

between the Governments of Austria and Naples there is some sort of connection.

The French Papers state, that great ferment prevails at Genoa, Milan, Mantua, Verona, and several other parts of Italy—the daily arrests are said to be numerous and alarming.

AMERICA.—It was again rumored in London, on Tuesday last, that the British expedition to New Orleans had failed, but we know not upon what authority this is said. The Spanish expedition destined for South America, had not sailed from Cadiz by the 18th ult. & probably it never will sail for that destination. South America is, and must be free.

CONG. LAWS.—It will be perceived by our extracts, that it is intended to shut the English ports against the importation of foreign wheat for the next three months. It will be worth while to watch the effects of this experiment—for ourselves we fear it will do very little good. Our promised extract from Mr. Cobbet is given in another page.

THE TAXES.—It is confidently said, that the principal financial resource, which Ministers are looking to in the absence of the Property Tax, is an augmentation of the Assessed Taxes—the Duties of the Admiralty are also mentioned—Most assuredly the latter ought to be applied to the exigencies of the nation, but it is to be feared, that the measure is too good to be adopted.

PARLIAMENT.—We give a copious report of the proceeding in the House of Commons on Friday—and our private sources have enabled us to annex the following satisfactory summary of the Parliamentary proceedings of last Monday.

IN THE LORDS.—Lord GRENVILLE, in moving for an account of grain imported from Ireland, since 1807, said that no question was of deeper importance than that which respected the Corn, and recommended a Committee.—Lord LAUDERDALE objected to the Committee, but admitted the importance of the subject. After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.—The Duke of NORFOLK moved for an account of the price of grain, for the last nine months; which motion, after some debate, was withdrawn.—Lord STANHOPE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the trial by Jury in Scotland to Civil as well as Criminal cases. After some discussion the Lord Chancellor proposed to include in the Bill no v before the House, the object intended in the new Bill—Motion withdrawn.—Lord GRENVILLE moved for an account of the troops abroad, in British pay. Adjourned.

IN THE COMMONS, a number of Petitions was presented in favour of an alteration in the Corn Laws.

The correspondence between East Bathurst and Sir James Duff, relative to the confinement, &c. of Spanish subjects at Gibraltar, was ordered to be laid on the table, after a short remark from Dr. Whitbread, who did not think the motion sufficiently comprehensive to obtain all the letters and documents required.

COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL LIST.—Mr TREVELYAN complained, that the accounts of the previous year were not made up to the 5th of January, according to the provisions in the Bill.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied, that he could not make up the accounts to the 5th of January, it that they should be made up to as late a period as possible. Probably they would not be laid on the table before the end of the month.

MR. CANNING'S ENBAHY.—MR. WHITBREAD

adverted to the conduct of Austria in Italy; and to the enthusiasm with which Eugene Beauharnois was spoken of. Austria was playing the tyrant over Sardinia, and had taken possession of Lunca; and the Independent States of Milan. He concluded with adverting to the situation of Belgium.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER would leave the House to judge of the justice of attacking the Noble Lord in his absence. The Hon. Gentleman should not be disappointed in his expectation that an answer would be given to his questions.—*Hear, Hear, PONTON*—and the Right Hon. Gentleman could not plead ignorance.—*Hear, Hear, from Members.*—Looking at the Treasury Bench, he could not tell whether those reported upon it.—Some warm observations arose between Mr. Turner, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Vansittart, on the employment of British Officers by Ferdinand; after which the House went into a Committee on the Loan Act.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. THAYER.—About two o'clock, yesterday morning, this esteemed and learned individual breathed his last, at his lodgings in this City. His illness was tropical, and of no long duration. The event excited deep and general regret—the windows of almost every shop were closed during the day—morrow was every where demonstrated, for the loss of this pious and learned Divine, and valuable member of society.—He died in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. THAYER was a native of Boston in America—of respectable parentage—gifted with genius of the first rate—his education liberal—his love of study unbounded. With these dispositions he made an early choice of station in the Ministry of the Gospel, according to the Calvinistic Communion, in which he was reared.—Impelled probably by his ardent pursuit of knowledge, he visited some of the principal states of Europe—France, Italy, &c. During his stay at Rome he embraced the Catholic Faith, and was raised to the order of his Priesthood. To that Faith, and that Order Mr. THAYER was a bright ornament—he lived and died in the Communion and Ministry of his adoption, in a manner worthy of his eminent virtues, his pious simplicity of habits, his mortified life, his uniform zeal, his enlightened mind, and his profound acquirements. Austere only to himself, he was gentle to the world—he decked religion in mildness—and he reclaimed the wanderer by captivatig the heart. This was his daily and nightly labour—it was the unremitting and unostentatious employment of his life. In the social circle he was completely the gentleman, the scholar, and the wit—he had an even gayety of temper, a clearness and aptness of expression, and a facility of anecdote, which we have very rarely seen equalled, certainly never exceeded. No wonder, that his death is lamented. But—his is the death of the just!

Yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon, a most daring robbery was committed on Mr. William Evans, of George's street, Grocer—when returning from Ashare to this city, he was stopped at the Liberty Stone near Patrick's Well, by a single highway-man, who presented a blunderbuss at him, and desired him "to stand and deliver," on which Mr. Evans was obliged to give him his watch, an acceptance of a country gentleman's and what silver he had about him—he then allowed Mr. E. to pass and made off himself through the Gells.

The Rev. Archdeacon Meehan has been

very late he went to India, with the appointment of Writer to the Honourable East India Company, wh his abilities and integrity procured him situations of highest trust and emolument; and was lately appointed to the honourable station of Second Secretary to the Board of Revenue—His death is a source of the deepest regret to his family and friends.—Last Thursday, in Calcutta, in the prime of life, of a bilious fever of twenty-three days continuance, Miss Fanny Bagot, the daughter of the late John Bagot, Esq.—in the month of May last, at Inverness, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Colonel William Bagot, of the 9th Regiment of Infantry. The following well-merited eulogy accompanies the account of his death:—

"He shew was a man of superior stamp, and was one of the greatest ornaments of the service; he has descended to the grave with the regret of the whole army."

MARKET PRICES

Wheat, per bush 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.	Barley, 1s. 0d.
Oats, 7d. to 7d.	Flour (2d) 20s. to 0
Strut, 12s. to 60s.	4ths. 9d.
Whiskey per G. 9s. 8d.	10s. 2d. to 20s. per gal.

Price of Butter this day.

First	Second	Third	Fourth
12s.	11s.	10s.	9s.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP now Subsisting between JOHN KENNEDY and ROBERT HEDGES MAUNSELL, under the Firm of Kennedy & Maunsell, will by mutual consent be dissolved on Monday, 20th day of February, last, and all demands on it must be discharged by the firm of MAUNSELL, KENNEDY and MAUNSELL.

JOHN KENNEDY.
ROBERT HEDGES MAUNSELL.
Limerick 18th February, 1815.

Bank of Limerick.
In consequence of the dissolution of the above Partnership, a new one will be established on the above-named 20th day of FEBRUARY instant, by GEORGE MAUNSELL, JOHN KENNEDY, and ROBERT HEDGES MAUNSELL, under the Firm of Maunsell, Kennedy, & Maunsell. And the Banking Business conducted as usual at the House now occupied by Messrs. KENNEDY & MAUNSELL—Hours of attendance from Ten in the Morning until Two in the Afternoon—Holidays on Christmas Day and Fridays as before.

GEORGE MAUNSELL.
JOHN KENNEDY.
ROBERT HEDGES MAUNSELL.

To Architects.

THE GOVERNORS of the COUNTY INFIRMARY are ready to receive Proposals for an alteration to be made in the present Building, accompanied by a plan thereof.—Information will be given of the particulars, by applying to JOHN SANDS, Apothecary at the Infirmary, where sealed proposals are to be left on or before, 23d inst.

HARVY, FISHER and HARVEY,
17th of 2d mo. 1815. Treasurers.

TO BE LET,

The House, No. 3, Patrick-street, FOR SUCH A TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON. THIS HOUSE is particularly adapted to an extensive business; having the advantage of an extensive STORE to the rear.—The entire comprises a depth of 150 feet. The situation is the first in Limerick and the Concern in excellent repair. Applied at the House.
Limerick, February 18, 1815.

The Limerick Bleach Yard,

NEAR SINGLAND.
Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, &c. &c.
Are now receiving for the above Bleach Yard, AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES: Upper William-Street Bleach Office, and at West Water-Gate, Irishtown, LIMERICK.
ALL LINENS, &c. sent as above, will be thankfully received, and shall be returned Bleached.

The Limerick Evening Post.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1815.

PRICE, FIVE-

INSTRUMENTS.

