

Saturday morning the Duke of York left town for Windsor, and from there proceeded to Oatlands. Yesterday, about three o'clock, an express was sent off by an orderly dragoon, from town to Oatlands, to require the Royal Duke's attendance in London. However, his Royal Highness arrived soon after, and attended the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

Yesterday the Duke of Clarence visited the Prince Regent.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the Regent yesterday.

Yesterday the Earl of Londale visited the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

It is ascertained by the books at the Custom-house, that in the year ending the 5th January last, 26,799,369 bushels of foreign corn and grain were imported duty free.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an extract of a letter from Hamburg, from which it appears that General Gourgaud has now to add to his other disasters that of "being crossed in love," and, what is still more mortifying, being shut up in prison for challenging his successful rival, who has now the whole field clear to himself. This is one account. In a day or two the "German Correspondent" of the *Morning Chronicle* will be able to explain the business better, and then we shall learn, no doubt, that General Gourgaud has been persecuted at Hamburg, as he was in London, for writing a book. Nay, it is not impossible we shall be told, that the police of Hamburg and of London act in concert to oppress this amiable individual, and all because he published a marvellous account of the Battle of Waterloo.

SATURDAY'S MAILS. LETTERS, &c.—The snow has fallen heavily in the North, so that the mail-coach was obliged, after waiting much beyond its time, to leave Newcastle for London, without the mail from Edinburgh. No bags, therefore, were received at the Post-Office on Saturday, from places north of Newcastle, or the eastern side. The Glasgow mail arrived. The letter-carriers were despatched at half-past eleven o'clock, when the Leeds, Manchester, and Chester coaches were waiting, and a certain number were ordered to return, in the hope of making, as far as practicable, a second delivery; but the Chester coach did not arrive till half-past seven, and the Manchester had not arrived at eight o'clock, when the outward mails were despatched. The Chester was detained by the deep snow in Staffordshire. The Leeds coach lost four hours between Oakham and Kettering, having tried a different road in vain, and being obliged to turn back. The guard from Kettering brought the mail forward in a chaise and four, the coach having been left in the snow. The Public could obtain their letters, on application yesterday at the office in Lombard-street, till three o'clock.

The silence of Radication in England at this moment has no right to be taken as a proof of its extinction. The terror of the law, exercised by vigilant authority, has beaten down its violence; but its venom survives. "We have scolded the snake, but killed it;" and we should desire the snake even of those wretched culprits, if we lull ourselves into the belief that the Radicals are either reformed or reformed. "In the interval of their operations here," they have been busy in the more remote parts of the kingdom. The heart has rejected their touch, and has returned to its healthy and vigorous functions; but the experiment has been shifted to the extremities, and conversion is now diligently laboured among the Poor of Scotland and Ireland. Intelligence, from peculiar sources, which we have just received, mentions, that in the latter country missionaries of rebellion have been for some time going their progress, provided with cargoes of silk handkerchiefs, stamped with a representation of what they term *Peterloo*, and the most exaggerated pictures of the popular distress. In the Queen's County, a party of those *propagandists* were brought before Lord de Vesci, who, after some examination, allowed them to proceed on their route to the County of Down, but sent the information to the Marquis of Downshire. They were seized on their entrance into the County, and examined. The result of the Marquis's communication with Dublin was an order for their conveyance thither. The sale of the handkerchiefs was a subordinate portion of their office, for with each they gave a tract either atheistic or rebellious. The intelligence already in our columns, under the head of Ireland, is painfully indicative of the efforts of those disturbers; but the eye of the law is upon them, and justice will be done.—*Guardian*.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

We lay before our readers, this day, various particulars relating to the illustrious Prince, whose decease it was, yesterday, our painful office to communicate. They will be perused with a melancholy interest. His Royal Highness had endeared himself to the Country by his public conduct, and to his friends by his private virtues. His death has excited the greater consternation, because it was in a manner sudden, and because, of all the branches of the Royal Family, he was the one whose vigorous constitution seemed our best protection from such a loss. The decay of age, or the protracted intrusions of disease, prepare us, in some measure, for that sad moment which, even when it thus comes, comes with terror.—But, to find ourselves under its unexpected visitation, to see those whom we love, and whom we clasp upon as our companions for many a year in the downward path of life, snatched in the midst of all our hopes, added to our grief, the bitterness of disappointment.

