourselves and our reproach among foreign nations."-He then went on to say, that it was no excuse for this traffic to say, if we did not embark in it others would. This was the argument urged by Lord Sidmouth on the Slave Trade; but he auswered it now as he had done then, "In God's In cases of an ordinary description, it did not name, let who will plunder and murder, but only afford much consolation to one country, under cirremove the commission of such crimes from us!" He concluded by saying, he was too much exhausted to recapitulate his arguments, all of which, he trusted, went strongly to show that inquiry was necessary. He would not now say what remedy for the purpose of inflicting an injury on us, were might be proposed—only let them inquire. A great object must be to conciliate America-to protect their neutrality, and not to force them to a fatal alliance with France. They need not be afraid of going too far; for he was the last man who would advise to lower the tone of the country on account of its distress. But there could be no danger in

doing justice and speaking the truth. Mr. ROSE was fully aware, that the situation of the Manufacturers, in various instances, was much to he lamented; but, when the Hon, and Learned Gentleman proceeded to contend that these distresses were general, and, being general, were produced by the Orders in Council, he (Mr. Rose) wished to inquire, whence he had derived the information on which he founded his statement? In fact, the papers on the table, so far from supporting, directly contradicted the assertions of the Hon, and Learned Gentleman. The Orders in Council were issued in the year 1807, and it would be proper to consider, by comparison, what effect they had on the export trade of the country. In the year he had just mentioned, the exports amounted to £35,800,000; In 1808, they were £34,800,000; in 1809 they the repeal of the Orders in Council would be the had increased to no less than £50,000,000; and, in crease from the year 1807. The Hon, and Learned he therefore hoped that the House would reject the surprise at seeing his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. 1810, they were £45,000,000 - a great evident in-Gentleman had spoken of £5,000,000 of Biltist exports having been seized by Bonaparte, in the year 1810; and that, for the express purpose of getting possession of this property, he had, for a short time, suspended his own Decrees. -That the act alluded to was one of great and unjustifiable violence, no person could doubt-but it had nothing whatever to do with the Orders in Council. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to take a view of the whole of the exports to America and the West Indies. In 1807, they amounted to £14,800,000; in 1808, to £15,800,000; in 1809, to £19,200,000; in which last year, be it remembered, the American Non-Intercourse Act was carried into effect; yet, notwithstanding that, in the year 1610, the exports to all America and the West Indies, amounted to no less a sum than P20,418,000 Hear, hear!]-And from this it appeared, that, between the years 1807 and 1810, an increase to the amount of six millions sterling had taken place in the export trade of this country to all America !- In answer to the Hon, and Learned Gentleman's assertions, as to the supposed injury which the shipping interest of Great Britain had sustained, in consequence of the licensing system, be would beg leave simply to state the fact; by aceurate calculations he would show, that, since licentes had been resorted to, the tonnage was greatly increased. In 1807, the British shipping employed was 1,436,000 tons; in 1808, 1,311,000; in 1809, 1,559,000; and, in 1810, 1,609,000 tons were engaged. So that now there were 200,000 tous of British shipping employed in addition to the quantity which, prior to the Orders in Council, employed in British mercantile transactions; at pre-

their manufactures to rot and perish in their warehouses, rather than employ foreign vessels in the distribution of them through the world?—[Hear.] Besides, the rate of the transport service would shew that no material injury had been sustained by the British shipping interest. In the year 1807, when the Orders in Conneil were originally issued, the rate was 19s. per ton—but, at present, it was no less than 25s. per ton—a clear proof, in his mind, that the great body of the shipping of the country was constantly employed. Eren with respect to Hull, a place more likely to suffer than any other, by the pressure of the times, he had good reason for stating, that there was not a ship belonging to that port, which was not at present either absolutely engaged, or on the point of being employed. -[Hear, hear, hear.] In his opinion, nothing could be more palpable than the disadrantageous situation in which Great Britain would have been placed, but for the intervention of the Orders in Council.-If it had not been for them, France would have possessed the great benefit of trading with all the ports of Europe, which were shut against England and she would have been enabled to furnish herself, from America, with every article which she wanted, particularly with the raw materials for her manufactures. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman had contended, that the goods exported in the year 1809 had not been able to find a market. In that assertion, however, he was obliged to contradict him, and could inform him that they had found a market-and still further, that our goods had continued to find a market until the month of March, 1810. As to what had been advanced with regard within the last two months, according to the rate of exchange at Hamburgh, 10 to 15 per cent. and he did not entertain a doubt, that, if the present favourable aspect of affairs continued, a more extended improvement would take place in the exchange. cumstances of distress, to be satisfied that another country was placed in a similar situation; but in this instance there was a satisfaction in knowing, that those measures which the enemy had recourse to, acting with increased force against himself. He could make it appear, from a reference to official documents, that the revenue of France had suffered considerably by those very measures. In 1807, the amount of the Freuch customs was £2,400,000 sterling; in 1808, after the issuing of the Orders in

Council, it had decreased £740,000; and, in 1809, £160,000 more. In 1810, it had again risen to £2,000,000; but this augmentation arose from the

proceeds of the ressels seized in the Baltio; it had proceeded from the robberies committed on individuals. The discounts of the French Bank, in the year 1810, were £30,000,000; in 1811, they had fallen to £15,000,000; the profits of the former year were £10,000; in the latter, they were only

£4500. From this statement it was apparent, that the profits of the Freuch Bank were reduced to so small a sum, that there was scarcely a Bank In England, conducted by private individuals, which did not divide as much. The effect of our hostilities on the French manufactures was equally injurious to the enemy. The Right Hon. Gentleman then argued in defence of the practice of granting licenses. and concluded by declaring, that, in his opinion

into a Committee. Mr. A. BARING said, that though we had interrupted the commerce of America, in the hope of iralling her, yet that the effect of our measures had of enforcement of this law, other than what rested been to transfer that commerce to an enemy which we had refused to a neutral. The Right Hon. Gent. had dwelt much on the beneficial effects of the Orders in Council, in producing the diminution of the French customs; but he believed he would find that | from that protection and obligation which were rethe confiscation greatly exceeded what the customs

had ever been in France. Mr. STEPHEN maintained that the Orders in Council had been productive of no injury to the country; but, on the contrary, since they had been issued, our trade had risen to a state of unequalled if after all the attempts of the enemy, for the space prosperity. The Honourable Gentlemen opposite had rejected all returns on this subject, when

it did not coincide with their peculiar views; but at other times they had admitted their authenticity. Mr. CANNING, if he understood the question rightly, as stated by the Honograble Mover, was convinced that he should come out of the Committee of Inquiry he had proposed more determined than erer to support the Orders in Council, as first established. For the Orders of November, 1807, and adopted by that Privy Council at which Lord Gren-April, 1809, he was willing to take his full share of responsibility, as having concurred in advising the adoption of those measures; nor did he conceive that any other could be derised, equally beneficial to the country. But the Right Honourable Vice-President of the Board of Trade had, on that night, recanted all the principles on which those Orders had been originally established—and his speech was were first resorted to, 88,900 tons of shipping were patches he (Mr. Canning) had written on the subin direct contradiction to the numerous official disject.—[Hear, hear, hear!]—These measures, it he asserted that France had issued a Proclamation rent, not less than 102,000 tons were engaged— seemed, were not now retaliatory—they were demaking an increase of 14,000 tons of native shipping. He was willing to admit that foreign shipsuch shipping had not been employed, what would those Orders had ceased to be belligerent, and were things. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by have become of British commerce? How could only to be considered as maritime measures. In the trade of Great Britain have been carried on had a right, from the share he had taken in pro-

House, would they have been justified in permitting amble of all those Orders which the Rt. Hon. Gent. tion as the only ground on which they were issued. He saw nothing in a Committee of the House, which could create the alarm expressed by another Hon, and Learned Friend of his (Mr. Stephen). It was the usual and constitutional way to inquire into our commercial measures, and to take into consideration the distresses of our manufacturers. He was not himself intimately acquainted with manufacturing districts, but he had given his most serious attention to the subject, without being able to devise an effectual plan to relieve their distresses. But would not a great point be gained, if the Report of the Committee proved to the country, that the pressure under which manufacturers grouned was not attributable to the Orders in Council; that, on the contrary, those measures had actually saved the country from total ruin? He did not mean, however, the Orders of Council, as represented by a Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Rose); in that Right Honourable Gentleman's view of the subject, they were no longer to be considered as measures of retaliation, but as enabling us to run a race of trade with America. The labours of a Committee would bring back those Orders to their original principles of retaliation. If hardships were the necessary consequence of the war in which we were engaged, the country must submit to them; but the people must be satisfied, at the same time, that there is no remedy for it; and he could not refuse his vote for a motion which went no further than an inquiry into the subject. His opinion as to the Orders of Council was, that they should be directed so as to enforce a blockade of the enemy's ports sufficiently strong to produce a durces in France, sufficient to make the ruler of that country revoke his violent Decrees, but not to open for us a market to the exclusion of neutrals. He was sure his Hon, and Learned Friend felt with him, that we were not to sacrifice the vital interest of this country to conciliate the Americans; at the same time, that, if conciliation could be effected by partial relaxation of the Orders in Council, it would be a most desirable event. But the Orders in Council were to be de-

fended only on the principle on which they had been originally established; and the inquiries of a Committee only could determine how they could be so far modified as to conciliate the interests of England and those of America. He trusted, therefore, that the House would not dismiss the present motion, without a due share of consideration.