Ware-House,
LIMERICK.

CORBETT'S.

received from the first Houses
remainder of an Elegant and
lately blown by James Corbett,

Force, Horizontal Ditto,
Grand Piano Fortes,
and Harmonic Piano Fortes,
Square Piano Fortes,
Organ,
Pedal Harp,
Violin, Tenors, Violoncello,
Bass, Clarinet,
French Horns,
Drums, Cymbals,
and
Harp, Guitars, Lutes,
with Bells, & Triangles,
Musical Instruments.

Department of NEW MUSIC
Musical Paper and Books, Port
al Harp for Elor—Every 10
Limerick, Feb. 15.

New Hops, &c.

FERGUSON.

REFINED SUGARS,
in Bags and Pockets
February 11.

**CO. and Snuff, Manu-
factory,**
POSITE NEW-GATE LANE.)

ARTHUR,

is d in a Supply of Prime
BACCO at a reduced price, and
with the full advantage of the
rest on him to take the earliest
of them that he has now ready
BACCO of the finest quality
at FOUR SHILLINGS
Limerick, February 15, 1815.

REARDON,

his line of Business

NOTICE.

**THE Partnership heretofore carried on in the
City of Limerick under the Firm of O'KEEFE and
MAUNSELL, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent,
of which all Persons concerned, are desired to take
Notice.**

The several Persons who stand indebted to the said
Firm, are requested to pay the amount of their respec-
tive Accounts to HUGH O'KEEFE, who alone is autho-
rised to receive the same.

HUGH O'KEEFE,
THOMAS MAUNSELL.

Dated this 20th day of Dec. 1814.

O'KEEFE, having retained to himself the coopers on
Houan's Quay, where the above late Partnership has been
conducted, begs leave to inform his Friends and the
Public, that he will be constantly supplied with House-
keepers Old Malt Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, &c. and
Koch & Co's Superior Rousee Ale, in Barrels and Half
Barrels, &c. &c. He trusts those indebted to the late
Firm, will not see the necessity of settling their respec-
tive Accounts with him, otherwise they will be sume-
rily handed to a Law Agent, to be sued for, without
further Notice.

Outrage and Reward.

WE, whose Names are hereunto Subscribed,
feeling anxious to discover and bring to punish-
ment the Person or Persons who put up two Notices at
Murry, the Residence of Mrs. MAUNSELL, of a threaten-
ing and violent nature, do hereby offer to pay the respec-
tive Sums affixed to our names, to any Person who
will previous to the next spring Advices for the City of
Limerick, give such Information as may lead to the Discov-
ery and Conviction of the Person or Persons concern-
ed in posting up said Notices.—If any of the Per-
sons who were engaged for posting up, or implicated in
writing the above mentioned Notices, shall give such
Information of his Accomplices, or any one of them, ap-
on his or their Conviction thereof, the Person so inform-
ing, shall be entitled to receive a Moiety of the sum
hereunder Subscribed, and his name if required; will be
kept secret.

Mrs. Maunsell,	£11 7 6
Lord Bishop of Limerick	5 13 9
Robert Maunsell,	5 13 9
William Gabbett,	5 13 9
Robert Switheick,	5 13 9
Denius O'Brien,	5 13 9
Robert Hedger Maunsell,	5 13 9
John Kennedy,	5 13 9
Nicholas Clarke,	3 8 3
Rev. H. I. Lagrana, Rector of Kilmurry,	3 8 3
Daniel Gabbett,	3 8 3
John Mark,	3 8 3
Edward Eyre Maunsell,	3 8 3
Henry N. Ievers,	3 8 3
Sir Richard Harle,	3 8 3
Rev. Richard Cox,	2 5 6
Andrew Watson,	2 5 6
Pool Hickson Verry,	1 2 9
Thomas Waller,	1 2 9
Arthur Brexton,	1 2 9
Edward Maunsell,	1 2 9
James O'Sullivan, Jun.	1 2 9
Edward H. Hoare,	1 2 2
Alexander Mac Donnell,	5 13 9

PELICAN

Life Insurance Company, London.