The Mourning for his Royal Highness, as we stated yesterday, will commence on Thursday next, to continue one month, and two weeks for the change, according to the regulations lately established.

There can be little, if any, doubt, that a formidable insurrection has taken place in Spain, originating with the soldiers assembled at Cadix for the purpose of being sent to South America. What precise character this insurrection may have subsequently assumed—whether it was confined to an act of military insubordination, or whether political objects have been engrained upon it—are circumstances which it is impossible to ascertain from the imperfect accounts which have as yet been suffered to transpire. The letters which were yesterday received in the City from Seville and Madrid, were not only few in number, but appeared to have been all opened. The previous suspicion of this practice being employed, would of course deter those who were anxious that their letters should reach their destination, from making any but general allusions to those tumults; while those who had no such suspicion, or who disregarded it, and entered into details, would thus impose a prohibition upon the transmission of their correspondence.

All the accounts from Cadix which ought to have reached London to-day, by the mail from France, had been stopped at Madrid, in consequence of this insurrection in the South of Spain, and the information we have been enabled to communicate is received through Lisbon, which was transmitted to that city in advices from Badajoz of the 12th of this month.

By letters from Malaga of the 5th, it appears, that up to that date that town was in a tranquil state.

This is a holiday at the Bank. The Stock Exchange is, however, open. There is little business doing. Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 68½.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Duke of York left town for Windsor. An Extract of a private letter received this morning from Bristol, dated Jan. 24: "The Prince, John Morris, master, for Barbadoes, belonging to Messrs. Watson, Hood, and Co. of this port, which sailed hence last Saturday morning, with a valuable cargo, was totally lost of Lisabon in the storm of that evening. The cook and a boy were drowned; the Captain and the rest of the crew are safe. There was only one passenger (a lady), who is also safe."

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the first account of the illness of his Royal Highness, those who were best acquainted with his Royal Highness felt the most serious apprehensions of the event that has fatally happened, since the habitual abstinence of the illustrious Duke gave him such strong and uninterrupted health, as to make him inattentive to the first access of the cold, which thereby gained such a degree of inflammation, as to baffie all the subsequent remedies. Through life his Royal Highness abstained from all high diet. At the most sumptuous banquets he confined himself, like his Majesty, to the most simple food, and was equally temperate in wine. The consequence was, the uninterrupted enjoyment of robust health, which was further preserved by early rising, and by daily exercise. It may, therefore, with truth be said, that the strength of his constitution resisted the influence of the remedies that were resorted to, to save him. His Royal Highness, in a long walk on Thursday evening, with Captain Conroy, in the beautiful environs of Sidmouth, had his boots soaked through with the wet. On their return to Woolbrook Cottage, Captain Conroy, finding himself wet in the feet, advised his Royal Highness to change his boots and stockings; but this he did not do till he dressed for dinner, being attracted by the smiles of his infant Princess, with whom he sat for a considerable time in fond parental dalliance. Before night, however, he felt a sensation of cold and heaviness, when Dr. Wilson prescribed for him a draught composed of calomel and Dr. James's powders. This his Royal Highness, in the usual confidence in his strength and dislike of medicine, did not take, saying that he had no doubt but a night's rest would carry off every uneasy symptom. The great proved the contrary. In the morning the symptoms of fever were increased; and though his Royal Highness lost 120 ounces of blood from the arms and by cupping, he departed this life, as we have stated, at ten o'clock on Sunday forenoon. His Royal Highness was sensible of his approaching death, and met it with pious resignation. He generously said, that he blamed himself for not yielding to the reasonable advice of Dr. Wilson in the first instance, by which the access of the fever might have been checked. Every attention that skill and affection could supply were rendered to him. Prince Leopold, accompanied by Dr. Stockmar, arrived at Woolbrook Cottage on Saturday, at two o'clock, and never left his Royal Brother to the last.

