LONDON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

SPEECH OF HIS MAJESTY, LOUIS XVIII. TO THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS OF FRANCE.

At a late hour this morning, we received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last, which contain the Speech of the King, the day before, upon the opening of the Session of the Chambers. The ceremony took place in one of the Halls of the Louvre, which was magnificently prepared for the occasion. His Majesty left the Palace of the Tuilleries at one o'clock. A discharge of artillery announced his arrival at the Louvre. A deputation of twelve Peers, with the Chancellor at their head, and of 25 Deputies, went forth to meet his Majesty in a chamber adjoining to the Apollo Gallery. His Majesty, after remaining a few moments in conversation with the Members of the Deputation, entered the Hall of the Sitting, and ascended the Throne. On his right was Monsieur, and on his left the Duke D'Angouleme. The Duke D'Orleans was on the right of his Majesty, next to Monsieur. The great Officers of State, the Peers, and the Deputies, were arranged in their respective places; the Duchess D'Angouleme, the Duchess D'Orleans, and Mademoiselle D'Orleans, were present. The whole assembly stood up, and remained uncovered till his Majesty invited the Peers to be seated, and the Chancellor of France intimated the same permission to the Deputies.

His Majesty then delivered the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN—Arrived at the close of a year, marked, at its commencement, by the most afflicting events, but since so fruitful in consolations and hopes, we ought, in the first place, to render thanks to Divine Providence for his fresh mercies.

"Mourning was in my house; a son has been granted to my ardent prayers; France, after having mingled her tears with mine, has participated in my joy and gratitude, with transports which I have sensibly felt.

"The All-Powerful has not limited his protection here: we owe to him the continuance of peace, that source of all prosperity. Time has only more closely united the Alliance of which France forms a part. This Alliance, whilst it averts the causes of war, ought to inspire confidence against the dangers to which social order, or the political equilibrium, may be exposed.

"These dangers are daily receding from us.—I shall not, however, in this solemn communication to my subjects, be silent respecting the serious facts which, during the course of the year, have afflicted my heart; happy, nevertheless, to be able to say, that, if the State and my family have been menaced by a conspiracy, too much connected with the disorders which had preceded it, it has been manifested, that the French Nation, faithful to its King, is indignant at the bare thought of its paternal sceptre being wrested from it, to become the sport of the remnant of a restless faction, which it universally detests.

"This faction, therefore, has not interrupted the movement which brings France back to the days of her prosperity. In the interior, successes, always increasing, have crowned the efforts of her laborious activity, which apply equally to agriculture, arts, and industry.

"The amelioration of the Revenues of the State, the economy which I have prescribed, and the tried solidity of credit, admit of being proposed to you, even in the present Session, a new diminution of the taxes now directly assessed.—This relief will be so much the more efficacious, as it will produce an equal assessment of the public burdens.

"Such successes render more dear to me the duties which royalty imposes.

"To bring to perfection the operation of the great political bodies created by the Charter; to fix the different branches of the administration in harmony with this fundamental law; to inspire general confidence in the stability of the Throne, and the inflexibility of the laws which protect the interests of all—such is the end of my efforts—To attain it, two conditions are necessary—time and repose. We ought not to demand from infant institutions what can only be expected from their complete developement; and the morals which they are destined to form. Until then, let us be wise enough to acknowledge, that, in public affairs, patience and moderation are also powers, and those of all others which deceive us the least. Let us not forget, that it would be impossible for the Government to maintain order, that principal guarantee of liberty, if it were not armed with a strength proportioned to the difficulties in the midst of which it is placed.

"Every thing announces, that the modifications operated in our electoral system will lead to the advantages which I anticipated. Whatever adds to the strength and independence of the Chambers, adds to the authority and dignity of my Crown. This Session will, I hope, achieve the work happily commenced in the last. In strengthening the necessary connection between the Monarch and the Chambers, we shall succeed in founding that system of Government which so vast a Monarchy must always require, and which the actual state of France and Europe more imperatively commands.

"It is to accomplish these designs, that I desire a prolongation of the days which may yet be reserved to me. It is also in order to their accomplishment, that we ought to depend—you, Gentlemen, upon my firm and inviolable will, and I, upon your loyal and constant support."

His Majesty's speech was received with general acclamations of *Vive le Roi!* At the close, the Minister of the Interior invited such of the newly-elected Deputies as were present to take the usual oath, which was done in the prescribed form. His Majesty then returned to the Tuilleries, amidst the congratulations of the assembled throng.

We have received this morning American Papers to the 29th ult. They bring important intelligence from St. Domingo. The whole island is now under one Republican Government, at the head of which is President Boyer. His movements on the death of Christophe appear to have been rapid and decisive. On the 20th of October he took possession of Gounaives, without opposition, his army consisting of ten thousand men. On the 22d of October, he marched for the capital, where, it seems, every thing had been arranged for his reception; for, on the 21st, a meeting of the principal inhabitants, magistrates, and military officers, was held, and the immediate entry of Boyer was announced, as well as that in future all Hayti would be under one government. He accordingly entered the capital on the 22d, at the head of 20,000 men, and he was proclaimed President on the 26th, on which day he issued a proclamation to the Haytians.

The proceedings in Congress had been chiefly of a preliminary character. On Tuesday, Nov. 21, a Resolution proposed by Mr. Mallary was agreed to, requesting the President to lay before the House of Representatives—

"Information respecting the progress made by Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and Canadas; whether any part of the boundary line is settled; whether the Commissioners of the United States and Great Britain have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose aforesaid; and how much each Commissioner, Agent, or any person on their account, has drawn," &c. &c.

Upon the above subject, a letter from Washington states, that—

"The American and British Commissioners, under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, are entirely at odds as to the true line; that the territory and positions involved in the disputed limits are of such importance, that a compromise is not likely; and that it may be necessary, as provided by the Treaty, in cases of non-agreement, to resort to the umpirage of a third party."

The following resolution was also agreed to by the House of Representatives on the 21st ult.:

"That the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of admitting British vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius into the ports of the United States, on the same conditions as if they had sailed from a port in Great Britain, so long as those ports are open to the vessels of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as to their own vessels."

The Committee, to whom was referred the Constitution of the State of Missouri, have made their report, which, after adverting to various other topics, concludes by recommending, that the Missouri State should be declared one of the United States of America.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle* of this day:

"The Cameleon, Capt. Mingay, sailed from Woolwich on Tuesday, with a precious cargo on board, consisting of Mademoiselle De Mont, (soi-disant Countess of Colombier,) Theodore Majocchi, and several other foreigners of the same rank and character. The Cameleon proceeds to the Mediterranean, and lands the cargo on the coast of Italy. Thus these witnesses have a King's ship to carry them home, while the Queen of England was left to make her way to England in a common packet-boat! The Cameleon was one of the little squadron attendant upon the King on his late aquatic excursions."

The same paragraph appears in the *Times*, with one single variation, suggested by the most amiable feelings. Instead of the words "thus these witnesses," the *Times* has it, "thus these *wretches*." To be sure, it subjoins as its authority an "Evening Paper." Perhaps, therefore, it has employed the low abuse only at second-hand.

We were about to ask, will it be believed, that there is scarcely a word of truth in this statement? The question would be superfluous. The fact, however, is, that the paragraph is totally false in every particular, except that the Cameleon, Capt. Mingay, one of the vessels of the squadron on the Portsmouth station, lately arrived at, and sailed from, Woolwich. All the rest is a sheer fabrication!

The Cameleon has been employed, at the request of the Board of Longitude, in bringing from France to the Observatory at Greenwich a fine Chronometer, lately made by Bequet, for that Board. The vessel was simply used for that purpose, which, having fulfilled, she is now returned to her station at Portsmouth!

