DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, AUG. 13, 1822.

Extracts of Letters received from the Agents who have been deputed by the London Committee to visit the distressed parts of Ireland, and by them addressed to the Chairman of the Committee.

FROM OUGHTERARD, 26TH JULY.

"Since I had the honour of addressing you, I have had *ocular* proof of the distress of this part of Ireland; the by-lanes and outskirts of Galway are crowded with hundreds of poor creatures, whom the report that food was to be *there* obtained had drawn together; some were huddled in huts with the pigs and cattle, breathing an atmosphere loaded with infection; others had taken possession of the ruined and unroofed cottages, and lay in a state of nudity which shocks decency. I relieved the widow and orphans (five in number) of one poor stranger, who died on a dunghill at the door of a hut. At 11 o'clock this morning we accompanied the Archbishop of Tuam (whose benevolent exertions are beyond praise) to a yard, where 3,000 of these sufferers were congregated to receive their daily allowance of food; the appearance of *this assembly* will never be effaced from my recollection!

"The country from Oughterard, about 25 miles, is of the most desolate description; scarcely a head of cattle to be seen; the proprietors are afraid to turn out the few sheep that remain alive, lest they should be stolen, an event of frequent occurrence whenever an opportunity offers. I called at many huts near the road, and distributed small sums of money among the women and children, who generally exhibited a most wretched appearance.

"I waited on the Local Committee at Clifden, and collected part of their report. I had the pleasure of learning, that the relief sent by the English nation had saved hundreds of human beings from absolute starvation. The distress is now fast abating.

"In my progress through the country, I have observed that *few* turf-stacks are to be seen, and I learn that at the proper season the people were too weak and dispirited to work in the bogs, and that since that period those capable of working had been obliged to obey the directions of those on whom they depended for their daily sustenance; a want of *fuel* must be the inevitable consequence, from which will rise a species of distress equally severe to that already suffered, though of another description."

FROM RENVYLE, JULY 28.

"That the inhabitants of this district have severely suffered, their squalid looks, swoln legs, and naked bodies, sufficiently testify; and I fear I must add, that they have from want and due attention, suffered *more keenly*, and for *a longer period*, than any people we have yet seen. The poor creatures, I am told, fed upon their last meal before they complained; their pig was killed; the geese and hens followed; their seed Potatoes were broken in upon; their little furniture sold; no source of employment could be obtained (a misery which I can well appreciate); and they refrained from application until their means were wholly exhausted. It is with sorrow I must add, that in some instances they have begun to dig their crop of new potatoes; this they have promised to abstain from until they are ripe.—Some clothing might be sent here to advantage.

"*Distress, I am happy to say, is abating every where*; supplies of provisions are pouring into the barbours, from whence they are sent to every quarter. The Parish Priests are in general active in the cause, and through them relief is forwarded to the proper objects. There is a district near called Garumna, which Mr. Lennan, the Catholic Clergyman tells me has suffered much; there is no resident gentleman, but, being within the reach of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, they are now taken good care of. Government is giving employment to the people by erecting a pier here; the men work cheerfully, although at first they went reluctantly to work, supposing that employment was imposition, and that the money was sent by the King to be distributed gratuitously among them."

FROM KILRUSH, 28TH JULY.

"I am well aware of the confidence and satisfaction which the Committee have in every thing which is under the direction of the Archbishop of Tuam, and indeed nothing can exceed his unwearied industry and solicitude in the cause of the poor; his hours of business commence at four in the morning, nor do they cease until night. Galway is the scene of great wretchedness, the population of the town and county of the town amounts to 50,000 souls, and comparatively few of them are not objects of pity: to add to their own numbers, hundreds of still more destitute creatures have been flocking in from the neighbouring district of Connemara.—Within a few days of our arrival, 900 or 1000 of them were shipped back again to their own country. I have seen a specimen of them—I am told not an exaggerated one—and I conceive that it is not in the power of language to describe their death-like, horrid appearance, and with such clothing as the meanest beggar in England would scarcely dare to wear. I have been conducted to the cabins of the poor, and have witnessed scenes of the most affecting nature, an account of some cases of which are noted in my journal. Yet, Sir, amidst all this misery, the aspect of things is so far changed from that of six weeks back, that neither the poor, nor their protectors, are at all apprehensive that any can pine away for want of food; and from observation and report, I firmly believe, that the Committee have no reason to fear that any individual can now die from starvation.

"I visited the Fever Hospital at Galway, which is under the judicious management of Dr. Whistler. Fever may be said to be prevalent there, upwards of 100 cases existing in the hospital, and many others in various parts of the town, for which room cannot be obtained: happily, the character of the fever is not highly contagious, and it generally yields to the treatment it meets. The building has only 45 or 50 beds in it, but five tents have been raised in the yard, and accommodation has been thus afforded to the numbers mentioned.

"Of clothing no one in this part of the country will dispute the want; it is too well known what numbers parted with every article of bed and body clothing, for which the smallest sum could be obtained, to purchase food; this deficiency will be most severely felt as the season advances; it has been suggested that *course blankets* would be very desirable articles, the coarser perhaps the better, not only because they are heavier and warmer, but because there will be less temptation to sell them. It also appears desirable that relief of this kind should not be issued for the next two months, existing to patients in fever hospitals, who it is imagined will be little benefited by the cure of their distemper, if they be discharged with the same filthy rags on their bodies with which they were taken in."

FROM GALWAY, JULY 29.

"I beg to report to you, that I have just returned from the examination of Connemara. I crossed the district in several directions, now on horseback, now on foot; latterly I have been for twelve or thirteen leagues along the [illegible] is most thickly inhabited) in one of the fishing-boats. The result of my inquiry is, a conviction that many hundreds of our fellow-creatures must have perished, had not the charity fund presented them with the means of subsistence! Their condition is now considerably ameliorated; they have food for the present, and employment is offered by Government to those who will work; but it must not be concealed that their winter prospect is still very dreary. Many families have no potato crop; and, with regard to cattle, there is scarcely a head of any kind in the country.—Their domestic poultry have been all consumed; and very few are now in possession of a pig.—Their clothing is wretchedly scant, but to this privation custom has inured them. A more serious evil will be found in the want of fuel: no turf of any consequence has yet been turned up, and unless the weather continue unusually fine, the grievance will soon be past remedy.

"JULY 30.—I have taken a walk through the streets of Galway, and am shocked at the misery which yet prevails, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of the local authorities, aided by his Grace of Tuam. Hither the inhabitants of the surrounding districts rush, as to a common centre, especially the sick, who flock hither in the hope of obtaining medical assistance. The fever hospital has been full for several days, and the Mayor is about to take a large house in the suburbs to receive the additional number of patients.

"I have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of the schooner Waterford, of Weymouth, laden with rice and biscuit—she came in last evening.

"JULY 31.—I beg leave to enclose a statement which has this morning been made to me by a respectable person of the name of Irvin, who lives half a mile from Galway.

"This morning early a poor woman called at his house, entreating food for herself and four famishing children, one of whom was so much exhausted that she feared she should be unable to get him forward. While Mrs Irvin was getting some butter-milk, a scream was heard from the children, and on inquiry it appeared that the little sufferer, who was about ten years of age, had expired!—they had tasted no food yesterday but one biscuit, which was shared between the five."

FROM CORK, JULY 31.

"Two vessels have arrived at Kilrush, containing rice, biscuit, and oatmeal. All your consignments there, under the direction of Major Warburton and the Central Committee, have a most diffusive distribution over the whole county, each Barony receiving its due quantity in proportion to its population and degree of want. The Barony of Moyarta is the only one I have visited; it contains a large and extremely poor population, but your bountiful supplies have enabled their Committee to employ and feed all who have no other means of living, and, notwithstanding the great degree of want which has prevailed there, I cannot ascertain that any individual has died of starvation.

"I have had an opportunity of seeing the Rev. Mr. Duggan, whose activity and usefulness are deserving the high opinion the Committee already entertain; from your bounty he employs an immense number of individuals; last week he relieved 2519 heads of families, which is at least 12,000 persons. Gratuitous aid is afforded on the most limited scale possible, not so much with a view to their funds, as to preserve the poor from being reconciled to a state of mendicity—yet the aged and the infirm are not neglected.

"The people themselves say, that, had it not been for the benevolence of the London Committee, numbers must have perished: this is not merely said, but I believe it to be really felt. It may perhaps not be impertinent in me to relate a circumstance which occurred last Sunday, and although trifling in itself, it may serve to shew that your bounty is not received with thankless hearts.

