



A VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE.

This interesting and important undertaking merits every encouragement from the British nation, and the more so as it is to be entrusted to a gentleman than whom none could be better qualified by practical knowledge, experience and general intelligence, to conduct it with credit and success.

The throne of England being now, for the first time in all its history, filled by a Monarch whose early years were devoted to the service of his country at sea, and who has ever cherished a fond regard for the welfare and glory of the National Marine, the commencement of his auspicious reign cannot fail to give an additional interest to every enterprise of which the ocean is to be the element, and British seamen instruments of its accomplishment.

From the age of Alexander and Ptolemy, who each sent expeditions to explore the hidden sources of the Nile, down to the present day, when our enterprising countrymen Franklin and Parry, have been employed, at great personal risk, and vast public expense, to find a Northern passage into the Pacific sea, the mere solution of some geographical problem only, without reference to higher views, has been sufficient to call forth the energies, and justify the fame, of those distinguished voyagers of all nations, from Neerelus to Columbus, by whom expeditions of mere discovery have been conducted, and at the same time to enlist the patronage and sympathies of Kings, Queens, Nobles, and people in their success.

It is believed that much remains to be done, even in this department of knowledge only, and that the geographical and hydrographical features of our globe are yet very far from being perfectly delineated; so that a voyage of circumnavigation, if directed to this object alone, would be still worthy the patronage and support of the first maritime nation of the world, and of every class of its inhabitants.

But there is one important duty that has never yet been incorporated with any systematic and well-digested plan for a voyage of discovery; which is, to lay the foundations for a future commercial intercourse with the coasts and islands discovered, by leaving among their inhabitants the best memorials that men can ever bequeath to each other—namely, specimens of the useful manufactures, models of agriculture, and domestic implements, and descriptions of the arts and conveniences, which time and experience have enabled us to discover and apply to the improvements and comforts of life; with the seeds of elementary and useful knowledge planted in such a manner as to lead to a harvest of intellectual and moral improvement, and the consequent increase of happiness to those who are thus blessed.

The present period seems peculiarly favourable for such an undertaking; inasmuch as the shores and islands of the Eastern Hemisphere, in the space lying between China and South America, including the Coasts of Corea, Formosa, Japan, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Philippines, the Kurile Archipelago, and the countless islands in the Pacific Ocean, are the parts of the globe least accurately known in every sense; and these are now likely soon to become as accessible to English ships, as they have a long time been to Foreign vessels only, it being already understood that the East India Company will be willing to admit of English ships being employed as American and other foreign vessels now are, in the conveyance of exports from this country to every part of the Eastern Seas, reserving to themselves the import of particular articles only—and it being matter of still greater certainty, that supposing no change whatever to take place in this respect, they would readily grant their license or permission to any ship, proceeding on a publicly avowed Voyage of Discovery and Improvement like this.

The want of an accurate knowledge of distant countries when they are first opened to new intercourse, has been productive of infinite loss and misery, by the evil of overtrading, arising from the natural anxiety of all adventurers to be first in the market, and to be provided with a full supply of every thing needed; but not knowing what is actually required either in quantity or description, every thing is taken, a glut ensues, and more than half the exports are lost or destroyed.

Such accurate knowledge cannot be speedily obtained, except by a voyage undertaken for that express object, and with adequate preparation for effecting it on a systematic and complete plan. The first requisite for this purpose is that a ship of sufficient size and competent equipments should be provided by the British public, fitted, manned, and ready for sea; combining, perhaps, the use of steam for occasional application in currents and calms, with the safety of the sails of Mr. Watson as a security from foundering; and such other modern improvements as may tend to increase the speed, safety, and perfect accomplishment of the voyage.

