DEBATE ON THE KING'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded from first Page.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that what was generally called the hereditary revenue of the Crown went now to the Consolidated Fund, but the Act which settled this point was now expired. He agreed with the Right Hon. Member (Mr. Tierney), who said, that the Crown was at this moment without any other revenue than that portion of the hereditary revenue which belonged to the Civil List, amounting to between £500,000 and £600,000. He would on Monday next bring forward some measures on this subject. It was his intention to move, that one quarter's revenue of the Civil List, at its present rate, which would become due on the 5th of April, should be paid; this would carry on the Royal Establishment up to the 5th of July, before which time the necessary steps would be taken by the new Parliament.—By this means, all inconvenience would be avoided. Allusion had been made to former reigns; but it should be recollected, that the circumstances of the present case differed very materially from those of any previous one. He had the satisfaction of stating, that, in the arrangements to be adopted, a considerable saving would be made to the Public. The Right Hon. Member had objected to the continuance of the increased number of troops; but it should be recollected, that a considerable number of the troops previously employed had been subsequently discharged—so that in fact (as we understood the Right Hon. Member), the previous Mutiny Bill would cover the whole number of troops to be employed. He felt satisfaction in stating, that it would not be necessary to vote any additional sums for this part of the public service, there being at present a sufficiency in hands for the purpose. It would be necessary to continue the Mutiny Bill and some other Bills, which would otherwise expire with the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. HUME rose together; and there were repeated calls of "Mr. Brougham, Mr. Brougham." Mr. B., however, gave way.

THE QUEEN.

Mr. HUME said, it was proposed, that several Bills now about to expire were to be renewed. It was known, that by the 54th Geo. III. chap. 16, a sum of £35,000 was settled upon the late Princess of Wales, now our Queen. On the demise of his late Majesty, this grant ceased; he expected, therefore, that either the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), or the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have stated whether this provision was to be continued, or whether any and what other was to be substituted in its stead.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was understood to say, that every pains would be taken to prevent any inconvenience arising in the quarter alluded to from the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney) had so fully anticipated him in the view which he intended to take of the subject, that he had very little to offer upon it. He could not, however, help expressing his surprise at the extraordinary nature of the proceedings adopted by his Majesty's Ministers. With respect to the subject alluded to by the Hon. Member who had just sat down, he assured the House, that it was not then his intention to offer a word upon it.—He intended to confine himself to that part of the Royal Message which referred to the dissolution of Parliament. And here he must observe, that this was the first Message which so precisely and so specifically pointed out the dissolution of Parliament. Whenever Parliament interfered with the prerogative of the Crown, they were told by Ministers, that they were not competent to entertain the subject of the termination of their existence as a Body—that the Crown alone was to decide upon it. Without meaning to deny the right of the People to control Ministers in the advice which they gave the Crown as to the exercise of its prerogative, he could not help noticing the strange position in which Parliament was placed. They were called upon to give an opinion whether the proposed dissolution was a well-advised measure, or not. Thus called upon, it was no wonder, that they should enter upon the discussion;—it was no wonder, that they should consider whether they ought to give an aye or a no to the question put to them. For himself, he was as little averse to an immediate dissolution of Parliament as the Noble Lord or any of his colleagues could be.—He had, however, one remark to make upon this advice given to the Crown; he presumed, that they had maturely weighed the inconvenience to which the Country would be put by having the election come on in the middle of the assizes; and also the inconvenience which would arise, particularly to professional men, from having the term commence so soon after the assizes. On the former dissolution of Parliament, the term was postponed, but it could not be done in the present instance. The next point to which he should refer was more material. He could not help congratulating the House upon the admission which had been, though slowly, wrung from Ministers. Not long since, they were told, that so great was the alarm in the public mind—so inherent was vice in the Country—so great was the number of discontented and designing persons, who were plotting the subversion of the Constitution—so numerous were the plots which were hatching all over the Kingdom, that it was found necessary to call upon Parliament to pass the most harsh and restrictive measures, in order to put down the turbulence of the Country. They were told, that it was necessary to bridle the public mind, and to deprive the People of their hitherto constitutional right of meeting. But now the fact was, that one of these restrictive measures expired with the Parliament, and, as Ministers did not exercise their discretion in proposing its renewal, it shewed, that the necessity for it had ceased, or else they were about to plunge the Country into a situation which not many weeks since was said to be inconsistent with its safety. *(Hear, hear!)* There was another point to which he wished to advert. Every one who heard the luminous speech of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh)—luminous, not because it enabled them to understand the reasons contained in it, but because it was so transparent, that every one could see through it—could see the real motive for postponing the discussion of the Civil List at present; he would mention it in one short sentence, instead of following the prolix reasons of the Noble Lord—it was, because it was thought more handy, more convenient, to bring it under the consideration of a new Parliament, than before a Parliament which was on its death-bed—before a Parliament that could not sit more than six months, but which might be dissolved the day after it had voted the Civil List. This was his decided conviction. For himself, he had no objection to the dissolution, as he thought frequent Parliaments were beneficial and refreshing to the Constitution, yet he felt it his duty to point out the motives by which those who advised the measure were actuated.

Mr. CANNING said, the Gentlemen who had spoken on the other side of the House seemed to entertain one opinion, that Ministers had some concealed and lurking motive for advising the immediate dissolution of Parliament. He knew not how such a charge was to be answered, unless by protestations to the contrary. Now he most distinctly denied, that either himself or his colleagues had any such motive or object in view.—The Gentlemen who made this charge would, at a proper time, have an opportunity of comparing those protestations with the measures which would be introduced. He could assure the House, that the Civil List would be arranged with every view to economy; and, at the same time, what Parliament would not pardon the omission of, a proper attention to the dignity of the Crown? *(Hear, hear!)* It was not in the power of his Majesty's Ministers to enter more fully into this subject at present. Any such proceeding would be inconsistent with the plan which they intended to follow. The Hon. and Learned Member (Mr. Brougham) had taken a constitutional objection to the discussion of the dissolution of Parliament, observing, that nothing of the kind had been previously done. That Hon. Member ought to recollect, that Parliament had on a former occasion presented an Address, praying that the Crown might not interfere with its operations by dissolution. What was to prevent the House from now entertaining such a question, he was yet to learn. It was argued also, that a prorogation was the old wholesome common law of the Constitution. But the law was the other way. The old practice was, that Parliament died immediately on the demise of the Crown, and it was by recent enactments, that a sort of period of grace, as it were, was extended, and Parliament allowed to sit six months after such demise, the power still remaining in the King to dissolve at pleasure. This enactment was made in the reign of King William, and the specific ground for it was, that, at the time, there was a disputed succession, and it would have been inconvenient that Parliament should be instantaneously separated. This Act was made permanent in the reign of Queen Anne, when a foreign succession was again contemplated. It was an Act which was analogous to, and by no means opposed to the spirit of the Constitution. In the reign of George I., and the two following reigns, the revenues of the Crown were settled before Parliament was dissolved; but the Gentlemen on the other side themselves acknowledged that those cases were not analogous to the present. He did not mean to argue, that, because the case was different now, they must therefore of necessity take a different course of proceeding, but to shew, that, the case being different, they were not bound to follow precedents, and that, on the contrary, they had a very wide scope of discretion allowed them. Let them look at the state in which Parliament was at the period when the late melancholy event took place. They had before them a variety of business which it was hopeless to expect could be despatched within any reasonable time. The Country, from whatever source, felt that a dissolution of Parliament was about to take place. If he were to name the individual who had been "first in the field," who had been first to sound the alarm of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the House would perceive, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. Brougham) ought to be the last man who would cast an imputation of precipitancy upon Ministers—*(hear!)* upon those who were supposed to hasten the arrival of the moment when that Gentleman's most zealous and ardent expectations were to be realized. *(Laughing.)* It was too hard, that he who had been first to challenge his adversary into the listed field, should cast blame upon those who gave him an opportunity of commencing the combat, while they contented themselves with being mere spectators. *(Hear, hear!)* But did the Honourable Member really imagine, that a sufficient attendance of Members would be kept in town to transact business at present, and particularly such important business as that which was to be brought before Parliament? He felt convinced that the House must be of a contrary opinion—that they must see Ministers had given that advice which was calculated to advance the best interests of the Country, and that they had, on the whole, acted with the utmost candour and disinterestedness. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. BROUGHAM, in explanation, observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had, upon this as upon several other occasions (he spoke it with respect), come at his joke by a perversion of facts. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, that he thought "the first in the field" complained of the speedy dissolution. Now, he appealed to those who heard him, whether he had not twice said, that he rejoiced in the speedy dissolution of Parliament? So much for that joke. Next came the Right Hon. Gentleman's version of what he (Mr. Brougham) said relative to the interference of Parliament on the dissolution of Parliament. What he said was, that the House had not before been called upon to give its opinion on the propriety of dissolving Parliament. He repeated, that when any such interference on the part of Parliament was attempted, Ministers uniformly replied, that that was exclusively the prerogative of the Crown. Yet now the Parliament was called upon to approve of the dissolution.

