LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY.

The delicate reserve which the official attendants of the late King have always preserved, in their intercourse with the inhabitants of Windsor, has ever commanded our sincere respect.—We never sought to lift the veil by any inquiry, however guarded; and we have always endeavoured to expose those statements of the public papers, which, in exciting curiosity, gratified it in the most ridiculous and unauthorised manner. We were quite sure, that no particular of his late Majesty's state, through the awful visitation of his latter years, would ever transpire during his life. His lamented decease has removed the necessity for the strictness of that reserve; but we are certain, that those who have been the faithful witnesses of his sorrows and his wanderings will never reveal them, except as illustrations of the never-failing benevolence of his nature.

The bulletins of the Physicians, during the last nine years, are the only authentic records of his late Majesty's retirement from the concerns of the world. From these it will be seen, that though, in the earlier stages of his malady, he was subject to paroxysms which excited the most alarming apprehensions, his life, during the last six or seven years, has been one of tranquillity, though of mental aberration. In the solitude of his apartments in Windsor Castle, and in the still deeper solitude of his blindness,

"Presented with a universal blank
"Of nature's works,"

he was surrounded only by kind and faithful attendants, who administered every comfort to his situation, whilst they exercised that unvaried reserve upon all important subjects, which was necessary to preserve their afflicted Monarch's repose. If the late partner of his Throne visited him in his affliction (and the mournful duty of those visits was never neglected), it was not to speak the language of affectionate kindness, but to gaze in silence upon his sorrows, and to see that, as far as the skill and care of man could relieve them, they were soothed and mitigated. In the hour of national foreboding, when the success of military ambition seemed almost complete, the steadfast heart of the patriot King was aroused not by his People's fears: in the glorious day of triumph, when every foe lay prostrate at the feet of England, and the struggles of 20 years were at length repaid, the pious King, whose prayer had ever been uplifted for his People's safety, joined not in the hymn of thanksgiving, and bowed not before that Power, from which alone he had looked for succour. In the periods of domestic happiness, or domestic misery, his mind was equally unconscious. The blooming heiress of the British Crown received not his blessings on her union; nor did her untimely removal draw from his eye the most sacred tear that would have been shed for her loss. His spirit has fled without the consciousness that the beloved partner of his Throne had gone before him to "the house of all living;" he was finally spared the pang which a father feels when his son, in the vigour of youth and health, precedes him to the grave.

But if his late Majesty was thus insensible to subjects which never were mentioned to him, because they would have excited the most acute sympathies in his feeling mind, the habits of his former life ever retained their influence over him. Those whose duties have placed them around him, during this long night of his mind, now weep for a Monarch and a Man who always retained the strong features of the virtues of his ordinary life. He never lost the consciousness of that dignity with which he was invested; he never forgot to unite with it the kindest consideration for those by whom he was surrounded. He never departed from his regular habits of temperance in diet; and though his food was medicated, it was rather to assist nature during the want of exercise, than to obviate any indulgences of appetite. His late Majesty always retained, till the infirmities of age began to weigh him down, the same taste for music which he had displayed during his active life. In his retirement, he performed with skill upon the harpsichord; and he pleased himself with the imagination, that his affectionate family were his auditors.

We cannot conceive any thing more pathetic than the venerable and afflicted Monarch, playing from memory the sublime strains of his favourite Handel, and believing that his family were present with to unite him in the feelings of devout rapture which were thus excited.

The first signs of decay in the excellent constitution enjoyed by his late Majesty appeared about two months ago, but, we believe, there was no apprehension that "the infirmities of age" would have made such sudden inroads upon his late Majesty's constitution. Within the last fortnight, the symptoms of rapid decay became alarming. The appetite of the Royal sufferer almost completely failed: he continued much in bed: it became difficult to preserve his body in sufficient warmth.

On the night of Friday se'nnight, the symptoms became so alarming, that Sir Henry Halford went express to London very early on Saturday morning, and had an immediate audience of the Duke of York. The consequence was, that his Royal Highness's carriage was immediately ordered, and without a moment's delay he set forward with post horses for Windsor Castle. At o'clock on Saturday morning, the medical attents, and the Lords in Waiting, felt assur- the last hour of the venerable sufferer was approaching, and that the day would probably terminate his mortal career. As the evening advanced, his Majesty became gradually weaker and weaker, but apparently without the slightest pain, till nature was quite exhausted; and, at 35 minutes past eight, he breathed his last, without suffering even a struggle. The Royal sufferer was unvisited, in his last moments, with any glimpse of returning consciousness.

At the moment of his late Majesty's dissolution, there were present, in addition to the usual attendants, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Henley, Lord Winchilsea, Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Baillie, Doctor Heberden, Dr. Robert Willis, and Sir David Dundas. The Duke of York, after the first burst of filial anguish was past, wrote the despatch to Lord Sidmouth which appears in the *Extraordinary Gazette*, and the physicians prepared the accompanying certificate. The Duchess of Gloucester, who had arrived at the Castle in the morning, unprepared for the approaching change, left half an hour after the awful event. The Princesses Augusta and Sophia and the Duke of York remained at the Castle.

The shops of Windsor have been almost completely closed during the present week.

We believe, that the days for the Royal funerals are not finally determined on. We forbear to mention any of the various reports upon this subject. The preparations at the Castle are upon a very extensive scale. The remains of his late Majesty will lie in state. Three rooms are fitting up for this mournful solemnity. That in which the Royal body will be placed will be hung with purple. There will be a covered way from the grand entrance of the Palace to St. George's Chapel: the present preparations in the interior of the Chapel are the same as at the funeral of the Queen.—*Windsor and Eton Express.*

ANECDOTES, &c.

The following is an affecting trait of the warm parental affection of his late Majesty:—Not many days before the lamented death of Princess Amelia, and when her Royal Highness received the awful communication from her physicians of her impending danger, she expressed a wish to have a very valuable and choice stone, in the possession of her Royal Highness, put to a ring for the King, for him to wear in remembrance of her; and to complete her wishes, she desired it might be manufactured without delay, that she might have herself the pleasure of presenting and putting it on the finger of her beloved father, previous to departure from life. To satisfy her wishes, a person from Rundell and Bridges', the jewellers to the Royal Family, was sent for to London, and despatched from thence by express. On his arrival at Windsor, he was shown into the Chamber of her Royal Highness, and she gave him the necessary instructions herself for the immediate manufacture of the ring. It was executed immediately, and the man who furnished it had a handsome present for his despatch. Her Royal Highness had, on the following day, the wished-for felicity of placing the ring on his late Majesty's finger, as he affectionately squeezed her hand at parting.—The stone of the ring, for which the King had received no previous preparation, was observed to affect his Majesty deeply: his mental distress became immediately great, and in a few days the Royal Family were alarmed by the appearance of the melancholy symptoms of the disorder which ever since afflicted his Majesty, until death terminated his sufferings. So rapid was the operation of the dreadful malady, that its existence was decisively confirmed by the Physicians before the death of the Princess Amelia, although not many days intervened between that fatal result and the presentation of the ring.

Numerous attempts have been made, during his late Majesty's reign, to obtain the Emancipation of the Catholics, by removing the disabilities under which they labour, and to confer upon them various offices in the Army and Navy; and, although the enlightened and liberal spirit of toleration, by which our revered King was actuated, prompted him to grant them several concessions, yet his conscientious regard to the solemnity of an oath effectually deterred him from yielding to any further demands, as he considered them pregnant with danger to the Protestant Establishment, which he was bound to maintain unimpaired. Of this magnanimous adherence to his engagements, the following declaration of his Majesty affords a striking and meritorious example:—

"My Lord—I am one of those who respect an oath. I have firmness sufficient to quit my Throne, and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block or a scaffold, if my People require it; but I have not resolution to break that oath which I took in the most solemn manner at my Coronation."