The ship and her equipments being given as a donation to this great object, no further aid on the part of the public will be needed; as the ordinary operations of trading, in the purchase and sale of commodities, and in the conveyance of goods and passengers from place to place on the route, will defray all the subsequent charges of the voyage; and to prevent all misconception on this subject, it is particularly requested to be observed that it is not intended as a joint stock or trading company, but a public subscription for a great public undertaking, without further risk or concern on the part of the subscribers.

The objects that I pledge myself to keep constantly in view during the whole of this expedition, and the benefits I may hope to effect by it, of a public and general nature, will be the following:—To add to the existing stock of knowledge every fact that can be collected respecting the geography

and hydrography of the coasts and islands visited, and to make the most ample researches that can be effected respecting the statistics of the countries, as well as to collect specimens of every particular plant, as well as to collect specimens of whatever may be found to deserve preservation, in Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy, &c., as well as of the artificial products and native wares, where any such exist.

To introduce into all the ports visited, specimens in small quantities, but in infinite variety, of all the various descriptions of goods manufactured in England, whether in woollens, silks, or cottons—in metals, glass, or earthenware, so as to ascertain, by actual experiment, what particular descriptions of goods are suited to particular markets, and what are the quantities, patterns, textures, prices, and other peculiarities best adapted to each, for the want of which knowledge all the evils of overtrading have happened.

To add to this distribution of the specimens of English manufactures, the introduction of the useful arts of civilized life, in the shape of models, drawings, and descriptions of all the various implements, utensils, and conveniences, of agriculture, husbandry, and domestic comfort in use among ourselves; as well as seeds, plants, and materials of improvement of every kind, and to lay the foundation for the establishment of schools of instruction, for increasing, perpetuating, and diffusing useful knowledge in every branch.

These are the mere outlines of the plan—but the statement of these will be sufficient to enable every reader to fill up much of the details. The classes of the community from whom the most cordial aid may be expected towards this undertaking; and the reasons for their ready co-operation, are the following:—

1.—From the Members of both Houses of Parliament. Because the information collected in such a voyage would be more copious and more accurate than the ordinary evidence of the existence of unknown countries and islands, now too often obliged to rely for the facts and opinions which form the basis of their commercial measures.

2.—From the Clergy and Gentry of England, from the Learned and Liberal Professions, and from persons not engaged to any Mercantile Business. Because the abolition of ignorance, idolatry, and slavery, and the advancement of the great interests of humanity, morality, and knowledge, will be promoted thereby.

3.—From the Bankers, Capitalists, and United Interests of the Country. Because every extension of the channels and marts of Commerce, and every improvement in the condition of distant nations and people, creates additional employment for capital, and increases the value of their wealth.

4.—From the General Merchants. Because every addition to the number of places to which they may trade, lessens the chance of evil from the shutting up or suspension of their operations in any single quarter, and consequently multiplies their chances of gain; and because every improvement in the state of unknown Coasts and Seas, increases the safety of Navigation and Trade.

5.—From the Manufacturers. Because stagnation under which all classes now labour from the increased power of opening new sources of consumption—and discovering new articles of commercial value.

6.—From the Shipowners. Because the extreme depression of the Shipping Interest arises from the competition of foreign vessels sailing cheaper than English ones, and occupying the carrying trade of Europe; which can only be relieved by extending our Maritime Trade to distant parts of the World, where, from the imperfect knowledge of Navigation and seamanship, no such competition will be met, but the superiority of British skill and experience will secure to British ships by far the largest portion of the maritime conveyance.

7.—From the Ladies of England generally. Because one of the most distinguishing as well as the most revolting features of Eastern manners, and of semi-barbarian life, is the condition of women; and because it has been universally found that wherever nations of people become improved in their knowledge, or advanced in the scale of civilization, by intercourse with a superior race, the condition of women is ameliorated; and this effect becoming again a cause, creates a further improvement in the condition of men; thus augmenting the intellectual and honoured companions, instead of being the degraded slaves of their husbands, and mothers become the cultivated instructors, instead of being the mere nurses of their children.

