IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JULY 12.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Dr. PHILLIMORE rose to move the concurrence of the House on the Amendments added by the House of Peers. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman pointed out the particular nature of the alterations, which did not materially affect the principle of the Bill, but only regulated and limited its operation. He entreated and implored the House to accede to the Amendments, as the only chance they had of carrying this measure, and thereby affecting a salutary reform, for which they had been long struggling. He concluded by moving that the amendments be now read a second time.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said it was almost unprecedented that the House should be called upon, with so little opportunity for discussion, to decide at once upon a Bill, which, when before them on a former occasion, consisted only of twenty lines, but had since been swelled out to ten pages, without having the power to add a single clause. He was sure that no man who had read the Bill in its present form could undertake to say that he understood the whole of it. He objected to the distinction drawn by the Bill between Great Britain and Ireland, no notice being taken in it of the latter. If it was said that the evils for which this Bill professed to provide were already sufficiently regulated by the existing law of Ireland, which provided that the proceedings to set aside any marriage contracted during the minority of the parties should be instituted within twelve months after their coming of age, why, he would ask, was not a similar regulation deemed a sufficient remedy for the same evils in this Country? He then proceeded to comm[illegible] on the alterations made in the Bill by the Lords, dwelling at much length on the inconvenience, not to say injustice, likely to be operated by the exclusion of the age of 21 years from th[illegible] rendering v[illegible] marriages contracted by [illegible] after cohabit[illegible] for a certain period. [illegible] observed with great force upon the injurious operation of the retrospective clause, from its *ex post facto* interference with the rights of persons to property contingent upon the failure of issue by lawful marriage under the former Marriage Act. He contended, that the admission of such a principle into the Bill at all was most injurious, but that under any view of the case, exceptions should at least be made of those cases in which suits of nullity were now pending. He thought the distinction, in the case of marriages procured by fraud, between those celebrated by license, and those by banns, particularly objectionable. He had heard from public rumour that some of the clauses of the Bill had been framed by a certain old lady—*(Laughter)*—and he certainly thought the rumour was not without foundation; for it evidently bore the strongest traces of being the offspring of feminine rather than of masculine intellect. *(Laughter.)* He concluded by moving that the Amendments be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. PLUNKETT said he was convinced, in his conscience, that this Bill was calculated to do great and essential public good—*(hear!)*—and to do away with the most extensive injustice and cruelty. *(Hear!)* It went far towards the correction of the mischiefs arising out of the Act of 1754; an Act which was admitted by Blackstone, the most esteemed commentator on the laws of England, to be a direct violation of the principles of the Constitution. *(Hear!)* The mode in which, in his opinion, a wise legislature would have interfered for the correction of the evils against which that Act professed to provide, was by the adoption of means to prevent the thing from being done, and not by afterwards inflicting undistinguishing punishment on the innocent and the guilty. *(Hear, hear!)* The faults of Lord Harwicke's Act in that respect would be in a great degree corrected by this Bill. The object of that Act was to protect families from having their sons and daughters decoyed into marriage by cunning, fraudulent, and needy adventurers. In what manner was that object effected? By holding up the deluded daughter of an illustrious family as a concubine—*(hear!)*—and proclaiming her innocent off-springas bastards. *(Hear, hear!)* Much had been said of the misery thrown into families by clandestine, unequal, and degrading marriages, and he could enter fully into the feelings of parents whose sons or daughters had plunged themselves into a situation so distressing. But what, on the other hand, was the weight of misery and suffering occasioned by adding to degradation, infamy and dishonour to the person and reputation of the misguided party, and humiliation and shame to their perjury. *(Hear!)*—The objections which he had heard to the retrospective clause in this Bill were threefold: first, to the principle of *ex post facto* legislation; secondly, to its effect in this case upon the rights to property derived under the former law in certain cases; and, lastly, on the ground of no exception being made in favour of suits already instituted. With respect to the first ground of objection, he contended that it was an established principle, and universally acted on in the ordinary course of legislation, where a law was found to infringe upon the common law rights of individuals, and to be productive of great and extensive inconvenience and injustice in its operation, and it was found necessary to amend such law, to give the Act by which it was amended a retrospective operation. That principle had been acted on in the case of the Popery laws, and in the Act for repealing a part of those laws passed in 1781. It had been acted on in this very article of marriages, after the Restoration, in an Act passed to render valid certain marriages that had been celebrated before Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, during the period of civil disturbance, between the year 1615 and 1666. It had also been acted on in an Act of Edward I., to validate marriages contracted by Priests, which were void at Common Law; and afterwards in an Act of Edward VI. passed to confirm the former statute, concerning which doubts had arisen on account of the "sinful" nature of those marriages. With respect to the effect of the clause upon the rights of property derived under the former law, and the objection founded thereon, it should be remembered, that such rights were not created by that Act, but only incidentally and occasionally arising out of it. And the parties who derived an incidental benefit from a regulation adopted in one case, for a particular purpose, had no right to complain if they should in like manner incidentally be deprived of such benefit by a regulation adopted for another purpose, at a subsequent period. In the Acts to which he had already alluded, and in several other Acts on the subject of marriage, where a retrospective effect was given to the enactments, the only saving was of marriages which had already been annulled by sentences, in the Courts of Law, and no exception whatever was made of suits pending at the time. With respect to the obscurities in the Bill, of which the Hon. and Learned Member had complained, it should be remembered, that they had been introduced, not in order to give validity to marriages, in which case they might have been a fair ground of objection with the opposers of the Bill, but with a view to prevent their validity. He considered the House of Lords entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the Country for having passed this Bill, and most heartily and fully assented to their Amendments. There were things in the Bill which it might be desirable to amend; but, if they were objected to at present, there was no knowing when the Bill might come back again. He was willing, therefore, to take it with all its failings as it now stood, rather than that the evils of the old law should any longer continue to exist.

Mr. H. GURNEY considered that some of the clauses introduced in the other House were inconsistent and injurious.

Mr. WETHERELL considered the alterations had been so important, that not above one part in a hundred remained of the measure as sent from this House. He considered the cases which had been quoted, of legislating on the principle of the retrospective clause, as bearing a very remote analogy to the present measure. His main objections to the Bill stood upon constitutional grounds.—The House were now going upon a principle of *ex post facto* legislation, to take away a man's property, and upon the same grounds *ex post facto* punishments might also be defended. He did not know whether it was altogether regular to allude to what had passed on a former debate, but if his Hon. Friend opposite had censured the practice of canvassing on private Bills, surely the objection would apply with a hundred fold more force against canvassing on public Bills, as the injury would be of a more extensive nature—*(Hear, hear!)*—It was well known to the House, and perhaps to every man in London, that this Bill had regard to a particular case, and that might be the reason why it was wished to press it through with such precipitation. He would allow that the principle of nullity was one which ought to be most cautiously applied, but he objected to the Bill because it excluded every principle of nullity whatever.—As to the granting of licences, he should be glad to know who would act under the fearful responsibility imposed by this Bill in case of error by the Magistrate. He did not contend that the prospective operation of the Marriage Act might not be ameliorated, and what he more principally complained of was the indecent haste with which the measure was sought to be passed. He objected *in toto* to the retrospective clause. On these grounds he concurred in the motion of his Hon. Friend for the postponement of the Bill.