In a Journal of February, 1785, we find the following passage, which affords one among a thousand traits of the benevolence so conspicuous in the character of his late Majesty:—

"ROYAL ANECDOTE.—The real merit of the rulers of nations is best estimated by their benevolent actions. 'It is not,' says Rousseau, speaking of his present Majesty, 'the great Monarch whom I reverence, but the good husband, the good father, the virtuous, the benevolent man.' How well his Majesty deserves this eulogium (an eulogium more to be prized, as it came from the mouth of a professed cynic), may be seen by the following anecdote, the truth of which may be depended on:

"A gentlewoman of the name of Delany, said to have been an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Swift, lived for several years with the Duchess of Portland as a companion. On the decease of her Grace, Mrs. Delany was, at the age of 81, left almost entirely destitute, the only legacy bequeathed her being a few curiosities. The Princesses having frequently seen Mrs. Delany in their visits to the Duchess, and knowing her circumstances, took an opportunity of mentioning her case before the Queen, who, with that goodness of heart for which she has always been distinguished, immediately laid the matter before the King, when his Majesty readily consented to give her a small house in Windsor Park; and on its being represented by Lady Harcourt that something more was requisite to enable the old Gentlewoman to pass the evening of her days in comfort, not only furnished the house with every necessary article, but, after taking the trouble to inspect the premises, that nothing should be wanting, settled upon her a handsome pension for life."

Such instances as these give a lustre to a Throne, more bright than the most splendid victories, and raise a Monarch to a rank much superior to that of the most celebrated conquerors, who have marked their way with desolation.

The next anecdote which we shall select proves that his Majesty was superior to any little pride of rank, when put in competition with the strict discharge of duty, even by an humble individual. It is recorded under the date of Aug. 16, 1787:—"A very particular circumstance occurred on Wednesday, which has occasioned much conversation in Windsor. His Majesty, after parading the Terrace with the Duke of York, rested his arm on the sun-dial which is near the end of the walk; the Duke did the same, and continued in conversation with some gentlemen with whom they had for some time before been walking. During this parley, a sentinel upon duty there walked up to the King, and 'desired his Majesty to remove from the dial, as it was under his particular charge.' His Majesty removed accordingly, observing, at the same time, that the man's rigid adherence to his orders was highly commendable; and a few hours afterwards he was graciously pleased to recommend him to the Colonel of the regiment as an object worthy of promotion, and one who ought to be provided for in as eligible a manner as the nature of the service would admit."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, FEB. 5.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring all Persons, being in office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by an Act, made in the 6th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled "An Act for the security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line," it was enacted, that no office, place, or employment, civil or military, within the Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of his Majesty's plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, her heirs or successors, Kings or Queens of this realm, but that every person and persons in any of the offices, places, and employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective offices, places, and employments, for the space of six months next after such death or demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next successor to whom the imperial crown of this realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend; and whereas by an Act, made in the 57th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any and every office, place, or employment, civil or military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise, during the pleasure of the Crown, at the time of the death or demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this realm," it was enacted, that all and every person and persons, who, upon the day of the demise of his said late Majesty, should hold any office, civil or military, under the Crown, during pleasure, should, under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other patent, commission, warrant, or authority, continue and be entitled, in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of his said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same; but nevertheless, the same should be held or enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of his said late Majesty, and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same, under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who upon the demise of his said late Majesty should 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: We, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare our Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every person and persons who, at the time of the demise of our late Royal Father, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any office, place, or employment, civil or military, within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick upon-Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of our foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, do severally, according to their places, offices, or charges, proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during our pleasure; and we do hereby require and command all our subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting to the commandment of the said officers and ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places, as they and every of them tender our utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at our Court at Carlton-house, the 31st day of January, 1820, in the first year of our reign.

God save the King.

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Correspondent.)

The outrages which disgrace some of our Western Counties are extending northward, though without having yet produced any acts, either very violent or very atrocious. They have not hitherto exceeded the commission of some crimes of comparatively a minor nature; but those seem to be the offspring of the same system that has been worked upon more vigorously in other parts of the Country. The bands of ruffians that affiliate, in the first instance, under the designation of Ribbonmen, appear to be powerful enough to recruit their numbers by terror; and, through the same agency, as well as by oaths of the most dreadful and solemn nature, they bind their associates to the performance of such services as may be imposed upon them, no matter how diabolical those may be in their nature. By proceeding in this manner, they have become so confident in the attachment of the members of their wicked confederacy, that parties of them are detached to act as missionaries in distant districts of the Country, where they practice upon ignorance and credulity, with a success proportioned to the secrecy and villainy of their plans and designs. The Magistracy, however, in some places, are beginning to be aware of this system, and, in a few instances, have exerted themselves with good effects to resist it. But it has become too formidable to be obstructed by ordinary or partial efforts. The whole body of the Magistracy, in every County which has been tainted by the presence of these ambassadors of evil, and the resident Gentry also, must unite, and co-operate with such measures as the Government may think necessary to restrain the progress of outrages, which leave the peaceable, the industrious, and the loyal man no security, and which present an almost fearless course of murder and pillage in many parts of the County. In what we have said of the extension of a system, that wars with law and humanity at the same time, we have our authority from several of the Provincial Papers, as well as from statements of another kind, upon which, at least, equal reliance may be placed. We could not, indeed, upon loose or uncertain information, give the description we have just sketched of the disordered state of a large portion of the West of Ireland, if any consequently be relied upon as free from misrepresentation or exaggeration.

A few Gentlemen, with an activity and a desire to preserve the public peace, on which too much praise cannot be bestowed, have sacrificed their ease, and exposed their personal security, in unremitting efforts to extinguish, at least in all its confederated fraternity, that nefarious association, called Ribbonmen. Those public-spirited individuals have, in several instances, made their arrangements so efficaciously, as to fall in with several bodies of those miscreants, and to make a number of prisoners. Thirty-five have been captured and sent to the gaol of Galway, in two rencontres of this kind; and, by a judiciously planned enterprize, it appears, that a Committee of Legislating Ribbonmen have been seized, on whom some papers were found, which throw considerable light on their plans and proceedings. The two Gentlemen most distinguished in rendering this species of public service are the Rev. J. O'Rorke and Mr. Blakeney, of Abbert; and, if their admirable example was generally followed by those who are bound to exert themselves for the preservation of the public tranquility, we should hear less of the cruelties and robberies committed by lawless and ferocious banditti. An account from Galway, dated a few days back, states, that a large body of armed Ribbonmen had the audacity to give battle to a party of military, within a short distance of Tuam, and that they maintained a sharp conflict, which ended, however, in their being defeated, after having had, as report mentions, several killed and wounded. Nineteen of the party were made prisoners, and forwarded to the gaol of Galway. The account to which we allude further adds, that Major Place, who commanded the party of the military, (a detachment of the 77th,) had been wounded in the action with the Insurgents.

WATERFORD:

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

AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. *Warwick-square, London.*

AGENTS for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. *No. 4 Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.*

Pilot's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,514. *TUESDAY, FEBRUARY* 15, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE fine, new, fast-sailing Brig SIR JOHN CAMERON, of Fort William, DAVID LILLIE, Master, Burthen 150 Tons, now lying at the Quay, and will positively sail on the 15th of March next, Wind and Weather permitting. She has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, having been built for the North American Trade.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to WM. HUNT & Co. Waterford. February 12, 1820.

LANDS OF KILRONAN,
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,
IN THE WHOLE, OR IN DIVISIONS,
As may be agreed upon,

THE FARM of KILRONAN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-four Acres, or thereabouts, according to a Map and Survey thereof, to be seen in the hands of Mr. PALMER, Master of the Charter-School of Kilkenny.

Proposals (post paid) will be received by Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary to the Incorporated Society, 35, Aungier-street, Dublin, until Monday, the 21st of February, 1820, and the Tenant, or Tenants, will be declared immediately after. February 12, 1820.

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.

TO BE SOLD,
FROM £300 TO £350 PER ANNUM,

ARISING out of a Property in the County of Waterford, held in perpetuity, and considerably underlet to solvent Tenants.

Application (by letter, post-paid,) to JAMES WATSON, Esq. Attorney, Dungarvan—or Mr. E. HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir, who will explain Particulars.

£7 or £1500 would be taken on a Mortgage, if more agreeable. Nov. 10, 1819.

WOODS.

