



"By seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the Radicals announced there was to be no sermon, and commanded the people to ring the church bell, nor make any preparation for the usual service. In tears, his son went to the Clergyman for instructions, who directed him to go and do his duty, as he was resolved to do his. None of the Radicals attended church, but assembled in clubs in every street, warning the people as they approached that there was to be no service."

"Expresses had, that morning, been sent by the Radicals to Cumberland, Condor, Airdie, Campie, and Kirkintilloch, calling them to arms. Many, accordingly, arrived at Kilsyth on the Sabbath, but towards the evening a company of the Hussars arriving, the Radical bands slunk off, vowing vengeance."

"Very early on Monday morning, the Hussars were ordered to Glasgow, and the Yeomanry, then the only remaining force, were accordingly again instantly under arms. No sooner was this known, than the Radicals rallied and regained courage, and by eleven o'clock, at least 400 men, all strangers, exclusive of those in the town, were observed parading the streets, with large staves or shafts in their hands, which were understood to be handles for their pikes. A gentleman saw eight men with pikes go through Condor that morning. The Yeomanry at Kilsyth were on guard before the inn where the ammunition lay. Great anxiety (now about one o'clock) was manifested both for the arrival of reinforcements, and also of a Civil Magistrate, and expresses were, after some difficulty and with much danger, sent off to hurry the advance of both."

"All this time, the Radical bugle-horn was sounding in various directions, and they were in the highest confidence. Their object was to provoke the Yeomanry to strike the first blow, which, in their slang, was to be accounted the signal for a general assault on their part, and the prelude, as they conceived, to a very easy victory. This object was, however, frustrated, by prudent caution. A little after four o'clock, Major Murray arrived with his fine troop of Stirlingshire cavalry, and as soon as they were served with ammunition, the Radicals began to disperse, and slunk away in hundreds, continuing to loiter about the lanes in crowds. The unfavourable intelligence, which delegates had brought them from Glasgow, as if by magic, been poured into that city, and which overawed their friends there, paralyzed all their plans, and they remained for some days waiting the arrival of advices from Manchester, before they renewed their operations, spreading, as in other places, the most extravagant reports of their numbers and success."

### LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—This is a holiday at the Bank and Stock Exchange; a few Jobbers and Brokers are, however, met with in the Royal Exchange. Consols for Account are 68 1/2."

"We have received Boston Papers to the 25th ult., and Halifax dates to the 5th inst. His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie had received his appointment from England as Governor of Canada. He is succeeded at Halifax by Lieutenant-General Sir James Kemp. The American Papers continue to speculate on a misunderstanding with Spain, and the probability of the return of Mr. Forsyth from Madrid. No intelligence as to the Florida had transpired."

"We have received this morning the following letter from Manchester:

"MANCHESTER, Dec. 25.—In consequence of information received by the Magistrates, on Thursday last, they issued a warrant for the apprehension of certain individuals named in it, and entrusted the execution to Mr. Nadin, who, with proper assistants, seized the unmentioned Nite Delegates from neighbouring towns (who had met at the Sir Sidney Smith public house, in Port-street, Manchester), and conveyed them, escorted by a party of the 85th regiment of Foot, to the New Bailey."

"Christopher Rollinson, from Darwin, a tailor. William Dobson, from Blackburn, a weaver. James Lang, of Mount St. Anne's, Manchester, a weaver."

"Charles Whitworth, from Stayley Bridge, a schoolmaster. Robt. Bamber, from Westboughton, a schoolmaster."

"Rich. Johnson, from Flinton, a shoemaker. John Bramer, from Padiham, near Burnley, a cabinet-maker."

"William Tootill, an itinerant Radical, who declined giving any satisfactory account of himself."

"Charles Mason, another itinerant Radical, who has been travelling throughout the disaffected districts."

"The whole of the above nine persons underwent a private examination yesterday before a bench of Magistrates, and were remanded until Monday."

"Two other persons, named in the warrant, Naaman Carter, a blacksmith, and Geo. France, a tailor, were apprehended yesterday in the New Bailey Court, and remanded with the others. Carter had several bullets and a flint on his person."