Dr. PHILLIMORE explained. He assured his Hon. Friend the object of the Bill was not any particular case, as would appear from the period when the measure was first introduced into the House, in 1817.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL strongly objected to the retrospective clause, and to the prospective part of the Bill, on account of its uncertainty. The Bill acknowledged the evil which existed where a man, by perjury and fraud, obtained possesion of a woman's person and property; but how did it proceed to remedy that evil? Why by sending the husband to Botany Bay for his life, and confiscating to the Crown all the property which he had become possessed of in right of his marriage. He would infinitely prefer the law as it stood rather than adopt the present measure. By this Bill, the clause of the former Marriage Act would be repealed: that Act specified that the consent of the parents or guardians was to be obtained; the present Bill spoke of consent, but whose consent was not specified. That was an omission; but there was one of the clauses which was introduced by the other House that enacted an impossibility. It directed in case of banns being published, that the parties' names and *the house* should be fixed on the church door. Other legislative measures which had been cited, as analagous to the retrospective clause, had always in view to remedy some inconvenience resulting from inadvertence or mistake, not to validate wilful violations of the law. One of the consequences of this Bill was, that a young Nobleman might be entrapped into a marriage with a common prostitute, and then there would be no means of setting aside the marriage. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* If he had the talents of his Right Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Plunkett), he would paint this bill in its proper colours: but as he was not so fortunate, he must trust to the feelings of the House to draw their own conclusions. He therefore called on the House to pause and deliberate before they passed a measure fraught with so much mischief.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, he felt great difficulty in approaching this subject, after the ability and eloquence with which it had been already argued; and before he proceeded to remark on the arguments which had been adduced, he wished to allude to an observation made by an Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. Wetherell), namely, that a private canvass had been made in favour of the Bill. Nothing certainly could be more disgraceful than such a practice, if it had taken place. For himself, he could say he knew nothing of it, for no man had presumed to insult him by asking him to support the Bill on private grounds; and with the greatest sincerity he could state, that he knew not one of the parties who, it was said, would be affected by this measure. But at the same time he thought, that when the whole of the evil of the present law appeared embodied in the individual case, when they saw it was the means of sowing discord amongst families, and armed one part of a family with the means of getting possession of the wealth and property of the other, he would say that this individual case brought the injustice of the present law home more fully to his feelings than if he were to view it in abstraction. It had been argued by the opponents of this Bill, that the House should not consent to it, because it had come down so different from the other House. He considered that argument a direct attack on the privileges of Parliament, for it was surely competent for either House to make what alterations they thought fit in any Bill which came before them; and he could not think it likely that any rash or improvident measure, which tended to subvert the possession of property, and introduce all the mischief which had been stated, could receive the sanction of that branch of the Legislature who were the guardians of the rights of the Laws and the Church. Another objection was the lateness of the period; but surely the delay must be attributed to those Honourable Gentlemen who did not sooner favour the House with these opinions, although they had had abundant opportunity, and, he might be allowed to add, sufficient provocation. He should not follow these Gentlemen through the details of word-catching. That hunting after syllables, when they were discussing the principle of an important measure, was beneath the dignity of the grave assembly he then had the honour to address. *(Hear!)* The Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Wetherell) said he should oppose his *feelings* to those of the King's Attorney-General for Ireland; but would it not be better to oppose something in the shape of *argument*. However, from that he had most cautiously abstained, and, in so doing, he admired his prudence; first, because the arguments of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Plunkett) were in themselves unanswerable: and, secondly, because they had been urged with that prodigious energy of mind, and power of reasoning and eloquence, with which his Hon. Friend was so richly endowed, and which never certainly more honourably distinguished him than on the present occasion. *(Cheers)* He was certainly in favour of the validity of all marriages, not with a view to assist the views of the fraudulent contractor, but to protect the innocent offspring, and preserve the happiness and tranquillity of society. The present was not a law whose operation would be confined to a particular case. It was a general measure, for there would not be a child born, an acre of land inherited, or a farthing of property transmitted, that would not be affected by it.—He could not subscribe to the doctrine, that on these questions the opinions of the House were to be governed by great law authorities. If he wanted to know what the law *was*, then it would be most wise and proper to consult them; but when they were about to decide what the law *should be*, he should not refer them to *grim gribber*, or black letter. *(Hear, hear!)* He admired as much as any man legal subtleties in their proper place; but law-givers must not sacrifice principles of law to its forms, but must consult for the general good. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then adverted to the dissentions which the present law created among families, and concluded by observing, that if any persons were disfavoured, it should be those who sought to disgrace their families by resorting to the quibbles of the law, who dragged before the Public all the private transactions of a family whose greatest misfortune was to count them amongst its Members. *Cheers.*

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, the more he heard the principle of the present law discussed, the more repugnance did he feel to it. He should be justly disgraced before the House and the Public, if he lent his vote to any particular case; but at the same time he must say, that in an individual case such injustice might appear as to force the consideration of the general subject upon the Legislature. At the same time, he was not ignorant of the difficulties which surrounded the case, and on the best reflection he was able to give it, he must say that he gave the preference to the Bill as it came from the House of Lords.

Mr. CANNING said he had always viewed the question as one of great importance, and one that they must come to legislate on with much pain.—He did not agree with what had fallen from his Hon. and Learned Friend the Attorney General. No Hon. Member had become the advocate of the Marriage Act of 1754; his Hon. and Learned Friend had admitted, that under that Act great oppression and hardship had arisen, and he was willing to apply certain remedies for certain cases: that was the very thing he objected to. It had been said, that this measure had arisen out of a specific case; it might be so, but he knew nothing of such a case, or those connected with it; if it did exist, that, in his opinion, was the reason that they should legislate on it, for it was better to legislate on a fact, than the probability of a fact. It had been said that the House was canvassed on this occasion; it was to prevent a similar canvass in every particular case that he thought it was better to apply a general cure than a partial remedy. He would not say if it was the first reading of the Bill, at the commencement of a Session, that he would agree to it in its present imperfect state; but, however imperfect, he would prefer it to no alteration. He could not agree that nothing should be done, except it came from a certain quarter; that would do nothing. He gave no thanks for the Amendments, but he thanked Providence that the Bill came back at all.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there appeared for the Amendments of the House of Lords—

Ayes	122
Noes	20
Majority	102

The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned to Monday next.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

"When," continued Napoleon, "I was at Tilsit, with the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, *I was the most ignorant of the three in military affairs.* These two Sovereigns, especially the King of Prussia, were completely *au fait*, as to the number of buttons there ought to be in front of a jacket, how many behind, and the manner in which the skirts ought to be cut. Not a tailor in the army knew better than King Frederick, how many measures of cloth it took to make a jacket. In fact," continued he, laughing, "I was nobody in comparison with them. They continually tormented me with questions about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant, though, in order not to affront them, I answered just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended upon the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the King of Prussia, instead of a library, I found he had a large room, like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, in which were placed fifty or sixty jackets of various modes. Every day he changed his fashion, and put on a different one. He was a tall dry-looking fellow, and would give a good idea of Don Quixote. He attached more importance to the cut of a dragoon or a hussar uniform, than was necessary for the salvation of a kingdom. At Jena, his army performed the finest and most shewy manœuvres, but I soon put a stop to their *coglionerie*, and taught them, that to fight and to execute dazzling manœuvres and wear splendid uniforms, were very different affairs. If," added he, "the French army had been commanded by a tailor, the King of Prussia would certainly have gained the day, from his superior knowledge in that art; but as victories depend more upon the skill of the General commanding the troops than upon that of the tailor who makes their jackets, he consequently failed."—Voice from St. Helena, Vol. ii. p. 48, 49.

FORGED NOTES.

The following are the numbers and other particulars of well executed forged Notes of the Bank of Ireland, now in circulation:—

No.	Date.	Signature.	Amount.
9876	8th June, 1820,	R. Smith,	£1 10 0
16744	8th June, 1820,	P. Field,	1 10 0
90487	8th June, 1820,	R. Colley,	1 10 0
75774	4th Feb., 1820,	———	1 0 0
13508	2nd Oct., 1820,	R. Cooke,	1 10 0
92320	5th Oct., 1822,	———	1 10 0
13785	5th Nov., 1821,	———	1 0 0
146	———	———	1 10 0
254	———	———	1 10 0
171	———	———	1 0 0
78029	———	———	1 10 0
59377	5th Feb., 1821,	Field,	1 10 0
41960	3d July, 1821,	Kildare,	1 10 0
28158	8th Sept., 1821,	R. Cooke,	1 10 0
39107	5th Nov., 1821,	R. Cowan,	1 0 0

LAWYERS.—According to the Asiatic Researches, a very curious mode of trying the title of land is practised in Hindostan:—Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the CLIENT, not the LAWYER, who puts his FOOT INTO IT.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last, as Mr. Thomas French, brother of Mr. French, of Iken Hall, was passing through Tunstall, a swarm of bees alighted on him, and rolled into his coat pocket. Mr. French took off his coat, and the bees were hived from it without doing him any harm. Mr. F. had some scented herb in his pocket.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

WATERFORD:
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AGENTS FOR ENGLAND, NEWTON, & Co. 5, Warwick-square, London. AGENTS FOR IRELAND, J. K. JOHNSON, & Co. No. 1 Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,891. *TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

CLONMEL SCHOOL.

Vacation will end on the 27th Instant.

THE following young Gentlemen distinguished themselves by their General Answering during the last Half-Year, and obtained Premiums accordingly:—

Bell, Greene 1mus (William), Usher, Perry 1mus (Richard), Leycester, Perry 2dus (Thomas), Hardy, Conyvile, Westropp 1mus (John), Rose, Westropp 2dus (Robert), Moore 3tius (Richard), Lawless, and Carey 1mus (John), obtained extra Premiums.

The following obtained Medals:—Greene 2dus (Godfrey), for Oratory; Greene (William), and Bell, for Composition; Moore 1mus (Richard), for History; and the following Premiums:—King 1mus (Samuel), for Composition; Skottowe 1mus (Edmond), and King (Samuel), for Oratory; King 2dus (William), and Phelps, for History.

