

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

by the gallant general at the time would have insured his return without such means having been resorted to.

Mr. SINCLAIR said the late election for the county of Perth, in his opinion, proved the necessity of vote by ballot. He had been told by many individuals in Scotland that they would rather have no vote at all than not be at liberty to exercise it free and uncontrolled. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHAW presented a number of petitions from places in Ireland in support of the established church in that country.

The Speaker left the chair at half-past two.

EVENING SITTING.

The Speaker resumed the Chair soon after five o'clock.

On Lord ALTHORP'S moving that the order of the day be read for the further consideration of the report on the poor laws amendment bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL wished to ask whether, if the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt should pass in this country, it was intended to bring forward a similar one for Ireland? His constituents were very anxious to know whether this would be done in the next or succeeding session.

Mr. LITTLETON said, if the bill should pass in England, it was intended to introduce a similar bill for Ireland.

Mr. O'REILLY made some observations upon the decree of Don Pedro, lately published, suppressing the monasteries and colleges of education in Portugal, without any authority from the Cortes, which were not to assemble till the 15th of August. This decree the hon. member said he thought was in contravention of the late treaty which guaranteed amnesty for the past, and he wished to know when that treaty would be laid on the table.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, as soon as he received a corrected report of the treaty, he should lay it on the table. As to the decree in question, the hon. member would perceive that, as it related to the internal affairs of the country, it could not be approached without great circumspection and delicacy. (Hear, hear.) He would, however, say, that the British government would take the strongest measures to enforce the performance of the stipulations of the treaty.

FOUR LAWS AMENDMENT BILL. The order of the day for the further consideration of the report on this bill having been read, several amendments were agreed to—and, after a long discussion.

The bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

Lord ALTHORP gave notice, that on Monday he would move that the third reading of the bill should have precedence of all other motions on Tuesday.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S REGISTRATION BILL. Sir J. GRAHAM moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report upon the merchant seamen's registration bill.

The first and second clauses were agreed to without any observation.

On the third clause, which compels masters of vessels, on clearing out of port, to send by the pilot on leaving the ship a copy of the agreement entered into for the voyage between him and his crew; and that in case he should not have a pilot on board on leaving the port, then to lodge the said copy with the consul or vice consul of the port at which he should touch, being put by the chairman.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG objected to the clause, on the ground that it would be impossible, from the nature of his duties on leaving port, for a captain to make out the required copy, in order to return it by the pilot. The honorable member moved an amendment to the effect, that all masters of vessels should have the option of delivering copies of their agreements with their crews either to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being transmitted to the register office, or to the consul or vice consul at the first foreign port at which the ships touched.

Sir J. GRAHAM supported the clause, which he said had been prepared with every view to the convenience of the ship owners and the masters of vessels.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the clause had been met by objections put forward by the Chambers of Commerce both of Belfast and Dublin. Those objections were, that ships frequently left port with only a portion of their crews on board, but completed them at other places where men could be obtained at a cheaper rate. Under such circumstances it would be impossible for the captain on leaving port to make the return required of him; and though the alternative remained of his lodging at the first port at which he might touch with the consul or vice consul, yet the clause contained no provision to exempt the captain from the penalty imposed in case of neglect of those officers to make the return to this country prior to the arrival at home of the particular ship.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that the great object of the clause was to protect the sailors from the abuse of being taken out on an outward and homeward voyage, but who were left ashore on foreign stations, where other hands could be procured at a cheaper rate to work the vessel home, while the British seaman was left to perish from disease and other causes attendant upon foreign climates. From this system much injury was done to the British service, and to prevent it was the object of this clause.

After some further discussion the committee divided on Mr. G. F. Young's amendment:—

Ayes 35
Noes 47
Majority against the amendment—12

Several clauses were gone through after considerable discussion.

The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS. On the motion of Mr. V. SMITH, the house went into a committee on the post-office acts.

Mr. V. SMITH proposed that a postage of 2d. be levied on every British newspaper sent to a foreign country, and 2d on every foreign newspaper transmitted to this country through the post.—The hon. gentleman observed, that this regulation was intended to last only until foreign countries came to an agreement with us for a free interchange of newspapers.

Lord LOWTHER complained of the extravagant charge upon newspapers sent to foreign countries through the post, and the inequality of the charges. If you put a newspaper into the post-

office at Charing-cross for Italy it was charged 7s. 6d., but by going with it to the clerks at the foreign department of the general post it would be sent for about 1s. 2d.