"We have this morning received German Papers to the 10th instant. The greater part of the intelligence they bring has been anticipated by previous arrivals. The following article is dated Vienna, Dec. 21:—

"General Baron Von Mack, who was disgraced after the unfortunate campaign in the

South of Germany, and the surrender of Ulm, has been restored by the goodness of the Emperor to all his former honours and dignities, and appeared at Court the day before yesterday for the first time. It is said that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles requested it as a favour to his august brother, to be allowed to convey to Baron Von Mack this joyful intelligence."

"We have just received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday. They contain no news of great moment."

### FRENCH FUNDS.

Dec. 27.—Five per Cent. 202 1/2.—Bank Stock, 1150 1/2. Dec. 24.—Five per Cent. 206 1/2.—Bank Stock, 1150 1/2."

The following, says the *Journal des Debats*, cannot fail to be interesting to humanity. A Lady, about forty years of age, who lived at the corner of one of the streets in Paris, was struck down in the month with apoplexy. M. Lavazette, the physician, was called in, and restored her instantly to life, by bleeding the jugular vein, and stimulating the blood to flow again, and the application of a common needle to the exterior part of the vein and the adjoining nerves. It is thus shown, that the mechanical stimulus is able to revive nervous sensibility, and to create a kind of peristaltic motion, to disengage from the arteries a great quantity of blood. There is also another instance of the efficacy of this application, in the case of a M. Chatelin, a linen merchant, who has also been restored to life under similar circumstances. It is trusted that this discovery will be generally beneficial."

### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, SCOTLAND.

Tuesday came on the case of Matthew Shill, accused of vending blasphemous libels, by having sold three several Numbers of the Paper called the *Republican*, which contained matter alleged to be of a blasphemous nature. The Prisoner had been admitted to bail, and having failed to appear, the Court pronounced sentence of outlawry against him, and declared his bail bond forfeited."

Lord Justice Clerk.—Gentlemen of the Jury.—The public prosecutor has here performed a most essential and important service to the Country, whose public officer he is. He has done his best to submit to the cognizance of a Jury, a charge, certainly of an unusual nature in this Country, but which it had become his absolute and imperious duty to present against this man, of having been the publisher, vendor, and circulator of a set of the most infamous and blasphemous libels, not only upon the religion of his Country, but Christianity in general, and its sacred records. The public prosecutor, having done his duty, and the party accused of this crime having failed to appear to answer to the laws of his Country, it remains only for this Court to pronounce him, as has been done, a fugitive and outlaw. I have only to add, that I trust the public prosecutor will continue, as he has begun, in the faithful discharge of his duty, by using every means which the arm of the law affords him, to arrest in its progress the circulation of this deadly poison, which, if allowed to be distributed in the way that has been attempted for some time past, must be a serious not only of every religious principle in the minds of the People of this Country, but directly lead to the subversion of all moral principle, and thereby pave the way for the destruction of the Government, Constitution, and Laws of this realm."

### MR. KINLOCH, OF KINLOCH.

Yesterday the Court met, in order to proceed to the trial of George Kinloch, Esq. of Kinloch, charged with the crime of sedition. This Gentleman, who is a Commissioner of Supply and Justice some months back at a Meeting of Radical Reformers at Dundee, where he delivered a speech, which, it is alleged in the indictment, contained the most inflammatory, mischievous, and seditious expressions, "calculated to degrade and bring into contempt and detestation the Government and Legislature of this realm, and to withdraw therefrom the confidence and affections of the People, and to fill the realm with trouble and dissension."

Upon the diet being called, Mr. Kinloch failed to appear, and he is in consequence was outlawed, his bail-bond declared forfeited, and all his moveable goods and gear escheated for his Majesty's use."

Lord Justice Clerk. Gentlemen of the Jury.—I am extremely sorry that you have had occasion to be summoned here, and that there are no further proceedings upon that summons. You must be sensible this is not the fault of the public prosecutor. He has done his duty in preferring this charge of sedition against this person, who was regularly cited; but, as he has failed to appear, it remains only for us to pronounce sentence of outlawry against him. In the absence of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, I think it right to state to the Crown Counsel now present, in reference to the person who has this day been fugitived, that the Court trusts especial care will be taken that he do not remain within any part of this realm, but that the public prosecutor will use the power of the law to bring him to justice, and to answer to the very serious charge that has this day been exhibited against him."

(The Solicitor-General came into Court.) Lord Justice Clerk. I have just stated, Mr. Solicitor-General, that the Court relies upon the public prosecutor taking steps to have the person who has just been fugitived apprehended, if found remaining in any part of his Majesty's dominions."