Mr. MACDONALD expressed his entire concurrence in what had fallen from his Honourable Friend. It was singular, that, though Ministers themselves had confessed, that there was a series of precedents before them, they should think it necessary to deviate from them, without assigning a single reason for their conduct. It was admitted, that all the Kings of England since the Revolution had felt it necessary to throw themselves upon Parliament for a suitable provision to support their dignity, nor was there any instance where the People did not ratify and approve of the conduct of their Representatives on such occasions. The present was the first time that the Civil List was not noticed in the Message from the Crown. Was it that the present Parliament, which had gone so far, as the Country now felt, with Government, were not to be trusted?—or was it that the loyal and generous People of this Country would feel displeased at making a suitable provision for the Crown? It was said, that economy would be looked to in providing for the Civil List, but it was known how much value was to be set upon such statements. The impression upon his mind was, that there was something in agitation, which, if brought forward now, would not bear the test of a General Election. *(Hear, hear!)* Let it be observed, that they were now at that period of the year when the public business was usually transacted, and that they had full time to sit longer than public business required. He did not dispute the right of the Crown to dissolve Parliament; but he found fault with his Majesty's Ministers, whose advice made it imperative on Parliament to give its opinion on the propriety of the exercise of the Royal prerogative.

The question was put and carried, and the Address was ordered to be presented by such Members of the House as are Members of his Majesty's Privy Council.

GRAMPOUND, PENRYN AND CAMELFORD.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that, in bringing forward his motion with regard to those Boroughs in which bribery had been proved to exist, he should not detain the House more than a few minutes. Provision was, he understood, to be made for the Civil List, and also for the further continuance of those Acts which would otherwise expire with the present Parliament; he thought, therefore, it was necessary that Parliament should also provide for the preservation of its own dignity and character. They ought to look with a jealous eye at any attempt to invade their privileges. In furtherance of this, he intended to propose, that the writs for the Boroughs of Grampound, Penryn and Camelford should be postponed to the meeting of the next Parliament. For this there was a precedent in 15 Geo 3, chap. 20. The borough of Shaftesbury having been convicted of bribery and corruption, the writ had been postponed from time to time, and at length it was postponed to the meeting of Parliament after a prorogation. He proposed, that this principle should extend to the dissolution, which, in his opinion, was analogous to a prorogation. In the case of an impeachment, Mr. Fox was of opinion, that a dissolution did not operate otherwise than a prorogation of Parliament did; with this difference only, that the former gave men a better opportunity of reviewing their opinions. Viewing the case in this light, he felt that there was no impropriety in bringing the present Bill before the House. There was one Borough (Barnstaple) which he wished to exclude, as proceedings had already been instituted with respect to it; but the prorogation prevented their going through the other House. He should feel sorry to do any thing which could displease the inhabitants of any Borough, but they were called upon in justice to themselves to adopt this measure.—He should, therefore, move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the issuing of writs for the Boroughs of Grampound, Penryn and Camelford, until the meeting of the next Parliament.

Lord CASTLEREAGH agreed with the Noble Lord in the principle of the Bill, but he suggested, that it was likely, in the event of the Bill going to the Lords, they would call for the information upon which they (the Commons) had acted. This, he observed, would be a complicated, and also an expensive proceeding. The Noble Lord made some other observations on the difficulties which he conceived the Bill was likely to meet in its progress, but from the great noise in the House we were unable to collect their import.

Mr. W. WYNN was of opinion, that the Borough of Barnstaple ought to be particularly included in this Bill. Ample evidence had been given at the Bar of the existence of bribery in that Borough, and the other House was proceeding upon a similar inquiry, when their proceedings were put an end to by the prorogation of Parliament. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had said, that the consideration of the question of the corruption in these boroughs might come before a new Parliament as well as before the present Parliament, if there had been no new elections. No one can deny the plenitude of the authority of Parliament on this as on other subjects. But it would certainly embarrass the proceedings, if Members were returned for these Boroughs at the next elections. It might then be objected, that though they had once fallen into acts of corruption, they had, in this instance, elected Members without having been guilty of similar practices, and that therefore it was not more rational for the House to recal the former offences of these Boroughs than of any others. However corrupt in principle and practice these Boroughs might be, it could not be doubted, that, under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, they would abstain from open corruption. It would also afford an instance of practical inconsistency, if, while they in a future Parliament proceeded to disfranchise these Boroughs as radically corrupt, they allowed the individuals who might have been elected for the Boroughs to sit to the end of that Parliament. He allowed, that the case of the Borough of Shaftesbury was different in form, but it was equally an interference with the common course of law with the Bill which was now proposed. It was as imperative, in any case of vacancy during a prorogation, on the Speaker to issue his writ, as on the Lord Chancellor to issue his writ to the Sheriff to direct his precept to the Boroughs after a dissolution. If bribery had been practised in these Boroughs to the extent to which they had reason to believe it had, it was imperative on the House to take such measures, that the dissolution of the present Parliament would not prejudice its inquiries, and to refuse to concur in certain Bills till they had a reasonable security on a matter so closely affecting its privileges. The Noble Lord (L. J. Russell) had very properly alluded to the case of impeachment as a parallel case, and as a dissolution was held not to affect a measure of that kind, so it should not affect proceedings of equal constitutional importance. He should therefore give his hearty support to the Bill of the Noble Lord. It was advisable to shew, by such a measure, that there was a power in the Constitution to meet any emergency; and they would thus have proper means of defence against those who contended that all our institutions were corrupted and perverted from their proper use.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said, that he had no objection to comply with the wish of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wynn) by introducing into the Bill that clause which he recommended. He was happy to hear, that, notwithstanding the objections which the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had stated, he had acknowledged, that, in the new Parliament, the inquiries should proceed, as if the present had continued to sit. He did not see, that it was necessary for the House of Lords to inquire at length into all the evidence respecting these Boroughs at the present moment, but merely to ascertain, that the Commons had examined evidence, on which they had thought it advisable to suspend the issuing of writs in the case of these Boroughs.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in explanation, said, that what he had stated was merely adduced in exemplification of the difficulty of the course of proceeding suggested.