Mr. V. SMITH said that it was intended to do away with the monopoly of the clerks of the post-office. He repeated, that the object of the government was to have a free intercourse of newspapers between this and foreign countries. The temporary rate was to last only till such an agreement was entered into.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. V. SMITH said he had another resolution to propose, which was to facilitate the transmission of small unstamped publications through the post. The hon. member then moved a resolution to that effect.

Lord LOWTHER complained of the exorbitant charges of letters sent under seal by the foreign mail. The post office charges on the continent were not one-tenth of the amount charged in the foreign mail of this country.

Mr. V. SMITH agreed that the charges were very high, and said that the subject was at present under the consideration of the postmaster-general.

The resolution was agreed to, and the house having resumed the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

It was proposed and agreed that the house at its rising should adjourn till Monday.

BATTLE OF NAVARRO.

The house went into a committee of the whole house on the Navarrio address, and an address was agreed to, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant compensation for the loss of clothing, &c., to the officers and men engaged, and stating that that house would make good the same.

MORENO—MURDER OF MR. RYD. Mr. O'DWYER rose and expressed a hope, that though at that late hour (it was past two o'clock) the house would not object to receive the motion of which he had given notice. The subject was one of very considerable importance, and deeply affecting the honour and character of the country. His motion was for documents relating to the conduct of General Moreno, who, it was well known, had invited the brave General Torrijos, and several of his companions to Malaga, and had there become the instrument of their destruction, and what more immediately concerned this country, the destruction of Mr. Boyd, an Englishman. Moreno was now in this country; he had recently landed on our shores, and he (Mr. O'Dwyer) thought that for the character of the country itself, and for the future security of the lives of British subjects, some steps ought to be immediately taken to obtain satisfaction for this violent outrage. The papers for the last few days had made the public familiar with all the details of this case. It was unnecessary, therefore, for him to trouble the house with entering into them. It was well known, that at the time of the transaction the British authorities in Malaga had strongly remonstrated against the assassination of Mr. Boyd, though unfortunately without effect. (Hear, hear.) It could be proved, he understood, that Torrijos and his companions had been not only invited, but strongly urged by Moreno to come to Malaga. He (Mr. O'Dwyer) had been informed that there were at that moment documents within the reach of the government which would fully show the nature of the invitation that had been sent. There was one letter, in which, as he was instructed to state, would be found these words:—"We turn to join your glorious constitutional cause." This letter was from Moreno, and professed to speak the sentiments of himself and the people of Malaga. This letter he understood was at this moment in possession of a person connected with the government. It was for the noble lord (Palmerston) to make inquiry into the subject, for government was bound to see the honour of the country asserted, and to bring, if possible, the murderer of one of its subjects to justice. He would not detain the house further, but would move:—"An address for a return of the names of all male persons accompanying Don Carlos, the Infant of Spain, to this country, whose arrival has been notified to the Foreign Department—copy of all correspondence between the Foreign Department and the authorities of Spain, regarding the seizing and putting to death of Mr. Boyd, a subject of his Majesty."

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no objection to the hon. member's motion—(hear, hear)—but he would suggest to him an alteration in the latter part of it, in making it rather for the correspondence of this government with our minister at Madrid, and also with the authorities at Malaga, on the subject of the detention and execution of Mr. Boyd. These letters, when produced, would speak for themselves. On one point he must say the hon. gentleman was mistaken and misinformed, and that was in supposing that he (Lord Palmerston) or that the government, was in possession of any such letter as that to which he had alluded, or even that he (Lord Palmerston) had ever read any such letter. The circumstances of General Torrijos's entry into Spain were well known. In 1831, General Torrijos went from this country, accompanied by several of his countrymen, with the intention of landing in Spain for the purpose of forwarding their own particular political views. They first got to Gibraltar, and their presence and object there becoming known to the Spanish government, a representation was made by that government to this country, remonstrating against an English garrison being allowed to harbour persons who were menacing in hostile attempt against a country in amity and alliance with us. (Hear, hear.) This government felt that our garrison ought not to be allowed for such a purpose, and the governor of Gibraltar, as he had authority to do, took steps to find out the parties in order to prevent their making a descent on Spain from that place. Unfortunately, he was not successful in his search; he (Lord Palmerston) said unfortunately, for if he had been found they would have been placed on board a British ship, and thus the fate which they afterwards met would have been averted. The parties went from Gibraltar to Malaga, and that in pursuance of an invitation from some persons there—(hear, hear, hear)—and an intimation that they would be kindly received. This was his (Lord Palmerston's) belief. The moment they arrived at Malaga they were arrested, and an account was transmitted by Moreno to Madrid stating the fact. In a few days after that order came from the Spanish Government directing that they should all be shot. A claim was made on the part of the British authorities for Mr. Boyd, as a British subject; that claim was not recognised, and the