8.—And finally, from Public Literary Institutions and from the Conductors of the Public Schools. Because, every acquisition made to the stores of knowledge, increases their power and importance, as the great directing Engine by which public opinion is regulated and swayed, and because all the preceding classes already enumerated are under the influence of their dominion and control.

It may be added, that since this Plan of the Voyage was first sent to the Press an Association for collecting a portion at least of the sums objects has been established in Paris, under the title of the Society of Civilization, at the head of which is the Count de Laborde, supported by most of the Nobility and learned men in France; and we have long had in England an Association for discovering the interior of Africa—as well as another for improving the condition of its unhappy people—both of which are honoured with the names and support of some of the noblest families in England.

The difficulty of effecting such objects by a single Association is, however, exceedingly great—first, from the impossibility of obtaining sufficient funds from the small annual Subscriptions of four or five hundred members only, and from the cost of all the operations being wholly an outlay of expence, without any sources of profit from which to defray them;—and secondly, from the diversity of opinions and distraction of councils, inseparable from an Association, being most prejudicial to the rapid and decisive execution of indispensably prompt and energetic measures.

The present Expedition will be free from all these difficulties—as, if the ship be once floated from the shores of England at the public expence,—the Expedition will then maintain itself, without further aid, by the ordinary sources of trade and profit in the route; while a single directing mind, assisted only by the scientific companions and fellow-officers of the voyage, will be selected with reference to their skill in each department of knowledge, will unite energy and prudence, with promptitude, decision, and dispatch.

Of my own qualifications for this undertaking I will say only this:—That from my cradle the love of enterprise and the ambition of discovery and improvement have been my leading passions. I went to sea at nine years of age—obtained a maritime command before I was twenty—one—have visited in that capacity almost all parts of the world—the West Indies, North and South America, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Egypt, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the East Indies, including Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal—and have travelled by land far into the interior of Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Media, and Persia. I have adopted the costume, learnt the tongue, and accustomed myself to the manners of almost all the several countries named, and passed with safety and respect through each. I am in my forty-fourth year, sufficiently strong, healthy, vigorous, and energetic for any enterprise of difficulty and danger—and with enough of experience to assist my judgment, without extinguishing my zeal; while the books I have written, and the Discourses or Lectures I have delivered, of which not less than 100,000 different individuals in various parts of England have been the witnesses, will confirm my

capacity to collect information, to record it in writing, and to impart it verbally to others. The only means I ask for conducting and commanding this enterprise is this:—that the ship and her equipments—such as the means thus raised may furnish—be in the first instance provided by the British public, leaving every subsequent expence of the voyage to be paid out of her trading freights or gains; and that all the materials thus supplied to me as instruments with which to effect the undertaking, be placed entirely at my disposal;—on the pledge that after this Voyage round the Globe has been performed, and the objects accomplished, as far as may be found practicable, according to the plan detailed above, a faithful Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition, from its departure till its return, shall be published, for the honour of those who may contribute to its formation, and it is hoped for the benefit of the world at large.

London, July, 1830. J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

MOST IMPORTANT AND DECISIVE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Part of the following News from Paris appeared in a Second Edition of the Chronicle on Tuesday, but as many of our readers had not then an opportunity of seeing it, we repeat it in this place. From a Second Edition of the Chronicle of Saturday.

Despatches were received this afternoon by Express at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stuart de Rothesay, our Ambassador in Paris.

On the 26th inst. the Bank refused to Discount Bills, upon which, all the Manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups, discussing aloud the extraordinary state of things.

The seizure of the presses of the Liberal Journals appeared to be the signal for the manifestation of public opinion. The populace was no longer to be intimidated by the troops, and bloodshed ensued to a frightful extent on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Many of the National Guards now spontaneously took up arms in defence of the public liberties; but the Government neglected to profit by this open demonstration of feeling, and persevered in the course which must terminate in its ruin.