TO BE SOLD,
TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY,

ALL the TIMBER now growing in the undermentioned WOODS, consisting principally of OAK, of superior quality, and of about Seventy Years growth, viz.:

UPPER BALLYMACARBERRY, LACKANSHANDEWHEAT, KNOCKALISHEEN, and GRAIGNAGOWER, containing in the whole about Three Hundred Plantation Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, within Five Miles of Clonmel, and Ten of Carrick-on-Suir, Dungarvan, and Cahir.

Proposals to be made to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount MIDDLETON, Park-Street, London, and duplicates to Mr. WILLIAM WELLAND, Kellough Farm, Middleton.

A reasonable time will be allowed for Cutting and Selling the Timber and Bark; but unexceptionable Security must be given by the Purchaser for the punctual performance of all his engagements.

No Proposal will be received after the 25th day of March next.

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. M'MAHON. G. F. HILL. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD. JOHN RADCLIFF. C. GRANT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WANTED,
A MESSMAN,
FOR THE 18TH REGIMENT.

Application to be made to the MESS COMMITTEE, at the Barracks.

Waterford, Feb. 8, 1820.

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

MANNERS, C.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Board, that the Fever which lately prevailed at Cadiz and in the Southern Provinces of Spain had ceased:—

We do therefore hereby order, that the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the 14th day of September last, directing that all Ships and Vessels coming from, or having touched at any Port between Gibraltar and Cape St. Vincent, should, on their arrival at any of the Ports of Ireland, be subject to the restraint of Quarantine, according to such Rules and Regulations as are prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 16th of September, 1800, for the performance of Quarantine by Ships or Vessels coming from or thro' the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, be, and the same is hereby revoked.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are hereby directed to give the necessary orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

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

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHAS KILDARE. G. KNOX. T. H. SKEFFINGTON. W. DOWNES. G. BECKWITH. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. JOHN RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The bulletin of yesterday must have prepared our readers for the still more gratifying one which we have now to lay before them, and which was issued this morning. It is as follows:

"Carlton-Palace, Feb. 9.

"The King is almost free from complaint.

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD.
"WILLIAM KNIGHTON.
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

We may hope, therefore, that to-morrow's bulletin will announce his Majesty's entire recovery. He was enabled yesterday to receive the visits of his Royal Brothers, and of his illustrious Son-in-law, Prince Leopold.

The number of persons of all classes, who crowded to the Palace to make their respectful and affectionate inquiry, was very great. Of the anxiety of the Public on this subject some idea may be formed from the conduct of the shopkeepers in the vicinity. They conceived they could not do any thing more grateful to the Public than by facilitating the circulation of the news of his Majesty's improving health, by fixing a copy of the bulletin in their windows.

We are happy to observe, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex had an interview with his Majesty, yesterday afternoon. This interview, we understand, took place in consequence of a desire expressed by the King, that all the branches of the Royal Family should be united in confidence and affection, a desire in which the Duke of Sussex could not fail to participate. The visit lasted for a considerable period; and there can be no doubt of the permanent and happy effects of a reconciliation effected at such a moment, and under such circumstances.—*Courier.*

We have received, this morning, the Paris Journals of Sunday last. The intelligence they bring, with respect to the Spanish insurrection, if authentic, can no longer be reproached with want of interest, for they announce, that Cadiz opened its gates to the Insurgents on the 20th ult., and that an assembly of the Cortes was to take place there on the 30th. It is also added, that they have taken possession of Seville; and that the whole of the South of Spain has declared itself in favour of the rebels. It must be observed, however, that this news is given by two papers (the *Constitutionnel* and the *Independent*), whose political affections may be suspected to sharpen their credulity. At the same time, we think the intelligence far from improbable; at least that part of it which relates to the surrender of Cadiz. On the other hand, we have received letters this morning from Lisbon, as late as the 28th ult., and they afford no further details upon the subject.—The communication with Madrid and Cadiz continued suspended. Several of these letters state the great anxiety which was felt to receive news from Spain, which, they add, "cannot now be looked for except from England." This would seem to countenance the intelligence in the Paris Papers, that the Southern provinces were in a state of insurrection. At all events, we think it cannot, now, be long before we shall receive positive information in some shape or other. The two opposing forces, if they have hitherto avoided any collision, must soon come to that crisis; and whatever the issue may be, it will surely be promulgated by the victorious party.—*Ibid.*

The following are extracts from the Paris Papers:—

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Independent.)

"Two vessels which have arrived, one from Barcelona, the other from Cadiz, bring the news of the occupation of Seville by the Constitutional Army. All the South of Spain has taken part in the Insurrection. The constitutional authorities have been every where re-established. General Freyre's Army has been dispersed.

"FEBRUARY 5—11 *o'Clock, p. m.*—The reduction of Cadiz is no longer doubted. The unanimous wishes of the citizens were loudly pronounced in favour of the Constitutional Army. The gates were opened to it on the 20th ult.; an assembly of the Cortes was to take place on the 30th ult. The most lively joy reigns in the city; it has not been disturbed a single instant; not a drop of blood was shed; no violence exercised. The militia throughout Andalusia are rising *en masse*, to the cries of '*Long live the Cortes!*' Never did a Nation more peaceably conquer the most precious of blessings. This, at least, is what we are assured of by letters received by many persons hitherto very well informed.

(From the Constitutionnel.)

"A letter from Madrid, dated Jan. 25, states—'It is confidently said, that M. Elio, Captain-General of the Kingdom of Valencia, is recalled by the Government; it is even said, that the hesitations of General Freyre, who on the 19th was still at Seville, have excited a sort of mistrust, and that the command of the Royal army, destined to punish the Insurgents in Andalusia, is about to be confided to M. Elio.'

(From the Journal de Paris.)

"A letter from Cadiz, dated Jan. 20, states, in substance, that nothing new had transpired, and that the most perfect tranquility reigned in that city.

"PARIS, FEB. 6.—To-day, it is said, the English Ambassador will make to the King a notification of the death of his Sovereign.

"A report prevails, that a *corps d'armee* of 20,000 men is about to be formed on the frontiers of Spain, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme.

"PETERSBURGH, JAN. 12.—M. Dawe, an eminent English painter, is at present engaged in executing the portraits of the Russian Generals, who have distinguished themselves by their exploits, for the gallery of l'Ermitage; forty of which are already completed, and bear a striking resemblance to the illustrious originals. The whole collection will consist of two hundred—for each of which will be paid 1000 roubles, in bills on the Bank."

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT.

EXETER, FEB. 8.—Yesterday morning, the removal of the remains of the much regretted and beloved Duke of Kent, from Sidmouth, took place. A great concourse of people attended from Exeter, and the neighbouring towns, to witness the solemn ceremony. A little before nine o'clock, the mournful procession was formed in the following order:—

Coach, containing the Urn,
(which is covered the same as the Coffin)
Attended by Captain Parker, and I. Thomas, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

THE HEARSE,
With the remains of his late Royal Highness,
Escorted by a squadron of the 4th Dragoons, the Band playing a solemn slow march.

A Mourning Coach,
With Lieut.-General Wetherall and the Rev. Dr. Wetherall.

Two Mourning Coaches,
Containing Mr. Benk, the Home Steward, and Mr. Mayo, his late Royal Highness's Valet.

His late Royal Highness's own Carriage, with blinds up.
His late Royal Highness's Tradesmen, as Mourners, with Hat-bands and Scarfs.

Every Gentleman's Carriage in Sidmouth and the neighbourhood, together with the Salcombe and Sidmouth Yeomanry, also attended.

The remains of his Royal Highness lay in state some days previous to the funeral, and were seen almost by every inhabitant of Sidmouth, and a vast number of persons from the surrounding country. The coffin was covered with beautiful crimson velvet, elegantly ornamented, and the room tastefully hung with black, which, with the addition of extremely large wax lights, added to the solemnity of the scene.

At eight o'clock the Cathedral and parochial bells tolled for one hour; and most of the shops in this city were close shut till twelve—which was very properly requested by our Chief Magistrate.

Agreeably to arrangements made, we understand the Royal Funeral, on its way to Windsor, will halt at churches, and not at inns.