letters transmitted by the British authorities were found of no avail. The execution took place, and he (Lord Palmerston) believed that in strictness, as far as the Spaniards were concerned, it was quite in accordance with the laws of Spain. As to Mr. Boyd, he (Lord Palmerston) was afraid that, however they might lament his fate, his death was justifiable according to the law of nations. Mr. Boyd was found in arms acting against Spain, acting against its authority, in union with persons who were considered traitors to its government. This was not merely his own opinion, but that of persons much better qualified to form an opinion on the subject than he was.—The remonstrances of Mr. Mark at Malaga, and of Mr. Addington at Madrid, had been very strong to the Spanish government on the subject, but Mr. Boyd had ceased to exist before any intimation of the fact reached government here. All they could do then was to remonstrate with the government of Spain against the course it had pursued, and that had been done. The nature of the remonstrances that had been thus made would be seen when the papers were laid before the house. He hoped, after what he stated, the hon. and learned gentleman would alter his motion, so as that it should include the documents to which he had just referred.

Mr. O'DWYER said he had no objection to adopt the suggestion of the noble lord, but he would beg to ask whether, since the arrival of Moreno in this country, any reference had been made to the law officers of the crown as to whether any and what mode existed of bringing that man to punishment.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had directed such reference to be made for the satisfaction of the public feeling on this subject, but though he had adopted that course, he himself had very little doubt what the nature of the answer returned would be.

Mr. C. RYDON said that there was a letter in the possession of an individual at this moment in this country, addressed by Moreno to General Torrijos, in which the words referred to by the hon. and learned gentleman, "I turn to join your constitutional expedition," occurred. He was ready to put this letter into the hands of the noble lord. Now, after this fact, could the noble lord hesitate to go into an immediate inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining how far the country could receive satisfaction for the outrage committed on one of its subjects?

Mr. O'CONNELL was sure that the law of nations would not permit that a man who was in our power, who had invited a British subject into his hands and then cruelly murdered him, should be suffered to escape with impunity. In the law of nations some provisions must be made; and no doubt did exist, to punish the subject of one country for the murder of the subject of another. It would not permit that a monster of this kind should be suffered to escape, and he was sure that every good man would rejoice at seeing a murderer of this description brought to justice. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said the question was, was Mr. Boyd placed in such a situation as that he could be protected by the law of nations? Was an enterprise against Spain, but which had been accelerated by the acts of others—he would not say how fairly—was not that, he would ask, such a circumstance as took the case of Mr. Boyd out of the law of nations? He could not think that that law could be construed to afford protection to an individual circumstanced as Mr. Boyd was.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought that if an agent of a foreign government enticed a British subject into his power, and then put him to death, there must be some law which would reach an act of that kind; and if so, it ought at least, now that this monster was in our power, to be put into a train of judicial investigation. Language was not strong enough to express the feelings of detestation which every man must have for atrocious perfidy of this kind; and yet this wretch had polluted the press of this country by his name affixed to an attempted vindication of his horrid deed. He must repeat, that he did think this was a case to which the law of nations would apply, and he hoped, therefore, that the noble lord would take steps for having an opinion on the subject from proper quarters.

Lord PALMERSTON—I have done so.

Mr. HUTT said he had known intimately the brave General Torrijos, and he was aware of the cruel treachery by which he had been invited to Malaga, and there betrayed by the blood-thirsty Moreno. He knew that three men were sacrificed to the blood-thirsty ambition of that cruel tyrant, who had made their bodies the steps by which to ascend to power and favour under the Spanish government. If that man were now in this country, if he were in our power, he ought not to be suffered to depart until some means had been tried to bring him to justice. Human nature recoiled at the cold-blooded atrocity of inviting a man under the mask of friendship and attachment to lure him to his destruction, and that for the selfish purpose of personal advancement. If, then, he repeated, there were any means by which this justly and blood-thirsty coward could be brought to justice, he hoped the noble lord would not fail to have recourse to them. (The hon. member was so much affected during these few remarks, that towards their close he seemed wholly unable to proceed.)

The motion was then agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and at three o'clock this morning the house adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

The examination of witnesses on the Warwick borough bill was continued till four o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at ten minutes past four o'clock. The house at this time was very full of peers, and the space below the bar, and around the throne, was crowded with members of the house of commons. Earl Grey entered the house shortly afterwards. The gallery was crowded to excess.

