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10.29, Amundsenfjeld, Strand, near Temple Mt.







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ing him, that as last year it very Commendable way of the Supplementary Militia had been called out into actual service, it was natural that a proportionable augmentation should have taken place in the number of Staff Officers.

Mr. TAYLOR then moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the number of General and Staff Officers now in the service of Great Britain, specifying their respective ranks, the divisions in which they serve, and the amount of the pay they received.—Ordered.

The other Orders of the House were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Yester day his Excellency the Russian Ambassador had an interview of three hours with Lord GARDENHURST, at his house in Cleveland row, on advice of importance received from his Court.

It is now generally believed, that the Island of Minorca, has been taken by the troops under General STUART. In the present situation of affairs, this Island is, doubtless, of importance to the possession of the Mediterranean; but perhaps it would have been as well to have secured Malta at once, instead of deriving the advantages it offers from the favour of the Neapolitan King. It could not be well defended without the aid of the King of

It is to be hoped that care will be taken that none of the new Commissioners and Surveyors will be taken from that number who have perjured themselves to evade the Afflicted Taxes. As we have no other security for their *honour* than an oath, it would be too much to expect that they would be so secret who knew so well how to keep their money. The principal objection to the Afflicted Taxes has last year, appears to be, that they did not raise the

|     |                                      |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 9.  | Horse Dealers Licence                | - |
| 10. | Wine (Excise)                        | - |
| 11. | Wine (Customs)                       | - |
| 12. | Sweets                               | - |
| 13. | Legacies, after referring the        | - |
| 14. | Average Produce as aforesaid         | - |
| 15. | Hits, after referring the Annual     | - |
| 16. | Produce as aforesaid                 | - |
| 17. | 2d. Duty on Horses                   | - |
| 18. | Dogs                                 | - |
| 19. | 2cl. per cent.                       | - |
| 20. | The computed Annual Saving, be-      | - |
| 21. | ing the Allowance for Waste          | - |
| 22. | Taken out of Consolidated Cuts       | - |
| 23. | ing the computed Annual S-           | - |
| 24. | ing the public on account of the re- | - |
| 25. | on the Drawbacks on the Exp-         | - |

|           |         |    |   |  |  |
|-----------|---------|----|---|--|--|
|           | 163,365 | 0  | 0 |  |  |
|           | 3,317   | 1  | 8 |  |  |
|           | 193,365 | 0  | 0 |  |  |
|           | 474,551 | 11 | 7 |  |  |
|           | 6,083   | 0  | 0 |  |  |
| Annual    |         |    |   |  |  |
| Average   | 19,118  | 7  | 3 |  |  |
|           | 41,416  | 3  | 9 |  |  |
|           | 9,019   | 9  | 3 |  |  |
|           | 76,952  | 1  | 2 |  |  |
|           | 55,735  | 2  | 9 |  |  |
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| on Salt   | 32,000  | 0  | 0 |  |  |
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RASTATT, NOV. 15.—French Plenipotentiaries of 24th ultimo, who res-  
sential object of peace  
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or Mopew-law  
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hurred through the House with unbecoming precipitancy. The Honourable Gentleman is also pleased to stifle in an act of power—and most unquestionably with great propriety, for it was an act of the legislature; and he trusted that acts of the legislature would long prove to be acts of power. Nor did he conceive it to be severe a reflection upon his conduct as the Honourable Gentleman seemed disposed to insinuate; that he should have preferred the general opinion of the House to that of the Hon. Gent. and some few of his friends, and that he was less swayed by their solicitations than by the well founded arguments of those who framed and supported the Bill. As to his not foreseeing the necessity of the Bill being altered and amended, that was a reflection which he was not anxious to ward off: It was not merely the fault of his foresight, but was also a reflection upon the foresight of the ablest law authorities in the Kingdom, who never pretended, much less did he pretend, to attain complete perfection at once, especially in a measure so various, so complicated and so extensive. He had now been twelve or fourteen years endeavouring to bring forward measures of that nature, and he was not ashamed to confess that the first specimens of his schemes were not as correct and perfect as further enquiry, and more minute investigation, might have rendered them. Of most of his financial plans he could say the same, but he trusted that by perseverance and attention he had brought them to something like perfection. He did not therefore feel the least hurt at not being supposed to have in the first instance made a Bill more correct and perfect, that was to be framed out of new, difficult and intricate matter. As often as he was censured for his endeavours to correct his measures, so often would he receive such censures as compliments.

