SOUTH AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

(From The Dublin Journal.)

We have inserted below a letter from a non-commissioned officer of the Lancer Regiment of the Irish Expedition. It was transmitted to us inclosed in a letter, explaining the circumstances of the writer—he is a young man who was born in a camp, and from his infancy bred a soldier—he actually left a situation in a Regiment where he received 2s. 6d. per day, to join that devoted band of high-spirited young men, who have either become the victims of brutal neglect or base treachery. He, therefore, cannot be ranked amongst Captain Langson's "Runaways," nor amongst the smoother tongued Counsellor O'Connell's "prudent young men." This Letter affords another proof, that a full and impartial investigation of Mr. D'Evereux's conduct should take place.

"Island of Margaritta, 12th September, 1819.

"My Dear Father & Mother.—Ere you receive this Letter (but most likely you never will), it is most probable your unfortunate son will be no more an Inhabitant of this deceitful world; but let my fate be what it will, I have no person to blame for my misfortune, let it occur in what manner it may hereafter—God knows at present it is miserable beyond expression. I might have been comfortable and independent, if I had been more careful of my conduct. It is useless, my Dear Father, for likely you know them all by this time, to mention my circumstances. When I left Dublin, I sailed with Colonel Harvey, of the Lancers, on board the Countess, on the 31st July, and arrived here on the 6th September—we had no private soldier on board, all officers and non-commissioned officers, to the amount of 40 in number, every one elegantly furnished for a Regiment of Lancers, and thought they had nothing to do but join a Regiment of that description, and have all their promises fulfilled; but, horrible to relate, in place of a Regiment of Lancers, we joined a miserable, half-starved set of foot soldiers, about 200, 60 almost naked; the rebels in Ireland were much better clothed—no such thing as horses, or any thing else that was promised; there are thirty officers more than are wanting for the number of men. The officers who had no money were obliged to sell their horse furniture to buy provisions. The allowance we got, since we came here, was one pint of oatmeal to every two; four pound of pork to eight men, and —— very often none; one glass of rum each day. We have been under arms, night and day, since we came here. The day after we came here, the Spanish fleet blockaded the port; we turned out yesterday for battle. The Spanish fleet weighed anchor and formed line in front of the harbour; all our troops were ready to receive their fire, but in the course of an hour they tacked about and stood to windward of the island. I have heard the soldiers praying for them to land, that they might be either shot or get something to eat. O! my dear Father, it's horrid beyond description; all the officers that are able to pay their passage back are going, as soon as the Captain of the vessel that brought us here can get out—he would sail this evening, only for fear of being taken by the Spanish fleet; this moment there is a signal hoisted that they are in sight; they give no quarters—if we are taken every man of us will be put to death. Despair and misery are marked in the countenance of every one of our people. My mind is so disturbed I cannot half describe our deplorable state—God forgive the man that was the means of encouraging the business at first, and having no authority for it—He * * * the officers of the money for their commissions, for an officer is very little better here than a common soldier; he gets no more *rations nor quarters*, and the whole of us are transported, that is the fact. If any of the Gentlemen arrive in Ireland safe, you will hear the entire more than I can now mention. God bless you and my mother, & all my friends! Don't fret; perhaps we may meet yet. Your affectionate Son, &c. &c.—P. S. I wrote this on the battery wall, where I am on duty."

The following Letter was received in Limerick on Friday last, by Wm. Fitzgerald, Esq. from his son in D'Evereux's Legion:

"Pampatar, Margaritta, Oct. 24, 1819.

"My Ever Dearest Father.—It is with the sincerest pleasure I embrace the favourable opportunity of Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin's return to Europe, on leave of absence, to inform you, that I am in perfect health and as happy as possible. I have the happiness to inform you, that I have been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Admiral Brion, who is Commander of the entire fleet, and is second in command to the Army, being next to the Supreme Chief, Bolivar, and a Captain-General in the service. A few days after my arrival, I was introduced to him by his sister, the Madam Julian. I met him several times since, and I understand I am indebted to myself for the situation, as he says it was in consequence of my having supported myself with a proper spirit, that he conceived I was fully adequate to fill the situation. However, if I am not perfectly competent at present, be assured I shall not fail to make use of every opportunity to acquire a know[…] of my profession. Believe me that the si[…] I have been appointed to is an honour […] man in the service would be proud to […]ferred on him. We have had fifty or […]s, between officers and men, among […] my particular friend, James Purcell, […] fever; his brother was also sick, […]vered. My cousin, George Leake, has been as well as possible since his arrival in the island, and is perfectly resigned to suffer every privation rather than return home. I have had the fever severely, but, thank God! I am now perfectly well again. Lieutenant Goggin, of Limerick, is very well. Remember me to, &c. &c. Write to me constantly. I reside entirely with the Admiral, and as his A. D. C. of course, accompany him wherever he goes. My pay is six doubloons a month; I have only to draw on the Treasurer at Aloa, for that sum monthly. I have every hope of shortly accumulating a nice property. A few days ago, a great battle was fought at Bosako, by Bolivar; there were 1600 Spaniards taken prisoners, besides all the arms, ammunition, &c. General Barry, the Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Timmins, the second in command, have both been taken prisoners. We have parades four times a day here, and the troops are getting on wonderfully well. The expedition will leave this about the 15th of next month. Thomas Anglim has got leave of absence and is gone to Jamaica.

"Direct your Letter to Captain Robert M'Kay Fitzgerald, Aid-de-Camp to Admiral Brion; care of John Lanigan, Esq. merchant, Trinidad."

STATEMENT OF MR. DUFF.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—On the 30th July last I sailed from Dublin, to the Island of Margaritta, in the Countess Chichester, having on board 32 officers, four serjeants, and one private!!! Nothing particular occurred until our arrival there, when Col. Harvey went ashore and soon returned much dissatisfied; having lowered the jolly boat, and landed, our party was much dismayed at finding that we could get neither pay nor provision, and that no barrack nor any other preparation had been made for our reception. The provisions that remained in the vessel after our voyage lasted but four days, there being such numbers to divide with, as the officers of the Rifle and Lancer Corps, who had gone out in the William, crowded about us to get a share of it, which, from the shocking statements they gave of the state of starvation in which they were, we could not refuse them. Our stock of provisions being exhausted, our next resource was our moderate stock of money, which we expended, for subsistence, at the rate of three dollars a day. This being soon out, no alternative was left but the sale of our clothes and accoutrements, unless we were to plunder the natives. I continued on the Island as long as I had any resource (a fortnight); and although I had paid £60 for a Lieutenancy in the Lancer Regiment, and was fully equipped with saddle, bridle, &c. as a Cavalry Officer, I was compelled to cary a musket as a private, without receiving pay or rations, and without a covering from the burning sun, and my Commission treated with contempt. In addition to this, we had to encounter the fever, without any medical aid, or any necessary proper for our relief, when in it.

These unfortunate and distressing circumstances induced the greater number of the Officers to return. They could not exist on the Island, bereft of money, food, and even raiment, that being disposed of by degrees for subsistence. On our passage to St. Thomas, died Lieut. M'Causland, a native of the North of Ireland, and Lieut. Boswell, of this city; on our arrival there, the Commandant admitted two of our Officers to Hospital, one of whom, Lieut. Lesley, of Dublin, died; the other, Mr. Joseph Willis, of Ormond-quay, I am happy to say, recovered. The hardships I endured through the Western Isles, to procure a passage home, were numerous, being obliged to perform the duties of a sailor for eight hours every alternate night, on deck. Unaccustomed to such privations and hardships, my health is much impaired; but many, I fear, will lose their lives in encountering the same mode of return. I cannot conclude, without taking this opportunity to return my grateful thanks to the Rev. Mr. Devine, P. P. of Castletown, Beerhaven, in the County of Cork, where I landed, and to Colonel M'Laughlin, from whom I have experienced many acts of friendship

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Jos. Duff.

Dublin, Feb. 1, 1820.

DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH D'EVEREUX'S EXPEDITION.

To the Editor.