Mr. Solicitor-General. I presume it is not necessary for me to assure your Lordship and the

Country, that in as far as his Majesty's Advocate and those bound to concur with him in the performance of the public duty are concerned, no exertions shall be wanting to bring to justice the individual who has now fled from the laws of his Country, and to prove that the law will be inflexibly administered to all conditions of the People, and against the highest as against the meanest of his Majesty's subjects."

Mr. Kinloch, who is informed, is possessed of a landed estate in the County of Perth, amounting to upwards of £2000 per annum."

The Parliament-square, and the armous leading to the Court, were crowded at an early hour, with persons anxious to witness the trial. Public curiosity was, however, disappointed, by the non-appearance of Mr. Kinloch, who, we understand, left Edinburgh for the Continent on Tuesday morning."

The Lord Advocate entered the Court after the sentence of outlawry was pronounced."

Glasgow, Dec. 27.—Yesterday, in the High Court of Justiciary, Mr. Kinloch did not answer to the indictment charging him with having published in the *Dundee Advertiser* a seditious libel. There was no hope of an acquittal; and the odds against him became greater, in consequence of the proprietors of the paper having given up passages still more unsuitable to the present state of the country than those which were printed.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

DUNDEE, Dec. 27.—A letter dated yesterday, received in town this morning from Edinburgh, says, "Kinloch is off. He has endeavoured to make away with his property to another, but they say it will not save it. There are some hopes of his being got, and the Court gave most strict orders to use all diligence in securing him."—*Glasgow Courier.*

### The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

The London Journals of Tuesday were due when we went to press; and those of Monday conveyed no intelligence which require particular attention in this place."

### MRS. ALCOCK, OF WILTON.

DIED.—at Wexford, on Thursday last, in her 73d year, Mrs. ALCOCK, Widow of the late HENRY ALCOCK, of Wilton, in the County of Wexford, Esq. (who, for many years, was the truly independent Representative of this City in Parliament.) & one of the Co-heiresses of the late BOWLEY UNWIN, Esq., one of the Representatives of the County of Waterford, Allied, as Mrs. ALCOCK was, by birth and marriage, to almost every family of distinction in Ireland, her only pride was to promote the best objects of Society by the diffusion of a large property in unostentatious Charity, and by the uniform exercise of the most amiable disposition, and the most cheerful and accomplished manners. By means of such a disposition, and from the consciousness of a life spent in such pursuits, she was enabled to endure the sufferings of protracted illness, and was prepared to meet that fate, which awaits us all, with fortitude and pious resignation."

[FOR THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.]

### TO THE MEMORY OF PETER WALSH, ESQ. OF BELLEVUE.

Oh! shade of purest worth, beyond my praise,  
How true'st thou wert the effort of my days.  
To raise thy name, by every claim endeavor'd,  
Whose praise must live while virtue is rever'd!  
By fortune favour'd and of wealth possess'd,  
Your heart was liberal as your bow was bent;  
Noble the Deed, a Mentor to their Lord,  
Hearing the baseness of those sons abroad,  
Wretches, who barter, at their patron's loss,  
What once was sacred to the system's wrong;  
Who took to eat the scanty meal of pain:  
Your are no spoils from such dishonour'd sons—  
No treads without a just and noble end;  
No treads, but in the way of duty's end;  
Felt his heart's best beneath oppression's toil,  
Or fell beneath the stroke by malice given;  
If vengeance follow, it must come from Heaven,  
Where guilty vengeance ne'er displays'd;  
When tears of blood the orphan'd bosom fill,  
Not such the deeds that raise thy patriot zeal;  
A bolder earnest o'er thy life shall breathe—  
Taste, nature, feeling, shed thy love around  
Thy hospitable halls and magic ground,  
Where friendship sweetly smil'd to greet the guest,  
And wood him welcome in thy bosom prest—  
Where guilty ostentation ne'er displays'd,  
The guilty splendors of some trust betray'd;  
Whence joy is shed around the neighborly tale,  
Counting thy homilies in their evening tale,  
That taught the children of the system's wrong;  
The homelie ear unshook a borrow'd grace,  
Thy guests warm'd and bowers round the place,  
The husk'd Turf House, on the upland green,  
Diffus'd new ardour o'er the rustic train;  
When erst thy name was echoed in thy song—  
But now, how chang'd! scarce yet thy words'd the year,  
How long we met, thee smiling in thy sphere,  
Still smiling and still bright by all that grew  
Within the orbit of thy animating views,  
From whose warm sunshine, beams of joy were shot,  
That cheer'd the friendless and the blind the cold,  
But back the stage is there, thy course is near,  
The sorrowing poor comes thick around thy bier—  
The landscape saddens, as if Nature shed  
Her wint'ry robes, in anguish, o'er thy head,  
The lengthen'd day, thy light by all that grew  
That gave thy admiring world to good a god;  
Yes, round thy tomb the tears that virtue sheds,  
Shall steal upon the path of thine own ends,  
The lengthen'd day, thy light by all that grew  
The heat had come that cheer'd their opening day!  
Waterford, Dec. 28, 1812. R. W.