A curious fact, although, perhaps, but little known, is, that the Countess of Mornington, the mother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, walked at his late Majesty's Coronation. She was then reckoned amongst the newest of the Irish Nobility, Lord Mornington being only advanced, in 1760, to the Earldom: and she is possibly the only Peeress now remaining, who may appear at the new Coronation, who had been present at the former.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

On the sitting of the Court this morning, Charles Warren, Esq. was sworn in as Chief Justice of Chester to his present Majesty.

The King v. *Hunt, Johnstone, and others.*

Mr. Hunt stood on the floor, and requested permission to bring the case of himself, Johnstone, and others, before their Lordships.

The Chief Justice inquired if it was for the writ of *certiorari* for which application was made on Saturday last.

Mr. Hunt replied in the affirmative, and said he had written to all the parties, who gave their consent to the application; although, he must observe to the Court, that they themselves would not persevere, considering the case quite hopeless.

The Court told Mr. Hunt that application had only been made for some of the Defendants, and not the whole of them, by Mr. Chitty.

Mr. Chitty admitted that he did not apply for all, but the names were not particularised.

Mr. Hunt stated he had authorities where the Court had granted writs under similar circumstances.

Mr. Justice Bayley said they had granted writs when all the parties had not been in the Court, but it was not to move the proceedings from one County to another.

Mr. Hunt then proceeded to quote several authorities, viz. Hawkins's *Pleas of the Crown*, Marcho's *Reports*, and other cases; none of which, however, applied to the present one.—He next reviewed, at much length, the proceedings that had taken place at Manchester, and concluded by hoping the Court would grant the writ to remove the trial from Manchester to York, or Middlesex, believing, as he did, that a fair trial could not be had for him at Lancaster or York.

The Court, after hearing affidavits, granted a rule to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue to remove the trial from the Assizes at Lancaster to those of York, or into the county of Middlesex.

Died, yesterday morning, at his house in Russell-square, the Right Honourable Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He had long been in a declining state of health.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10

THE KING'S HEALTH.

We are at length enabled to announce the pleasing intelligence of his Majesty's entire restoration to health, or, at least, the complete removal of the dangerous complaint with which he has been attacked. That the severe remedies which it was necessary to employ would leave behind them a considerable degree of general debility, was to be expected; but this, it is to be hoped, will speedily yield to restoratives. Under these gratifying circumstances, the following Bulletin, issued this morning, is the last that will appear:—

"Carlton Palace, Feb. 10, Half-past Eleven, A. M.

"The King is free from complaint; but his Majesty will require time to recover his strength. In this state no more Bulletins will be issued.

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD,
"WILLIAM KNIGHTON,
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

His Majesty, in the course of yesterday, received short visits from the Duke of York, Prince Leopold, and the Earl of Liverpool.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, the great Officers of State, the Judges, the Law Officers, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant of London, with a numerous assemblage of the Nobility and personages of distinction, repeated their dutiful inquiries yesterday.

We have received, this morning, the Paris Papers of Monday last; and they entirely demolish all the pretended intelligence of the preceding day, with respect to the Spanish insurrection.—This intelligence, as we stated yesterday, was confined to what are called the *liberal* journals, meaning, we suppose, by that word, an emancipation from all the restraints which prevent the unbridled from substituting wishes for facts.—Hence we were told, that Cadiz had surrendered to the rebels; that Seville had fallen into their hands; that the whole of the South of Spain had declared for them; and, in short, that a revolution—that cherished idol of *liberal* minds—was proceeding with accelerated rapidity towards consummation. It was all mere fiction.

While upon this subject, it may be worth while to translate from the *Moniteur* of Monday

We learn from these Papers, that at a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 2d instant, M. Delacroix-Frinville presented a Report from the Committee charged with examining the Project of a Law relative to the sale of national domains. The Committee, he said, in considering this law, conceived that it was drawn up with a view to an object of great public importance. The present holders of national property, though completely secured in their rights of possession, as well by the laws as by the Charter, were still subjected to vexations and often ruinous litigation. The object of this law was to put an end to such proceedings, to give full and entire security to the present possessors, and to extend its provisions to such property as may be held either by mortgage or commutation. The Report was ordered to be printed, and this day was fixed for the discussion.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Journal de Paris.)

NEWS FROM MADRID OF JANUARY 24.

"It has been stated, that Admiral Cisneros, having escaped from the hands of the Rebels, was on board one of the ships of the squadron. This statement is not confirmed: he continues a Prisoner at Cuaço. It was the presence at Cadiz of M. Vila-Vicienzo, who has been provisionally appointed to succeed him, which gave rise to this rumour.

"Letters from Port St. Mary's, dated the 11th and 14th, confirm the intelligence of the arrival of the artillery and regiment of the Canaries at the Isla de Leon, on the 9th instant; and they add, that, on the same day, a squadron of the King's Regiment entered Port St. Mary's, and despatched a reconnoitring party towards the Isla de Leon.

"On the next day, the 10th, at three P. M. Lieut.-Colonel Riego, with two battalions, caused them to fly before him without firing a shot. He then harangued the people in a vehement manner, spoke of the necessity of obtaining a Constitution, and expatiated on the blessings of a Representative Government. The inhabitants listened to him, but without manifesting any intention of uniting with him. He then despatched a battalion as far as the Convent of Vittoria, on the route to Xeres, to assure himself of the retreat of the Royal Cavalry. He afterwards retired on Puerto-Real and the Isla de Leon. The same day the battalion de Cordova and that of Catalonia arrived from their cantonment in the Isla de Leon.

"The Governor of Cadiz was rather late in observing the necessity of securing the marine arsenal, Caracca, against a *coup de main*. It was not until the 12th that he despatched 500 men of the Regiment do Seria to reinforce the garrison of this point, which is very strong by its position, and of great importance, because, independently of the artillery, ammunition, and provisions of all sorts which it contains, without it the Insurgents were not perfectly masters of the Isle, and had their flank menaced. They took possession of it in the course of the 13th, as well as of the 64-gun ship St. Julian, of a frigate, and several gun-boats. The garrison took part with the rebels, who sent the Governor to San-Fernando, the capital of the Isle. Those of the officers who were desirous of going to Cadiz found no difficulty in doing so.

"The three cavalry regiments, Farnesio, Alcantara, and the King's Dragoons, appear sincerely faithful, as well as the King's battalions, Valencia, Guadalaxera, Princessa, Principa, and America. These different corps, according to the last accounts, were distributed at Alcala de los Gazulio, under the command of General O'Donnel—the cavalry at Xeres and Utrera; the other divisions at Seville, with Generals Freyre and Ferras."

By a Mail, which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch Papers to the 5th instant.—It is stated, that "the expedition destined to chastise the Sultan of Palembang, who has had the boldness to take up arms against the King of the Netherlands, sailed from the roads of Batavia on the 22d of August, 1819." It consisted of the Admiral Tromp, 64 guns, the Irene brig, two gun-boats, and three transports, with troops.

Accounts from the Hague supply fresh details of the inundations in Holland. It is, however, some consolation to learn, that the waters are subsiding, and that no further danger is consequently apprehended. The Prince and Princess of Orange have given another sum of 5000 florins for the relief of the unhappy sufferers. It is added, that their misfortunes have excited general compassion, and every part of the kingdom is coming forward in the most liberal manner to assist their unfortunate countrymen.

Yesterday was a day of increased solemnity and gloom. The loss of our aged Monarch had hitherto been lamented as a family calamity in the intercourse of individuals and the privacy of domestic grief. Yesterday gave a thousand voices to the national sorrow, and a whole People knelt in humiliation at the foot of the altars of that God who had called the departed Sovereign to his bosom. Every place of worship in this vast Metropolis, not only of the Established Church, but of every sect and persuasion, bore witness to the general desolation. It was not only to be traced in the black hangings of the pulpit, the altar, and, in some places, of the galleries and the very walls—it was read in the af[illegible]ted countenances of the thousands assembled [illegible]d the sanctity of prayer to their grief, and [illegible]ress their deep submission to the decrees of the Almighty. The addresses delivered from the pulpit on this occasion were not only solemn & impressive—they breathed the most affecting sentiments, and fully harmonised with the feelings of the congregation. The virtues of our late Monarch were recalled in all their patriarchal simplicity to our remembrance; the blessings of his reign were detailed with scrupulous veracity, for in his case to flatter would only be to injure; and the afflictions which overtook him in his age were so forcibly depicted, that the spontaneous tears, which heightened the eloquence of the preachers, were frequently answered by those of the people.