Sir—It having been asserted by Counsellor O'Connell, and, as I am informed, by *Colonel* M'Dermott, at Morrison's, on Saturday last, that only *one* officer of his (M'Dermott's) Corps had quitted the service, I write this to shew to the Public the accuracy of the information possessed by this "Colonel," respecting the movements of his Corps, and the degree of credibility due to the random statements of his friend, the Barrister. *Thirteen Officers* of that Corps, *to my own knowledge*, had left the Island of Margaritta, before or at the same time with myself; and this cannot be all, as they were getting away as fast as they could. I had the honour, Sir, to purchase from "Colonel" M'Dermott, for the sum of £100, a bit of parchment, in which all mention of *rank* was omitted! My expenses were above £200 more. I sailed from Dublin in the Sally, on the 5th of August, having on board the following complement of Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Men, viz.:—

50 Officers, including myself.
12 Serjeants.
8 Corporals.
12 Privates!!!!
Total 82

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
James Skerrett.

P. S. We had plenty of provisions, but they were of the worst description. I am preparing a more detailed statement.

No. 62, Dorset-street.

Officers belonging to M'Dermott's Corps, who left Margaritta in the Sally, for Barbadoes.

Captain Maziere, of Dublin,
Anglim, of Limerick,
Hodgets, Dublin.
Lieut. Rosiel, Kerry, (since dead.)
M'Gillicuddy, Kerry, formerly of the Royal Navy,
Power, Waterford.

Sailed on board the Charlotte Gambier, for Trinidad.

Lieut. Richardson, of Dublin,
O'Farrell, of Dublin,
O'Brien, Limerick,
Captain Browne, Cork,
Lieut. Hughes, died on the passage,
Carroll, died on the passage,
James Sherrett, holding a Carte Blanche, and receiving the title of Captain, in lieu of his three hundred pounds!

The following letter, from an Officer in M'Dermott's Corps, has been put into our hands. It bears the Trinidad post-mark, and we know it to be genuine; it is from a gentleman of this City to a near relative:—

On board the General English Patriot Cruiser, Mouth of the Oronoko, Gulph of Paria, Oct. 6, 1819.

My Dear ———,

It is with the greatest regret that I am obliged to let you know, that all our hopes with respect to pay, or any thing in the way of money, are entirely blasted; as instead of getting our arrears of pay, and our money returned to us, which we were promised, we were landed in Margaritta, where we might starve if we were without money in our pockets. The situation we were in was wretched; we found the Lancers there before us, and the officers after selling almost all their things to support themselves. I met Richard Angier, that was married to Sally Cooke, of Dame-street; he was Aid-de-Camp to General English, who was buried four miles from Joan Griego, the day after we landed; he died of fever. I have seen some men firing over others in the morning, and they were themselves buried in the evening. If you should see Mr. Lewis Lyons, late of Arran-quay, or any of his family, let them know that his son, Lewis Lyons, was killed at Camana; that he was a brave soldier, and is much regretted. Major Angier, through his interest with the Admiral, has got me a troop in the Venezuelan Hussars, which I am now on my way to join. As to rank in this army, I am quite easy about it, for there is scarce any distinction made. If I had staid with my regiment, I would now be either Major or Lieut.-Colonel, for nearly all the officers are almost home. I am now going to head-quarters to Angostura, to Bolivar, who, I am told, will pay us, as they say he got a great deal of money at Santa Fe, which he has taken. If we are not paid on joining at head-quarters, I will immediately quit them, and try to get my passage home, so that I don't know where you will hear from me next. I was six days on the march in Margaritta, up to my knees in sand, and marching all night, as we could march only at night there; our rations were a pint of rice a day between every three, which I think was very hard on us. When I came down to where Angier was quartered, he behaved very well to me, and I am very much obliged to him. My dear ———, to give you an idea of the way we were situated there is out of my power; when we would lie down to sleep at night, we would in a few minutes be crawling over with lizards, musquitoes, and other insects; if we woke at night we would get the lizards on our faces, and all over us. We were blockaded by the Spanish fleet off Juan Griego; they had sixteen sail of vessels, and we were kept four days and nights on the beach waiting, expecting them to land, but they sheered off, and did not attempt it. As we are getting into the Oronoco, I must make my letter short. I hope this letter will find you, Maria, the children, your mother, and all the friends well. I hope that my next letter will be more to your satisfaction than this will be; keep up your spirits, and don't fret—I hope every thing will be well. Give my love to Maria, your mother, Henry, Sally, and remember me to Frank and Mrs. ——— and all friends. I have written to John ——— and Fitz ——— by this opportunity. I hope John ——— had not the misfortune to embark in this Cause, for I would wish to caution every person against being taken in as I have been.

I remain, dear———,
Your affectionate husband,
Wm.———.

P. S. Advise every person against coming out in this Cause.

W. O. F.
First Venezuelan Hussars.

M'GREGORS EXPEDITION.

As soon as the failure of this Expedition was made known in Dublin, we were told by the *Dublin Evening Post*, that General D'Evereux had written to his *friend* the Supreme Chief, Bolivar, to send vessels to take the survivors to the Spanish Main, and to provide them with such necessaries as they stood in need of. We have not learned how far this benevolent foresight of the General was beneficial to our countrymen. It might, however, have been thwarted by *that rebel Brion*. The following letter is the latest that has been received from any of the officers of that expedition. The writer is a young gentleman from Dublin, and was a Lieutenant in Col. Eyre's regiment. He writes to his brother in this city; it is interesting, as it gives an account of the fate of those who remained with Colonel Eyre on shore at Rio de la Hache, after the flight of Major Norcot, and the other officers who published a protest against the conduct of M'Gregor, in the Jamaica Papers:—

Kingston, Jamaica, 28th Oct. 1819.

My Dear Brother—I could not give you any information since my departure from St. Domingo till now. We sailed from that port 28th Sept. and landed at Rio de la Hache, on the 4th October, which place we attacked, and after four and a half or five hours' severe fighting, carried. There was 650 organised troops, and 24 guns playing upon us, the whole of that time, besides Indians, horse and foot, and natives—we beat them out. I had the good fortune not to be wounded, although first into the town, and second mounting the battery. We held it for six days. Major N. who commanded the vessel I came out in, the night previous to the re-capture, ran off with one of our prizes, a schooner, taking with him our Rifle Corps, which so weakened our little force, that we were unable to hold the town. Out of 240 of the bravest men that ever lived, only 7 officers and 15 men made their escape. The same N. I have myself drove from under a bush the morning we took the town, with my bayonet. I was obliged to swim for my escape nearly two miles, amidst showers of musquetry, from the shore; I, who never swam so much before. We have lived in Aux Cayes, for six weeks, on salt herring and stirabout, never having a softer bed than the deck to lie on. M'Gregor has also run away; we know not where he is. I hope to get a situation here; if not, I will endeavour to get to Bolivar, who is getting on well. I was yesterday disappointed of the Packet. This goes by the Captain of a ship. This is but part of the sufferings of your affectionate brother, E. C.

P. S. The officers all carried muskets.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

(FROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Extract of a Letter from Moyne, County of Galway, dated January 26.

