

(Continued from first page.)

means whatever of retracting; and their only justification for offering such advice would be to proceed without a pause. If they passed, they forfeited their duty. When, however, they considered the unhappy circumstances attending the Queen, from her first entry into this Country, when every means of provoking her to wrong had been exerted, both by insult and irritation—when she was cut off from almost all society—when she was deprived of that protection to which she was naturally entitled—when she was surrounded by a whole nation of enemies—when she was surrounded by a whole nation of enemies—when she was surrounded by a whole nation of enemies—

Queen; and he wished it to be hermetically sealed, so that its filth might not escape. That Pandora's Box, not perhaps like Pandora's box, for it contained no hope at the bottom—a laugh—but he wished it to be sealed, unless it were intended to bring the matters it contained in hostile array against both King and Queen, and that should be avoided for the sake of both. What, however, was the object of opening it? To rid the Queen out of England; to let her act in any quarter of the globe as she might think proper, and enable her to do so with the money of the British People. But would that be entered, however liberal his Majesty's Ministers were always found to be, when they had money to be so, out of the pockets of the People? The Queen, however, would never go out of England unless accompanied by the same acclamations that welcomed her amongst them. It was said, her Majesty contended merely for a point of honour; but it was better for her to lose twenty lives than give it up. (Hear, hear, hear!) The Ministers said, they were driven to these proceedings; but if they did not fairly consider them right, they should, as honest men, have said to his Majesty (and the Noble Lord talked a good deal about what honest men should do), "We cannot do what you wish; and if you persist, you must get other men to do it." But no; they would not act in so becoming a manner; and sure he was that a more dangerous career had never been undertaken by any Ministers since the period of the Revolution. Never was a King so ill advised. It was now with them nulla curam. It was like Dante's hell with them; who enters here leaves here behind! (Laughter.) If their advice were grounded on right—if they conscientiously believed the course they proposed was the only one calculated to protect the public interest and the dignity of the Throne, they should have lost their heads in following it up to its close. They seemed like men who sat on the stage, but who could not so easily get off; there was no one to pull up the scene. The Green Bag was slung around their necks, and what to do with it they did not know. He had expected the proposition of the Member for Corke Castle would have been shaped in the nature of an Address to his Majesty as well as the Queen. This would have been something like steering a middle course. In the Parliamentary difficulty in which they were placed as to the mode of proceeding to be now adopted, whether by address or resolution, he could not see how men who talked of conscientious motives could ever hold the Green Bag in one hand, and hold up the other for the motion of the Hon. Member. How was this resolution or address to be presented? Was the Chairman of that House with his Majesty's Ministers to be deputed to present this resolution to the Queen? Could she receive such a deputation? In respect to her own honour, in respect to herself, she could not receive it. (Hear!) What! resign her honour, her character, after the atrocious nature of the charges alleged against her, without any effort to defend herself! She might reply—