"The Rev. Mr. Corbett, the Parish Priest of Kilrush, mentioned from the altar how great a debt of gratitude his hearers (who are numerous), owed to the English for their great goodness in this time of need; they were fully sensible of it, and so deeply did they feel its truth, that none present could refrain from shedding tears. It would, I am sure, be highly gratifying to every humane heart to witness the strong feelings of gratitude which are every where evinced. I consider, Sir, that I should be deficient in my duty, did I not state that I am receiving, as an agent of your Committee, the honours & the blessings of the rich and the poor; and my only reason of regret is, that all who have been so ready to bestow their money and their time in this great cause, should be unable to see the benefit they are conferring, and the gratitude with which it is received.

"The want of clothing will be severely felt as the season advances; in ordinary times the people are miserably clad, but at this time the poor are destitute of every article which could be converted into money."

FROM CORK, 2D AUGUST.

"The Central Committee have laid it down as a principle, that a representative shall be at their meetings, from every parish seeking relief of them, who must furnish a return of the gross population, as well as the number of families in actual distress, in such parish. Their ratio of distribution is two shillings per week for each distressed family, supposing five to be the average number, and for this the Committee are entitled to the labour of one person.

"Yesterday one hundred and seven parishes received assistance of various amounts, according to the scale here mentioned, and amounting in the whole to upwards of £4000; and it is intended that aid to an equal extent should be afforded for another fortnight, in order to preserve the potatoe crops from premature destruction. In many places the new potatoes are commenced upon, but this is not general, and in their present unripe state they are considered highly prejudicial to the health, as an exclusive article of food.

"I beg to enclose a return, which will shew upon what system the County Committee make their grants; they consider that £7000 will be required to carry them thro' the season."

FROM TUAM, AUGUST 4.

"I very much fear that the subsistence granted by Government will not prove adequate to the wants of the people; and that, unless some additional aid can be furnished, the consequence will be a general breaking in upon the yet unripened potatoe crop, an event fraught with present mischief, from the unwholesome nature of the root, if used as food before it be mature; and to be deprecated, in as much as it diminishes improperly the store for next year's subsistence. It is true that the Government has, in addition, provided the means of ample employment, a most desirable and praiseworthy measure, and, had it been carried into effect at an earlier period, would have been doubly beneficial; at present, the labour of the peasant is wanted in the bog, or there will be no supply of turf for winter fuel. The harvest, too, is close at hand, and must be attended to; indeed, the landlords, to whom the peasantry in general are deeply in arrear, can and will compel their services.

"There remain to be considered a party of sufferers, who from their situation will be unreclieved by the measure—unmarried females, widows, and orphans.

"In my progress through the country these two days past, instead of pursuing the regular route, I have gone among distant and retired hamlets; in these are still to be seen objects in the most heart-rending distress, especially where no resident gentleman has been found to take up and urge their lamentable cases. In these neglected spots I have found, when off-ring the gratuitous relief, with the distribution of which I have been confidently entrusted, a proud and honourable [illegible], which generally dictated the enquiry of '...not is this money for?'—What is to be done with this?' And where a number of cabins are contiguous (I speak of places remote from frequented roads, where mendicity is always clamoured), I have found much difficulty in prevailing upon any individual to be the first to receive a pecuniary donation, alleging that some other was better entitled to the boon, although the sunken cheek, hollow eye, and scarcely covered body, clearly indicated the extreme of poverty.

"The scenes of misery which have been presented to my contemplation are beyond what I had or could have previously imagined; the expressions of gratitude which have followed the relief so liberally and providentially bestowed, through the medium of the Committee, have been at once gratifying and affecting. The last act at night, and the first in the morning, of thousands of individuals who have been saved from famishing is, an invocation for blessings on the generous English! More prejudices have been done away within the last *three* months than as many *centuries* could have otherwise effected, and I have no doubt but the present calamity will prove a source of comfort and congratulation to both Nations hereafter. I have made several fatiguing journeys, but do not find myself much affected by them, the mind being kept constantly on the alert by the acts of observing and receiving information. I have constantly borne in recollection your desire that I should see every thing, wherever it was practicable, with my own eyes."

FROM CASTLEBAR, AUGUST 7.

"The Chairman of the Central Committee has suggested the propriety of waiting for a return until the winding up of the business, when he will take care that every local Committee in his jurisdiction shall furnish to every Committee that granted them money, a general account of receipts and disbursements. The poor round this place have been well relieved; no further assistance seems necessary for the present."

FROM MYCROSS, AUGUST 6.

On the 2d instant we had the honour of writing to the Committee from Cork; since that time we have visited every place to which your supplies have been sent between Cork and this: we are unable, from particular circumstances, to furnish a report to-day of what has fallen under our observation, but we are anxious to state, that we believe the whole line of coast in the County of Cork is amply supplied with means, and to suggest that it is not expedient to send any more money there.

"We expect to be at Skibbereen to-night, from whence we shall have an opportunity of making a report."

The Committee with much pleasure inform the benevolent contributors of the large sums which have been placed at their disposal, that their recent communications afford ground for hope that the distress, which at one period was most alarming, has, through the blessing of Providence on zealous exertions, yielded to the relief poured in from all parts of Great Britain; and that at present there is no reason for fear in respect of food. The extent to which articles of clothing are now supplying will, in some degree, alleviate sufferings which yet must be extensively felt in Ireland. The largeness of the bounty of the numerous contributors will enable the Committee to do something considerable in this respect; and they beg to assure the Public that they will not relax in a zealous and faithful application of the fund with which they have the honour to be intrusted.

By Order of the Committee,
M. W. TROY, Hon. Sec.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A most melancholy cata-trophe took place on Saturday night in the afternoon, the Hercules steam-boat, (usually employed in dragging vessels and carrying luggage,) left the Broomielaw, with a party for Ailsa Craig, who intended taking advantage of the Sabbath day for their excursion. About 12 o'clock she came near a wherry from Icolmkill, having on board forty-six passengers, chiefly Highland shearers, between the point of Gourock and the Cloch light-house, when Allan M'Innes, the master of the wherry, hailed to those on board the steam-boat to take to a side, as, from there being no wind at the time, they were quite becalmed, and unable to get out of their way. While the persons in the wherry were striving with oars to turn her, the steam-boat came straight forward, and cut her right through the stern, the sails being twined round the paddles, and she immediately went to pieces. At this awful crisis many were asleep, and none had the least intimation of approaching danger. Several by the shock of the concussion were sent to the bottom; and in a moment the water was covered with the unfortunate people, chiefly females, whose cries for assistance were dreadful beyond description; in their agony they grasped one another; and many of them, by means of their garments, kept floating for a considerable time, laying hold of pieces of wreck; but by the time the steam-boat people stopped their engine, and sent their yawl, all that could be picked up alive were four; and a woman was found dead floating on the water.

Persons saved.	*Relations lost.*
Catherine M'Lean,	Son and daugher.
Mrs. M'Culloch,	Brother and sister.
D. M'Callum,	Four female cousins.
A. Campbell,	Wife, mother-in-law, sister-in-law.

Campbell and his wife had hold of the mast at one time; but being clung to by several others, he was forced to extricate himself, and his wife perished. He is a good swimmer, and he says he followed the steam-boat for about 10 minutes, crying for help, and the whole of the survivors, from whom this narrative is taken, declare that they saw no light in front of the steam-boat, and that, if there had been timeous assistance, the greater part would have been saved. M'Callum is no swimmer, but preserved himself by means of a bed he was bringing with him. The pilot of the steam-boat states there was a light and two men at the bow at the time, but he heard of no alarm till after the vessel was struck; that they immediately lowered their yawl, but it filled with water and retarded them; and that half an hour elapsed before the last man was taken up. A precognition is going on.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Debts *paid* by the *lot of Insolvents*, at the last Court held here, before Counsellor Parsons, amounted to over *Thirty Thousand Pounds.*—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The floods occasioned by the late rains have done incalculable injury to the hay crops, on the low lands. All the hay on the meadows at Grenoly, near this City, is most materially injured, if not totally lost; and we are sorry to find that the rains have been general and the injury equally so through the country. On the concasses, near Mount Prospect, several hundred acres are covered with water, and the hay presents a most lamentable appearance, scattered and floating about in every direction.—*Ibid.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,908. *SATURDAY, AUGUST* 21, 1822. PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS
TO BE LENT.
Apply to C. and C. S. TANEY,
Waterford, June 1, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER NEXT,
THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY,
In which Mrs. DOWLEY at present resides.
Apply to JAMES KEATING,
Waterford, July 20, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,
THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.
Proposals to be addressed to JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Waterford. December 7, 1821.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
THE HOUSE IN QUEEN STREET,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY GEORGE HARCOURT,
With the extensive COOPERAGE & YARD at the rere.
Apply to JOSHUA STRANGMAN,
Waterford, 8th mo. 3d, 1822.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

IN this Preparation are concentrated all the medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect retention of the Menstruum with which it is prepared. To such Persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be entirely impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability, and of keeping in any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed medicine.