"On Tuesday night, the 25th instant, a large body of those deluded persons, who call themselves Ribbonmen, marched along the road from Moylough to Horse-Leap, in the direction of Duam. They reached Horse-Leap about five in the morning, their object being to compel the inhabitants of the village of Dangan, the property of John Brown, of Moyne, Esq. which is situated on a height above the bridge of Horse-Leap, to take those illegal oaths, for the administration of which they are associated. They formed themselves into three detachments, and approached the village by three distinct avenues. The inhabitants of Dangan, who have, ever since the commencement of these illegal proceedings, distinguished themselves for their loyal and declared determination to resist, to the utmost of their power, any attempt to coerce them to take illegal oaths, having had information that they were to be attacked on that night, were on the alert till very shortly before the time at which these disturbers of the public peace made their appearance; when, not suspecting that any aggression would be made upon them on that night, as daylight was nearly approaching, they retired to rest, but had not long lain down when they were apprised, by some persons who had been stationed by them for the purpose of keeping watch, that the Ribbonmen were approaching. They immediately started from their beds, armed themselves in the best manner they could, and flew to meet the assailants. The leader of this loyal band, as soon as he came within gun-shot of the Insurgents, fired upon them; this threw them into confusion; one person, armed with a musket, attempted to return the fire, but missed fire, and was, therefore, knocked down by a blow of a stone, but instantly recovering himself, he fled, leaving his musket behind him, which, upon examination, was found to be loaded with slugs.—The Insurgents, now in full retreat, were pursued and much injured by stones and other missiles, which were hurled at their heads. By this time an uproar was heard in the village by the pursuing party: it appears, that while they were following one party of the Insurgents, another party of them had, by another road, reached the village, and were proceeding to enter the houses, when the villagers, deserting their pursuit, returned to the village to protect their wives and children. Here a sharp and close conflict ensued, which, however, was terminated in favour of the villagers over those intruders upon their domestic peace, who retired precipitately upon their 3d division, who appeared to act as a reserve, but who had not courage to renew the action. Several of the Insurgents were most severely, and, it is apprehended, some of them mortally wounded in the conflict, but they were carried off by the reserve. The number of Insurgents was computed at 500; while that of the Loyal Villagers did not exceed one hundred. On the valour and good feeling of the latter, it is impossible to bestow sufficient praise; wholly undisciplined, and but very imperfectly armed, they have achieved a feat which entitles them to the gratitude of the County in which they live, and have set an example to their neighbours, which, if imitated, would soon check the progress of sedition and restore public tranquillity. This society of deserving peasants are, we are informed, assured of a reward suited to their merits, from their Landlord, who, by his parental attention to the claims of his numerous Tenantry, has obtained their love and confidence."

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,511. *TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of TINHALLA, situate on the river Suir, within a Mile and a Half of Carrick, containing Fifty Acres, Plantation measure, and fit for the immediate reception of a Gentleman or Man of Business.

Application to be made to Patrick Power, Esq. Manor-lane. Waterford, Feb 5, 1820.

MACNALLY'S JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

THIRD EDITION.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED—PRICE £2 8s. 3d.
IN FOUR LARGE VOLUMES, 8vo.
Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Downes,
And to be had of
JOHN BULL, RICHARD FARRELL, & J. R. BIRNIE,

THE Third Edition of the JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR IRELAND, containing the Authorities and Duties of that Officer, Judicial and Ministerial; as also of the various Conservators of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under Sheriffs, the Coroner, the Constable, the Watchman, the Church-Warden, the Custos Rotulorum, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, &c. and of private Individuals, in preserving the public tranquillity; with a Digest of the Common and Statute Law, respecting Treasons, Felonies, Informations, Unlawful Assemblies, Riots, Routs, other Misdemeanours, and matters connected with Pleas of the Crown, and Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates; to which is added, the Rights and Liberties of the People, and the Prerogatives of the King, with a copious Index,

By LEONARD MACNALLY, Esq.
Barrister-at-Law.
Author of the "*Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown*," &c. &c.

The Additions & Improvements to this Work are materially embodying every Act of Parliament which has passed since the Printing of the former Edition, relative to the various Subjects which constitute the Work, and including the important Statutes of the present Sessions of Parliament. Those which have been repealed since the year 1812 are carefully expunged, and all Alterations and Amendments carefully pointed out.

This Edition will, it is presumed, be found an acquisition, not only to those engaged in Magisterial Duties, Judicial and Ministerial, but to all Officers of the Crown and Private Gentlemen, who desire to be acquainted with the Laws which support the Government of the Country and protect the People.

Dublin, Printed by John Cumming, No. 16, Lower Ormond-quay.

Of whom may be had, the *Fourth or Supplementary Volume* of GABBETT'S DIGEST, price £1 14s. 1½d.

LANDS OF KILRONAN,
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,
TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,
FOR TWENTY YEARS.

THE LANDS of KILRONAN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, with the FARM HOUSES thereon, the Property of the *Incorporated Society* in Dublin.

Proposals, sealed up and indorsed, transmitted, *Post-paid*, will be received by the Secretary of the Society, No. 55, Aungier-street; or by Thomas Roberts, Esq the Society's Agent and Receiver, *Clonmel*.

Mr. Henry Palmer, of *Killoteran*, will shew the Lands to any Person disposed to offer for the same.

☞ Immediate Possession can be given.

Dublin, Oct. 7, 1819. By Order, &c.
JAMES ADAMSON, Sec.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS, C.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of Kilconnell *and* Clonmacowen, *in the County of* Galway, *are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

Now we, the Lords Justices, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, & of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of Kilconnell *and* Clonmacowen, *in the County of* Galway, *in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 26th day of January, 1820.

FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CASTLEMAINE. S. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. G. T. HILL. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD. JOHN RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

PART of the LANDS of FAITHLEGG, called ROSEVILLE, containing about 24 Acres plantation measure. The Ground is of the very best description, and a long Lease would be given to a good Tenant, inclined to build.

Application to Pierce G. Barron, Esq. Carrickbarron, Kilmacthomas.

N. B. Immediate Possession can be given.
January 8, 1820.

STAMP-OFFICE, DUBLIN,
13th January, 1820.

THE COMMISSIONERS of STAMPS hereby give Notice, that, by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, on the 30th Day of December last, entitled, "An Act to subject certain Publications to the Duties of Stamps upon Newspapers, and to make other Regulations for restraining the Abuses arising from the Publication of Blasphemous & Seditious Libels," it is, amongst other things, enacted, That from and after ten days after the passing of the said Act, the Printer or Publisher of any Pamphlet or other Paper for Sale, containing any public News, Intelligence, or Occurrences, or any Remarks or Observations thereon, or any Matter in Church or State, and in said Act more particularly described, shall, upon every day upon which the same shall be published, or within six days after, deliver to the Commissioners of Stamps for Great Britain and Ireland respectively, at their Head Offices, or to some Distributor or Officer to be appointed by them to receive the same, and whom the said Commissioners are thereby required to appoint for that purpose, one of the Pamphlets or Papers so published upon each such day, signed by the Printer or Publisher thereof, in his hand writing, with his Name and Place of Abode; and that such Printer or Publisher shall be entitled to demand and receive, from the Commissioners, or such Distributor or Officer, the amount of the Retail Price of such Pamphlet or Paper so delivered; and that in every case in which the Printer and Publisher of such Pamphlet or Paper shall neglect to deliver one such Pamphlet or Paper, in the manner therein directed, such Printer and Publisher shall, for every such neglect respectively, forfeit and lose the sum of One Hundred Pounds.

And the said Commissioners of Stamps do hereby give further Notice, that they have appointed the following Officers of the Department to receive all such Pamphlets and Papers as are directed by the Act to be delivered to such Persons as should be appointed by the said Commissioners to receive the same; and that the said respective Officers have received the necessary instructions to comply with the several provisions contained in the said Act, so far as relates to the conduct of such Officers in that respect:

The Register of Pamphlets and Newspapers for the time being, at the Stamp Office, Dublin, for the County and County of the City of Dublin.

The several Distributors of Stamps for the time being, or Inspectors of Stamp Duties acting as Distributors of Counties, Counties of Cities, or Counties of Towns throughout Ireland, for their respective Districts.

By Order of the Commissioners,
RICHARD MALINS, Pro. Sec.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 4, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
1395 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	26	0	35	0	33	8¼
640 Bere, per Bar.	13	0	15	0	13	9
2181 Barley, per Bar.	12	0	19	0	14	11
3414 Oats, per Bar.	10	0	18	0	13	4½
599 Flour, per Cwt.	8	0	27	0	0	0
640 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	13	0	19	0	15	3½
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
3960 Cwts. Flour	19	0	26	0	21	1½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 53s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour .. 7181 } 1st, from 24s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 5990 } 2d, from 19s. 0d. to 23s. 0d. 3d, from 8s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.
THE KING'S INDISPOSITION.

In the midst of the general grief and mourning for the death of the late King, the Public were yesterday evening alarmed by another calamity, by a Bulletin announcing the serious indisposition of the present King. We had heard of his Majesty having been indisposed with a cold for some days—but no apprehensions were entertained—it was slight, and would be cured in a few days by the usual remedies. Yesterday morning it was announced that his Majesty had been under the necessity of being blooded, in consequence of the oppression and tightness on the chest, produced by his cold. The bleeding, we understand, was very copious, and did not at first produce the desired relief—so that in the evening his Majesty's Physicians thought it necessary to issue the following Bulletin, which, though dated at half-past three, was not much known till towards seven in the evening:—

FIRST BULLETIN.
"Carlton-House, February 1, 1820, Half-past 3 o'Clock, P. M.