This state of things continued until Wednesday, when the populace and the National Guard attacked and carried the Hotel de Ville, and several small posts. The King's troops then charged in turn, and after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in retaking them.

The possession, however, was of short duration, as the students of the Ecole de Droit, and of the Ecole Polytechnique, fell vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The National Guard being then organised to a considerable extent, and having at their head General Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the City, and gained over to the cause of the people the 5th and 53d Regiments of the Line.

During these proceedings the populace, being formed into bands, armed in every possible way, and organised to a great extent, gained considerable ground, and pushed their advantages to the extremities of the City. The Royal Guards, who had been ordered to evacuate Paris, were directed to proceed to St. Cloud. The 3d Regiment of Guards and the Swiss Guards who had not quitted their posts at the Tuilleries, were attacked there at twelve o'clock in the day, and the posts being forced, the troops retreated to the Louvre. Here they were again attacked at three o'clock, and after a heavy firing, they were dispossessed, and finding further resistance hopeless, retired from Paris. These accounts reach us at four o'clock on Thursday.

A Meeting of the Peers had taken place, but with no material result. The Deputies met in Paris, and agreed to a protest, which was sent to the King at St. Cloud; but it did not appear that the King would make any concession.

The Deputies, on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, assembled to deliberate, and to take measures for the safety of the country. When the last accounts left, a Commission was sitting at the Hotel de Ville, composed of General Gerard, Marquis de Choiseuil, General Lafayette, Cassimir Perrier, and M. Odier.

The Tri-Coloured Flag was floating on the Tuilleries, and, according to some accounts, on Notre Dame also.

We have just been favoured with the following brief but authentic account from another source:—The King is at St. Cloud—There has been a great deal of fighting in Paris, and a great many killed.—The Tuilleries have been plundered by the mob.—The Hotel de Ville was taken and re-taken three times yesterday.—The Tri-Coloured Flag is flying at the Tuilleries, and Place Vendome.

A gentleman who was in the last vehicle that left Paris on Tuesday night communicates the following:—The King has fled—a battle has taken place—the King's troops have been driven out of Paris—the National Guard, commanded by La Fayette, is in possession of the City—the Chambers have declared the throne vacant!!!

The National Guard armed themselves by breaking open the arsenal.

The troops were driven out of the city, and on Tuesday night Paris was under the protection of the National Guard, commanded by La Fayette.

The following is from a gentleman of the first respectability, who left Paris on Wednesday evening, and was an eye witness to all that was passing:—The tri-coloured flag was hoisted, and paraded about the streets, mounted on pikes, swords, &c. The red flag was also hoisted on Notre Dame, and the white flag taken down and destroyed. The great slaughter, during the firing of the cannon and musketry, took place in the quarters of St. Martin, St. Denis, Boulevard of Neuveville, where the troops were cut down and placed by the populace across the streets, as a barrier against the troops of the line. All the manufacturers at Paris have discharged their workmen. The arsenal was taken at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the retaken, with the loss of 500 men. All the theatres were broken open, and fire-arms and swords taken from them.

The most sanguinary combats took place in the streets of Paris, between the King's troops on the one hand, and the people, aided by the National Guards, on the other. The pavements of the streets were taken up and carried to the tops of the houses, and hurled down upon the heads of the soldiers. An English gentleman, on looking out of a window of a house near Meurice's Hotel, in the Rue St. Honoré was shot dead by the military.

The firing continued with musketry and cannon from 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. A placard was posted up at Paris, stating that the King had been overtaken at Orleans; but the fact is, that no one knows where he is gone. The Peers went and demanded an interview with him, but he refused to see them.

The Duchess of Berry also signified to his Majesty, that if he persisted to take away the liberty of his people, it would cause the overthrow of his Government. The King ordered her immediately to travel, and it is said that she is now at Boulogne, under an assumed name.