Mr. Jones explained, and contended that the Gentlemen who had formerly divided with him against the Bill, had always urged against it the best founded arguments, that so far from expecting the Bill should have met with no obstacles, it appeared to him surprising that it should have proved so practicable in the very outset. He could not therefore but applaud the wisdom of his Right Honourable Friend in adopting such alterations as would give additional facility to the execution of its provisions; by which the country had already been so materially benefited. But he principally rose to express a wish, that whatever amendments were necessary to the Bill might be introduced as speedily as possible, and he particularly approved of that which extended the time of payment—here he wished as much latitude might be given as possible for such payments, as if made in stock, he would think it more available. In the progress of the Bill he hoped there would be introduced a Clause to settle the debt of Exchequer at Elections, which at present was a point that seemed to remain undecided. Upon the whole that he was satisfied that the Bill would not appear to have laid in view the object which some Gentlemen pretended to give it, namely, to serve certain political purposes; but that it would be clearly demonstrated, especially when it was duly amended, that its operation would tend to the general good of the country—in that light it should have his most cordial support.

The motion was then put, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said: he wished to submit a Motion to the House, to which he could not think that his Majesty's Ministers would make the least objection. His object was to get information why the charge in the Army Estimates for Staff Officers should have so far exceeded that of last year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not object to the Motion; but said, that before the papers were laid before the House he could satisfy the Honourable Gentleman's curiosity, by informing him, that as last year a very considerable body of the Supplementary Militia had been called out into actual service, it was natural that a proportionable augmentation should have taken place in the number of Staff Officers.

Mr. Taylor then moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the number of General and Staff Officers now in the service of Great Britain, specifying their respective ranks, the divisions in which they serve, and the amount of the pay they received.—Ordered.

The other Orders of the House were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

#### THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

French Papers were received in town last night. They contain no other news of importance, than that the spirit of insurrection spreads, and promises a fruitful harvest of misadventure.

This day the five parties who have made lifts, and prepared to offer for the Loan, go up, by appointment, to Downing Street. The Jews finding that for the present it was limited to three millions, sent back the subscriptions, meaning to keep the whole to themselves, but learning that other parties had acted more liberally, they have thought proper to resume their original ground.

to contribute to the deliverance of Europe. What is the fact? A Rebel Pacha, blocked up in the fingle town of Widdip, has, for at least these two years, defied the power of the Ottoman Empire, and beaten its armies commanded by the Captain Pacha. Even now we are informed that Passwan Oglou has defeated, and put to the rout, the besieging army with immense slaughter. Can then the people of this country be so befuddled as to imagine, that for purposes of war, the power of the Turks can be calculated as any thing? Can we reckon upon their co-operation to overcome the tyranny of France, when they are baffled and beaten by their own Pachas? Will Buonaparte be an easier conquest than Passwan Oglou? To speak of the force of the Turks in a great Continental League, is the very height of impudence.

Doubtless the rupture between France and the Porte is a very important occurrence, and, if wisely improved, may be of infinite consequence in restoring to us a most valuable branch of trade; but when we are told of the importance of our Turkish Ally as applicable to the objects of war, and to a new coalition, it is a gross mockery of our understandings.

The preparations for war will continue with great activity. It is reported, that the Neapolitan troops have entered the Ecclesiastical territories. If the French do not consider this as a pretence for war, it is a sure proof that they are greatly humbled from their former lofty pretensions, and that they are averse to be the first to renew hostilities.

