



THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Upon this "intense humbug" as Mr. Cobbett calls it, we find the following remarks from the able pen of that admirable public writer:—

INTENSE HUMBUG.

In whatever department the Irish are extravagant and wild; they are more extravagant and wild than any other people, the Yankee only excepted; but then this species of half madness comes to the Yankee rarely, while it is apt to take hold of the Irish very frequently. A Yankee, when he turns speculator, thinks no more of millions of anything than a sober-minded man would think of units.—Our Irish highness are not quite so extravagant—so outrageously careless of consequence; but they are quite insufficiently so when they take this turn.

I say this in the way of preface to the noticing of one of the maddest schemes that ever came into the head of mortal man, under the name of the "National Commercial Bank of Ireland," the details of which scheme I insert below. When I have inserted it I will make a remark or two.

[Here follows the prospectus of the company.]

Now, if this be not madness, it is a little short of it. That one ought not to be restrained from using his word as applicable to it. First, five millions of money divided into five pound shares, require a million of men in Ireland, each of whom has five pounds to spare! There are eight millions of people in the country; one half of these are females; one half of the males are boys under age; there are two millions left; and of these two millions, one million are to have each of them five pounds to spare; though it is notorious that nine-tenths of them have not the means of buying a bit of meat or bread. But this absurdity, arising from the mere numerical representation of the state people, is not the great thing to be observed upon; the great, the gross, the monstrous delusion is, that an establishment of this sort, if it could succeed, would be a benefit to the country itself. Mark! if you please; it would make every man of any property a banker; it is proposed that he shall gain something by being a banker; and whom is he to gain from? Why, from himself to be sure! He is to lend money to himself, and to put the interest into his own pocket. When a certain small portion of the community become bankers, and receive real money or goods as interest for the paper that costs them nothing, there is sense—there is roguery—there is deception—there is fraud; but there is sense. But, for the whole of the money-owners of a country to gain by making paper money and lending it to themselves, is an idea that must have been born in Bedlam; though it is got over to Dublin, it must have gone from St. George's Fields. Here are ten of us, for instance, all equal in point of property; we have five pounds a piece to spare.—We make a common stock of it, and set to work in grinding paper money to three times the amount, or do matter what. We then lend the paper money to ourselves, and we pay the discount to ourselves! Poh! it is nonsense; but nonsense as it is; it is upon a level with the scheme of Mr. Hume, who actually recommended to the government that it should issue paper-money, and give the profit to the people! Oh! God Almighty, do let me live, to see this nonsense extirpated from the mind of man!—Just as if a people could profit from gain made out of themselves. We often talk of the "improvements of the age," of the "spirit of the age," and God knows what; but if our forefathers had not had more sense than we have, this kingdom would have been a desert instead of being what it is. Oh, no! There cannot be seen so mad as to have invented this scheme for the benefit of the public. They mean, to be sure, to get, somehow or other, the means together to set up a Scotch bank, by which a comparatively few persons shall gain at the expense of the community at large, as they do in Scotland, where tradesmen and farmers are little better than the mere bullies and shopmen of these combinations of grinding paper money makers—where the property of the active traders is all made over to, and is, in fact, the property of the bank-paper people. But there is another view of this matter which must be taken. The idea is, that money will be made more plenty by this scheme. That is impossible without producing a blow-up, not only of this scheme; but of all the paper money in Ireland. No, no! The right to demand gold in England is the bridge in the mouth of all these projectors; and, in spite of Lord Althorp's legal tender, which is to come into force directly, it will be impossible to get but a greater quantity of paper, without producing a panic.

But, do these projectors shut their eyes with regard to the United States of America? Do they know nothing of the blow which their glorious countryman, Jackson, is giving to the whole system of paper money all over the world? And do they not blush on reflecting that it is owing to the good sense and the virtue of "the Irish" in the United States, that the president is enabled to pull down the monsters of paper money in that country? Can they read the resolutions, the sensible resolutions, of their industrious countrymen at New York, showing how it is that paper money rebs the working man, and declaring their resolution to extirpate it altogether—can they read these resolutions, and not be ashamed of the promulgation of this plundering scheme in Ireland itself? Are these the sort of measures by which the rights of labor are to be asserted and maintained, and which Ireland is to be brought to a state of justice, peace, and happiness? Doubtless, Ireland has suffered from other causes, which, possibly might have been removed; but, from all other causes put together, she has not, within the last fifty years, suffered so much as from this one cause. And is this accused cause to be now added to, amidst all her other troubles and afflictions? I can never in haste to cast blame on the government for the calamities of Ireland, because having put the question to myself what I would do if I had in my power to do what I liked, I have never been able to give myself a satisfactory answer.—The government of England started badly, in the reign of Elizabeth, with regard to Ireland. All the alleged causes do not account for the state of that at one time and a wretched country; but at any rate we have an indubitable proof of the fact, that the paper money has been one great cause of the sufferings of that country. We know that hundreds of thousands of families have been totally ruined by it.—We know that there was a time when a man with bank notes to the amount of a thousand pounds in his pocket, could not get a leg of mutton at Cork; and with the recollection of these things in their minds, will the industrious part of the Irish people listen to a project like this?