Our readers cannot, we are sure, mistake the motive for thus distorting a service to science into a duty which the *Chronicle* affects to consider as odious, and which could thus insinuate, that a most respectable officer was employed for this particular purpose, *because he had lately attended upon his Majesty.* In the same malignant spirit, the name of his Majesty has been introduced, obviously with the wish of casting upon him some of the vulgar odium which the *Chronicle* and its associates labour to throw on all the witnesses who appeared against the Queen. Truth was a minor consideration in such an object.—*Courier.*

The great meeting at the Pantheon of Edinburgh, on Saturday last, where a Loyal Address was voted to the King, praying his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, has been a severe blow to the pernicious principles of Toryism throughout the Country; it has astounded the followers of the Ministers in every direction, and we should not be much surprised if many of them were already preparing for a convenient change in the public expression of their political opinions. The example of Edinburgh will be immediately followed by the inhabitants of Glasgow. The Treasury Writers, with tears in their eyes, beseech their friends throughout the kingdom to exert themselves in manufacturing Addresses on behalf of a poor tottering Cabinet; to declaim loudly against sedition and disloyalty, as if there were some dangers to be apprehended from either; and, above all, to represent the continuance of the present Ministers in power as synonimous with the security of the Constitution, the stability of the Throne, and the Integrity of Religion.—The partisans of the Ministry feel, that the *farce* of these pretended Addresses is fully exposed to the eyes of the Nation; and they hope to counteract the exposure by asserting, that these Addresses are not framed merely for the continuance of the present Ministry in power, but in opposition to a daring faction who seek the destruction of the Country. Now, admitting for a moment the truth of this statement, which no one of common sense will believe, what advantage can be expected to arise from the concoction of Addresses in little parties meeting in secret, no opportunity being granted of collecting the opinions of the inhabitants of the several places whence they profess to emanate, or of weighing the character of the danger which they affect to oppose? If there be blasphemy and licentiousness in any portion of the public Press—if there be sedition and turbulence in any portion of the People—if the religion and institutions of the Country be assailed, and the tranquillity of the Country be endangered—in God's name let the Attorney-General prosecute the offenders; let the vigour of the laws—especially of the boasted *new* laws, be put in force. One prosecution, judiciously conducted, will have more effect in correcting the existing evils than all the vague charges against the People which the *secret* Addressers can accumulate. The truth, however, is, that there is no offence to prosecute of the nature charged; no crime exists, but a spirit of opposition to the present Ministry, which daily gains ground; but it is an opposition well justified by the general character of their Administration, and is consistent with the freedom of sentiment which is the pride and glory of our Constitution.—*Globe.*

The speeches of the Earl of Liverpool and of the Lord Chancellor, on the Bill of Pains and Penalties, have been sent round, under cover of the Secretary of the Treasury, to all the Members of the House of Commons in whom Mr. Arbuthnot imagined he could confide; and it is said that this step is taken to prepare them for the discussion of the measures which Ministers are determined to hazard on the meeting, viz. that in his Majesty's Speech it will be recommended to take into their consideration an establishment for the Queen, and that the minutes of the late proceeding in the House of Lords would be laid before them; upon which a comparatively small sum would be proposed by Ministers as her allowance. The most pressing circular has also been sent to all the Ministerial Members, urging their attendance at the meeting of Parliament, as business of the very highest importance was expected to come on.

The Rev. Mr. Deane, Rector of Great Wanham, in Suffolk, at his last annual tithe dinner, made a deduction of ten per cent. off his tithes, from his parishioners, on account of the distressed state of agriculture; and the Rev. B. Edwards, of the parish of Ashill, in Norfolk, has deducted 12 per cent. from his tithes.—(*Chelmsford Paper.*)

We are extremely happy to say, that the Duchess of Clarence and the infant Princess Elizabeth are going on so extremely well, that Sir Henry Halford and Sir William Knighton only occasionally call in upon the Duchess, and the care of her Royal Highness is now left to Dr. Halliday, her Royal Highness's regular Physician. The Royal Duchess has sat up for several days past, and is gaining strength very rapidly. The infant Princess Elizabeth is improving daily.

The Board of Longitude have issued an order for the payment of £5000 to Captain Parry and his companions, for having reached the 110 deg. West longitude in the Arctic Circle. It is said Captain Parry is to go out again in the Spring, and take a more southerly direction.

Mr. Kean was announced to make his *debut* on the New York stage on Wednesday, the 29th last, in the character of *Richard III.* On the Friday following he was to play *Othello.*

Miss Mathews, late of the Covent-garden Theatre, has entered the hymeneal temple with the son of a Dignitary in the Church.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE KINGSTON (on LOWER) ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BATH!

On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, these extensive, elegant, and far-famed premises were discovered to be on fire. Clouds of smoke were seen to issue from some of the lower apartments long before the conflagration became manifest; at length, the flames burst out with inconceivable fury, and soon presented such a scene of terrific grandeur and desolation as was never before witnessed in this city. The engines and firemen arrived on the spot with great promptitude. At first, the fire-plugs afforded but a scanty supply of water, which gave the destructive element time to get to so formidable a head, that it then appeared, if the whole Avon had been poured upon the roofs, floors, and stair-cases, it could not have quenched, though it might have retarded, the progress of the flames. The country around was a sheet of elementary fire, the sky and the hills, with the numerous surrounding buildings, appearing "one red." But, perhaps, the most magnificent sight, and most awfully impressive moment, was about two o'clock, when the long pent-up flames in the large ball-room burst, as if by one mighty effort, through the six great windows, and seemed to glare defiance in volumes of liquid flame. The conflagration of the card-room presented an almost equally heart-appalling display of the irresistibility of fire. About three, the stupendous roof began to fall in, not with a sudden crash, as had been anticipated, but by successive fragments of tile and blazing beams and rafters. By six o'clock the mighty element had completely effected its work of desolation, and the whole fabric was reduced to a heap of burning ruins.

The heat was so intense, and the smoke so overpowering, that we lament to say but a comparatively small portion of the property on the premises was saved from destruction. Some of the apartments on the north end had been handsomely fitted up in the course of the last summer, for the residence of a Gentleman, who, we understand, is at present in Swansea, and who had embarked considerable property in the concern, and deposited in his room valuables to a large amount, in paintings, plate, &c. the whole of which, we regret to state, has been destroyed; but we understand that it had been recently insured with one of the London offices.

We can now almost fancy we hear the Genius of Old Bath, hovering over the once consecrated spot of his festive rites, exclaim "*Sic transit Gloria Bathonia!*" "Thus is consigned to ashes the dome, which, in former days, was the resort of the Sovereign Nash—where Chesterfield, Pope, Allen, Warburton, Quin, Garrick, and a host of contemporary wits, assembled in learned and facetious circles. Alas! scarcely a vestige of your long-famed resort will that fatal night have spared from destruction." But we trust, that posterity will not suffer it to be said—

"Nay, the very spot,
Where ye so oft have revell'd, is forgot;"

and that some edifice may be erected worthy of its traditionary honours, and still prove an ornament to Lower Bath, and the seat of its future splendid amusements.

The conflagration must have been increased by a large quantity of oil (in which Mr. Mills largely dealt) which was deposited in one of the rooms near the spot where it is supposed the fire originated, being a small space used as a dressing-room to the Private Theatre, where Mr. Seward had that evening exhibited his Fantoccini; but this is mere conjecture. It was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Walker's magnificent Orrery had been removed from the rooms yesterday morning; that gentleman having given his final Lecture the preceding evening.

It affords us much gratification in being able to state, that, though the crowd assembled was immense, and great personal danger was incurred in many instances, yet not a single accident has come to our knowledge. Two or three wretches were detected in the act of thieving; but in general we believe the property removed from the Rooms and the contiguous houses has been carefully preserved.

Amidst these awful scenes of destruction, it was one consolation to the numerous spectators, assembled through curiosity, or a wish to render assistance to the proprietors of the Rooms, or their alarmed neighbours, that there was but little wind stirring. It was happily a calm night, or the opposite premises belonging to Mr. Upham, and others on the Parade-walks, and particularly the row of houses on the south-side of the Grove, would have shared the same fate as the Rooms, and perhaps the venerable Abbey would have sustained material injury. Its contiguity, however, served as a depository to some valuable goods removed there for safety, particularly from Mr. Upham's Library.

The following is the amount of the insurances that have been effected on the property thus destroyed:—

On the Premises	£4000	In the West of England Office.
Furniture, &c. belonging to Do.	4000	
Mr. Mills's private effects	2400	
Property belonging to Capt. H.	3000	In the London Atlas.

(Extract of a private Letter.)

"BATH, Dec. 22.—How the accident happened is not known; the vaults, or rather the rooms, under those appropriated for balls, reading-rooms, &c. were used as a Private Theatre, and a play had been performed there that evening; next to which was a carpenter's shop, and adjoining that a large quantity of oil; consequently, a fire breaking out amidst such inflammable matter could not be otherwise than destructive. A gentleman named Houlton, one of the proprietors, had lately fitted up a suite of rooms in the premises, with much taste and elegance, for his residence, where he had collected musical instruments, pictures, and many fine specimens of art, which never can be replaced; the whole of these were destroyed. The loss to the renter, Mr. Mills, a worthy industrious man, with a large family, is very great. Fortunately no lives were lost.

"The elegant chandeliers, pictures of Beau Nash, &c. were all consumed. Some gentlemen were playing cards at the time the fire broke out, but such was its fury that it could not be got under.

"Mr. Houlton is partly insured, and Mr. Mills, the renter, also; but neither to anything near the value. The ruins this morning present a horrible appearance; there was not a more convenient or elegant set of rooms in the kingdom."