The mournful sympathy which now exists between Prince Leopold and his illustrious sister, though doubtless in many respects painful, may perhaps be said to unite them still closer in affection, and consequently to afford to the Duchess a more heartfelt relief from her sorrows. In this point of view, it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that these two exalted relatives are together, and that they are for the moment at a distance

from those interruptions which might at once aggravate their mutual affliction, and disturb their mutual consolations.

The Prince Regent, in consequence of the demise of his Royal Brother, kept himself secluded in Carlton-house during the whole of yesterday, except receiving visits of condolence from the Duke of York and Clarence. A number of the Cabinet Ministers, official Gentlemen, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, called and left their names at Carlton-house upon the melancholy occasion. Some Gentlemen belonging to the Lord Chamberlain's Office left town yesterday for Sidmouth, to make arrangements for the funeral of the Royal Duke. Messrs. France and Banting, the Royal Undertakers, are to conduct the funeral, which we understand, is to be private, and consequently under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain; it is understood that it will be similar to that of the late Duke of Gloucester.

The following notice was issued in the course of yesterday:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 24, 1820.

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to the end. It may not be thought, at first sight, of serious importance, that an officer's coat, or boot, or pantaloons, should be of a specific fashion, height, or colour; but let us consider that the excellence of an army consists in its susceptibility of collective and uniform impulses, and we must admit that uniformity in smaller things—in hats, occupations, and objects of attention—may, in the form of hats or epaulettes, will contribute to enforce upon common minds the main principle of harmony in action. As harmony ought to be the characteristic of every military movement, so the spring of it must be subordination. The Duke of Kent laboured to communicate these two great powers to the troops, for whose qualities he was responsible. He frequently issued orders on points which were of inferior moment, and enforced them rigorously, because he had issued them. By this system, by a conscientious fulfilment of his own duties, a firm requisition of the like propriety from others, and an anxious interposition on behalf of every individual who had wrong to be redressed or claims to be recommended, he at length carried the discipline of his regiment to the highest pitch, and established for himself the most respectable military reputation. But, in his progress towards this end, he encountered much detraction, considerable obloquy, and some resistance. Complaints were made, which injured his character at home; and mutinies were prepared by the troops, which threatened his authority, and more than once endangered his person. From Gibraltar his Royal Highness was removed to Canada in 1791, thence to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and again to Canada, where, as Commander of the forces, he acquired universal esteem for the justice and integrity of his demeanour. During this service in British America, he received orders to sail for the West Indies, and join in the attack on the French islands, under Sir Charles Grey.