Leave was given.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

Lord JOCELYN, from the King, read his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House.—It briefly stated, that his Majesty had received with peculiar satisfaction the Address of the House of Commons, condoling with him on the death of his beloved Father, and congratulating him on his accession to the Throne. He assured them, that the whole object of his reign should be to promote the happiness, and confirm the liberty of the People.

His Majesty also informed the House, that he had received with satisfaction the Address of the House of Commons, on the death of his beloved Brother, the Duke of Kent.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought in his Bill to suspend the Elections in the Boroughs of Grampound, Penryn, Camelford, and Barnstaple. It was read a first time; to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on Monday he should propose, in a Committee of Supply, Votes on account of Civil Contingencies, and a Vote of Credit on account of the Civil List; and a Vote in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice for Monday, that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Mutiny Act; and also, that he should move a Vote of a further Sum on account of Military Services in a Committee of Supply.

Mr. H. CLIVE presented a Copy of the Report of the Commission for inquiring into the means of preventing the Forgery of Bank Notes. Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned to Monday.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,520. *TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE NEW TOWN-HALL, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,
ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH,
At 12 o'Clock at Noon,

THE LIFE INTEREST of WILLIAM KING, Esq. aged 40 years, in the TOWN and LANDS of ROSSCON, in the Barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 174 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1795, at the yearly Rent of £140.

TERMS AT SALE.

For Particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Moland-Street, Dublin.
14th February, 1820.

A LEASE for Ninety-nine Years would be made of the LANDS near BONMAHON, advertised *to be Sold* in the Newspapers of Dublin, on payment of a Fine.

Apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HUMBERT, Dungarvan. February 18, 1820.

WALLACE v. BOLTON. THE SALE of the Remainder of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned, or a competent part thereof, is further ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 28th Day of February, at my Chambers, Inns Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock Afternoon.—Dated 22d November, 1819. THOS. BALL.

For Rental and Particulars, apply to GEORGE IVIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor, or CHARLES TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor, Waterford, or Dublin.

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 WALSH, Esq. Attorney, Dungarvan—or Mr. E. HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir, who will explain Particulars.

☞ £4000 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, LACKANSHANDLEWHEAL, 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 Caher.

Proposals to be made to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount MIDLETON, Park-Street, London, and duplicates to Mr. WILLIAM WELLAND, Killeagh Farm, Midleton.

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. GEO. BECKWITH.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the 54th year of his late 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 CLARE, LOUGHREA, LEITRIM, LONGFORD, KILTARTAN, DOONKILLEN, *and* ATHENRY, *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 his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Act and the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of CLARE, LOUGHREA, LEITRIM, LONGFORD, KILTARTAN, DOONKILLEN, *and* ATHENRY, *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, this 18th day of February, 1820.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. JOHN STEWART. ST. GEORGE DALY. J. O. VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN.—C. GRANT.

GOD save the KING.

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.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, COLDS, &c.

LIFE PILLS, entirely Vegetable, discovered by the Rev. C. CARRINGTON, Vicar of Berkeley, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, &c. for the County of Gloucester.—The following respectable Testimonies are additional Proofs of their efficacy.

Yatton, near Bristol, 21st of 5th Mo. 1818.

Respected Friends—As a small tribute of gratitude to the inventor of Carrington's Life Pills, and for the benefit of my fellow mortals, I am induced to declare, that I have found very great benefit in taking them. For upwards of *twenty-five* years I have been so afflicted with Rheumatism as occasionally to lose the use of my limbs; nothing has ever relieved me in the astonishing manner that these Pills have; and though I am now *sixty-three years of age*, yet one Pill at night carries off any attack; my wife has experienced equal benefit from them.

CHRISTOPHER YOUNG.

Enford, Wilts, June 7, 1816.

Gentlemen—I am in the habit of taking your Life Pills for the Rheumatism, with which I used to be dreadfully afflicted. Nothing so effectually relieves it; and though I am *seventy-three years of age*, yet by using them the moment of an attack, I keep off the fit.

EDW. RAWLINS.

Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. & 1s. 6d. each, by BARRY & SON, Bristol, without whose Name on the Stamp they cannot be genuine; sold also by W. SUTTON & Co., BARCLAY, EDWARDS, and BUTLER, London; JOHN BELL, Bookseller, Waterford; BOLSTER, Cork; KEENE, Dublin; HENDERSON, Kilkenny; and by all Medicine Venders.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS, C. GEO. BECKWITH.

WHEREAS we have received his Majesty's Commands, that the following alteration be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family:

And whereas in the Act of Uniformity which establishes the Liturgy, provision is made for such alteration in the Prayers for the Royal Family as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority:

We, the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby order, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "their Royal Highnesses GEORGE *Prince of Wales, the Princess of* WALES, *and," be omitted.*

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "upon the Twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "upon the Twenty-ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the KING *and Royal Family, the words "their Royal Highnesses* GEORGE *Prince of Wales, the Princess of* WALES, *and," be omitted.*

And it is hereby further ordered, that no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this Amendment; and that, in the mean time, till Copies of such Edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, within this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the aforegoing directions; and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published and sent to the several Parishes, and that the Right Rev. the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 18th Day of February, 1820.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. JOHN STEWART. JOHN O. VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN. CHARLES GRANT.

God save the King.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 25, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
1014 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	28	0	36	0	34	9¾
198 Bere, per Bar.	11	0	14	0	13	5¼
1301 Barley, per Bar.	11	0	19	0	15	3¼
3004 Oats, per Bar.	10	0	16	0	13	10½
20,565 Flour, per Cwt.	8	0	26	0	0	0
1527 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	19	0	15	3
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
14801 Cwts. Flour	19	0	26	0	20	11½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 58s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 13340 } 1st, from 25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 20565 } 2d, from 17s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.
3d, from 8s. 0d. to 16s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 370 Tons; to sail 25th March.

The SHIP NASSAU, Burthen, 258 Tons; to sail 1st of April.

The BRIG MARY, Burthen, 160 Tons; to sail 5th of April.

☞ The excellence of Accommodation for Passengers in these Ships being already so well known, it is useless to say more, than that they are as usual warranted to sail on the days appointed, wind permitting. Application to

THOMAS NEVINS.