☞ As the accommodation for Boarders is at present limited, Doctor BELL requests Three Months' Notice of the Removal of a Boy.

Clonmel, Richmond House, July 15, 1822.

BRITISH AMERICA.

THE BRIG JAMES, GEORGE GRAVE, Master, Burden 350 Tons, now lying at the Adelphi Terrace, will Sail on or about the 23d Instant, for CAPE BRETON ISLAND, or for PICTOU and PUGWASH, in NOVA SCOTIA.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to JOSEPH JACOB.

Waterford, 7th Mo. (July) 15, 1822.

ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS NEVINS,

70,000 *White Oak Barrel and Hogshead STAVES,*
50 *Barrels of TAR,*
2 *Hogsheads American OAK BARK,*
Per the Ship *Amazon*, from Baltimore,
500 *Tons well squared Yellow PINE TIMBER,*
300 *DEALS, 3-Inch 9 Inch, and about*
6 *Fathoms of 3 & 4 Feet LATHWOOD,*
Per the *Europa*, from St. John's, New Brunswick.

Ferry-Bank, 5th July, 1822.

STRAND

The Fox and the Shadow.

A FACT.

Æsop, or some such fabulist, has told
A story of a *dog*, in days of old,
Who pass'd a river with a *mutton-bone*,
And dropping it he found his prey was gone.
Fables sometimes instruct the rising youth;
Yet *fiction* must admit to sober *truth*:
Ergo, logicians say, more orthodox
Must be our present story of—a Fox.

Not twenty miles from London dwelt a Priest,
A man of purity, and strictly *chaste*,
Who drank his bottle always after dinner,
And well could catechise each wicked sinner;
Would *tithe* the farmers' potatoes and his hay,
And settle strictly on the quarter-day,
This Parson had a flock of good *fat geese*,
That frequently by breeding did increase,
Till by some cause, but what he could not guess,
He found his *feather'd* family grow less—
Some thief—no matter who—devoid of grace,
Had broke into his yard and stole *his geese*.

The Parson's boots with WARREN's *Blacking* shone,
As out they lay, one morning, in the sun,
Just as a cunning *Fox* had stole away
Another *luckless* gander for his prey;
Reynard his *shadow saw*, and thought, tho' droll,
Another fox another goose had stole—
Then flew to seize the culprit by the throat;
And lost the gander, biting at the *boot*.
The Parson shot him with a fowling-piece,
And thus, by *Warren's Blacking* sav'd his geese.

This easy shining and Brilliant BLACKING,
IS PREPARED BY
Robert Warren
30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

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

Mr. MAILLARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has reduced the price of Admittance to

TEN PENCE EACH,

AND THAT HIS

Mechanical Museum,

Will remain open for a few Days longer, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, KING STREET.

The Exhibition contains the following Automatons:—

A SUPERB MUSICAL LADY,

This wonderful piece of Mechanism plays with the greatest precision sixteen airs—every note proceeds from the pressure of the fingers and feet on the appropriate keys, as in a living person, with the motion of head, body, eyes, and eyelids, as directed to the keys. The Respiration of this Figure is truly astonishing, and has been mistaken for life.

THE JUVENILE ARTIST,

MECHANICAL DRAWING AND WRITING FIGURE,

Who, with every action of real life, will execute, in the presence of the Company, Specimens of the First Masters.

THE LITTLE SPANIARD,

An animated Rope Dancer,

whose movements are regulated by Music, to which he keeps time with critical and scientific exactness.

AN OLD NECROMANCER,

His ability in answering questions may vie with the celebrated Delphic Oracle.

A HUMMING BIRD,

which starts from a superb Gold Box, warbles the most melodious Notes, and returns to its concealment in the Box.

A BEAUTIFUL GOLD SERPENT,

In perfect Imitation of Nature;

A SIBERIAN MOUSE,

AN EGYPTIAN LIZARD, AND AN ARANEA.

This last piece of Mechanism is truly wonderful, being as small as nature. The above are composed of the finest Gold, and embossed with Diamonds, Pearls, and other Precious Stones.

The Exhibition will be open each Day for Admission from One to Three o'clock—and in the Evening from Seven till Nine.

Tickets may be had at the Newspaper Offices.

THE MAYOR OF WATERFORD

FEELS it his Duty to acquaint his Fellow Citizens, that a SUBSCRIPTION has been opened for the Relief of the DISTRESSED POPULATION of the WEST of IRELAND. Such Persons as are inclined to forward this laudable and necessary Object are requested to enter their Names at the Bank of Messrs. SCOTT, IRTE, and SCOTTS, who have kindly undertaken to receive the Subscriptions.

As the Relief, to be effective, must be prompt, it is intended to forward to the MANSION-HOUSE COMMITTEE, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, such Sum as shall have then been subscribed.

July 17, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS,

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of JAMES AYLWARD, Esq. and his under Tenants—containing 120 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford.—Those Lands lie adjacent to the Mensal or Demesne Lands of the LORD BISHOP of WATERFORD and LISMORE. No promise has been made, or preference will be given, except to the fairest Bidder, who must fine down one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way 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. GEORGE THOMPSON, Treasury, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.

APERIENT SODAIC POWDERS.

THIS much esteemed and elegant Preparation possesses the advantage of instantly producing SODA-WATER in the highest perfection, and of being at the same time a mild APERIENT, relieving Heartburn, Bile, Nausea, Acidity on the Stomach, &c.

To those whose Stomachs, from weakness or other causes, reject Epsom and other Salts, &c. (the nauseous taste of which deters many from using them), these Powders are particularly recommended. They possess all the medical properties of the celebrated SEIDLITZ SPA, in GERMANY; in their operation are equally mild and efficacious; and being perfectly tasteless, they may be given to Children as well as Adults, who cannot take a Saline Aperient in any other form.

If recourse be had to them after too free an indulgence of the luxuries of the table, particularly after too much wine, the common disagreeable effects are altogether avoided. In warm climates they are found highly beneficial, as they correct disordered Bile, without debilitating the Stomach.

Be careful to ask for "BUTLER'S APERIENT SODAIC POWDERS."

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

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1822.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Co. of Wicklow, at Wicklow Thursday, 18th July.
Wexford, at Wexford, Tuesday, 23d.
Waterford, at Waterford, Saturday, 27th.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
Co. of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Wednesday, 31st.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Thursday, 8th Aug.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice. } *Justices.*
The Hon. Justice Moore. }
John Domville, Esq } *Registers.*
William Kemmis, Esq }

READY MONEY

CORK WHISKEY STORES,

Three Doors above Messrs. WHITE's Drug Ware House, Thomas-Street.

THE PROPRIETOR, desirous of establishing a Ready Money Trade, will sell *One Gallon* of OLD CORK WHISKEY at as low a Rate as *Ten Puncheons*, and at Distillery Strength, of which he gives a PROOF, by leaving on his Counter a HYDROMETER, for the Satisfaction of Purchasers.

BRANDY, RUM, and GENEVA, at equally low Prices.

Any Spirits purchased at this House will, if not found agreeable, be taken back, and the Money returned.

Small Kegs and Jars, clean and well seasoned, always ready. Waterford, 10, 1822.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

INSURRECTION ACT (IRELAND).

On the Motion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL the above Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next, and that their Lordships should be summoned for that day.

GRAND JURIES PRESENTMENTS (IRELAND).

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE expressed his approbation of the principle of the Bill before their Lordships. The manner in which money had been expended under the Presentments of Grand Juries had been in the highest degree objectionable; but he thought this Bill had gone a little too far; it had pared the salaries of several public officers so close, that he much doubted whether sufficient was left to enable them to execute the duties. What he wished, as the House had no sort of information on the subject, was, that the Bill should be postponed till the next Session. The Noble Earl enumerated some of his objections to the Bill, and concluded by moving that it be read a third time that day three months.

The Earl of BLESINTON supported the Bill. He thought the salaries to the Clerks of the Crown quite sufficient.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that from the Petition which he had presented, he learnt there were several officers whose interests were to be disposed of by this Bill, without the parties interested having had any notice. As these were vested rights, he could not excuse himself from saying that such was not the way on which the House ought to legislate on such a subject. If the Petition which he had presented stated the facts correctly, some Clerks of the Crown paid last year for assistance more money than the whole amount of salary given by the Bill.