DEBACH OF PRIVILEGES. Earl GREY moved that Mr. Payne, the publisher of the Morning Post, be brought to the bar.

Mr. Payne having appeared at the bar, the LORD CHANCELLOR said—Is your name Thomas Payne?

Mr. Payne—It is, my lord.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Are you the printer of the Morning Post newspaper?

Mr. Payne—I am nominally the printer, but not actually.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Is your name registered at the stamp office as printer?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my lord; it is generally the practice to register one's name as printer and publisher.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Are you a proprietor of the paper?

Mr. Payne—No, my lord.

LORD CHANCELLOR—You say you are nominally the printer, but not actually. Have you any control over what articles appear in the paper?

Mr. Payne said he exercised no discretion, nor had any control over articles that were inserted in the Morning Post. His whole business was to print what he was sent, and he could not publish the paper when printed, and he could not prevent the insertion of any article whatever.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—You have answered the questions very candidly. Now, Mr. Payne, who superintends the Morning Post?—Who is the Editor?

Mr. Payne—A gentleman of the name of Peedlestone, my lord.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Is he here?

Mr. Payne—I do not know. I have not seen him.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Is Mr. Peedlestone the person who superintends the management of the paper, and exercises a control over the articles to be inserted?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my lord.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Now I am about to ask you a question, but before I do so, I caution you that it is optional whether you answer it or not.

Mr. Payne—I wish to speak the truth.

LORD CHANCELLOR—No doubt of it. Now did you know of the article which appeared in the Morning Post yesterday, and which this house has pronounced a breach of privilege, before it was inserted?

Mr. Payne—I did not, my lord. I never saw any article before it was inserted.

LORD CHANCELLOR—What time did you know of it?

Mr. Payne—Not until I read it in the paper.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Do you always read the paper?

Mr. Payne—Not always. (A laugh.) Sometimes I have not time.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Then the house is to understand that you do not print the paper, you do not correct it, you have no discretion over the articles which appear, and, in fact, have no other charge over it than publishing?

Mr. Payne—Certainly, my lord. I know nothing of its contents until it appears to the world.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Where does Mr. Peedlestone live—is it in London?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my lord, but I do not know exactly where.

LORD CHANCELLOR—Is it in London?

Mr. Payne—Yes, my lord; and he comes to the office every day except Saturday.

By EARL GREY—Mr. Peedlestone is the editor?—Mr. Payne—Yes, my lord. And in answer to other questions by his lordship, Mr. Payne said, he never saw or knew any thing of the article complained of until the paper was published.

The LORD CHANCELLOR directed Mr. Payne to withdraw. His lordship then said Mr. Payne had acknowledged that he was the registered printer and publisher, and consequently liable in any action at law for libels, or to suffer for a breach of privilege. It was clear, however, that he had no discretion over articles inserted in the paper, therefore, although technically guilty, he was not morally so. His (the Lord Chancellor's) subject was, in being before the lordship, the author of the article, and after the commission of such a gross breach of privilege, he thought it was but just to aggravate it by another within the day. (Hear, hear.) Under the circumstances, however, of Mr. Payne's case, he hoped the noble friend would move that he be discharged. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GREY said he had no objection to Mr. Payne being discharged; for it was clear he knew nothing of the article before it was published. But their lordships would do their duty if they did not punish with their high displeasure the guilty author. The noble lord, in conclusion, said, that as the name of the person, who superintended the insertion of articles in the paper, had been given up, he certainly thought he ought to be called to the bar of the house to give an account of his conduct. He should therefore move, that that person should be called to the bar on Monday next.

Lord WEAVER thought that the house ought to mark its displeasure of the article in question.

Lord BROUGHAM now rose and said, he should like to see a personal favour to himself, if the proceedings upon one part of the case to which allusion had been made went no further.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that whether or not the noble and learned lord had given the advice which had been anticipated, he did not see that it was any liberty on the noble and learned lord's part to state it. He thought it was necessary that there should be some intimation of grossly improper conduct.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then put the question, that Thomas Peedlestone (the editor) should be ordered to attend the house on Monday next, which was agreed to.

It was also ordered that Thomas Payne, the publisher of the Morning Post, should be discharged. The house then adjourned till Monday, at ten o'clock.

DEAD LETTERS.—All correspondence between Portugal and France was interrupted, owing to the domination of Don Miguel, and no letters could pass but through the medium of England, and opportunities offered, which was very rare, such was the suspicious and tyrannical policy of the Portuguese Government. Since, however, liberty has been restored to this fine country as well as to Spain, the postmasters have found all the letters and packets which have been detained for several years, and they have been sent to their several addresses. Hundreds of them have been received in France, bearing the Spanish post mark, and have come by St. Jean de Luz. A great many of these letters are dated as far back as 1830. A note in the Spanish language is attached to each, stating that it was opened in the name of the usurpation. In fact it may be easily seen that they have been recently seized.