The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It may be taken either alone, or combined with Water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction.

One Fluid Ounce of Sarsaparilla may be had either in a simple or compound state. The Simple, in Bottles at 6s. and the Compound 7s. 6d. each.

Be careful to ask for "BUTLER'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA."

Prepared by Messrs. Butler, No. 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; 1, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Agents—Messrs. Byrne, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Bows; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hawkins, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Limerick; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Ferguson, Cork; Gorrin, Lonsdale, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of James Attaway, Esq. and his under Tenantry, containing 300 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford. The Lands lie adjacent to the Mearl or Demesne Lands of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. No promise can be made, or preference will be given, except to the tenant of Holder, who must first down some money of the value of the same, in the usual ways of such cases — Proposals, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, at the Palace, Waterford—and by Mr. Gerrok Thompson, Tenant, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 29th August next.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.

COACH & HERALD PAINTING
AT WILLIAM GRANT'S
COACH AND HARNESS FACTORY,
MALL, WATERFORD.

HE returns Thanks to his Friends for their kind preference, and assures them it will be his study to merit a continuance of it.

Having now in his employ a capital Coach and Herald Painter, any Lady or Gentleman wishing to get their Carriage Painted, &c. can be accommodated with a good Carriage whilst their own will be Painting, free of Expense.

He will engage the Painting to be done in the best manner, and likewise the Trimming of Carriages.

He has as usual for Sale, several Square and Outside JAUNTING CARS, TILBURIES, DENNETTS, and GIGS, &c. New and Second-hand, and Two excellent CARRIAGES (one London built), nearly as good as New.

☞ Any Article in the Line taken in Exchange.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WOR-HIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by the Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 28s. 6d. 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 8 5	0 10 1	0 13 0
Two-Penny,	0 13 3	1 4 2	1 10 0
Four-Penny,	1 10 7	2 8 3	3 4 0
Six-penny,	2 8 3	3 12 5	4 14 0

☞ 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 impressed upon each Loaf, other-wise 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.

Aug. 22. WILLIAM MURPHY, *Mayor.*

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE SIXTH PART
OF THE
ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA; or UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF KNOWLEDGE, on an Original Plan, comprising the two-fold advantage of a Philosophical and an Alphabetical Arrangement: with appropriate and entirely new Engravings.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Work will consist of 25 Volumes, 4to., in four principal divisions, herein afterwards explained; the 25th being a Volume of INDEX to the whole Work. Two Parts to make a Volume.

II. Of these divisions, which may be called, for distinction in this place, the Philosophical, the Scientific, the Biographical, and the Miscellaneous portions of the Work, the same proportion in point of quantity will be given in every Part as they bear to each other in the whole Work; the Volume of Index being published last.

III. A Part will be published every three months, until the Work is completed. The price of the Parts, in boards, will be One Guinea; the Work will be handsomely printed, and the Purchasers may be assured, not only of the uniformity and punctuality of its appearance, but also of its completion within the prescribed limits, on the entirely new ground of its digested plan.

IV. Each Part will contain not less than forty-eight sheets of Letter-Press, and as many Plates as may be found necessary for the Work; the average number of Engravings to each Part is computed to be Twelve; and care will be taken that the Plates and the correspondent Text are published as much as possible together. A few Copies will be printed on Superfine Royal Paper, with Proof Impressions of the Plates, price One Pound Sixteen Shillings, in boards.

London—Printed for J. Mawman; F. C. and J. Rivington; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; G. and W. B. Whittaker; Ogle, Duncan, and Co.; J. Parker, Oxford; and Deighton and Sons, Cambridge.

In presenting to their Subscribers the Sixth Part of the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA, the Proprietors, in justice to themselves, think it right to take the opportunity of again respectfully calling the attention of the Public at large to the character and plan of the Work undertaking, for the future prosecution of which they have ventured to make themselves responsible. The unfortunate circumstance which produced the recent suspension of the Work has been explained in the Prospectus which was put forth some months ago, at the time when the property of it was disposed into the hands of the present Publishers; and, although they have ample reason to be gratified and encouraged by the alacrity which has been evinced on the part of the former Subscribers in renewing their support, as well as by the large list of additional Subscribers who have contributed their names, yet, as this is the first part which has been prepared under the present management, they cannot send it forth to the world, without seizing the occasion for re-stating the claims to which the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA will be found, as they hope, to possess upon the patronage of the Public.

With regard to the manner in which the Work has been executed, the Publishers cannot pretend to dictate an opinion. The Part which is now presented to the Subscribers will speak for itself in this respect; all that is meant to be effected by the present address is to attract attention to the Plan itself, in the confident hope, that when this is generally understood, the advantages which it presents will be duly appreciated. The Proprietors of the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA have no wish to depreciate the labours of those by whom former works of the same kind have been produced. That the improvements and additions, however, which have been made in almost every department of knowledge during the last twenty years, have superseded some part of the most important matter contained in all former Encyclopedias, will, of course, be admitted; and consequently no apology can be required, in the present state of scientific knowledge, for the motives which have led to the present undertaking. But the Proprietors trust they shall receive a much more extensive support than could, perhaps, be claimed merely on this plea. The ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA has been arranged according to a plan essentially distinct from that of any other similar work in existence; and which, by combining the peculiar advantages belonging to the systematic arrangement of the French *Encyclopedia Methodique*, with the facility of reference attaching to a merely alphabetical arrangement, offers advantages and conveniences of every kind, which unquestionably no work of the same description has hitherto been found to afford.

For the details of the plan in question, the Public are necessarily referred to the Parts already published. The following outline, however, will perhaps be sufficient to convey a general knowledge of the principle upon which it is constructed. The Work, which, it is expected, will be completed in 5 volumes, is arranged under four principal divisions—1. Philosophy. 2. Science. 3 Biography, political and literary, arranged chronologically. 4. Miscellaneous knowledge. Under this last division, which will be given alphabetically, is included a Philosophical Dictionary of the English Language, in which the derivation, history, and use of every word will be conveyed in copious citations, following each other in the order of time, from the earliest dawn of letters in this Country to the present age. The several Parts, into which the whole is thus divided, will be connected by means of a General Index; upon reference to which, the exact page and volume of any matter not contained in the Miscellaneous division, but explained elsewhere, will at once be pointed out.—Each Part will be separately paged, so that, when completed, the Work may be bound according to its several divisions; while, during publication, the relative proportions of each will be accurately preserved.

Having thus briefly described the general features of the Work, it only remains to say a few words upon one or two other points, which may be thought not unimportant. It might have seemed superfluous to promise, (had not the contrary been a frequent subject of complaint,) that nothing offensive to morals or manners will, on any account, be permitted to disfigure the pages of the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA. The interests of Society, and in a more particular manner the knowledge of Christianity, are points which will never be lost sight of.

Another topic, to which it may be proper to advert, is that of the names of the Writers by whom the Work will be conducted. Those who feel any curiosity on the subject, may easily gratify their wishes; it is the interest of the Proprietors to invite inquiry as to this particular, respecting which they will be ready to furnish any information. They have the satisfaction of being able to produce a list, not of mere occasional and accidental contributors, but of *regular* and *efficient* conductors of the several departments of the Work, which, in point of respectability, they believe, has never been exceeded; and which certainly in the present day, and in this Country, it would not be easy to amend in any essential particulars.

With respect to the continuance of a Work of this nature, the only pledge which can commonly be given for that, must be sought for in the character of the Publishers, to the present instance it is unnecessary to dwell upon that circumstance; because the List of Subscribers is, in fact, so large as to preclude any occasion for professions. The interest of the Proprietors is already secured in the continuance of the Work; and that is a sufficient guarantee for the interest of the Subscribers.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to assure the Public, that the Part which they now put forth may be very safely taken as a Specimen of those which are to follow. Indeed, several arrangements have been made, which, it is confidently hoped, will render those which will succeed superior in many respects to this which is now published. There are always difficulties attending new undertakings—for such the Sixth Part may be considered, so far as the present managers are concerned—and some of an unexpected nature they have to contend with in this instance. But these have all been satisfactorily removed; and they believe that, for the future, the Publication will proceed steadily and regularly, at the rate of Four Parts per Annum, until the Work is completed.

Orders from the Trade to W. F. WAKEMAN, 42, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, will have immediate attention.

Sold by JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN PERCY, RICHARD PARRELL and JAMES R. BUNTY, Booksellers, Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'Clock, the GROUND at the Quay, whereon the OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE & EXCHANGE now stand, will be SET, in six Lots or Divisions, as laid down in a Map thereof, for the term of 99 years, to commence from the 29th day of September next. One Third of the yearly Rent, to which each Lot or Division shall be canted, to be fixed off, at the rate of 16 years' purchase. The Tenants to pay all the Expenses of Leases. The Survey of the Premises to be seen at the Chamberlain's Office.—Dated this 22d day of August, 1822. Signed by Order,
ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.