The Earl of LIMERICK agreed with the Noble Earl (Donoughmore) that the Bill had paired the salaries rather closely, but as the Bill was not to operate till March 1823, that might be amended, whereas the injury would be very great if it were to go abroad that their Lordships had rejected the Bill.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL approved the principle of the Bill. Every one agreed that it was necessary to put some limits to the discretionary powers of Grand Juries, but as the details had certainly not been sufficiently attended to in the present Bill, he was at some loss as to the course he should adopt. If the present Bill were to be rejected by the House he would pledge himself to bring in another Bill at the commencement of the next Session.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said he approved the principle of the Bill, and nothing but the assurance of the Noble Earl (Liverpool) that the subject should attract the early attention of Government in the next Session could induce him to agree to the Motion of his Noble Friend.

The LORD CHANCELLOR explained.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that if any inconvenience were apprehended from rejecting the Bill, he should have no objection to a Resolution of the House recognizing the principle.

Lord REDESDALE objected to the Bill passing in the total want of information under which the House were at present.

After a few words from the Earl of LIMERICK and Lord HOLLAND—

The motion of the Earl of DONOUGHMORE was carried without a division, and the Bill consequently thrown out.

The House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from John Lawless, Esq. residing at Belfast, in Ireland, the Editor of a respectable Journal called the *Irishman.* He prayed the most serious attention of the House of Commons, who evinced peculiar kindness whenever the affairs of Ireland were mentioned, to certain illegal processions lately held in Ireland. Many individuals engaged in these ceremonies gave the greatest offence and annoyance to the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of that country, by the firing of guns and every demonstration which the ingenuity of faction could devise to irritate and provoke. The Petitioner stated that he, having understood that a similar procession was to have taken place by the opposite party on St. Patrick's Day last in the town of Belfast, had succeeded, in conjunction with the clergyman and others, in suppressing any such procession; and he lamented that the present Executive Government of Ireland did not adopt the same means which had been employed by one of their predecessors to prevent occurrences which led to so much misery and discord in that unhappy Country. The Petitioner stated, that he felt it his duty to make this statement to the House, and he trusted that they in their wisdom would apply an adequate remedy.

Mr. S. RICE said he could not avoid expressing his regret that, after his Majesty's letter, and the hopes which it had excited, the Country should have the misfortune to witness the recurrence of these absurd shows and processions, from which so much evil had flowed. It was the more to be lamented on the present occasion, that, when Ireland was visited with so many causes of affliction, this most grievous cause should be added, by which a baneful party spirit was generated, which divided man from man, and which tended to revive all those odious distinctions which he did hope had been banished for ever. *(Hear, hear!)* Of the individual whose Petition was before the House he knew nothing, nor of the occurrences which had taken place, except from the public prints. But if we were to enjoy in Ireland the administration of the laws, and a well-paid police, he could not see in what manner they could be better employed, than in suppressing [illegible] periodical instances of our national dis[illegible] *(Hear!)*

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said, [illegible] although not personally connected with Ireland, he could not but regret that the Executive Government of that Country did not see the necessity of following the example of that most excellent and illustrious Viceroy, the Duke of Bedford, in 1806, who did at that period interfere, and successfully, to prevent so scandalous a practice. He deprecated these commemorations; first, because they were dangerous to the public peace, but more especially because they were an insult to the People of Ireland, and an annual libel on the memory of King William—*(cheers)*—for, if there was any one act which more particularly distinguished the character of that illustrious man, it was that he was the hero and the champion of religious liberty. *(Hear, hear!)* It was hurtful then to the feelings of every one who venerated his name, to see his memory reviled by that obscure faction, who were a disgrace to the name of—Orange.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that although he differed from those who had preceded him on the great question which was so intimately connected with these processions, yet he equally disapproved with them any attempt to keep alive those feelings which they must all wish to be buried in oblivion. *(Loud cheers)* He had received no other information respecting these occurrences than that to which all had access, the public journals; and on the fidelity of their representations it was not at all times safe to depend; and he was rather inclined to believe that the statements were a good deal exaggerated.

Sir GEORGE HILL said, that no man deprecated these processions more than he did, and in his own neighbourhood he had for many years taken particular pains to prevent the manifestation of such a Spirit; but it was somewhat surprising that it was only when processions took place on one side that any degree of notice was taken; and he must take the liberty to state, without meaning to provoke a debate, that provocation came largely and extensively from the other party to whom allusion had been made.

The Hon. C. H. HUTCHINSON said, in reply to the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, that if it was neither wise nor advisable to continue these practices, why did not he take some steps to prevent them? Why should he allow the continuance of this outrage and insult which endangered the tranquillity and security of Ireland? *(Cheers.)* If he saw the Attorney General for Ireland in his place, he would ask him in his official capacity, whether or not the existing laws were sufficient to enable the Lord Lieutenant to put an end to these disgraceful processions. If the laws were not sufficiently strong, then he would say that Parliament should not separate until the Lord Lieutenant was armed with full powers; but he was certain that these powers did already exist, and he deprecated the conduct of his Excellency in not exercising them. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* The House must bear in mind, that these insults were levelled at the peace and feelings of five millions of People. *(Cheers.)*—He would tell the Secretary for Ireland, that if he was disposed to undervalue the recent occurrences in the City of Dublin, he took a most erroneous and delusive view of the subject, for he firmly believed that no circumstance had taken place since the appointment of Marquis Wellesley which has produced a stronger sensation in Ireland. Orange processions had taken place in Bandon and Enniskillen; but in Dublin it was more particularly offensive, because the police, acting as

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

The following intelligence has been transmitted to us from the City:

"CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—An express has this moment arrived from Paris, bringing accounts from Madrid so late as the 8th inst. The King of Spain had, contrary to general expectation, put himself at the head of the Militias; an engagement took place, in which three hundred men were killed. The Guards then dispersed, subsequently returned to their duty, and when the express left Madrid every thing was represented as being finally settled."

We think the above account liable to considerable doubts. There was nothing that could lead us in the previous accounts to believe that the King would not only declare against his Guards, but attack them; & as to every thing being finally settled—that is, we will venture to say, too absurd to obtain a moment's credit. It is impossible.—*Courier.*

Hamburgh Papers to the 9th instant have arrived this morning. Intelligence from St. Petersburgh states, that Baron Strogonoff has obtained leave of absence for an unlimited period. His Excellency, it is added, will proceed in July to Carlsbad. The Russian Guards are on their march, by three different routes, to return to the capital.

In the course of last week 400,000 ounces of silver were shipped off, by an eminent house in the City, for St. Petersburgh, in addition to 700,000 ounces despatched a short time since.

The following commercial information has been received from the Sound, dated Elsineur, July 2, 1822:—"I have the honour to inform you, that the ships from the North Sea, detained here since the 28th June, proceeded on the 1st instant with a fair wind, which still continues, and enables the later vessels from that quarter to sail as fast as cleared. The ships which arrived from the Baltic, [illegible] to yesterday, all proceeded on their voy[illegible]t those since arrived are all in our road[illegible]

His Majesty's ship Samarang has reached Portsmouth from the East Indies, by which advices have been received from the Isle of France of the 11th April. The Colony had recovered from the effects of the dreadful fire which had occurred there some time since, and all the houses had been rebuilt in such a manner, as to prevent the probable repetition of that dreadful calamity. Great advantages had accrued from the measures taken by Governor Farquhar, to restore the currency of the Island.

The *Edinburgh Star* of Friday, after detailing the case of Mr. Abercromby and the Scotch Advocates, says—"Since writing the above, we have heard, that two Serjeants at Arms from the House of Commons arrived in town last night.—Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies return with them this day for London." Wednesday next, the 17th, is the day on which these Gentlemen are ordered to attend at the bar of the House of Commons.

His Majesty's yacht the Royal George, Commodore the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, will go out of Portsmouth harbour to-morrow. Sir Charles has returned to his seat, Fair Oak, after inspecting the progress of her equipment. His Majesty is not expected to embark before the first week in August. No intimation has been given that it is his Majesty's intention to go to Scotland in his yacht, as stated in London papers this week.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A meeting took place on Saturday evening, near Hampstead, between William Wallace, Esq. of Kildare, Ireland, and R. W. Jackson, Esq. of Armagh, in consequence of a message sent by the former Gentleman, when, after an exchange of shots, Mr. Wallace's second declared the honour of his friend fully satisfied, on which Mr. Jackson's friend withdrew him from the ground without explanation. Mr. Wallace was attended by J. Reynolds, Esq. H.P. Rifle Brigade; and Mr. Jackson by Thomas O'Flahertie, Esq. of Castlefield, County Kilkenny.

Many of the principal Underwriters at Lloyd's have refused to underwrite a ship now about to proceed from the Thames with warlike stores, direct to Turkey, and have thereby strongly marked their abhorrence of the cause of the Barbarians.