had been originally intended as a defence to Administration. Well had it been for themselves if this bag of filth had been suffered to remain in Italy, where it was reaped amid the luxuriance of vice. In fact it had now proved their bane, and the only difficulty in which they were placed now was, how they could get the duty trash off the table. (Loud cheer.) Mr. CANNING professed it was not his intention to enter the lists with the Hon. Barr, in the present instance, more out of respect to the subject, which, he thought, should not be treated as a topic of vituperation or overcharged invective, than from any habitual disposition to decline a challenge, on the score of principle or consistency of practice, on his part. It had been urged, if Government had reason to apprehend the public feeling would be such, as on the Queen's arrival it proved to be, why was the chance risked of adding fuel to the flame? He would answer that Right Hon. Gentleman, and say, because his Majesty's servants were forced into it, in consequence of the Queen's adopting, in an all hour, the rash counsels of dangerous advisers. As to the charges, he should not enter into them, or their amount; suffice it to say, they were known to his Majesty's Government. They might have been permitted to sleep so long as she was not in this country, and claimed the honours to which she was entitled. Was it possible to conceive that in an honourable mind there could exist any desire to force such an investigation on the public mind or the public attention? But a sense of public duty afforded no escape. The sound advice of the principal legal adviser was overborne, and she resolved to visit this country. He subscribed to the opinion expressed of the courage and determination of her Majesty; however, it was only a prelude to the production of the charges against her. The intimation was received in the House by an expression which did it honour, but which was not the echo of that of the Members of his Majesty's Government. It was not his intention to impute blame to any one; but a time might come when a more minute explanation of all the circumstances of this case might become necessary. The proposition, with respect to restoring the Queen's name in the Liturgy, was such as would not have been assented to by Government, at night had been proposed to treat, namely, that the accused party not be required to admit, nor the accusing party to retract, anything, in the hope that, by softening down the disinclination to treat on, in some respects, favourable terms to either party, might be satisfactory to the House, which was thus placed in the situation of umpire between the parties. Whatever credit he might have derived from his past conduct on this very delicate question, he could assure the House, on his honour, that had he been placed as the umpire between these parties, he should have considered the present award sufficiently satisfactory to both, and had he been armed with the power of an umpire, he would have compelled its observance. (Hear!) The conduct of her Majesty's legal advisers was reprehensible in this particular, that having agreed in the outset of the business, that no retraction or admission should be required, in the very first conference to the King was to the astonishment of those to whom his interests were confided, required to retract a public act, which, had it been considered so great a bar to all treaty, should have been mentioned in the first instance, as that, and that alone, which the Queen felt it indispensable should be retracted. Now the House were called upon to consider whether they would proceed in the direct course that was open before them, or turn aside from the subject and follow the amendment proposed to their consideration. It was not the province of those who stood where he did to recommend either course to the House; but whatever result the House might arrive at, should submit with deference to their opinion. But he trusted that by the vote of that night they would not recommend and establish a conclusion, and not advise the revival of negotiations. Indeed, after the debate of that night, it was quite idle to talk of renewed negotiations. He did not blame the Hon. and Learned Gentleman on the other side for the course which he pursued, and for the manner in which he pressed his arguments, though neither were likely to facilitate negotiation. On a former occasion something had been said by an Hon. Gentleman, with respect to the business of his Majesty's Ministers, in allowing his Majesty to be visible in a situation which they alone ought to occupy. In a question of so delicate a nature, connected so closely with the peace of mind of his Majesty, it was difficult, indeed impossible, to treat the subject without an immediate reference to the Monarch. But it became attached to any quarter, if the reconciliation was unaccomplished by any fault of Ministers, by them alone let responsibility be incurred. Mr. TIERNEY said, he felt no compassion for Ministers after the speech of the Hon. Barr, but he confessed that he did at the conclusion of the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning). With respect to the present motion, it was utterly out of his power to vote for it, and he said so with regret, because he perceived that the evident impression of the House was in favour of it; and he felt also, that any person who opposed it subjected himself to the imputation of throwing obstacles in the way. There was no man in that House more desirous of effecting conciliation than himself, but he did not think that the course pursued by his Hon. Friend was calculated to attain that object. He thought that