The projected formation of a medical society for Munster, will be entertained by the profession at Cork, on Friday.

The Beaulieu yacht, Knight of Glin, and Perly yacht, Mr. Ferris, have sailed from the Shannon, to attend the Kinsale Regatta, 20 July.

FATAL BOXING-MATCH.

The sporting circles were on Tuesday all on the alert to know the result of two prize fights, which were applied to take place in the neighbourhood of Andover, the scene of former prize fights of a similar description, between George and Gustav Curtis and Arthur Young, Dutchman and Gustav Cooper, &c. Young was engaged by the press, and the former fighting £2500. In the first round, Swift and Moon, two stout men, who fought, and

The battle took place within about ten minutes of the town; the ring was surrounded by thousands of persons of all ranks, among whom were several noblemen, military officers, and magistrates. The first fight which came off was that between Young Dutchman and Cooper. It occupied a period of two hours, and was very exciting, during which the superior science of the latter enabled him to administer the greatest quantity of punishment, which was done principally with his left hand, his right arm having been injured in the second round, by a cross blow.

Cooper did not give up till completely exhausted, and exhibited throughout the most astonishing bravery. Swift's punishment was very severe, and he was enabled to come to town in the evening of the night. Cooper was conveyed to an inn at Andover, where every possible attention was paid to him.

The second fight, that between Swift and Moon, was equally distinguished by the courage and hardihood of the combatants. The moon was of equal weight being about 120 lb., and the chances of victory were very even for both, until the severity of the blows, which were given, caused his second to give up in the second round, and he was pronounced a breach of privilege, before it was inserted?

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ALCALAVELLA A

No. 2166.

JAMES HAS now at his ST. JAMES'S PLACE, WATERFORD, DON WINES in Bottle, with Prime OLD PORTS, when in general he has J. S. H. WHISKEY with DUBLIN WHISKY (Powell's Make), and several other articles. He has also a large quantity of Office and Store Waterford, 4th July.

WINE AND HENRI BEGS leave to their Friends and Acquaintance to inform them that they have been invited to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Waterford and Wicklow Railway, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Board, in the City, Waterford. P. H. has also, in addition to his usual assortment of Port, Sherry, and other Wines, a large quantity of superior Black Water Gin, and other Wines, which he has just received from the Continent, and which he is prepared to supply at the most reasonable rates. Waterford, June 25.

THE HOUSE IN R. and O. COURT, MAY be seen, on THURSDAY, 28th inst.

FROM the 29th inst. Term of 42 Years, the City, near the New York, and other Houses, and other improvements, in the City, street, 100 feet; and in street, at the East end, 102 feet.

Written Proposals will be received, at the N.B.—A Fine will be Waterford, June 25.

HOUBB AND CO. From the 29th inst.

OF THE INTEREST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tobacco Manufacturers in the City, near the New York, and other Houses, and other improvements, in the City, street, 100 feet; and in street, at the East end, 102 feet.

Also, to be SOLD, Capital MALT HOUSE, in the City, near the New York, and other Houses, and other improvements, in the City, street, 100 feet; and in street, at the East end, 102 feet.

Also, the INTEREST IN FOUR BOWLS, in the City, near the New York, and other Houses, and other improvements, in the City, street, 100 feet; and in street, at the East end, 102 feet.

ST. JO. UNDER THE PATRIOT

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THE SPORTING WORLD.

OF EXCHEQUER—Monday. Penfather and a Special Jury. HAMROCK CHALLENGE CUP.

Penfather and a Special Jury. HAMROCK CHALLENGE CUP. The case was heard on Monday. Penfather and a Special Jury. HAMROCK CHALLENGE CUP.

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Corporal and Sub-Lieutenant. Hon F. Gordon, to be Lieut. without purchase.

ROBERTS OF CAPTAIN SMITH, 330 REGT.

On Saturday, Police Officer Roberts arrested in a public house, Henry Robinson, an Englishman, who had fled from his master, Captain Smyth.

MR W. CHIPNEY'S RACING STUD.

At place on Monday at Meera. Waterfall's mare of the St. Leger in 1829.

ABOLISHING ALL TESTS OF RELIGION IN THE UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin, the question of abolishing all tests of religion in the University was discussed.

PROPOSITION.—Dr. Johnson wrote the

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FASHION AND TAILOR TALK.

