HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Thursday night was the time appointed for putting the remains of the late much-revered King into his coffins, for which purpose they were removed from France and Banting's ware-rooms, in James's-street, Haymarket, in a hearse and four, soon after one o'clock in the afternoon. The inside coffin is of mahogany, in which are a mattress and pillow covered with the richest white satin, and the whole lined and ornamented with white satin, in the most appropriate manner.—This was inclosed in a leaden coffin, and these in a mahogany coffin.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the coffin-plate of his late Majesty's corpse:—

DEPOSITUM
Serenissimi Potentissimi et Excellentissimi Monarchæ
GEORGII TERTII.
Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris,
Regis Hanoveræ, ac Brunsvici, et Lunenburgi Ducis,
Obiit xxix die Januarii, Anno Domini MDCCCXX,
Ætatis suæ LXXXII. Regnique sui LX.

WINDSOR, FEB. 3.—The recent melancholy events have spread a deep gloom over this town and its vicinity. The tradesmen employed by the Royal Family have their shops closely shut up, and many private houses exhibit mournful indications of the regret of the inmates. In fact, it would seem that the inhabitants generally are too much under the influence of sorrow to attend to their ordinary avocations, while interested persons, taking advantage of their situation, disseminate the most inconsistent reports, and impose upon their anxious credulity.

The Duke of Sussex has paid a visit of condolence to the Princesses Augusta and Sophia. It was observed, with very great concern, that his Royal Highness was far from appearing in good health.

The Duchess of Gloucester has again joined the society of her Royal Sisters, and it is understood that this amiable Princess will remain at the Castle till after the funerals of her lamented father and brother.

The Duchess of York has been prevented, by indisposition, from leaving Oatlands, to pay the tribute of affectionate sympathy to her illustrious relatives. Indeed, the accounts received here respecting her Royal Highness's state of health are such as to excite the most anxious sensation.

The surveyors have been measuring the ground for the funeral procession, the line of which includes too short a space for that imposing solemnity which the occasion would seem to require, as it extends only from the grand entrance of the Castle to the south door of St. George's Chapel. The workmen have already commenced their awful preparations, and the last sad office is anticipated with feelings of the deepest emotion.

HORSE GUARDS, FEB. 1.—His Majesty does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning, with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions, viz.

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; the sash covered with black crape; black gorget riband; and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums are to be covered with black; and black crape to be hung from the pike of the colour-staff of Infantry, and from the standard-staff and trumpets of cavalry.

When Officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; black waistcoat, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

H. CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 1.—His Majesty does not require, that the Officers of the Fleet should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, with their undress uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots; nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves and black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots; except at Court, when they are to wear also black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles; nor that the Officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered with black, black gorget ribands, and black crape scarfs over their right shoulders; and except at Court, when they are to wear black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword-knots, black crape scarfs over their right shoulders, and black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a black crape is to be hung from the pike of the divisional colour-staff.

J. W. CROKER.

THE QUEEN, CONSORT.

On Sunday last Mr. Sicard, formerly a member of the Household of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and since her departure to the Continent acting as her agent in London, arrived at Dover, where he embarked immediately for France. While at Dover, he stated himself to be the bearer of letters to the Queen; that he was ordered to proceed in the first instance to Leghorn, and, in the event of her Majesty not being there, to seek her until he found her residence, and accompany her Majesty to England with all possible speed.—*London Paper of Thursday.*

The *Journal de Paris* contains the following paragraph: "Letters from Marseilles of the 20th January say, 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who still travels under the title of Countess Angela-oldi, has set out for Toulon, from whence she proceeds by sea to Leghorn, on board the brig La Marie, which is about to sail from this port to Toulon. It appears that the stay of her Royal Highness at Leghorn will be of short duration, and that she will proceed immediately to Rome. Her Royal Highness's suite consists of thirteen persons.' We learn also, by a letter from Toulon, that her Royal Highness arrived there on the 21st."

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPEDITION—IRISH LEGION.

[*From The Dublin Journal.*]

The following affidavit from Mr. Macnamara, the *soi disant* Commissary General of the Irish Legion, appeared in *The Morning Chronicle* of the 2d instant:—

"City of London (to wit).—Matthew Macnamara, of the City of Dublin, but now in London, Gentleman, Agent to General D'Evereux, maketh oath and saith—It hath been stated most untruly, as Deponent believes, in several Newspapers in Ireland, and particularly in *The Dublin Journal* and *Carrick's Morning Post*, that the sums contributed by the Lancer, Rifle, and Light Infantry Regiments (attached to the Irish Legion raised by General D'Evereux for the South American service), for Commissions in those Regiments, amounted to the sum of £40,000; for this Deponent saith, that, according to this Deponent's knowledge and belief, the same did not amount to more than the sum of £12,000. Saith, that a considerable part of the funds of the Lancer Regiment was applied by Colonel Aylmer, or those acting for him, whilst Deponent was engaged at Liverpool and Waterford, the amount of which Deponent doth not know, nor is it to be expected that he can be answerable or accountable for the same. And Deponent further saith, that all and every sum and sums of money which ever came into this Deponent's hands, belonging to the Irish Legion, was well and faithfully applied by Deponent with the utmost anxiety, zeal and integrity, and with a view to the greatest economy. And saith he believes the said Gen. D'Evereux is charged with having applied part of the funds of the Legion to his own private use, which this Deponent doth not believe to be true; for Deponent saith, that the said General D'Evereux laid out, of his own private property, very considerable sums towards equipping and sending out the Irish Legion; and that, when the funds thereof were insufficient, Deponent hath been supplied by the said General D'Evereux with money; and that, since the first of last month, this Deponent received from him a Bank of England Post-Bill for £500, and two Bills of Exchange for £800 Irish, besides taking up some of this Deponent's acceptances, passed for the use of the Legion, that were protested in London for non-payment; and saith, that Deponent is now under acceptances to a very considerable amount, running due for the use of the said Legion; and, therefore, it is wholly false, that this Deponent or the said General D'Evereux, according to this Deponent's belief, received more money on account of the said Legion than was fairly and honourably applied for its use. And this Deponent saith, he believes the said General D'Evereux, in every transaction connected with the said Legion, had and has the most fair, disinterested, and honourable intentions; and that he could not have contemplated, nor guarded against, the *treachery practised towards him at Margaritta, and even by those who affected a friendship for him at home*; and saith, that Deponent discharged his duty to said Legion, and to the service in which he entered, with the most anxious zeal and perseverance in Deponent's power. This Deponent saith, he came to London for the purpose of meeting Gen. D'Evereux, to procure further sums of money, to enable him to send off some ships, now nearly ready for sailing, with passengers for South America, and then to accompany him to Dublin; and that, on his arrival at the Tavistock Hotel, he found General D'Evereux very much indisposed, and confined to his bed; and Deponent verily believes the said General D'Evereux means to proceed to Dublin, whenever his health is so far re-established as with safety to his life to travel. And Deponent saith, he was always ready and willing, and is now ready and willing, to give a fair and satisfactory account of the disbursements made by him for the Irish Legion, and of the sums he received on account thereof. Sworn before me, this 1st of Feb. 1820, at the Mansion House, in the City of London.

"GEO. BRIDGES, Mayor.

"MATTHEW MACNAMARA."

Mr. Macnamara denies, that either Mr. D'Evereux or himself have misapplied any part of the funds belonging to the Irish Legion, and says the whole amount of the sum received by the sale of Commissions did not exceed £12,000, *as he believes.* We apprehend, that the Deponent is not much acquainted with the matter. Other Agents received monies—but, on the whole, we have no objection to concede the question as to the proper application of the funds, as we wish to believe Mr. D'Evereux incapable of committing what he would deem a crime. We must, however, observe, that, after the speculation was undertaken, all connected with it would naturally look for some emolument, were it nothing more than subsistence and pocket-money—for all the Agents, as we say in Ireland, had a *right* to live.

Instead of wasting time about the proper or improper application of the funds, we shall invite the reader's attention to one remarkable passage in Mr. Macnamara's affidavit. He states, that Mr. D'Evereux "could not have contemplated, nor guarded against, the *treachery* practised towards him at Margaritta, and even by *those* who affected a friendship for him at *home*." This sentence leads to the consideration of some precise facts, which have not yet been disclosed, and explains the mysterious conduct of Brion, and the chief officers of the Legion now at Margaritta.