Extract of a private letter, dated Westport, January 31:—"This day the Marchioness of Sligo was delivered of a son and heir. The sincere joy which this event has occasioned here, amongst the tenantry of the Noble Marquis, cannot be described. It is quite rapturous. The town is illuminated, and bonfires are lighted on all the hills."

The Lord Chancellor went yesterday to Carlton Palace, and had an audience of his Majesty, which continued nearly an hour.

We understand that Prince Leopold and the Duke of Sussex are to be the chief mourners at the funeral of the Duke of Kent.—*Morning Paper.*

It is not true, that Sir Isaac Heard is the only one now alive who assisted at the coronation of George III. The present Marquis of Hertford, then Lord Beauchamp, was Train-bearer to his late Majesty.

There was a report in town yesterday, that despatches had been received from India, stating that the Marquis of Hastings was seriously indisposed. We trust that the next advices will bring us the perfect tidings of his re-establishment; for his great military exertions, followed by his mild civil administration, have essentially consolidated our Empire in the East. The loss of such a Governor-General could not be easily supplied.

On Thursday, in the Bail Court of the King's Bench, Mr. Wm. Cobbett, jun. and Mr. Francis Edwards, carpenter, were accepted, after an ineffectual opposition to the former by Mr. Chitty, as bail for Mr. Cobbett, sen., in the action commenced against him by Mr. Cleary.

An absurd paragraph has appeared in some of the papers, representing Mr. Brougham as agent of the Queen. We understand the truth to be, that her Majesty has no agent in this Country except Messrs. Coutts, who are her bankers; but that her Majesty has four trustees, Earls Fitzwilliam and Essex, Messrs. Brougham and H. Martin—the fifth, Mr. Whitbread, being dead; and that her Majesty's account is of course kept in the above names, at Messrs. Coutts's.

As no mandate of the Privy Council has as yet been issued, prescribing the form of prayer now to be used in the Church service, it was expected, as a matter of course, that the usual prayers would be read yesterday for their Majesties.—This was, however, not the case in Westminster Abbey, either in the forenoon or afternoon service. The officiating minor canons, Messrs. Pridden and Shelton, read the usual form of prayer for the King, but totally omitted taking any notice of her present Majesty. This evidently excited much surprise; but it must certainly have been sanctioned, as the Dean (Dr. Ireland) and one of the Prebendaries (Mr. Causton) were present. Very different, however, was the conduct of the officiating clergyman (Mr. Rodber) in St. Margaret's Church, as the usual prayer was read for "our most gracious Queen" both times of the daily service, and two very suitable sermons preached, that in the forenoon by Mr. Rodber, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Robert Stevens. In mostly all of the churches and dissenting places of worship, her Majesty was prayed for as "Queen Caroline." Why this omission should have taken place in the Abbey service, or what possible reason can be stated to justify it, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture.—Mr. Pridden, the minor canon, who officiated in the forenoon, is Rector of St. George, Botolph-lane, a minor canon of St. Paul's and the Abbey, and one of the ten priests in ordinary to his Majesty. The Royal Family was prayed for, but not the slightest allusion made to her Majesty.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 222½	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 68½ 69	India Bonds 15 pm.
3 per ct Cons. 68¾ ½	Ex. Bills 4 2 pm.
3½ per Cents. 77½	Long Ann. 18⅜
4 per Cents. 87⅝	Omnium ¼ pm.
5 per Cts. 102½ 103	Cons. for Ac. 68¾½⅝

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Sir Matthew Tierney returned to town from Brighton last night, and attended the King at his Palace in Pall-mall this morning, and, after consulting with the other Physicians, the following gratifying Bulletin was issued:—

"Carlton-Palace, Feb. 8, Half-past Eleven, A. M.

"The King has passed another good night, and is losing every symptom of his complaint gradually.

"HENRY HALFORD,
"WILLIAM KNIGHTON,
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

Under these highly favourable circumstances, it is probable the daily Bulletin of his Majesty's health will be soon discontinued.

Prince Paul Esterhazy and his Princess are daily expected in London. Every preparation is making at Chandos House for their reception.

Three rooms in Windsor Castle are hanging with *purple*, in one of which the remains of his late Majesty are to lie in state.

We are happy to find, by an advertisement in our Paper of this day, that some of the most respectable characters in the City of London have resolved to invite Sir William Curtis to offer himself a Candidate for the City Representation, at the approaching General Election. A public meeting of the truly worthy Baronet's Friends will be held at the London Tavern on Thursday next. In doing justice to so loyal, respectable, and upright a character as Sir William Curtis, the City of London will do honour to itself.

We have sincere pleasure in being enabled to state, from authority, that the Marquess of Hastings was, by the accounts dated the 30th September, perfectly recovered from the illness with which he was attacked at church on the 1st of August, and which was ascribed to the excessive heat of the weather. His recovery will produce the same lively satisfaction in this Country that it has done in the Peninsula.

The following is given as a statement of the amount of the Russian army during the last year: 189 regiments of Infantry of the line, 613,722 men; 76 regiments of cavalry, 181,141; 30 battalions of artillery, each of five companies, and 60 pieces of cannon, 47,088; corps of irregular infantry, 27,632; 210 regiments of irregular cavalry, 105,534; troops forming a cordon on the frontiers, 77,000—in all 476 regiments, consisting of 989,117 men. To these are to be added the guards, consisting of 28 battalions, 61 squadrons; two brigades of artillery, and two supernumerary battalions, consisting together of 48,883 men—which makes the grand total of the whole army 1,038,000.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

There are accounts from Spain considerably more explicit than those which had previously arrived; they are, apparently, also, somewhat more authentic. The view which the *Courier* has taken of them may be seen under the London head of Monday: but, in a matter of such importance, our readers may be desirous of perusing the observations of some other Journals. We, therefore, subjoin what has been said by the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Globe* on the subject:

"The French Papers, arrived since our last, give a completely new aspect to the affairs of the Spanish Constitutionalists, though we are still only left to judge of their situation and movements from the confessions of their opponents.—Nothing has yet been received direct from them, not even a proclamation. It would now, however, appear, that they are no longer confined to La Isla, or thinned by desertion. If the accounts before us are to be credited, they occupy an extended line as far as Algesiras, on one side, and San Lucar, on the other, with Seville in their front, and Cadiz in their rear. Their views also begin to develope themselves. Their first object was evidently to obtain possession of Cadiz, not only as an extremely important military position, but in order to obtain resources, and communicate with the other points of the Peninsula, where the same hostility to FERDINAND's Government equally exists. There, also, they had, and still have, a large party, as may be seen by the coercive measures of the Governor. Cadiz is connected with La Isla by a narrow strip of land about two leagues long, washed on each side by the sea. When threatened by the French, the late Cortes had a deep ditch cut across, called the *Cortadura*, about forty yards wide, and this surmounted by a strong and high parapet, mounting 80 guns, facing La Isla. This fortification is constructed about two miles from the land gate of Cadiz, near the church and suburbs of San Jose. As soon as the Governor heard of the revolt and advance of the Patriots, he threw the greatest part of his force into this position, and successfully repelled the attack, whilst in the city the party prepared in favour of the Constitution scarcely knew any thing of the first successes of its daring partisans. Foiled in this enterprise, they still lingered near, in hopes of availing themselves of some favourable demonstration on the part of the inhabitants or fleet, in the mean time adding to the fortifications which had already been made strong during the invasion of the French. How little could the Cortes have anticipated, that the works of the *Cortadura*, in which all ranks and classes worked with heroic enthusiasm, would one day or other serve such an unlucky purpose? Finding, however, that they were not attacked in their citadel of La Isla, and that the long-threatened General FREYRE did not advance from his position, it would appear they moved forward a corps on the side of Utrera, the very point where the *faithful* inhabitants of Cadiz were told 10,000 men were assembled and ready to effect their deliverance! It now also turns out, that they have abundance of provisions, being in possession of the immense stores prepared for the grand expedition; and, as to desertion, it seems that not a man had gone over on the side of Cadiz, where the nearest Royalist authority was, and where the timid would find the best market for their treachery.