"The King has been attacked with inflammation on the lungs.

"We hope a favourable impression has been made on the complaint, but his Majesty still continues severely indisposed.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

This Bulletin created, as may well be conceived, the greatest uneasiness—and from the hour it was generally known to midnight, the inquiries at the Palace were incessant. Sir Henry Halford was sent for in the afternoon. About eleven, a second Bulletin was issued, which diminished the uneasiness that had been created by the first.

SECOND BULLETIN.
"Carlton-House, Feb. 1, 1820. Eleven o'Clock, P. M.

"The King is better. His Majesty has had some refreshing sleep, and the symptoms of his Majesty's disorder are considerably alleviated.
"Henry Halford.
"Wm. Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

We have heard that his Majesty was not able to obtain much repose during the early part of last night—but the cough subsiding towards the morning, his Majesty obtained some hours of refreshing sleep.

At twelve o'clock this day, the following Bulletin was exhibited:
"Carlton-House, Feb. 2, Twelve o'Clock.
"The King continues rather better. The inflammation in the chest is diminished." (Signed as above.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

It is with unfeigned pleasure we state, that his Majesty has considerably recovered from the pulmonary attack under which he laboured. This favourable change has been produced, we understand, by copious bleedings. The following Bulletin was issued at eleven o'clock last night:

"Carlton House, Feb. 2, 1820, 11 o'Clock, P. M.
"The King's symptoms have all been more favourable throughout the day.
"His Majesty has had three hour's refreshing sleep this evening.
(Signed) "Henry Halford.
"William Knighton.
"Matthew John Tierney."

It is Impossible to describe the grief and consternation which have been produced by this alarming illness of his Majesty. A sort of superstitious awe crept over every mind, and it seemed as if Providence were working some mysterious end, by laying its chastising hand most heavily upon the Illustrious House that rules over us. What a sore affliction we should deem it, in our own families, or in the families of our friends, if a father and son lay dead at the same moment, and another son were suffering from the violence of that identical disease which had carried off his brother, in the vigour of health and life! And shall we feel it less, or regard it as a less-afflicting visitation, because this calamity has been permitted to fall upon the family of our Sovereign? The question is answered by the anxious inquiries and tender solicitude of all classes of his Majesty's subjects during the last three days, while, at the same time, they offer an unequivocal proof of their loyalty and attachment to his person. The inquiries at the Palace yesterday were numerous beyond all example, nor did they cease till a late hour at night. Crowds of well-dressed persons were assembled in Pall-mall and Waterloo-place, opposite the Palace, eager to learn the latest rumour as to his Majesty's condition. We hope, however, that we may congratulate the Country upon the absence of all immediate danger; but our anxiety for a life so important to the Nation will not permit us to overlook the possibility of a relapse. A day or two more of favourable progress towards recovery will confirm, we trust, our most flattering anticipations; and then only shall we feel entirely relieved from all uneasiness upon the subject.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

As early as eleven o'clock this morning the inquiries respecting his Majesty's health, at the gate and in the grand hall of Carlton-house, were uncommonly numerous. No Bulletin had been then issued; but the official answer of the establishment was, that "his Majesty is better." The following Bulletin, which is dated half-past eleven o'clock, was placed in the hall shortly before twelve, and copies of it were immediately forwarded to the Royal Dukes and other branches of the Royal Family, to the Ministers, Officers of State, &c.

The Physicians were in attendance upon his Majesty at an early hour this morning, and in consequence they issued their Bulletin sooner than yesterday. It is as follows:—

"Carlton-House, Feb. 3, 1820.
"The King has not passed a good night, but all his Majesty's symptoms are still favourable.
"Henry Halford,
"William Knighton,
"Matthew J. Tierney."

Pall-mall was again thronged with the carriages of the Nobility; and round the gates, and in the space along Waterloo-place, were collected crowds of people, anxious to learn the state of the King's health. The gates were thrown open, as was the case yesterday, and the porters at the Lodge had copies of the bulletin, in the exhibition of which they again continued to be extremely attentive.

That all possible attention might be paid to his Majesty under such sudden and severe indisposition, the Doctor remained in the Royal apartments all night, and two of the Physicians slept in the Red-house, which is connected with Carlton Palace.

One of the unfortunate consequences of his Majesty's severe indisposition is the impossibility of holding a Council for the alteration of the Liturgy, and for other purposes, on account of which it has been the established practice that a Council should be convened as soon as possible after an accession. And it appears too probable from the reports of the Physicians, that this unavoidable delay may be continued for several days longer.

The *Catherine* has arrived in the River, after a very quick passage from the River Plate. The latest letters which she has brought are of the 2d of November. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were in the greatest state of alarm, in consequence of the approach of General Artigas, with a considerable force, increased by reinforcements from the city of Santa Fé, that place having determined to espouse his cause. It was expected that a revolution would be occasioned in Buenos Ayres.—The following is an extract from one of the letters:—

"Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1.—The affairs of this unfortunate country are fast approaching to a crisis. The whole of the interior is up in arms—Artigas and the city of Santa Fé have declared war against Buenos-Ayres, and the armies of both are approaching in force to attack this city. The Director Rondeau leaves town this day, with all the troops he can muster to oppose them; but Artigas is successful wherever his forces appear. The situation of this town is truly alarming. There is no doubt if Artigas is successful he will revolutionize the Government, and declare war against the Portuguese. Business is quite at a stand."

A Mail from Hamburgh has arrived this morning, with papers to the 27th ult. They bring an Ordinance of the King of Prussia, dated Berlin, Jan. 17, of importance as affecting the National Debt of that Monarchy. It announces his Majesty's intention "to place this great concern under the guarantee and superintendance of the future Assembly of the States of the Kingdom."—The amount of the debt is 180,091,720 dollars. This state of the Debt is for ever closed; beyond the above sum no public bond or obligation can be issued, nor any "loan be negociated, except with the concurrence and guarantee of the future assembly of the States."

The Duke of Sussex has been much indisposed since his return from Holkham; but, we understand, his Royal Highness was much better yesterday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are on their way to England, to join the afflicted mourners of their illustrious House.

The Duke of Wellington, whilst changing horses at Norwich, on his way from Lord Suffield's, was surrounded by a number of persons, who pressed round the carriage to shake hands with his Grace; amongst these were several discharged soldiers, who had fought under him; to each of these the Duke gave a one-pound note.

The General Mourning.—The present mourning will probably be one of the most general and the "deepest" ever known in consequence of the death of a Sovereign. All classes will be desirous of shewing this outward mark of esteem for the worth and virtues of our late revered and lamented Monarch. Crape hat-bands are already worn by persons of the higher ranks, and will, no doubt, become universal, especially when it is considered that our manufactures will be benefited at the same that a due tribute of respect will be paid to departed Majesty.

THE LATE KING.

The following extraordinary anecdote relative to his Majesty's recovery from his malady in 1788 may be relied on as authentic:—

On the 23d of February, 1789, Mr. Pitt an[…] Lord Melville were dining with Lord Che[…] field, when a letter was brought to the [...] which he read, and sitting next to Lord M[…] it to him under the table, and whispere[…] he had looked at it, it would be better [...] to talk it over in Lord Chesterfield's

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales: We therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith—To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carlton-House, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Frederick,	R. Gifford,
William,	J. W. Croker,
Augustus Frederick,	George R. Dawson,
William Frederick,	William Courtenay,
Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg,	W. Curtis,
C. Cantuar,	John Eamer,
Eldon, C.	John Perring,
Montrose,	James Shaw,
Atholl,	George Scholey,
Wellesley,	Samuel Birch,
Camden,	Matthew Wood,
Lauderdale,	C. Smith,
Chatham,	Gerrard Andrewes,
Bathurst,	R. Hodgson,
Liverpool,	John Ireland,
Mulgrave,	G. Cockburn,
Melville,	Henry Hotham,
Sidmouth,	Bessborough,
Melbourne,	C. Warren,
Chetwynd,	Thomas Pere. Courtenay,
W. London,	J. S. Copley,
Sam. Carlisle,	H. Bankes,
Ellenborough,	C. Flower,
Charles Manners Sutton,	John Atkins,
N. Vansittart,	John Sylvester,
Frederick John Robinson,	C. Magnay,
Wm. Scott,	Robert Alb. Cox,
T. Wallace,	John Thomas Thorp,
W. Grant,	Richard Rothwell,
John Nicholl,	John Edmund Dowdeswell,
R. Richards,	R. Clark,
Charles Arbuthnot,	Henry Woodthorpe,
Robert Peel,	T. Tyrell,
W. Sturges Bourne,	William Borradaile, jun.
Charles Bagot,	Thomas Smith,
John Leach,	Herbert Taylor,
C. Abbott,	W. Keppel,
R. Dallas,	F. T. Hammond,
B. Bloomfield,	William Congreve,
Aillesbury,	Newman Knowlys, the Common Serjeant of London,
George Bridges, Mayor,	James Buller,
George Clerk,	Jos. Whatley,
Christopher Robinson,	George Nayler, York.

DECLARATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 30th day of January, 1820,

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration, viz.:

I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the King, my beloved Father.

It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity, with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his Subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his Country.

Called upon, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the Prerogatives of the Crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my dear Father's name, the Government of this Realm.

The support which I have received from Parliament and the Country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my People, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public; which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly. JAS. BULLER.

At the Court at Carltonhouse, the 30th of Ja- ...y, 1820,

PRESENT,

...e KING'S Most Excellent Majesty,
...Royal Highness the Duke of York,
...Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,
...oyal Highness the Duke of Sussex,
...oyal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,
...al Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Co-
Canterbury,
...ellor,
Duke of Atholl,
Duke of Montrose,
Marquess Wellesley,
Marquess Camden,
Earl of Lauderdale,
Earl of Chatham,
Earl Bathurst,
Earl of Liverpool,
Earl of Mulgrave,
Viscount Melville,
Viscount Sidmouth,
Bishop of London,
Right Honourable the Speaker,
Right Hon. Sir William Scott,
Right Hon. Sir William Grant,
Right Hon. Thomas Wallace,
Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart,
Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot,
Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl,
Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson,
Right Hon. Robert Peel,
Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne,
Right Hon. Charles Bagot,
Right Hon. Sir Richard Richards,
Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield,
Right Hon. Sir John Leach,
Right Hon. Sir Charles Abbott,
Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare, that, understanding that the law requires he should, at his Accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Book.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31.
From the Courier.

On Monday last, it was our melancholy duty to communicate the sad tidings of the Duke of Kent's death. To-day—one short week only elapsed—we announce the parting struggle of his venerable and much-afflicted Sire. Father and Son—the Monarch whom we have loved—and the Prince whom, as our Monarch, we might have had equal cause to love hereafter—both are gone! Death, indeed, has had a frightful harvest in our palaces. Scarcely two years have elapsed, and four generations have descended to the tomb.—The Nation's grief had but begun to soften down into resignation, after the untimely withering of our lamented Princess and her first-born, when our gracious Queen bowed before the inevitable destiny of man, and now, her husband and her offspring sleep with her. These are visitations that make men think and tremble. They force the most unreflecting to bestow, at least, a transient thought upon what awaits themselves. The last hour must come to us all. When it shall come, we cannot appoint: but how it shall find us, and what consequence it shall bring with it, are things within our control.

We cannot say that the death of our revered and venerable Sovereign has come upon us suddenly. His age, his infirmities, and the common rumour of the last two or three weeks, must have prepared the whole Nation for the afflicting event. Yet, it seems to be the condition of our nature, that no preparation can wholly arm us against the shock which follows the dissolution of those we love. Their loss leaves the mind in a state of dreary desolation. Hope can no longer cheat us with her blandishments: self-delusion can no longer flatter; the object of our affections lies dead before us; and alas! the dead cannot be re-animated. A thousand tender recollections of the past rush upon our memory, only to aggravate sorrow for what cannot be restored, and to increase regret for what cannot be recalled.

This, we are sure, will be the feeling of the Country under its present loss. Never did the Sovereign of any People sink into the grave, so loved, so honoured, as the gracious Monarch whom we now deplore. Nor party rage—nor political animosity—nor disappointed ambition—nor baffled intrigue—no—not even disaffection itself was ever heard to breathe a whisper that could sully the blameless purity of his life. Those who hated Kings were yet forced to confess, that HE was incapable of provoking hatred. The virtues of the man disarmed the enemies of the Monarch; and, for years past, none spoke of him but in the affectionate and emphatic phrase of "our GOOD old KING." Yes—and if his name shall go down to posterity with any epithet to mark his character—let him be called GEORGE THE GOOD, and our children's children, to the latest generation, will learn from that one word, why we loved him.

The virtues he delighted in were not those by which the vulgar admirers of Kings are captivated. He did not seek, maddened by the lust of ambition, to vanquish realms, and write his glory in the blood and tears of desolated nations. His was not the fame of the conqueror, in the composition of which must always be found some portion of those grim qualities that disfigure the tyrant. It was in the endearing intercourse of private life that were to be traced the virtues which adorned his character. Pious, temperate, benevolent, unostentatious—a kind husband, an affectionate father, a gentle master, a steady friend—uncorrupted by power, undazzled by the splendour of his station—he lived among us, and he ruled over us, above half a century, the bright model of what a King, a Christian, and a Man should be.

It was in the bosom of his family, and in the discharge of all those sacred duties which grow out of the relations of son, husband, father, brother, and friend, that the primeval virtues of George III. were to be traced. The simplicity of his manners, when laying aside the sometimes necessary pomp and dignity of his station, formed a striking and pleasing contrast. He was gracefully familiar with those whose rank permitted their approach to the Royal person, and benevolently condescending towards others who had no such privilege. A thousand amiable anecdotes are upon record, or floating upon the breath of popular tradition, which, as long as they are remembered, will pourtray the goodness of his heart. The pious wish he expressed (only a short time, we believe, before the alienation of his mind), "that he hoped to see the day when every child in his dominions would be able to read the Bible," ought, of itself, to carry down his name with reverence to the latest posterity.

We hardly wish to withdraw the veil which has so long shrouded his daily course of life from the gaze of curiosity. The circumstances, if disclosed, would be read with a deep and melancholy interest. Imagination, indeed, may half supply the reality. We can conceive the aged Monarch, in the solitude of his mental affliction, in the double solitude of his visual darkness, wandering forlorn and helpless through the apartments of that Palace where, in happier times, he had passed so many hours of his blameless life.—To have been permitted to view him under such circumstances, would have softened the most obdurate heart, while it must have inspired all kindlier natures with a profound sense of their common infirmity. The virtuous Monarch of a mighty Empire, so sorely stricken by the hand of Providence, that, had he been vouchsafed the favour to choose, he would have exchanged conditions with the meanest peasant in his realms, was a spectacle, whose sublime and touching morality might employ the pen of a Bossuet or a Flechier. We dare not approach the theme.

Still, however, we hover over this melancholy subject of his last moments. It must be a source of the deepest satisfaction to every Member of the Royal Family, as well as to the People, that the Duke of York was with his Majesty at the awful moment of his dissolution. To his Majesty, however, the moment was not awful—as unconscious of approaching dissolution as if he were sinking only to a gentle and quiet slumber, death had no terrors for him. "Oh! Death, where is thy sting!—oh! Grave, where is thy victory!"—His Majesty was not heard to speak a word for two hours before his dissolution. The last words he uttered, consisted, we understand, of a short question upon a subject in itself of no importance. He then lay perfectly quiet and still—not a groan escaped him—and not the least indication of returning reason, not a ray of mental sanity, broke through the last moments of his life. His affectionate Son, the Duke of York, remained by the bedside of his dying Parent till the last breath, for there was no struggle, had passed away.