It is established, if we believe the testimony of thirty or forty gentlemen, that *General* D'Evereux was not known at Margaritta—his authority to grant commissions was denied—and hence the officers, or as many of them as were wanted, were offered new commissions—those considered supernumeraries were requested to go into the ranks, when they would receive rations—some of them complied through necessity, but others preferred returning home, and Mr. D'Evereux's commissions were torn to pieces before their eyes.

Subsequent events shew, that the officers remaining at Margaritta yielded to circumstances; they found, that *General* D'Evereux was disclaimed by the authorities of the Island, and also by General English, then commanding the British division; they had only one course to adopt.—They addressed Brion in the following terms:

"From the high character your Excellency holds amongst all ranks of men, as well in Europe as in the Western World, and from our high sense of the kindness and nobleness of mind you have on so many occasions manifested towards us, for which we should be ungrateful and unworthy were we not forward in offering our lives to you, we make this application to your Excellency, that you will be pleased to take us under your protection, to take the command of our troops, and that you will concert the best means for conveying your Irish Legion to the Main, with a view of uniting them to the Grand Army, conceiving as we do, that such a junction would be most conducive to the success of the Republican arms."

Brion declined the proffered honour, and his answer, as follows, totally omits the slightest notice of *General* D'Evereux.

"Juan Griego, Nov. 7, 1819.

"COL. W. AYLMER—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the representation of the 5th inst. signed by yourself and various other officers of the Irish Legion, and have paid particular attention to its contents.

"With respect to the destination of the Legion, the orders which I have received from Government on the subject are terminant, and I am not authorised to give the troops any other direction; at the same time, I beg to observe, that the destination pointed out by the Government is such as to ensure the most speedy union of the Legion with the army acting immediately under the orders of General Bolivar.

"Whilst your troops will be engaged in marching to join those under the command of General Marino, and subsequently having the organization of the Eastern Army, previous to the commencement of the Campaign, General Bolivar will have approached very near to the Caraccas, and it is more than probable, that your troops will not be engaged with the enemy, except under the orders of this General.

"I wish it also to be understood, that, as the operation in which the Government has ordered the Irish Legion to be employed is in combination *with* the movements of General Bolivar, should their embarkation be retarded, it might be productive of ruinous consequences to the Republic.

"The cause of General Bolivar is the Cause of Venezuela, and your co-operation is necessary to both. If the Irish Legion is really desirous of serving General Bolivar and the glorious Cause of Venezuela, they will be convinced of the importance of their active services at the present crisis, when a simultaneous movement of all the Forces of the Republic are the surest means of exterminating the enemy.

"Be pleased to communicate this to the officers who, with yourself, signed the Representation, assuring them, at the same time, of my sense of their zeal for the Cause, and the satisfaction I feel in having merited so great a share of their confidence—also, that the Government of Venezuela will embrace the first opportunity to prove to them the high estimation in which they hold their services."

(Signed, &c. &c.)

If it had been intended to acknowledge *General* D'Evereux, the opportunity was apt; but no such thing—no allusion is made to him; and it appears by the most recent accounts, that Colonel Usler had proceeded from the Main, to take the command of the Irish Legion—but, unfortunately, he was captured by a Royalist vessel, and we fear he is now "numbered among the dead." The command, therefore, devolves on Colonel Aylmer, and he may be now considered as placed in the station of the late General English.

Exclusively of the fact, that the Patriot Authorities, and the Officers of the Irish Legion at Margaritta, have disclaimed *General* D'Evereux, we have just learned, that even some of the officers at present in Dublin deny any connection with him, and, intending to proceed to Venezuela, have adopted a distinct uniform. These proceedings are unquestionably the "*treachery*" of which Mr. McNamara complains, and it has arisen from circumstances over which the officers had no control; nay, we maintain, that it has proceeded from the imposition which Mr. D'Evereux, with the assistance of his agents and a corrupt part of the press, had practised on them before their embarkation.

The actual state of the case, then, as affecting the different parties concerned, may be explained in a few words. It would seem, that Mr. D'Evereux had no special or direct authority from the Venezuelan Government to raise soldiers for its service, but that he presumed entirely upon the validity of the Decree of 1817, which offered premiums to those who brought *military* men to aid the cause of Independence. It would also seem, that the Governor of Margaritta, being altogether unacquainted with *General* D'Evereux, had accepted the services of those who were actually on the spot, and hence acknowledged their rank as allies, to the extent which the number of privates warranted; while, at the same time, he positively disowned *General* D'Evereux.

Under the circumstances we have stated, Mr. D'Evereux has no good reason to complain of "*Treachery*"—for he committed a great error, by sending men to a Government that did not acknowledge his authority to grant commissions; by placing them in a dilemma which obliged them to disclaim him, and to act for their own account. The speculation, therefore, is irretrievable—it has miscarried, as far as he is concerned; but an IRISH LEGION still exists, and, were it lawful, we should be glad it were augmented ten-fold, that the British name, language, and character, might be rooted in a Country on which nature has lavished her choicest gifts.

DREADFUL INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.

Extracts of letters from Guelderland, Holland, from January 27th to 29th:

"The scene of distress, offered to our view, is inexpressible, and draws sympathising tears even from the most unfeeling heart. From the walls & steeples of our cities and churches there is nothing visible but a sea, partly covered with fields of ice, one of which, (at this moment,) of several hundred acres, threatens the destruction of a whole village. All the villages inside of the dikes, in the lower Betuwe, are now under water. At the moment of the breaking through of the dikes, between the Maese and Whaal, the water rushed in like a sea; in a moment the inhabitants were obliged to retire to the upper parts of their houses; but soon the water even reached that refuge, and they were forced to fly on the roofs; but alas! this was no safety, for many were washed away from thence to rise no more: castles, churches, and houses, were and are swept away by the united force of the ice and water. The inhabitants of the few houses which resist the force of the element are exposed to all the horrors of hunger and cold in this trying season. Every effort is made to save these unfortunate creatures, or to afford them relief, but human efforts are in vain. Where the want and danger is so general, the means comparatively are few, as every thing is spoiled by the water. Our towns even are in some parts several feet under water, and often it is impossible to bake bread. The finest fields and meadows are covered in some parts with hills of sand. A great number of cattle are already drowned; and for those that are saved no food is to be found. Several people, especially children, have found a watery grave; a number of houses are seen floating among the fields of ice, and in every quarter inevitable destruction seems to threaten us. This part of Guelderland (the Lower Betuwe) otherwise so beautiful a part of our country, is one universal ruin.

"From Pannenden, above Nymegoen, near the Prussian territory, to the village of Krimpin (within six miles S. E. of Rotterdam) the whole country bordering on and between the principal rivers of the Rhyn, Yssel, Maese, Whaal, and Lek, is inundated. Night and day, the roaring of cannon, the alarm-bells, and signals of distress succeed each other, and new ruptures of the dikes are at this moment announced.

"It is impossible to form an idea of our sufferings, without being an eye-witness to them.—The crops on the ground are all spoiled, and all the hopes of the farmers are vanished. The distress of those that are saved is so great, and the calamity so general, that unless those who are spared by Providence from this dreadful scourge afford us aid, many must perish for want. Subscriptions have been opened; the King made a grant out of his private purse of £1000 to provide for the first wants, and has himself repaired to the spots where further dangers threaten.

"P. S. No fears are entertained for Rotterdam, and the reports circulated respecting that city, in some papers, are unfounded."

Irish Stocks, Feb. 8.

Bank Stock,	—
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	77¾
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	75¾
Do. Stock, 4 per Cent	[illegible]
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	101¾
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent.	101¾
Government Deb. 4 per Cent.	—

Exchange, 8¼ 8.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,513. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT MR. POPE'S YARD, AT FERRYBANK,
On MONDAY, the 7th Inst. at One o'Clock,
About Fifty Tons of Quebec TIMBER,
2 Pieces of ELM TIMBER, & some SPARS.
TO BE SET UP IN CONVENIENT LOTS.

☞ Approved Bills, at Three Months, will be taken in Payment. Waterford, Feb. 3, 1820.

The above SALE is ADJOURNED *to MONDAY next.*

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. Mall-lane. Waterford, Feb 5, 1820.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS
IN BEAU STREET,
Held by the late Mr. JOSEPH COOKE.
ALSO TO BE LET, OR SOLD,
THE HOUSE, IN GEORGE'S-STREET,
In which the late Mr. J. COOKE *resided,*

And of which a long Term of Years remains unexpired. Immediate possession can be given at any time before the 25th of March next.