On this expedition the impetuous bravery of his Royal Highness was manifested at St. Lucie, with too little consideration for his own safety, and too much disregard for the enemy's position. The troops were repulsed; but the Duke of Kent's high personal courage obtained him the applause of the soldiers, and a flattering rebuke from the Commander-in-Chief. The next theatre of his Royal Highness's public life was Gibraltar, the scene of his earliest military services. His Royal Highness was appointed Governor of that important garrison. A mass of abuses here waited his correcting hand. The establishment of wine-houses, for the sale of liquors to the troops, had been encouraged from shameful motives in those who had the means of suppressing them, and to an extent not more subversive of the health, discipline, and morals of the garrison, than perilous to the safety of the place itself. The Royal Duke, attentive only to the welfare of the community of which he was the head, and scorning the vicious though vast emoluments which some of his predecessors had derived from the sale of licenses for that illegal and ruinous traffic, resolved to cleanse the Augean stable, and to sweep away the abomination of many years. The virtuous attempt was made; but it recoiled upon its author. It is true that the wine-house licenses were withdrawn; that the peaceable inhabitants could carry on their business, and walk the streets, and repose within their dwellings, at less risk of insult, outrage, or robbery, than before; that drunkards disappeared among the regiments; that cleanliness and discipline were restored; while military punishments were reduced in frequency, the hospitals emptied of their numerous inmates, and the sexton disappointed of his daily work. But we turn to other consequences. The liquor-merchants were forced to discontinue their enormous profits, and instigated the unrelenting soldiery to vengeance for the loss of those indulgences which devoured their pay and destroyed their health. The consequence was, that serious mutinies broke out among the military, while, on the other hand, the civil inhabitants of the garrison felt deeply grateful towards his Royal Highness for the protection he had afforded them from the intolerable excesses of that military. Under all the circumstances, however, and considering not only the importance of the fortress commanded by his Royal Highness, but the critical period when this disaffection was manifesting itself, viz. on the eve of the rupture between France and England after the peace of Amiens, it was deemed a prudential course to recall his Royal Highness from the personal command of that station; and his official services were since confined to the command of the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royals, which his Royal Highness held with the rank of Field-Marshal, and with the nominal Government of Gibraltar.

In August, 1816, economical views led him to the Continent. Here he continued, residing principally at Brussels, until May, 1818, on the 29th of which month, as we mentioned yesterday, he was married at Coburg, according to the Lutheran rites, to his now disconsolate relict. The Royal Pair, shortly after the solemnity, arrived in England, and were re-married, according to the rites of the English Church, at New Palace, on the 11th of July, 1818. Perverting in the economical plan which he had laid down before his marriage, the Duke, a few weeks after this second ceremony, returned with his Royal Bride to Amorbach, the residence of the Duke of Leiningen, which the Duchess, who was left by the will of her late husband Guardian of her son (a minor), and Regent of the Principality during his minority, had occupied as her residence during her widowhood. It was during their Royal Highness's retirement at this spot, that the Duchess proved to be pregnant; and as her Royal Highness fully

conceded in the sentiments entertained by her illustrious Consort, as an Englishman, that her child ought to draw its first breath on English ground, they both resided this country, where the Duchess gave birth to a daughter named Alexandra Victoria, who was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819. His Royal Highness, a very few weeks ago, took his Duchess and their lovely offspring into Devonshire, to give them the benefit of its purer air and milder climate; and where, unhappily, he was destined to breathe his last. At the time of his death, he held the offices and dignities which we have already enumerated, his Royal Highness was invested with those of a Knight of the Garter, This, the Bath, Keeper and Paler of Hampton Court Park, Colonel of the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, and, since the year 1805, a Field-Marshal in the Army.

The later years of the Duke of Kent were distinguished by the exercise of talents and virtues in the highest degree worthy of a beneficent Prince and of an enlightened English gentleman. There was no misery which he did not endeavour to relieve to the limits of his embarrassed fortune. There was no public charity to which his time, his presence, his eloquence, were not willingly devoted, nor to the ends of which they did not powerfully conduce. The traces of his intercourse with the inhabitants of this great metropolis, on occasions of a salutary tendency to the morals and happiness of his poor fellow-creatures, will never be effaced from the grateful hearts of those who saw and heard him.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

The accounts which we gave on Thursday relative to the Duke of Kent but too decisively prepared the public mind to look forward to the melancholy event of which intelligence has since been received. We have extracted from the London Journals of Monday and Tuesday all the statements which possess any interest on this truly afflicting subject, and to these it is only necessary for us to refer our readers.

Some of the London Papers have sent forth the following alarming accounts relative to the King:—"The Duke of York arrived on Saturday at Windsor, and slept at the Castle. It is with the deepest regret we state our apprehensions (but which are founded only on rumours which may arise from the continued attendance of the Duke of York on his venerable Parent) that his Majesty is again seriously indisposed. It is more than probable, that the severe weather may have produced alarming effects on a constitution which must be gradually yielding to the infirmities of age."