The Hon. Baron Penfather and family left Dublin for the Bath, county Tipperary, on Saturday.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is announced between Lord Howden, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and Miss Kenney, daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle.

FROM THE AGK.

THEODORE HOOK'S LAST.—At the Literary Fund dinner, the other day, somebody said, "that in spite of all the rank and fashion that might be at Ascot, Oxford was the point of attraction."

DEATHS.

At the residence of the late John O'Connell, Esq., of Waterford, on the 29th inst., Miss Charlotte Ledger.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

WICKLOW—Monday, the 7th July. WEXFORD—Thursday, the 17th.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—July 2.

ARRIVED. 1st—Elizabeth, Parcel, Greenock, coals; James Rowe, Swansea, ditto; Active, Liverpool, general cargo; Phoenix, ditto.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF A DRAGON OFFICER.

A few evenings ago at the mess of the 7th Dragoon Guards, in the Cabri, conversation turned on running, pedestrianism, &c.

POLITICAL POP.—"I must say our sturte-pumper

"I must say our sturte-pumper has been swimming in Spring Hill," attributed to its being founded upon the report of the commissioners.

ROMA.—Cardinal Tiberti to succeed the late

Cardinal Capellari, Bishop of Rieti; the King of Naples is still at the camp of Capua, where the troops perform manœuvres every day.

Calab Cheto, Esq. is elected Provost of Tralee

for the ensuing year.

WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

HENRIETTA-STREET.

PATRICK KEANE

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind manner in which they have supported his Establishment since his having first opened it, and by his own personal attendance to Business, in continuing to merit a share of that support, and by his selling no Article of any kind, except the best, which the purchaser in every case will find to be the cheapest.

P. K. has also made a large purchase of part of the remaining Stock of HENRY & MORGAN'S WHISKY, some of which he had racked on Sherry Casks, and as this Establishment is broken up, P. K. would recommend those persons in the habit of using their WHISKY to lay a Stock in, as there is no prospect of that Establishment being re-opened.

P. K. has also in the King's Ronneted Storra, a large assortment of Ports, Sherries, Capes, with a few Pipes and Illus of Beccaroli, all of which he will dispose of at a very moderate profit; he also has his Cellars well stocked with superior Old Port, Sherry, Cape, Irish, and other Wines, which he can highly recommend, and in addition to his WINE STORE, he has taken extensive Vanis for Porter, Ale (both Scotch and Irish), Bristol and Cork Soda Water, White Wine Vinegar, most superior Black Water (either in Hubs or in Bottles), Ginger Beer, Spruce, Pale Brandy, &c. &c.

Waterford, June 25, 1834.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM EDWARDS, CHAMBERLAIN, For One Year, ending the 25th of March, 1834.

To Maps, &c., of part of the Corporation Property, 2d July, 1833, £35 7 0

New Fish House—Paid Terence O'Reilly, the contractor for same, 20th August, 441 0 0

COALS—For the several offices and rooms at Town Hall, and Tower, 27th do., 25 6 2

CITY SEALS—Paid off two of £100 each, late currency, 14th September, 181 12 4

AREARERS OF RENT—Increase of Arrearers this year, as compared with the last, as per second estimate, 18th September, 1834, £2620 10 12

ANNUITANTS—Paid sundry persons, particular at foot hereof, on 25th March, 1834, 482 13 11

INSURANCE OF THE TOWN HALL BUILDING, &c. 1st January, 1834, 142 18 0

REPAIRS—Paid sundry persons, particular at foot hereof, on 25th March, 1834, 11 15 5

ALLOWANCES—To various Public Charities, &c., on 22d ditto, 305 9 3

LAW EXPENSES—To Richard Cooke, Town Clerk, and Thomas P. Carroll, Solicitors, 57 4 11

ADVANCEMENTS—To sundry persons, per Accounts furnished, to 25th ditto, 32 10 0

INTEREST ON CITY SEALS, paid between 25th March, 1833, and 25th March, 1834, 1311 3 2

SALEARIES—To the Officers of the Corporation, to the 25th September 1833, as per list, 1488 19 6

RENTS OF PROPERTY HELD BY CHARITIES, &c.—Amount of rentroll, to 25th September, 1833, £6156 6 5

Balance due to the Corporation by the Chamberlain, per accounts furnished, to 25th March, 1834, £108 11 7

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SPLENDID SALE OF GRAND AND SEMI-GRAND PIANO FORTES.

The above collection, which were delayed in consequence of the late tempestuous weather, is now arrived, and will be offered by private Sale on this and following days.