Mr. MARRYAT thought a Committee of Inquiry ought to be appointed. Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, after some oberrations, said, he would support the inquiry, as it was necessary to the commercial interests of the

Sir CHARLES PRICE was of opinion, that the Orders in Council were necessary, and it was far from immorality to grant licenses.

Mr. WILBÉRFORCE said, taking the question, whether considered in a domestic, political, or foreign view, in each instance it required the most serious consideration. The question was, whether there ought to be any palliation in the Orders in Council or not? On this important point he thought inquiry necessary .- [Hear.]-It would show to the people, that they wished to convince them that they would inquire into any thing that af-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in an able and argumentative speech, which the lateness of the hour precludes us from entering into, most injurious measure that could be adopted, and defended the Orders in Council, and expressed his e therefore hopes that the trood Gentleman for going | Canning) maintaining the opposite opinion. On | Edward P. Es |
Luke White the great principles of the Law of Nations, the course of retaliation adopted towards the enemy was perfectly just and fair, and he knew no mode on that Convention, which was founded on the supposed consent of mankind. The question then was, whether the enemy were justifiable in breaking down the law, whether she was to let herself loose ciprocally bluding on both, and which formed the oundation of the whole proceeding on the subject? The Right Honourable Gentleman then drew a comparison between the state of our trade before and since the Orders in Council, and contended, that, of six years, to destroy our trade, we found that, by the system we pursued, we were in as prosperous a state as in the year 1803, there was nothing to justify the supposition that the country had been ruined by the Orders in Council. The Right Honourable Gentleman next enlarged on the license system, which, he said, so far from having originated with them, they found this obnoxious clause ready cut and dry before them, after having been ville, Lord Howick, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Auckland, and Mr. Corry had assisted .- [Loud cheers from the Treasury Benches.] He then proceeded to inquire into the effects of the Orders in Council on the enemy, and maintained that the injury sustained by him was as great as the benefit derived to us. He declined making any observations on the conduct of America at the present moment, but he conceived the statement of the Honourable

revoking the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as that was with these various ports of Europe, which were moting them at first, to ask any civilian how they Committee, which would involve our relations with that against British vessels? He would ask the could be defended in that point of view? The pre-

Mr. WHITBREAD thought it necessary to make few observations on the speech of the Right Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Perceval), the great object of which, from beginning to end, was evidently to mislead the Members of that House. The great point for consideration was, whether they would, when the people of England were suffering, as they stated themselves to be-when their manufacturers were unemployed -when petitions were forming in every part of the ountry-and, particularly, when petitions, which should be presented to the Regent, were withheld: whether they would, in such a state of things, refuse a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the trade and commerce of the country? The Rt. Hon. Gent, and his colleagues had made a fine statement of figures. This put him in mind of the correspondence which had taken place between a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) and General Moore, as to the force

commanded by the latter. The General observed. 16 I had only such a number of men." 4 0," said the Noble Lord, " you had a great many more; --here I can prove it on paper." So, to the starring manufacturer, who exclaimed, " I am unable to exist," the House of Commons might exultingly say, "Look to these accounts—behold the flourishing state of our exports and imports." But when they spoke of such prosperity—a prosperity derived from the Orders in Council -he (Mr. Whitbread) would draw their attention to the bankruptcies of the last year, which amounted to between 1500 and 2000! The Hon. Gentleman concluded a speech, in the highest degree animated and orgumentative, by expressing

his decided concurrence in the motion. Mr. BROUGHAM shortly replied. The question being loudly called for, the House divided, when there appeared-

For the Motion..... 144 At Five o'Clock the House adjourned.

CAVAN ASSIZES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6. The Hon. Baron M'Clelland presiding in the Crown Court—the Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne preiding in the Record Court.

The Assizes terminated here this day, and no trial of importance occurred in either of the Courts. The important Crown Prosecution, in the case of the King against Bennet and others, for the late murder and massacre committed by the Orangemen on a number of Roman Catholics of this county, has been postponed until next Assizes.

The Crown Lawyers did not think it prudent to proceed against the persons committed to gaol, who were indicted as principals in the second degree, until the persons who had committed the homicide were first taken and brought to trial.

Upwards of sixty persons were convicted of the offence of using unlicensed stills. Three-fourths of the above number submitted. One of the unfortunate men, on being asked by Baron McClefland if he had any thing to ofter in extenuation of his offence, replied, "Yes, my Lord-I am guilty, to be sure; but I don't think your Lordship will punish me for making a little drop for the decent burial of my poor mother."

LONGFORD ASSIZES Commenced on the 3d instant, when the Comnission was opened by Judge Osborne and Baron M'Clelland, and the following Grand Jury ws

morn: Sir Thos. Fetherstone, Bart. M. Crawford Ahmuty Richardson A. Richardson Thomas Coates Richard L. Edgeworth William Davis Edward P. Farroli H. Montford H. Dowdall G. R. Fetherston James Greg Ralph Dopping William Montford Richard Ledwith Richard Webb Andrew Crawford. Freke Lennon John Robinson

LIMERICK, MARCH 4. On Sunday evening the Hon. Justice Day, and the Hon. Justice Mayne, arrived in this city from Dublin; and, on Monday, proceeded for Ennls, where they opened their Commissions for the county of Clare, and the following Grand Jury was sworn yesterday morning, viz.--

Colonel Augustine Fitz-Gerald, M. P. Foreman. Sir E. O'Brien, Bart. M. P. | Bindon Scott James Cresgh Lord James O'Bryen James Molony Col. Hop. F. N. Burton. H. Butler, Castle-Crine Sir Hugh D. Massey, Bart. Thomas Browne Col. F. M.Namara, Moriesk Robert Westropp T. Studdert, Killisher William Westby i. Wm. Stockpoole Andrew Finucane Thomas Crowe Thos. Studdert, Bunratty Thomas Molony-and Win. Casey, Esqrs. Poole Hickson It is with great pleasure we find the names of nine

Catholic Gentlemen on the above Grand Jury. This circumstance must reflect honour on the present worthy Sheriff, whose principles of liberality are

HORRID MURDER .- A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, the 13th ult. on the body of Mr. Joseph Mycock, of Slate-house, Staffordshire, who was shot on Monday evening, the 10th ultas he was sitting in a room by the fire-side, with his wife, the remainder of the family being in a back kitchen. After an attentive examination of evidence for three days, the Jury brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against Benjamin Mycock, brother of the deceased; and he was accordingly committed to the county gaol, by the Coroner.

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Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,262.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

CHARITY SERMON.

SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. a SERMON Rev. John Roberts, and a Collection made for the SPRING VETCHES, SPLIT PRAS, with a general Benefit of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY .-- As the Funds | Assortment of GARDEN, FLOWER, and BIRD benear of the five St. of 1817 St. of 1817 St. of the freshest and best Quality. Also present in a very low state, and far from adequate few Hogsheads prime new FLAN-SEED. to the numerous and urgent applications almost daily offered to the Governors, it is earnestly hoped, that public benevolence will, on the ensuing occasion, be modation of Housekeepers, he sells by the pound exerted with its wonted generosity.

Waterford, March 12, 1812

AUCTION OF TIMBER, BOARDS, &c

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th Instant, at One o Clock, on the Parade, the Cargo of the Brig Dispatch, consisting of 100 Tons Pine TIMBER,

75 NPARS of different sizes, 7000 Feet of White & Pitch Pine PLANK,

8 MASTS. To be put up in convenient Lots.—Terms at Sale PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, March 19, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH, Atthe House of Mr. W. Berring, on Hennessy's Road.

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. MIKEL. THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, co. esting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Feather Bols, Bedding, Kitchen Furmture, &c. &c ; the Auction to commence precisely at E'eyen o'Clock, and to continue till ail is sold. This Auction will be worth the attention of Housekeepers, as the whole will be sold without reserve. Said HOUSE to be SET from the 25th Instant. Enquire of Mr. Dana, Quay, PEARSON, Auctioneer. Wilesfield, Mirch 13, Inla.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH INSTANT.