Mr. Walsh was for many years Agent to the Earl of Bessborough.

### DEATH OF THE COUNTESS TALBOT.

(From the Dublin Correspondent of Dec. 30.)

We lament deeply to have to state, that her Excellency the Countess Talbot died at an early hour this morning, at the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park. There existed, throughout the whole of yesterday, but little hope of her recovery. The Bullen's which were successively issued at the Castle, in the course of the day, were not of a nature to encourage the slightest expectation of a favourable issue; and what was then feared and predicted has unhappily occurred. The attack to which her Excellency fell a victim was, we understand, sudden, and almost immediately assumed very alarming symptoms; and its progress was so rapid as to defeat all the efforts that professional skill and experience could oppose to it. We do not recollect, that we have ever been called upon to record a heavier private calamity than this; nor one more peculiarly calculated to excite universal sorrow, sensibility, and sympathy. It may be very justly considered a public calamity also, for its effects must pass far beyond the private circle—must be felt, in a greater or less degree, by every class of life in this part of the Country. It is, however, in her own family, and among her own friends, that the loss of the Countess Talbot becomes an event mourned beyond expression—affecting, as far as it is in human nature, to be subdued by distress—and to be deplored with the deepest anguish; but it would be scarcely right to invade such a sanctuary of grief with further remarks, which must be very incompetent, indeed, to describe what is passing there. She saw her dissolution approach with firmness and resignation, and quitted life, after having taken a calm and affectionate farewell of her family. Her disease was an inflammation of the bowels, ending in mortification."

Hallifax, Nov. 2, 1819.

DEAR \*\*\*\*\*—Until my arrival here, with several brother Officers, I had no opportunity of giving you an account of our Expedition, which many, as well as myself, have been involved in by the article of a few, as will appear by the sequel. Nothing worth notice occurred during the voyage, till a short time previous to our arrival at Margaritta, when the clothing for the Privateers was ordered to be brought on deck, which caused much murmuring, and I think you'll allow justly, when you hear it consisted of old red jackets, of different disbanded infantry regiments; those jackets, with woollen caps (such as sailors wear), and linen trousers, without boots, constituted the uniform of this Cavalry; the entire of their arms and accoutrements comprised a heavy diagonal sword and cartridge box; the contrast between their dress and our costly and superfluous green clothing may be conceived when we were reviewed on deck, previous to our landing, with 81 Officers on the starboard, and 88 Privateers on the larboard, the entire of our force. Such clandestine arrangements were known only to a few concerned in the traffic of selling Commissaries to bear but credulous young men, who, on arrival, were no way recognized, and found those Commissaries to be merely nominal."

On our disembarking at Margaritta, none but those present could conceive the consternation and dismay of our party, at being informed, by four of the Officers who came out in the Countess, that 25 of them had returned in the same vessel, finding there was neither pay nor provisions, nor any arrangement made for their reception. We soon experienced the truth of it, and had it not been for some provisions which remain'd after the voyage, those who had not money might have starved, or intruded on the Natives. You will not, therefore, be surprised at the number of Officers which are abandoning this service, and many, for want of means to return, are scattering through the Globe. You can form an opinion of the matter when I tell you, I conversed with Gentlemen of credit, who had been in the service three or four years with General Bolivar, who assured me they did not, through any channel, during the time, receive ten dollars for such service; their finances being exhausted, they were unable to procure a passage, and some of them in the most abject misery. Such an account blasted all hope of the promises made us in Ireland being fulfilled. Those in Admiral Brien's fleet had equal reason to complain in respect to pay; the night before we left Margaritta, two sailors of his own vessel, and came on board, unknown to the crew, and remained hidden until we got to sea; they stated that none of the men had received pay for many years' service; and as for their rations, their wretched appearance showed the insufficiency. In addition to our want of money and provisions, the fever prevailed to a great extent, and General English was one of those who fell a victim to it after his return from Barcelona; he was interred with military honours, and I was one of those who attended; Colonel Aylmer succeeded in command. We had a favourable passage to this place, which is handsomely situated on the side of a hill, and commands a delightful prospect; the entrance into its harbour is most picturesque; the houses are built of wood; like most other places, trade is not so brisk here as it had been during the war. I am undetermined at present what course I shall pursue, but shall communicate with you by the best opportunity."