Apply to RICHARD FOGARTY, or ROBERT CURTIS. Waterford, Jan. 1, 1820.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNEFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River *Barrow*, nearly opposite the Town of New Ross, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 55 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land.

There are several Hundred full-grown FOREST TREES on the Farm, which it is expected the Tenant would purchase at a Valuation.

Application to be made to BENJAMIN BALL, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DAVIS and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE FOUR FOLLOWING FARMS, in the Barony of Iverk, (part of the Estate of the Earl of Bessborough) TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, for *One Life*, or to the end of *Twenty-one Years*, (if the Life fail within that Term,) viz.

	A.	R.	P.	
	More or less.			
KILMANAHIN, containing about	116	0	1	P. M.
LISTROLING & BALLYMADDOCK,	727	3	7	P. M.
GARRYGAUG and KNOCKDROUM-				
GILLEEN,	283	0	0	P. M.
Part of GURTRUSH, called the North Division,	61	0	0	P. M.

The Leases to contain such Reservations to the Landlord as are usual in his Lordship's Leases, and a particular Covenant, that the Tenant shall pay Two Shillings in addition to every Pound of the Rent as *Penal Fees*, except when the Rent shall be paid in such Time as that only One Half-year's Rent shall be due on the Day of the Payment.

No other than written Proposals will be attended to—and they are to be sent (if by Post, to be post-paid,) to PETER WALSH, Esq. Fiddown, near Waterford.

N. B. If any Proposal should be sent after the 10th of April next, they w[illegible] be too late. Jan. 22, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, producing a *Profit Rent of* £155 *yearly*, arising out of *Lands and Houses* in and near the Town of KELLS, County of Kilkenny—the Lands, containing upwards of 90 Acres, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at the Head Rent of £28 yearly, and a Pepper Corn Fine; also FOUR HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, CITY of KILKENNY, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of* £70 *yearly*, held by Fee Farm Grant, at a Head Rent of £4 yearly; also a HOUSE AND CONCERNS in PATRICK-STREET, in said City, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of* £20 *yearly*, held by Lease for Lives renewable for ever; also ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of the LANDS of WARINGTON, LIBERTIES of the City of KILKENNY, aforesaid, producing a *Rent of* £225 *a year* for ever, subject to a Fee Farm Rent of £21 yearly. Application, as to particulars, to SAMUEL WARING, Esq. Springfield—JOHN COWEN, Waterford—and JOHN KROUGH, Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it, all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—MOORE.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it."—IBID.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life;"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus' advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy grey hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by SOLOMON, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "SAMUEL SOLOMON, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp. British money.

WANTED,
A MESSMAN,
FOR THE 18th REGIMENT.

Application to be made to the MESS COMMITTEE, at the Barracks. Waterford, Feb. 8, 1820.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD & LEASEHOLD INTERESTS,
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

In the Matter of JOHN DIXON, of Castlebridge, *a Bankrupt.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (pursuant to an Order of the Lord High Chancellor,) before the Commissioners, in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-room, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 14th of February, 1820, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the Bankrupt, his Mortgagees and Assignees, in and to the following most eligibly circumstanced Holdings and Concerns, viz.—

No. 1.—All that Part of the Town and Lands of BALLYWISKE, otherwise called CASTLEBRIDGE, containing Sixty-four Acres, Two Roods, or thereabouts, situate in the Barony of Shilmalier, and County of Wexford, being the joint and undivided Estate of Lord Visct. MONCK, and JOHN KNOX GROGAN, Esq. held under them by two separate Leases, each for three Lives, and the Survivor of them, at the yearly Rents of £60 9s. 4d. and £23 1s. 3d.

AND ALSO,

Another Part of said Lands of BALLYWISKE, called CASTLEBRIDGE, containing Three Acres or thereabouts, being the joint Estate of the said Lord Viscount MONCK, and JOHN KNOX GROGAN, Esq. held under them by two separate Leases, for unexpired Terms of 986 Years from May last, at yearly Rents of £2 10s. 0d. and £9.

No. 2.—One undivided Fourth Part of the Town and Lands of GLASSCANNY, part of the Estate of JOHN KNOX GROGAN, Esq. containing, by estimation, Fifty Acres, Two Roods, and Twenty-six Perches, or thereabouts, situate in the Barony and County aforesaid, and held by Lease for three Lives, at the yearly Rent of Ten Pounds Two Shillings.

No. 3.—All that the Holding called SINNOTT'S MILL, and the Lands thereunto belonging, containing Forty-one Acres, Two Roods, and Twenty-six Perches, or thereabouts, situate in the Barony and County aforesaid, being the joint and undivided Estate of Lord Viscount MONCK, and JOHN KNOX GROGAN, Esq. held under them by two separate Leases, viz. as to three-fourth Parts thereof, for the Life of his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, or Twenty-one Years, from the 1st of May, 1808, at the yearly Rent of £50 15s.—and as to the remaining one-fourth Part thereof, for three Lives, at the yearly Rent of Fourteen Pounds Twelve Shillings.

No. 4.—All that the Part of the Lands of BALLYTRAMON, adjoining and at present appurtenant to the principal parts of the before-mentioned Holdings, (formerly in possession of ARTHUR BEAUBIER, LAURENCE LEARY, and HENRY LEARY, and held by the Bankrupt under Lease, "In the Matter of GROGANS, Minors," for eleven Years, from the 1st of May, 1816, provided said Minority shall so long last, at the yearly Rent of £41.

The foregoing Premises, situate within Two Miles of the Town of Wexford, and [illegible] from Enniscorthy, are connected with each other, and comprise a valuable Corn Mill, with most extensive Stores, and a spacious modern built Dwelling-house and Outoffices, in excellent order, commanding an ample supply of Water, and convenient Land & Water Carriage to the Harbour of Wexford, and the adjacent Market Towns. From the Improvements made on the Premises, by the late NICH. DIXON, (the Bankrupt's Father,) at an expense of upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds, they now form the most complete Concern in the Kingdom, for the Business of an extensive Corn Merchant, Miller, Maltster, or Brewer, or indeed any great Manufacturing Business. The House, Offices, Stores, and valuable Buildings, are on that part of Castlebridge held for 986 Years.

A Statement of the Title may be seen posted at the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room.

For further particulars, apply to *Pat. Lambert, Esq.* the Mortgagee, at his Counting-House, No. 13, Luke-street, Dublin; to *Wm. John Moore, Esq.* Agent to the Commission and Assignees, Granby-Row; or to *John Charles Lyons*, Agent for the Mortgagee, 21, Arran-Quay, in whose hands the Title Deeds are, and by whom every necessary information will be given.

Mr. John Walsh, one of the Assignees, resident in the Town of Wexford, will attend and shew the Premises, or give an order for that purpose, to any Person inclined to purchase.

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

MANNERS C.

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, the Lords Justices and Council, do, by this our Proclamation, think fit to give public Notice thereof to all his Majesty's Subjects, and do require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other his Majesty's Officers, to 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, and in all the Cities and Towns Corporate, and Market Places in this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland; and all Officers, both Civil and Military, and other his Majesty's Subjects, are hereby required to be assisting in the performance thereof with all due solemnity.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 4th Day of February, 1820.

CHARLES CASHEL. ERNE. LIMERICK. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. G. KNOX. T. H. SKEFFINGTON. W. DOWNES. W. MCMAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. G. BECKWITH. JAS. FITZGERALD. ST. GEO. DALY. W. C. PLUNKET.—WM. SAURIN. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD. JOHN RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

God save the King.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

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

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

TO BE LET,
FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
Or the Interest Sold.

FIFTY ACRES of the LANDS of TINVAKOOSE, in the County of Kilkenny, within Two Miles of the Bridge of Waterford. There is a *Dwelling-House* and *Offices* on the Farm, all in good repair.

Application to be made to Cox. NEILL of said place—or to JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. Waterford.