N. B. The MATERIALS of the BUILDINGS will be divided amongst the declared best Bidders for the several Lots, in such Shares and Proportions as will be expressed at the Auction.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A HOUSE and very large SHOP, in the Main-street of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, lately occupied by THOMAS and JAMES SPENCER, in the Grocery and Tobacco Trade. The situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesale and Retail Business, in any line. A Lease of Lives Renewable for Ever.

ALSO TO LET, OR SELL, a very excellent STORE, with a large YARD and QUAY, on the side of the River, suitable for the CORN, BUTTER, and COAL TRADE.—Lease for 900 years.

Apply to Mr. JAMES SPENCER, Carrick-on-Suir.
July 29, 1822.

TO BE LET,
In the Whole, or in Two, Three, or Four Divisions,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE LANDS OF
JERPOINT HILL,
CONTAINING 325 ACRES,
OF VERY IMPROVABLE LAND,
Within Two Miles of THOMASTOWN, in the COUNTY KILKENNY,
ON THE ROAD LEADING TO WATERFORD.

Comfortable Slated Houses and Offices will be built, and Encouragement given to resident and improving Tenants.

Proposals in writing (post-paid) to be directed to Mr. M. FRANKS, 20, York-street, Dublin.

A RUMMAGE SALE

WILL take place at the LONG ROOM in the CUSTOM-HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, where a List of the Articles for Sale may be seen.

JAMES WALLACE, Collector.
Waterford, August, 8, 1822.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

From the Caledonian Mercury of Saturday.

ILLUMINATIONS, &c.

On Thursday night a brilliant display of fireworks took place in Charlotte-Square. It was one of the finest exhibitions of the kind ever witnessed in Edinburgh. Leith was brilliantly and generally illuminated. The devices were not numerous, but appeared to be well chosen. Among the places most conspicuous were the Excise and Custom-house, the Trinity House, the banks and shipping companies. In Bernard-street, a triumphal arch was erected, on which was inserted, "Scotland hails with joy the presence of her King," a Crown and two stars, and G. IV. R. In Constitution-street another arch was erected, on one side, "O happy day," the other "O Felicem Diem." A crown, anchor, and ship.

Dalkeith and Dunbar were also brilliantly illuminated. The coast of Fife was illuminated, and bonfires were blazing on the Lomond and Ochil Hills, and all the adjacent heights. The bonfire also continued to burn on the top of Arthur's seat, and during the night it had a striking effect, the flame bursting out at intervals, and illuminating, with a vivid glare, the gloomy clouds which obscured the atmosphere.

Last night the illumination of this city was general and most brilliant. All ranks vied with each other in giving effect and splendour to the scene; and inscriptions, ornaments, devices and emblems were observed in endless and dazzling variety. We have neither time nor space to notice all the different devices which were exhibited on this occasion—stars and crowns, the Royal initials, with festoons of flowers and other ornaments, glittered every where in variegated lamps, and the joint effect of the whole was beautiful and splendid.

The streets were crowded to excess, but in the midst of the confusion and bustle we heard of no accident or outrage—all was harmony and decorum. Rockets were set off in various parts, and about 10 o'clock salvos of cannon were fired from the Castle, Calton Hill, and Salisbury Crags, Leith battery, and the ships of war in the Roads, mingled occasionally with *feu de joies* from the 13th and 66th regiments, drawn up in front of the Crags. The vivid flashes of the cannon breaking at intervals through the darkness of the atmosphere, followed by the loud roar reverberated from the various points of the hollow ground around the city, gave a very fine effect to the whole scene. The Castle ramparts were illuminated with bonfires and torches, and, when seen from Prince's-street and other points, they added greatly to the general impression.

THE LADIES' SILVER CROSS.

The most interesting visit paid to the Royal squadron on Wednesday was the mission of Sir Walter Scott, who conveyed to his Majesty the elegant Silver Cross, as a tribute from the Ladies of Edinburgh.

The King having signified his royal pleasure that the same should be presented in the manner which had been requested by our fair countrywomen, Sir Walter Scott proceeded out to the squadron in a barge provided for the occasion; and having been received on board the Royal George, was ushered into the presence of his Majesty.

Sir Walter Scott then presented the Cross, which his Majesty most graciously received, and expressed his intention to wear it in public.

We understand from good authority, that the addresses to be received by his Majesty on the Throne, on Monday next, are those from the Church of Scotland and the Universities, and that the address from the Members of the Episcopal Church will be received in the Closet. All other addresses will be presented to his Majesty either at the levee to-day, or through the Secretary of State.

THE LEVEE.

It having been announced in *The Gazette* that his Majesty was to hold a Levee at his Palace of Holyrood, at two o'clock on Saturday, at rather an early hour of the morning of that day, a train of carriages began to assemble. Those carriages at the least were about 400 in number, containing, we believe, from 900 to 1000 of the lieges, in countless variety of rank, costume, gait, and physiognomy. As a very considerable proportion of them had never been at Court before, they seemed to be rather at a loss how to demean themselves, and not a little astonished at the quick time at which they were made to pass from the presence of his Majesty. "Heigh! Sirs! but its short wark this," said a brawny yeoman from the kingdom of Fife, as, at the bottom of the stairs, he laboured to squeeze his minimum of opera hat upon his maximum of capot. "Hech, Sirs! but its short wark," said he crushing the unmanageable beaver under his arm, and striding across the quadrangle till he gained the outside of the grand entrance, where laying a scrutinizing hand upon his head, he said to himself with much satisfaction, "I find 'tin upon my shouthers after a'."—Of the attendants, the civic authorities of the different Burghs, every sept of whom stuck as close to one another as if they had been in their own Council Chambers, wore faces of the most broad and boundless delight. Nor were the Deputations from the Clergy and Scottish Universities less pleased with the honour which had been conferred on them. Sir William Curtis again appeared in the Royal Tartan; but he had forborn the phlebeby and addicted himself to the trews.—The King arrived from Dalkeith precisely at two; he was elegantly dressed in the Royal Tartan, in which garb he received his subjects. Many of the attendants bewildered themselves in the winding passages of Holyrood, and not a few were exclaiming, like Sterne's starling, "I can't get out!" The day was favourable, the ceremony went off well, and the people seemed upon the whole to be very much delighted.

While speaking of the Levee it may not be amiss to mention a case of unanimity among the Edinburgh Magistrates, which occurred upon their being presented to the King when he landed:—His Grace of Montrose, by whom they were introduced, had instructed them to do in all things as he did, meaning of course that they should do it *seriatim*; but they, accustomed to hang together, made all their paces and bows one in the rear of the other, and contemporaneously with his Grace, to the no small amusement of the courtiers, and it is even said, of the King himself, who doubtless was pleased to find that his loving

went forward to the Lord Provost, and claimed admission for the procession in the name of his Majesty. These ceremonies being finished, the procession entered the barrier, amid the loud and reiterated acclamations of the assembled multitude, which his Majesty repeatedly acknowledged, by taking off his hat and bowing. When the royal carriage entered the barrier, the Lord Provost, attended by the Magistrates, advanced, presenting the keys of the city, and addressed his Majesty in the following terms:

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"If we, your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, animated with the warmest feelings of attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and government, have embraced the earliest moment of approaching your Royal presence, for the purpose of congratulating your Majesty on your safe arrival in your ancient hereditary kingdom of Scotland, and of offering for your gracious acceptance the keys of your Majesty's good town of Edinburgh; this dutiful ceremony, Sire, does not, as in former times, represent the direct command of gates and fortifications, these having been long since rendered unnecessary by the internal peace and happiness which Edinburgh has enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of your Majesty, and your Majesty's Father, of happy memory. This ceremony now implies, that we place with loyal devotion, at the disposal of your Majesty, the hearts and persons of our fellow citizens, and bid your Majesty a heartfelt welcome to this metropolis, so long the residence of your royal ancestors."

His Majesty returning the keys, was graciously pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the reception he had met with.

The Lord Provost and Council then returned to their carriages, and took their appointed places in the procession.

On the procession reaching the Abbey, the different squadrons and bodies which formed the procession marched through on the north side to the King's Park. The guard of honour was composed of the flank companies of the regiments in the Castle. At the gate was a detachment of the Celts, and six household servants of the King.— The royal carriage reached Holyrood House at half-past one, and was received by a number of the noblemen and gentlemen who formed part of the procession. Immediately a royal salute was fired from Salisbury Crags, the Calton-Hill, and the Castle.