Thus has occurred that event which all desired, yet dreaded, the release of an excellent and venerable Monarch from this mortal life—for who could have wished that that life should have been prolonged which was not cheered by one ray of reason, which was passed in the most helpless solitude?—"he sate among his kindred, yet he knew them not—his children spoke to him, but he heard them not." Yet, now that the event has happened, it has produced a universal sickness and sorrowing of the heart. It is as if we had lost a father—he *was* the father of his People, and though he has been long dead to himself, he was still not dead to us. Though all intercourse had been cut off between us—though we no longer saw him among us—though the communications we received relative to him were in the nature almost of communications from the tomb—yet still he lived—the form, the person of the venerable Monarch remained—he was still the object of our solicitude and care—his aged form still reclined in the arms—his head was still pillowed by the bosoms and hearts of his People. All this hath passed away—he is gone to receive the reward of his virtues, and in this our grief, let it be some consolation to know, that his last moments, the last trying struggle of our poor, feeble nature, passed gently over his venerable head.

——— The Royal mind
An easy passage found
And left its sacred earth behind:
Nor murmuring groan express'd, nor labouring sound,
Nor any, least tumultuous breath;
Calm was his life, and quiet was his death;
Soft as those gentle whispers were,
In which the Almighty did appear.
That peace which made thy prosperous reign to shine,
That peace thou leav'st to the imperial line,
That peace, Oh honour'd shade, be ever thine!

Another source of consolation is, that the sceptre hath passed into congenial hands—that it is wielded by a Monarch worthy to be the Son of such a Sire—that he hath followed his principles, sustained his system, and walked in his steps—

Sol occubuit: nox nulla secuta est.

We have already observed, that the three longest reigns in British history are those of three Kings, each the third of their respective names. Henry III. reigned 56 years; Edward III., 51; and George III., 59. This circumstance is beautifully alluded to in the following lines, which are at once an accurate and an appropriate eulogy on his late Majesty.

Chaste, pious, steadfast, merciful and just,
His pride, his People—and his God, his trust;
To the third George, approving Heaven ordain'd
A life unblemished, and a death unpained;
In goodness, greatness, years, his reign exceeds
Henry's mild life and Edward's laurell'd deeds.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.—Exactly at twelve o'clock the Lord Steward arrived. He wore his blue sash, and carried his wand of office. In the Long Gallery, two tables, one at each end of the apartment, covered with green cloth, were set out. The Clerks of the House of Commons were in attendance, and the Members, who had begun to make their appearance some time before, now assembled in the Long Gallery.

The Lord Steward, having passed up the Long Gallery, took his station at the centre of the table furthest from the entrance. The Speaker then presented himself to take the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty King George the Fourth.—The oaths having been administered, the Right Honourable Gentleman left the Gallery and proceeded to the Speaker's apartments. The other Members present were then immediately sworn. Among them were noticed—Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Brogden. At ten minutes after twelve the lobby was ordered to be cleared.

At thirty-five minutes after twelve, the Speaker proceeded in the usual form to the House.

Having sworn in a few Members, who first presented themselves, the Lord Steward retired.

After entering the House and taking the Chair, the Speaker again took the Oaths of Allegiance, and called on the Members present to do the same at this table. This was immediately done, and at one o'clock a sufficient number were sworn to make a House.

Mr. Canning was among the first to take his seat. Sir R. Wilson sat beside him for some time. The swearing was proceeding when this paper went to press, and nothing beyond taking the oaths was expected this day. The Members were fast coming in, and a numerous attendance may be calculated upon.

The Parliament will sit for some days, in order that the Members may take the oaths to the new King. It will then most probably adjourn over his late Majesty's funeral.

THE CEREMONY OF PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

By ten o'clock the space fronting the Palace of Carlton House was occupied by great numbers of spectators; and the windows of the residences in Pall-mall and Waterloo-place were crowded, chiefly with elegantly dressed ladies. Small parties of the Horse Guards then appeared, and took their station before Carlton House, and along Pall-mall to the Opera House. The court yard of Carlton Palace was occupied by the Foot Guards, with their colours, bands, &c. Many of the Nobility and Gentry began to take their stations round the steps of the grand entrance. The view at this time was grand and imposing in the extreme, especially when the eye was directed over the elevated space before Carlton House. The variegated colours; the fineness of the day, the sun shining at this period with peculiar brilliancy; the arrival of the Royal Dukes and the Nobility in their carriages, all contributed greatly to increase the general effect. The crowd in Pall-mall by half-past eleven became immense, but all proceeded with the utmost tranquillity.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, the Heralds, accompanied by their Officers, several Military Officers, &c. appeared on the steps under the portico forming the grand entrance. Lord Harrowby; several Members of Parliament followed; and the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Gloucester, and the Prince Leopold, next appeared. The arrangement on this station was most effective, and it was improved on looking into the splendid Hall of the Palace, for there were large parties of the Officers of State, &c. Surrounded by these, and supported by his Royal Brothers and Prince Leopold, appeared his Majesty George IV. The Duke of Gloucester stood immediately in the grand entrance.

At twelve o'clock the guns in St. James's Park commenced firing, which was the signal for the Proclamation. Sir Isaac Heard, the venerable Garter King at Arms, then stepped forward and stationed himself in the centre of the interesting group collected around the grand entrance. This same individual was present when the late Sovereign, George III. was proclaimed King from the same spot in 1760. Sir Isaac Heard was then a young man, and had just entered the Heralds' College. Those about him being uncovered, Sir Isaac Heard proceeded to read the Proclamation, as given in another part of our paper, and declared the Prince of Wales to be the present King, under the style and title of George IV. At the conclusion of this ceremony, which became more affecting from the age of the highly respectable individual making the proclamation, the company assembled instantaneously huzzaed most enthusiastically. Shouts were heard in all quarters, and the multitude without the walls evinced equal enthusiasm, and with corresponding feelings, the people filled the air with their plaudits. The military partook of the sentiments, and with similar ardour they also joined in the loud, long, and joyous huzzas. The waving of the swords, glistening in the sun, added considerably to the splendid character of the whole scene.

The guns continued firing. The band struck up "*God save the King*;" and many a loyal heart, by the satisfaction which beamed on the countenances of all, appeared to beat in unison with the sentiments of that truly national anthem. The procession of the Heralds, &c. then commenced; it formed in the Court-yard, and passed along the Crescent made in proceeding round by the Portico. It entered Pall-mall, through the upper entrance. The officers belonging to the City of Westminster, headed by Mr. Lee, the High Constable, went first, clearing the streets of the carriages and other obstructions that could be easily removed, and that might impede the march of the procession. Then followed about 50 of the Horse Guards, preceded by their officers, pioneers, &c. Some of the officers belonging to the Corporation and Companies of the City of London, a large party of trumpeters, more Horse Guards, some City Officers, then a large band of music, all being in their showy Court dresses, next appeared. The Officers belonging to the City Corporation appeared in their Court dresses also, which were additionally decorated with white favours.

The Heralds followed, Sir Isaac Heard and the senior officers of the Heralds' College forming the rear. A band, and a few more of the Horse Guards, constituted the termination of this procession. Its appearance was beautiful, and grand in the extreme, when it was proceeding in full march. The whole party as they passed along were warmly greeted with friendly huzzas, especially while they were traversing the front of the Palace of Carlton-House; and the approach of the procession towards Charing-Cross, where the crowd on foot and in carriages was even greater than in Pall-mall, was announced by the plaudits raised by the assembled populace. The numbers at Charing-Cross received considerable accession, by the arrival of thousands from Pall-mall, who were desirous of beholding the ceremony of the Proclamation. The increased numbers of the spectators, together with the vast assemblage of carriages of various descriptions, occasioned some interruption to the procession; but by the great activity of the officers, and the willingness of all parties to contribute to the orderly and impressive arrangement of the procession, all obstructions were speedily removed. Sir Isaac Heard, the whole party having arrived and formed in the centre of Charing-cross, and near the statue, then repeated the ceremony of the Proclamation in like manner as he had just performed it under the grand entrance of Carlton Palace.

The cavalcade then proceeded onward towards Temple-bar, preceded by an immense crowd. A troop of the Horse Guards arriving first, opened to the right and left, and having cleared a passage to the gates, the Pursuivant at Arms advanced, amidst flourishes of drums and trumpets, followed by Sir Isaac Heard, when the Proclamation of his present gracious Majesty was again read aloud. The gates were then unlocked and opened, and on the other side the procession was met by the Lord Mayor and City Officers, preceded by the band of the Fishmongers' Company, playing *God save the King*.