The preparations which are making for foreign offensive expeditions against the French, are not a fit subject for Newspaper disclosure. Mr. Thomas Grenville is, no doubt, entrusted with the grand and combined plan of attack which our military Cabinet has devised; and which, perhaps, is not to be undertaken without having previously felt their ground in the countries which are to be the theatre of action. In one respect our Ministers have acted with wisdom. They have not trusted to their own friends alone for the execution of their plans.

The public will perhaps recollect that a fortnight ago we stated the probability of a very extensive plan of commercial intercourse which was upon the tapis; and that among other treaties it was possible that a good understanding with the Court of Spain would take place. The rumour that Minorca has been seized on without a struggle does not contradict this supposition; but there are stronger evidences of the progress of the Negotiation; than any that have heretofore transpired. For several days past policies have been done upon foreign vessels destined to Vera Cruz, and home again, to an amount that indicates the design of the voyage, and that promises very beneficial consequences to the manufactures of Great Britain.

General Tarleton has received orders to hold himself in readiness for foreign service. It is naturally conceived that he is destined to some expedition where prompt, zeal, vigour and execution, are essential to success.

Yesterday his Excellency the Russian Ambassador had an interview of three hours with Lord Grenville, at his house in Cleveland row, on advice of importance received from his Court.

It is now generally believed, that the Island of Minorca, has been taken by the troops under General Stuart. In the present situation of affairs, this Island is, doubtless, of importance to the possession of the Mediterranean; but perhaps it might have been as well to have secured Malta at once, instead of deriving the advantages it offers from the favour of the Neapolitan flag. It could not be well retained, indeed, without the aid of the King of Naples; but the possession of it could command all the benefits of his friendship.

The Austrian troops in the Grisons, amount to 10,000 men. The French and Austrian posts are divided by a narrow line, and the troops mutually treat each other with great civility.

The declaration of the Russian Knights of Malta against the Grand Master, Baron Von Hompesch, has not been approved by some of the classes of Knights. The German and Bavarian Knights have applied to the Emperor on the subject, and are to be guided by farther information.

There is a report that Captains Berry and Thomson were plundered in the most shameful manner by the Officers and Crew of the Generax, after the action with the Leander. If the facts, as stated, be true, they reflect the greatest dishonour on those by whom they were committed. As the fact itself is so manifestly the channel through which they are announced, without any marks of authenticity, renders them extremely questionable. They require confirmation or better authority.

ver reluctance, be obliged to live more expensively than the others.

The two last can make no provision for their families; but the savings of income. The first are freed to consume their whole income, without injury to their offspring.

Yet the monstrous proposition is made to call on all the three classes for an equal contribution.

Not in one of the senses of the word given by Dr. Johnson, "A series of harmonic propositions."

The arrival of the Hamburg Mail proves the story of the insurrection in Prussia to be a fable.—Prince Radzivil, who was said to be principally concerned in it, is at present in Berlin.

Yesterday a General Court was held at the East India House, when it was resolved to grant a pension of 1500*l.* a year to Lord Howe during the term of the Company's exclusive charter.

By advices received overland we learn that the Company's ship *Exceter*, Bombay Cutty, Brantwick, and *Earl Howe*, arrived at Bombay early in June.

A Letter, signed by several Lord Lieutenants of Counties and Colonels of Regiments of Militia, is sent out, to call a Meeting of Lord Lieutenants and Colonels of Militia at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on the 15th day of December, to take into consideration the subject of forming the flank companies of Militia into battalions, which is stated to be highly important to the system of Militia.

The plan of the tax upon income is altogether a revolutionary measure. Its principle is French, and all its means of execution are Jacobinical. There is to be a *Public Assessor* in every district.—A Citizen *Fouquier Tiville*, whose office it is to receive informations, and ferret out the property, or the income of individuals. Thus, in every village, do we follow the practices that we reprobate, and incorporate into our own system what we are engaging all the Courts of Europe, by subsidies, to destroy!