After his Majesty arrived at the Palace, the Lord Provost and Council were introduced, along with the other Officers of State, when his Majesty received the city's address, to which he was pleased to return a gracious answer.

His Majesty left the palace for Dalkeith, a little after three o'clock, and as he stepped into his carriage, he called Lord Lyndoch to him, and expressed, in the hearing of many individuals, the great satisfaction he had experienced to-day, and stated, that he had never been more gratified in his life-time, particularly with the admirable arrangements that had been made.

We are happy to inform our readers, that, notwithstanding the extent of the procession, and the immense concourse of people, far exceeding any thing ever remembered here, the whole passed off without any accident.

We understand the levee will take place on Saturday.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser of Friday.)

His Majesty was dressed in an Admiral's uniform, and wore in his hat a thistle and twig of heath, which harmonised well with the national feeling of his Scottish subjects. We have already noticed that his Majesty looked pale on landing, and somewhat fatigued, but as the procession moved on his countenance enlivened as the magnificence of the scenery unfolded itself to his view; this change was particularly remarkable on his arrival at the corner of Picardy Place, where the ceremony of presenting the keys of the City took place, and here his Majesty appeared with peculiar advantage—the scene was indeed of the most gratifying description, surrounded as he was by all classes of his subjects, anxious to see and testify their regard for their Sovereign. The houses at this point form a kind of serrated amphitheatre, mostly occupied by persons of a superior station in life, every window from which a view could be had was crowded with spectators, principally ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs, whilst the gentlemen in like manner waved their hats in token of respect for their Monarch.

In passing along York Place and St. Andrew's Square, his Majesty received the same joyous shouts and demonstrations of a hearty welcome, and, as we understand, expressed himself highly gratified with the splendid appearance of the city, which however was rather injured than improved by the preparations now making for the illumination, a display extremely ill suited for a daylight scene. Notwithstanding this however his Majesty on viewing the buildings on the Regent Bridge, exclaimed "how superb," an expression which was certainly most happily applied. It is this fine street in which the Waterloo Hotel is situate, now occupied by the Foreign Ambassadors, the front of which beautiful building was tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage, whilst the windows presented a galaxy of beauty.

His Majesty appeared struck with the bold and romantic outline of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, and appeared deeply to feel the spontaneous homage of the immense multitudes which covered the Calton Hill, by which time his countenance was animated, and he appeared to the greatest advantage.

A short pause in the procession when the King had passed the public buildings, afforded him a better opportunity of beholding the immense crowd, with countenances beaming with loyalty and affection. When his Majesty reached that part of the road where the spires of the palace of his ancestors more distinctly met his view "God save the King" was sung, which evidently affected him—he smiled, raised his hat and bowed.

About 20 minutes before two o'clock his Majesty alighted at his Palace of Holyrood, when salutes were fired by Artillery on Salisbury Crags, the Calton Hill, and the Castle.

The King was received at the Palace by the Duke of Hamilton, Keeper of the Palace, who had the honour to kiss hands. The Duke of Montrose, the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord Melville, the Lord in Waiting, &c. and followed by the Officers of State, Lord High Constable, & Usher of the White Rod, who also had the honour of kissing hands. The depute king at arms, Duke of Argyll, great Master of the Household, and their attendants. His Majesty looked round the Palace and seemed much gratified by the general appearance; he moved up stairs with a firm step, bowed to the Noblemen and Archers, and retired into the Royal closet. He was afterwards attended by the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Melville, and Mr. Peel. After remaining a short time, the King proceeded to the Presence Chamber, bowing in a condescending manner to the Noblemen who attended him.

Immediately on his Majesty being seated on his throne, the Knight Marischal and his two Esquires, bearing the Regalia, (who were ready at the lower end of the room,) advanced towards the Throne, making three reverences; first, at the place where they were stationed; secondly, at the middle of the room; and thirdly, at the foot of the throne. The Knight Marischal then (on his knee) presented the Crown, and the Deputy Lord Lion of Scotland, in obedience to his Majesty's command, summoned the Duke of Hamilton to receive it (on his knee) from the Knight Marischal, and he immediately took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischal then received from his Esquire the Sceptre, and presented it in like manner as the Crown. The Deputy Lord Lyon then summoned Lord Francis Levison Gower, as the representative of the Earl of Sutherland, who, on his knee received the Sceptre from the Knight Marischal, and took his station on the left hand of the King. The sword of State, was in like manner, presented and delivered to the Earl of Errol, who took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischal then had the honour to kiss the King's hand, and retired with his two Esquires, making three reverences, to the lower end of the room.

Immediately afterwards, the Duke of Montrose announced that the Lord Provost & Magistrates of Edinburgh were in attendance to present an Address. The Duke, by his Majesty's command, introduced the Lord Provost and Magistrates and Council, who advanced, with three reverences, to the foot of the Throne, when the following Address was read by Mr. Cunninghame, the Senior City Clerk:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and devoted subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, with the deepest sentiments of attachment to your Sacred Person and Government, beg to approach your Majesty's presence, in order to tender our dutiful Congratulations on your arrival in the Palace of your Royal Ancestors.

It is with feelings of the most solemn kind, mingled with joy, and with wonder, that we perform a duty of this high nature to the Monarch of Great Britain, in Halls, which have witnessed, in former times so many vicissitudes of Royalty, and which have been silent and unoccupied for such a length of years.— More than two centuries have elapsed since your Majesty's Palace of Holyrood ceased to be the principal residence of Royalty, and more than one, since Edinburgh resigned the dignity of an independent metropolis. These sacrifices, although important to the consolidation of the Empire at large, had their temporary inconveniences and disadvantages, which, thanks be to God, and to the paternal Government of your Majesty and your Royal Ancestors, are known to the present inhabitants of Edinburgh only by tradition.

We are proud to say, that while necessarily deprived of our Sovereign's presence, the Citizens of Edinburgh have never forgotten their ancient ties of intimate communication betwixt your Majesty's Royal Ancestors, and the former inhabitants of this City.— They have thought it their duty to press near the Throne, whenever an expression of their feelings would be becoming or proper. They have rejoiced when your Majesty and your Fathers have rejoiced, and they have sorrowed with your Majesty in those sorrows, from which none are exempted. In the hour of need, their population and their property were placed, with ready hands and devoted hearts, at your Majesty's disposal, and if, amidst the wonderful vicissitudes of a late eventful period, a Royal Visit to Scotland had been dictated by a desire to call forth to the uttermost the resources of the country, under these circumstances, your Majesty would have experienced as heartfelt a welcome from Scotland and its capital as even now, when your arrival is that of a Monarch, prosperous and triumphant beyond the example of British record, in peaceful progress through a flourishing empire.

We will not enlarge on the sense we have of the personal fatigue and inconvenience, to which your Majesty must needs have been subjected, in the voyage undertaken to do your ancient kingdom this distinguished honour. Still less will we apologize for what may have been imperfect in your Majesty's reception from want of time, of means, or of the experience necessary on such occasions.

If our preparations could have been made in any degree to correspond with the joyful and dutiful feelings by which they have been dictated, never Sovereign's entrance into his Ancient Capital would have been more distinguished than that of George the Fourth into the Metropolis of Scotland.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Magistrates and Council, and the City Seal affixed.

WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT,
Lord Provost.

The King made a suitable reply, in which he expressed the very high confidence he had always placed in the people of Scotland, and the pleasure he had in coming among them—that he would always continue to hold the City of Edinburgh in the highest favour. The Lord Provost had the honour to kiss hands, and the Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Treasurer, were severally introduced, and kissed hands. They then retired with the reverences. The King then left the Throne, and several of the Judges of the Court of Session, Justiciary, and Commissary Court, and the Judge Admiral, who were in attendance, had the honour of being introduced. The King, preceded by the Regalia, borne by the respective Peers to whom they had been committed, then proceeded to the Royal closet. The bearers of the Regalia having placed them on the table, retired with three reverences. The King then commanded the attendance of the Captain-General and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the redendo contained in the charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the Royal Company.

The Earl of Hopetoun then proceeded to the Royal Closet, followed by Sir George Makenzie, as Vice President of the Council, carrying the barbed arrows on a green velvet cushion, and accompanied by Sir David Milne, John Russel, Esq. Henry Jardine, Esq. Captain Robert Hay, R. N. and Major Norman Pringle, who (with the Earl of Dalhousie) compose the Council of the Royal Company. Sir George Mackenzie then delivered the arrows to the Earl of Hopetoun, who presented them to his Majesty, stating that by the Royal Charter in favour of the Royal Company, they held their privileges under the Crown for the service of a pair of barbed arrows, which, on the part of the Royal Company, he now humbly offered to his Majesty, and craved a continuance of his Royal favour and protection. To this address his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious reply, and received the arrows, which he handed to one of his attendants. The Earl of Hopetoun then kissed his Majesty's hand, and proceeded to the private entry, attended by the Lord Chamberlain and Lords in Waiting.