"What will be the issue of this singular affair it is impossible at present to tell, but most assuredly we have been insidiously deceived by the late French Papers. The insurrection undoubtedly was expected and pre-concerted, and it remains to be seen whether Valencia and the other provinces will avail themselves of the golden opportunity. On other occasions, the flame of disaffection elsewhere shewed itself under PORLIER and LACY, as well as in Valencia; the object is now the same, and [illegible] dread evidently prevails at Court, as well as in the [illegible] FREYRE, who, from all appearances, is afraid of the spilling of blood, fearful that [illegible] would be the general signal of revolt. We expect, with anxiety the Lisbon Mail, but, in the mean time, we think it proper to state, that no Spanish Liberals have left London in anticipation of the event that has happened, or since."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"The Paris Papers of Friday last, which have arrived at our Office, bring accounts from Madrid of the 24th January, and from Cadiz to the 18th. It is remarkable, that, while all public journals and private letters, received from Cadiz and Seville, represent the situation of the insurgents as desperate, and their numbers as diminishing, these hopeless men, who would seem to exist but by the mercy of their enemies, ventured, on the night of the 11th of January, to attack the town and fortress of LA CARACCA, and even succeeded in their enterprise, although the place was defended by five hundred men. The garrison made no resistance, which is accounted for by the apprehensions entertained, that the assailants intended to set fire to the arsenal and the marine establishments: therefore, to save the King's stores and ships from being burned, these faithful men thought proper to surrender all without a struggle into the hands of his enemies, to be employed against him! Cadiz continues faithful to the King, and Madrid enjoys a state of perfect tranquillity. Some distrust seems to be entertained even of those expeditionary troops who did not unfurl the standard of rebellion, for, by a Royal Proclamation, they are ordered to be dispersed throughout the interior of Spain, and other troops, to the amount of 8000 men, are marching from Madrid to Andalusia, to supply their places."—*Globe.*

"The intelligence respecting the affairs of Spain, contained in the Paris Papers of Saturday last, which have arrived at our office, adds but little in point of interest to the accounts published in our Paper of yesterday. We find in a Proclamation issued by Don JOSEPH O'DONNELL, on the 9th of January, at Alcana de los Gazules, and addressed to the insurgent troops, that this General offers to intercede in their favour with the most generous of Monarchs (FERDINAND VII.), and promises to obtain a pardon for them, with the exception of the ringleaders of the conspiracy, if they will immediately repair to the head-quarters of his army. Should they hesitate to take advantage of this clemency, he threatens them with a terrible chastisement. It would seem, however, by the latest accounts from Cadiz, and the still formidable aspect of the insurrection, that neither the proffered clemency, nor the menaces of this General, have had much influence upon the insurgents.

"The situation of Cadiz, with reference to the insurgent troops and the position of the latter, with reference to the occupation of the Bay by the King's navy, and to the military power forming on the land side by the Royalist Generals, present an appearance rather singular. Cadiz is cut off from all communication with the land by the insurgents; and these in their turn are blockaded both by sea and land by the Royalists. Cadiz is supplied with provisions and troops by sea, but the insurgents have hitherto been maintained by the granaries and stores which had been collected in the Isla de Leon for the use of the expedition. These resources were large, but they must at no great distance of time be exhausted.—No supplies can be obtained by sea, the bay of Puntales being shut up by the King's ships, and by the forts of Puntales, Metagorda, and Fort Louis; and as the KING's army increases on the land side, the difficulty of procuring provisions in that direction will be increased also. The besieging army, thus blockaded both by sea and land, must at length surrender at discretion, unless the spirit that has actuated this portion of the expeditionary troops be communicated to the other divisions of the army, or that the Royalist Generals be unwilling to drive men to despair who have still so great a power of doing mischief. The insurgents certainly are still formidable in numbers and position, and might, if under the command of a prudent and skilful officer, materially affect the future destinies of their Country."—*Globe of Tuesday.*

The London Papers have produced nothing farther to which we think it necessary to call the attention of our readers.—No mail due.

Mr. ODELL and Mr. STANDISH O'GRADY have solicited the support of the Electors of the County of Limerick.

Lord STOPFORD has addressed the Electors of the County of Wexford. The following notice has appeared in the Wexford Paper—"The Friends of Lord VALENTIA are requested to hold themselves disengaged for the next Election, as his Lordship is hourly expected from England."

No third Candidate has, as yet, offered for the City of Dublin.

Colonel BARRY has been announced as a Candidate for the County of Cavan; Mr. SANDERSON has also offered himself.

It is said that a third Candidate will offer for the City of Cork, but the name is not given.

The present Members for the County of Cork are Mr. HARE and Lord KINGSBOROUGH; three new Candidates are spoken of, Messrs. HYDE, PONSONBY, and FREEMAN.

Mr. DENNY, son of Sir E. DENNY, and grandson of Judge DAY, will oppose the Knight of Kerry and Mr. CROSBIE, the present Members in the County of Kerry.

There will certainly be a contest for the City of Limerick, between Major VEREKER & Mr. RICE.

It is stated, that there will be no contest for the County of Galway. The Town of Galway will be contested between Mr. EYRE and Mr. BLAKE.

Mr. ROCHFORD and Colonel PAKENHAM, the present Members, are expected to be returned for the County of Westmeath, without opposition.

Report announces, but without naming them, two new Candidates for the County of Carlow.

The Derry Paper asserts, that there will be no contest for the County of Londonderry, or for the City.

Three Candidates are expected for the County of Clare, in addition to the present Members.

The Borough of Ennis is not likely to be contested against Mr. PERCIVAL.

The *Dublin Evening Post* says, that the present Members for the County of Waterford will be returned. The *Cork Intelligencer* says, it is thought that the County of Waterford will be contested. We do not believe, that any thing certain is known as to the County of Waterford.

The foregoing statements we have given as they have reached us, without vouching for their accuracy, and under a full persuasion, that many anticipations will be sent forth, which will not, in the end, be realised. The public curiosity is naturally eager on the occasion, and we shall endeavour to gratify it by such information as may come into our possession. We have, however, to intimate, that we shall rigidly refrain from all personal asperities in whatever we may have to say on the approaching conflicts—for conflicts there certainly will be, although, probably, not to the extent at present apprehended.

We extract the following article from the *Dublin Correspondent*. It is an honourable avowal on the part of a political opponent. We have often had occasion to combat the *Correspondent's* opinions as to the political principles of the Right Hon. Baronet, but never without due deference to the talents of the Journalist, nor without a full conviction of the rectitude by which we were governed. Persons will, of course, differ on a multitude of topics, but that difference among honourable men, as the *Correspondent* has proved, is not incompatible with the decencies of life, nor with the tribute which is the just meed of faithful services and distinguished reputation:—

"Sir JOHN NEWPORT has addressed the Electors of Waterford, to signify his intention of again soliciting their support, when the dissolution of Parliament renders that measure necessary. Altho' we have had occasion to differ sometimes with Sir J. NEWPORT on political questions, yet, it is but justice to him to express our perfect conviction, that the City of Waterford cannot find a more zealous, a more intelligent, or, to sum up all necessary qualifications, a more efficient and upright Representative."

We deeply regret to state, that depredations on property, in districts adjoining this City, still continue, to the great injury of those who are affected by them. Several new instances of the kind have come to our knowledge, but we can only, at present, turn the public attention to one of these occurrences. On the night of Wednesday last, or early on Thursday morning, two ewes, heavy with lamb, were carried off from the lands of Mr. JACKSON, on the opposite side of the river, and within the Liberties of the City. They were branded, on the left side, with the letters A. J. We shall not now say any thing more on this subject.