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,651. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WILLIAM HUNT & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Russia Yellow Candle TALLOW,
SCOTCH HERRINGS, Crown Branded,
Red PINE TIMBER,
Quebec STAVES,
LEMONS and ORANGES;
All of which will be disposed of on encouraging Terms.
December 22, 1820.

In the Matter of PETER GIBBONS *and* HENRY DOWNES, *Bankrupts.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF DECEMBER, INST.
By Order of the Assignees in this Matter,
At the Stores in Thomas-Street, lately occupied by the Bankrupts,

Between 30 and 40 Casks of Montreal POTASH, *first sort, in good order;*
A Quantity of WHISKEY, *both in Bond and Duty paid;*
Several Dozen of prime old PORT WINE;
A few Dozen of SHERRY WINE;
Three Hogsheads of London MOLASSES;
Sundry UTENSILS *and* INGREDIENTS *for a* RECTIFYING DISTILLERY;
A Quantity of EMPTY CASKS *and* BOTTLES;
Some JAMAICA SUGAR *and some* TEA;
A Heap of NEWPORT COALS;
SCALES, WEIGHTS, DESKS, &c.
TO BE PUT UP IN CONVENIENT LOTS.

Also, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the said HENRY DOWNES, consisting of *Parlour, Drawing-Room, Bed-Chamber and Kitchen Furniture;* some PLATE, LINEN, an Eight-Day CLOCK, and several other Articles.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.
TERMS—CASH.
LYTE and MORTIMER, Agents.
December 22, 1820.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
TILL THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1822,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS on the MALL, late in the possession of Alderman RAMSEY.

Also, during the same period, the HOUSE on the ADELPHI, formerly in the possession of Mrs. BLACKNEY.

☞ Immediate Possession of both Houses can be given.

Also to be Let, a HOUSE on the QUAY, next to Mr. GRAHAM'S Foundry; and a HOUSE in NEW-STREET, adjoining the Widow FANNING'S.

ALSO TO BE LET,
FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS,
FROM THE 20TH OCTOBER LAST,
THE LANDS OF BALLYVELLY,
IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD,
Containing about 153 Acres, Plantation Measure.

Application for said Houses and Lands to be made to GEORGE LYTE, Esq. Attorney, who will close with solvent Tenants as soon as the Value is offered.
Waterford, Dec. 16, 1820.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE,
THE FOLLOWING LANDS,
Parts of the Estate of JOHN CONGREVE, *Esq.*

THE Lands of BALNEAUNE, situate in the Barony of Middlethird, containing about 140 Acres.

The Lands of BEALOUGH, containing about 345 Acres;

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, containing about 10 Acres;

The Lands of GLYNN, containing about 424 Acres, and the Lands of FOUR, containing about 298 Acres—all situate in the Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterford.

	ACRES.
The Lands of KNOCKBRACK, containing about	312
BALLYROURAH,	198
THESNEREE,	157
KILCULLIHEEN,	55
ABBEYLAND,	42
MOUNT MISERY,	22

Situate in the County of Kilkenny, and partly in the Liberties of the City of Waterford.

These Estates are mostly divided into convenient Farms, and are provided with excellent *Farm-Houses* and *Offices*, and the Grounds are generally in an improved state.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by JOHN CONGREVE, Esq. Mount Congreve, Waterford—JOHN POWER, Esq. Kilfane, Thomastown—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Blackrock, Dublin—or SAMUEL ROBERTS, Esq. Waterford.
December 4, 1820.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SAMUEL KING, 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 29s. 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 in Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.			RANGED. lb. oz. dr.			HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.		
Penny Loaf,	0	5	5	0	8	4	0	10	7
Two-Penny,	0	11	2	1	0	7	1	5	6
Four-Penny,	1	6	4	2	1	6	2	11	5
Six-penny,	2	1	6	3	2	4	4	1	3

☞ 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.

Dec. 29. SAMUEL KING, *Mayor.*

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

THE COMMISSIONERS *for Improving the PORT and HARBOUR of WATERFORD hereby give Notice, that they will receive Proposals for an ENLARGEMENT of the CHANNEL through the FORDS of the RIVER SUIR, according to a Plan, Section, and Specification, to be seen on application to the* SECRETARY, *to whom Sealed Proposals are to be delivered on or before the 22d January next.—Sufficient Security for the due performance of the Contract will be required.*
By Order of the Commissioners,
GEO. BROWNRIGG, Secretary.
Ballast-office, Waterford, Dec. 22, 1820.

HOTEL, WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT,

THOSE PARTS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE HOUSE, in KING-STREET, which are now occupied as a HOTEL, consisting of Two SITTING ROOMS, Eight BED ROOMS, a large KITCHEN and extensive CELLAR ROOM under ground, &c. &c. &c.

Proposals will be received by T. BOLAND, Secretary at said House. October 30, 1820.
(To be inserted once a Week.)

MILFORD & WATERFORD PASSAGE,
BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
FARES BY PACKETS & COACHES REDUCED.

THE MAIL-COACH PROPRIETORS on the Lines of Road from Gloucester and from Bristol to Milford, and the Commanders of His Majesty's POST-OFFICE PACKETS on the Milford Station, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that their Lordships the Post-Masters-General have been pleased to direct arrangements to be made for the daily arrival at Milford of the Mails through Gloucester and Bristol, at Half-past Nine o'Clock in the Morning, immediately after which the Packet sails for Waterford.—That the Seven POST-OFFICE PACKETS (Vessels which are alone properly called by that name) being manned and equipped in a manner which ensures safety and despatch—the Roads being in a state of the highest improvement, the Accommodations of the best kind, and the Coaches conducted with safety and regularity—the Public may feel assured, that whilst the Service insures to Individuals the utmost possible despatch, it will be the unremitting care of the Proprietors and Commanders to contribute by every means to their Accommodation and Comfort.—And that every objection which may have induced Passengers to deviate from the Passage, which affords the safest and most expeditious conveyance, may be removed, it has been determined, that from and after the First Day of January, 1821, the Fare of Cabin Passengers by the Packets shall be lowered from TWO GUINEAS to THIRTY SHILLINGS (British)—and the Inside Fare of Passengers by the Mail-Coach from Milford to Gloucester and Bristol, from FOUR GUINEAS to THREE POUNDS (British), and that of Outside Passenger to TWO POUNDS (British), and that each Inside Passenger shall be allowed 20 lbs. of luggage, without extra charge, instead of 14 lbs.—and the Proprietors and Commanders further declare their willingness to lower the Fares still more, if the Public will, by sufficient encouragement, enable them to do so.—Carriages and Horses by the Packets, as usual.

☞ The Booking Houses in London are, for the *Bristol Road,* the Swan *with two Necks, Lad-lane,* and the *Glo'ster Coffee-House, Piccadilly;* and for the *Gloucester,* the *Angel Inn, St. Clements,* and the *Golden Cross, Charing-cross.*

N. B.—The Proprietors will not be answerable for any Parcel or Passenger's Luggage, containing Bonds, or any Writings, Cash, Bank Notes, Bills, Jewels, Plate, Lace or Silks, however small the value; nor for any other Package of more than FIVE POUNDS value, if lost or damaged, unless the same be specified, and an INSURANCE paid, over and above the common Carriage, when booked at any of their Offices, or delivered to their Agents or Servants.

Signed on behalf of the Mail Coach Company, and the Commanders of the different Packets, by
JOHN BRADLEY, and
CHARLES NUTTALL.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
OF LONDON,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
For Assuring BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, *and* SHIPS, *from* FIRE;—*also, for the Assurance of* LIVES.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all Kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th December are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th January, their Policy will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT, } *Agents.*
SANDHAM ELLY, }

The Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of Waterford, a. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Esq. — THE SETTING of the Lands of FISHERSTOWN, is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 8th of JANUARY next, at ONE o'Clock, at Mr. CONNOR'S Chambers.
Dated 23d Dec. 1820.

NEW HERRINGS.

WILLIAM WHITE & CO.
HAVE JUST LANDED
FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS
PRIME NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS,
CROWN BRAND,
Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.
Thomas-street, 20th of 12th mo. 1820.

TIMBER FOR SALE,
AT BALLINAMULTINA,
In the County of Waterford, near Youghal,

CONSISTING of ASH, OAK, BEECH, SPANISH CHESNUT, and FIR. Proposals, in Writing (post-paid), to be sent to THOMAS BOLAND, Waterford, who will forward them to ALEXANDER MANSFIELD, Esq. County Kildare. If the entire is not sold to one Person on or before the middle of January next, it will then be sold in *Lots,* to accommodate Purchasers.
December 23, 1820.
(To be inserted every Saturday.)