FRANCE.

(FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF TRUESUN.)

NEW SERICS.

Here is another proof of the transition system to which I have so often alluded. Marshal Soult has been, guided by superior intrigue to give up his places and emoluments, and Marshal Gerard is appointed Prime Minister, and chief of the War Department in his stead.—(Vide Monteur.) The first blow that shook the old soldier's system was struck by the Minister of Finance, M. Humann, who demurred at his exorbitant demands for money—still more money; the second and more serious coup came from the Thiers' part of the cabinet, who resisted all the Marshal's efforts for a military governor of Algiers. The question seemed to be made a drawn battle for the moment; but Thiers is not such a tyro as to bear opposition in the cabinet, and well knew how to work upon Soult's haughty but less cunning disposition so as to render him incompatible at the council-board. The consequence was, that the most violent scenes, calling of names, &c. have lately been enacted at all the cabinet meetings, to such an extent, that on one occasion the Marshal pushed his portfolio with such vehemence towards Majesty, that it actually came in contact with the inviolable person. No harm was meant, but still it was not quite agreeable, you know. Things remained in this untoward state when the escape and entrance into Spain of Don Carlos became unofficially known. The arrest of M. Jauges, and the miserable attempt to mislead the public, by which the Cortes Bonis rose, again succeeded. In the interim it was generally believed that the certain person I hinted at in a former letter, who saved 300,000 francs by the banker's illegal art, was the main point had been secured, consequently no stirring reasons remained for mystifying the public any further. The Journal de Paris at last was ordered to let out that the government considered the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain a certain fact.

It would now appear, according to several of the journals, and general report, that not only was the public designedly kept in the dark, but that M. Thiers, and a greater than him, had forgot to remember to acquaint the Prime Minister Soult of the arrival of the telegraphic despatches, by which the government had good reason to know that Don Carlos was actually in the Peninsula at the time the public was led, by the ministerial papers, to think otherwise. You may conceive the bitter reproaches and recriminations that took place at the cabinet meeting, where Soult finally threw up his office, all his colleagues, to a man, having forsaken him, in the royal presence. Marshal Gerard was then called in to fill up the gap; and, foolishly, consented to act the part of a mock-ministerial Lionel. The new premier is, what is called, in common life, an honest man, covered with military glory, and crowned with the "set," he will be a mere chip in postage. It may not be amiss to introduce here a rapid and original sketch of his life, which the True Sun may consider both correct and exclusive, at the same time excusing errors of style. Counte Eleanore Maurice Gerard, marshal of France, was born at Damvillers (department de la Meuse), in 1773. At eighteen years of age he served as a common soldier in the Republican army, and rapidly rose from the ranks to the grades of sub-lieutenant and lieutenant. He was at the glorious battle of Fleurus, and of the Sambre-to-Meuse. At the passage of the floor he particularly distinguished himself. In the year 5 he was named aide-de-camp to General Brundotte, and accompanied him in all his campaigns of Italy and the Rhine, when the name of Gerard was frequently inserted with honorable distinction in the military bulletins and reports of that period. He was successively made commander of the Legion of Honor, and chief of the staff of the French army in Denmark. At the battles of Urfar, Wagram, Moskowa, and during the whole of the disastrous Russian war, he continued to increase his military reputation, and received several severe wounds.—General Gudlin being killed at La Moskowa, Gerard replaced him as commander of a division.—At Frankfort-upon-the-Oder, with the wreck of his gallant band, he overthrew a great part of the Russian cavalry, which had cut off his retreat from Berlin. Dieuville, Nugent, Naujitz, and Montereau were in turn different theatres of his gallant exploits. In 1814, at Troyes, he saved that town from being pillaged and burnt, by an advantageous capitulation with the Bavarian General Wrede. When Napoleon first abdicated, General Gerard took the oath of fidelity to Louis XVIII, and was appointed to conduct back the French corps-d'armee, then at Hamburg, for which service he received the Cross of St. Louis, and the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur. During the 100 days, the Emperor appointed him Inspector-General of Strasbourg, after which he was governor of Belford.—He was next named Commandant-in-Chief of the army de la Moselle, distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Ligny, and was severely wounded at La Dyle, that he was obliged to retire to Tours, where he remained till the end of September, 1815. When Paris capitulated, the General was one of those chosen to present the army's submission to the King. In 1816 he went to Brussels, where he exposed Mademoiselle de Valence, granddaughter of the celebrated Madame de Genlis. In 1817 he re-entered France, and retired to his estate of Villiers, department de l'Oise. In 1822 he was elected deputy of the chamber, where he loyally voted with the Liberals, most of whom have here degenerated into Doctrinaires, and Juste Militerists. The recent events of his public life most be fresh in the memory of your readers.—When the scale had turned in favour of the combatants of the three days, General Gerard assumed the military command of Paris, which General Dabourg had dared to risk in the first hours of danger. Dabourg has ever since been in disgrace; Gerard has been constantly rising in favour! First he was minister of war, which office it was said he gave up on account of a defect in his only remaining eye, having lost the sight of one by a wound. Then he added, if not to his heroic fame, at least, to his substantial honour and fortune, at the glorious ten-to-one taking of Antwerp, where the hope of the house of Orleans, the young Duke of Orleans, so gallantly exposed himself in the trenches beneath the tutelar wing of the old warrior of the eagle. From a Marshal's staff Comte Eleanore Maurice Gerard has now succeeded to the eminent, or, if you will, imminent post of Minister of War, and, nominally, President of the Council of Ministers, under our most gracious and grateful Sovereign. The new Premier is the re-