CONTINUE by the medium of their Agents
throughout the United Kingdom, and upon the
Plan, in many Years approved of by the Public, and
sanctioned by the Legislature, in INSURE LIVES, and to
GRANT ANNUITIES, on the most equitable Terms.

bushel? How did the farmer live in those days? Was the labourer starved in those days? On the contrary, is it not notorious, that the *paupers have increased with the high prices?* Will any man have the confidence to deny this? And if this cannot be denied, what reason is there to be alarmed at the prospect of continued cheapness? What reason is there to suppose, that the farmer will be *unable* to raise cheap corn, seeing that his labourers, smith, wheel-right, collar-maker his seed, his rent all keep pace with the price of corn. If these items amount to a hundred pounds a year when wheat is 40s. a quarter, and two hundred pounds a year when wheat is 80s. a quarter, is not the farmer as able to raise the forty shilling wheat as the eighty shilling wheat? How came this writer to be so indiscreet as to mention *horse feed and seed* amongst the outgoings of the farmer? These must be at a low price, if his malted corn is at a low price. They cannot be the same sort of corn that he has to sell. How, in the name of common sense, then, should he have to complain of the amount of these outgoings, and at the same time, complain of the *cheapness* of his corn? But, the truth is, that the absurdity of these positions arises from a very material *omission* in the enumeration of the farmer's outgoings; to wit—the **TAXES**; which, *direct and indirect*, amount to more, *aye, to double as much*, as his labour, horse feed, seed implements, and rent, all put together. The direct taxes are upon his land, his property, his horses, his house, his windows, his gig, his dogs, his man servant, and to these must be added his poor rates. He pays about 17s. a bushel tax out of every 20s. which he lays out in salt; and, in a large farm house, the salt tax amounts to about 10l. a year. He pays more in tax upon malt than his barley, of which the malt is made, amounts to. He pays a tax upon the soap and candles, and tea and sugar and wine and spirits used in the house. He pays a tax on the leather and iron used in his implements and his harness. And, be it observed and remembered, that he pays a tax upon the beer, the gin, the tea, the sugar, the salt, the soap, the candles, the shoes, the tobacco, *used by his labourers*. For every quart of beer drank by the ploughman, at a public house, the farmer pays about 4d in tax. The brewer & malster first pay it; the publican pays it to them; the labourer pays it to the publican—the farmer pays it to the labourer; and, as the farmer must be repaid, he must, charge it in the price of the next corn that he sells—*Here, then, is the real cause of the necessity of high prices.* It is the Government, and not the farmer, who stands in need of, high priced corn—*Oh! ye Tories and Westerns, be not; be not, I pray and supplicate you, wands the tools of the taxing system!* I know well that neither of you wish for high prices in order to increase, or keep up your own incomes. Your wish is to protect, to secure the well being of a description of persons, as to whose pursuits you are indubitably enthusiastic—But the real tendency of your exertions is to protect and promote the taxing system, and thereby to enable the Government to keep up, during peace, a standing army and all these means of

of the English farmer, and then corn enough without the aid of, and the manufacturers, eating, be able to sell cheaper than the of other nations; and, thus, *altogether, make corn dear*, by taxation and *all will decline together*, military, naval and official part city, who will, in the end, obtainance, such as they possess in the sian, Russian, and German dominis lib freedom and English mannerals and English tastes and Engli eloquence will take their flight the other side of the Atlantic. It is impossible, that such men as Mr. Western should be the parti surs having such a tendency. Th whether it be practicable, *without seed holders*, to reduce the taxes ble the farmer to sell Wheat at 6 For my part, I have no doubt a subject; but before I give myself proving, and my readers the (tr what I have to say upon this sub vocates of a new and odious m: their arguments to prove, that i indispensably necessary to the d just debts of the country, and to out government agreeably to the It is for those who propose such shew, that it cannot be done wit must shew before any just man consent to it.—The measure wou section to the farmer; it would do it would do, the *taxpayers* no good in prohibition, it would take aw give it to the military, naval, and the community, the tendency of, evitably be to give these a predom the peaceful arts and professions, all the lamentable consequences above described.—For these reaso a farmer by taste as well as in fac deeply interested in the prosperity detest, and abhor from the botto the idea of any measure tending t op, the price of corn; and if th man in all England found to petiti a measure, I will be that man.

ANECDOTE.—Taylor, the stool died worth one hundred thousand sols, was so penurious that he so himself the common necessaries o days before his decease, he sent f of the parish in which he resided, they found the miserable old man bed in a garret, making his dinner of bacon and potatoe, of which to partake. One of them accepted which the ruler desired his power to broil his another; but finding totally empty, he harshly rebuk having it well supplied with a gra to cut out in rubbers whenever it command. He then informed the