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 DRAPER and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following dutiful and loyal Addresses to his most gracious Majesty the King. From the Master Pilots and Seamen of the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the County of Perth; the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Michael, in the City of Bristol; the Minister, Churchwarden, Overseers, and principal inhabitants of the Parish of Hawkhurst, in the County of Kent; the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of Faculties, Principal, and Professors in the University of Glasgow; the Ministers, Churchwarden, and Inhabitants of the Town of Worthing and Parish of Broadwater, in the County of Sussex; the Clergy, Churchwarden, Vestrymen, and Inhabitants of the Parish of Kirkham, Lancashire; the Guildry Members of the Royal Burgh of Stirling; the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of East Brent, Somersetshire; the Bailiffs, High Steward, Recorder, and Freemen of the Corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the County of Surrey; the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, Pilots, Yeomanry, &c. of the Town of West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight; the Sovereign, Burgesses, and principal Inhabitants of the Borough and Town of Carlow and its vicinity; the Mayor and Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of Great Yarmouth and its vicinity, in the County of Norfolk; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Falmouth and its vicinity; the Magistrates and Town Council of the United Towns of Port Glasgow and Newark; the Inhabitants of Leek and its vicinity; the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Bailiffs, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Dorchester, in the County of Dorset; the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum; Merchant Company of Leith; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Burgesses, and Burgesses of the Town or Borough of Grantham, and Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Town or Borough, and the Liberties of the Soke; the Inhabitants and Visitors of Leamington Spa, in the County of Warwick; the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the Royal Burgh of Cupar, in the County of Fife; the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, and the Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, Traders, and Householders of those Towns and their vicinity; and the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford.

It is now certain that the Baron Bergami proceeded to France on the invitation of her Majesty's Counsel, who expected every moment they might be obliged to require his testimony in the course of the trial. The Bill had been withdrawn when the Baron Bergami arrived at Paris, not by the way of Orleans as stated, but by the Bourbonnais. Either on account of the season being too rigorous to repass the Alps, or of the particular care which he bestows on the education of his daughter, he has determined to pass the winter at a distance from his own country, and he has hired a country-house in the environs of Paris, to enjoy the pleasures of the chace.—*Constitutionnel.*

BRAZIL.—The following is an extract of a commercial letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 25:—"The English merchants have had the influence to procure a royal decree, which is of great advantage to them, relative to the valuation of merchandise. This was formerly regulated by no fixed rules, but governed solely by the caprice or venality of the Custom-house Officer. The merchant is now permitted to affix any value to his cargo that he may think proper, but the privilege is reserved to the officer, at his own option, to appropriate the goods to his own use, on the payment of 10 per cent. on the valuation indicated. This affords a protection to the officer from imposition, and to the merchant from an arbitrary valuation of his cargo. The merchants of other nations are anxious to share the benefit of a similar arrangement."

Letters from Jamaica, of the 10th inst., state, that Lord Cochrane, who sailed from Valparaiso on the 21st August, had landed troops on the coast of Pisco, about 35 leagues S. E. of Lima, and declared the whole coast of Peru in a state of blockade. His Lordship's force consisted of nine armed vessels, thirteen transports, and 4000 men, commanded by General San Martin. The orders received at Jamaica, of goods for the Peru market, had, in consequence of his Lordship's offensive movements, been suspended.

It appears by letters received on Saturday from the North, that the High Sheriff of Northumberland has refused to call a County Meeting "to take into consideration the recent proceedings in Parliament against the Queen, and to present an Address to his Majesty similar to that which was recently adopted in the county of Durham."—Sir C. Monck, Bart. waited on Mr. Clarke, the High Sheriff, on Wednesday last, with the Requisition, when the latter immediately informed him, that he did not feel himself warranted in acceding to the wishes of those who had signed the Requisition; amongst whom, we understand, are the Earls Grey and Tankerville, Lord Ossulston, Sir J. Swinburn, Sir C. Monck, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Beaumont, and about forty others.

Advices to the 3d of September have been received from our settlements on the African coast. The inhabitants of Cape Coast had engaged to pay to the King of Ashantee a contribution of 500 ounces of gold, in return for a stipulation on his part to abstain from disturbing the tranquillity of their territory. This engagement was entered into with the permission of the Governor and Council of the British factory, who, at the same time, annexed a condition to the Treaty, that the King of Ashantee should recognise the inhabitants of Cape Coast as British subjects. The advices from Cape Coast Castle state, that the Treaty is in a course of fulfilment. The natives have been assisted by the Council, under the sanction of the African Company, with a grant of 200 ounces of gold, and they had made much progress in collecting the remainder of the tribute, for the receipt of which an Ambassador from the King of Ashantee was waiting at Cape Coast Castle.—For this assistance rendered to the natives, they have engaged to keep the country round Cape Coast clear of underwood, which, it is supposed, will render the climate much less detrimental to the health of the settlers. This expense will be defrayed out of the funds for repairing the roads and for the general improvement of Africa.

SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Fort Accra, on the coast of Africa, dated August 29, contains a short narrative, characteristic of the firmness and vigilance of the Commanders of the British ships of war appointed for that purpose, in checking, by every means in their power, the disgraceful traffic in slaves. His Majesty's ship Pheasant, Captain Kelly, having anchored in the Danish roads on the 25th, received information that the Captain of a Spanish schooner had sent on shore, at Dutch Town, a number of slaves, and placed them in the custody of one of his agents, to be detained there for him till his return from a voyage to windward. Captain Kelly sent on shore to demand the surrender of the slaves, allowing only a few hours for compliance; at the expiration of which, having learned by a signal previously agreed on, from the fort at Accra, that no slaves had arrived, he commenced a cannonade on the town. The chief men of the place became alarmed for their safety, and sent to announce their intention to deliver up the slaves, if a stop was put to the firing. They shortly after sent in twenty slaves; but Captain Kelly, relying on the information he had received that the actual number was fifty-three, re-commenced firing, upon which the remainder were sent over. Care had been taken to point the guns above the roofs of the houses, so that little or no damage was done to the town, and the inhabitants were more frightened than hurt. They were, however, properly admonished for their conduct, and threatened with the utmost severity in future if they presumed to repeat it.

Walter Wood, Esq. the son of Mr. Alderman Wood, was unfortunately drowned in the harbour of Port Praya, on the 8th of September last.

freely to express his sentiments, so long as he observed the rules of good sense; but when any man went the length of saying, that the speech lately heard was for a damnable purpose, he ought not to be heard. (*Applause.*)

Mr. R. B. Blyth begged that the Meeting would allow the Gentleman another trial; the cause which they this day advocated needed no support but what arose from a full and free discussion. That Gentleman had expressed himself intemperately, but he trusted he would apologise, and be allowed to go on.

Mr. Moncreiff expressed himself to the same effect.

Dr. Aiton then said, he was very sorry he had offended the feelings of the Meeting by the expressions he had used. He had little more to say, and would only add, that the speech of the Learned Gentleman might be all comprehended in a few words—

" Down with Snechl, up with Flynn,
Turn out the Tories, and let the Whigs in."

—(*Much laughter and disapprobation.*)

Another individual in the boxes then rose, and said he had a word to say on the second Resolution; and that was, that it did not go far enough; and he would move, in addition to it, that they should pledge themselves, if ever they got into power, to serve without fee or reward. (*Laughter and disapprobation.*)

The Chairman observed, that as the present Meeting would form rather a numerous Ministry, such an amendment, he was of opinion, would be useless. (*Laughter.*)

The third and fourth Resolutions were then carried unanimously.

Mr. J. A. Murray rose, and in a very eloquent speech condemned the measures that had been pursued by Government in respect to the Italian States, and especially the cession of Genoa to its natural enemies.

On the fifth Resolution being read,

Mr. Cockburn rose, and made some pointed observations on the bad effect which the employment of spies and informers had on the morals of the People. The Learned Gentleman quoted a passage from Burke, as to the noble and spirited character of the Nation in his time; since then, however, there has been a chasm between the governors and the governed, which is gradually widening, and which, unless public-spirited men step forward to prevent, will sink all orders in one common misery. After what had been said by his Learned Friend, with regard to spies, he did not think it necessary to say anything further; but he could not help remarking, that it must have struck the most superficial observer, that for the last six years there had not been an instance where spies had been brought to punishment; their vocation had, in our days, been a trade, and he was afraid it was the only trade in which there had been no bankruptcy. Requisitions had been circulated in different parts of the country, even from counties in the south of Scotland, to frame Addresses to the Sovereign, in which it is stated, that blasphemy and sedition prevail among the People; yet, as a complete answer to these calumnies, there was not in all Scotland a single person under such charges. Even these charges against the People had been denied by the King himself in his Answer to the Court of Aldermen, in which his Majesty said, that the great body of the People were loyal. The Learned Gentleman paid a compliment to the Press, and to the blessings the Country enjoys from its being unrestrained. He then alluded to the Meeting, which, he said, was only a forerunner to others of a similar description, as their example would, he trusted, be followed all over the Country. The Public might then see Town Councils sending up their Addresses, and other persons smuggling them undiscussed, without being appalled at such conduct.