On Sunday, about three o'clock, an express was sent off by an orderly dragoon from London to the Duke of York at Oatlands, to require his attendance at Carlton House; the Duke arrived soon afterwards from Windsor, and visited the Prince Regent.

A Paris Paper states, that the Princess of Wales has resided in Marseilles since November, and that her Royal Highness intends to take a country house in the environs.

Intelligence from Madrid, of a very important and formidable description, was given in our last publication. Other accounts have since appeared, all tending, if founded in truth, to prognosticate events in Spain of a revolutionary character.—The state of that Country, however, is such, that no regular or authenticated details have been received. Some of the usual sources of information had been closed up by the Government, and such letters as had arrived in Paris and London appeared to have been opened. The apprehension of this measure may have deterred Correspondents from venturing to write on political affairs; or their letters, adverting to such topics, may have been seized, and may be reserved for some future day of signal vengeance, if arbitrary power shall ever attain the means of retribution. The *Courier*, as may be seen under the London head of Tuesday, has touched upon the subject; but the Dublin Papers have furnished more particular statements, from which we shall here give a brief view of whatever appears to be most material.

The latest accounts have been received by way of Lisbon, the letters from which place come down to the 15th of this month. Letters of the 12th, from Badajoz, state, that the insurrection broke out among the troops stationed in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, and that their first step was to secure the person of CALABROUS, the Commander-in-Chief. Their numbers are variously stated, some accounts computing them at 15,000, and others at 25,000 men. The magnitude of both statements, we think, to be very much questioned, although it would appear, that most of the troops in the South had received a determination no longer to submit to the present Government. On the 24, a large body of them marched to Port St. Mary's, of which they took quiet possession; they afterwards proceeded to the Isle of St. Leon, and, by a bold manoeuvre, succeeded in taking CENESERO, the Minister of Marine, into custody. Some accounts say, that they were headed by CALABROUS, MANUEL, and CALABROUS. On the 3d, an attack was made on the Trocadero, or Naval Arsenal, which, after a slight resistance, fell into their hands. On the 4th, they attempted Cadiz itself, with about 2000 men, but the Governor, with a force of 1500, of whom 250 were soldiers, and the remainder workmen, received them so warmly, that they fell back with a

loss of 7 or 17 men killed. Some accounts state, that this repulse was effected by the blowing up of the bridge. The next day, which is the latest intelligence from Cadiz, the Insurgents renewed their attempt with a force of 3000 men, the issue of which is not known. So complete a state of organization are the Insurgents represented to have assumed, that they were enabled to send off a detachment of 5000 men for Seville, in order to attack that city, and to secure to their party the Regiment of Royal Carabiniers, who were supposed to be inspired with the same spirit and disaffection to the Government. Intelligence, by way of Portugal, has been received from Seville to the 9th, at which time the Insurgents had not actually entered that City; but they were believed to be within five leagues march of it on the 8th, and no opposition was expected. There are letters from Seville which state, that a provisional Junta had been formed, and the Constitution proclaimed, from which it is to be inferred, that the movements from Cadiz were anticipated, and that Seville was then in a state of revolt.—One letter from Seville says—"You will shortly receive most important news from this quarter, but we cannot at present convey any hint of it's nature." The communication between Cadiz and Madrid was completely cut off, and an extraordinary Courier from the former place to the latter was intercepted, and put to death, because he resisted. A Paris Paper states, that the alarm was general in Madrid—that a strong column of the revolted force was advancing, and within a short distance of that capital—and that the King and Court were preparing to remove. The Spanish Ambassador in London is said to have received, through Paris, important dispatches respecting the insurrectionary movements in Spain; it is also given out, that official communications on this subject had been forwarded to London by the British Ambassador at the Spanish capital, which had been stopped by order of the Spanish Authorities.