N. B. Immediate Possession can be given.

Tinvakoose, Nov. 22, 1819.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
Either in the Whole or in Divisions,
ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,
IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,
Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAGRATH.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays only.*)

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.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 35s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 6	0 7 4	0 9 2
Two-Penny,	0 9 4	0 14 2	1 2 4
Four-Penny,	1 3 0	1 12 4	2 5 0
Six-penny,	1 12 4	2 10 6	3 7 5

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Feb. 9. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

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. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. MCMAHON. G. F. HILL. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD. JOHN RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

We have little to communicate to-day upon the above most interesting subject; but that little is valuable. We announced on Saturday, that no evening bulletin would be issued, in consequence of the rapid improvement in his Majesty's disorder; and the bulletin of yesterday morning fully confirmed all the hopes which this gratifying declaration was calculated to excite. It was in the following words:—

"Carlton-Palace, Feb. 6, half-past 11 o'Clock, A. M.
"The King continues better.
(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD.
"WILLIAM KNIGHTON.
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

It is obvious, however, that the extreme exhaustion of the Royal Patient, after the great loss of blood which he has experienced, and the other debilitating remedies which the nature of his complaint required, must preclude his Majesty for some days from entering upon the discharge of his public duties. Fortunately, the entire suspension of all that public business, which can be suspended without positive inconvenience or mischief, till after the sad obsequies of our departed Sovereign and his illustrious Son, will enable his Majesty more easily to enjoy that repose which is so essential to the complete re-establishment of his health.

This morning the following Bulletin was issued:

"Carlton-Palace, February 7, half-past 11, A. M.
"The King has had a very good night. His Majesty proceeds in his recovery in a very satisfactory manner.
(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD,
"WM. KNIGHTON."

We understand, that the reason why the above bulletin was not signed by Sir Matthew Tierney, as usual, is, that the King was so much better yesterday, that Sir Matthew left town for Brighton.

There is an idle report in several of the Morning Papers, that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of some "constitutional doubts," has signified his "intention of giving in his resignation immediately on the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge, who will succeed his Royal Brother as Commander of the Army." We can assert, that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement. As to any constitutional grounds that call for such a proceeding, we thought we had sufficiently shewn, in our Paper of Thursday last, that those alleged grounds are entirely futile. We also proved, that it would be impossible to transfer the business of the Commander-in-Chief's Office to that of the Secretary at War. As it follows, therefore, that the department itself must be maintained, for the good of the public service, what individual is there in the kingdom so well qualified to preside over it as the Illustrious Personage in whose hands it has so long remained? We will venture to assert, that every man in the army, from our great Commander down to the private soldier, would reply, with one voice, in the affirmative to this question. We hope, therefore, we shall hear no more vague rumours of a change, which we again declare there is no intention of proposing in any quarter.

By the Willing Maid, which has arrived at Falmouth from Cadiz, authentic intelligence has been received up to the 19th ult. Cadiz then remained in the possession of the Royalists. The Captain reports, however, that for several days previously to his sailing much cannonading had taken place in the neighbourhood, and from the boats which put off he understood that the Insurgents were in great force.

We have received since our last the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday. Those of the former day contain no intelligence with respect to the progress of the Insurrection in Spain; but from the papers of Friday we have extracted the following details, which, if they be correct, may be considered as important. They are under the dates of January 24, from Madrid, and of the 14th from Cadiz. It does not appear, however, that, at the latter period, the rebels had obtained possession of Cadiz, though it is quite evident, we think, that they were making a fearful progress. There is no longer any doubt of their having captured the marine arsenal of Caracca, in the Isle of Leon. This depot, (which the *Times* of this morning, with its accustomed accuracy in all matters of literary information, has transformed into a "ship"!) is placed at the extremity of that part of the bay of Cadiz called the bay of Puntales, on the river Santi-Petri. Its possession, by the Insurgents, must prove a serious evil. It appears they succeeded in this enterprise, by threatening to fire the arsenal, and, as the garrison were too weak to prevent this purpose from being accomplished, they surrendered. Their success at this point is supposed to have occasioned the rumour, which prevailed at Madrid, on the 22d, that they had also captured the post of Cortadura. But letters from Cadiz, of the 18th, which had reached the capital, positively assert, that Cortadura was defended by troops of unshaken loyalty.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock —	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 67¾½	India Bonds 15 16 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 68½	Ex. Bills 3 4 pm.
3½ per Cents. —	Long Ann. 18
4 per Cents. 87¾½	Omnium par
5 per Cts. 102¾½	Cons. for Ac. 68¾½

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Our hopes have been realised. His Majesty's complaint has yielded to the skilful treatment of his physicians, and we believe we may now unhesitatingly announce, that he is out of danger. We understand, indeed, that his Majesty was yesterday enabled to leave his bed-room, and move into another apartment. At half-past nine o'clock last night, the following bulletin was issued:

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 4, half-past Nine o'Clock, P. M.

"The King has passed the whole of this day more satisfactorily than any preceding one since the commencement of his Majesty's severe illness.

"HENRY HALFORD.
"WM. KNIGHTON.
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

We were in a great measure prepared for this favourable report from the private rumours which prevailed during the day, and all of which were of the most satisfactory description. His illness has indeed been "severe," and the means adopted for its removal must therefore necessarily have been such as to leave behind them an exhausting effect. It is not to be expected, therefore, that his Majesty will be enabled, for some days, to attend to the discharge of those high duties which have devolved upon him, and some of which, but for his lamented indisposition, would have demanded his immediate attention. Repose, both of mind and body, is essentially necessary to the re-establishment of his health; but the judicious and careful attention of his physicians renders us perfectly easy on this head.

The Palace in Pall-mall was yesterday thronged the whole of the day with the different branches of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, the Nobility, Members of the House of Commons, the Gentry, and others who have been presented at Court, and who are therefore entitled to the honour of leaving their names to inquire after the Sovereign, as well as great numbers of others, including several of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, making their anxious and dutiful inquiries. The Physicians were, as usual, in constant attendance.

It is with great pleasure we lay before our Readers the following Bulletin, issued this morning:—

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 5, half-past 11, A. M.

"The King has had a good night. His Majesty is recovering.

"Under the present circumstances, there will be no Evening Bulletin."

(Signed as above.)

His Majesty's ship Rochfort has arrived at Portsmouth, after a quick passage from the Mediterranean. The accounts by her from Gibraltar were some days later than those received through France, but they have not yet reached town.— By another conveyance, however, we have received some further intelligence from Spain, of some interest. We learn, that a decree has been issued by Ferdinand, allowing the Spanish troops who had orders to proceed to South America to remain in Spain under the pretext of ill health; but, on their retiring, no pay whatever will be given them: and they are instructed to hold themselves in readiness to obey the command of the King, should he in future require their services. By the adoption of this measure, it is considered that dependance may be placed on such forces as the Spanish Government may hereafter deem it expedient to transport to South America.

In consequence of the continuance of insubordination in the army, the communication between the North and South of Spain was suspended up to the 21st of last month. It was expected that, by the 18th or 20th, the forces under Generals Freyre and O'Donnell would have been so much increased, that an attack would be made immediately on the disaffected troops collected on the Isla de Leon. According to a letter which we have seen from Malaga, this morning, the latter did not exceed 5000 men; but, from the tenor of those from Gibraltar and Cadiz, there is reason to suppose that they certainly amounted to 7000 or 8000.

We have received, since our last, the Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. They contain three proclamations from the Governor of Cadiz, dated the 6th, 7th, and 9th of January. They cannot be expected, therefore, to present facts of great novelty or interest. We think, however, it may be inferred from them, that the number and the resources of the Insurgents are more formidable than have yet been explicitly avowed. In an official statement of the news, which he had received on the 8th, he announces that General Michelena, with two regiments, had marched upon Utrera, whence he was to proceed and join General Cruz, who had taken post at Carmona, with a division of 10,000 men. General Freyre also is represented preparing to march against the mutineers. Thus, it appears, that a Royalist force of from ten to fifteen thousand men was about to be employed in suppressing the insurrection. This does not look as if the insurgents were so insignificant in numbers and means as has been represented. It is just on the other hand, that the amount of the King's troops may have been exaggerated, with the view of striking terror into the rebels, and obtaining, from the presumed hopelessness of their cause, that submission which might be more doubtful in the event of a direct appeal to arms. The studied obscurity, however, in which the whole transaction has been involved, from first to last, makes it hazardous to offer any conjecture. But the great fact remains undisputed. The rebels remained unsubdued at the date of the latest advices from Cadiz, which come down to the middle of last month; and an armed insurrection, which could defy the Government for fourteen days, necessarily assumes a character of deep importance. It is more than probable that some engagement must have taken place between the Insurgent forces and those of the King, while the utter silence at Madrid upon the subject, leaves room to fear, that its issue was unfavourable.— Had it been otherwise, or had the Insurrection been quelled by any means, the Spanish Government would, of course, have eagerly promulgated the intelligence.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—On Saturday, the 29th ult. died, Mr. Speer, in the 82d year of his age, many years a respectable furnishing ironmonger, and one of the oldest inhabitants in Hammersmith. It is a curious coincidence, that Mr. Speer was born on the 4th of June, 1738, at the same hour as his late Majesty, and expired on Saturday evening last, about nine o'clock, being near the precise time when our late revered Monarch breathed his last. And it may not be altogether uninteresting to add, that Mr. Speer, who, from early life, was a most loyal subject, being about the same period on the eve of wedlock, was actually married on the same day as their late Majesties, having fixed upon that particular time for the purpose.