The carriage of Alderman Wood, and those of other gentlemen, closed the procession, which went onwards to Wood-street, Cheapside, where the proclamation was again made. In pursuance of the custom usual on such occasions, the cavalcade then went to the Royal Exchange, where the King was proclaimed for the fourth and last time, after which the procession returned.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived, leaving no Mail due.

The accounts from Spain contain so little new information, and are so completely contradictory, that it is quite unnecessary to attend to them.

We have given every useful information relative to the demise of the KING that has reached us.

Various inquiries have been made relative to those who hold Public Offices under his late MAJESTY, and we are now enabled, by the assistance of a friend whom we highly esteem, to give the following information:—

In the 57th year of the late reign, an Act was introduced by Mr. PONSONBY, and to whom, were it for no other cause, the Empire must feel the strongest and the most indelible gratitude; the Act which afterwards passed into a law, provides as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient to provide by Law as herein-after is enacted; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that all and every person and persons, who upon the day of the demise of his present Majesty (whom God long preserve) shall hold any office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during pleasure, shall, under and by virtue of this Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same; but nevertheless the same shall be held or enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who shall succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his present Majesty, and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of this Act shall be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen who upon the demise of his present Majesty shall succeed to the Crown, as the right or title to any office, place, or employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen during pleasure, would by Law be determinable: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive the heirs and successors of his Majesty, Kings or Queens of this realm, of the power of removing and discharging any person or persons from his, her, or their respective offices, places, and employments, in such manner as by law they might have done if this Act or any thing therein contained had never been passed."

Parliament must be dissolved in six months after the demise of the KING, and sooner, if the new Sovereign should think proper; but there is no probability of an earlier dissolution, as much business is to be transacted. The reports, therefore, of an immediate dissolution are, as far as we can judge, not entitled to attention.

The Proclamation of the new Sovereign has been postponed in Dublin, 'till advices shall be received from London.

We regret to learn that petty robberies and thefts have again become frequent in the neighbourhood of this City. We have been informed, on the most respectable authority, that a number of pits of potatoes have been lately opened, and the potatoes stolen thereout, on grounds contiguous to the Passage and Dunmore Roads. On Tuesday night, the stable of Alderman KING, at Mountpleasant, was broken open, and several saddles, bridles, &c. carried off. Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, a person going to Wexford met on the Passage road, between Alderman KING's lodge and Grant's-town, four men and three women, with three sacks of potatoes, and two sacks, in which was a dead sheep and the fat. On the person calling at the lodge for assistance, WALSH, at Grant's-town, and MORRISSY, at Alderman KING's, immediately got up; but the party made off, leaving the potatoes and sheep behind them; they soon after, however, took one man, with a bag of potatoes on his back, who says his name is JOHN BOURK, whom Alderman KING has committed to the County Gaol. The potatoes and sheep remain at Mountpleasant, for the inspection of those who have been robbed, which it is to be hoped will lead to the discovery of these nightly depredators.

We have particular pleasure in recording the following instance of well-timed and benevolent liberality:—

Sir MOORE DISNEY and his Lady, who reside at present in London, sent directions about Christmas last to their agent, in Carrick, to purchase a quantity of Blankets, Flannels, &c. and distribute them to such poor objects on his Estates (in and about Churchtown, County of Waterford) as may be in want of them. By this timely donation, which amounted to upwards of Forty Pounds, several aged and infirm men and women, and many poor children, were relieved and made comfortable in that dreary and inclement season. In addition to this gratifying instance of humane consideration, Sir MOORE DISNEY has given directions to employ a number of poor men at work for a certain time, or until they can procure employment elsewhere.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 31.—The arrival of Wheat this morning by land sample from Essex and Kent was in the whole moderate, and fine runs were in request, and readily taken off at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter since this day se'nnight, without, however, any similar improvement in the inferior descriptions. The supply of Barley having been very scanty of late, there was a brisk demand for what appeared this morning from Suffolk and Norfolk, and Malting parcels obtained a ready sale, at an advance of full 2s. per quarter; grinding qualities also were rather dearer. Beans are steady in value, but Pease of both sorts scarcely support our last quotation. Having a very short supply of Oats now at market, rather higher prices were asked this morning, and the sales made in many instances, about 1s. per quarter higher. In other articles no variation to notice.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 2.—Our market, this day, was over supplied with every description of grain, in consequence of the navigation of the Canals being now perfectly open: this has caused a glut in the market at present, and a dullness in every article. Oats and Barley were each 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel lower than at last Friday's market; but Wheat was stationary. The general prices this day were, for Wheat, 34s. to 35s.; Distillers' Oats, 11s. to 12s. 6d.; Feeding, 13s. to 14s.; Seed, 17s. to 20s.; Bere, 13s. to 14s.; Malt, 34s. to 37s.; Rapeseed, 32s.; Oatmeal, heavy, at 14s. to 16s.; Flour, 20s. to 22s., for seconds, per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, FEB. 3.—Wheat, 28s. a 31s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality; Oats, 25s. a 29s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 28s. a 31s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Flour, 1st, 20s. a 22s.; 2d, 18s. a 19s.; Household, 16s. a 17s.; 3d, 8s. a 14s. Butter, to the Merchants, 80s. 76s. 70s. 66s. 64s.—To the Country, no price.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been but little increase in the supply of *Butter*, and no fluctuation in it's price, since our last—the general rate for first quality at the market-house having continued at 80s.; 82s. was paid yesterday, by one purchaser—but it was merely for a few firkins, wanted for a particular purpose—and there was rather an appearance of dullness in the demand, than any indications of a general advance. *Scalded Pigs* have fully supported our last quotations; but *Singed* appear somewhat lower, some prime lots having been purchased at 43s. 9d., and few or none having exceeded 44s. *Pork Offal* continues stationary, but *Pigs' Heads* have been for some days on the advance. No material alteration can be stated in *Flour* or *Oatmeal*. The supplies of Grain from the Country, for the last two days, have continued very limited. There has been no perceptible variation in the prices of *Wheat* or *Oats*—but *Barley*, on which there was a partial decline in the early part of the week, may now be considered generally a shade lower, nothing over 16s. being to be obtained, except for very superior malting samples, and the inferior or grinding qualities having declined proportionably. Two cargoes of *Newport Coal* have arrived at the Quay, but the price had not been fixed yesterday evening; that in the yards, as well as *Swansea*, continues as last stated. No alteration in other articles.

The price of 3 per cent. Consols in London, on Tuesday, was 67⅞—Do for the Acct. 67⅞.

Exchange, Dublin on London, Wednesday, 9.

State of the Waterford Fever Hospital for the Month of January, 1820.

In the House 1st inst.	40	Dismissed cured, ...	81
Admitted since	67	Died, ...	1
		Remain in Fever, 12 }	25
	107	Convalescent, ... 13 }	
			107

The Report of the past month must be considered satisfactory, inasmuch as the number of patients remaining in the Hospital has been reduced to 25. The Epidemic, altho' it has preserved its original character throughout, has been remarkably mild, with few exceptions, where previous exhaustion and debility from privations of various kinds had occurred. Typhus Fever has rarely prevailed, and in its milder forms. The report holds out a fair prospect, that, under the regular system on which the Establishment is conducted, the numbers gradually diminishing, the Sick will in a few months more be reduced to what had usually prevailed before the Epidemic made its first appearance.

THOS. HEARN, M. D.

31st January, 1820.

On behalf of the Regulating Committee,
GEO. P. RIDGWAY, Chairman.

JOSHUA WM. STRANGMAN, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, acknowledges having received the sum of Six Pounds Two Shillings & Eight Pence, a subscription of One Penny per Week, from the workmen of WM. CHERRY.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, the 2d instant, at Little Graigue, in the County Wexford, by the Right Rev. Dr. Keating, James Keogh, Esq. of Camolin, to Miss Rossiter.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 4.

ARRIVED,

31—Trevor, Newman, Lidney, coals; Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, from a cruise; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, tobacco pipes, cheese, &c.

4th—Expedition, Steacy, Bristol, m. goods; Devonshire, Townshend, Newport, coals; Pursuit, Harris, Milford, ballast.

SAILED,

2d and 3d—None.