THE LARGEST SALE ROOM OF THE CITY AUCTION MART.

They consist of a truly Superior Collection of Brilliantly finished GRAND AND SEMI-GRAND PIANO FORTES, with Music Stools, Patent Action, and all the New Improvements as yet introduced, direct from the extensive Factory of R. ALLEN & Co., from BROADWOOD & SONS, London; also a superior toned PEDAL HARP, London made, with Twelve Month's Engagement. As these Instruments are all of the best class, and finished in rich Rosewood and Mahogany Cases, the subscriber respectfully solicits an early inspection, his time being limited.

N. WALSH, 19, Stephen's-green, Dublin, Agent.

Mr. W. deems it necessary to observe, he is now nearly four years agent for R. ALLEN & Co., during which period he has sold 379 PIANOS, in Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Wexford, Belfast, &c. &c., all of which, he is proud to say, have given decided satisfaction without a single exception. As usual, twelve month's engagement will be given, and fair value allowed for old Instruments taken in exchange.

Waterford, June 30th, 1834.

FOR TO BE LET.

FROM the 29th SEPTEMBER NEXT, for a term of 3 YEARS, a Piece of GROUND, on the Quay near the Bridge, now in the occupation of Yearly Tenants, and on which are several Dwelling Houses, and other improvements, containing upwards of 10000 Square Feet, in front of Queens-street, 100 Feet; and in depth from the Quay to Queens-street, at the East end, 103 Feet; and at the West end, 102 Feet.

Written Proposals will be received by GEORGE IVES, Esq., at the City Tavern, on the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, N.B.—A Fine will be expected. Waterford, June 25, 1834.

PROSPECTUS.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

COMMITTEE.

George P. O'Brien, Esq. M.P. Cornelius O'Brien, Esq. M.P. Christopher French, Esq. M.P. David Roche, Esq. M.P. Richard L. Stull, Esq. M.P. J. Radcliff Todd, Esq. M.P. N. A. Vigors, Esq. M.P. James C. Bell, Esq. M.P. John Richard Gilmore, Esq. M.P. Andrew H. Lynch, Esq. M.P. Robert Sutton, Esq. M.P. Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. Thomas Virgo, Esq. M.P. Maurice O'Connell, Esq. M.P. Henry L. Wigram, Esq. M.P. Wm. Wilkinson, Esq. M.P.

PREVIOUS to the year 1825, Banking in Ireland was a monopoly enjoyed exclusively by the Bank of Ireland.

In the following year the Bank of England was curtailed of its extensive privileges, and since then the system of Banking in both countries may be said to be placed upon a more solid foundation. This diversity of views among private Bankers were often a serious inconsequence to whole districts, which were not only ruined by a failure, but in consequence, often deprived of the utility of a Banking Establishment.

Scotland had long felt the practical benefits of a sound Banking system, to which may be traced the rapid development of agricultural and commercial prosperity, and other exciting causes being absent, the growth and improvement of the Scotch Banking system, which respects, it would be difficult to calculate the inestimable benefit which a joint stock system of Banking has conferred upon Scotland.

It was natural, after the injury which the panic of 1825 occasioned to the public mind, that the attention of the public should be directed to the security of the Scotch system. Some public-spirited individuals had made the attempt so early as 1823, but the principles of the Bank of England were then an obstacle to their patriotism; and it was not till after the occurrences in 1825 that the Legislature formed the determination to grapple with these monopolies, and place England and Ireland on footing of equality with their sister country. To the public, therefore, the object of which will be long remembered, the public are in a great degree indebted for the establishment of a sounder system of banking than had yet prevailed in either kingdom.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that the experience of Scotland, has proved the beneficial results of Joint Stock Banks, whether as regards the security they afford to the Public, the confidence they inspire as to their stability, or as affording the means of credit, which, by encouraging productive industry, administers to its wants, and to the constant expansion of national prosperity. To the numerous Stockholders in the Scotch Banks, which include the Landowners and the wealthier classes of the community, Joint Stock Banking has been a source of immense profit, as the value of an original investment has in more than one instance trebled, and been, in all, considerably enhanced.

The Local Joint Stock Banks, which have sprung up in England, have succeeded beyond the most sanguine calculations of their founders; notwithstanding the limited resources they possess, compared with the capital and credit of a National Establishment. The shares in the Local Joint Stock Banks of England are now selling in the market at a premium of 10 per cent. above the nominal value of the Shares, and the Dividends are paid upon their Capitals.