In the latter end of March, 1781, Lord Bateman waited upon the King, and begged to know what time his Majesty would choose to have the stag-hounds turned out? "My Lord," replied his Majesty, with a very grave face, "I cannot exactly answer that, but I can inform you that your Lordship was *turned out* about an hour ago!" Lord Bateman was succeeded by the Marquess of Carmarthen.

With the late King's attachment to agricultural pursuits, the Public are well acquainted; but it is not, perhaps, so generally known, that his Majesty was the *Ralph Robinson*, from whose pen some very sensible and well-informed letters appeared, several years ago, in Mr. Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*. Mr. Young himself has recorded this fact in a subsequent part of his work.

In the severe winter of 1784-5, his Majesty, regardless of the weather, was taking a solitary walk on foot, when he was met by two boys, the eldest not 8 years of age, who, although ignorant that it was the King, fell upon their knees before him, and, wringing their little hands, prayed for relief. "The smallest relief," they cried, "for we are hungry, very hungry, and have nothing to eat." More they would have said, but a torrent of tears, which gushed down their innocent cheeks, checked their utterance. The Father of his People raised the weeping supplicants, and encouraged them to proceed with their story. They did so, and related that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father, whom they were also afraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and hopeless condition; and that they had neither money, food, nor firing, at home. This artless tale was more than sufficient to excite sympathy in the Royal bosom. His Majesty, therefore, ordered the boys to proceed homeward, and followed them until they reached a wretched hovel. There he found the mother dead, apparently through the want of common necessaries, the father ready to perish also, but still encircling with his feeble arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to survive her. The sensibility of the Monarch betrayed itself in the tears which started from his eyes; and, leaving all the cash he had with him, he hastened back to Windsor, related to the Queen what he had witnessed—sent an immediate supply of provisions, clothes, coals, and every thing necessary for the comfort of the helpless family. Revived by the bounty of his Sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the King, to finish the good work he had so gloriously begun, educated and provided for the children. —*Percy Anecdotes.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

LONDON, FEB. 5.

JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE.

After the Crown Paper had been gone through, the Court called upon Mr. Evans, who had moved for the *Habeas Corpus* to bring up Mr. Hobhouse, that he might be discharged.

The return of the Keeper of Newgate was accordingly put in & read, which set out at length the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons for the commitment of Mr. Hobhouse, for a contempt of the House, by the publication of a seditious libel.

Lord Chief Justice Abbott called upon Mr. Hobhouse, who immediately rose from the floor where he was sitting, and observed, that, in consequence of indisposition, he was not so well prepared to argue the question as he could wish, and he hoped for further time.

The Court asked him, if he was prepared to state the grounds on which he was to contend, on a future day, if time were given, that the commitment and confinement of his person were illegal.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that he could state the principal points, but he did not now wish to argue them. His first point was, that the commitment was illegal, because the House of Commons had no power to adjudicate upon the subject; secondly, that if it had power to commit at any time, it had not in this case, as the offence was one at Common Law, and a prosecution might have been instituted for a seditious libel; thirdly, that if the House of Commons could entertain the subject, it could not imprison for the offence; fourthly, that he had not been heard, and that every Englishman had a right to be heard; and, fifthly, (an objection to the form of the warrant,) that it did not appear that the libel was a publication, that it was printed, or that he had any concern in the publication.

The Judges consulted for some minutes, after which

Lord Chief Justice Abbott proceeded to deliver the judgment of the Court, observing in the outset, that it had no jurisdiction, according to all the authorities, to entertain the question.— The privileges of the House of Commons were only cognizable by the House of Commons; and whether it did or did not commit properly, was not a question that would bear argument beyond its walls. This was a preliminary objection, that would render it unfit that the Court should listen further on any future day.

Mr. Justice Bayley went into the authorities on the subject, quoting Lord Shaftesbury's case, Paget's case in Lord Raymond, and, lastly, the case of Sir Francis Burdett. All these convinced him, that the Court ought not to interpose; and he much doubted whether it was fit, under the words of the Statute of Charles, to grant the Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Justice Holroyd, who had been Counsel for Sir Francis Burdett, delivered a precisely similar opinion, couched in strong terms.

Mr. Justice Best went at some length into the reason of the case, and the fitness of the House of Commons to be the judge of its own privileges in case of contempt. It was a power which every Court of Session enjoyed, and which the highest Court in the kingdom, Parliament, could not be deprived of. He was well satisfied that the Court ought not to have granted the Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Hobhouse attempted to make a few observations, but was not permitted. He retired from the Court repeating the words, "Then your Lordships recommit me unheard."

He was cheered on leaving the Court, and returned immediately to Newgate.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The accounts of the KING's health are such as to lead to the conclusion, that he has entirely escaped the danger by which he was so seriously threatened.

A London Paper states, that Mr. BROUGHAM has drawn a check on the Banking-house of Messieurs COUTTS and Co. for £100, "on account of the QUEEN of England," as her Agent, for the first time under that title.

It must be interesting to persons engaged in carrying Private Bills through Parliament to know, that the rule respecting them, which was adopted in 1807, will be revived, namely, that the evidence taken on Private Bills in the dissolved Parliament will be assumed as evidence in the new Parliament; the determination of the House of Commons may be seen in the Votes for 1807, page 76.

It is stated in a Vienna article, in one of the French Papers, that Prince HENRY DE LUBOMIRSKI, on his way from his estates in Gallicia to Austria, had been devoured by wolves, together with two domestics, who attended him.

The Citizens of London look forward to a Civic Festival of more than ordinary magnificence. It is the custom of the KING to dine with the City Corporation on the first LORD MAYOR's day after the Coronation; and this custom was observed by his late Majesty, GEORGE III.

It is now reported, that Parliament is to be dissolved about the end of March.

A good deal is still said about the ensuing General Election. The County of Tipperary, it is reported, is to be contested by Mr. G. O'CALLAGHAN, (Lord LISMORE's brother,) by Mr. F. A. PRITTIE, (Lord DUNALLEY's brother,) by Mr. (*Lavalette*) HUTCHINSON, on the interest of Lord DONOUGHMORE, by Colonel BAGWELL, and by Mr. DAWSON. It is stated, that Lord GLENGALL unites his interest to those of Colonel BAGWELL and Lord DUNALLEY; Lord LANDAFF has not yet declared himself, and there are rumours that he is to remain neutral.

It is stated, that Lord VALENTIA is not to stand for the County of Wexford: that the Candidates are Messrs. CAREW and COLCLOUGH, and Lord STOPFORD—and that there is to be no junction between the two former.

The City of Londonderry will be contested by Sir G. HILL and Sir R. FERGUSON.

The King's County will be contested by Messrs. MALONE, PARNELL, and BERNARD.

The Town of Mallow is threatened with a contest between Mr. WRIXON BECHER and Mr. JEPHSON.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL has been talked of as a Candidate for the Representation of the City of Dublin.

The *Cork Southern Reporter* has the following paragraph: "We understand, that the Judges nominated for the Munster Circuit, which is expected to commence on the 6th of March, are Mr. Justice MAYNE and Mr. Justice JEBB. The former has not sat for this Term, from indisposition, and it is uncertain whether he will be able to go the Circuit. In that case, his place will be taken by Mr. Serjeant JOY, or Mr. Serjeant BURTON."

We extract the following very unexpected intelligence from the *Dublin Evening Post*, and we send it to our readers without any other remarks than those which our able cotemporary has combined with it:—

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

"The following letter has been sent to us yesterday. We most anxiously hope, that the intelligence which it conveys will be found correct.— As there can be no possible motive in misleading the Public or ourselves in a matter of such deep interest, we entertain little doubt as to the authenticity of the statement. Mr. M'Tarish, as Mr. M'Dougald observes, is one of the most considerable Merchants in Montreal. His name appears very frequently in the Parliamentary Papers concerning Lord Selkirk's Settlement in the Red River:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Denmark-street, February 7th, 1820.