The other Resolutions, and the Address to his Majesty, which was an echo of the Resolutions, were severally read and agreed to by acclamation.

Mr. James Gibson rose and said, that the eloquence of the Learned Gentleman, and the appearance of the present Meeting, gave the lie to all the calumnies which had been uttered and circulated by persons who described them as the scum of the earth. The object of the Whigs in no instance had been a scramble for power, or they might long ere this have been in possession of it; and he was persuaded, if a change did not take place, a Revolution would ensue. After some observations on the impolitic conduct of Ministers, he moved that the Duke of Bedford, Earl Grey, Lord Holland, or Lord Erskine, be requested to present the Address.

Mr. Andrew Scott seconded Mr. Gibson's motion, which was agreed to. He had great pleasure in witnessing this Meeting, and in bearing testimony to the service of the Whigs to the Country; even in the short period of their power they had abolished the Slave Trade, the disgrace of the age, and had quitted office for adherence to the principles of religious toleration.

A Committee was then appointed to further the objects of the Meeting.

Mr. John Clerk rose and proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the Chair.

Mr. J. P. Grant seconded the motion, and congratulated the Meeting on the order and decorum which had prevailed. As it was one of the blessings of our Constitution, that they might meet and express their opinion on public measures, he, therefore, trusted they would again meet whenever occasion required, as such public convocations were attended by the best consequences. The motion was then carried with great applause.

Mr. J. Craig then proposed, and the Meeting resolved, to return thanks to the Gentlemen by whom it had been called.

The Chairman then dissolved the Meeting, after stating how much he had been gratified by the decorum and order which had been observed, notwithstanding the very crowded state of all parts of the building. He begged them to move out very slowly, to prevent accidents.

The Meeting then dispersed in the most orderly manner.

The following Petition, grounded upon the Resolutions, was unanimously agreed to:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address & Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Edinburgh;

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the undersigned Inhabitants of Edinburgh, convened by public advertisement, beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne with the assurances of our sincere and unalterable attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government, and to the principles of that happy Constitution which placed your Illustrious Family on the Throne of these Realms; and also to express our determination to repel and resist, to the utmost of our power, any attempt that may be made to invade that Constitution, or to impair, in any degree, the respect that is due to all and each of its branches.

Under the influence of these sentiments, and considering the circumstances in which this Country is now placed, we feel it to be our indispensable duty most respectfully to represent to your Majesty, that it is our firm conviction and belief, that your Majesty's present Ministers have entirely lost the confidence of the great body of your People, and by a series of injudicious and reprehensible measures have deservedly become the objects of such general distrust and aversion, as to be no longer capable of conducting the affairs of the Nation with safety or advantage.

That they have, for many years, persisted in a course of most improvident and wasteful expense, and, in times of unexampled distress, have obstinately rejected every proposition for effective retrenchment or economy.

That they have, in like manner, pursued an ignorant and illiberal system of policy, as to the laws and regulations of trade, by which the national distresses have been aggravated, or the means of relieving them withheld or intercepted.

That, at the close of a war, the professed object of which was to vindicate and restore the independence of the European communities, and which had been brought to a successful termination chiefly by the distinguished valour of our free British soldiery, they lent themselves to a policy inconsistent with the best principles of national liberty, and so conducted themselves towards various independent States, as not only to tarnish the honour of the Nation in the eyes of the world, but to bring such suspicion on our good faith as must be productive of great practical embarrassments in our foreign relations, both political and commercial.

That they have manifested, at all times, an unconstitutional and distempered aversion to all popular rights and privileges, and have, on many occasions, imposed unnecessary restrictions on their exercise and enjoyment.

That, in order to effect this object, and to maintain, if possible, their own power and influence in the Country, they have ascribed the discontents, which arose chiefly from their own misgovernment, to the prevalence of a spirit of disloyalty and disaffection, which has had no natural or extensive existence among the People.

That they have struck an alarming blow at the morals of the People, and have invaded the private security of every class of your Majesty's subjects, by employing, encouraging, and protecting an unprecedented number of spies and informers, who are proved, in many cases, to have been themselves the instigators of those disorders for which others have been exposed to prosecution and punishment.

That, in pursuance of the same objects, they have taken advantage of the peaceful and loyal dispositions which prevail generally in this Country, to persuade many well-meaning persons of the truth of their calumnious misrepresentations, and have thus excited among them grievous and groundless alarms; while, at the same time, the severe measures and reproachful language which were consequently adopted have occasioned much fear and irritation among those who were the objects of their calumnies, and disposed the less instructed among them to listen more readily to the seductions of *the few* wicked and designing persons who were hostile to our free Constitution, or who expected to make profit of a season of tumult and disorder.

That, with a view to deter persons of rank and condition from concurring in the reasonable complaints of the People, they have advised the adoption of the most harsh and insulting measures towards individuals of the highest station, the most unquestioned loyalty, and the most approved public services, whose presence at public Meetings was at once the surest pledge of the moderation of the measures to be adopted, and the best means of repressing any tendency to excess or intemperance, that might otherwise have been apprehended.

That, by these and other means, they have diffused a spirit of discord through the body of our population, and ultimately produced a most alarming disunion between those classes of the community, without whose cordial co-operation there can no longer be peace and prosperity for the Country.

That, by the late proceedings against her Majesty the Queen, of which they have been the avowed and responsible advisers, they have not only manifested such an utter disregard for the sense and wishes of the Nation, the dignity of the Crown, the honour and interests of the House of Brunswick, and the peace and safety of the Country, as to have subjected them to general contempt and reprobation, but have, at the same time, displayed such a signal incapacity and indecision, as must be alone sufficient to demonstrate their unfitness for administering the affairs of a distressed and divided People.

That they have finally advised the Prorogation of Parliament at a period when the agitated state of the public mind, the recent issue of the extraordinary discussions above alluded to, & the unusual pressure of business occasioned by the long dependence of these discussions, required, more than at any other time, the vigilant and unremitted attention of the Great Council of the Nation.

We consider it, therefore, to be a duty irresistibly imposed upon us, in this conjuncture of affairs, most humbly, but most earnestly, to entreat of your Majesty, that your Majesty may be graciously pleased forthwith to remove from your Majesty's Presence and Councils those individuals by whose suggestions your Majesty, and the great body of your Majesty's subjects, have been involved in so many calamities.—And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

The Session of the Legislative Assemblies of France has been opened by a Speech from the King. It is an interesting Paper, and must have been hailed by the People of France with sentiments of gratitude towards his Majesty and his Government, for it proposes to the Chambers to effect a further diminution of the direct taxes within the present Session. This is an excellent example to other Rulers in these times of overpowering distress. The King is said to enjoy a continuance of the best health.

The tranquillity of Spain continues to be disturbed by the factious agents of the former order of things, but the popular feeling is decidedly in favour of liberty, and the Revolution promises to be happily accomplished.

The accounts from Naples are not of importance. Some desertions from the revolutionary army had taken place, and many of the deserters were seized and punished. A letter from Genoa expresses a strong persuasion, that the Austrian army in Italy will speedily be broken up; it is, however, stated from Vienna, that the Allied Sovereigns are unanimous upon the *ultimatum* put to the Government of Naples.

New York Papers have conveyed the important intelligence of the consummation of the Haytian Revolution without farther bloodshed. After the revolt of the troops at St. Mark and the Cape, and the death of Christophe, the several quarters of the North declared rapidly for the Government of a Republic; and the only resistance which continued to be offered to President Boyer was by the fortress of La Ferriere, near the Cape, to which the remainder of Christophe's family had fled, and by some troops under the command of General Romain (Prince of Kimbe), who had taken post in the mountains of Gros Marne, near Gonaives, with the assumed title of General-in-Chief. The fortress of Ferriere appears, however, to have been at last quietly given up to the Republican Troops, together with the members of Christophe's family; and the whole of his treasure. On this, Romain also made overtures to surrender to Boyer, on condition that himself and all with him should be admitted to the privileges of citizens of the Republic, to which Boyer readily acceded, and a conference was appointed between Romain and the chief Authorities of the Cape on the one hand, and Plenipotentiaries from the President on the other, the happy result of which was communicated to the inhabitants by Proclamation. Boyer, with his army, entered the Cape on the day after the Proclamation, amid general rejoicings. "Such," says a letter from Baltimore, "was the Government of this monster (Christophe), as to force into revolt a race of People whose ancestors, emerging from the night of time, carried already on their brows the indelible marks of submission and slavery, and who may truly be said to have been born in chains. Yet to this People, even, his Government was insupportable." It has been conjectured, that this union between the Creoles and the Blacks will lead either to the conquest of the Spanish inhabitants of the Island, or to their solicitation for a junction with the Independent Government. This may become a formidable Republic to the British Islands.