MANIFESTO TO THE FRENCH—TO ALL PEOPLE AND TO ALL GOVERNMENTS. A solemn act had, in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon family should resume and preserve the exercise of the Royal authority—celebrated oaths have at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a great number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law had an appearance of legality, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of reparation.—The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, which, made by the different Administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the astute Louis XVIII. as under as that of his successor. The national patience, instead of bringing back the Government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient audacity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions—to the spoliation of all our rights—to the re-establishment of those principles of divine right—of those royal prerogatives which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than as an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatised with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordinances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at naught the positive terms of that Charter, and of well considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King according to legal forms, and have at length taught the nation that the Chief which she had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding four years of vicissitudes, of oppressions, and of treasons against his country, wished to govern it by his own caprice, and according to the caprices of his own partial pleasure. By these Ordinances the Chief of the Government has placed himself above the laws: THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF THE PALM OF THE LAW.

In consequence, Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France; the French are released from all their obligations to him in that character. All the Ordinances which he may promulge will be like those of the 25th, null, and as if they never had been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussaez, de Chantelaine, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power the orders of Charles Philip Capet, or his agents, under whatever denomination they may present themselves—to refuse payment of all imposts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary, to put an end to a Government de facto, and to establish a new Government de jure.

The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex-King—its country invokes its concurrence. Charles Philip Capet—his self-styled Ministers or Counsellors, their adherents and adherents, the Generals, the Chiefs of Regiments and Officers are responsible for every effusion of blood resulting from the resistance of the Government de facto to the national will.

Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfil, under the present circumstances, the duties which are imposed upon him, and to concert with his fellow-citizens in the re-establishment of a Constitutional Government; and on his refusal to do so, he must, with his family, quit the French territory until the perfect consolidation of the new Government has been effected.

Voted in Session at Paris, 27th day of July, 1830. (Signed) T. S. Provisional President. G. De M. Provisional Secretary. J. Du D. Secretaries.

PARIS, JULY 28.—It has been reported that some battalions were repulsed in one of the quarters which have taken place at different parts of the capital. This is not true. French battalions do not yield; they either fall or conquer.

What should they do with a victory? what would be more unfortunate than a defeat? and what would they answer to our widows and daughters, when they came to carry away the dead bodies of the victims?

We were not deceived. French soldiers cannot be assassins. The 5th Regiment of the Line has refused to fire on unoffending masses. Soldiers and citizens embrace each other—their cause is the same. The country will be grateful to civil virtues as well as to brilliant exploits.

(From the London Globe of Saturday.) CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The excitement in the city respecting the news from France continues to increase; in addition to the collection of news-mongers and money jobbers, we have a great number of persons who have relations in France, eagerly inquiring after the excesses at Paris, and not a few who have children at school in the provinces.

The Royal Exchange is unusually crowded, and as there have been no arrivals from the other side up till a late hour, the anxiety was very great. A few minutes ago two expresses arrived, but as they came to persons deeply interested in stock jobbing, it will be some time before the actual news transpires. Consols opened at 91, fell to 90, and are now 90½. Exchequer Bills are 2s. lower, 73 to 73 premium. Indian Bonds, 80.

In the Foreign Market French Three per Cents. have been sold at 71½, with Exchange 25f. 50c. Danish, 71; Brazil, 72½; Mexican, 36½; but there are few transactions, as all the jobbers are deeply engaged in the English market.

The latest news from Paris state that the Arsenal had been taken by the populace, who were afterwards driven out by the military with dreadful slaughter, the artillery bearing upon the mob; that about 3,000 are killed. Some accounts bring the numbers up to 5,000. It is reported that (Marmont) the Duke of Ragusa has been driven out of Paris, that he has taken possession of the barriers, and will allow no intercourse with the provinces. One rumour is, that the King has fled to Brussels. The Provisional Government are reported to have acted with great vigour, but the details are not given, and there is, of course, much obscurity respecting the persons acting in this great drama.