Such are the accounts from Spain. We cannot pronounce any judgment upon their validity.—That some events of a very serious and portentous nature have taken place, there does not seem to be the slightest ground to doubt; and, if the intelligence be true to the extent in which it is given, the Government of FRANCIS must, by this time, have been shaken to its very foundations. Where, in such a case, he is to meet with sympathy, we know not, for no voice throughout the world has ever been raised in his behalf.

The wind has been adverse to the arrival of the *Milford* Packet, but the London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, the latest that could come, have reached us by Dublin.

In our last publication, we noticed the escape of Mr. WARE from Newgate, Dublin. We have now to state, that he was arrested on Thursday, at the Commercial Buildings, in this City, by a party of the Dublin Police, who pursued him with great speed and activity, and who immediately returned to Dublin with their prisoner.

The *Dublin Correspondent* has the following paragraph:—"It is said, that some of the persons concerned in the attack on the Cork Mail Coach, near Clonmel, were from the neighbourhood of Roscrea."

METHODIST CONFERENCE. In our paper of Tuesday last, we notified a Sermon and Statement, &c. to be delivered by Mr. WEST, the following evening, in the Town Hall. We understand, that some of his statements and remarks respecting the Methodist Conference, &c. have been deemed incorrect and injurious, and that a reply thereto will be made in the Pleading House, on the Quay, at 7 o'clock, next Monday evening.

To the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*. Custom-House, Donagarran, Jan. 27, 1820.

Sir—I did hope, that the statement in your paper of the 20th instant, given you by our Collector, Wm. H. Henniss, Esq. then at Waterford, relative to the seizure of 2000 bales of Tobacco, at Ranamangh, in this neighbourhood, was considered an accurate and satisfactory one, with the exception of the principal officers' names being omitted, who were concerned in such seizure; but I must confess my astonishment at the extraordinary statement in your paper of Tuesday last, wherein was erroneously stated the number of bales to be 294, instead of 200, the quantity really seized and stored, and the entire merit given to one Officer on the occasion. I now beg leave to give you a statement of all the particulars relative thereto.

Having previous information, that Tobacco had been landed in that quarter, but not being able to ascertain the exact spot, all the Officers were on the alert for private information, and, in consequence thereof, early on the evening of the 16th, Mr. Coghlan, Tide Surveyor, waited on me to say, that he was informed that a guide would be procured to lead us to the exact spot where the Tobacco was concealed, and, accordingly, the man was sent for by us, and brought before me, with whom I made all necessary arrangements; and I must observe, that, but for the inducements I held out to him, and his reliance on me, he would not have proceeded with the party. Having concluded these primary arrangements, I instantly called on the rest of the Officers of the Port, viz. Mr. Anthony Hean, Deputy Surveyor, Mr. J. Anderson, P.O. Collector, Mr. Donovan, Coast Officer, and four of the Revenue Boatmen, as also an Officer and 12 men of the 49th Regiment quartered here, having a writ of assistance to warrant my doing so. At the hour of eleven, the same night, Mr. Coghlan and I, accompanied by

the before-mentioned party, proceeded to where the Tobacco was concealed, and, having arrived there between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the Guide quitted us, desiring us to search for it, when, at day-light, we commenced search, and found the Tobacco in four Vauls, most ingeniously constructed, which, after a great deal of labour and exertion, was put into eight hoists, brought into Donagarran, and safely lodged in his Majesty's Store.

Much praise is due to all the Revenue Officers concerned in the above seizure, as, without their joint exertions and steadiness, it would have been impossible to remove the Tobacco with safety, both as to the nature of the Country, and the mode of conveyance. To Lieut. McLoughlin are we indebted for the readiness with which he complied with my request, and the coolness and determination displayed by him and the party under his command. You will now perceive by the foregoing statement, whether it was thro' the "spirited exertions" or the "ingenuity of the plans" of any individual concerned, that the seizure was effected.