FASHE HOUSE, in Patrick street, in which Mi-Length Donny's now resides. Inquire of him Waterford, March 12, 1412. ausaid House.



FOR BATH, NEAR BOSTON. STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

FERHE New Brig, DISPATCH, THOMAS TIMMINS Mister, being her first voyage, will sail, wind and weather permitting, on the 25th Instant. For Passize theing well accommodated, apply to the Captain on board, or to Jons ALLEY and Sox. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

FOR NEW YORK, FRAILE fist-sailing American Ship NABBY, Tuoses H. Buckley, Commander, burthen 350 Tons, is now in the River, and will sail the 1st of next Month. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to Thomas Jacon. Witerford, 5th of 3d Mo. 1812.

In the Matter of Jone Sheren.

DURSTANT to an Order of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date and Was Surre (the 25th day of February, 1812, nan, Minors. I will, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April, at two o'Clock in the at termoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin. set up and let to the highest Bidder, the Lands of BALLY COCKSOUT, situate in the Count, of Kilkenus, said Lands containing Acres, part of the Estate of the said Minors, from the 25th day of March instant, during the Minority of said Minor, Jours WILLIAM HENN.

Application to be made to Arexandra Mans Ar -cock. Attorney, Waterford; and Carpin Trany, Attorney, No. 6, Pembroke-street, Leeson-street,

PATENT MEDICINES.

. PRESH SUPPLY of the following is just arrived A to Arrive Binsin, Chronicle office, Quay :-Godinold's Vegetable Balsam-Iceland Moss-Dr. James's Analoptic Pills and Fever Powders-Huxhan's Tincture of Peruvian Bark -Bennett's celebratel Worm Powder-Indian Arrow Root-Balsam of Licorice-Dixon's Antibilious Pills-Wessel's Jesuits' Drops-Lerke's patent Pills - steer's Opodeldock-Acoustic Vinegar-Chellenham Salts-Essence of Mustard and Mustard Pills—Simeon's Black Drop-Gowland's Lotion—Werren's Milk of Roses—Dr. Solomon's Balm of Gilead, Anti Impetigines, and Abstorgent Lotion - and most other patent Medicines. genume, with a large Collection of Tooth-powders Brushes - Scented Soms - Court Plaister - Issue Plaister and Peas-Ching's Lozenges - alt of Le mons-Essence of Peppermint and Pennyroyal.

WAFARTORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

H ARGE expacious - PORES and WARE HOUSES, I as convenient as any to Inchaso, capable of doing a large Business of the Manufacture of PROvisions and reception of Cons. and are so conveni cutty atouted as to admit Vessels of hirze Burthen to r sense their Cargoes direct from the Premises, thereby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

Vor Particulars apply to Jons Askins, No. 7, W. Chrook and to view the Premises, apply to Jons | ply to Jastes Wattagen, Custom-House, August 23, 1311. Bener, Waterford.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

JUST arrived to WM. POKE, per the Mary, from London, Red and White (LOVER and TREFOIL.

He has also on Sale, Hyson, Pekoe, and Congov TEAS, of superior Quality; which, for the Acromand upwards, at the most reduced Prices; which will be found on trial, when compared with the terms of any other House in this City. Barronstrand-street, March 12, 1812.

A LEASE FOR EVER.

HOO BE LET, from the 25th of March last, or 1st of May next, for Lives renewable for ever, at a mall Renewal Fine, about 160 Acres of the LANDS of GLANPIPE, in the County Kilkenny, in one o two Divisions. There has been a considerable Sum expended on the improvement of part of this Farm, nd on building a LODGE, and a range of SLATED OFFICES: there is a good TURBERY, and a constant stream of WATER near the Lodge.-It is situated in a quiet Neighbourhood, within 10 Miles of Waterford, 5 of Ross, 6 of Thomastown, 3 of Innistiogue, and 3 of the Pill of Ballyneal, where Boats can load and unload. Apply to WILLIAM BELGHER. Waterford, or MARK BELCHER, Derry-Lodge, Thoaustown, who will give great. Encouragement to a solvent improving Tenant—none other need apply.

A. Sucaton, or W. Fleming, at the Farm, will show March 12, 1812. the bounds.

MURDER AND REWARD.

HEREAS it appears, by Information on Oath, that on the night of Soudar, the work of Dethat on the night of Sunday, the 23d of February last, between the hours of ten and eleven "Clock, JOHN MEANY, Labourer, living in the suburbs of Carrick on-Suir, was barbarously murdered-Now we, the undersigned Magistrates, do ereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS orling for the apprehension of each of the following three Persons, to wit-PATRICK HICKEY, jun. of Ballyderry, JAMES PRENDERGAST, of Ballyderry, and JOHN ARRIGEL, of Dorchill, all in the County of Topperary, Farmers-they being charged on Oath with committing said Murder. And we also, as a further Reward, hereby offer the sum of FIFTY POUNDS Steeling to any Person or Persons who will give provide information to each or any of us, so may the said three Persons, or any of them, may be apprehended within three Calendar Months from the date bereof-and we do hereby promise the strictest secrety .- Given under our hands, at Carrick-on-Suir, the 5th day of March, 1812. THOMAS IMLOR.

HENRY BRISCOE JOHN BLAKE.

CLOTHS, HATS, CARPETTING, Sc. Sc.

R. T. M.DOUGALL have received from London, per the Betrey, an addition to their former Stock of Beaver, Leather, and Felt HATS-ME RINO CLOTHS, for Ladies' wear-CASSIMERES-GLOVES-HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c. And per the Grace, from Liverpool, BLANKETS. FLANNELS, &c. &c., which will be sold at mode

Waterford, March 7, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in Little Bennonstrand-street, as lately occupied by M; JAMES O'NEILL, and his under Tenants, containing n front to said street about 66 feet, and running backwards about 133 feet .- Also, the House now oc upied by Mr. MICHAEL POWER, Baker, together with the Bake-house and Concerns in the rere there of .- Proposals to be made to WILLIAM BARROS, of Carrickbarron, Esq. or to Gronon Ivin, Attorney

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1812,

During the Minority of JOHN LANIGAN, a Minor. MAHAT Part of the LANDS of LISMATIGUE, now in the possession of Barrous and Bundars. Proposals to be made to EDWARD ELLIOTT, Esq.

TO BE SOLD,

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots, AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN in the County of Wexford, situated on the m vigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and en of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference to any Person.

give any further information that every be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the several

TO RE LET. FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.

THE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, in which Mr. Robissos now reades.

Airo a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Eleven Horris, in period Gardon Amery. Ap-Waterford, Much 3, 1519.

BOOK, STATIONARY, MAP, CHART, & PATENT MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

STEPHEN PHELAN most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has added considerable to his Stock since his Commencement-the quality and variety of which—the Reasonableness of us Prices, by Wholesale and Retail-together with a strict Attention to all Orders he may be faroured with -will, he flatters himself, prove his best Claim to a continuance of public Patronage.

PHELAN has hild in an Assortment of Account-Books, Pocket Legers, and Pocket-books-Bristol Pasteboard, English and Irish Paper, Cards, Drawing Materials, and Colours-Pens, Quills, Wafers, Wax. Wax Tapers, &c. &c. &c. He has just received a fresh Supply of Day & Martis real Japan Blacking. Journal's inunitable Boot top Liquid, and Variety of Tortoise-shell Combs.

HAY FOR SALE, AND HOUSES TO BE LET, &c.

HOUSE on JOHN'S HULL, consisting of eight A Apartments, with an OUT-HOUSE, YARD, and GARDEN, &c. at the terr; also, two HOUSES, with

five Apartments, and GARDENS, &c. The INTEREST of a LEAST of STABLE, &c. in Bailey's New-street, TO BE SOLD; it being convenient to the Quay, and for a long term of years-it would inswer for building a Dwelling house on. A Rick, and a large Cock of HAY, to be sold by

the Ton .- For further particulars, apply to Mr

Kingville, February 29, 1872.

TO BE LET. TROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INST.

For such Term as shall be agreed upon, LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, and CONCERNS at the Rere thereof, now in the Possession of Mr. EDWOND CONTWELL, and Mr. WILLIAM VASS, situated in BRIDGE LANE, in the Town of CAR RICK-ON-SUIR. Application to be made to the Honourable Colonel PLUNKETT, Buncraggy, Ennis, and William Handen Bradshaw, Esq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will declare the Tenant, as soon as the Vane is offered.

NORELAND, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

FINO BESOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEBSELDAY the 1st of April, the entire of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, without reserve, the greater part of which was brought from London two years sincesome FARMING UTENSILS, and a variety of other Articles, the Property of Ronear Poysk, Esq. The Particulars will be given in Hand-bills. Tebruare 24, 1819.