Two O'Clock.—Consols 90, 90½. There is a panic at the Stock Exchange; one of the persons who received the express is selling very largely.

General Lafayette, being from his very great incapability of the active exertion requisite for such duties, General du Bourc had been elected the head of the National Guard at Paris, and had issued the following Proclamation:—

Citizens—You have elected me by universal suffrage your General, and I trust to prove myself worthy of the choice of the National Guard of Paris. We fight for our laws and our liberties; Citizens the triumph is certain. I engage to respect the orders of those who have been placed over you, and to obey them implicitly.

The troops of the line have already joined us, and those of the Guard are ready to give their adhesion. They themselves are to insure the People with impunity, shall be able to render an account before the tribunals of their violation of the laws, and their bloody conspiracy.—Paris, 29th July.

At the headquarters of L'Hotel de Ville, "LE GENERAL DU BOURC" is at L'Hotel de Ville.

At half-past one o'clock a messenger with an Express reached the office of a person in the city, who has been most fortunate of late in obtaining the earliest information from the French capital. By two o'clock the Express addressed to Mr. M. Rothschild reached his office, the contents of which, it appears, he deemed to be of sufficient importance to induce him to proceed to the office of the Secretary for the Foreign Department, his usual office he had broken the seal, without even communicating the news to those around him; and by half-past two o'clock, we understand the Jew capitalist obtained an interview with Lord Aberdeen and one or two Ministers.

With regard to the information communicated by the first Express, the following, we believe, will be found a correct summary:—

In consequence of certain communications which had passed between the King and some of his Ministers and Marshal Marmont, this officer had consented to take the command of such of the troops, including the Swiss Guards, as remained faithful to the King. A variety of movements had been made to intimidate the populace, but without answering the purpose intended, the threats and acts of intimidation rather tending to increase the popular ferment. The next step taken by the General was to cut off the supply of provisions for the capital, as much as it was possible, and by so doing to endeavour to starve the Parisians into submission, who were declared to be in a state of siege. On the other hand, Laborde, at the head of the National Guards, was equally active in taking measures to counteract those of General Marmont, and at the head of the National Guards, and an immense body of people, set the regular troops at defiance. A general engagement was expected, and the next advances will, in all probability, bring tidings of much more bloodshed on both sides.

The idea that the people of Paris would be starved into submission is treated as an absurdity, there being a sufficient quantity of corn alone in the granaries to supply their wants for the next two months.—Correspondent of the D. E. Post.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES IN PARIS. (From a Second Edition of the Star of Saturday.) FIVE O'CLOCK.—Since the First Edition of our Paper went to press, we have ascertained that an express has been received in town from Paris, yesterday morning, announcing the important fact that a suspension of hostilities had been agreed on between the National Guard and the people of Paris; that the King, seeing the error into which his Ministers had led him, had sent a plan for mutual welfare, and that great hopes were entertained of a satisfactory termination of the late disastrous proceedings.

Reports were current on Wednesday evening in Paris that Lyons was in a state of revolt, and that the insurrection was spreading throughout the departments.

We find by the Dover letters, that it was reported there that Government had sent over two steam vessels to take on board the English at Calis and Boulogne, and it was expected several ships of war would be sent to cruise in the Channel.

QUARTER TO FOUR O'CLOCK.—Two of the eminent speculators have each received an express, which left Paris on Thursday. At that time Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, was, with the military force under his command, blockading the city, and allowed neither ingress nor egress.

ARRIVAL OF CHARLES THE TENTH IN ENGLAND.—A report has reached us that Charles the Tenth is arrived in this country.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office, on the Quay.

Yearly... £3 5 0 Half-yearly... 1 12 6 Quarterly... 0 16 3

On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Orders and Communications, in every case free of charge, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at his Office, on the Quay, Waterford.

This Paper circulates very extensively in every district of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of Cork, Wick, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Wexford, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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