Your affectionate Brother,  
On Wednesday, 11 bales of smuggled tobacco were seized by Messrs. Shea and Donovan, officers of the Port of Cork, in a concern near the Coal quay, in that City."

### SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

(From Currier's Morning Post.)

The subjoined Letter has been put into our hands for publication. It is from a young officer, who sailed from Dublin in the *Hannah*, in July last. This vessel arrived safe at Margaritta, and landed those on board, amounting to one hundred and seventy-two, consisting of twenty-two Officers and seventy-nine Privates!!!—These Officers and Privates—the rest may be gathered from the Letter.—We are ready to make every allowance for the effects of disappointment, and for the exaggeration which a disappointed person may be apt to fall into, to excuse his desertion of that cause in which he had embarked. We do not mean, however, to accuse the *Writer* of the Letter of having fallen into this error; we would, notwithstanding, receive his statements with caution. But there are facts stated in this account which demand an explanation. How is the extraordinary disproportion between Officers and Men to be explained? How can the *sheer* dress of the Officers be reconciled with the uniform provided for the Men? If these facts be correctly stated, we shudder at the inference which obviously presents itself. Our duty to our Countrymen, who confide in our honesty, requires of us, who took a leading part in supporting and encouraging this Service, that we should give them every information in our power—this we shall do. We hope that this matter will bear the most ample scrutiny—if every thing be fair and honest, it will; but we proceed to the Letter. The *Hannah* sailed early in October from Margaritta for Halifax—the *Writer*, and several other Officers, who would not remain came in her; and this letter is written from Halifax, after the arrival of the vessel there."

Hallifax, Nov. 2, 1819.

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On Wednesday, 11 bales of smuggled tobacco were seized by Messrs. Shea and Donovan, officers of the Port of Cork, in a concern near the Coal quay, in that City."

### BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADES.

The following article, although published so far back as the year 1816, in a letter addressed to the Editor of an English Paper, cannot even now be uninteresting to those concerned in the Trade to which it alludes:—

"North and South Holland, Groningen, and Utrecht, make together 140 millions of pounds of cheese annually, of which their own consumption is not more than 7 millions, or one-twentieth part; this large quantity, estimated at its average price, produces them about £1,800,000, or nearly 2 millions sterling per annum. The value of the butter they manufacture is full 24 millions of guilders, or about 2 millions more, of which their own consumption is about one-fourth part; all the surplus they sell, about £1,800,000 annually; these together, for these rich provinces, of so small territory and extent, are a produce, of guilders, or nearly 33 millions sterling per annum, for butter and cheese only; at some times, in the last 30 years, these simple productions of the soil have sold for nearly double, or almost 7 millions! Down to the year 1780, the four kinds of Dutch cheese sold at 25s. to 50s. for 100lb. less; and on a war with England declined in value full 8s. per 100lb. till the exportation by neutral flag revived, and increased its price; from 1781 to 1800, the value of Dutch cheese continued to increase, until, in 1815, it reached, for the coarse sorts of Gouda and North Holland, 40s. to 55s. per 100lb. and Friesland butter nearly 90s. for 94lb. all calculated at 12 guilders for the pound sterling. A prohibition to export at one time reduced the price of cheese to 20s. and of butter to 40s. per 100 and 94lb. such is, with them, the immediate effect of a prohibition of export. With a freedom of export, the price of North Holland cheese has been about 34s. Gouda cheese 30s. and Friesland, the sort usually exported to England, about 44s. to 50s. per 100lb."