—ALSO,

The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

On Sale, about Seven Tons of CLOVER SEED. Apply as above.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—There has been much bustle at the Stock Exchange for the last three or four days, on account of the events at Paris, and the near approach of the settling day (Friday next). The fluctuations in Consols have varied between 68⅛ and 68⅞. In addition to the news from France, there were circulated yesterday alarming rumours: that the assassin of the Duke de Berri had been poisoned by his partizans, to prevent disclosures—and that the French Funds had declined from 71f. to 68f. Money also, becoming more scarce, and Exchequer Bills falling from 2s. premium to 2s. discount, has had the effect of adding to the depression of the Funds. Yet the general opinion still remains favourable for a rise, and it is confidently stated, by well-informed persons conversant with money matters, that the present fall of the Funds is entirely owing to the state of the Account, it being what is termed a Bull Account, the buyers not being able to take Stock to the amount they have purchased."

By the Thomas, from the South Seas, accounts have been received from Valparaiso of the 25th of October. They do not confirm the report contained in the last papers obtained from Jamaica, of Lord Cochrane being compelled to raise the blockade of Callao.

We have received Papers from Canada to the 16th ult. The Officers of the 60th and 70th Regiments had held meetings at Kingston and Quebec, when a considerable sum of money was subscribed by them, for the relief of the distressed Emigrants from Great Britain. This example had been followed by a number of other individuals.

We have received a *Moniteur* of Monday last. It contains an Ordonnance of the King, dated Feb. 20, by which he accepts the resignation tendered by the Count Decazes, on the ground of ill health.

Another Ordonnance, of the same date, creates him a Duke of France.

And a third Ordonnance appoints the Duc de Richelieu President of the Council of Ministers.

The same *Moniteur* likewise contains a notification (not an Ordonnance) of the Duc Decazes' appointment as Ambassador at the Court of London.

Thus the silence of the *Moniteur* of Sunday is explained, as we anticipated, by its official intelligence of Monday. M. Decazes retires, with honour, from a post which he has filled with vigour during a period of trying vicissitudes.

"MADRID, FEB. 7.—On the 4th instant, at day-break, departed from the capital, the Councillor of State Don Juan Lozano de Torres, the Councillor of the Treasury, Don Joze Villanfrontin, and the Agent of Commerce, Don Antonio Ugarte. The first is banished to Corunna, the second to Tarragona, and the third to Segovia.

"In Cadiz the greatest enthusiasm in favour of the King prevails. His Majesty had addressed a letter to the Junta of that city, conferring thanks on all the inhabitants for the loyalty which they had evinced in late circumstances. This letter was publicly read, and the reading of it was followed by the loudest acclamations.

"The day before yesterday we witnessed the execution of the free-booter Melchior, famous for those crimes and ferocious dispositions which have supplied for some time with interesting accounts some foreign journals."

"PARIS, FEB. 20.—Yesterday, the Chamber of Deputies assembled, when a grand deputation was selected, by ballot, to proceed to the Louvre, to perform the sepulchral rite of the Romish Church, of sprinkling holy water over the remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke de Berri.—On the President taking the Chair, M. Clausel de Coussergues required to be called to the Tribune, for the purpose of reading his accusatory proposition against Count Decazes. The President replied, that the object of the sitting was exclusively to nominate a deputation to pay the last pious honours to the illustrious Prince, who had fallen a victim to the assassin's dagger.

"Yesterday, at two o'clock, the King paid a visit to Madame the Duchess de Berri; the interview was most agonizing. This is the first time his Majesty has seen her since the horrible event. Her Royal Highness's health is in a very satisfactory state; she will return to Paris next week.—On leaving the Castle, his Majesty was saluted by acclamations of—'Long live the King, long live the Bourbons.'

"It appears certain, that the fruit-woman, (Louvel's mistress) who has been taken into custody, has made important disclosures.

"It is now positively said, that Louvel has begun to make disclosures, from which it appears that his crime is the result of a conspiracy. [illegible] Police Commissary in the division des Veilles Thuilleries, has received a deposition, which promises to throw light upon the deed.—*La Quotidienne.*

"Some of the print-shops yesterday exposed for sale the portrait of the assassin Louvel. This has to-day been prohibited by authority.

"The Ex-Conventionalist, Cambon, so well known by his report on the law which established the great book of the public debt, died recently near Brussels.

"Yesterday the Ex-General Sarrazin, who was recently condemned to ten years labour at the public works, and 40,000 francs damages, for bigamy, was brought before the Paris Assize Court. He clamorously protested against the proceeding, and said that his trial was illegal, inasmuch as, that he was only amenable to a Council of War. The President observed to him, that he might appeal against the present sentence of degradation; which was then pronounced in form. Sarrazin demeaned himself in the most violent manner; the gendarmes were obliged to use force to conduct him back to prison. He will, it is said, stand in the pillory on Monday the 21st inst."

Paris continues tranquil, though the public mind is violently agitated. Private letters describe the general aspect of affairs as extremely gloomy. Every person seems to anticipate some catastrophe as the inevitable consequence of what has already taken place. These secret forebodings may be only the natural attendants upon such a bloody scene as has been acted; or they may spring from the ill-suppressed exultation of a party which has viewed with no shrinking eye the immolation of another Bourbon.

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 18, says:—"On Tuesday, Mons. D'Ecqueville, a superior officer in the Garde Royale, having been at the Thuilleries, and seeing the melancholy state into which every thing was thrown, had been unable to restrain his tears. On coming to the table d'hôte where he generally dined, his tears were visible as he sat at table. Mons. Lecointre, an Aide-de-Camp of Massena, who sat opposite, seeing this, took some water in a glass, and dipping his fingers in, applied it to his eyes, in derision. Upon this M. D'Ecqueville said, "there is not enough," and threw a glass of water in his face. They fought in consequence yesterday morning, and M. Lecointre was shot through the heart."

THE QUEEN.—The Ministers continue to labour under the same unfortunate impediment of speech which they appeared to suffer on Friday night, when Lord Castlereagh first felt a total inability to pronounce the words "Queen," or "her Majesty."—Mr. Vansittart is the only one who has succeeded to any extent in improving his utterance. Last night he pronounced the word "Queen" once tolerably correct. All his associates, however, remain in their original state of excruciating embarrassment. Like Alexander's wry neck among his courtiers, the complaint unfortunately appears to be catching. Mr. Lushington last night displayed it in a confirmed state, and we may expect that all the ministerial retainers, to the very lowest class, will be shortly doomed to the like natural infirmity. Some of these gentlemen do not seem to know that it is a misdemeanor to refuse to her Majesty her just and proper titles. What would be thought of any man in the Country, however elevated in rank, who should presume to speak of the King as "the person in question," "the illustrious person," or "the high gentleman," or, disregarding the increased splendour of his rank, insolently address him by his former title of "Prince of Wales?" And yet no less improper is the conduct of the Ministers in refusing to acknowledge as Queen the illustrious Princess who is now called by the spirit and terms of the constitution to partake the Throne of these realms. We should like to see a Jury empannelled on the trial of one of these Gentlemen, to ascertain whether he stood mute from obstinacy or the visitation of GOD.—*Globe.*

There can be little doubt that Ministers in applying any part of the £200,000, now voted by Parliament to her Majesty will act illegally; for the allowance of £35,000, was voted *to* the Princess of Wales, and there is no Princess of Wales now in existence. The allowance should have been voted expressly to her Majesty.—*Ibid.*

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The Spanish news contained in the French Papers is somewhat important. The mail from Madrid, which reached Paris on Thursday last, conveyed letters from Ronda of the 27th ultimo, from Xeres of the 29th, and from Cadiz of the 1st of February. The following is the substance of their information:

General Freyre, on the 29th ult., was at Xeres, with the first division of the army under his orders, six thousand strong. These troops were all of the finest description, and they arrived on the 30th at Port St. Mary. On the 31st, at night, they set off for Port Royal. Both these ports are in the Bay of Cadiz.