His Majesty left the Palace for Dalkeith, at half-past three, and as he stept into his carriage, he called Lord Lynedoch to him, and expressed, in the hearing of many individuals, the great satisfaction he had experienced to-day, and stated, that he had never been more gratified in his lifetime, particularly with the admirable arrangements that had been made

Soon after four o'clock his Majesty entered Dalkeith; he was in a close carriage, and passed to the palace at a quick pace, amidst the loudest cheers of the People, and waving of handkerchiefs from the windows. A handsome triumphal arch had been erected at the entrance to the High-street, beautifully decorated with flowers and fruits, surmounted by a large crown with the motto, "God save the King;" at night a brilliant illumination took place. The Scots Greys patroled the roads in the vicinity of the palace during the night, and a small party of the third regiment of Foot Guards are in attendance.

The Officers of the Archers on duty at the Landing were—

The Earl of Elgin, Ensign-General.
Honourable General Duff Brigadier-General.
Sir Alexander Don, Brigadier-General.
John Russell, Esq. Adjutant.

The other officers on duty at the Palace were—

The Earl of Hopetoun, Captain-General.
Sir George Mackenzie,
Sir David Milne,
Lieutenant General Sir John Hope,
Doctor Thomas Spens,
Sir John Pringle,
Sir David Hunter Blair,
Sir Evan Macgregor Murray,
Henry Jardine, Esq.
Hon. Gen. John Leslie Cuming, } Brigadier-Gens.
Major Norman Pringle, Adjutant.

With regard to the number of spectators who were yesterday gratified with a sight of their Sovereign, the very circumstance of the ground being so eminently favourable to admit of their seeing him distinctly, prevented the possibility of estimating their number in a manner at all approaching to accuracy, but we may readily suppose that of our own population, including Leith, not less than 90,000 saw their King; that the rest of the county at least supplied 10,000; that of the inhabitants of Glasgow, who from the first intimation of his Majesty's intention not to visit the west of Scotland, have displayed uncommon eagerness in coming to our city, it is generally admitted there were not fewer than 50,000; these numbers put together make 150,000; and supposing that the whole of Scotland besides did not send more than the metropolitan county and the two principal cities, there must thus have been three hundred thousand of his Majesty's Scottish subjects who saw him within the short space of two hours, and all these independently of a great number from the northern counties of England.

The day was remarkably fine, the amazing crowd separated in the best possible order, and we are happy to add that not a single accident has come to our knowledge.

At night a brilliant display of fire-works took place in Charlotte Square, which excited much admiration, and obtained repeated applause. It was indeed one of the finest exhibitions of the kind ever witnessed in Edinburgh.

Royal Standards are displayed on the Castle and Salisbury Crags, and the Union is flying on Nelson's Monument and the Artillery stations on the Calton Hill, and will continue during his Majesty's stay.

The illumination at Leith last night was general and brilliant; the preparations for illuminating the city to-night, are upon a most extended scale, and should the weather be favourable, the effect will be truly magnificent.

The Magistrates and Town Council, and the inhabitants of the ancient burgh of Musselburgh, on the 12th curt. unanimously voted a dutiful and loyal address, to be presented to his Majesty.

A large body of the Campbells, or the Breadalbane Highlanders, under the command of Capt. Campbell, marched into the city on Monday night, to the favourite tune of "The Campbell's are coming." They were received at Holyrood Palace by the Countess of Breadalbane. These fine, manly, and martial looking men, are intended to strengthen the domestic guard of the King.

His Majesty will hold his first levee to-morrow, and the Drawing-room will take place on Tuesday. On Monday he will receive addresses on the Throne.

GLASGOW, AUG. 15.—The multitudes that continue to leave this City for Edinburgh, is equally great as for a week past. The Canal Boats are all crowded to excess. The coaches go away at all hours completely loaded, while those coming the other way have scarcely a passenger. We are told that on Friday evening and Saturday morning above 700 artizans left this city on foot, and upon a moderate computation, the number of persons who have left us for Edinburgh, to see and welcome his Majesty, cannot be less than 50,000.

Persons who have seen Glasgow a week ago, would scarcely now think it the same place, so great is the decrease which has taken place in the number of its inhabitants, apparent even to the most careless observer, on our streets—all is sombre and still, except where the interest excited by the King's arrival shows itself in the anxious inquiries that are made by crowds assembled around every coach that for some days has come in from Edinburgh. During the whole of yesterday this anxiety was intense, and we were happy to observe the interest which the lower orders took in the inquiries, and still more to hear the respectful conversation regarding his Majesty and his expected arrival, which was every where taking place among them. "Is he come—is he come," was yesterday echoed around every coach that arrived, from an hundred lips. At last about 8 P. M. "he is come—he is come," spread from mouth to mouth, from street to street, and sent thousands last night to their beds with rapture.

At present we are absolutely without a civic or civil authority amongst us, with the exception of the Master of Police, and even he, for any thing he has to do, might have been in Edinburgh with the rest, for we verily believe all the rogues in the place are gone to *mix* with those who are gone to pay their respects to his Majesty. Our worthy Magistracy may thus make themselves quite easy and happy. The peace of the city is undisturbed and secure from disturbance. The very idea of George the Fourth being in Edinburgh, and our Magistrates being there to welcome him in the name of their fellow-citizens, is sufficient to keep us contented and happy.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

An alteration has been made with respect to the funeral since yesterday. The ceremony of interment will not take place till Tuesday next, and the lying in state will be altogether dispensed with.

The body will be removed in a private hearse, in the night of Monday, to the house in St. James's-square, and from thence the funeral procession will set forward for Westminster Abbey at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. Many of the Nobility have sent notice of their intention of following in the procession.

Several applications have been made for permission to take a cast from the late Marquis's countenance, but they have been refused. Indeed there is no occasion for such an unpleasant process to obtain a likeness, as Chantry has some time since executed several busts of him in marble; and they are all esteemed admirable likenesses.

Yesterday evening the Marchioness, after confining herself to her bedchamber for four days, was prevailed upon to quit it and take a little exercise in the open air. She was supported by Lady Suffield, and walked in the shrubberies surrounding the house for nearly half an hour.

It has been doubted whether the Marchioness will continue to reside at North Cray—many persons considering it probable that, connected as it is with the late shocking event, she will abandon it for ever; but we have been given to understand that her Ladyship has no such intention.— It is said, indeed, that since the death of her Lord, upon the possibility of her quitting being casually mentioned in her presence, she expressed herself to the following effect:—"It is here I have spent some of the happiest hours of my life; it is here I saw Londonderry for the last time; and it is here I can best cherish his memory. I have not been accessary to his death, and why should I leave the place we both loved so well?"

The body still remains in the study, and is never left for a single moment; the male domestics of the establishment sitting in the room with it, two at a time continually, and relieving every hour.

Last Sunday the banns were published in Walcot Church for upwards of 30 couple, in consequence, it is supposed, of the new Marriage Act being about to take effect.—*Bath Herald.*

Two Russian frigates, which were fitted out three years ago to make a voyage round the world, have returned, having accomplished the object of their voyage.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

The KING landed at Leith on Thursday. Our preceding columns contain very ample accounts of HIS MAJESTY'S reception there and at Edinburgh, extracted from the Scotch Papers received direct at our office.

The London Journals of Saturday furnished no foreign news of importance.

The Paris Papers communicate an animated Address to the Greeks scattered through Europe from the Areopagus, or Government of the eastern provinces of Greece, but no further intelligence has appeared from the seat of warfare, except an account of cannon, stores and treasures found by the Greeks at Patras.

The interment of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY'S remains was to take place on Tuesday, at Westminster Abbey, by the side of Mr. PITT.— Respecting his Lordship's successor in the Cabinet, nothing definitive or certain is yet publicly known. The *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday contained the following observations on the subject: "The death of Lord LONDONDERRY will of course delay for some time the opening of the Congress. The Duke of WELLINGTON will, in all probability, attend it on the part of this Country, and not Lord HARROWBY, as has been stated in some papers. His Grace has already been initiated in the mysteries of Vienna. It will be more difficult to find a satisfactory successor for the House of Commons. Mr. HUSKISSON has too much talent for the Country Gentlemen, and the unfortunate habit of expressing himself with clearness and precision. When he changes his opinions, any one can mark the change, and contrast the old with the new. The greatest merit a Leader of the House of Commons can have, is to have no fixed principles, and the faculty of expressing himself vaguely and ambiguously. It is difficult, too, for a man of real ability to avoid shewing in some way or other his contempt for fools, even though they should be fools of quality. We are afraid, therefore, Mr. HUSKISSON will not have the management of the House of Commons. Were ability to influence the nomination, he would of course be chosen, because, in point of ability, there is no man on the Ministerial side of the House who approaches him within many degrees. We are speaking on the supposition of Mr. CANNING going out to India, which, as we have already stated, he certainly does."