Manchester and Liverpool District Bank 75 per cent. London Banking Company 60 ditto Wolverhampton & Staffordshire, 100 to 120 ditto Bank of Birmingham 100 to 120 ditto Westmoreland Bank 100 ditto Bradford Commercial Company 100 ditto Huddersfield 60 ditto Leeds Company 60 ditto Halifax 60 ditto Stourbridge and Kidderminster 50 ditto Dudley 60 ditto Derby 60 ditto

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND. 92 per cent. premium. Ireland is a Country, of all others, peculiarly suited for a profitable employment of Capital—First, because the state of Credit, owing to the want of a sound Banking system, has been such as to tempt Capital, by yielding it a high rate of Interest, which is in proportion to the risk; and secondly, because a truly National system of Banking would encounter less competition than prevails in Great Britain. And, thirdly, because a sound principle of Banking would ensure a wider circulation to its paper and credit, to which last alone, a Bank can be peculiarly useful to the Public and profitable to the Shareholders.

The Bank of Ireland and the Irish Provincial Bank, with the exception of three local Companies in Dublin and Belfast, enjoy at present the undisputed monopoly of Banking, without the ability, from the nature of the principles on which they are founded, to confer any decided advantages on Ireland in return. The annual amount divided by the Bank of Ireland is £270,000 (exclusive of Dividends which have been added to the Irish Provincial Bank) in the last year of the Irish Provincial Bank was £26,316 18s. 8d. on their trading Capital of £500,000. This last Bank was established in 1825—it was unquestionably very much required, and has, so far as it has been able to extend itself, succeeded in doing so. It has, in fact, been a great measure, it is attributed to its connection with English Capital, which inspired great confidence, and materially contributed to the development of Irish credit. But the Irish Provincial Bank has been established nearly twenty years, a National Bank. In this time, it has only extended itself to 21 Towns in Ireland, arising, most probably, from the defective principle on which it is established; and which multiplies with every additional Branch, the details and difficulties of management, otherwise it would be difficult to account for the tardiness it has displayed in its movements. It appears, therefore, impossible, that the Irish Provincial Bank can extend itself much farther with equal benefit and, at the same time, ensure good management. As far as it has been done, it has been highly profitable to its Proprietors; but as nothing is more certain than that competition will follow success, to

THE OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION, AND THEIR SALARIES FOR ONE YEAR.

The Mayor, £253 9 2d. Sheriffs, 258 9 2d. Recorder, 238 9 2d. Town Clerk, 120 0 0. Committee of Seven, 173 13 6. Lecturer of St. Olaves, and Master of Grammar School, 212 19 7. Chamberlain, 18 9 3. Organist of the Cathedral, 2148 19 0d.

THE ANNUANTS OF THE CORPORATION, AND THEIR ANNUITIES FOR ONE YEAR. Joseph Price, 236 18 5d. Mary Ann Baker, Widow, 18 9 2d. Elizabeth Baker, Widow, 18 9 2d. Mary Ann Chambers, Widow of a former Market Inspector, 23 1 6. Judith Clarke, and Sarah Clarke, daughters of a former Surveyor, 13 16 11. John Thomas, formerly Mayor's Sergeant, 10 0 0. Ann Wilson, Widow, 9 4 9d. Elizabeth Sakley, do, 7 10 0. Margaret Savage, Widow of former High Sheriff, 5 10 10d. Wm Noble, formerly Mayor's Sergeant, 4 12 3d. £142 18 9d.

William Rutledge, Esq. is unanimously elected Corner of Mayo, in place of James O'Leary, Esq. deceased.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Capital of the London Company shall be £1,000,000, in Shares of £20 each, to be called the ORIGINAL CAPITAL, which may be increased as the business of the Company extends; but the Premium, on any addition, to go to the first Shareholders.

SEVENTH.—That the Bank shall be managed by a Board in London, consisting of 24 Directors, in whom will be vested the supreme control.

EIGHTH.—That each Local Bank shall be managed by a Board of Local Directors, elected by the Local Shareholders, subject to the approbation of the Directors in London.

NINTH.—That the Directors in London shall be empowered to appoint Provisional and Temporary Directors.

TENTH.—That a full and authentic list shall be made each year by the Shareholders, upon whom the Company's dividend is payable, and the proceedings, at all meetings of Proprietors, printed for their use.

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THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY JULY 2.

Wheat, per cwt. 62 7 6d. 73 6d. per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 292.

Wheat (shippings) rates from 20s 6d to 23s 0d per barrel; do (millers) from 24s 0d to 25s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s; Heavy, 12s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 12s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £15 0s to £14 10s; ditto per cwt 14s to 15s 0d; Indian Corn per barrel, 27s to 28s.

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