There was also, at Xeres, a regiment of cuirassiers. The rest of the cavalry were stationed between Port St. Mary and Alcala, where General O'Donnell had his head-quarters, with six hundred cavalry, and one thousand infantry.

The Royal Army is stated to be thirty thousand strong, and concentrated round the Isle of Leon.

The bay of Cadiz is closely watched. The reported surrender of Cadiz to the Insurgents, on the 31st ult., is untrue. It originated, as before, with the *Liberal* Journals, whose wishes are so ardent, that they set all decency at defiance in promulgating them. The *Moniteur* of Friday very properly renews its caution as to the news pretended to be received in Paris from Spain, in the intervals between the regular arrivals of the Spanish mail, namely, on Thursdays and Sundays.

The famous Melthior is stated to have been hung and quartered.

We learn, by private letters, that on the 18th there was a fall in the price of the French Funds, the Five per Cents. being 70f. 10c.; Exchange on London, 25f. 10c.; Ditto, three months, 24f. 90c.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 223½	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 69⅞¾	India Bonds 14 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 68⅞¾	Long Ann. 18 2-16
3½ per Cents. 77¾	Ex. Bills 1 pm. 1 dis.
4 per Cents. 87¾½	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 103½¾	Cons. for Ac. 68¾½

The Paris Papers of Saturday last have arrived this morning, and if the *rumour* (for it is nothing more) which is contained in two of these Papers be well-founded, a change of Ministry has taken place. The Papers alluded to are the *Quotidienne* and the *Journal des Debats*. The former contains the following paragraph:

"A report prevailed this morning, that M. the Count Decazes had given in his resignation. This report was confirmed this evening."

The *Journal des Debats* is more positive and more explicit. In a postscript, dated ten o'clock at night, it communicates the following intelligence:—

"His Majesty has required the Count Decazes to give up his *porte-feuille*.

"It is not known who are to compose the new Ministry.

"It appears certain, that the Ministers of War and Finance will remain, whoever may be President of the Council. M. de Richelieu and M. de Talleyrand are spoken of, as destined to this eminent post.

"It is also thought, that MM. de Villele, Laine, and Corbiere, will enter into the new Ministry."

The other papers are entirely silent upon the subject, while in the *Moniteur* we find an article, evidently from an official source, which strongly insinuates that the Minister is strong enough to bear down the fury of even the present crisis. It is distinctly declared in this article, that the sacrifice of the Minister is not what would satisfy the party who demand the sacrifice. They require, it is said, the abandonment of his system, and such a measure we are told would involve the destruction of the Bourbon dynasty. "Madmen!" exclaims the writer, "do they not see that the obstacle to their wishes is placed much higher: that it resides in that royal wisdom, upon which France reposes with confidence; and which forbids her to fear, that the present moment of public dismay will be abused to establish a system of persecution and vengeance." "What are the *Journal des Debats*, the *Quotidienne*, and the *Conservateur* doing, when they demand so vehemently the removal of M. Decazes? They say they require a point of departure from which to commence the execution of projects they have so often and so indiscreetly announced. These projects are absurd and impossible. They are irresistibly repulsed by the King, and by the interests of his dynasty, by the Charter, his work, and by the state of society."

It would be an idle waste of time to speculate upon the truth or falsehood of a rumour which a few hours will probably determine. If M. Decazes has really ceased to be a Minister, we shall be more inclined to consider his removal as an act of royal power, than as emanating from himself. He has shewn, on many occasions, a firmness of character, which warrants us in believing he would not now yield from any personal motives.

The following are extracts from the Paris Journals:—

"PARIS, FEB. 19.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri continues as well as under all circumstances can be expected. On the 17th, the Princess did not walk out in the Little Park; but, at the solicitation of Madame, she walked for a short interval in the balcony of her apartment.

"On the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., the corps of Marshals of France, in number 14, proceeded to St. Cloud, to offer to Madame the Duchess de Berri their homage and the expressions of their condolence. The Princess was sensibly affected by this testimony of their sympathy, and, regretting that she could not personally receive them, she charged Madame the Duchess de Reggio with that honourable mission, who conveyed to them the high satisfaction of the Princess, and, who, in the name of the august widow, recommended her to their especial protection. The Marshal Duke de Cornegliano was the organ of their sentiments; the tears of the venerable warriors were their reply to the confidence of the Princess. They were afterwards introduced to see the infant Mademoiselle, whom Madame the Countess de Gontano equally placed under the especial protection of the Marshals. The most lively emotions were again felt by these renowned heroes on taking upon themselves the charge with which the Princess deigned to honour them.

"The Mayors of Versailles, St. Cloud, and the neighbouring communes, repair daily to inform themselves of the state of the Princess's health, in order to communicate it to their fellow-citizens.

"It is said, that the Body Guards, who were in the capital on leave, have received orders to join their respective corps.

"It has been perfectly proved, before the Procureur-General, that a man proceeding post on the Brussels route, said at Ribecourt, between Noyon and Compeigne, on the night of Saturday to Sunday, that the Duke de Berri had been assassinated."—*Journal des Debats.*

"We have received a letter from Compeigne, stating, that on Saturday evening a man passing post through Ribecourt, (the post stage between Compeigne and Noyon,) announced that the Duke de Berri had been assassinated. It is not necessary for us to observe, that this intelligence preceded the event twenty-four hours. On *Sunday morning* the rumour of this crime was generally prevalent in Compeigne."—*Gazette de France.*

"Yesterday, at two o'clock, the Duke d'Orleans left the Thuilleries, in one of the King's carriages, as the representative of his Majesty, and proceeded to the Louvre, to sprinkle holy water, in his name, upon the coffin of the Duke de Berri. The same pious ceremony was afterwards performed by the Marshals, the Staffs of the troops in garrison, and the Officers of the Royal Guards.

"Yesterday, an itinerant dealer in fruit, who passed for the mistress of *Louvel*, was arrested.

"General Maurice Mathieu and the Marquis Depange, who, in their quality of Peers, are attending their sessional duties, have received orders from his Excellency the Minister of War, to set off instantly each for the respective military division which he commands—the former at Lyons, the latter at Nismes.

"It is remarkable, that the body of the Duke de Berri is exposed in the same hall, at the Louvre, in which Henry IV. lay in state after his death."

FRENCH FUNDS.

FEB. 19.—Five per Cents. 70f. 10c.—Bank Stock, 1480f.