FISH FOR SALE.

THARLES AMBROSD a now selling the Cargo of the Brig Bonito, direct from Sr. John's, consisting of prime NEWFOUNDIAND FI-H. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE THIRD INSTANT, Or for a long Term of Years, if not rediemed within that time.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, situated within half a mile of the Bridge of Waterford, and containing about 51 Acres, mostly leadow-ground. There are a good Kircher Grapes and an excellent Oncurano on the Premises .- Apple cation to be made to Mrs. Want, Ballybricken, or to Mr. Janus Aviwano, at Grange, who will close with a solvent Tenan, as soon as the value is offered, and give immediate Possession.

Waterford, February 8, 1819.



AT BALLYLEGAT, NEAR WATERFORD, THE HIGH-BRED, STRONG HORSE, YOUNG CHAMPION.

TE is six years old, 16 hands high, with sine and bone in proportion.—He was bred by Co lonel Lran, got by Champion (who was bred by Lord DARLINGTON), and was a true fleet Runner. His Dam, Brown Fanny (a good King's plate Mare), by Maximin, Grand dam by Tattersall's Highflyer, Great grand-dam by Matchem, on Gimerack's Dam. Champion was got by Potatoes, Dant by Highflyer, won the Derby and St. Leger Stikes (see Calendar, 1800), and was supposed to be the best Horse in England, when he broke down running a match for One Thousand Guineas at York.—YOUNG CHAMPION is own brother to Challenger and to Marcellus-he never start-Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain ed for a Plate until last year, when, after covering Mawrian, and Doctor Wallis. Waterford, who can 50 Marcs, and having but three weeks training, he won four Plates, carrying very high weights, and running with fresh horses each day-(see Calendar for Tramore and Lismore Meetings, 1811).-Thorough-bred Marcs six Guineas—all others three; Groom a Crown. Any Gentleman wishing to try the blood of this promising Horse (now considered the best blood in Ireland, should send in t me, as he is resided to 0 Mares. Money to be paid before serpee, and it is hoped no Person whatever will be offended at having his Mare sent back, as the Horse The not be led out of the stable until paid for. GG GOOD GRASS, and Care taken of Mures, at the shilling per Night.

NEW SEEDS.

RICHARD FENNESSY,

Nursery and Seedsman, Barronstrand-street, RESPECTIVILY informs his Friends and the Public that he has this day arrived to him, per the Mary, Capt. T. Howr, from London, a general supply of new KITCHEN-GARDEN and FLOWER SKEDS -Red and White CLOVER and TREFOILbest Spring VETCHES-Pacey's Percanial RYP. GRASS-new BIRD SEEDS-SPLIT PEASE, &c. &c. He has also landed this lay, from the Piepstch, direct

from America, a Parcel of prime new Red CLOVER,

0.2 Orders for Trees or Seeds made up with the nictest Attention, and at the lowest Prices. Waterford, March 10, 1812.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD. ONE BRIDGE DEBENTURE. Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRRIE.

Waterford, March 12, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT, SMALL HOUSE, with 15 Acres and an half of GHOUND adjoining, being part of NEWRATH, within 15 minutes walk of the Bridge of Veaterford. Apply to Mrs. Emily Homes, Duckspool, Dungarvan.
March 5th, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

OR THE IMPEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Mall, lately occupied by Mrs. GLADNAN .- The House is in thorough repair .-Application to be made to Mr. John Inwin, Bake-

Waterford, March 7, 1812.

WANTED.

BY an Officer and his Wife, who have no Pamily, a FRMALE SERVANT, who is qualified to cook plain Mest, and wash, &c. &c .- To save trouble, it will be wholly unnecessary for any one to apply, who cannot produce the most satisfactory Discharges .- A middle-aged Woman will receive a preference. Also wanted, a good GIG-HORSE, warranted perfeetly sound and quiet .- A fair Price will be given .-Application to be made at the Chronicle Office. Waterford, March 4, 1812.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

#30 BE LET (or the INTEREST sold) from the 25th of next March, and Immediate Possession given, for Three Young Lives and Thirty-one cars in Reversion, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMISSE. of OAK PARK, being Part of the Lands of STOKE TOWN-most beautifully situated on the River barow, within Two Miles of New-Ross .- The Demesio contains 64 Acres.

GT Proposals to be addressed to Ansa GLASCOTT Esq. Porto Bello, Ross.

TARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

THIS Composition produces the most exquisite Lustre ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishneat to Leather, is perfectly free from any nauscous smell, will not soil the Linen, and will retain its Vir-

tues in any Climate.
Sold, Wholesale, by R. Warner, 14, St. Martin'slane, London , and by BIRNIE, Built, and FARRELL. Booksellers, Quay, Waterford; W. Banks, Ross; C. TAYLOR, Wexford: GORMAY and FARRELL, Clonmel; and in every Town in the Kingdom, in stone Bottles-34, 9d. a Quart-2s, a Pint-and 1s, 1d, half

6.7 Caurios -None can possibly be genuine unless " ROBERT WARRER" is signed on the Label, and 11, St. Martin's-lane," stamped in the Bottle.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. &c.

DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE, In Bottler 2s. 83d. and a double Quantity for 4s. 103d.

THE well-known Virtues of this invaluable Mc. cine can be attested by a number of respect virialities in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as the of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be formed many respectable Characters, as JAMES HYDE, Usa one of his Majosty's Messengers, Dublin Castle; Re. G. LERDROM. &c. &c. To be had of Mr. BIRNIE, Waterford-Mr. Go

MAN, Clonmel-and of all Venders of Patent Medirines in Ireland-and also the following :-Syrup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions-Gen land's Lotion, for Eruptions on the Face-Blee Drop, an inimitable Preparation of Opium, 45. 4d Whitehead's Essence of Mustard-Sir Hans Sloane Eye Water and Salve, 2s. 64d -Indian Arrow Root.

and Steer's Opodeldock. GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING. PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price 1s. 8d. each.

THIS composition is in general use throughout the L United Kingdom, is considered by all who use it the greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in use; it produces a jet black, with the least possible trouble, pleasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Waterford, Where may also be had. Genuine Essence of Spruce. Nankeen Dye, Indian Arrow Root, Marking lick Cheltenham Salts, Rose Lorenges, Bennet's Worm Powder, Anderson's Pills, Cephalic Snuff, Fisher March 10, 1812. | Golden Snuff, Godbold's Vegetable Balsam, &c. &c.

forgotten, might be of mischievous tendency to pos- of Mr. Pitt, who advanced no less than £40,000

Mr. BATHURST thought the legal knowledge displayed by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman very much misplaced. With respect to the conduct of Mr. Walsh, he could distinctly state it as his opinion, that it was marked with a degree of moral turpitude, which ought not to be passed over told that such practices were perfectly justifiable, without the signal displeasure of that House.