The Dublin Papers have announced the death of PETER DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq. who expired suddenly on Tuesday evening, of an apoplectic fit. Thus, in a short period, that long-established Firm of LA TOUCHE and Co. has lost two of it's most valued Members, JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq. having died but a few days ago. The *Evening Post* has announced the death, at Belfast, of Dr. WILLIAM DRENNAN, aged 65 years.

It may appear curious to observe, that the present four Archbishops, and all the Bishops—Ireland's only Dukedom—all the Marquisses—above two-thirds of the Earls—about one-half of the Viscounts (of whom the Lord Viscount Mountmorres De Montmorency is the premier of the reign)—and three fourths of the Barons—were all created during the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Joshua W. Strangman, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, acknowledges to have received from David O'Neill Power, Esq. the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds, for the use of that Institution.

About the beginning of the year, Mr. Power gave a donation of £50 for the same purpose.—These are munificent gifts, and they will be appreciated by the Public with the esteem and gratitude to which they are so largely entitled.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

We have to state, on high and unquestionable authority, that the above Circuit will commence at Wicklow on the 6th of March, and that Baron George and Judge Johnston are to be the presiding Judges. The time of their arrival for the County and City of Waterford may be easily calculated from the usual practice.

ATTACK AT CLONFERT.

We have been favoured with accounts, with respect to this occurrence, from the highest source, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing the statements which have gone forth to be, in many respects, gross fabrications. The Bishop was not in the Church, but sent the Sexton to ring the bell, while those in his Lordship's house were arming and arranging themselves for protection. The ringing of the bell was the cause of their retiring. It was never conceived, altho' they plundered some cabins as near as the skirts of the demesne, that they ever intended to venture an attack upon the house; had they done so, the consequences would have been most melancholy. They scarcely amounted to one hundred, and many would have been put to death, had the attack been made. The whole Country is now overrun and sworn, which might easily have been prevented by a few military, properly stationed. The Peace Act has done nothing in Roscommon, where all are sworn; not a single Ribbonman committed, or taken up. It is believed, that nothing but the Insurrection Act will be efficient. James Daly has practised, we hear, a true military stratagem—almost as good as the Trojan horse:—he secreted some dragoons under straw in a cart, drove himself as a carter, surrounded a house, and found an Attorney and three men employed in arranging a Ribbon police; he took them prisoners; he is brother-in-law to a priest in the neighbourhood of Clonfert. The Bishop of Clonfert and all his connections are now in safety in Dublin.

The following committals to the gaol of Galway have taken place:

On Saturday last, by the Hon. and Reverend Charles Le Poer Trench, D. D. Patrick Murphy and Edward Maher, charged with being wandering strangers, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves—to be imprisoned until they find sufficient security for their good behaviour, or until they are discharged by him.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. John Orr, of Dunmore, Patrick Murphy and John Collins, charged with being Ribbonmen.

On Wednesday last, by Robert French, Esq. of Monivae Castle, thirteen men, charged with being Ribbonmen, and taken between Monivae and Glantane. There were also three men committed at the same time, by the Reverend Mr. O'Rorke, charged with a similar offence. On examining these deluded wretches, one was found to have in his pocket a paper, purporting to be his Commission, appointing him to the rank of Captain in this vile association.

The Editor has received the following letter; as he knows nothing of its authenticity, he inserts it as it has reached him:—

"SIR—Be pleased to insert, in your obituary of to-morrow, the death of Mr. Richard O'Shea, of Nicholastown, who died suddenly this morning at twelve o'clock. It is particularly necessary to insert it in to-morrow's paper, for the immediate information of his friends.

"Your compliance will much oblige
your obedient servant,
"Rev. WILLIAM GRANT.

"Nicholastown, Friday morning."

MOST INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

A CONTRADICTION IN GEOMETRY.—Mr. Hodgson's Tables for measuring timber according to the standard of Ireland (if we take his own word for it) calculate a piece of round timber of 120 inches girth and 12 feet long as containing 75 solid feet, and allows 50 feet of round and but 40 feet of square timber to the ton.

Mr. Hawney's works on solid measure estimate the above described piece as containing 55 solid feet, which differs from the former by 20 solid feet!—Strange it is to see such a difference between the works of two Geometricians who boast so much of mathematical demonstration! It is long since we read Euclid's Elements of Geometry; however, we believe that the 6th Proposition of the 8th Book of Mr. Bonnycastle's, or the 122d and 171st Theorems of Mr. Barre's Edition of the Elements, will be [illegible] and sufficient to reconcile the parties. Mr. Hodgson's Tables are in practice, and have passed through twelve Editions. This is well worth the notice of all concerned in the Timber Trade. We wish to serve our Country—and are of opinion that it should be a subject of inquiry.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 7.—The supply of Wheat was rather small this morning, and, from the dampness of the weather, the major part of the samples from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, were rough in hand, and on that account did not sell so briskly as on Friday; but still for the general runs last Monday's prices were obtained, and picked samples of White fetched 1s. per quarter more than on this day week. Fine Malting Barley sold readily at last Monday's prices; but there is little or no demand for any other descriptions. Oats, Peas, and Beans, were dull sale, but not cheaper than last week.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 9.—Our supply of Grain at Market this day was not so large as usual, and we experienced a good demand, particularly for prime Oats and Barley, which advanced about 6d. per barrel. Wheat is stationary at 33s. 6d. to 35s. for Red; and White, 36s. to 37s. Common Oats, 12s. 6d. to 14s.; Feeding, 14s. to 16s.; Seed, 20s. to 25s.; English Seed, 30s.; Dutch, 40s. per barrel. Grinding Barley, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Malting, 18s. to 19s. Bere, 13s. 6d. to 14s. Malt, 35s. to 38s. Rapeseed, 29s. to 33s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 14s. to 18s. Second Flour, 20s. to 21s.; some prime, 22s. per hundred.

CORK MARKETS, FEB 9.—Wheat, 30s. a 31s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality; Oats, 27s. a 29s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 28s. a 36s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Butter, to the Merchants, 80s. 76s. 68s. 64s. 62s.—to the Country, 68s. 64s. 58s. 54s. 50s. 49s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, FEB. 9.—There was a good supply of Corn at Market this day; the prices continue nearly the same as last market day. Wheat rated from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per stone; a few prime samples were bought by Millers at 1s. 9d. per st.: Oats, from 9½d. to 10½d.; Barley, 11d. Flour, 27s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. to 3d. per stone. Pork, 35s. per cwt. Rapeseed, 30s. per barrel. Butter, 71s.—58s.—58s.—48s.

Return of Corn, Grain, and Flour, as sold in Limerick last week:

Barrels.	Cost.	Average.
5408 Wheat	£8433 15 0	£1 11 2
3052 Barley	2460 0 0	11 8½
18520 Oats	10802 5 0	11 7

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supplies of *Butter* at the weigh-house continue to be very small; of the few firkins brought in on Thursday (thirteen only), there was but a small proportion of first quality, which were taken at 83s.—almost the entire of yesterday's supply (23) was purchased by retailers in the gross, and no statement could therefore be properly given of merchants' prices. There have been so few sales of *Singed Pigs* within the last two days, that no change in price can be said to have occurred. *Scalded Pigs*, also, may be considered as having maintained their value—for, though few or none of those at market yesterday went as high as our last quotations, they were mostly of an inferior description, and prime Pigs would have brought better prices. There has been but a small quantity of Grain at market since Wednesday. *Wheat* has advanced 6d. per barrel—33s. 6d. having been freely paid to Farmers on both days for good samples, and a few prime parcels have obtained 33s. 9d. *Barley, Oats, Flour,* and *Oatmeal,* remain as last mentioned. *Russia White Soap Tallow,* the sales of which have been for some time very dull, is now offered on lower terms than were lately demanded, tho' our last quotations are still expected by some holders—*Russia Yellow Candle Tallow* remains stationary—*Waterford Tallow,* of which there has been but little this season, is held at about 78s.—No alteration in other articles.

MARRIAGES.