The Public will do us justice, for having abstained from entering unnecessarily into a subject of much delicacy, which has lately occupied the attention of the world, but upon which, we think, the less is said the better.

We cannot refrain, however, from taking notice of a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, to the following effect:—

"We understand that Ministers were in possession of all the information lately submitted by them to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and the Advocate-General, at least seven months ago; but that they kept this information carefully concealed from their Master, and reserved the disclosure for the period when his Majesty was suffering under the affliction caused by his father's death."

Now we can undertake positively to assure our readers, that the whole statement in the paragraph above recited is a malicious falsehood.—*Courier.*

In the House of Commons last night, some of those acts of temporary legislation, which the exigency of the public service requires, in consequence of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, were introduced. The Bill for continuing the Mutiny Act, from 25th March to 25th June, was brought in by Lord Palmerston, and read a first and second time. It is to be committed this day, and will probably pass through its remaining stages. Mr. Croker also gave notice, that the Marine Mutiny Bill would be continued to the same period.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of £200,000 was voted towards defraying such pensions, payments, and allowances, as would have become payable out of the Consolidated Fund, or out of the Civil List, in case the demise of his Majesty had not occurred before the 5th of April next. This vote will carry on, without inconvenience, that branch of the public service, till the 5th of July, and before that period, the whole question of the Civil List, together with the hereditary revenues of the Crown, will have come before the new Parliament, and been disposed of.

The sum of £600,000 was likewise voted, on account, for the army service of England, and a further sum of £200,000 for the army service of Ireland.

We have received a series of New York and other American Papers to the 27th ult. No subject of importance has yet been discussed in the Congress. The attention of both Houses has been directed to the means of putting an end to the slave trade in America, which continues still to be carried on in defiance of the existing laws. We are sorry to state, that great losses at sea are anticipated in America, on account of the gales that had been experienced. The *New York Advertiser* of the 18th of January, after giving a long detail respecting the damage sustained on shore, states—"The office of the steam-boat Nautilus, at the foot of Whitehall-street, is rased from its foundation. About 1000 barrels of naval stores were washed from wharves at Brooklyn. Great anxiety is felt for the vessels that may have been near the coast, and some fears are entertained that the fleet which sailed on Sunday did not get far enough out of danger."

Subsequent Papers give melancholy details respecting shipwrecks on the coast. The gale appears to have been felt all along the American coast, particularly at Boston and Philadelphia.

As the General Election is likely to follow so closely on the nomination of the Sheriffs, we think it may not be amiss to remind our readers, who fill the offices of Sheriff or Under-Sheriff, that, by an Act which passed in the year 1815, the Election Writs are to be delivered to the Sheriffs by the General Post office; and for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster-General to execute this duty, every Sheriff is required, upon his appointment, to signify to the General Post office the place where his official business is to be transacted during his Shrievalty. Every Sheriff who neglects this part of his duty is, of course, guilty of a misdemeanour; and if an Election should be delayed in consequence of such neglect, he would also be liable to be punished by the House of Commons.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers. The members of the Cabinet remained in deliberation till past four o'clock.

Private letters from Vienna state, that there has been in the vicinity of that city an alarming overflow of the Danube; the adjacent country was laid under water, and several bridges were carried away by the violence of the inundation.

Yesterday the King received visits from the Dukes of York and Sussex, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, and the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

We are happy to say, the report of the state of the Duchess of York's health yesterday was, her Royal Highness is better.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Clarence left town for Bushey Park. His Royal Highness returned to town in the evening to his residence in the King's Palace, St. James's, and accompanied his Duchess to dine with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House.

Prince Leopold left Claremont on Sunday evening for the King's Palace at Kensington, on a visit to the Duchess of Kent; his Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Marlborough House, Pall-mall. Last night his Royal Highness went to dine with his afflicted sister at the King's Palace, Kensington.

PRIORITY OF INTELLIGENCE.—The *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday last stops the press to announce "that Parliament has been dissolved." This *fact* is followed by a supposition:—"We believe it has been dissolved without passing the Mutiny Bill or a Vote of Credit." For our parts, we doubt very much the authenticity of this news; at least, we shall wait till we receive further advices from Ireland upon the subject.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle* with much pleasure. It is among the first fruits of those salutary laws which were enacted last December, and we have no doubt will speedily be followed by others equally gratifying:

"MANCHESTER, FEB. 19.—The publication of the *Manchester Observer*, a Saturday Paper, has been suspended, in consequence, as it was stated in placards on the walls, of the restrictions imposed on newspapers by one of the late Acts.—The Magistrates of this town had formerly refused *Mr. Wroe's* sureties, requiring 'Freeholders of substantial property, and not tradesmen.'"

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE—FEB. 12.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 17.

It is this day ordered, that the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his Majesty's recovery from his late dangerous sickness; and it is hereby further ordered, that his Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of the said form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several Churches and Chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland. JAMES BULLER.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The following is an exact copy of the interesting Answer returned by this illustrious mourner, to the Address of Condolence which was presented to her from the House of Commons, by Lord Morpeth:—

"I am very sensible of the feelings which have induced the House of Commons to condole with me on the calamitous and untimely death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and I request that they will accept my grateful acknowledgments for their Message, as it shows me that my beloved husband's memory will be preserved in this Country, now, I am proud to say, become mine, by affection and inclination, as well as from my connexion with it by marriage to a most amiable and excellent Prince, whose loss is to me irreparable."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Various interesting articles will be found in our columns, but we have no occasion particularly to enter into any of them.—No Mail due.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 21.—The supply of Wheat this morning was very moderate, and fine runs met a brisk sale at an advance of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter since this day se'nnight, while at the close of the market the stands were mostly cleared of the middling and inferior sorts, which were also taken off on better terms. Barley in the early part of the day met a ready sale on much the same terms as on Friday, or about 2s. per quarter higher than on Monday last, but the trade afterwards became dull, and that day's prices were scarcely supported. Beans were a trifle dearer at the close of last week, but the sale was dull this morning, and much as this day se'nnight. Pease of both kinds, however, are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer. Though we have had a considerable arrival of Oats during the last week, and a further supply this morning, we do not quote them lower.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 23.—Our market this day was but barely supplied with samples of Grain, which caused a good demand for prime Wheat and Oats at the commencement, but towards the close it became heavy, and we cannot notice much alteration in prices:—The rates this day were, for Millers' Wheat, 34s. to 36s. Feeding Oats, 14s. to 16s.; Common, 12s. to 13s.; Distillers', and for Export, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Seed, 20s. to 30s. Malting Barley, 17s. to 19s.; Grinding ditto, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Bere, 14s. Malt, 35s. to 37s. Rapeseed, 31s. to 32s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 13s. to 16s. Second Flour, 19s. to 22s. per cwt. Red Clover Seed, £5 13s. 9d to £6 per cwt.; White ditto, £6 10s. to £7 per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, FEB. 23.—Wheat, 26s. a 33s. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 25s. a 29s. 6d. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 29s. a 35s. per barrel, 39 ditto. Butter, to the Merchants, 82s. 76s. 64s. 60s. To the Country, 68s. 64s. 58s. 54s. 50s. 40s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, FEB. 23.—Wheat, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per stone. Oats, 10d. to 11d.—Barley, 8d. to 10d. Flour, 20s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 2½d. to 3d. per stone. Pork, 32s. to 35s. per cwt. Butter, 70s. 70s.—60s.—50s. per cwt.