SIR—Having, this moment, received the following interesting information from Mr. John M'Tarish, of Montreal, and not seeing any notice of it in the latest London Papers, I have to request you will give it a place in your Paper. Mr. M'Tarish is one of the principal Merchants of Montreal, and one of the North-West Company. I send you, word for word, the Extract from his letter, without any comment on my part, and remain your most obedient servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALD.

"*Montreal, December 27, 1819.*

"A Messenger arrived from the Indian Country, about an hour ago, with the pleasing intelligence, that the North-West Passage had been found by the Ships sent out from England last Summer. They made their Passage good through one of the Sounds in Baffin's Bay, and had reached the mouth of the Coppermine River, where the Vessels were secured for the Winter, and Mr. *Hoffer*, or *Hoffner*, was sent to find out any of the Agents of our Company, to whom he was to deliver the despatch, and then return to his Ship. The despatch was delivered to Mr. Grant, who sent it on immediately to this place; and it is just setting off for Quebec, to the Acting Governor. The post is setting off for New York, and I have only time to say, that I hope this may reach you soon. All further particulars you will soon hear; but all that I have told you is all that I have myself heard.

"JOHN M'TARISH."

With respect to the name of Hoffer, or Hoffner, mentioned in the extract from Mr. M'Tarish's Letter, it affords us a strong corroboration of the probability of the intelligence. In looking over an account of Captain Ross's Voyage, for the names of the Officers on board the Expedition, we could not, it is true, find the name of Hoffer, or Hoffner; but, in Lieutenant, now Captain Parry's ship, the Alexander, we find the name of Lieut. H. P. Hoppner, the son, we believe, of the celebrated Painter of that name. Though we cannot state, from our own knowledge, that Mr. Hoppner went out again with Captain Parry, yet it is most probable he accompanied that Officer in his voyage. Coppermine River was visited by Hearne about the year 1771, as nearly as we recollect (for we have not his book near us), in the vicinity of which he states he saw the Sea.— But, by some strange fatality, Hearne did not proceed to the Coast, and, we believe, took no observation. A doubt, therefore, has been thrown on his account.

We wait with the utmost anxiety, an anxiety which the Public will share with us, for further accounts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The following peculiarly valuable observations on SAVINGS BANKS appeared about two years ago in this Paper, but their re-publication can hardly be deemed an useless intrusion on the expectation to meet with other news, when, in reality, nothing of value, beyond what we have been able to comprehend within our space, has been presented. So highly meritorious and impressive do we conceive these observations to be, that with the assistance of the Secretary to the WATERFORD SAVINGS BANK—that Secretary to whose benevolent ardour in this important cause, and to whose unremitted exertions in it's support, it paramountly owes it's distinguished prosperity— ONE THOUSAND COPIES of the *Friendly Address to the Industrious* shall be gratuitously distributed. The information will thus be circulated where it is most expedient that it should be known. We need not, at this late period of such Institutions, add, that Legislative Enactments have taken care, without even the possibility of danger, that every sum deposited in a SAVINGS BANK shall be fully repaid, with the provided rate of interest:—

Friendly Address to the Industrious, on the Advantages of a Savings Bank.

These Establishments have been formed in order to encourage industrious and prudent persons to save part of their earnings, wages, or profits, and have been found so useful, that they are now to be met with in every part of the kingdom, and so important, that they are placed under the protection of Government, by an Act passed 57th of Geo. III.

The advantages are these:—A person who has saved a shilling, or a few shillings, or a few pounds, may at once deposit it, or put it into the Bank to keep it for him; this need not be done by regular weekly or monthly payments, but at any time, now and then, just as it happens to suit, and there is no forfeit or loss for non-payment; a person who has deposited any sum may have any part or the whole returned to him at any time, and it can be returned to nobody but himself. Another advantage is, that the money is as safe as the Bank of England; it is not entrusted to any individual, but Government gives the security. How many industrious persons have, by lending, lost all the savings they had, during a long course of years, been able to scrape together! How many more have been discouraged from attempting to save, because they knew not where to place their little hoards in safety! But money put into a Savings Bank is in no danger of being lost. It is laid out, without trouble or expense to the owner, in British Government securities—the best security in the whole world. The money is safe, too, from being stolen from the cottage of the industrious Poor, as is often the case; and safe, which is something, from being fingered by the owner at the moment when temptation falls in his way, to employ it on objects not of absolute use or necessity; he thinks twice before he takes it from the Bank, and second thoughts are generally best.— Another important advantage may require a little explanation to some who do not understand the nature of interest of money. For every sum deposited, Government, by Act of Parliament, has engaged not only to repay the same, but also to pay a further sum for the use of the money, according to the time it is left in the Bank; and every depositor will receive back his money, with an addition of £4 for every £100 deposited, or 4s. in addition to every 100s. in every year that it remains in the Savings Bank. In this way every sum not only remains safe from loss, but increases of itself, and grows as it were; and at this rate, every 12s. 6d. becomes, at the end of half a year, 12s. 9d., at the end of the year it is 13s. and so on. Twenty-five pounds kept in a box for ever would remain only £25; the same sum placed in a Savings Bank would have an increase of £1 in the very first year; at the end of five years it would amount to £30 7s.; and at the end of ten years it would amount to nearly £37. And thus, for an example of small sums paid in weekly, 1s. a-week, laid up in a box, would amount, in seven years, only to £18 4s.; if placed in a Savings Bank, it would amount, in the same period, to £20 10s. 8d.

The persons benefited by these Institutions will be small Tradesmen, who, if their families are not large, will, by a common share of prudence, be able to lay by part of their profits. Servants in gentlemen's families, who know less of the expenses of life than any other people in the kingdom, may save much, which would otherwise be spent in dissipation perhaps. Other servants and journeymen, particularly if unmarried, may very generally, especially in large towns, lay by part of their wages. Apprentices often have wages allowed them during the latter years of their term, and ought to begin to save as early as possible; early habits are the most lasting.— But the great mass of the lower orders in the country are day-labourers in husbandry, and to them particularly the Savings Banks hold out advantages they cannot have any where else; the frequent instances of money being stolen from cottages shew that they often can and do save, and they would do it more frequently if they knew what to do, *safely and unobserved*, with their money when they had got it. It cannot be expected that married men with young families of several children can do much, if any thing; but a young unmarried man earns as much, and needs not so much by a great deal, and therefore has some to spare in every week, if he pleases; and by putting this into the Savings Bank, he would, in a reasonable time, have saved enough to enable him to marry, with the hope of never allowing any one belonging to him to become a burden to others. Women, also, whether employed as servants or otherwise, may save something towards furnishing their houses when they marry, or, with the consent of their husbands, to be deposits for them in sickness or age afterwards.

The effects of Savings Banks are in part shewn by a table, from which it will appear, that 3s. a week saved, and put into the Savings Bank, will become more than £60 in seven years, and every young man may save that or more, from the time he gets full wages, till he marries, or for a year or two after. The same 3s. will be saved, if the journeyman refuse himself the glass or two of spirits which he takes before he goes to work in the morning, or the quart of beer at the ale-house when work is done; one quart of beer a day will, at the end of the year, amount to upwards of £9, and in the course of seven years, if put into the Savings Bank, would produce £72. The same 3s. a week will be saved if Saint Monday be not kept: here not only a day's work is lost, but part of the earnings of the former week is spent, the candle is burnt at both ends; 3s. is too little to set it—at 4s. (and it is often a great deal more), if you look at the table, it would in seven years amount to £82 2s. 10d. Few perhaps ever suspect St. Monday costs so much. If a servant were, from the age of twenty, to lay by in a Savings Bank £1 out of every quarter's wages, he would at the age of sixty have more than £100, with which he might buy an annuity of £15 a year, upon Government security, for the rest of his life. If an apprentice from the age of fourteen lays by two-pence a day (or a shilling a week), this alone will amount to £20 10s. 8d. when he is out of his time; and if, during the last five years, he should be able to double the above saving, he will then, at the end of his apprenticeship, have £48 13s. 11d. Such a sum at such a time may be the foundation of his comfort and prosperity through life. A woman, by regularly saving only 9d. a week in a Savings Bank for seven years, would have £15, which she could call her own when she married, and the interest would provide her with 12s. for comforts whenever she was lying-in, without lessening the sum in hand at all. These are some of the effects from applying to Savings Banks.