Some of the London papers of Friday mentioned, by mistake, that Lord GRENVILLE had had an interview with Earl BATHURST; whereas it was Lord GRANVILLE, late Lord LEVESON GOWER.

The Duke of WELLINGTON arrived on Friday night at Apsley House, London. On his landing at Dover, it is said, he first read the account of his duel, and expressed his astonishment at the boldness of the fabrication.

Some very interesting details of the Distress in Ireland, published by the London Committee, will be found in our last page.

Very little was done in Stock on Saturday — Consols remained at $80\frac{1}{4}$.—No Mail due.

Yesterday was fixed for the funeral of the late Sir S. AUCHMUTY; the body was to be interred in the Royal Vault at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

CAPPOQUIN, AUGUST 19.—Yesterday Major-General Sir JOHN KEANE, K. C. B. arrived at Belmont, close to this town, the seat of his brother, Lieut.-Col. RICHARD KEANE, of the Waterford Militia, after an absence of 25 years' of actual service, devoted to his King and Country, both in Europe and in America. His arrival was joyfully celebrated by his Father's tenantry at Cappoquin. There were two large bonfires; several tierces of porter were served out to the populace, and the town is to be brilliantly illuminated this night. His brother, Major EDWARD KEANE, of the 7th Hussars, is also arrived, after an absence of 11 years, the greater part of which he served in Spain. He was under Sir JOHN MOORE, at the battle of Corunna. It is a pleasing circumstance for the three Gentlemen to meet on their native ground, after such a lapse of time, and the risks of war and climate.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—An unfortunate dispute having arisen between the Landed Proprietors of the County, and the Merchants of the City of Waterford, respecting an allowance of 4lbs. on every firkin of butter, which has been claimed by the latter, I request you will insert in your valuable paper the following extracts from the 52d Geo. III., c. 134, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of the Butter Trade of Ireland," to which Act both parties must ultimately submit.

Your obedient Servant,

August 17. X. Y.

Sect. 3d.—All and every public Weighmaster, or joint public Weighmasters, his and their successor or successors in such office, heretofore nominated and appointed, or hereafter to be nominated and appointed, pursuant to this Act, shall provide, or cause to be provided, a sufficient and convenient Weigh-house or Weigh-houses in each City, or the suburbs thereof, town corporate, seaport, or place of export, and market town, where no such weigh-house or weigh-houses have been heretofore provided, together with weights, beams, scales, branding-irons, and other necessaries, at his and their own proper costs, &c. &c.

Sect. 6th.—The said Weighmaster or Weighmasters, and their deputy or deputies, to be by them employed, together with the taster or tasters, shall take and subscribe, &c. the oath following—"I, A. B., do swear that I will diligently and faithfully execute the office of public weighmaster (or taster of butter) of the City of, &c. during the time I shall continue in said office. I will take care truly, without fraud or delay, to weigh or cause to be weighed all butter, and to weigh and brand, or cause to be weighed and branded, all casks, in such order as the said goods shall be brought to me to be weighed and branded; and will taste and truly try all butter required to be tasted in pursuance of my office as taster of butter, and in all other respects to the best of my skill and judgment, I will truly execute my said charge." Which oath, &c. all and every former weighmaster and weighmasters, his or their deputy or deputies, who shall be in office at the commencement of this Act, shall take and subscribe.

Sect. 14th.—No person shall buy, sell, or expose for sale, any empty cask or casks for packing of butter, within any City or liberties thereof, town corporate, place of export or market town, before such cask or casks shall be weighed and branded by the said public weighmaster, or joint public weighmasters, his or their deputy or deputies; which said weighmaster, &c. shall weigh all such empty casks, and allow on account of soakage two pounds more on each cask which shall contain 56 lbs. weight of neat butter, and three pounds for every cask which shall contain 70 lbs. weight of neat butter, or three quarters of an hundred weight gross, and so in proportion for every less size; the weight of which empty casks, with the allowance of soakage aforesaid, the said weighmaster, &c. shall brand on the side and bottom of every such empty cask, in figures, and not in letters—and in case the said weighmaster, &c. shall weigh and brand any cask or casks of butter, or for packing of butter, not made as herein, &c. &c. or shall *mark or brand any cask or casks falsely, as containing more or less than the true weight,* such weighmaster, &c. shall for every cask so marked or branded falsely, forfeit the sum of ten shillings, &c. &c.

Sect. 15th.—When such butter so brought to be sold, weighed, or exposed to sale, shall appear to such Weighmaster, &c. to be merchantable, said Weighmaster, &c. shall weigh the same, and shall brand and mark on the side of each cask the gross weight thereof in figures, and not in numerical letters, and shall use any other brand or mark in addition thereto, which the said Weighmaster, &c. shall think least liable to be counterfeited.

Sect. 17th.—And whereas the weighing, examining, and branding such empty cask or casks, and cask or casks of butter, are attended with great expense and trouble; the Weighmaster or Weighmasters of such city, town corporate, place of export, and market town for the time being, shall have, and receive, from the person bringing the same to be weighed and branded, or from the owner thereof, the sum of one penny, and no more, for every such empty cask so weighed and branded; and for the weighing and branding every cask of butter, two-pence; and for tasting, proving, and marking the quality, one penny, to be paid to the person so tasting, proving, and marking the said butter; and no butter shall be packed, sold, or exposed to sale in any cask exceeding in weight more than 84lbs. in the gross; and the said Weighmaster, &c. shall not brand any empty cask, which, when full of butter, may weigh more than 84lbs. gross, nor less than 28 lbs. gross; and the tare of every such cask shall be 20lbs. weight per cwt. on the gross weight thereof, or to be deducted in that proportion, though it should weigh less—and in case the tare marked on any cask of butter which shall be brought to any of the said Weigh-houses to be weighed, shall not be in the proportion aforesaid to the gross weight of such cask, the said Weighmaster, &c. shall erase such tare from such cask, and shall mark and brand thereon such tare as shall bear that proportion to the gross weight thereof, which by this Act is required.

Sect. 19th.—All and every person or persons who shall either buy or sell any cask or casks of butter, at any greater or less tare, or shall take or give any greater or less quantity or allowance for soakage, than the tare and allowance branded on such cask or casks of butter, &c., such person or persons, so buying or selling at a greater or less quantity, or tare or allowance for soakage than as aforesaid, on being convicted thereof before the Mayor, &c. by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, &c. shall each of them forfeit the sum of ten shillings, &c.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, at Rathaspeck Church, County Wexford, by the Rev. R. W. Elgee, Thomas Rudd, Esq. of Enniscorthy, to Miss Hughes, of Cottage.

DIED.

On Monday night, at the Yellow Road, Mrs. Boutcher, wife of Mr. William Boutcher, Glass Manufacturer, to the irreparable loss and deep affliction of an affectionate husband and numerous children.

On Monday morning, in Dublin, Paul Johnson, M. D.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter has been improving for the last two days. On Tuesday, farmers' first qualities opened at 78s. to 78s. 6d., and left off a shilling higher. Yesterday, this description was at 79s. 6d. to 80s. generally, and one prime lot obtained 81s. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 344 firkins, a large proportion of which were brokers' parcels—yesterday, 200, all from farmers.

Scarcely any Corn appeared yesterday—all descriptions are very dull. New Wheat, 13s. to 17s. New Oats, 5s. to 7s. 6d. No price for old Grain. Potatoes plentiful—2d. to 3½d. per 14 lbs.

WATERFORD SAVING BANK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held at the Chamber of Commerce, in this City, on Monday, the 19th instant, Alderman KING in the Chair, the following appeared to be the state of the accounts for the year ending the 5th instant.

Account of Funds on hands and Money received at the Waterford Saving Bank, from 5th of Aug. 1821, to 5th August, 1822.

		£	s.	d.
1821. Aug. 5.	To Cash in Treasurers (Messrs. Scott & Co.'s) hands this day..	971	5	4
	Saving Bank Debentures.......	12,000	0	0
	Dividend 6s. 8d. in the Pound, on balance £349 3s. 6d. due by the Estate of Messrs. Newports	116	5	8
Nov. 20.	Half Year's Interest on Debentures.....................	282	16	9
1822. May 20.	Half Year's Do. Do.	303	1	6
Aug. 5.	Received for 404 Pass Books....	8	8	4
	Do. from 385 Depositers	17,929	3	1
		£31,004	0	8

		£	s.	d.
1821. Aug. 5.	By Cash paid Secretary for 1821	50	0	0
1822. Aug. 5.	Do. repaid 1124 Depositers this year....................	8322	11	8
	Do. Interest to Do....	41	16	4
	Petty Charges this year.....	0	4	1
	Saving Bank Debentures on hands	22,500	0	0
	Cash in Treasurers (Messrs. Scott & Co.'s) hands	86	8	7
		£31,004	0	8

State of the Funds of the Waterford Saving Bank for the Year ending 5th Aug., 1822.