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

Barrels.		Cost.	Average.
3415	Wheat, ...	£5521 13 0	£1 12 4
2632	Barley, ...	1794 0 0	13 8
15132	Oats, ...	9337 0 0	12 4

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been an increase in the supplies of *Butter* since our last; 127 firkins were weighed at the crane on Thursday, a portion of which belonged to Dealers in the City—yesterday, the number was 99, the entire of which was fresh in from the Country. The demand yesterday was brisk, and the price steady at 90s. generally for first quality—second qualities, in several lots, were taken at the same rate—some prime parcels went at least 1s. higher. *Singed Pigs* have kept up pretty evenly to the prices of last week, good lots having in various instances obtained 44s; *Scalded Pigs*, also, have fully maintained their former price; a few brought 43s. 6d. on Thursday. The receipts of Corn from the Country since Wednesday have been inconsiderable. The general currency for *Wheat* has advanced about 6d. per barrel, and prime samples have sold freely within the last two days at 35s. 6d. The demand for *Oats* has not abated; the current price for good quality, from Merchants to Farmers, has continued at 12s. 6d.—but 12s. 9d. has been paid in particular instances, and good parcels have been sold even higher. *Barley* has not improved; the general rate for Malting qualities can hardly be considered higher than 15s., though 15s. 6d. continues to be occasionally given, and even 16s. for very superior samples. Some symptoms of amendment have appeared in the *Flour* trade; a few sales of prime Seconds and fine Thirds have been effected at better prices than were lately obtainable, but no general advance can yet be stated. *Oatmeal* remains stationary. *Newport Coal* has continued to decline; it is now sold, in single barrels, at 3s. 8d.—quantities, at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. *Swansea* remains as last mentioned.—*Whitehaven*, of which there are but a few cargoes in the harbour, is offering, in large quantities, at 3s. per barrel—in some cases, a shade lower.—No other alterations of any importance.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 25.

ARRIVED,

23d—Olive Branch, Angel, Cork, ballast.

24th—Commerce, Williams—and Prince Regent, Phillips, Cardigan, ballast; Dolphin, Thomas, ditto, slates, a market.

SAILED,

23d—Trevor, Newman—Abeona, Bussell—and Bee, Swain, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Trident, Owens, Exeter, oats; Mary, Maliphant, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Grace, Jamieson, from Rothesay, Cork, herrings; Caledonia, Robb, from Greenock, Leghorn, sugar, bale goods, &c.; Crosthwaite, Wilson, from New Brunswick, Beaumaris, timber, &c.; Bounty Hall, Roberts, from Llanelly, Liverpool, ballast.

24th—Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, on a cruise; Beehive, Fauvel, Jersey, provisions, &c.; President, Jones, Emsworth, wheat, oats, and barley; Mary Ann, Rose, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.

25th—Wind N. by E. at 8 morning.

A COACHMAN

WANTED.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, Feb. 23, 1820.

HAY.

TO BE SOLD,

AT GARDENMORRIS,

FROM FORTY TO FIFTY TONS OF

WELL-SAVED UPLAND HAY.

February 25, 1820.

PHILADELPHIA STAVES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 28th Instant, at 12 o'Clock,

ON THE OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

10,000 *Prime Philadelphia Barrel STAVES,*

Of good dimensions and quality.

TERMS AT SALE.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

Waterford, Feb. 25, 1820.

In the Matter of SIMON SHEPPARD, a Minor. } THE SETTING of the LANDS of CLASSNASMULT has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the *Sixth of March*, at One o'Clock, at the Chamber of WILLIAM HENN, Esq. at the Four Courts, Dublin. 22d February, 1820.

In the Matter of EDW. CANTWELL, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY, THE 3D DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

AT BANKRUPT'S PREMISES, CARRICK-ON-SUIR,

A BOAT, about Twenty Tons Burthen, with all her Tackle complete; about Three Hundred CORN SACKS; Two large PICKLE CISTERNS; a METAL SAFE; with BEAMS, SCALES, &c. and some BACON UTENSILS. After which the Bankrupt's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will be put up to Sale.

☞ Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

February 24, 1820.

CHELTENHAM SALTS,

MADE FROM THE WATERS OF THE ORIGINAL WELLS AT CHELTENHAM,

BY BEAVAN AND CO. ONLY.

THE Reputation of these salutary Springs, for their efficacy in removing Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, and the various Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal, has so much encreased of late years, that Cheltenham is become a place of universal resort for Invalids from all parts of the World.

The Proprietors of the old Wells, induced by the suggestion of the Physicians, that it is impossible for Patients at all times to avail themselves of the Benefit of the Waters, have established an Elaboratory on the Premises, where they procure Salts by evaporation of the Water, which contain, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, and when redissolved are found to have precisely similar Effects on the Constitution, combining a tonic with an aperient quality, which property is peculiar to these Salts alone.

Sold at the old Wells, and by BEAVAN and Co. Cheltenham; and, by their appointment, by Mr. WM. O'BRIEN, Quay, nearly opposite the Fish-House, their sole Agent for Waterford—where also may be had BEAVAN'S CHELTENHAM ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which are taken preparatory to a course of the *Cheltenham Waters or Salts*, and are found very useful in removing Bilious Obstructions and other Affections of the Liver.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, JAMES BARRON, of Georgestown, in the County of Waterford, Esq. who stand charged with the Murder of EDMOND WHELAN, have surrendered myself, and am now in the actual Custody of the Gaoler of said County of Waterford, for the purpose of taking my Trial for such alleged Murder at the ensuing Assizes, to be held at Saint Patrick's Hall, Waterford, on the fifteenth day of March next;—of which all Persons concerned are hereby required to take notice.—Dated this 26th day of February, 1820.

JAMES BARRON.

To the Right Hon. his Majesty's Attorney-General; the Hon. his Majesty's Solicitor-General; Wm. Kemmis, Esq. Crown Solicitor for the Leinster Circuit; and to all other Persons concerned.

EUROPEAN

LIFE INSURANCE,

AND

ANNUITY COMPANY OF LONDON.

Offices, No. 10, Chatham Place, Blackfriars,

AND

No. 1, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Capital—ONE MILLION Sterling.

THE principles and advantage of LIFE INSURANCE are now generally understood to be particularly desirable in all cases where a Life Interest only is enjoyed—and hence its importance to Noblemen and Gentlemen possessing entailed Estates; to Persons filling Official Situations; to CLERGYMEN, to NAVAL and MILITARY CHARACTERS, and to PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN of every description.—Hence, also, its importance to MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, TRADESMEN, and MECHANICS, is in like manner evident, in the ADVANTAGE they would derive by INSURING THEIR LIVES for the benefit of their surviving Families; for business of every kind depends so much on personal attention, knowledge, and connexions, that those who are so situated may be considered as possessing in it only a Life Interest. In proof of this, a glance at Society will shew how frequently it happens, that on the Death of an Individual a flourishing Concern dwindles away almost to nothing, passes into other hands, obliged to be given up, or is wholly lost; while the Widow and Children are reduced to dependence and comparative want, if not to absolute wretchedness; consequences which might have been, in a great measure, prevented by the appropriation of a small sum annually, for the Insurance of the Life of the Individual in question.