the right course for the House to pursue would be to adjourn the debate until to-morrow, and during the intermediate period, a more explicit account of proceeding might be discovered. (Loud cheer, hear!) He did not mean to press the adjournment, but merely to throw it out, to be disposed of by the good sense of the House. Mr. BROUGHAM rose, and first criticised the Queen! He said, that he was sure that he could claim the courtesy of the House which he had justly as on the eve of a great solemn national trial, and if he had feared prejudicial to that investigation, and left them uncontradicted, it not true, he should plead the cause of her Majesty under the advantages. In the first place, it had been said, that on a former occasion he had expressed no dissatisfaction at the removal of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, but, on the contrary, had spoken of it as a trifle as light as air; he begged leave, therefore, to mention how he had applied that expression. There appeared on the part of his Majesty's Ministers a careful abstention to bestow upon her Majesty the title of Queen, and an Honourable Gentleman considered this abstention as a mark of increased respect towards her Majesty, and took an opportunity of alluding to the circumstance on that occasion. I said Mr. Brougham, remarked that she was and must be Queen as long as she is the King's wedded wife, and I stated whether she was styled Queen, or Britannica Personage, or whether addresses of condolence and congratulation were voted to her, or whether she was prayed for in the Liturgy; not that I held these things of no importance, but that, as regarding her title, she is as much Queen as ever, and upon these grounds I made use of the expression, that they were trifles light as air! Mr. Brougham then proceeded to express his regret at the determination which Mr. Tierney had declared of not voting for the motion, and stated that the opinions of persons out of the House should not be the standard upon which they would shape their conduct. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had assumed that the Queen came over to England contrary to the advice which I gave to her Majesty; this is partly true and partly not. He believed that in forming the determination of returning immediately to England, her Majesty was prompted by her own conviction, and she reflected infinite honour on her; it bore the stamp of conscious innocence rushing fearlessly to meet oppression. As to the memorandum of the 15th of April, it was quite true that his Majesty's Government never communicated with her Majesty through Lord Liverpool; but it is not true, as has been very rashly supposed, not in that House, but in the newspapers, that the document was intended for immediate delivery to her Majesty. It was to be given *quam primum*, and indeed the facts which prevented its reaching its intended destination in Italy were of so extraordinary a nature, that it was quite impossible to account for it until circumstances were fully explained, as they would be on a future occasion. Mr. WILBERFORCE shortly replied. He complained of the attack made upon his character by the Hon. Barron. Lord CASTLEREAGH explained. He said, he had stated that the order in Council for omitting her Majesty's name in the Liturgy was not made with the view to any legal or Parliamentary inquiry. If the name of the Duke of York, as Her Presumptive, had been inserted, and that of the Queen had been omitted, then it would have conveyed a direct stigma upon her Majesty. He might further add, that if there had not been charges of a grave nature in the hands of Government, it was probable a different course would have been pursued. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the House divided. Lord A. HAMILTON's amendment was negatived without a division, and at half-past three o'clock the House divided on the original motion, and the numbers were— For Mr. Wilberforce's motion ... 391 Against it ... 194 Majority ... 197 Ordered, that these resolutions be laid before her Majesty. It was then ordered that Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stewart Wortley, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. Banks, be appointed to lay the resolutions before her Majesty. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

WATERFORD DISTRICT. QUIT RENTS. THE TENANTS to the CROWN in this District are hereby required to pay into the Office, all RENT AND ANNUALS OF QUITS, &c. REPT. due to his Majesty at Easter last, and prevent the necessity of enforcing payment thereof. Lists of the Debtors are now in preparation, and will be delivered to the Debtors in Ten Days from the date hereof, of which all Parties concerned are desired to take Notice. Given under my Hand, Excise Office, Waterford, July 4, 1820. W. B. STEWART, Surveyor-General in Charge. LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Ships, from Fire; ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES. THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactures, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy years. No Medical Certificate or needless references required, when the Life to be assured appears to be sound. No extra charge made for Militia or Volunteer Services, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any elements of call, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others. The Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unimpeachable Security to the assured in every case of Loss. Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000. Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th June are informed, that if the premium be not paid as before the 15th August, their Policies will be void, as well as all claims allowed for payment before the date of each Policy, &c. &c. SAUNDREY ELLY, Agent and Receiver to the said Corporation. Row, June 19, 1820. THE CAT AND THE BOOT; OR, AN APPLIEMENT UPON MIRRORS. As I one morning shaving out, For dinner-time preparing, A dreadful howling from the cat, Set all the room a-staring! Sad! I thought, 'tis a bad scene, I could not but delight in, For in my boot, so bright and clean, The cat her face was lighting, Bright was the boot, its surface fair, In haste nothing lacking; I never saw one half so dear. Except by WARRICK'S BLACKING, I WARRICK'S that name shall last as long, As hoars and hoars shall dash on, Immortalized in every song, That shouts the praise of Fashion; For, oh! without his Blacking, all Attempts will be abortive, To ease upon our boots at all (The least of jet or polish) Surprised as brilliancy I view'd, With silent admiration; The glass that on the table stood, Waxed dim on its situation, I took the boot, the glass displaced, For soon I was aware, The latter only was degraded, When'er the boot was near, And quickly found that I could share, Much better by its aid, Than any mirror that I have; Within my drawing room, And since that time, I've often said, To think how poor was lightened! When at the boot she tread and said BY WARRICK'S Blacking brighten'd.