4th—Wind S. by E. at 8 morning.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

THE LARGE HOUSE, in BROAD-STREET, (except the Shop,) in which the late Mr. JOHN MAHER lived. Also, from 25th March, the HOUSE in HIGH-STREET, now the Misses WALKER'S BOARDING-SCHOOL, opposite Mr. P. GALWEY'S, both of which will be let very low.—Apply to ROBERT CURTIS.

Broad-street, Waterford, Feb. 5, 1820.

A VALUABLE LOT OF GOODS,

ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
ARE NOW FOR DISPOSAL
AT DILLON'S, WATCH-MAKER, MALL,
Comprising an elegant Variety of
WATCHES & JEWELLERY.
PARTICULARS EXPRESSED IN HAND-BILLS.
TICKETS, £1 EACH.

Waterford, Feb. 5, 1820.

TREES FOR SALE.

FROM 1000 to 1200 TREES, upwards of Sixty Years' Growth, standing on the Lands of BOLLINDESART, about two miles from CARRICK, consisting of *Oak, Ash, Beech, Elm, Chesnut*, and different other kinds. They are fit for any kind of use, and will be disposed of either in One or Two Divisions.

THOMAS HOULAHAN, the Steward, will shew the Trees. Application to Mr. EDMOND HAHESY, Carrick-on-Suir, Feb. 4, 1820.

MACNALLY'S JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

THIRD EDITION.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED—PRICE £1 8s. 3d.
IN FOUR LARGE VOLUMES, 8vo.
Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Downes,
And to be had of
JOHN BULL, RICHARD FARRELL, & J. R. BIRNIE,

THE Third Edition of the JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR IRELAND, containing the Authorities and Duties of that Officer, Judicial and Ministerial; as also of the various Conservators of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under Sheriffs, the Coroner, the Constable, the Watchman, the Church-Warden, the Custos Rotulorum, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, &c. and of private Individuals, in preserving the public tranquillity; with a Digest of the Common and Statute Law, respecting Treasons, Felonies, Informations, Unlawful Assemblies, Riots, Routs, other Misdemeanours, and matters connected with Pleas of the Crown, and Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates; to which is added, the Rights and Liberties of the People, and the Prerogatives of the King, with a copious Index,

By LEONARD MACNALLY, Esq.
Barrister-at-Law,
Author of the "*Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown,*" &c. &c.

The Additions & Improvements to this Work are material, embodying every Act of Parliament which has passed since the Printing of the former Edition, relative to the various Subjects which constitute the Work, and including the important Statutes of the present Sessions of Parliament. Those which have been repealed since the year 1812 are carefully expunged, and all Alterations and Amendments carefully pointed out.

This Edition will, it is presumed, be found an acquisition not only to those engaged in Magisterial Duties, Judicial and Ministerial, but to all Officers of the Crown and Private Gentlemen, who desire to be acquainted with the Laws which support the Government of the Country and protect the People.

Dublin, Printed by JOHN CUMMING, No. 16, Lower Ormond-quay.

Of whom may be had, the *Fourth or Supplementary Volume* of GABBETT'S DIGEST, price £1 14s. 1½d.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

THE COMMISSIONERS for IMPROVING the PORT and HARBOUR of WATERFORD hereby give Notice that, from and after the 5th Instant, the DUTY upon BALLAST DISCHARGED will be reduced to *One Shilling* per Ton.

By order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary.

Ballast-office, Feb. 3, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of TINHALLA, situate on the river Suir, within a Mile and a Half of CARRICK, containing Fifty Acres, Plantation measure, and fit for the immediate reception of a Gentleman or Man of Business.

Application to be made to PATRICK POWER, Esq. Manor-lane. Waterford, Feb. 5, 1820.

STAMP-OFFICE, DUBLIN,

13TH JANUARY, 1820.

THE COMMISSIONERS of STAMPS hereby give Notice, that, by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, on the 30th Day of December last, entitled, "An Act to subject certain Publications to the Duties of Stamps upon Newspapers, and to make other Regulations for restraining the Abuses arising from the Publication of Blasphemous & Seditious Libels," it is, amongst other things, enacted, That from and after ten days after the passing of the said Act, the Printer or Publisher of any Pamphlet or other Paper for Sale, containing any public News, Intelligence, or Occurrences, or any Remarks or Observations thereon, or any Matter in Church or State, and in said Act more particularly described, shall, upon every day upon which the same shall be published, or within six days after, deliver to the Commissioners of Stamps for Great Britain and Ireland respectively, at their Head Offices, or to some Distributor or Officer to be appointed by them to receive the same, and whom the said Commissioners are thereby required to appoint for that purpose, one of the Pamphlets or Papers so published upon each such day, signed by the Printer or Publisher thereof, in his hand writing, with his Name and Place of Abode; and that such Printer or Publisher shall be entitled to demand and receive, from the Commissioners, or such Distributor or Officer, the amount of the Retail Price of such Pamphlet or Paper so delivered; and that in every case in which the Printer and Publisher of such Pamphlet or Paper shall neglect to deliver one such Pamphlet or Paper, in the manner therein directed, such Printer and Publisher shall, for every such neglect respectively, forfeit and lose the sum of One Hundred Pounds.

And the said Commissioners of Stamps do hereby give further Notice, that they have appointed the following Officers of the Department to receive all such Pamphlets and Papers as are directed by the Act to be delivered to such Persons as should be appointed by the said Commissioners to receive the same; and that the said respective Officers have received the necessary instructions to comply with the several provisions contained in the said Act, so far as relates to the conduct of such Officers in that respect:

The Register of Pamphlets and Newspapers for the time being, at the Stamp Office, Dublin, for the County and County of the City of Dublin.

The several Distributors of Stamps for the time being, or Inspectors of Stamp Duties acting as Distributors of Counties, Counties of Cities, or Counties of Towns throughout Ireland, for their respective Districts.

By Order of the Commissioners,
RICHARD MALINS, Pro. Sec.

WILLIAM HUNT & CO.

HAVE ON SALE,

1000 *Quintals prime Newfoundland FISH,*
1000 *Barrels of Crown-brand HERRINGS,*
30 *Hhds. of Jamaica SUGAR,*
50 *Bags of MISERABLE,*
20 *Casks FIGS,*
50 *Tons OAK BARK;*

And they are in hourly expectation of the arrival, per the *Aurora*, from London, of 100 Casks of SOAP TALLOW, which will be sold on moderate Terms.

Waterford, Nov. 29, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 4.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality, ...	80	0	...00	0	per Cwt.
—— second, ...	75	0	...73	0	
—— third, ...	68	0	...64	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia Y. C.) ..	68	0	...69	0	
—————— (Do. White).....	64	0	...65	0	
Lard, casks, rendered, ...	54	0	...56	0	
Beef, ...	00	0	...00	0	
Pigs, singed, ...	42	6	...44	0	
—— scalded, ...	30	0	...43	0	
Pork Offal, ...	20	0	...24	0	
Pigs' Heads, ...	26	0	...28	0	
Newfoundland Fish, (new).......	14	0	...16	0	
Oatmeal, ...	14	0	...15	0	
Flour, first quality, ...	00	0	...00	0	per Bag.
—— second, ...	40	9	...42	0	
—— third, ...	28	0	...34	0	
—— fourth, ...	22	0	...26	0	
Wheat, ...	31	0	...33	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting, ...	15	6	...16	0	
—— grinding, ...	11	6	...14	6	
Oats, potato, ...	11	6	...12	0	
—— common, ...	10	0	...11	0	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted, ...	30	0	...29	0	
——————, ungutted, ..	27	0	...28	0	
Coals, Whitehaven, ...	0	0	... 0	0	
—— Newport, ...	4	4	... 4	6	
—— Swansea, ...	3	6	... 3	8	
Tallow, rough, ...	7	6	... 8	0	lbs.
Potatoes, by weight, ...	0	2½	... 0	[illegible]	
——— by measure, ...	0	6	... 0		
Beef, ...	0	4	... 0		
Mutton, ...	0	6	... 0		
Veal, ...	0	0	... 0		
Pork, ...	0	4	... 0		
Fresh Butter, ...	1	6	...		
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon, ...	10	4	...		
Marlfield Ditto, ...	10	0	..		
Cod Oil, ...	£35	0s.			
Seal Oil, brown					
——— pale					