PUN.—The visitors assembled last month at Maynooth College, at the usual triennial visitation; and after business was concluded, and an hospitable snack had been done justice to, the Lord Chief Justice went to walk in the garden with some of the professors. Lord Norbury, wishing to go, went in search of his brother Judge, directing his steps towards the garden, where he found him busily engaged in the Abbè ——'s flower-plot, examining some specimens of the Frenchman's rearing: and seeing him surrounded by the Professors, he clasped his hands, and vehemently exclaimed, "Oh Heavens! what will Parliament say, when they learn that the Lord Chief Justice has been *discovered in a* PLOT *with the Professors of Maynooth College!*"

An extraordinary House to Let.—An advertisement in the *Times* Paper of July 1, states, that there is "To let, in a thorough state of repair, a most capital house, with the exception of the ground floor, which is *distinct from the other part,*" *&c.* This house must surely have been built upon the long supposed preposterous principles adopted by a set of Architects called Aërial Castle-builders, and must doubtless possess delightful bird's-eye views of the surrounding Country, though situated in the heart of the town.

WHIMSICAL TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—By an accidental transposition of paragraphs in the Report of the Proceedings in the House of Lords on Monday evening last, contained in a Morning Paper of Tuesday, it was made to appear that several Petitions presented to the House were "ordered to be summoned," instead of being "ordered to lie on the table;" and that, preparatory to an interesting debate fixed for Thursday, the Lords were "ordered to lie on the table," instead of being "ordered to be summoned!!!"

"*Peveril of the Peak*" is announced in the Edinburgh Magazines as forthcoming from the Author of *Waverley.* Sir Walter Scott, we believe, passed some time in Derbyshire last year, and was no doubt struck by the grand and peculiar features of this picturesque country, the remarkable cavern, mines, wells, and mountains of which present so much to interest the tourist.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. 80 79⅞ 80¼	Bank Stock 245½ 6
3 per Cent. Cons. 79¾⅞	India Stock 245¾
Imperial 3 per Cents. 79	India Bonds 54 55
3½ per Cent. 90⅞ 91	Ex. Bills (£1000) 3 5 pm.
4 per Cents. 97⅞½	Long Ann. 20¼
4 per Cts. (New) 98⅜ 97⅞ 98	Cons. for Acct. 80¼ 81

The news from Spain is of deep importance; though it must be borne in mind, that it comes through channels liable to every suspicion. The intelligence from Madrid, for example, is furnished entirely by papers devoted to the Revolution, and we may hence conclude, that what they tell is at once coloured in such a way as to promote their own views, and to disfigure the truth in all that relates to the King and his adherents.

It is but too certain, however, that the capital of Spain has been the theatre of one of those sanguinary scenes which so frequently deluged the streets of Paris with blood, in the early periods of the French Revolution. The King's Guards, who had withdrawn themselves to the Prado, made an attack upon Madrid, early in the morning of the 7th inst. in three separate divisions, and for the purpose, as it seems, of forcing their way to the Palace of their captive Monarch.—They were opposed by the national militia, by the artillery, and by a battalion of officers, and some desperate fighting took place, in which, according to some accounts, from two to three hundred of the Guards were killed and wounded. If this computation be accurate, however, we must reject the Bobadil statement, that only half a dozen of the militia were killed. As little are we disposed to confide in the assurance, that, after such a conflict, "the most complete tranquillity reigned in the capital." If tranquillity did indeed prevail, it must have been the awful sentence of terror, awaiting in mute despair the next explosion of civil strife.

Meanwhile the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes received an answer from the King to an application that had been made to his Majesty, in which he announced, that any interference on his part must be confined "to a manifestation of his desire to stop the effusion of blood," but declaring that "it was inconsistent with the dignity of his Royal Person, that his Guards should be disarmed," which had been demanded by the Cortes. A warm debate ensued, when it was finally agreed to tell his Majesty, that, as a "preliminary to any arrangement, it was necessary for him, in order to prove that he was at full liberty, *to entrust the protection of his Royal Person to subjects faithful to the oaths which they had taken; and by no means to a Guard which had disgraced their laurels by the most incredible perjury, and the blackest perfidy.*"

The real object of this advice cannot, for a moment, be mistaken. It was to get the person of the King completely into their own hands, and when that was accomplished, every movement on the part of his friends would be paralyzed by the menace, that, if they stirred a step, his life would be the forfeit. Unhappily, the King yielded to this perfidious suggestion; but whether from irresolution, or from a hard necessity, which left him, in fact, no choice, does not appear. Immediately the necessary orders were given to the Captain-General to carry the fatal arrangement into effect. Ferdinand, therefore, is now the prisoner of Riego and the *Descamisados*—the former destined, perhaps, to become the Robespierre of Spain; the latter, actually, its *sans-culottes.* The use they will make of their captive may easily be foreseen. As long as it may be deemed advisable to employ the phantom of his name and authority, for the more speedy accomplishment of their own designs, they will not touch a hair of his head. On the contrary, they will treat him with all the outward shew and regard of a King; they will affect a boundless love for his sacred person, and a profound attachment to his royal functions; every thing will be proposed, carried on, and completed, by and for his authority; and this mockery will continue till the period arrives when it would be fatal to themselves to carry it further. Then—or we are much, very much, mistaken—we shall see what a King is, in the hands of a revolutionary faction; we shall see what he gains, when he exchanges the protection of gallant men, who would shed their hearts'-blood in his cause, for that of "subjects faithful to their oaths;" those oaths being disloyal perjuries, which, if they bind their swearers to any thing, bind them to the destruction of the monarchy. According to one account, indeed, contained in *Le Pilote,* a Paris Journal, the permanent deputation of the Cortes did not disguise the extremities to which they were prepared to go; for they apprised the King, that if he did not instantly withdraw himself from his captivity, as they termed his adherence to the few faithful friends who surrounded him, "the nomination of a regency would be necessary, according to the provisions of the Constitution." What if Ferdinand had peremptorily refused to obey this mandate? Whom would they have declared Regent? Riego—the Washington of Spain—as he is absurdly called by this party.

We shall look with much anxiety to the next accounts from Madrid, for though, as we have already observed, they are entitled to little credit in their details, yet the broad, stubborn facts, which they cannot conceal or distort, must be of importance. Upon these we can reason, and when disencumbered from the falsehoods and exaggerations with which they are loaded, can deduce from them those conclusions which may help to develope the future.

These events, as might be expected, have shaken the confidence of our monied men in the City.—Early in the morning, Spanish Bonds were at 62¼; but they soon fell to 61¼½.—*Courier.*

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday and Sunday, but, with the exception of the Spanish news which they contain, there is not a paragraph in them worth extracting. On Friday there was an angry debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of some petitions which had been referred to a Committee. The discussion was carried on with much of acrimonious party feeling. The *Moniteur* of Saturday mentions, that Prince Talleyrand, who had gone to the waters of Bourbonne, arrived in Paris on Thursday.

German Papers to the 9th instant have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:

"FRANKFORT, JULY 8.—Just as our Paper is going to press, we receive, by express, accounts from Vienna of the 4th instant. The Metalliques had risen to 79 9 16, and the Bank Shares to 775. The cause assigned for this extraordinary rise is, that the Bank will henceforward discount for 4 per cent. instead of 5, as it has hitherto done. The Bank purchased on that day 300,000 florins, in 5 per cent. Metalliques, at the course of the day, for its reserve fund."

Dutch Papers to the 12th instant have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:

"FRANKFORT, JULY 5.—One of our Papers contains an extract from a private communication, from Constantinople, of 11th June, from which it seems certain, that that capital enjoys tolerable tranquillity, and that hopes of peace are still confidently entertained, but that all business is suspended on account of the Ramazan. The Porte seems resolved to strike a blow at the Russian trade in the Black Sea, by prohibiting the Genoese, who used to carry on that trade under the Russian flag, for navigating the Euxine."

MESSRS. HOPE AND MENZIES.—Mr. Stein, the House of Commons' Messenger, and Mr. Hill, the King's Messenger, yesterday returned to town from Edinburgh. They arrived in Edinburgh soon after nine o'clock, on Thursday night. They thus accomplished the journey of near 400 miles in forty-eight hours, which was proceeding at an average of about eight miles and a half an hour; and during a considerable portion of the journey they had to leave directions at various stations of the Orders they were conveying, so that Mr. Abercromby might be apprised of them, in the event of his pursuing their route. On their arrival in Edinburgh, search for Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies was instantly instituted, and this duty was so promptly executed, that soon after midnight the Lord Provost had bound them to maintain the peace. Both the gentlemen expressed their willingness to obey immediately and implicitly the orders of the House; and with that view they left Edinburgh on Friday, travelling together in a private chariot, but proceeding post. They arrived in London early next morning, and are to attend the bar of the House of Commons to-morrow.