At Youghal, on the 9th instant, in the Friends' Meeting-House, Joshua Richard Jacob, of this City, Esq. to Juliana Catherine Hewetson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hewetson.

On Wednesday last, at Houseland, in the County of Wexford, Mr. Martin Rossiter, of Ramstown, to Miss Coopman.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 11.

ARRIVED.

9th—Beehive, Fausell, Jersey and Plymouth, fish, oil, and bark; Jessie, Sharp, Rothesay, herrings, a market.

10th—Three Sisters, Richardson, Cork, ballast; Hector, Webster, St. John's, New Brunswick, last from Cork, timber, deals, &c.

SAILED.

9th—None.

10th—Cygnet, Sloop of War, Capt. Bennett—Pike, Sloop of War, Lieut. Hopkinson—and Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, on a cruise; Four Brothers, Murphy—Radiant, Goldring—Rising Sun, Budd—John & William, Hamson—Regent, Bond—and Peace, Browning, before mentioned; Minerva, Hammet, Bristol, flour and oats; Mary and Peggy, Devereux, Wexford, fish; Harmony, Jones—and Maria, Key, Bristol, oats, flour, &c.; Margaret, M'Gill—Harriet, Banks—and Matilda and Susan, Hooper, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.; Benevolent, Hodge, Belfast, barley and blue; Liberty, Evans, Liverpool, wheat, flour, cotton, and dollars; Hope, Humphrys, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Stranger, Brodie, London, oats; Catherine, Richards, Cardiff, wheat and oats; Blessing, Cousins—and Peter and Rebecca, Allen, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Salem, Pattick, Plymouth and Poole, butter and pork; Flora, M'Lean, from St. Andrews, Bristol, timber and deals; Indus, Vandouford, from Canton, Rotterdam, tea, sugar, silk, &c. Put back, Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore—Indus, Vandouford—Stranger, Brodie—and Four Brothers, Murphy.

Irish Stocks, Feb. 10.

Bank Stock	211½
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	78⅝
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	75⅞
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	102 2¼
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent.	102 2¼

Exchange, 8.

JOHN'S-BRIDGE SALT-HOUSE.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT will, in future, be conducted by SAMUEL CHERRY, Son of the late Proprietor. He indulges the hope of experiencing a general and liberal Support, and he has to assure the Friends of the Concern, and the Public in general, that his Charges will be moderate, and that no Efforts, on his part, will be wanting to afford universal and unreserved Satisfaction.

February 11, 1820.

RATHCULLAHEEN.

TO BE LET,

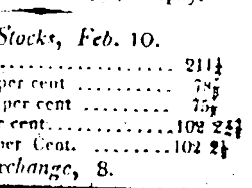
FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,

THE FARM OF RATHCULLAHEEN,

On the River Side, and adjoining NEWPARK, *the Seat of* Sir JOHN NEWPORT.

Application to PAUL CARROLL, King-Street.

February 12, 1820.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE fine, new, fast-sailing Brig SIR JOHN CAMERON, of Fort William, DAVID LILLIE, Master, Burthen 450 Tons, now lying at the Quay, and will positively sail on the 18th of March next, Wind and Weather permitting. She has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, having been built for the North American Trade.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to WM. HUNT & Co. Waterford. February 12, 1820.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT SHOP,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

Situated between the Glass Ware-House & Richard Jacob's Woollen and Linen Ware-Room.

Apply at the latter.

Waterford, 28th of 1st mo. 1820.

AUCTION

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

On MONDAY, the 14th of February instant, & succeeding days,

THE ENTIRE STOCK of the late JOHN M[illegible] at the Corner of the Mall, opposite Mr. W[illegible] consisting of best Superfine, Refine, and English Cloths—Cassimeres, Double and Single Mill'd [illegible] and Plain—Ladies' Habit and Pelisse Cl[illegible] Webs—Windsor and Cotton Cords—Velvet[illegible] Nerets—Linen, Diapers—Tables Linen, and Towel[illegible] Figs and Bearskins—an assortment of Black Cl[illegible] Cassimeres—with a variety of other Goods in [illegible] TON and WOOLLEN Line. *Private Sale* will c[illegible] as usual, while the Auction is not going on, Ten [illegible] Cent. under the *First Cost.*

FORTESCUE, Auctioneer.

Feb. 9, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FOR THREE YOUNG LIVES,

Or the Interest Sold,

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of LAUREL HILL, at present occupied by the Rev. JOHN [illegible] PATRICK—containing about *Ten Acres* of highly imp[illegible] *Ground,* with a neat *House* and *Offices,* in thorough [illegible] and a well-inclosed *Garden.* It commands a [illegible] lightful view of the River Suir, the City of Water[illegible] Newpark, Belmont, and many other handsome Seats [illegible] is but about Quarter of an Hour's Walk from the [illegible] of Waterford.

Feb. 12, 18[illegible]

TO BE SOLD;

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT

OF £40 5s. PER YEAR,

For a Term of Eighty-five Years,

ARISING out of *Two new Houses* in the City of Waterford, subject to a small Head-rent of £12 10s. [illegible] more agreeable to the Purchaser, good Bills at Six and Twelve Months will be taken in part of the Purchase.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, February 12, 1820.

LANDS OF KILRONAN,

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

IN THE WHOLE, OR IN DIVISIONS,

As may be agreed upon,

THE FARM of KILRONAN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-four Acres, or thereabouts, according to a Map and Survey thereof, to be seen in the hands of Mr. PALMER, Master of the Charter-School of Killoteran.

Proposals (post paid) will be received by Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary to the Incorporated Society, 35, Vangier-street, Dublin, until Monday, the 21st of February, 18[illegible] the Tenant, or Tenants, will be declared immediately after.

February 12, 1820.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

MANNERS, C.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Board, that the Fever which lately prevailed at Cadiz and in the Southern Provinces of Spain had ceased:—

We do therefore hereby order, that the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the 14th day of September last, directing that all Ships and Vessels coming from, or having touched at any Port between Gibraltar and Cape St. Vincent, should, on their arrival at any of the Ports of Ireland, be subject to the restraint of Quarantine according to such Rules and Regulations as are prescribed by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of the 16th of September, 1805, for the performance of Quarantine by Ships or Vessels coming from or thro' the Mediterranean, or from the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean, be, and the same is hereby revoked.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are hereby directed to give the necessary orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

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

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHAS. KILDARE. G. KNOX. T. H. SKEFFINGTON. W. DOWNES. G. BECKWITH. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN. JOHN RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 11.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Butter, first quality	88	0	00	0
—— second	77	0	79	0
—— third	70	0	72	0
Tallow, rendered, (Russia, Y. C.)	68	0	69	0
—— (Do. White)	61	0	62	0
Lard, casks, rendered	54	0	56	0
Beef	00	0	00	0
Pigs, singed	42	0	44	0
—— scalded	36	0	43	0
Pork Offal	20	0	24	0
Pigs' Heads	25	0	27	0
Newfoundland Fish, (new)	14	0	16	0
Oatmeal	14	6	15	0
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0
—— second	40	0	42	0
—— third	33	0	34	0
—— fourth	22	0	26	0
Wheat	32	0	33	6
Barley, malting	14	0	16	0
—— grinding	12	0	14	0
Oats, potato	11	6	12	0
—— common	10	0	11	0
New Scotch Herrings, gutted	30	0	32	0
——, ungutted	27	0	28	0
Coals, Whitehaven	0	0	0	0
—— Newport	4	2	4	6
—— Swansea	3	6	3	8
Tallow, rough	7	6	8	0
Potatoes, by weight	0	2½	0	4
—— by measure	0	6	0	8
Beef	0	4	0	6
Mutton	0	4	0	7½
Veal	0	0	0	0
Pork	0	4	0	4½
Fresh Butter	1	8	2	0
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon	10	4	10	10
Marlfield Ditto	10	0	10	0
Cod Oil	£38	0s. to	£40	0s.
Seal Oil, brown			40	0s.
—— pale			45	10s.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday l[illegible]

895 Barrels Wheat	Averaging	£1 13 5
2309 —— Oats		0 12s.
581½ —— Barley		0 15s.