A very important public Meeting was recently held in Edinburgh, for the purpose of petitioning the King with respect to the conduct of their responsible Servants of the Crown. "The Meeting," says the *Scotsman*, "will long live in the memories of all who attended it, as one of the most brilliant, gratifying, and spirit-stirring scenes they ever witnessed. The presence of a vast multitude has at all times something of imposing grandeur in it; but so great a mass of intelligent and respectable persons, animated as it were by one soul, expressing one common feeling by their looks, voice, and gestures, and amidst the highest enthusiasm calmed into the strictest order and decorum by the harmony of their sentiments, was a spectacle truly sublime. The People felt their strength, and enjoyed their triumph, but they enjoyed it with the moderation becoming a good cause, supported by good sense and conscious good intentions. 'The motions of his spirit must have been dull as night, and his affections dark as Erebus,' who did not catch the inspiration of the scene. It was not a Meeting of paupers or disorderly persons, who have an interest in the subversion of society; nor of dependant placemen, who have an interest in every abuse; but of men who live by their property or industry, and have the deepest stake in the safety and welfare of the Country. The object of the Meeting and scope of the Resolutions were explained by Mr. Jeffrey in a speech which occupied an hour and twenty minutes. The Report we have given, though pretty full, can give no adequate idea of the speech itself, and still less of its effects upon the Meeting. He began upon a very moderate key; but as he felt himself more and more in possession of the cordial sympathy of his audience, he gradually raised his tone. The enthusiasm kindled in the Meeting by his eloquence was reflected back upon himself. His clearness of statement and felicity of illustration, his rapid transitions from grave to gay, from argument to invective, from invective to sarcasm and ridicule, aided by the animation of his countenance, the energy, the vehemence of his manner, astonished, delighted, and bore along with him the feelings and judgment of the Meeting.—Though many individuals had most uneasy situations, and the pressure at the entries was extreme, he was listened to in the deepest silence, interrupted, however, by frequent and electrical bursts of feeling. On two or three occasions, and especially at the allusion to the Manchester outrage, and the spy system, nearly the whole of the audience rose from their seats, waved their hats, and gave vent to their feelings in a tumult of applause. None of the gentlemen present set any value on a public Meeting for its own sake; but they all know, that a public Meeting often gives courage to the weak, and confidence to the fearful, while it is the only speedy method of evincing, and putting beyond all controversy, the real state of the public mind. Every one in the Meeting knew that Mr. Jeffrey did not go there to seek a name, or Messrs. Cranstoun, Cockburn, Moncrieff, a character. To any of these men office would be productive of pecuniary loss—to most of them, from the eminent rank they hold at the bar, from their usefulness there—from the place which they hold in the affections of the People—a loss of reputation also. And there is not one of them, who, had he chosen to abandon his principles, might not have been already in possession of the highest office which any of our law departments could present."

We learn from the same Journal, that, on Friday, the number of signatures to the Address and Petition amounted to thirteen *thousand*, which is nearly one-half of the *adult male* population of Edinburgh. Great additional numbers were expected to subscribe their names. The Town Council had prepared a loyal Address to the King, and were polling their whole strength, down to the city scavengers.

A Meeting has been held in Glasgow, at which a Petition to His Majesty was adopted for the dismissal of Ministers.

An attempt was made by a *well-dressed* man, but of rather suspicious appearance, to carry off the Edinburgh subscription lists to the Address to the King for the removal of Ministers; he demanded the rolls of signatures for Mr. Grant, M. P., but, on being questioned as to his name and authority, *he made off with himself!*

The Provincial Papers throughout every part of the Empire are filled with complaints of the severe pressure of agricultural distress. A recent number of the *English Farmer's Journal* contained the resolutions agreed to at separate meetings of the principal agriculturists of *six* different counties. Those of the County of Kent state, that the condition of the farmer "is daily becoming more desperate;" and those of the County Suffolk inform us, "that the crisis is fast approaching when the occupiers of the soil *will be totally unable to meet the burdens imposed on them.*" But this distress is not confined to agriculture. Looking at the state of things in general, industry of every description appears to be quite as much depressed as in 1816, if not more so. The *Bristol Mercury* mentions, that, in that city and it's vicinity, houses, shops, warehouses, &c. have sunk to one-half of their former price, while a great many commercial and manufacturing establishments, which, ten or twelve years ago, were in a state of the greatest prosperity, are now nearly unemployed. This melancholy state of things is not peculiar to Bristol, but is general throughout the Kingdom.

The Funds on Saturday were as follow:—Red. An. 70—Consols, shut—Do. for Account, $71\frac{1}{8}$—Omnium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pr. Exchange, Tuesday, $6\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$.

On the night of Tuesday last, Mr. Sheriff Alcock succeeded in arresting a noted character, named *Jeremiah Toomy*, charged with having passed counterfeit ten-penny pieces in this City. Mr. Alcock had information some time time back of Toomy and others, residing in the City of Cork, having made and passed a great number of forged and counterfeit Coin; and as soon as Toomy made his appearance in this City, he was speedily apprehended. Toomy has been committed to the City Gaol by the Mayor, to abide his Trial at the next Assizes.

The period for receiving Tenders for embanking the Inner Bay, or Back Strand, of Tramore, has been extended to 1st March, 1821.

Theatre.—We are happy to announce to the Public, that this rational place of recreation, after a long suspension of dramatic Entertainments, will open this evening, with a most brilliant dramatic corps. The principal favourites of the Dublin Stage are announced in the list of the performers; and Mr. Clarke has entitled himself, by his spirit and exertions, to a patronage which ought only to be limited by the extent of the Theatre. The plan adopted in its arrangement is a most judicious one, and the comfort and accommodation of the Audience have been in every way attended to. We confidently anticipate, that the ensuing season will fully prove, that though the dramatic taste may have been dormant, it is not extinct in Waterford, and that the assemblage of talent which is now combined will furnish claims upon the Public, which they will feel themselves imperatively called upon to support.

Dublin Theatre.—The Rotunda Theatre finally closed on Tuesday evening. The performance was for the benefit of Mr. Clarke, and we are glad to perceive that this respectable Actor received a liberal share of the public patronage.—*Dublin Papers.*

QUEEN'S LAW APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.

We understand that the paragraphs which have been copied from the Irish Papers, asserting the actual appointment of Mr. O'Connell, as her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, are not correct. No appointment of Queen's Attorney-General for Ireland has yet been made.—*Traveller.*

ARRIVAL OF THE EARL OF BELMORE AT CASTLECOOLE.

The expected arrival last night of this esteemed and accomplished Nobleman, and his sons, Lord Viscount Corry, and the Hon. Henry Corry, excited a lively sensation among all ranks of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. In the course of the day preparations were made for illuminating the town, and tar-barrels were placed in various commanding situations, ready to be lighted up. In the evening, a vast concourse of his Lordship's tenantry and domestics proceeded a considerable distance to meet them. On their approach the air resounded with enthusiastic acclamations, and all seemed to participate in the happiness of their safe arrival, after an absence of nearly five years. Of the interesting tour of this noble family we may say, almost with geographical accuracy, in the beautiful language of a modern poet, which just now occurs to our memory—

" Round the Egean they had been,
O'er many a classic soil and scene,
Round Greece and all her daughter isles,
Where ruins, half redressed by smiles
Of nature, shed on flower and tree,
And sunny shore, and chrystal sea.
Their tour of history they had sped
Three summers through, and visited
The thousand graves of greatness there—
Graves of a name that cannot die,
Stamped as those mighty relics are
With moral immortality—
And they had been to Palestine,
And pondered o'er the holy shrine"—

On the approach of the carriage the horses were immediately liberated, and it was drawn by the populace, preceded by an immense number of torches. The hills for several miles displayed one continued conflagration, with bonfires, burning tar barrels, &c. The gloom which his Lordship's long absence had occasioned was quite dissipated, and joy lighted up the countenance of every individual. About seven o'clock the cavalcade reached town, and the carriage was drawn up to the centre of it, in order to give the noble travellers a view of the brilliant illumination, and other demonstrations of attachment and joy manifested by the inhabitants, the church bells, in the interim, ringing a merry peal. The lawn and avenues to the castle were lighted with torches, which exhibited a romantic and picturesque appearance; and on the hall door being thrown open, the interior displayed all the brilliancy and grandeur of eastern magnificence, calculated to recal to his Lordship's classic mind those splendid scenes of antiquity, whose ruins he had so recently visited and deplored. His Lordship's stay at present, we understand, will be only of short duration, and merely for the purpose of inspecting the extensive buildings carried on during his absence, and of ordering arrangements for the reception of his amiable Countess and suite in Spring.—*Enniskillen Chronicle.*