		£	s.	d.
1822. Aug. 5.	To Amount due 961 Depositers this day	22,319	8	10
	Do. Interest due Do. and made Principal	562	1	3
	Balance in favour of Institution.	148	0	7
		£23,029	10	8

		£	s.	d.
1822. Aug. 5.	By Saving Bank Debentures on hands this day....	22,500	0	0
	Interest due on Do. from 20th May to Do.	210	4	3
	Balance still due by Estate of Messrs. Newport & Co.......	232	17	10
	Cash in Treasurers hands (Messrs. Scott & Co.)..............	86	8	7
		£23,029	10	8

SAMUEL KING, *Chairman.*

(Errors Excepted.)

WM. LUMSDEN, *Secretary.*

Waterford, August 19, 1822.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUG. 21.

ARRIVED,

19th—Star, Finner—Peter & Rebecca, Allen—Eclair, Morse—and Sampson, Harris, Newport, coals; Exchange, Shaxson—and Milford, Owen, Llanelly, ditto; Hibernia, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods; Industry, Jones, Cardiff, iron. 20th—Aurora, Nicholls, London, m. goods; Maria, Morris—Minerva, Humphreys—and Hope, Harris, Newport, coals; Betsey, Evans, Liverpool, white salt; Swift, Pavey, Bridport, ballast; Beresford, Stephings, Bristol, passengers; Marshal Blucher, Coplestone, do. m. goods; Brilliant, Gray, Plymouth, ballast, bacon wrappers, &c.

21st—Blue-eyed Maid, Chittenden, Portsmouth, ballast; Joseph and Ann, Rende, Liverpool, white salt.

SAILED,

19th—Nine or ten small coasters, with coals, &c. for Cork, &c.

20th—Constitution, Attwooll, London, butter, rapeseed, &c.

21st—Wind E. N. E. at 7 morning.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HUDSON, DENTIST,

BEGS to inform his Friends in Waterford, that he intends visiting that City on the 25th Instant, when he may be consulted on the DISEASES of the TEETH and GUMS, at his Lodgings, at Mr. WEEKES'S, on the Mall.

Dr. H. respectfully begs to mention, that he fears it will not be in his power to remain longer than a Fortnight, in consequence of his Professional Engagements in this City.

Dublin, August 19, 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the FARM & LANDS of AHANBOY, situate between the Towns of LISMORE and TALLOW, in the Co. of Waterford—held under the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, by Lease for 3 Lives, two of whom are in being, at the Yearly Rent of £120. These Lands contain about 380 Acres, of which 100 Acres are laid down in Dairy Pasture, and a considerable Sum has been lately expended thereon in building extensive Slated Farm Offices. The Remainder of the Lands are well tenanted.

ALSO TO BE SOLD, a well-secured PROFIT-RENT of SIXTY POUNDS a year, arising out of the Freehold Estate of TINNISCARTY NORTH, situate on the River Blackwater, near Youghal.

For further Particulars, apply to W. POOLE, Esq.—or to Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Attorney, Lismore, (if by Letter post-paid.) Lismore, Aug. 18, 1822.

MONEY.

£1500

TO BE LENT ON APPROVED SECURITY.

Application at the Office of JAMES WOOD, Esq. Attorney, Georges-street, Waterford.

August 22, 1822.

TO BE LET,

In the Whole, or in Two, Three, or Four Divisions,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE LANDS OF

JERPOINT HILL,

CONTAINING 325 ACRES,

OF VERY IMPROVABLE LAND,

Within Two Miles of THOMASTOWN, in the COUNTY KILKENNY,

ON THE ROAD LEADING TO WATERFORD.

Comfortable Slated Houses and Offices will be built, and Encouragement given to resident and improving Tenants.

Proposals in writing (post-paid) to be directed to Mr. M. FRANKS, 20, York-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'Clock, the GROUND at the Quay, whereon the OLD CUSTOM HOUSE & EXCHANGE now stand, will be SET, in six Lots or Divisions, as laid down in a Map thereof, for the term of 99 years, to commence from the 29th day of September next. One Third of the yearly Rent, to which each Lot or Division shall be canted, to be fined off, at the rate of 16 years' purchase. The Tenants to pay all the Expenses of Leases. The Survey of the Premises to be seen at the Chamberlain's Office.—Dated this 22d day of August, 1822. *Signed by Order,*

ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.

N. B. The MATERIALS of the BUILDINGS will be divided amongst the declared best Bidders for the several Lots, in such Shares and Proportions as will be expressed at the Auction.

TO BE LET,

AT WHITING BAY,

A BATHING LODGE,

CONTAINING TWO SITTING ROOMS and FIVE BED-ROOMS, with SERVANTS ROOMS, KITCHEN, and LARDER. Attached to the House are suitable OUT-OFFICES, a walled-in GARDEN, and if required TEN ACRES of PASTURE LAND.

Apply to RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Esq., Tourine, Cappoquin. August 5, 1822.

DR. JAMES'S POWDER, AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that the Sale of the above Medicines, invented by my grandfather, Dr. James, *is removed from the late Mr. Newberry's*, to the house of Messrs. Butlers, where they can alone be *had genuine*. It becomes the more necessary to recal this to the minds of the Public, *as the Sons of my late Agent are now vending compositions of their own manufacture, as Dr. James's Medicines;* and from the length of time Mr. Newberry was supplied with Genuine Medicines from my Family, purchasers may be led erroneously to suppose, that that supply is still continued. To guard against the ill-effects of spurious medicines, purchasers are requested to observe carefully, that every Box of Pills and every Bottle and Packet of Powder, *now bears a Red Government Stamp and a Label signed with my name.*

R. G. G. JAMES.

30, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Dr. James's Fever-Powder is in Packets, 3s. 4d. each. The Analeptic Pills, in Boxes, 5s.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Butlers, 34, Sackville-street Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; No. 4 Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; and Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Fergusson, Cork; Guetin, Limerick, &c.— of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

STRAND

PERIL AND COLLECTEDNESS;

OR,

A LEAP POSTPONED.

The sole Son and Heir of a *Grandée* of Spain,
The joy of his friends, and decreed to sustain
The line and renown of a house, at command
The very first honours that held in the land;
One morning in Boots of *Jet* lustre array'd,
Near Madrid a visit of inquiry paid,
Where dwelt a young *Don*, to each virtue inclin'd,
But subject to frequent derangement of mind.
A long lucid interval then had occurr'd,
And none of his medical friends had demurr'd
In giving him freely the *Chateau* to range,
Unguarded and unapprehensive of change.

The meeting was cordial, the *Maniac* endued
With wit, much intelligent converse ensued;
At last they ascended the mansion's flat roof,
Where viewing the landscape—"Now give me a proof"
The lunatic cried, "that these Sprites in your BOOTS
"Are able and willing, in all your pursuits,
"Protection in imminent danger to shew—
"Come, leap from this roof to the garden below."

The depth was tremendous, resistance in vain!
"Come, leap, Sir, the *Jet*-lodging forms will sustain
"Your safety—then leap, ere to force I repair,
"And you and your myrmidons scatter in air."

*The Sprites of their power a more singular proof
Will give*—I CAN LEAP *from the* GROUND TO THE ROOF.

"By holy *St Jago*, that would be a leap!
"Run down and jump up then, my place while I keep."

The other descending his safety ensur'd—
Assistance was given, and the *Maniac* secur'd!
The grandees of Spain the high merits now backing
By the universal of WARREN'S *Jet Blacking.*

This easy shining and Brilliant BLACKING,

IS PREPARED BY

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

WATERFORD,	CORK,
By Birnie, Farrell, White and Co. Bull, and Terence Clarke, Michael-street.	By Byrne, Manley, Hare Denny, O'Connor, and M'Leod.
CLONMEL,	DROGHEDA,
By Davies, Holmes, and Hokes.	By M'Kenna.
LIMERICK,	NEWRY,
By Cooke, Alexander, Morris, and O'Brien.	By Stephenson.
	FERMOY,
	By Flinn.
DUBLIN,	KILKENNY, by
By Caldwell, and Ford.	Smithwick & Co. & Downy

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6d. 10d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Also, PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6d. 12d. and 18d. each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four 1s. Bottles.

☞ *Ask for* WARREN'S *Blacking.*

THE BRITISH LIBRARY