Mr. HUME differed altogether from an Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Bankes), in supposing the private letter of Mr. Walsh an aggravation of his offence; he rather thought it to be a proof that after all that unfortunate person had not a bad heart. He should vote against the motion.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, the Honourable Gentleman with whom the present question had originated had talked of that House as a high Court, and yet he gave rather a singular description of this Court, which had no rules, no regulations of its own, no principles, nothing but the then will and pleasure of the fluctuating body, of which that House might be at any time composed. Such was, in his mind, a most extraordinary Court of Justice! But as to the right of that Assembly to expel one of its own Members, he thought there could be little doubt of the right of every body to try to purify itthe Stock Exchange had expelled Mr. Walsh for what they termed to be gross and nefarious conduct; now, certainly, if the feelings of the Gentlemen upon Change were so sore at the idea of associating with Mr. Walsh, he did not see why that should not be allowed the privilege of removing from themselves, in a similar way, an annoyance of the that House. It appeared, in the investigation of his Bankruptcy, that there was an item of £5000 charged on the assets of Mr. Walsh, on account of his seat in that House, and such odd and whimsical confusion did it produce amongst the Commissioners, that after ineffectual efforts to meet the difficulty, they were obliged to resort to delay to erade it, and soon after Mr. Walsh's debts were paid, the bank ruptcy superseded, and the matter heard no more of. With respect to the proceedings had against Mr. Walsh, they appeared to him to be of a nature the most inconsistent, incongruous, and absurd. There had been a trial and notrial, an offence and no offence, a pardon and no pardon. Mr. Walsh had been indicted for felony, tried and convicted, but the verdict was a false one. How came this? It was found subject to the opinion of the Judges hereafter - a mode of and mildly towards the rich. finding, of which, by the bye, the fewer instances that occurred, the better; but what sort of law must that he? in what state must those laws be, of which the great law expounders themselves are imporant? If the Judges themselves do not know the law, is not that law a mere soure for men, instead of being, what it ought to be, a safeguard? As to the intention of Mr. Walsh, his letter left no room for doubt, though be (Sir E.) knew not how that letter got into | ed to write, not to justify, but to pulliate his conduct public circulation, or by what management at the | But what palliation did it contain? Not that he Post Office it was, in the first instance, secured; however, he thought there had been full enough made out to convict Mr. Walsh of an abominable froud; and, as guilty of such froud, he should certainly rote for his expulsion from that House. Precodents, however, would often justify any proceedings, founded, as they frequently were, on the proceedings of times of violent party heats and animoand here he would not refrain from calling to the recollection of the House some precedents of a recent date, instead of those more ancient ones which some chose to cite. How was the case some time back with Mr. Steele? That gentleman's offence was the taking at two several times the sum altogether of £19,000 of the public money, of which no notice was taken, till something occurred on a change of the Ministry, when it was taken notice of by the Finance Committee. This, however, was cuded by the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Steele, it was true, paid back the money; but that was not done for some time afterward; and it might be supposed possible, he never had intended to pay it back at all. It was the duty of the House to have lookedut the matter immediately; but no question was brought before the House. The Hon, Baronet then observed, that he understood that the same Mr. Steele was still in the receipt of \$1600 a-year .-Then came the case of Mr. Hunt, who, to be sure, was expelled; but sufficient time was allowed him to get out of the way, and go to Portugal; where, he (Sir Francis Burdett) should have thought, we having every thing at our own command there, it gal, as he understood, he went to the Brazils, where, also, we had power enough, perhaps, for remaining to him, as he understood, granted to him in 1802 and 1804, and amounting to more than a thousand a-year! After these came a very gross case -that of a Mr. Mills, who had been arrested for a very large sum, and was a prisoner in the King's Bench at the very time when he contrired to be recreditors petitioned the House, and stated all the cir- his guilt. comstances of their case: but the House thought it fitting to refuse their prayer; and they granted the opportunity of cheating his creditors of £20,000, I to his own use the property of others. In this case and of arranging matters relative to his seat in the | the offence was the result of a settled and deliberate House, and then setting off. [Hear.] -There was plan; it was an instance of a man looking round

of the public money to two of his voters .- [Hear.] -The time was, when a Member of that House would have been called to order for the bare mention

of such a thing; for it could not have been endured that such a transaction should have occurred; but now times were strangely altered, and they were and that they were in the spirit of the Constitution.

The present case, compared to that, was as a mole- tice, would concur with the Motion. hill to a mountain, in the view that Parliament should take of it. This was simply the case of a man rendered unfit for society, by becoming a private cheat; whereas the other was the case of a monstrous misapplication of the public money to Mr. Boxd and Mr. Benfield, for the purpose of Parliamentary influence. [Hear.] To justify this, was set up the shameless pretence of supporting public credit! [Hear, hear, from the opposite side.] - He understood what was meant by the cry of Gentlemen opposite. He would say, however, that if that act did support the credit of that Government, the Parliament did not, in passing it over, support its credit with the public. [Hear.] He thought it extraordinary to hear from an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Hume), that if Parliament voted to expel Mr. Walsh, on the circumstances before them, they might go self—he understood that, in 1809, the Members of on to enquire into the moral conduct of three-fourths of the country. If that was true, they were living in a very extraordinary state of society indeed. If that was really the state of society in general, he should think that it became tenfold more necessary for Parliament to keep the contamination from it-House, even constituted as it then was [a laugh], | self, though it would be a work of some hazard to undertake the nunishment of these offenders, if they amounted to three-fourths of the country. It put same kind. There was no doubt, he believed, that him in mind of the dialogue in the play, between Mr. Walsh had purchased the seat he then held in Lady Macduff and her son. The child inquires

-ii Most they all be hanged that swear and hooks and accounts before the Commissioners of lie?" " Every one," says the mother. " Who must hang them?" asks the child. "Why, the honest men," save the Lady. " Then the liars and swearers are fools," rejoins the boy, " for there are liars and swearers enough to beat the honest men. and hang'them up !"-[Alaugh.] If the House had any power of expulsion, they had a right to exorcise it in getting rid of one, who, in public es teem, was evidently and totally unworthy to remain in their society. This was his opinion, who could not be supposed to entertain very high actions on the subject of their power and privileges.

Mr. HERBERT could not see how the House rould punish a man merely for moral guilt, unless they went on a broader scale, and risited the higher crimes; otherwise they might act severely to the poor

Mr. ABERCROMBY opposed the motion. He hought that the House should attend as much to the danger of setting a bad precedent, as to their feelings. of indignation at the immorality of the action of which Mr. Walsh was guilty.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNNE said, that the House had sufficient evidence of the moral guilt of Mr. Walsh, by his letter, which he himself professwas sorry for having committed the offence, but that he could not get Mr. Oldham's money, instead of Sir Thomas Plomer's .- [a laugh.] - His excuse was a perfect cant of sentimental morality, set up against be the prevailing fault of the present age.

was a case in which the House should make a preceber of the House, who, with his family, had been long patronised by a respectable Gentleman, whose friendship he requited by robbing him of his property. - [Hear, hear,]

Mr. LAMBE trusted that the House was not to occupy itself in making precedents for postcrity, but o decide upon the individual case before it.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, nothing should be more practised or inculcated into the minds of the ising generation, than a strict observance of a trust. Upon the case before them, he believed there was but one opinion; but if the House meant to proceed vindictively against Mr. Walsh, it could not do it more effectually than by rejecting the present Motion, and compelling the Hon. Gentleman to attend daily in his place - [A laugh]. That would be found a sufficient panishment for him, and therefore he would oppose the motion. Supposing all the circumstances to be as they were, and that through the newspapers the public were acquainted with them, but that Sie Thomas Plomer declined to prosecute, was there a man in the House who would bring forward any charge upon it? Would the was no difficult thing to get at him. From Portu- Hou. Gent. himself, with all his Parliamentary experience, renture to make the motion which he had to-night? He believed not. Mr. Walsh had been that purpose. Yet this Mr. Hunt had two pensions | already expelled the Stock Exchange for nefarious practices; but many who might join in this rote might be as guilty as himself. Had his name been even erased from the list of Privy Councillors, that would not be a sufficient reason for the House to expel him. He concluded by stating, that he should not give his concurrence to so arbitrary a measure; turned a Member of the House of Commons. His as the expulsion of a Member without evidence of

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the offence and crime of Mr. Walsh went beyond that of a trustee another case of a very extraordinary and of the him for an opportunity to plunder, who, failing in crossest nature of all that he had mentioned. From one attempt, had recourse to his benefactor, and had 11 per cent. premium.

therefore, that the House would not, from a desire | the greatness of the individual, the long duration of | robbed him of a large sum, because he thought that | In consequence of the Minister's Message to expel a Member whose character might be bad, his power, and the number of persons who had long be (Sir Thomas Plomer) could do without it; a Hase, the 5 per cents, to which the Mosage catablish a precedent which 20 or 30 years hence, been receiving benefits at his hands, it might excite more cool and deliberate case of villainy never be- ed, fell 2 per cent. The daily purchases of the when Mr. Walsh and his history would be utterly some alarm when he mentioned that it was the act fore existed. He was consinced that the House, in the rote which it would give this night, would not be actuated by any fear of popular clamour or hostility : it should never be deterred from doing its duty. He gave his decided vote for the Motion.

Mr. ELLIOT said he would rote against the motion, on the ground that it was not sustained by the verdict of the lars

Mr. HAWKINS BROWNE, conceiving that the House was governed by the laws of immutable jus-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER mid that the only question was, whether the person. after the commission of such offences, was fit to be a Member of that House? There were many cases of breach of trust, which it would be unwise for them to take into consideration; in this case, however, he saw no danger in establishing the precedent. that such a breach of trust as this, which partook | dea. of the crimen falsi, was sufficient ground for removing the guilty person from the House. With respect to the observation made by the Hon, Baronet, regarding Mr. Hunt's pension, he begged leave to state, that it did appear on the estimates, but there was a note to that item, which declared that the sum was not applied to the individual, but to the public service. The reason of the sum not being totally withdrawn was that, at the time of making on board. out the estimates, there was some difficulty in procuring an Order in Council for its appropriation that Order, however, was since procured, and acordingly the pension was destroyed. [Hear, hear.] He concluded with expressing his intention of voting for the motion

Mr. BANKES, in reply, observed, that the moral guilt of Mr. Walsh, and not his legal crime, was the ground which he had urged for his motion.