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL SOULT.

(FROM GAZETTE OF THE 19th JULY.)

PARIS, JULY 19.—Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the King held a Council of Ministers at the Tuilleries, when he signed a *Resonance*, which, upon the resignation of Marshal Soult, transferred to Marshal Gerard the Presidency of the Council and the War Department. The Journal de Paris says, upon this change:—"For some time Marshal Soult had announced his intention to retire. His health exhausted by four years of labour and important services, required that he should take repose. He delivered in his resignation yesterday, which the King did not accept without the deepest regret. Marshal Gerard had been called to succeed him. The army could not have a better chief, nor the country a President more worthy and more honoured." M. Jauges, who was arrested in virtue of a warrant issued by the Prefect of Police, was after an examination by M. Pothaut, a magistrate, committed to the Conciergerie upon the charge of the crimes set forth in the following articles of the Penal Code:—"Art. 79. The penalty expressed in Art. 76 and 77 (death) shall be the same whether the machinations or manoeuvres specified in the said articles, shall have been committed towards France or towards the allies of France acting against the common enemy.—Art. 91. Those shall be punished with death and confiscation of their goods, who shall have raised armed troops or caused them to be raised, engaged or enrolled, or shall have furnished or procured them arms and ammunition, without order or authorisation of the legitimate power." This charge is founded upon the correspondence and acts of Mr. Jauges, which are considered as calculated to overthrow the Queen of Spain's government, one of those which forms a part of the Quadruple Alliance, and which the French government has engaged to maintain. Several Spanish letters have been seized and delivered to translators. M. Jauges, who was committed to the Conciergerie, has been at his own desire removed to Sainte-Pelagie, where he occupies a very commodious apartment in which M. Ouvrard dwelt during his confinement in that prison, and for which, as the latter, he also pays.

SPAIN.

The Gazette de France has the following:—

Letters received from Elisado, dated July 14, give the following details:— On the 12th, Charles V. went publicly to the church to be present at a Te Deum performed in honour of his safe return. Crowds of people from all directions flocked to Elisado; bonfires were lighted all over the country, all the villages were illuminated, and the inhabitants, dressed in their Sunday clothes, testified their joy by dancing all the night. On the 12th, the King, accompanied by Zamalacerray, who had joined him soon after his arrival, set out for the head quarters of the army, at some distance from Elisado. According to the plan of military operations adopted on the 14th, the King is immediately to advance to meet Rodil, attack him, and march upon Madrid. All the necessary preparations for an action are in readiness, seventeen thousand men regularly organised, and completely armed and equipped, are in marching order, without taking into account the guerrillas. The first words of the King after his arrival were, "We must march upon Madrid, without stopping upon the way; we must keep continually advancing, and not lose time in fighting upon this side or the other. The Government is at Madrid, and it is thither that we must rush forward with the greatest possible impetuosity." On his arrival at Elisado, Charles V. made several nominations, of which the following are the principal:—Count de Villenur has been named War Minister ad interim; Zamalacerray, Chief of the General Staff and Commandant General of the Army; Benito Eraso, second in command.—The following is the proclamation addressed by Don Carlos to the Army:—"Soldiers!—My desires are at length satisfied, I am in the midst of you. This is a moment my heart has been long expecting—you are acquainted with my constant efforts to hasten it. My paternal heart is filled with the sweetest satisfaction when thinking of your glorious actions, which will be transmitted to the most distant posterity. Volunteers and soldiers, your sufferings, your