LIFE INSURANCE not only provides for the benefit of a Man's Family after his death, but, in many cases, may prove of considerable advantage to himself whilst living; by enabling him to secure Debts, raise Money, obtain Credit, pay Fines, renew Leases, and give Security; and also, in Partnerships, a mutual Insurance on each Life, in proportion to the respective Capital, would prove greatly beneficial to the surviving Partner, or Partners, by enabling him, or them, to refund, from the joint Stock, the Capital of the Deceased, without inconvenience or injury to the Concern.

The LIFE INSURED with THIS OFFICE, not only secures all these Advantages by the reduced rate of Premium required by the EUROPEAN COMPANY, but will occasionally participate in the Profits of the Concern, without incurring any responsibility.

The present Company, to facilitate the laudable object of LIFE INSURANCE in THIS COUNTRY, agreed to receive the Premiums in *Irish Currency*, and have had Tables calculated for Quarterly and Half Yearly, as well as Annual Payments, leaving it to the option of the Insurer, to select any of the above periods for the payment of the Premium.

Further Particulars may be known on application to

JOHN KENT JOHNSTON, Agent,

1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT, 28TH INST.

At the House of the late Mr. JOSEPH COOKE, George's Street,

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of an extensive Variety of useful and fashionable Articles, amongst which are a set of *Patent Tables*, good as new—a superior *Piano*, tastefully ornamented, and which originally cost sixty Guineas—a *Side-Board*—a large *State Bedstead*, with modern Drapery in Chintz, all lined through—*Feather Beds and Bedding*—*Mattresses and Palliasses*—*Four-Post and Field Bedsteads*—Mahogany and other Chairs—Pier and Dressing *Mirrors*—a quantity of *Plate*—a Collection of *Books*—a good *Clock*—Floor and Stair *Carpets*, *Beds*, &c.—*Glass* and *Delft Ware*—with the *Kitchen Furniture*, and other Articles.

☞ Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

NEW HOPS.

COURTENAY & SON

Have just received, per the CATHERINE,

88 POCKETS, OF PRIME QUALITY,

Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.

Scotch Quay, Waterford, 24 Mo. 19, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

From the 25th of March next,

ABOUT FORTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, within one Mile of the Bridge (by the new Road which Mr. NEWPORT has opened).—Proposals, *in writing only*, to be received by him at *Belmont*, or his Steward, PATRICK READE, in his absence.

Waterford, 18th February, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE NEW TOWN-HALL, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH,

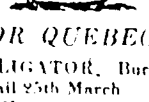
At 12 o'Clock at Noon,

THE LIFE INTEREST of WILLIAM KING, Esq. aged 40 years, in the TOWN and LANDS of ROSSCON, in the Barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 174 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1795, at the yearly Rent of £140.

TERMS AT SALE.

For Particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Moland-Street, Dublin.

14th February, 1820.



FOR QUEBEC,

THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 370 Tons; to sail 25th March

The SHIP NASSAU, Burthen, 253 Tons; to sail 1st of April.

The BRIG MARY, Burthen, 160 Tons; to sail 5th of April.

☞ The excellence of Accommodation for Passengers in these Ships being already so well known, it is useless to say more, than that they are as usual warranted to sail on the days appointed, wind permitting. Application to

THOMAS NEVINS.

ALSO,

The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

On Sale, about Seven Tons of CLOVER SEED. Apply as above.

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

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, in such Divisions as may be agreed on, for *One Life*, or to the end of *Twenty-one Years*, (if the Life fails within that Term,) viz.

	A.	R.	P.
	More or less.		
KILMANAHIN, containing about	146	0	12 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.

Jan. 22, 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.

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 *Out-Houses* on the Farm, all in good repair.

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

N. B. Immediate Possession can be given.

Tinvakoose, Nov. 22, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWO YEARS AND A HALF,

From the Twenty-fifth of March next,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, OUT-OFFICES, & GROUND OF PROSPECT LODGE,

Now in the Possession of the Right Rev. Doctor WALSH.

Apply at the House.

February 19, 1820.

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.)

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS C. GEO. BECKWITH.

WHEREAS we have received his Majesty's Commands, that the following alteration be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family:

And whereas in the Act of Uniformity which establishes the Liturgy, provision is made for such alteration in the Prayers for the Royal Family as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority:

We, the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby order, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "their Royal Highnesses GEORGE Prince of "Wales, the Princess of WALES, and," be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "upon the Twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "upon the Twenty-ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the KING and Royal Family, the words "their Royal Highnesses GEORGE Prince of Wales, the Princess of WALES, and," be omitted.

And it is hereby further ordered, that no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this Amendment; and that, in the mean time, till Copies of such Edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, within this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the aforegoing directions; and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published and sent to the several Parishes, and that the Right Rev. the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 18th Day of February, 1820.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. JOHN STEWART. JOHN O. VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN. CHARLES GRANT.

God save the King.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS, C. GEO. BECKWITH.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the 54th year of his late 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 CLARE, LOUGHREA, LEITRIM, LONGFORD, KILTARTAN, DOONKILLEN, and ATHENRY, 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 his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Act and the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of CLARE, LOUGHREA, LEITRIM, LONGFORD, KILTARTAN, DOONKILLEN, and ATHENRY, 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, this 18th day of February, 1820.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. JOHN STEWART. ST. GEORGE DALY. J. O. VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN.—C. GRANT.

GOD save the KING.

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 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 £23 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 £80 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 COWER, Waterford—and JOHN KEOUGH, Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNFIELD, 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 DRAPES and Co. New Ross. Nov. 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's 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 gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by S. 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.

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 36s. 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.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.
	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 7	0 6 7	0 9 0
Two-Penny,	0 9 2	0 13 7	1 2 0
Four-Penny,	1 2 4	1 11 6	2 4 0
Six-penny,	1 11 6	2 9 6	3 6 2

☞ 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. 24. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 25.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	90	0	91	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	87	0	88	0	
—— third,	82	0	83	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	6	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	per Bag.
—— second,	40	0	42	0	
—— third,	28	0	34	0	
—— fourth,	22	0	26	0	
Wheat,	33	0	35	6	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	14	6	15	6	
—— grinding,	12	0	14	0	
Oats, potato,	12	0	12	6	
—— common,	10	0	11	6	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted,	34	0	36	0	
——, ungutted,	28	0	29	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	3	0	3	6	
—— Newport,	3	4	3	8	
—— Swansea,	3	4	3	6	
Tallow, rough,	7	6	8	0	per Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	2½	0	4	
—— by measure,	0	6	0	8	
Beef,	0	4	0	7½	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	6½	0	8½	
Veal,	0	7	0	8½	
Pork,	0	4	0	4½	
Fresh Butter,	1	10	2	0	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon,	10	0	10	6	
Marlfield Ditto,	9	6	10	0	
Cod Oil,	£34	0s. to £38		0s.	pr Ton
Seal Oil, brown			40	0s.	
—— pale			42	0s.	