MR. O'MEARA AND THE TIMES.—It is said that Mr. O'Meara, author of the new Work containing Anecdotes of and Conversations with Bonaparte, has sent a challenge to the principal Proprietor and Editor of the *Times* Newspaper, in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the latter publication, animadverting on a passage in the book above-mentioned.

A cork burnt thoroughly in the fire, then mixed upon a plate with a little milk and water, and taken two or three times, is said to be a cure for the *Cholera Morbus,* by immediately correcting the acidity of the stomach.

SPAIN.

(From the Universal, July 8.)

MADRID, JULY 7.—When at the conclusion of our article last night we said that the violent state of Madrid could not last long, the battalions of the rebel Guards had already formed a plan for fulfilling our prophecy. They ascribed to weakness the peace which we left them to enjoy. The protestations which they made, and the capitulation which they proposed, were intended to lull us asleep, and to inspire us with confidence. They meditated projects of vengeance, and endeavoured to dip, in the blood of their brothers, the chains they prepared for us. But Heaven has disconcerted their wicked plans, and the slaves have received the punishment due to their perjury. We should wish to relate all the occurrences of this day, and to omit nothing which has characterized the heroic Patriotism of our gallant defenders.—But we shall wait till time brings all the facts to light, and limit ourselves to an outline of the transactions of this memorable day.

At three o'clock in the morning, the battalions of the guard who had encamped in the Prado, penetrated into the capital, throwing down the gate of Conde Duque. Their plan, as it appears, was to form themselves in three divisions, one of which was to attack the park of artillery; another to disarm the national militia, which had encamped in the Square of the Constitution; and the third to take possession of the Puerta del Sol, and to guard the streets which led to it. Of these projects, the only one they succeeded in executing was the third; but the occupation of this post not having rendered them masters of the two others, was of no service to them, and rather exposed them to the defeat which they received in a short time. The battalion destined to attack the park of artillery dispersed, without any known motive, on hearing the first firing in the street De la Luna, and the exhortations of their officers was of no avail to retain the soldiers, who, retreating, as it appears, by the way they had entered, dispersed in disorder by the wood of Moncloa. Many of them have attempted in the course of the day to join their companions at the Palace, and some of them have been killed without attaining their object. In this dispersion, the officer, D. Lewis Mon, was taken, who seeing himself detained by a peasant, offered twelve pieces of gold and his watch to be released, but the disinterested patriot conducted him to the park of artillery. It must be confessed, that the division which attacked the square showed more firmness, but it encountered enemies, worthy, not only of contending with it, but with the first soldiers in Europe. The rebels paid dearly for their audacity, dying by the hands of the heroic national militia, at the foot of the guns. They had no other resource but to retire towards the Palace, strewing the streets the whole way with their dead bodies.

The mad presumption of two divisions being thus punished, nothing remained but to dislodge that which occupied the Puerta del Sol, the guard of which had fortified itself in the Casa de Correos, when it observed the enormous inequality of its force. This enterprise succeeded as desired, and in a short time the insurgents threw down their arms, and fled in frightful disorder by the streets del Carmen, des Preciados, and del Arenal, avoiding the death which threatened them from a cannon supported by grenadiers and sharpshooters, together with a party of cavalry, under the command of General Ballasteros. In the mean time, the loyal guards, who were in the park of artillery, possessed themselves of the stables, and fortified themselves in them, so that the patriotic soldiers occupied all the approaches to the Palace. While things were in this state, a deputation from the battalions of the guard proceeded to the Hall of the Cortes, where the permanent deputation had assembled in company with certain members of the city corporations, declaring that the guards were ready to surrender their arms, but that they should be permitted to do so when they were beyond the precincts of the Palace. It appears the answer was, that at the end of four hours the two battalions which had remained in the Palace should retire with their arms—the one to Leganes, and the other to Vicalvaro; and that the battalions of the Prado who had fled hither, should form tents, and should retire without arms to their destined quarters.—Then it was seen, that although the contagion which had spread among the corps of the Guards was great, there were many who joined on compulsion, and by an ill-understood sense of honour, the party of the seducers; for many of them immediately deserted their companions, and repaired to their quarters, shouting for the Constitution. Others, distrusting, doubtless, the generosity of their conquerors, or accused by their consciences for past crimes, fled, throwing away their arms. But some parties of cavalry, the national militia, and some pieces of artillery, pursued the fugitives on the road to Estremadura, and at present there are arriving a great number of wounded and prisoners.

The most complete tranquillity now reigns in the capital; and it appears almost impossible that the gallant men, whose ardour has been so excited during the day, viewing the perfidy of their enemies, should have been able to recover, in so short a time after their triumph, that generosity and composure which are the distinction of these heroes.

All who have witnessed the attacks of this morning agree that never troops of the line fought with more order or more bravery than the militia. They advanced boldly forward at the voice of their chiefs, and without a discordant sound; after their triumph, they shouted alone for the Constitution; and I even heard a militia-man reprove a prisoner for the reproaches which he uttered against his seducers. We have not been able as yet to ascertain how many dead and wounded there have been in the different encounters; but the highest estimate does not make the number of militia killed to amount to half a dozen—a loss extremely small, considering the importance of the victory, but deeply to be deplored, when we reflect that this force is composed of proprietors of land, merchants, respectable artisans, and fathers of familes, who sacrificed themselves to defend our liberties.

From the Espectador of July 8.

MADRID, JULY 7.—Our readers will not be surprised that we limit ourselves to-day to an imperfect account, since, being spectators, with arms in our hands, as we have before mentioned, in defence of the liberties of our Country, we are worn out with glory and fatigue.

Let us enter upon the subject. At about a quarter before three this morning, there was heard some firing in the street de la Luna, the result of an encounter with the vanguard of the mutinous battalions, who had encamped on the Prado, and who had by stealth introduced themselves under the protection of darkness into the capital.—The battalion of half-pay officers, under the command of our companion Don Evarista San Miguel, both in the same street and in that of Fountain del Cura, exerted themselves so as to introduce confusion into the guards, who fled, leaving their muskets, knapsacks, and equipage. At the same time the square of the Constitution was attacked by a brisk fire on three points; but the brave national militia, and the no less brave national artillery, who, under the command of the valiant Captains Bayona and Ribera, defended the entrances into this square, repulsed the insurgents, who, with the subversive shouts of "Long live the absolute King!" had directed their attacks upon the square, forcing them to fly precipitately, and in the greatest disorder, leaving their wounded and dead scattered in the streets.

In the mean time, the Commandant-General, Don Pablo Morillo, who happened to be in the park of artillery at San Gil, was informed of the object of this sudden and unexpected attack—for sudden and unexpected it must be called—since nobody thought that the inhabitants of Madrid, its militia, and troops, could be attacked in so unjust and treacherous a manner. In this situation, then, presented himself as a prisoner to his Excellency a soldier of the guards, who said that the above-mentioned battalions from the Prado had entered Madrid by forcing the gates of San Bernardino and San Fernando. This intelligence inflamed the mind of his Excellency and of the brave men who stood by him to such a pitch, that their indignation cannot be expressed. The General, and all who were under his orders, swore anew to die or to be free, and, at the shout of "Long live the Constitution!" all prepared themselves for the conflict. At this moment a Captain D. Lewis Mon appeared before General Morillo as a prisoner, and being asked what were the plans of the insurrectionary battalions, this person gave him to understand that they entertained hopes which had been disappointed. While this passed, and while the Commandant-General saw some of the insurgent troops arriving by the royal stables, he made preparations that the battalion of the officers and soldiers of the same guard who had abandoned their seditious companions, after refusing to partake in their infamous perjury, in order to follow the standard of their Country, should immediately take possession of the stables, to restrain the audacity of the insurgents, who had gone there with the like intent, and with that of attacking the division of the park of artillery.

While this was happening, a strong column of the guards, under the command of their Commandant Mery, had placed themselves in the Puerta del Sol. The brave General Ballasteros, who was in the park of artillery, as soon as he heard the first firing, obtained permission from the Captain-General to attack this column, and, carrying with him a piece of artillery and a battalion of militia, immediately assaulted it. The column, after a short resistance, dispersed, part by the street of Montera, and part by that of de la Arenal, pursued by the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier Palleria; but this last was crossed by the national militia and a cannon which was directed against the guards.