NEW ROSS HOTEL. TO BE LET, FROM 29th of NEXT SEPTEMBER, THE INN AND STABLES, &c. Now occupied by the Widow SALVANA, The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Here. Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. 10th June, 1820. PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JUNE 28. THE QUEEN. [We inserted, on Saturday, the preliminary proceedings on Her Majesty's Petition to the House of Lords, but were then unable to extend our Report beyond the Motion of Lord Dacre, for calling in Her Majesty's Counsel. The following is a detail of the subsequent proceedings.] The Motion of Lord Dacre was agreed to, and her Majesty's Counsel were accordingly called. A pause of some minutes ensued, while the Messengers went to inform Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman that their Lordships desired their attendance. The two Learned Gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Williams, then appeared at the bar. The Petition was again read, and Mr. BROUGHAM began to address their Lordships. He said he had the honour to attend their Lordships as Counsel for the Queen, and he understood that he should now be heard in support of the Petition which had just been read. It might have been more consistent with his duty if, feeling, as he did, the extensive importance of the interests which he was now called upon to defend, and sensible how feebly it was in his power to lead them, he had asked for a delay of a few hours to prepare himself for the execution of it. But he had it in command from his Illustrious Client not to spare any personal sacrifices, on his own part, to avoid delay, and not to offer any obstruction on her's to the immediate commencement of the inquiry. It became, therefore, more necessary to make the statement which he was about to make on the part of her Majesty, than she should not appear to ask for delay in the accustomed and vulgar sense of that word. She asked for no delay of judgment, because she was conscious that she was innocent, and because she knew that their Lordships were just; but she asked for delay, because she knew that all the forms of law and justice would be set at defiance if they refused to listen to her Petition, and proceeded to try her on the separate statements of her Enemies. As it appeared from a Message on the Table, her Majesty was to be brought to trial on grave charges contained in Papers submitted to their Lordships. These Papers, as stated in the Message, referred to the conduct of her Majesty when residing abroad. What the Charges themselves were—by what testimony they were supported—what the base tools were who lent themselves to procure, collect, and arrange them—how they were scraped together—by whose influence they were conjured up, he could not tell—but it was enough for him to know this, that he felt it creditable to the Collector, or to be it odious and disgraceful to the Collector and the Witnesses, it went to affect the Character and impeach the Conduct of her Majesty for something that was alleged to have been done abroad. Now, it was known to their Lordships, that her Majesty had resided for the last five years at a great distance from this Country; that she had lived beyond the Alps and the Apennines, and that it was physically impossible for her to procure the production of a single Document, the presence of a single Witness, or even the answer to a single Letter that might be necessary for the vindication of her character, in less than five or six weeks. But unless the House waited till Witnesses on the part of her Majesty should be collected and brought to this Country—Witnesses whose presence were absolutely necessary, not only to enable him to rebut a single charge, but even to cross-examine a single individual of those wretches—(he begged pardon of their Lordships for his wretch)—he meant of those persons whose evidence had been thrown into the Sealed Bag—the ends of justice could not be accomplished, and her Majesty might as well be condemned without any of the formalities of it. It would then be more than five or six weeks before her Majesty could be prepared to reply the Charges against her, and enter upon her defence. Now let it not be understood by persons out of doors—as he was sure it could not be understood by the honourable members of their Lordships—whatever construction might be attempted to put upon it by her Majesty's Enemies—that this claim of delay was made from any consciousness of guilt, or with any desire to elude investigation. The more important this Charge the more the accused party felt conscious of innocence, the more essential it was she should have at her command all the means of vindicating her honour, and con-