The House then divided-For the Motion 101-

Against it 15-Majority 85. PETITIONS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

Mr. WHITBREAD, seeing the Right Hon. Seretary of State in his place, repeated the question which he put yesterday evening to the Right Hon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the pe ition which had been alluded to by a Noble Lord (Lord G. L. Gower) in a former debate.

Mr. RYDER stated, that having received a letter from the Noble Lord, informing him that he had a Petition to present from certain Manufacturers to the Prince Regent; he answered, that the usual and regular mode of presenting a Petition was at the Leree, but that he could not inform him when the next Leree would take place. If, however, the Noble Lord was anxious that the Petition should be immediately presented, he requested that he would transmit it to him, and said that he would place it In the Prince Regent's hands as soon as possible,

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know, whether the Noble Lord had communicated to the Right Hon. Gentleman that it was the wish of the persons who signed the Petition, that it should be presented by him (Lord Gower)?

Mr. RYDER said, that he had received no such communication .- Adjourned at Eleren o'clock.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Haso read this morning, at the Stock Exchange, the following proposal from the Chancellor the dictates of true religion, which he conceived to of the Exchequer, for raising £6,789,625 by Navy 5 per Cent. Annuities, in addition to the sum of Mr. CHARLES ADAM said, that if ever there | £5,431,700 subscribed in Exchequer Bills, to be funded in the month of February last, making together £12,221,325, which is the whole sum proposed to be funded in 5 per Cent. Stock during the present year :-

Every Subscriber of the Exchequer Bills, funded as above mentioned, is to be entitled to contribute a further sum, at the rate of £125 for every £100 contributed, £108 in 5 per Cent. Stock, to be added to the Stock created by the above Subscription, and to bear interest from the 5th Jan.

Payments on each £100 subscribed to be made as

| W. | - | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|---------|----|---|---|---|--------------|
| 112, | Match | 18, | payment | of | _ | _ | | £ 10 |
| | | | ditto | | | | | |
| | Mar | 15, | ditto | - | | _ | _ | 10 |
| | June | ¥6, | ditto | _ | | | _ | 10 |
| | | | ditto | | | | | 10 |
| | Aug. | 28, | ditto | - | | | _ | 10 |
| | Sept. | 25, | ditto | - | | | _ | 10 |
| | Oct. | | ditto | | _ | _ | _ | 10 |
| | Nov. | 27, | ditto | _ | | | | 10 |
| | Dec. | 31, | ditto | | | | | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | € 100 |

A discount to be allowed of 4 per cent, on the whole money advanced beyond the instalments in the usual manner.

Exchequer Bills dated between the 1st March, 1811, and 14th February, 1812, both inclusive. with the interest due thereon, will be received in payment of the contribution.

A book will be opened at the Bank for receiving the subscriptions of those who may chuse to avail themselves of the option; and it will remain open for that purpose from Monday, the 9th March, to Monday, 16th of the present month, both inclusive. If the parties to whom the offer is hereby giren is to be understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be at liberty to come to the public at their high privileges to that Member, and gave him | who through poverty was compelled to appropriate | large, or to raise such sum as may be wanting to complete the said sum of £6,789,625 in any other

The discount on payment in full is £2 175 .- 5 per cents. were done at 914-New Subscriptions at has, after several discussions, received the concurrence

lic Commissioners have kept the market fortime in a steady and unfluctuating state, as nothing but the Minister's unexpected comm tion could shock so violently. About sit w more of Mr. Perceval's Administration, aidthe Walcheren War Minister, will produce strange and an ful novelties. At the clear, Stock Market, the prices were as follow: Five per Cent

Reduced Amounties Ditto for Opening

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

An Anholt Mail arrived this morning, " Annout, Fee. 27 .- The German Paper still stopped, but we have intelligence from h burgh, that it is generally believed there that, will immediately be declared by France against

" Accounts from " of 150,000 men, ordered some time since, has rdered out for organization."

There is a report that Bonaparte is on the po of setting out for the North, and that Ney is already arrived at Warsaw. This report is said to be been brought by a Cartel which is arrived at Pa mouth from Morlaix, with an American Messen

A packet is arrived at Falmouth with dispatch from Mr. Foster. It has brought New York B pers to the 9th inclusive; but they do not add, thing to the intelligence we were before in person

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the Earlof O. mondeley had an audience of the Prince Ra at Carlton House, when his Royal Highnen pleased to appoint him Lord Steward of the Hog hold. The Noble Earl at the same time received

SATURDAY, MARCH T. Just before our paper was put to press, we

eived Lisbon papers to the 24th ult. They states ing relative to General Hill.

Extract of an official dispatch from Lord Wellings to Don Miguel Forjaz, dated Frenada, Feb. 12. " I have received no details of the movement which Gen. Abadia has made from Gallicia. I ieve be intended attacking Astorga, but retired Villa Franca in the beginning of the present month and Gen. Carrira, who had advanced to Bamza, tired apon Puebla de Sanabeia in consequence of fir ing the enemy were in force in Benavente. I c dude that the right of the Army of Portugal marched from Zamora to Benavente.

" The detachment of the Coude de Amarant oom, which occupied Puebla de Sausbria, man ed upon Banesa, has returned to Portegal in co quence of the Spanish troops having arrived ther Lord Melville is to succeed Mr. Yorke as Fir

Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Buckinghamshire a probably replace Lord Melville at the Board of Co Yesterday the Marquis of Hertford was appoint

d to the office of Lord Chamberlain, and received he staff of office accordingly from the Prince h

The Marquis of Hertford has appointed his Ne shew, Col. Seymour, to be Serjeaut at Arms. The Earl of Darnley has been offered the place of Froom of the Stole, and has refused if. Earl Chol mondeley remains the solitary Recruit that the Regent's Minister has been able to draw from the ranks of Opposition to his Standard.

It was reported last night, that an im solution of Parliament is in contemplation. The object of Ministers in this measure is supposed to be, to get rid of the Catholic Question. Mr. Perceral, last night in the Commons, gave notice of a motion, for Monday, for a call of the House on the 13th of April, the day fixed by Mr. Grattan for the Cathoic Question. Lord Donoughmore, last night, gave notice of his intention to bring forward the Catholic Question, in the Lords, on the 10th of April.

A Petition for the removal of all restraints on religious liberty has been prepared at Hull, and sent up to Mr. Whitbread for presentation to Parliament Upwards of 600 names were procured in three days; amongst them are those of several Clergymen of the Church.

We are desired to contradict from authority the statement respecting the resignation of Mr. R. Wellesley, which we copied from The Pilot, and which we find was totally erroneous. No application was made to Mr. Wellesley regarding the Catholic Question; and he, in fact, resigned his seat at the Treasury and in Parliament on the same day, the 19th of February, on which the Marquia Wellesley delivered the seals of the Foreign Office to the Prince

Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The arrival of various articles of interesting intelligence has presented a full detail of the speeches of those Members of the House of Commons who followed Mr. EROUGHAM on the subject of the Orders in Council. The substance of them will be found do not subscribe the whole sum of £6,789,525, it in our last page, and, if an opportunity should speedily present itself, they shall be given at greater length. There are some other Parliamentary procredings to which, not having room to insert them is their regular form, we shall here advert as briefly is possible, but without omitting any thing that is material. The Nottingham Frame-breaking Bill of the Lords. In these discussions, precisely the same