MINERALOGY.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the several attempts made in search of coal in this County are not likely to prove altogether fruitless. The cistern which has been sunk on the lands of Ballynock is now one hundred feet deep, and no doubt remains on the minds of experienced colliers that coal is at hand. The affinity of coal is, indeed, strongly exemplified from the circumstance, that horse-nails have been made with the stuff raised latterly. We are sorry to say, that the exertions of the Lessee are paralysed by family difficulties. Subscriptions, however, are soliciting by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, whose only motive is to give employment to the labouring class in that neighbourhood. Even should disappointment be the result of their labours, the motive, it must be confessed, is a laudable one; but from what we have already stated, there is little room to doubt that complete success will follow. The advantages which must ensue thereon to the Country in general, but to this County in particular, are strikingly obvious. Speaking of the object in view, as if actually attained, the improvement of our bar and harbour will be one of the important benefits which will result from it. The Quay Corporation have been for some time endeavouring to procure Parliamentary assistance to enable them to remove an impediment at the entrance of the harbour, which would make this port a safe and convenient anchorage for vessels of almost any burthen. The consummation of the one would instantly be followed by that of the other. It is well known that no branch of the manufactures, and consequently of the commerce, of the Sister Country, is in so flourishing a condition as the one in question. As many causes, unnecessary here to explain, operate to the disadvantage of this part of the Empire, the mere promise of so desirable an event as the finding of coal cannot but awaken sensations of the most agreeable nature in every Irish breast.

Though various species of coal are to be found in profusion in many parts of our Island, yet the internal situation of the pits will utterly preclude them from being productive to the Nation, as long as they can be obtained with so much greater facility from the opposite shore. With every prospect, therefore, of success, combined with every local advantage, we again earnestly entreat the Public to contribute their mite towards perfecting the undertaking. For so doing they have the powerful excitements in their favour of humanity and interest—humanity, as it will afford employment to a number of our industrious but superabundant population; and interest, as it will be the means (we may speak with certainty) of returning to them with a hundred fold increase.—*Wexford Herald.*

FOX CHACE.

The Wexford Club Hounds (kept by William Bolton, Esq.) had a remarkably fine run on Friday. They drew the cover at Harriott Lodge, the seat of Arthur Chichester, Esq. Immediately on throwing in the hounds, a fox broke cover, in the most sporting style, crossing the Wexford road; he ran through Rosetown, and then over the hill of Carrickshawn, down to the earth of Glasnour, which was stopped; he then made through the lands of Garryduff and Ballysop, for the hill of Slievekeilter, the top of which he crossed, leaving the demesne of Nicholas Gifford, Esq. to the left; from thence he ran through Billykelly, direct for the earth of Dongastown, which was also stopped; he then proceeded along the banks of the River Barrow, for upwards of two miles, when he turned to the right, through Stokestown demesne and wood, crossed the Ross road, passed over the hill of Camlin, and was fairly ran into at the edge of the wood at the bottom of it, having run over thirteen miles of severe and hilly country, in the short space of one hour and thirty-five minutes. The hounds never came to a moment's check during the whole hunt, and the sportsmen rode fairly up to them, and were in at the death, with the exception of one or two, who were lost in a thick fog, which covered the top of Slievekeilter.—*Ibid.*

Mr. McNamara arrived at the York Hotel, in this town, on Friday last, the day after the outrage on Mr. Wallace, in Dublin—he left the Hotel the following day, about three o'clock in the afternoon. We observed the Chief Peace Officer, Mr. Farrell, in town at the same time.—*Westmeath Journal.*

Retrenchment.—Retrenchment is the Order of the Day. We understand that the Commissioners of Stamps will be reduced in number, from five to three: that the Board of Customs and Excise will be once more amalgamated and numerically reduced; and lastly, that the Commissioner's place (Paving Board) vacant by the death of Col. Nesbitt will not be filled up.—*D. E. Post.*

Duel.—On Sunday, the 24th instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a meeting took place in one of the fields adjoining Fort William, North Wall, between —— Browne, Esq., accompanied by A. Steward, Esq., 28th Regiment, and —— Gresham, Esq., accompanied by —— Armstrong, Esq.; when, on the first fire, unfortunately the latter gentleman was severely wounded in the middle of the thigh; but, owing to the skill and exertions of Surgeon Hughes, of Marlborough-street, the Medical Gentleman in attendance on the ground, who cut out the bullet from the opposite side of the limb to which it passed, sanguine hopes are entertained of Mr. Gresham's speedy recovery.

We are sorry to have to state, that two men, in charge of some property distrained for rent, at Brownstown, in the liberties of this city, were, on Tuesday night last, attacked by twenty-two armed men, who nearly murdered one of the keepers. The other person in charge effected his escape on the approach of the gang.—*Leinster Journal.*

TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

Rotterdam, Dec. 8.—It will no doubt be learnt with considerable interest, by those connected in the trade with Holland, that a very general disposition has manifested itself, among the most respectable houses, both at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, to simplify the present conditions of sale at those markets; and to suppress entirely the tacit allowances, which have hitherto afforded such frequent opportunities for complaint. It is probable those modifications will be introduced coeval with the use of the new weights and measures, which, by a decree of the King, are to be generally adopted on the 1st January next, or as soon afterwards as a plan can be arranged for that purpose.

AGRICULTURE, MARKETS, &c.

ENGLAND.

Agriculture is dreadfully depressed in Lancashire, and generally throughout England; and, in consequence, Sir John Leicester has just abated ten per cent. on his rents, in addition to ten per cent. before. This is a general cause of distress and complaint throughout the kingdom. The farmers cannot sell their cheese, on which they depend, to pay their rent, for more than 45s. per cwt.

The amount of the Hop Duty is stated as follows:—

Old Duty, at 1d. 12-20ths per lb.	£138,330 9 6½
New Duty, at ½ 8-20ths per lb.	102,241 5 3½
Total, at 2d. per lb.	£240,574 14 10

Hereford great annual market, on Wednesday week, exhibited the largest show of cattle ever witnessed since its establishment, and the sales were tolerably brisk, at rather advanced prices. Fine animals were in considerable request, and the market was cleared at an early hour. The horse fair afforded a very indifferent supply of animals; and good horses, for saddle and cart, sold well.

Such is the depressed state of the agricultural interest, that many Graziers in this Country are now selling stocks in a *fatted* state, for less money than they gave for the same when lean 12 months ago! Several farmers are turned meal-men, and are selling flour to their neighbours at a penny or three-halfpence a gallon less than the bakers.—In some instances, Rectors have lowered their tithes, and Landlords allowed time for the payment of their Rents. Indeed, the prospects of those who are not actually in affluent circumstances are gloomy in the extreme.—(*Sussex Paper.*)

IRELAND.

Reduction of Rents.—Lord Wicklow has reduced the rents of his tenants, in the County of Donegal, for which act of liberality an address of thanks has been presented to his Lordship. The addressers observe:—"We believe it unnecessary to explain to your Lordship, that although an all-merciful God has crowned our labours with an increase, and blessed us with a favourable season to preserve the same, yet the low value of all agricultural produce in the markets at present, made even the increased quantity insufficient to create income necessary to liquidate all charges upon us; but by your Lordship's liberality, we trust (through God's assistance) to be able to cultivate our lands, with benefit to your Lordship, as landlord, and to ourselves, as tenants; and that, as your Lordship has contributed to our prosperity and comfort, we hope we shall not be unmindful of the wants of others, but be able and willing to afford assistance to our destitute, sick and needy neighbours, as the most grateful return we can make for your Lordship's liberality to us."

We are glad to learn, that Bennett's Bridge Fair, on Thursday, was brisker than any other in this county for some time back. Sales of all kinds of Stock were freely made at advancing prices.—*Leinster Journal.*

At the Kilkenny frieze and cloth fair, on Thursday, there was a respectable shew of goods, but scarcely any buyers, and fewer inquirers than we ever remember.—*Ibid.*

Tuam, Dec. 18.—There was a fair held here on Friday last, which was uncommonly good for stock-holders, as the demand for sheep and black cattle was brisk, and the prices given far exceeding the expectations of the sellers. There was a great deal of business done, and that, too, of a nature to satisfy farmers, and to renovate that drooping spirit which was so manifest for the last six months amongst them.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of *Butter* at the market-house has been merely nominal for the last two days; only two firkins appeared there on Tuesday, and but seven yesterday, for some of which 88s. was paid. *Singed Pigs* continue at 30s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. A few *Scalded Pigs* were at market yesterday, the best of which brought 31s. There was but a moderate supply of *Wheat* from Farmers, the demand for which was brisk at 27s. 6d. generally for good quality, and prime samples readily obtained 27s. 9d. Very little *Oats* appeared, and the price remained stationary at 9s. 6d. for best. *Barley* continues at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. No alteration in other articles.