founder her enemies. He called on their Lordships to recollect, that when an Englishman's wife or daughter came before the Public, to have her conduct, during a long course of years, sifted to meet the dangers attending such an investigation, the witnesses must all be English; no foreigner must be admitted as an evidence against her—none whose principles hung on them by a loose tenure—none who denied the obligation of an oath—none who considered that an oath taken here, whatever importance they might attach to it elsewhere, was not to be rigorously attended to. That was the first safeguard of an English woman, tried for her conduct in England. In the next place, as the witnesses against her were of her own Country, she had an opportunity of knowing them—the Judge knew them, and the Public knew them—the Press showed to the world their conduct in the witness-box—their conduct as regarded their duty to their fellow-creators and to their God. The third safeguard of an Englishwoman, brought to trial in England, was that compulsory process, by which she might bring into Court witnesses to her conduct, against whom neither bribes, nor threats, nor any procurement of her adversaries, could avail one straw. But how was her Majesty situated? All the witnesses by whom the charges against her were supported were either religious observances, or by other circumstances of character and situation, of such a description, that he would venture to say, although all the Noble Lords who he addressed were so bold as the distinguished Captain (the Duke of Wellington) in whose presence he then stood, there was not one of them who would not shrink back with terror if he thought one speck of such evidence would be brought forward against his wife or daughter. If a Majesty was not, in the present case, clothed with power, or invested with prerogative, her friends abroad were neither numerous nor powerful, nor were they likely to atone by their zeal for the smallness of their number and their want of power. She was disencumbered by all the Public Authorities of this Country, and despised and rejected by those abroad; and under these disadvantages she had to meet all that malignity could collect and array against her. He would ask their Lordships if they could doubt that her Majesty was conscious of her innocence, and fearless of the result, when under such circumstances as these she called on her Lordships to go on, and demanded the delay of the proceedings. But it was his duty to take care, and if he neglected it, their Lordships, who took upon themselves the character of her judges, would look to it, that she should not be suffered, by her fearless readiness to meet the Charge, to injure herself by acquiescing in a course which, how innocent never she might be, must prove fatal to her Cause. Until he had an opportunity of communicating with the Witnesses of his Illustrious Client, it evidently would be impossible for him to become acquainted with the characters and habits of her Accusers, of some of whom indeed he knew enough, and his knowledge of these made him anxious to know the rest. Unless he had a personal intercourse with the Witnesses, he would put it to any person who had ever seen a Cause tried, whether it was possible for him to cross-examine one Witness in such a manner as the ends of justice required. He would put the case of one of her Majesty's Accusers who had been dismissed from her service for stealing 400 Napoleons; was that fact to make him careless respecting the testimony and character of the next Witness? To prove this fact, he had two Witnesses, one of whom was in Rouen; no Hanoverian Baron, no Milan Spy, but an English Naval Officer, who had fought and bled in the service of his Country. This honourable man, he was aware, would turn the other Witnesses out of Court; but was that to make him less cautious about receiving the testimony of others? Surely not. He asked their Lordships, therefore, under the awful sanction of their oath, as the Queen's Judge, if they would drive him into the defence of this case, without granting the delay which he now demanded, and that present him from refusing one title of the evidence adduced against her Majesty? He again begged their Lordships not to misunderstand him. He did not ask for any thing that might avert this Prosecution, still less any thing that might delay the result, when once the proceeding had begun; he only claimed a delay of the commencement, not of the result of the Prosecution. The question was, whether this delay should be granted after the individual tribunal—he begged their Lordships' pardon—after the Secret Committee had taken, or before that preliminary step was taken. (Hear!) He was here assuming with great boldness, that after this second preliminary inquiry had taken place—after the noise of it had been echoed over all the Country—and that noise would be greater or less, according to the secrecy or