warse of reasoning was adopted, which had been [quences. About three o'clock on the afternoon of example of the most meritorious and honourable] previously employed in the Commons. The objection arising from this new augmentation of a Penal of Knocknaska, in the Parish of White Church, in Code, already almost without limits, was forcibly the County of Waterford, was attacked by four but fruitlessly argued, and here we cannot help remarking on the striking and irresistible evidence which the increase of crimes affords to shew, that they are not to be restrained by extending the pebalty of death. General MATTHEW, an independent and patriotic Representative of the People, has, after a long silence, once more made his pubhe appearance; and he has given the intolerant Minister, as he calls him, to understand, that he will by and bye tell him a little more of his mind. The Conern! has sometimes been mistaken for Mr. MAT-THEW MONTAGUE, the Gentleman who, on Sir T. TURTON's motion on the State of the Nation, said, that Mr. Percevat, had conquered all the talents "single-handed," and who had the classical taste to quote poetry by way of argument. General MATTHEW, not liking that he should in any case be identified with Mr. MATTHEW MONTAGUE, some time ago laid down a criterion which stupidity itself cannot misconceive. "I am no more like Mr. MAT-THEW MONTAGUE," said he, " than a horse chesnut is like a chesunt horse." Hereafter, we shall be happy to attend to the liberal and manly sentiments of the General in preference to Mr. MATTHEW MONTAGUE, or even to Mr. FULLER himself, although we have long lamented his silence. On General Martury we look as one of the firmest supporters of his country's rights, and to whom, if we ere not mistaken, that country is deeply indebted for an integrity, which interest has not been able to undermine. On the occasion to which we have alluded be introduced the Petition of the Catholics of the County of Tipperary, and accompanied that in traduction with declarations which ought at once t be engraven on the hearts of the Catholics and of hi country men at large, "I have," said he, " withheld this petition for some time, because I thought it imprudent to present it until the constion of the reatrictions, and because the Catholics themselves had resolved, that they would not press their Claims nutil that period. The Catholics did hope, and that here was founded on grounds which it would have been sacrilege to question, that a change of men and measures would at that wished for period take place. The Catholics have unfortunately been disappointed. The new ara has arrived, but their wishes, as well as the wishes of all good men, have not been realized. The peace and safety of Inguand are still without an anchor; the hopes of the Catholies have been frustrated, and the Empire is in danger. It is now my incombent daty to present this petition, because the change, which the Inian Peo ple expected, has taken place. I say, the Irish Proris, for, thank Gon! there is now no difference. between Irishmen on account of religious opinions! The House has heard from the intolerant Minister that, whenever a favourable disposition to the Catholics might arise in the REGERT's mind, he would make his bow, and ratire from the guidance of his Councils. The history of the World furnishes no instance of a declaration such as this, addressed to an was not his name, and put his hand towards his side colightened Prince, and levelled against a liberal and to take a pistol from it, his blunderbuss, as afterands appeared, having been previously discharged. high-minded People. Still, in the midst of all these hostile declarations and appearances, I hope my On this Bluett immediately rushed upon him, and countrymen will be firm but temperate in the asserthrew him down, and, the Frenches coming to his aid. the criminal was disarmed and secured, after having tion of rights, in behalf of which policy and justice are advocates that must triumph in the end. The received several severe wounds on the head. He wisdom of the PRINCE REGERT will finally triumph was then taken back to the house of the old man over the bigotry and political folly of the arowed whom he had so cruelly beaten, and there left bound, adversary of the Catholics, and better things will whilst those who had seized him went to communicone. My feelings towards the Minister are little cate to Michael Barron, Esq. what had happened, short of detestation, and I pledge myself to exert what little influence I possess, to accelerate the downfall of HIM and his optous BAND. From him I their prisoner to a more secure place, they were dehave nothing to fear, and nothing to hope. I tained for some time at the door by the daughter of look only to the approbation of my country, and he old man, who appeared to faint through terror. serry am I to say, that that country cannot be hoppy, that Excused cannot be secure, that Euwould seem, had in the interim been unbound, es-ROPE CRA include no hope of redemption, that the caped through a hole made in the back part of the Worker cannot be at peace, so long as the Chanhouse, and has not since been heard of. When the celler of the Exchequer remains in office ! When attack was made upon Whelan's house, he was from the general petition of the Catholics shall be brought forward, I will then more fully speak my scatiments on that important subject." General MATTHEW concluded by moving, that the petition be now read, which was accordingly done, and it was ordered to lie on the table. In a short conversation, on the Local Militia Bill, which took place in the Commons, Sir John Newrort expresseda wish to know, whether Ministers had any objection to exempt the Officers of the Irish Militia,

spea no authority that precludes the slightest suspican of its troth, exhibits no ordinary features of fe- whom he has placed his confidence, are entitled to

our next publication .- No mail due.

the 21st of last mouth, the house of James Whelan | kind. To the exertions of those men, who pursued men, who had blackened their faces with a view to avoid detection, and who were all doubly armed. One of them had a gun and pistol, and each of the other bree a pistol and blunderbuss. Immediately on enering the house, one of them fired at James Whelan's daughter, and wounded her severely in the head with slugs, thus committing an act of cowardly barbarity, which, so far as we know, is without example, even amongst the atrocious achievements of this description. - When the party arrived at the house, they were seen by a young boy, son of the Proprietor, who instantly went to a field, where two labourers were at work, and communicated to them what had occurred. Whelan is a respectable Farmer, and had been entrusted with arms for his defence, as his house had been attacked on some former occasions. The two labourers, who knew where has been warmly and materially assisted by Mr. the arms were deposited, immediately repaired to the house, with the firm and laudable determination of offenders. defending it at every hazard. Their design, however, was frustrated by the precautions which had previously been adopted. One of the party stood as sentinel on the outside, by whom they were compelled to go into the kitchen. On their entrance, one of them was knocked down with a blunderbuss, and the other was twice fired at. The first shot grazed his thigh, and the second penetrated his knee, and completely disabled him, perhaps for life. Resistance was now at an end, and the arms, consist ng of two blunderbusses, a case of pistols, and a ladds a deeper shade to the inherent atrocity of their gun, were unavoidably delivered up by Whelan's wife. The party then went off, but they stopped execul persons whom they met on their retreat, and of violated law. Do they wish to aggravate public enanded money from them. One of them soon afer and ereturned and came to a house not far from Good unska, inhabited by an old man and his daugher, from the former of whom he demanded a gui- to those groans which arise from a prison, and to en. The man said, he had it not, but that he andld go out and procure it. On his return without | prospect of a scaffold? If all other considerations raring obtained it, his visitor attacked him with a were set aside, there is something in their conduct, blunderbuss, and broke it on his head and arm, inflicting upon him several severe wounds. From and from which humanity must recoil, although in this house he went to another at no great distance, the very lowest and most vitiated state of degradawhere he remained for some time. Meanwhile, an alarm had been excited, and four or five resolute. men endeavoured to trace the party, but without success as to three of them. Two of these men named French, followed the man who returned, the house into which he had last gone .- On their entrance, he presented a blunderbuss at them, and demanded who they were, and, on hearing from hem their names, he said, they might sit down. He was, also, traced to the house by another man, namal Bluett, who, having listened for some time at the door, and having heard the voice of the Frenches, on whom he knew he could depend, at last went in, when the same question was put to him, and the same threatening attitude assumed, as had been behis own; the man immediately replied, that that | and pure.

home at a funeral, and returned only in time to hear one of the shots fired, and to see the party at some distance on their retreat. In the foregoing statement, and connected with it, there are some circumstances which are entitled o particular notice. The hour chosen for the attack upon James. Whelan's house is not usually selected for depredations of this kind; but his having erms in his possession, the fidelity of his domestics, and his known determination to protect himself serving in England, from the Income-tax, to which against every assault, led these plunderers to hope they were not liable in their own Country? Mr. or that success in the day-time which even the dead RYDER replied, that it was their intention to estaour of night could not have ensured to them. This blish that exemption, and that the measure was deontrage had it's origin in that nefarious system which layed merely to give time to consider the best way an arrogated the prerogative of disposing of properof removing the difficulties which prevented it's being y at the will and pleasure of it's authors, and in dicarried into effect. This, so far as it goes, is a mearect opposition to the established usage and law of sure that merits unreserved approbation. Why the the land-a system which produces good to none, same plan should not be extended to every Officer and which returns back upon it's adherents with without distinction, it is not easy to discover. The freadful and inevitable ruin. There is reason to beaugmentation of the Revenue may be a strong realieve, that the perpetrators of the crimes we have son, but it is far overbalanced by the services and described do not belong to the county of Waterby the unavoidable expenditure of those we have in ford; but it is matter of the most painful reflecview. A little more frugality in the use of the pubtion to know, that there exist men in society, so lost lic money, or the throwing into the Treasury a few to every principle and to every duty, as to become unmerited pensions, would remove entirely the obthe willing instruments of such deeds, in order to iction, whilst the Country would rejoice to see new artain objects which are utterly impracticable, and comferts bestoned on men who constitute her den which they have not even a personal interest to force and exalt her reputation. The proceedings prompt their hands to the perpetration of crimes at in the Commons, on the erening of Friday, related nce in hostility to the commands of Gop and the inchiefly to the Mutiny Lill. They shall appear in stitutions of the state. In the present case, however, there are some points on which the public will dwell with real satisfaction. The determination The following statement, which, unhappily, rests, of James Whelan to resist the invasion of his property and his rights, and the fidelity of those in the highest approbation, whilst they hold forth an at said House.

the plunderers, and made one of them a prisoner, the County at large is deeply indebted. A spirit of this kind deserves every encouragement, for if it could be made to prevail among the peasantry, it would beome a more effectual bond of public tranquillity. than what all the punishments and all the terrors of the law, necessary as these may be, can possibly create. The disturbers of the common safety would then be for ever restrained, because they would then know, that every house contained an enemy, that their punishment might be immediate and summary, and that, at all events, escape would be beyond their power. We shall now close the subject with stating, that Richard Usher, Esq. a zealous and indefatigable Magistrate, and from whose exertions the County has, on a multitude of occasions, derived valuable and permanent advantages, has employed every effort in his power, in the use of which he