I must claim your indulgence for going into so long a detail, but, from the boasted statement made in your paper of the 25th, I feel it incumbent on me to do so in justice to all concerned, and for the purpose of laying the facts fully before the Public, which you will have the kindness to do in such manner as in your better judgment you may deem prudent, giving every Officer concerned equal merit, and which I have already done in my ailing-note to the Board, and report to my Collector.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, BARTON ANDERSON, Surveyor and Land Waiter.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 24.—Although the navigation of the River is tolerably free—yet, notwithstanding the long suspension of business in our market, and the trifling sales that have been made within the last three weeks, the demand was exceedingly small this morning, and sales of all grain as heavy as if there had been no obstruction by the frost. The exhibition of Wheat samples from Essex was very large, but the buyers were very indifferent about purchasing, although the same prices were asked as on this day fortnight, and very few sales were effected on those terms. Barley was also very dull sale, but prime samples obtained 3s. to 35s.; the inferior sorts were difficult to get off at from 20s. to 30s. Beans, Peas, and Oats were very plentiful, and each article dull sale.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 25.—We have not witnessed, these last three months, so great a supply of every kind of grain as appeared at this day's market, from all parts of the country, from 50 to 60 miles round. A good many buyers attended, but prices offered were so very low, almost the entire stock remained unsold; every article may be quoted fully 2s. lower, and the general opinion is, that Friday's market will bring in a far greater supply. Wheat, from 31s. to 33s. and 34s. for prime parcels. Oats, from 12s. to 14s. Nothing doing in Flour; holders not disposed to give way under 22s. for tops. Barley, very dull, at from 15s. to 17s. 3d. Oatmeal, from 14s. to 18s. 6d. per gallon. New do. 9s. 9d. per gallon.

WATERFORD MARKETS. There has been very little variation in the market price of *Batter* since Wednesday; the general rate on Thursday, with only a few higher exceptions, continued at 82s.—and the same price was current throughout the greater part of yesterday, till near the close, when it appeared to droop a little. No large lots of *Linn Pig* came in yesterday—but on Thursday the prices of the preceding part of the week seemed difficult to be obtained, and some very good lots were sought on rather lower terms. The price of *Prime Scalded* appears to have been tending further downward; some heavy Pigs were yesterday purchased at 41s., and the highest price generally paid yesterday was 32s. 9d. to 33s.—though something over was given in rare instances. The decline on *Oats*, noticed in our last, has since become more general and confined; 12s. 6d. was yesterday the utmost to be obtained by Farmers, from Merchants, for best *Barley*, and much of the supply of this description from the Country was had at 3d. to 6d. under—while the depression on inferior qualities was even greater in proportion. *Barley* has not been affected by the changes in other grain; the general price advanced on Thursday to 16s. 3d. for good malting qualities, and some superior samples obtained 3d. to 6d. more—but yesterday, tho' the former price was fully supported, there were few advances beyond it. *Flour* remains stationary at our last quotations, though the coarser kinds are still continue rather scarce and in demand.—*Oatmeal* may be considered 6d. lower, 15s. being now the most to be generally obtained. *New Scotch Herring*, which a short time ago were much depressed, and sold heavily at 28s. to 29s. per barrel for best gutted, have lately been got off much more briskly, and an advance of 1s. per barrel took place yesterday evening. *No. 1000* *Port* *Coal* now at the Quay, but the price of that in the yards, as well as of *Seavater*, continues as last mentioned. No alteration in other articles.

Exchange, Thursday, Dublin on London, 91.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, JAN. 28. ARRIVED. 26th and 27th—None. Sailed. 27th—Fame, Gilmore, from Cork, Bristol, butter, and 28th—Minaera, Cooper, London, butter, Bacon, Lard, &c. Abrook, Bassell, Portsmouth, provisions, &c. Concord, Harris, Bristol, live pigs, Nancy, Evans, Cork, live, &c. & 29th—Princess, Schiller, from Cork, live, &c. & 30th—Prince Regent, Jacob, London, butter, Bacon, &c. 28th—Wind N. N. W. at 8 morning.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. On Tuesday next, the 1st of February, at two o'clock in the afternoon, AT THE REVENUE STORES IN BEAUFORT-STREET, SIX THOUSAND OF TOBACCO, Having been seized and condemned according to Law. JAMES WALLACE, Collector. Waterford, Jan. 28, 1820.