"The produce of North Holland cheese alone, from May to Christmas, is about 80,000,000, or £1000 to £1200 sterling per day; of Gouda, not less; of Friesland butter, about 4000 rick-teds, of 94lb each, per week, about £900,000 per annum. In November, 1815, North Holland cheese was at 31s. 6d. to 35s. per 100lb. Gouda cheese 28s. 6d. to 32s. ditto. Friesland butter 85s. 6d. to 90s. ditto. Ditto butter 80s. 6d. to 85s. ditto. Friesland butter 78s. 6d. to 82s. ditto. Friesland butter 74s. 6d. to 78s. ditto."

"The Dutch and other farmers would do well to visit Holland, which is so near them, and where they might still learn so much, particularly of grazing and milk farms; the cattle of the best kind, stand on their lands like sheep and run down, without number, and appear to be in tens of thousands. Dairy farms, on low lands, which can be easily irrigated, make vast fortunes in rents and profits, to the landlords and tenants.—The statements here given may be depended on, and lead to much consideration: they are of interest to our sister island, and the dairy farmers of Cambridge and Wiltshire; the produce of the soil is the best, as it is the greatest of all riches; its labour, well regulated, is the happiest; he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is the true benefactor of his Country; but the labourer must have sufficient wages, and the farmer a fair price, to support both, and encourage and defend them in their useful and essential occupation; without rents for the landlords, and profits or maintenance for the tenants of the soil, there cannot long be collected taxes, tithes, and dividends. Cherish and protect your cultivators; the best raw material, and the first and greatest of manufactures, are the soil and its produce; the food, clothing, and covering of man, and the stimulus and support of his life and increase."

"From this statement, drawn up in Holland, and circulated there with some authority, it is easy to account for the desire of a free trade in these articles with Britain for the consumption of her great metropolis chiefly, to which the water carriage gives as ready facility, as from Cambridge or Wiltshire. The true policy on this admission, free, or with a protecting duty for our own produce and that of Ireland, will not be considered here at this time, nor any opinion offered."

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 27.—Our market was abundantly supplied with all grain this morning, and the sale of every article was exceedingly heavy. A few runs of prime Wheat, from Essex, obtained last Monday's prices; but all other samples were offered 2s. per quarter lower, without being able to effect sales. The arrivals of Barley were very large today, and, from the inadequacy of the demand, got off at a reduction of 2s. per quarter; the middling qualities were offered 1s. per quarter cheaper, and but a small proportion of the supply could be disposed of. Beans and Peas are full 2s. per quarter cheaper. Oats, heavy sale, at an abatement of 1s. per quarter."

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 29.—There was a fair supply of grain at market to-day. Wheat and Barley may be quoted a shade higher. Oats, from 11s. 6d. to 14s. Flour in pretty good demand, but no advance on last day's prices. Oatmeal, from 12s. 4d. to 15s. Raped, 32s. Dublin Whiskey, 10s. 6d. to 10s. Cork Markets, Dec. 29.—Wheat, 27s. to 21s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality. Oats, 25s. to 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto. Barley, 25s. to 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto, at which it remains stationary. Butter, to the Merchants, 82s. 76s. 6d. 62s. no price to the Country. Oatmeal, 15s. per cwt. Pork, 37s. to 38s. per do.

### WATERFORD MARKETS.

We have but few changes to notice in the markets since our last publication. Butter remained steady at 80s. for first quality on Thursday; in the early part of yesterday it appeared rather dull, and some casks were purchased at 78s. and 79s., but it afterwards recovered, and continued to the close at the price of the preceding day. Few sales of *Singed Pigs* have been made since Wednesday, and the rates may be said to have remained unaltered. *Scaled Pigs*, of which there has been a pretty good show within the last two days, seem rather lower, 40s. having been the highest price generally given. No perceptible change has occurred in the price of any description of *Grain*, of which the supply has been very moderate all the week, nor has there been any further alteration in *Flour*, *Oatmeal*, or other articles."

Richard Fogarty, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from Miss Ann Meany Three Pounds, as a donation for that Charity."

William Edwards acknowledges to have received from Sir John Newport the sum of Three Pounds, a donation for the relief of the most distressed families among the Sick Poor—Also, One Pound Five Shillings from Miss —, a friend to suffering humanity, for the same benevolent purpose."

### DEATHS.

Yesterday morning, at an advanced age, Sergeant Holmes, Pensioner, was a man of simple and unobscured manners, strict integrity, and humble piety. On Monday, the 27th instant, at Anna's Court, in the County of Waterford, Charles Shaw, Esq., a gentleman whose mild disposition and affable manners endeared him to all his acquaintances."

### PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, DEC. 31.

ARRIVED.  
28th—Mary Ann, Race, Portsmouth, ballast; Property, Mitchell, Coors, ballast; Four Brothers, Allen, Westwood, ditto; Cornwallis, Stephens, Bristol, m. Food.  
29th—William, Harrington, Portsmouth, ballast; Mentor, Thomas, Cardiff, iron; for Liverpool; Penryn, Roberts, Paule, pipe-clay, for do.; Lady Forbes, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, timber, deals, spars &c. for do.  
30th—Charlotte, Hall, Cork, ballast; Cornhill, Hollic, Coors, ditto; Regent Packet, Wobart, Greenock, emals; Maria, Haskill, Liverpool, coal, sugar, and cheese; Margaret, McGill, Cork, timber; Providence, Davies, Liverpool, m. goods, for Cork.

28th—Pike, Sloop of War, Lieut. Hapkinson, on a cruise.  
29th—Dutcher, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, on a cruise (Commerce, Griffith, from Cork, Bristol, wheat and maize); Penryn, Penryn, Lowland, iron, coal, and salt; Aurora, Nicholls, London, provisions; Industry, Lewis, Bristol, pipe-clay, Chippard, Paule, ditto, ditto.  
30th—London, London, Newport, pipes, Rees, Chubb, James, Liverpool, flour, wheat, and oats; Mentor, Thomas, from Cardiff, Liverpool, iron; Margaret, Wagon, Sarah, Williams, Malty, Horn, and Bunty, Young, Penryn, mentioned; Penryn, Roberts, from Paule, Liverpool, ditto; Providence, Davies, from Liverpool, Cork, m. goods.

31st—Wind N. E. at 8 morning.

### FOR SALE.

A PAIR of large, handsome, well-trained Bay CARTRIDGE HORSES, rising five years old, perfectly well broken, and in the best condition, and a pair of Black SADDLE HORSE, which has occasionally drawn a Jaunting-Car, equally free from Defects.  
Apply to the Printer.

December 31, 1819.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between THOMAS WHITE and WM. WHITE, under the Firm of THOMAS WHITE & SON, IS DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Any demands on the said Firm will be discharged by WM. WHITE, who continues the Business as usual, and is supplied with TEAS, raw and refined SUGARS, SPICES, rough and refined SALT-PETRE, INDIGO, LEAF TOBACCO, WICK YARN, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
Waterford, 1st of Ist mo, 1820.

### NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the WATERFORD HUNT will dine together at Wm. POWELL'S Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 4th instant.  
ROBERT BACKUS, Esq. President.  
WM. LANPHER, Esq. V. President.  
January 1, 1820.

### WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A PERSON having had several Years' Experience in the *BOOK, BUTTER, & COGN BUSINESS*, and who is also conversant with Accounts, could take on him the Superintendance of an extensive scale.  
Application to be made to the Editor of this Paper. Waterford, Dec. 18, 1819.

### CONCERNS TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

J. A. LEONARD WHEEL, or sell his Interest in, the CORN STORE, BACON YARD, RENDERS-ING-HOUSE, &c. &c. at JOHN'S-BURRO, and also his CORN STORE in KEENE'S-CREVE. If not disposed of on the 4th January next, these CONCERNS, with SUNDRY ARTICLES, will be SOLD BY AUCTION on that Day. The Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.  
Dec. 11, 1819.

### TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

THE CONCERNS at JOHN'S BRIDGE, late the BREWERY of HOWE, LEONARD, & Co. the Situation of which is too well known to require Comment. For a DISTILLERY, on an extensive Scale, they are most admirably adapted, having an ascending and abundant supply of Hot and Spring Water. If not Let or Sold on the 31 of January next, the CONCERNS and UTENSILS, consisting of *Coppers, Pans, Tubs, Mills, &c.* &c. and Office Furniture, will on that day be set up to AUCTION, and sold without Reserve. For further Particulars, application to be made to Messrs. Wm. HUNT & Co.—or MR. JOSEPH A. LEONARD. Waterford, Dec. 11, 1819.  
Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

### IMPROVED SUN-BLINDS.

B. FITZPATRICK, UPHOLSTERER and CABINET-MAKER, HIGH-STREET. B U G leave to inform the Public, that he has presented to the Public, the