publicity of the inquiry—after her Majesty's character had been blackened over all Europe, without the possibility of putting one cross-question to any of her accusers, their Lordships would then at least allow the delay of a few months, to enable her to bring forward her witnesses. He was assuming this, because he supposed there was no English Tribunal, not even a Milan Tribunal, that would give an accused party some opportunity of defence. The only question here was, whether their Lordships would grant this delay to a stage of the proceedings when it would be essential to the defence of her Majesty, or would withhold it till it would be useless, or, indeed, till the sentence was in effect pronounced. He implied their Lordships to consider that all her Majesty's Legal Advisers asked was, that a mode of proceeding should not be resorted to which most inevitably led to her condemnation, whether she was innocent or guilty. He asked for her that only without which, in every British Court of Justice, no man could with safety go to trial, without which an indictment for any offence, and against any individual whatever, must be sustained. He had a right to assume that the expressed opinion of one branch of the Legislature would not be totally disregarded by the other, and he should therefore cite the authority of the Commons House of Parliament as at least worthy of the attention of their Lordships. That branch of the Legislature, including in it the movers and authors of an investigation into her Majesty's conduct, had pronounced that such a proceeding would be "disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire." He felt the more confident that their Lordships would listen to his present application, when it was further considered that he asked not that the result, but that the commencement of a Trial, which the House of Commons had so characterized, should be delayed for two short months, and that legal murder should not be committed on the first subject of the Land. Mr. DENMAN followed. In advising this Petition to be brought down, he did not think that he was guilty of any violation of the forms of the House, or that there was anything in that proceeding derogatory from the dignity of her Majesty. He could not suppose that there were any motives of a personal nature, or any considerations resulting from either, from effect or connexion, that would make it improper in him to request any Peer to present this Petition. Still less did he doubt whether it was competent to be received. It had been received, and therefore it was unnecessary for him to allude any further to the consideration of the mode in which it was presented. He apprehended that every one who was injured had a right to Petition that House; and if a Petition was to be excluded, it remained for those who opposed its reception to show the grounds of a proceeding so contrary to the justice of their Lordships. As to the mode of the present application, he apprehended that her Majesty, as the first subject in the Re-alm, had a right to Petition or Remonstrate in a case where her best interests, her honour, perhaps her life, were at their Lordships' disposal. He was totally unable to define the anomalous character of the proceedings which had been instituted against her Majesty; and when he looked to the judicial process that may arise out of this proceeding, he felt himself in a state of absolute doubt and uncertainty; he had to contend with shadows and clouds, and was ignorant of the next step to be taken. When these papers were thrown on the table of the two Houses of Parliament, he did not know that an impeachment was not intended to be founded upon them, and that consideration should have prevented their Lordships from entering into any preliminary inquiry. He assumed that their Lordships had no right to assume that an impeachment might not be the course finally adopted, for bringing to punishment the Illustrious Person whose Petition he was now supporting. He was aware that another course might be resorted to, and that by a Bill of Pains and Penalties she might be degraded from her rank, and driven into exile. Either alternative was entitled to their Lordships' serious attention. If their Lordships were hereafter to be called on by the House of Commons to inquire judicially into her Majesty's conduct, he would ask them to look at the situation in which this exalted individual was placed! A Committee of fifteen of the most distinguished Peers of that House, whose minds had been impressed by the contents of this Bag, were to pause for a time on these impressions, and then to sit in judgment on her Majesty's character, her honour, and, perhaps, her life. How was it possible for the most honourable mind to divest itself of prejudices, so impressed? He would not expatiate on the manner in which this trash had been collected, but he would suggest to their Lordships, from their experience of what had occurred since the first of the discussions between his Majesty and the Queen, the likelihood of worthless characters furnishing ready sacrifice, however false, as they might deem to be



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Prepared by Robert Warren, 23, Strand, London, and sold at Waterford by FARRELL, BULL, WHITE & CO. & BENTLEY, Clonmel, by DAVIES, HOLMES, FARRIS, and GORMAN, Bally, by SPENCE, CALDWELL, and FLEMING, Bandon, by MURPHY, and by the following Booksellers, Grocers, and Dealers, in the several Counties of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, July 10. Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 3. City of Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17. City of Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17. County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Friday, 21. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Friday, 28. City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day. Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17. Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, 17. City of Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17. County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Friday, 21. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Friday, 28. City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day. Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17. Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, 17. City of Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17. County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Friday, 21. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Friday, 28. City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.

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