TO BE LET. A CONVENIENT SHOP, NEAR THE BRIDGE, Situated between the Glass Ware-House & Reen, Jacob's Woolen and Linen Ware-Room. Apply at the latter. Waterford, 25th of 1st mo. 1820.

TO BE LET. And immediate Possession given. THE DEMISE OF THE MANOR OF ST. JOHN, together with the Piece of Ground on HARVEY'S ROAD, called PULLIN'S ROPE-WALK. Proposals in Writing will be received by Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq. No. 9, Lower O'Monk-Quay, Dublin, or EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq. Waterford. January 29, 1820.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND STEWARD, A MIDDLE-AGED ACTIVE MAN, who has served his time in the most respectable manner, and can give the most undeniable Reference for Character and Abilities. A Line addressed (post-paid) to A. B. at Mr. FARRER'S Seed-shop, Waterford, will be daily attended to. Waterford, Jan. 23, 1820.

AUCTION OF BARK. JOHN HARRIS will sell by Auction, at Mr. Joseph Jacob's Store in Queen-street, on Monday, the 7th February next, at 10 o'clock, SIXTY TONS OF PRIME OAK BARK. In Lots agreeable to the Purchaser. This Sale will be well attended, as the Article is good, and it is intended that the whole shall be sold without reserve. (C. T. Approved Bills, at 3 months, will be taken in Payment for any sum exceeding £50. Waterford, Jan. 28, 1820.

ESTATES IN THE COUNTIES OF TIPPERARY, KILKENNY, & WATERFORD. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, THE FEE & INHERITANCE of the following Lands, the Property of MICHAEL FARRIE HEAD, Esq.—The Lands of BALLYHUGH, FORTHMOY, BALLYRUDERY, MULLASH, BALLYGORMICK, KILBEGG, and KILFADDA, situate in the Barony of Lower Ormond, and County of Tipperary, containing upwards of 900 Acres of Arable Land, with extensive Comings of Turbary, nearly 300 Acres of which have lately fallen out of Lease by the Death of a Life, and which Land had been demised in the year 1718. The LANDS of FARNOGUE, otherwise TORYHILL, in the County of Kilkenny, within four miles of the City of Waterford, containing about 480 Acres, and now let at £240 a year, on a Lease for 31 years, which will expire in two years from next May. The LANDS of LISLOGGAN, in the County of Waterford, within four miles of the City, now producing £105 yearly—Let for Three Lives in the year 1791. Also, the INTEREST in the LEASE of the LANDS of MILLFORD, situate in the County of Waterford, being for Lives renewable for ever, and which produce a Profit-Rent of £68. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN CARROLL, 6, Horse-street, Dublin. January 27, 1820.

STORE. TO BE LET, For such Term as may be agreed upon, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. A CONVENIENT STORE, OFFICE, &c. ON THE QUAY. Hitherto occupied by the late Mr. WILLIAM STRANOWAN. For particulars, apply to Sir JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Bt. Leoline, Cashel—or Mr. T. WILSON, Waterford. Waterford, Jan. 25, 1820.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 28. Butter, first quality, 82 0 0 second, 78 0 0 third, 70 0 0 Tallow, rendered, (Rushin, Y. C.) 68 0 0 (Do. White) 61 0 0 Lard, casks, rendered, 51 0 0 Beef, 40 0 0 Pigs, viz. 43 0 0 40 0 0 Pork, rendered, 39 0 0 Park Oat, 30 0 0 Pigs' Heads, 25 0 0 Newfoundland Fish, (new), 14 0 0 Oatmeal, 14 0 0 Flour, first quality, 22 0 0 second, 20 0 0 third, 18 0 0 fourth, 16 0