Barron, for the discovery and apprehension of these It has often been remarked, and it is not easy fully to explain the circumstance, that outrages, of the kind above stated, are more frequent towards the approach of the Spring-assizes, than at any other period of the year. This singularity may, perhaps, be chiefly, if not wholly, owing to the expiration of leases usual at the time alluded to, and to the consequent expectation of changes in the occupants of land. But the peculiar time, whatever the cause may be, at which these offences become more frequent, authors. It is a time at which many of their associates are a waiting in chains the dreadful retribution feeting, and to ensure the doom of their companions in transgression? If they have forsaken religion, and set justice at defiance, are they also insensible those feelings which brood in awful horror on the in this one respect, which language cannot describe, tion. Fortunately, their crimes, although they have earned the accumulated guilt of a contrary issue, cannot affect the destiny of those who are in the hands of the law. They are to be tried by the testimony of their own criminality, and not by any extrinsic circumstance whatsoever. The Judges and the Juries of the land are incapable of visiting upon them offcuces of which they are indocent, and over which they could have no controul. On such ccasions, the finest lessons of mornlity have uniormly been delivered from the Bench, which Juries have gladly embraced, and adopted as a primary rule of their conduct, divesting their minds of every consideration but what arises from unquestionable eridence. Guilt may be committed without the fore resorted to. Bluett gare a name different from | Court, but the fountain of Justice remains untainted

WEXFORD ASSIZES.

On Saturday, the Right Hon, Chief Baron, and he Hon. Baron George, Judges of Assizes for the Leinster Circuit, arrived in Wexford from Wicklow. Immediately after the Commission was read,

the following Grand Jury was sworn :-Robert Dovne, Esq. Foreman. John Knox Grogan, Robert S. Carew, jun Francis Leigh. James Boyd. Joshua Nunn, sen. and to receive his directions how to act. On their | John C. Beauman, Joshus Nunn, jun. return to the house, for the purpose of conveying William P. Piggott, John Harvey. George St. George Irvine, Benjamin Wilson, Ebenezer Jacob. Henry Archet. Solomon Richards. Thomas Derinzy, Whilst this scene was acting, the prisoner, who, it | Charles Dawson, Wm. Bolton, jun. and Wm. Talbot, Esqrs. Nicholas Loftus

ENGLISH STOCKS, MARCH T. Per Ct. Cons. 6044 Excheq. Bille (3d) 3s. pr per Cent. Navy 9011 Cons. for Acct. 803 PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MARCH 11.

ARRIVED, 9th-Union, Williams, Portsmouth, ballast; Ma y, Hunt, London, m. goods. 10th-Gower, Auckland, Camden, and Lord Nelon Packets.

SAILED,

9th-Baltic, Eakins, Lisbon, barley; Hallowell Island, Simmins, St. Mary's, ballast; Leander, from Jublia, Drummond, Savanna, ballast; Jane and Ann, Haskins, Swansea, pork, bacon, flour, and three 10th-Gower Packet; George, Richards, Swansea,

allast. Wind-East, at 8 a. m.

CHARITY SERMON.

ON SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. a SERMON will be preached in the CATHEDRAL, by the Rev. John Rosents, and a Collection made for the Benefit of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY .-- As the Funds of this useful and well-regulated Establishment are at present in a very low state, and far from adequate o the numerous and urgent applications almost daily offered to the Governors, it is earnestly hoped, that public benevolence will, on the ensuing occasion, be exerted with its wonted generosity. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD. ONE BRIDGE DEBENTURE. Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRRIE.

Waterford, March 12, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH INSTANT, THE HOUSE, in PATRICK-STREET, in which Mr. L CHARL DOBRYN now resides. Inquire of him Waterford, March 12, 1812.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, BOARDS, &c

INO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th Instant, at One o' Clock, on the Parade, the Cargo of the Brig Dispatch, consisting of 100 Tons Pine TIMBER,

75 SPARS of different sixes, 70kh) Feet of White & Pitch Pine PLANK, &

To be put up in convenient Lots.—Terms at Sale. PEARSON, Austioneer. Waterford: March 12, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TURSDAY, THE 11TH OF MARCH. At the House of Mr. W. BATTLEY, on Hennessy's Road FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. MEREL

THE BATIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Feather Beds. Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. the Auction to commence precisely at Eleven o'Clock. and to continue till ail is sold. This Auction will be worth the attention of Housekeepers, as the whole will be sold without reserve. Said HOUSE to be SET. from the 25th Instant. Enquire of Mr. Dant, Quny. PBARSON, Auctioneer

Waterford, March 19, 1812.

WATERFORD ASSEMBLIES.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE, THE NINTH ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD AT THE NEW ROOMS. ON PRIDAY NEXT, 13TH INST. Memards.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq. | Captain BUNWORTH, HENRY ALCOCK, Rsq. | Captain COX. DRIWING TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Subscription for Supper, &c.: LADIES ---- 94. 4d. GENTLEMEN - - - - 44. 2d. Waterford, March 12, 1812. file. It is exmostly requested that no Lady or Gen-

leman will give a party on the above night. FOR BATH, NEAR BOSTON. STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. THE New Brig, DISPATCH. THORAS TERMINS

Master, being her first voyage, will sail, wind and weather permitting, on the 25th Instant. For Pasauge (being well accommodated), apply to the Captara on board, or to John Allen and Son Waterford, March 12, 1812.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

TUST arrived to WM. Pour, per the Mary, from London, Red and White CLOVER and TREFOIL PRING VETCHES, SPLIT PEAS, with a general Assortment of GARDEN, FLOWER, and BIRD SEEDS, of the freshest and best Quality. Also a few Hogshouds prime new PLAX-SEED.

He has also on Sale. Hyson, Pektle, and Congou TEAS, of superior Quality; which, for the Accor modation of Housekeepers, he sells by the round and unwards, at the most reduced Prices; which will be found on trial, when compared with the terms of any other House in this City

Barronstrand-street, March 18, 1819

NOTICE. LIAVING seen an Advertisement, purporting to let the HOUSE, SHOP, &c. wherein I reside, and carry on the Confectionary Business-I think it necessary to caution the Public against-treating toc the same, as I am in possession thereof, under a written Agreement for a Lease, signed by Jones . a.

wir, under which i am determined to be d the same. N. B. HOBBS takes this opportunity to a quant the Public, that he will in future be supplied with every Article in his Line, and will endeavour to me

Waterford, March 19, 1419.

A LEASE FOR EVER.

TEO BE LET, from the 25th of March inst. or 1st Of May next, for Lives renewable for ever, at a mall Renewal Fine, about 160 Acres of the LANDS of GLANPIPE, in the County Kilkenny, in one or two Divisions. There has been a considerable Sum expended on the improvement of part of this Farm, and on building a LODGE, and a range of SLATED OFFICES; there is a good TURBERY, and a constant stream of WATER near the Lodge.—It is situated in a quiet Neighbourhood, within 10 Miles of Waterford, 5 of Ross, 6 of Thomastown, 3 of Innistiogue, and 3 of the Pill of Ballyneal, where Boats can load and unload. Apply to WILLIAM BELCHER. Waterford, or MARK BELCHER, Derry-Lodge, Thomastown, who will give great Encouragement to a solvent improving Tenant-none other need apply. A. Smeaton, or W. Fleming, at the Farm, will shew

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON PRIDAY, THE 13TH MARCH, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. A CHARIOT, but ashort time in use, built by Loπe, ■ Dublin.—Also a Pair of young, well-drawn, bay ARRIAGE HORSES-and, at the same time, a good AUNTING-CAR, with HARNESS complete. TO BE LET, or the INTERBST sold, the HOUSE, a New-street, in which the Stamp-Office was formery kept.—Also the INTEREST in three STABLES and COACH-HOUSES, with good Lofts, opposite said

the bounds.

Application to be made to Mr. ARTHUR BIRKIE. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

BOOK, STATIONARY, MAP, CHART, & PATENT MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

STEPHEN PHELAN most respectfully acquaints his Priends and the Public, that he has added considerably to his Stock since his Commencement-the quality and variety of which—the Reasonableness of his Prices, by Wholesale and Retail-together with a strict Attention to all Orders he may be favoured with -will, he statters himself, prove his best Claim to a ontinuance of public Patronage.
PHELAN has laid in an Assortment of Account-

looks. Pocket Legers, and Pocket-hooks-Bristol Pasteboard, English and Irish Paper, Cards, Drawing Materials, and Colours-Pens, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Wax Tapers, &c. &c. &c. fle has just received a fresh Supply of DAY & MARTIN's real Japan Blacking, Jourston's inimitable Boot-top Liquid, and a Variety of Tortoice-shell Comba