Surely all these things are sufficient encouragement to the persons above described, when they learn how much may be done by treasuring up the seemingly trifling sums which are too often spent in folly or in vice. Surely every such person must now be anxious to save every farthing in his power, and to put whatever he can spare into a Savings Bank, where, without any advantage to any one but himself, what he places there is kept for him by Government, and is managed for him by the first Gentlemen of the Country, *unknown to every body what he possesses*; no part can be lost, no part is paid in forfeits, no part is spent in ale-house feasts, or in needless expenses of funerals, but the whole is reserved for his own use and that of his children; and he may make it more or less by his industry, independent of any body else; and he may have it when he pleases. If the times are good, and his business or his labour thrive, he may increase his deposits. If the times are hard, he may diminish or withdraw them. Here, at all times, the fruits of industry may be safely housed; and, what is more, while here they remain they are certain to be on the increase. Meanwhile, by saving his odd money instead of wasting it, a man takes the way to avoid, not only want and beggary, but to avoid the temptation to many sins too: the sin of drunkenness, with the horrid blasphemy that attends it—the sin of wastefulness—the sin of neglecting wife & children—the sin of misspending time—the sin of bad company and bad example. If it please GOD to spare his life, he will go on increasing his store and his respectability. He will gain a feeling of independence, without learning insolence or pride. He will feel his own interests connected with the public interests of the Country, and that his own property is at stake with that of the Government. In health and sickness he will have few wants but what his own funds can supply. Secure from distress himself, he may be able to assist a relation or friend; and when he dies, will leave his little property to his children, or other relations, and his good example along with it.

State of the Waterford Savings Bank, for Six Months, commencing August 5, 1819, and ending February 5, 1820.

RECEIPTS.

DEPOSITS.		
1192	....	£6618 5 0
PAYMENTS.		
403	....	£4180 2 7
Stock	....	£12,200 0 0
In Treasurer's Hands,	....	£249 13 11

A highly respectable Meeting of Trustees took place, in order to receive the foregoing truly gratifying Statement, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. in the Chair.

WATERFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We this day publish a list of Books added to the *Waterford Public Library*, since its establishment in Lady-lane, which, we trust, will afford no inconsiderable gratification to those who wish for the diffusion of knowledge, in all its branches. The Committee of Management are zealous and indefatigable in their attention, and feel an ardent desire to discharge faithfully the duties entrusted to their care. It is but right to state, that the new purchases, to which we have alluded, form, with the Books of the former Establishment, amounting to about One Thousand, a rich and varied fund for the attainment of valuable information, and for the indulgence of the highest pursuits in taste. It is very desirable, that Catalogues should be published—but weekly new accessions, and the necessity of methodical arrangement, require a delay which the Committee, with all their exertions, cannot speedily surmount.

BOOKS

Purchased for the WATERFORD LIBRARY, and received since 1st January, 1820.

Humboldt's Essay on New Spain, 4 vols. 8vo.
Colonel Hippisley's Expedition to the Orinoco, 1 vol. 8vo.
Considerations on the French Revolution, by Madame De Stael, 3 vols. 8vo.
Germany, by Madame De Stael, 3 vols. 8vo.
Life of Curran, by his Son, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols. 8vo.
Campbell's Selected Specimens of the British Poets, 7 vols. 8vo.
Europe during the middle Ages, by H. Hallam, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo.
Crabbe's Tales of the Hall, 2 vols. 8vo.
Campbell's Annals of Great Britain, 3 vols. 8vo.
Malthus on Population, 3 vols. 8vo.
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, 5 vols. 8vo.
Mitford's History of Greece, 8 vols. 8vo.
Ivanhoe, by the Author of Waverly, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.
Waverly, Guy Mannering, Antiquary, Rob Roy, Three Series of Tales of my Landlord, 12 vols. 8vo.
Shakspeare, 10 vols. 8vo.
Laing's History of Scotland, 4 vols. 8vo.
Rogers' Human Life, 1 vol. 12mo.
Heman's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.
Journal of a Soldier of the 71st Regt. during the late War in the Peninsula, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion of 1644, 3 vols. folio.
Memoirs of the Earl of Charlemont, 1 vol 4to.
Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. 1st, 4to.
Earl Strafforde's Letters, 2 vols. folio.
The Works of the Right Hon. Robert Boyle, 6 vols. 4to.
Phillips's Voyage to Botany Bay, 1 vol. 4to.
Bishop Berkeley's Works, 2 vols. 4to.
Carver's Travels in North America, 1 vol. 8vo.
Dillon's Travels through Spain, 1 vol. 8vo.
Riesbeck's Travels through Germany, 2 vols. 8vo.
Vaillant's Travels in Africa, 1 vol. 8vo.
Savary's Letters on Egypt, 2 vols. 8vo.
Do. Letters on Greece, 1 vol. 8vo.
Bourgoanne's Travels in Spain, 2 vols. 8vo.
Nugent's Travels through Germany, 2 vols. 8vo.
Ferber's Travels through Italy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Swinburne's Travels through Spain, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Travels in the Two Sicilies, 2 vols. 8vo.
Struggles through Life, exemplified in the Travels and Adventures of Lieut. John Marriott, 2 vols. 8vo.
Grosier's description of China, 2 vols. 8vo.
Phipps' Voyage to the North Pole, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chandler's Travels in Greece, 1 vol. 8vo.
Piozzi's Journey through France, Italy, and Germany, 1 vol. 8vo.
Pinkerton's Recollections of Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.
Storch's Picture of Petersburgh, 1 vol. 8vo.
Dupaty's Travels through Italy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barettl's Travels through England, Portugal, Spain, and France, 2 vols. 8vo.
Thicknesse's Journey through France, 2 vols. 8vo.
Letters from Italy, by a Lady, 3 vols. 8vo.
Grosley's Observations on England, 3 vols. small 8vo.
Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, 2 vols. 8vo.
Osbeck's Voyage to China, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bligh's Voyage to the South Sea, 1 vol. 8vo.
Keate's Account of the Pellew Islands, 1 vol. 8vo.
Knight's Life of the Romans, 2 vols. 8vo.
Duke of Berwick's Memoirs, 2 vols. 8vo.
Foster's Voyage to the North Sea, 1 vol. 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols. 8vo.
Chatham's Life, 2 vols. 8vo.
Coryat's Crudities, 3 vols. 8vo.
Mirabeau on Lettres De Cachet, 1 vol. 8vo.
Rumford's Experimental Essays, 1 vol. 8vo.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 5 vols. 8vo.
Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mackintosh's Defence of the French Revolution, 1 vol. 8vo.
Berkeley's Naval History of Great Britain, 1 vol. folio.
Dryden's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols. 8vo.
Burke's Works, 3 vols. 8vo.
Colman's Terence, 1 vol. 8vo.
Anquetil's Louis the 14th, 2 vols 8vo.
Origin and Progress of Despotism, 1 vol. 12mo.
Athenaid, a Poem, by the Author of Leonidas, 2 vols. 8vo.
Fielding's Select Works, 5 vols. 8vo.
M'Gregor's French Revolution, 6 vols. 8vo.
Clarke's History of Intolerance, 1 vol. 8vo.
Laplace's Astronomy, abridged by Pond, 2 vols. 8vo.
Evelyn's Diary and Memoirs, 2 vols. 4to.
M'Crie's Life of John Knox, 2 vols. 8vo.
Curry's Civil Wars in Ireland, 1 vol. 8vo.
Woodfall's Letters of Junius, 3 vols. 8vo.
Dibdin's Introduction to the Classics, 2 vols. 8vo.
Pastor's Fire Side, by Miss Porter, 4 vols. small 8vo.
Thaddeus of Warsaw, by Do. 4 vols. small 8vo.
Opie's Simple Tales, 3 vol. 12mo.
Opie's Tales of Real Life, 4 vols. 12mo.
O'Donnel, by Lady Morgan, 3 vols. small 8vo.
Quevedo's Works, 3 vols. 8vo.
Bartram's Travels in America, 1 vol. 8vo.
Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, 1 vol. 8vo.
Edinburgh Quarterly Review.
Do. Monthly Review.
London Quarterly Review.
Weekly Literary Gazette.
Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.
Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia.
Thompson's Annals of Philosophy.
Transactions of the Royal Society, London.
Do. of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Do. of the Royal Irish Academy.
Do. of the Geological Society.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine.
Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.
London Medical and Physical Journal.
Bayle's Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, 4 vols. folio.
Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 3 vols. 8vo.
Life of Madame De Stael, 1 vol. 8vo.
The Inquisition Unmasked, by Antonio Puighlanch, 2 vols. 8vo.
De Stael's Influence of Literature on Society, 2 vols. 8vo.
Pascal's Provincial Letters on the Jesuits, 1 vol. 8vo.
Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek, 3 vols. 8vo.
Life of Lord Russell, by Lord John Russell, 2 vols. 8vo.
Golownin's Narrative of his Captivity in Japan, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of Lady Russell, with her Letters, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Barrow's Voyages to the Polar Regions, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cambridge's History of the Wars in India, from 1750 to 1760, 1 vol. 4to.
Parliamentary History of Great Britain, from 1136 to 1660, 24 vols. 8vo.
Debates in Parliament from 1660 to 1744, 24 vols. 8vo.
Liancourt's Travels through the United States, &c. 4 vols. 8vo.
Towers's Memoirs of Frederick III. King of Prussia.
Col. Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in North America, 1 vol. 8vo.
Memoirs of Major-General Lee, 1 vol. 8vo.
Priestley's Lectures on History, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.
Priestley's Letters to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 1 vol. 8vo.
D'Ivernois' History of the Constitution and Revolutions of Geneva, 1 vol. 8vo.
Andrew's History of the American War, 4 vols. 8vo.
History of the Antiquities of Asia, 1 vol. 8vo.
Fawke's Theocritus, 1 vol. 8vo.
Sevigne's Letters, 5 vols. 12mo.
Melmoth's Letters of Cicero, 3 vol. 12mo.
History of Magna Charta, 1 vol. 8vo.