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday.

To the Merchants, 82s.—78s.—70s.—64s.—60s.
To the Country, 70s.—66s.—58s.—51s.—50s.

Clonmel Markets, Dec. 26.—Butter, 84s. to 85s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s. 0d. to 12s. per do. Bacon Pigs, 29s. to 28s. per do. Scalded, 00s. Flour, 2ds., 34s. to 30s. per bag; 3ds., 23s. to 27s.; 4ths., 16s. to 18s. Bere, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per barrel. Barley, 10s. to 11s. Wheat, 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$d. to 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d. per stone. Oats, $7\frac{1}{2}$d. per do. Potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$d. to 2d. per do. Rapeseed, 30s. per barrel, and in demand.

William Edwards has received from Mrs. and Miss Birnie, One Pound, to assist the reduced funds of the Sick-poor Institution.

The Treasurer to the Fever Hospital has received from Mrs. and Miss Birnie, by the hands of Wm. Edwards, One Guinea, for that Institution.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, in John-street, Wexford, the Lady of George Wade, Esq. of a daughter.

Same day, the Lady of G. H. Reade, Esq. of a daughter.

In Lower Mount-street, Dublin, the Lady of John O'Dwyer, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst. at Westport-house, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo, Edmund Peel, Esq. of the 49th regiment, first cousin of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, to Maria, only daughter of Dominick Browne, Esq. of Ashford, and cousin to the Marquis of Sligo. The bride was given away by the Noble Marquis.

On the 13th inst. at the Parish Church of Carnew, Co. of Wicklow, Lieutenant Stephen Radcliff, of the 6th regt. of foot, H. P. only son of the Rev. Richard Radcliff, of Enniscorthy, to Anne, third daughter of the late Jas. Symes, Esq. of Coolboy, in the Co. of Wicklow.

On the 26th inst. Torriano Francis L'Estrange, Esq. late of the Royal Fusileers, and eldest son of Major-Gen. L'Estrange, of Larkfield, Co. Westmeath, to Jane Martha, third daughter of Counsellor Malock, of Kilnegarna, King's County.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 27.

ARRIVED,

22d—Ben, Banks, Cardiffe, iron, lead and tin, for Marseilles.

23d—Safety, Daly, Baltimore, copper ore, for Swansea; Ann, McGrath, Cork, hides; Ant, Davies, Cardiffe, coals; Chance, Purdy, Liverpool, rock-salt and earthenware; William, Cutchell, Liverpool, coals and old ship timber; Fame, Gilmore, Cork, flour and butter, for Bristol.

24th—Ebrington, Lobbett, Dublin, ballast; Britannia, Brown, Liverpool, coals; Thetis, Vernon, Liverpool, coals, fruit and cheese; Two Brothers, Pearce, Penzance, ballast; Swift, Pavey, Bridport, do.; Lady Fitzgerald, Davies, Bristol and Cardiffe, iron, tinplates, &c.; Experiment, Chapman, Cardiffe, coals; Aurora, Dunning, Picton and Cork, timber, plank and lathwood, for Liverpool; Vincedor, Areys, St. Ubes, last from Cork, salt and fruit, for Dublin; Belus, Gibbs, Lisbon, fruit, for Liverpool; Margaret, Prendergast, Liverpool, coals, for Ross; Trinity, Keane, Newport, coals, for Ross; Sprightly, Brebner, Banff, herrings; Severn, Williams, Newport, coals.

25th—Hero, Kerridge, Exeter, ballast; Aurora, Swaffin, Brixham, ditto; Mary, Comben, Weymouth, do.; Lord Nelson, Moore, Plymouth, do.; Agenoria, Read, Dartmouth, do.; Happy Return, Kerridge, Lyme, do.; Four Brothers, Murphy, Weymouth, ditto; Regent, Bond, Shoreham, do.; Friends, Elliott, Weymouth, do.; Friesland, Drent, Bristol, do. for Liverpool.

26th—Jane and Betty, Gibbons, Liverpool, rock-salt and earthenware; Prince Regent, Jacob, Loudon, furniture, &c. for Ross; Hibernia, Bayly, Bristol, m. goods; Nautilus, Andrews, Malaga, fruit, for Liverpool; Richmond Cruiser, Lieut. Morris, from a cruise.

27th—William, Boadle, Whitehaven, coals.

SAILED,

23d—Gulf of Paria, Gilmore, from Bristol, Cork, m. goods; St. Bridget, Kirwan, from Liverpool, Youghal, coals and indigo; Minerva Propert—and Lord Nelson, Palmer, from Lidney, Cork, coals.

24th—Ant Davis, from Cardiffe, Cork, coals; Williams and Thomas, Smith, London, provisions; George, Pullman—George the Fourth, Hollis—and Olive Branch, Angel, before mentioned; Robert and Mary, Attwool, London, butter and bacon.—Put back—New Blessing, Fedhall—Hunter, Gillis—Williams and Thomas, Smith—George the Fourth, Hollis—Olive Branch, Angel—Robert and Mary, Atwool—and George, Pullman.

26th—Globe, Hill, Baltimore, white salt. Put back—Eleanor, Edmundson.

27th—Wind E. S. E. at 8 morning.

The Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens of Waterford, a. Cornelius Bolton, Esq.
Connor's Chambers.

THE SETTING of the Lands of FISHERSTOWN is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 8th of January next, at One o'Clock, at Mr. Dated 23d Dec. 1820.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

MR. CLARKE most respectfully announces to the Public, that having entered on the Theatre for a Term of Years, he will have the honour of commencing his Dramatic Entertainments for the present Season, THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, December 28. The Theatre has been entirely remodelled and embellished, and fitted up with new and superb Scenery, Wardrobe, &c. &c.—In addition to Mr. Clarke's Provincial Company, he is enabled to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the short recess at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, to engage, at a very considerable Expense, many leading Performers from that Establishment, viz.—Mr. WARDE, Mr. J. RUSSEL, Mr. M'KEON, Mr. HUMBY, Mr. A. LEE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. HUMBY, Mrs. AUSTIN, Miss LACY, and Miss H. LACY, who will perform for a limited number of Nights; during which period the most successful Pieces recently produced in London will be brought forward, in a style of excellence only to be equalled in the Metropolitan Theatres. In the routine of Dramatic Entertainments, the above eminent Performers will appear in their most celebrated Characters; but the limited period afforded for the display of their talents by the Dublin Recess will not admit of a second Representation of any one Performance. Mr. Clarke presumes to hope, that the Arrangements he has made will meet the entire approbation of the Public, and ensure him that liberal Support which he, on a former occasion, experienced in this City, in the confident expectation of which he has formed Engagements at an Expense unprecedented in any Provincial Establishment in the Kingdom.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful S. King, Esq. Mayor.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28,

Will be presented (for the first time in this City) an Historical Play, called

VIRGINIUS;

OR,

THE LIBERATOR OF ROME.

Written by J. Sheridan Knowles, Esq. and as performed at the Theatres Royal, Covent-Garden and Dublin, with unbounded applause.

Virginius .... Mr. Warde.
Dentatus .... Mr. Cunningham.
Lucius .... Mr. Humby.
Virginia .... Miss Lacy.

(As performed by them at the Theatre Royal, Dublin.)

END OF THE PLAY,

A PAS SEUL, BY MISS H. LACY,

Principal Dancer of the Dublin Theatre.

In the course of the Farce, Mr. M'Keon and Mrs. Austin, principal Vocal Performers of the Dublin Theatre, will introduce additional Songs and Duets.

Mr. G. Stansbury, Musical Director of the Dublin Theatre, will preside in the Orchestra.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE AGREEABLE SURPRIZE.

Lingo .... Mr. J. Russell,
Of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden and Dublin.
Eugene .... Mr. M'Keon,
Of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Dublin.
Laura .... Mrs. Austin.
Cowslip .... Mrs. Humby,
Of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

The entire of the under part of the House has been converted into Boxes.

ADMISSION:

Boxes .... 3s. 4d.
Gallery .... 1s. 8d.

Children, under Twelve Years of Age, Half-price to the Boxes only.

Tickets to be had at the Newspaper Offices, of Mr. Bull, and of Mr. W. Clarke, on the Mall, of whom Places may be taken.

On account of the short period to which the Season will be confined, there will be a Performance every Night.

☞ To begin at SEVEN o'Clock precisely.