Victory was soon decided, and the enemy, routed in all directions, saw themselves under the necessity of seeking an asylum in the palace of the Monarch. The valiant regiment Del Infante, the national militia, and the artillery, confined them within the narrowest limits, obliging them to listen to terms, pointing out his Majesty as intercessor, in spite of the affronts which in their route these unfortunate men had suffered, complaining that they had been vilely deceived, seduced by the blackest perfidy, and abandoned by those very persons who had led them to swerve from their oaths.

The permanent deputation of the Cortes, which, by the want of communication with the Ministers of his Majesty, who were detained in the Palace from the preceding day, saw itself in the last extremity, convoked a junta, composed of two Counsellors of State, two of Provincial Deputation, three of the Constitutional Municipality, and two Generals of the garrison, to deliberate upon a Message addressed to his Majesty, for the purpose of putting an end to those horrors and outrages which the infamous aggression of the seditious guards had occasioned.

The Marquis of Casa Sarria, accompanied with the Commandants of the Guards, Chiefs of the battalions who remained in the Palace, and who had not taken any decided part in the Insurrection, delivered an answer from his Majesty, confined to a manifestation of his desire to stop the effusion of blood, but declaring that it was not consistent with the dignity of his royal person that his Guards should be disarmed, as it appeared to be desired. On this point there arose a serious and violent discussion. It was agreed to tell his Majesty, that, as a preliminary to any arrangement, it was necessary for him, in order to prove that he was at the full liberty which the direction of the business of the state required, to intrust the protection of his royal person to subjects faithful to the oaths which they had taken, and by no means to a guard which had disgraced their laurels, by the most incredible perjury and the blackest perfidy. They represented that the four battalions who had committed the hostile aggression, which had so much endangered the tranquillity of the capital, and along with it the liberties of their country, should immediately surrender their arms, unless they desired to become victims to the just fury of an irritated people, and of a valiant and victorious garrison and national militia; that, with respect to the two battalions remaining in the Palace, who did not appear guilty of so horrible crimes, and only answerable for an assassination committed on the person of one of their most meritorious officers, they might be permitted to leave the capital with their arms, but divided from each other, and forced to give up for punishment those who were guilty of that assassination.

The messenger of his Majesty returned to the Palace with this proposition of the above mentioned Junta; and his Majesty having agreed with it, they gave the necessary orders to the Captain-General to carry into effect this arrangement—the only one that could calm the effervescence and furious agitation which pervaded the minds of almost all the inhabitants of the capital.

When this measure was about to be carried into effect, the battalions of the Guards who were condemned to surrender their arms took to flight, some by the Campo del Moro, and others by the gate of Segovia, in the direction of the Ventas de Alcorcon. Immediately two pieces of artillery, a battalion of militia, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battalion of officers, under the command of Don Evarista San Miguel, were despatched in pursuit of them. It is now ten o'clock at night, and more than a third part of the fugitive guards have entered as prisoners, and it is to be hoped that, before the morning, the rest of them will have fallen into the hands of the defenders of liberty who are in pursuit of them.

The wounded and prisoners belonging to the liberticide faction, who endeavoured to create a horrible day of mourning for Madrid, and of everlasting affliction for all Spain, have been treated by the conquerors with a generosity and compassion as worthy of the men who love freedom as disregarded by the wretched slaves who fight for the vile gains with which their blood is bought, and which covers them with opprobrium and ignominy.

We yesterday told our readers that they would soon see our liberties secured, and by the glorious events of this day, which will be memorable in the annals of history, they will see that we have not deceived them. The arms of our Country have triumphed, and the greater the efforts which our enemies make, the system of the Constitution is more firmly established.

The conduct of the brave national militia, of the no less gallant regiments of the garrison and of the artillery, has been above all praise. The gallant Generals Morillo and Ballasteros exhibited a valour and enthusiasm of which they have often given proofs in the field of battle. The moment the latter presented himself in front of the troops, to direct the attack which was made on the Puerta del Sol, he inspired such enthusiasm by his presence as would have been enough to have overcome a whole army. We should extend this article to too great a length if we were to enumerate the distinguished actions of which we have been witnesses; but we cannot pass over without notice the gallantry of Colonel Sconne, who being placed in front of a company of Grenadiers in the street Arenal, showed such an excess of bravery, that he advanced upon the mutineers till their bayonets touched the chest of his horse, and he fell dead with the effect of five shots. It would have appeared a miracle had this brave officer escaped with his life from such a danger. The Spanish Washington, General Riego, and the gallant and patriotic Alava, animated the friends of freedom with their presence.

Various patriots have assured us, and we have no reason to doubt their word, that they saw the Duke del Infantado exciting a numerous group of peasants in the Vistillas, with cries of "Long live the absolute King; long live religion!" General Ballasteros, who had notice of the sedition which the Duke was organizing in that quarter, flew to the point with a company of cavalry, and in a moment dispersed the horde of savages, whom wine and brandy were making howl like furies.—The Duke took refuge in the Palace, but as there are now no ecclesiastical or royal sanctuaries, we hope he will receive his deserts.

A proclamation was issued on the evening of the 7th by the Constitutional Junta of Madrid, adverting to the events of the day, and calling on the citizens to deliver up, without excuse or delay, any guardsmen who might have taken refuge in their houses, under the penalty of being punished as guilty of high treason. It concludes with an assurance, that the wounded and prisoners had been treated with compassion and generosity.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No mail due.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, after some discussion, the Irish Insurrection Bill was read a third time, and passed, without a division. Mr. GOULBURN stated, that a revision of the Irish Magistracy was in considerable progress, and that this and every other measure for the amelioration of the Country, which preceding Administrations have entertained, are taken up by Lord WELLESLEY'S Government, with a view, if possible, of reducing them speedily and beneficially to practice. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH presented a Petition from Lees, Ashton-under-Line, in behalf of the Greeks. The Petitioners stated, "that they viewed with horror and detestation the murder of their Christian brethren, the Greeks, by those inhuman and blood-thirsty barbarians, the Turks." Sir J. MACKINTOSH expressed a wish, that the Powers of Europe would make a simultaneous effort to favour that brave and persecuted People. Mr. HUME called the attention of the Noble Marquis (LONDONDERRY) to the circumstance of a Turkish frigate being at this moment fitting out with arms, stores, &c. at Deptford, which was to be manned by English officers and English sailors. To this it would seem there was no one who could or would give an answer. Mr. HUTCHINSON called on Mr. WILBERFORCE to raise his voice in favour of suffering humanity; and Mr. WILBERFORCE, so called on, joined in wishing a simultaneous effort to be made by the Powers of Europe in aid of the Greeks. This at length drew out the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, who deprecated the time chosen for entering on so large & important a question, dwelt on the hardship of exiling five millions of Turks to Asia, assured the House that Ministers "had done their utmost to recommend conciliatory and pacific measures to the Turkish Government," and regretted to say, "it had unfortunately come to his knowledge, that there were as many and as systematic acts of ferocity and of cruelty practised on the one side as on the other."

The length and importance of the details relative to Spain have limited us to this brief notice of Parliamentary proceedings. Nor can we enter into the details we have mentioned. Neither does this appear to be necessary, as they cannot but be perused with feelings of the deepest interest. All local occurrences must also, for the present, be passed over in silence.

CAUTION.—We understand that several mad Dogs have lately appeared in the barony of Gaultier, especially in the neighbourhood of Woodstown. A gentleman in that quarter has lost two valuable greyhounds, which it was found necessary to destroy in consequence of their having been bitten.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.—Our market has been tolerably supplied with fresh arrivals of Wheat, and during the early part of the week, the weather being wet and unsettled, the demand for this Grain rather improved, and some sales of the finest and the most inferior Irish were effected on better terms. The weather has since become favourable, and the demand in consequence has subsided. In other descriptions of Grain, but little has been done, and prices have continued without change.

At our Corn Exchange this forenoon, we had a very dull sale for all Grain, and no alteration could be observed from the quotations of this day se'nnight. The weather continues fine, and the advance that took place at the close of last week in Wheat was not supported in the few sales effected this day. The sales were chiefly in fine English Wheats, and in sound Wexford samples, at 5s. to 5s 3d per 70lbs. Waterford Butter, 78s. to 79s.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

MONDAY JULY 15.—We had but a moderate supply of Wheat fresh in this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, the demand for which was not so brisk as on Friday, and only superfine samples obtained last Monday's prices; all other descriptions were offered at an abatement of 2s per quarter, and very little progress was made in sales at that reduction.—Barley is 1s. per quarter lower and dull sale, having but few buyers. Beans and Grey Peas are 2s. per quarter cheaper, the supply of each being much larger than the demand. The arrivals of Oats both last week and to-day, have been very abundant, which have occasioned a decline of 1s per quarter on the best samples, and from 1s. to 2s per quarter on the inferior qualities, and the latter were almost unsaleable.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter has recovered a little from the late depression. Yesterday, the general rate for first qualities was at 78s to neighbouring farmers, and a lot of 122 firkins, from the Co. Carlow, brought 79s. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 856—yesterday, 289 firkins.