BOOKS ORDERED, BUT NOT YET RECEIVED.

Blumenback's Manual of Natural History.
Parkinson's Organic Remains of the Antedeluvian World.
Beatson's Political Index.
Emmeline, by Mrs. Brunton.
Humboldt's Travels.
Jortin's Life of Erasmus.
Lothian's History of the United Netherlands.
Priestley's Memoirs.
Beppo and Mazeppa.
Miss Edgeworth's Novels.
Playfair's Illustration of the Huttonian Theory.
Richard's Physical History of Man.
Jameson's System of Mineralogy.
Massinger's Plays, by Gifford.
Origin and Progress of Writing, by Thomas Astle.
Thompson's System of Chemistry.
Sir Humphry Davy's Elements of Chemical Philosophy.
Jortin's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.
Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.
Lackington's New Catalogue.
Annual Biography and Obituary for 1820.
Hobhouse's Journey through Albania to Constantinople.
Hobhouse's Historical Illustrations of Childe Harold.
The Posthumous Works of Benjamin Franklin, forming the 5th and 6th vols.
Bishop Watson's Two Apologies.
Sir Joshua Reynolds' Works.
Analysis of Antient Mythology, by Jacob Bryant.
Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar, by James Harris.
Barrow's Travels.
Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History.
Doctor Busby's History of Music.
The Koran, translated by Mr. Sale.
Lord Lyttleton's Works.
Lewis and Clarke's Travels.
Burney's History of Discoveries.
Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland.
Rocca's Memoirs of the War in Spain.
Griffith's Mineralogy.
Spence's Anecdotes.
Magee on the Atonement.
Cabane's Sketch of the Revolution of Medical Science.
Willdenow's Principles of Botany & Vegetable Physiology.
Richerand's Elements of Physiology.
Blumenback's Short System of Comparative Anatomy.
Transactions of the King & Queen's College of Physicians.
Dublin Hospital Reports.
Sermons by Dr. Horsley, late Bishop of St. Asaph.
Memoirs of Prince Eugene, written by himself.
Asiatic Researches.
Locke's Works.
Pallas's Travels.
Prideaux's Life of Mahomet.
Ellis's Specimens of early English Poets.
Defoe's Novels.
Transactions of the African Institution.
History of the Council of Trent, by Father Paul.
Viller's Essay on the Reformation of Luther.
Whitelaw's History of Dublin.
Dugald Stewart's Works.
Dublin Magazine, or General Repertory of Philosophy, &c.
9th Volume of Clarke's Travels.

DONATIONS.

State Trials, 11 vols. folio......Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport.
Philosophical Transactions, 9 vols. 4to................Doctor Fleury.
Joannis Calvini Opera, 9 vols folio.; Poli Synopsis Criticorum, 5 vols. folio.............. } Rev. Arch. Fleury.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The market price of *Butter* has continued at 82s. generally, for first quality, within the last two days, a few firkins only having obtained 83s. in the latter part of yesterday; the supplies at the crane have been small—only 13 on Tuesday, and 49 yesterday. *Singed Pigs* remain nearly as last mentioned, though a few sales have been made both under and over our quotations; some inferior lots have been sold at 41s.—but, on the other hand, 44s. 6d. was paid in one instance yesterday—and even 44s. 9d. was said to have been offered; the general rate, however, continues at 42s. to 44s. No alteration in *Scalded Pigs*. There was yesterday a tolerably large supply of Corn from the Country, particularly of *Oats*, the best price paid for which, to Farmers, by Merchants, was 12s.—tho' prime parcels bring 3d. to 5d. over. *Wheat* steadily maintains it's price; the demand was brisk yesterday at 33s. for prime quality, and a trifle over in some instances. Good malting *Barley* still obtains 16s., but the inferior grinding qualities are on the decline, some having been bought yesterday at 12s. *Flour* continues nominally at our last quotations; the coarser qualities go off pretty freely, but the demand for Seconds is still very dull, and 42s. cannot be obtained, except in rare instances, or for single bags; 40s. or at best 41s. is the most general price, and some sales of large lots have been made considerably lower. No changes in other articles.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 4.—What little fine Wheat appeared this morning obtained Monday's prices, but the demand was far from brisk, and only confined to the best qualities.— We had a few fresh arrivals of Barley from Suffolk, which article of fine malting quality fully maintains Monday's quotation; but there is very little inquiry after the middling and inferior samples, of which we have a tolerably large quantity on hand; and although offered on lower terms, cannot be disposed of. In Peas, Beans, and Oats, there is no alteration.

Joshua William Strangman, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, acknowledges having received the sum of Two Guineas for the use of that Institution, from a person who wishes to remain unknown.

DIED—Yesterday morning, after a tedious illness, Captain Maurice Condon, of the Brig *Maria*, of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 9.

ARRIVED,

7th—Rembrandt, Moran, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c.; Crosthwaite, Wilson, St. John's, N. B. timber and staves, for Cork.

8th—La Plata, Cane, Liverpool, ballast, for Brazil.

SAILED,

7th & 8th—None. Put back—Four Brothers, Murphy.
9th—Wind S. S. W. at 8 morning.

NOTICE.

County of the City of Waterford. } *THE COMMITTEE of the CORPORATION of WATERFORD will, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February instant, again set up to PUBLIC AUCTION, several HOUSES, TENEMENTS, and PREMISES, in and near MILK-LANE, TRINITY-LANE, and the SQUARE. Also a Lot, part of the LANDS of BALLINAMONA, distinguished by the No. 30, containing about 4 Acres and 2 Perches of Land, situate in the Liberties of said City. Also, a Part of the LANDS called BREWLY, in said Liberties, containing about 1 Rood and 7 Perches of Land. The Terms, Rules, and Conditions of the Cant, will be declared at the time of the Auction, which will take place at 12 o'Clock, at the TOWN-HALL.—Dated the 9th day of February, 1820.*

ROBERT COOKE, Town-Clerk, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT MR. POPE'S YARD, AT FERRYBANK,

On MONDAY, the 7th Inst. at One o'Clock,

About Fifty Tons of Quebec TIMBER,
2 Pieces of ELM TIMBER, & some SPARS.

TO BE SET UP IN CONVENIENT LOTS.

☞ Approved Bills, at Three Months, will be taken in Payment. Waterford, Feb. 3, 1820.

The above SALE is ADJOURNED *to MONDAY next.*

TRAVELLING TO WATERFORD.

JOHN TYNAN,

PROPRIETOR OF THE DUBLIN AND KILKENNY CARAVAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, to whom he begs to offer his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal support he has hitherto received, that he is preparing to start a CARAVAN, by the [illegible] Road to WATERFORD and TRAMORE, of the establishment of which notice will be given in a future advertisement.

N. B. All business in the COACH-MAKING line executed in the best and neatest manner. Second-hand and JAUNTING-CARS will be taken in Exchange.

Caravan-Office, Rere-Inn-Street,
February 8, 1820.