stiques, your constancy, your love for your legitimate King, and for my Royal person are a subject of admiration for all nations, who cannot find eulogiums sufficiently worthy of such heroic devotion. Let us set out, then, all together, and with me at the head of you let us march to victory. But even victory will be partial to me if purchased at the expense of Spanish blood. To avoid this, I exhort all those who have been seduced or deceived, or who, docile to my voice, will lay down their arms to come and take shelter under my Royal person. But if contrary to my expectations, they should be found any sufficiently blind to persist in an opposite course, they shall be treated as rebels to my Royal person. I shall be severe to those who persist in their rebellion as I shall be indulgent to those who shall repent. And you, valiant and faithful warriors now assembled round your chief and your father, let the most rigid discipline reign amongst you, and observe the most strict obedience towards your commanders. From discipline and obedience proceeds strength, and that strength will secure us the victory with which God will crown the cause of justice. Generals, officers, volunteers, and soldiers, I am grateful for your honest services, which shall be rewarded by your King. (Signed) CARLOS.

MILITARY CEREMONIAL AND FEATS.

On Monday, the 30th spot, or Royal Guard Regiment, was presented, with a magnificent, embroidered pair of colors, in the square of the Royal Gibraltar Military School, Phoenix Park, by Lieutenant-General Sir J. O'Connell, G. C. B. Colonel of the Regiment. At three o'clock a military procession, comprising a portion of all the regiments at present in garrison in this city, marched in review order to the appointed place. In consequence of the unexpected fall of the day the attendance there was most numerous. The road through the park was thronged with a considerable number of the vehicles of the gentry, the greater part of whom were military. Shortly after four o'clock the General arrived, and the troops in the quadrangle formed a hollow square, within which, placed transversely on a couple of drums, were the colors. Previous to the form of giving thanks away, the chaplain of the garrison read papers, after which the colors were placed in the hands of the ensigns. The General then addressed the assembled regiment for nearly an hour, during which he recapitulated the various exploits through which he had accompanied it, the different campaigns in which he served along with it, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the general good conduct of the corps, both at home and abroad, and the regularity and discipline which they always displayed. The military procession then prepared to leave the school, and the great gate having been thrown open, the troops moved from it in the following order:—First, a company of Royal Artillery, 24th regiment, followed by the 3d Dragoon Guards, and the 13th Hussars; they followed two companies each of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, the 10th, 20th, 1st Royal, and the 47th Foot. After all these, nearly the entire of the 33th regiment marched to their quarters in the barracks. The procession had left the park, the officers of the garrison and a large number of their wives, proceeded to a splendid dinner supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A ball and supper concluded the festivities of the day, which did not terminate until a late hour. A great number of respectable citizens, who had driven out for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonial, were denied access to the square, because they could show no tickets, say, so strict were the regulations, that a baronet's fall of letters, some of them wives to the officers, high in rank, who had forgotten to bring their tickets, were admitted by the porter, till their names were furnished appeared. The officialism of this functionary would resemble one of the best men of the times, whom our Magistrate had deigned to immortality in the epigram:— What a pity Hell's gates are not kept by O'Flynn! Such a purely old rogue would let nobody in!—

EMIGRATION. FOR MIRAMICHI, N.B. The beautiful Fast-Sailing, OF BURTON NEIL RUCHMAN, To Sail from Waterford, THIS Superior Vessel, and admirably well opportunity for Emigration, NEW HUNTERS, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLANDS. For Freight of Ship or Passage, apply to the Captain, Waterford, 24th of 7th.

FIRST VESSEL FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAKE.

WATERFORD, 24th of 7th.

WATERFORD COUNTY CO.

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REPORT OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON, CIVIL ENGINEER... COUNTY OF WATERFORD, ASSEMBLED AT SUMMER ASSIZES, 1834.

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FASHION AND TABLE TALK. The Marquis of Waterford has arrived at the Bliton Hotel... Lord Muskerry has arrived in Dublin.

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THE PRINCESS VICTORIA. DAN'S IMPROVING INFLUENCE WITH HIS KING. Our Starboard correspondent has kindly supplied... with the subjoined gratifying intelligence...

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WATERFORD CHRONICLE

DAY, JULY 26, 1834.

On papers of Tuesday and Wednesday... no foreign news, being principally... of the movements of our army...

COERCION ACT. It was read a second time on the... motions in the shape of amendments... made by the members of the...

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THE CHAPEL OF STRADBALLY.

The Catholic clergy of Stradbally, in conjunction with... their parishioners, have just entered upon the arduous... of endeavouring to erect a parish Chapel...

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THE COERCION BILL.

The following are the Irish members who either voted... in the majority for the coercion bill, or left the... of voting.

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THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market, Price, and other details. Includes entries for Butter, Flour, and various commodities.

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