The supplies of Grain from the Country this week have been confined to a few loads occasionally.—Wheat, 16s to 18s by merchants; 19s. to 20s by millers &c. for superfine picked samples. Oats, 9s. to 9s. 6d and in a few instances 9s. 8d to 9s. 9d; some samples of New Oats have brought 10s. A small quantity of New Bere has been sold at 6s to 6s 6d.

Flour continues stationary in price, and the demand very dull; seconds, 27s to 32s. per bag. Oatmeal 12s. to 13s. per cwt. New Potatoes, about 8d to 10d per 14lbs.

Newport Coal, 3s 2d to 3s 6d—Swansea do., 2s. 10d to 3s 4d—Culm, 2s. 6d per barrel.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants, 74.—70s.—62.—52.—12s.

To the Country, 64.—60.—52s.—12s.—31.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 19.

ARRIVED,

17th—Mars, Evans, Liverpool, rock-salt and staves.

18th—Apollo, Denham, Cowes, ballast; Brothers, Kelly, Dublin, ballast; Concord, Lambert, Newport, coals, furniture, luggage, &c.; Peace, Browning, Swansea, culm and flour; Four Brothers, Murphy, Swansea, culm; Bridport, Frayte, London, ballast and luggage; Aliene, Stewarts, Shoreham, ballast, a wrecker; Concord, Hollis, Cowes, ballast; Victory, Nicholas, Newport, coals; Caroline, Chapple, Swansea, do.

19th—Expedition, Stacey, Bristol, merchants' goods.

SAILED.

17th—Cornwallis, Murray, Llanelly, ballast—and put back.

18th—None.

19th—Prompt, Fudge, London, butter and bacon; Peregrine, Propert, ditto, oats; Blanche, Smith, Tralee, flour and meal; Cornwallis, Murray, above mentioned; 3 small coasters, with coals, &c. from Ross to Cork, &c.

Wind E. S. E. at 8 morning.

The *Lady Sherbrooke,* Molloy, sailed from Lisbon, for Newfoundland, 17th June.

MONEY.

From £100 to £2000

TO BE LENT,

BY WAY OF LIFE ANNUITY,

OR ON MORTGAGE, BOND,

OR OTHER APPROVED SECURITY.

Apply at the Office of Cowen and Fanning, Solicitors, 15, Aungier-street, Dublin—or Waterford (if by Letter, post-paid.) July 5, 1822.

RUSSIA TALLOW AND HEMP.

STRANGMAN and BLAIN are now landing a Supply of these articles, which, with a general Assortment of ENGLISH and FOREIGN IRON, STEEL, and FOUNDERY WARE, they will dispose of on moderate Terms.

Iron-Yard, Charles-Street, 7th mo. 19th, 1822.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOM,

NEAR THE EXCHANGE,

QUAY, WATERFORD.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, impressed with a lively sense of Gratitude to his Friends and the Public, begs leave to return his grateful Acknowledgments for the kind Preference shewn him since his commencement in Business, and hopes, by Attention, neatness of Workmanship, and moderate Charges, to merit a continuance of that Favour, which it shall always be his highest study to deserve.

He has now in his Ware-Room a few Articles ready for Inspection, and is constantly supplied with best PLATE GLASSES, of all sizes, for the Toilet, &c.

July 20, 1822.

N. B. FUNERALS supplied at the shortest Notice.

☞ An APPRENTICE would be taken.

Mr. GOODMAN

TAKES leave to announce to the Nobility, & Gentry of Waterford, Tramore, and its Vicinity, that there will be THREE BALLS and SUPPERS this Season, at the GREAT HOTEL, TRAMORE, the first to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July—the others will be announced in future Advertisements.

P. BARRON, Esq. Waterford,
S. WARREN, jun. Esq. Springfield, } Stewards.

Tickets of Admission to Ball and Supper—

Gentlemen........... 7s. 6d.
Ladies............... 5s. 0d.

N. B. WEEKLY PROMENADES to commence on MONDAY, the 22d instant—and to continue on the subsequent MONDAYS. Mr. MURPHY, the Celebrated Performer on the *Union Pipes,* will Play some favourite National Airs.

Ladies & Gentlemen.......... 1s. 8d.
Children........................ Half Price.

Tickets of Admission, for BALLS & PROMENADES, may be had at the Newspaper Offices, and of Mr. WEBBER, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th Sept., or 25th of March next,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE LANDS of SPRINGMOUNT, with a COTTAGE, suitable OFFICES, and FIVE WORKMEN'S HOUSES thereon, containing about 38 Acres—and also, adjoining, about 57 Acres of the LANDS of BALLYDASOONA, with a good DAIRY HOUSE thereon. These Lands are all in Pasture and Meadow, except about 10 Acres, now under Wheat; and will be let separate, or together, to Solvent Tenants only. They are situated at TEMPLE-MICHAEL, in the COUNTY of WATERFORD, within 2½ Miles of the Town of YOUGHAL, nearly adjoining the Mail-Coach Road from Cork to Waterford, and near to the Navigable River Blackwater. From 20 to 30 DAIRY COWS, a quantity of HAY, and 10 Acres of WHEAT, on said Lands, will be SOLD at a VALUATION.

Proposals will be received by THOS. LOWE, at Youghal, (if by letter, post-paid)—who will LET or SELL his INTEREST in his HOUSE in CHURCH-LANE, in said Town, from the 25th of March next.

PATRICK HURLEY, Steward on said Lands, will shew the bounds. July 15, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Very Rev. Doctor CONNOLLY, President.

AT a Public EXAMINATION held at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, PREMIUMS were adjudged to the following Gentlemen:—

In THEOLOGY—to Wall, Dixon, Lonergan, and Walsh. GREEK—Delahunty, Flinn, Power, Coleman, and Larkin. LATIN—Delahunty, Power, Redmonds, Flinn, Larkin, Upton, Farrell, Carew, Scolly and Whyte; THEMES—Hearn and Power; LATIN POETRY—Connell and Walsh; PROSE—Delahunty. FRENCH—Delahunty, Hearn, Darcy, Delahunty, and Hearn.—HISTORY—O'Neill, Cutler, Dunford and Darcy. GEOGRAPHY—Cutler and Farrell. EUCLID—Hearn, Flinn, Power and Walsh. ALGEBRA—Power and Power. BOOK-KEEPING—Farrell, O'Shaughnessy, Cutler and Maher. ARITHMETIC—Walsh, Carroll, O'Shaughnassy, Kier, Scully, Divine, and Upton.—WRITING—Cutler, Maher, Farrell, Kier, Fennessy and Carew. DECLAMATION—Carroll. ENGLISH PARSING & GRAMMAR—Walsh. READING—Carroll, Kier, Divine, and Nagle. SPELLING—O'Neill; O'Shaughnassy, Farrell, Carroll, Hearn, Fennessy, Whyte and Fennessy. CATECHISM—Farrell, Maher, Walsh and Nagle. GOOD CONDUCT—Farrell.

☞ *VACATION will end August 19th.*

CLONMEL SCHOOL.

Vacation will end on the 27th Instant.

THE following young Gentlemen distinguished themselves by their General Answering during the last Half Year, and obtained Premiums accordingly:—

Bell, Greene Imus (William), Usher, Perry Imus (Richard), Leycester, Perry 2dus (Thomas), Hardy, Constable, Westropp Imus (John), Rose, Westropp 2dus (Robert), Moore 3tius (Richard), Lawless, and Carey Imus (John), obtained extra Premiums.

The following obtained Medals:—Greene 2dus (Godfrey), for Oratory; Greene (William), and Bell, for Composition; Moore Imus (Richard), for History; and the following, Premiums:—King Imus (Samuel), for Composition; Skottowe Imus (Edmond), and King (Samuel), for Oratory; King 2dus (William), and Phelps, for History.

☞ As the accommodation for Boarders is at present limited, Doctor BELL requests Three Months' Notice of the Removal of a Boy.

Clonmel, Richmond Pond, July 15, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, situated in the County of Waterford, midway between CARRICK and CLONMEL, containing 40 Acres, Plantation Measure.

Proposals will be received by JOHN CONGREVE, Esq. Mount-Congreve, Waterford—or EDWARD ROBERTS, Waterford. March 2, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS

TO BE LENT.

Apply to C. and C. S. TANDY.

Waterford, June 1, 1822.