The partiality of the new scheme of Finance is so obvious that a man could not probably be more fully employed than in endeavouring to demonstrate it. That a man of two hundred and another of two thousand a year are equally affected by it is the most monstrous solecism that ever arrogance and impudence could venture to assert. It is an insult upon the understandings of the people, which, if they are not totally subdued, must rouse their opposition in every constitutional way.

The whole society of inferiors are in high spirits at the glorious prospect opening to them. The incorrigible Jacobins, though 80,000 in number, are of late feebly afforded their bread and cheese, but to have the whole commercial and trading interests under their eye, affords a hope that they may soon be able to talk of their *chief parings* and *candler ends* with the proudest placemen.

A Treasury Journal asserts that the ten per cent. on Income, is a premium of insurance for the quiet possession of the remaining nine tenths. This may be reckoned among the most absurd fallacies in these times of delusion, for to this ten per cent. must be added, taxes of all other descriptions, and the rate that will naturally take place in all articles which dealers can raise in order to indemnify themselves.

The Ministerial Papers seem to admit, that there may be some difficulty in raising Malta. What! when defended by all its Knights and their full quantity of chivalry, shall it be more easy to take it, than when in possession of a few rascally Republicans, who to keep up the poetic language of the Treasury Journals, are the *peons of the earth*.

We hear of much of the *zeal* of our Administration, that one would be inclined to think there was really some foundation for the eulogium, if they did not take so much pains to convince us that their *modesty* is at least on a par with it. How many of their *Acts*, which they have maintained with the greatest obduracy, have not been repeated as *benefits*, and succeeded by others doomed to undergo the same operation?

It is to be hoped that care will be taken that none of the new Commissioners and Surveyors will be taken from that number who have pursued their fables to evade the Affixed Taxes. As we have no other security for their *honour* than an *oath*, it would be too much to expect that they would keep a *secret* who knew so well how to keep their money.

The principal objection to the Affixed Taxes of last year, appears to be, that they did not raise the quantity of *perjury* that was expected. For a beginning, however, they did wonderfully well, and when people are a little more accustomed to this general mode of evasion, when placed between *plague*, *sin* and *perjury*, they will probably become proficients, and fit for any employment.

One chief evil arising from the Funding system, is the facility with which the people have been induced to accede to war, whenever the folly or ambition of a Minister wished to involve the nation in that calamity. If therefore they acquire a distaste for war, in consequence of *directly feeling* its hardships, some good will be done, and that very necessary piece of knowledge will be acquired, the difference between *war* and *paying*.

The reports of a fashionable *crim. con.* ending in a *compromise* must be without foundation. Whatever the rank and influence of the parties may be, after what passed last session in the House of Peers, on that express subject, it can hardly be expected that any attempt will be made to set aside all respect for national institutions and national opinions.

| INCIDENTS.   |                |
|--|----------------|
| Consolidated Letter Money, the Annual Average Produce of the Duty prior to the year 1795 | £ 410,556 0 0  |
| Ditto Salt, 1787   | 445,702 10 0   |
| Seizures   | 1760           |
| Profess  | 1760           |
| Atom Mines   | 1760           |
| Compulsions  | 1760           |
| Rent of a Light House  | 1760           |
| Redemption on Penions 1781   | 12,690 10 0    |
| 9 <i>th</i> duty on Salaries   | 1788           |
| Houses and Windows   | 1786           |
| Inhabited Houses   | 1779           |
| Hawkers and Pedlars  | 1719           |
| Black Coaches & Chairs 1711 and 1784   | 24,000 0 0     |
| Male Servants  | 1785           |
| Houses   | 1785           |
| Four-wheeled Carriages   | 1785           |
| Two-wheeled ditto  | 1785           |
| Fruit Trusses of the Clergy  | 1785           |
| Tennis ditto   | 1785           |
| Lottery Licences   | 1785           |
| Alternating Duty   | 1785           |
| Arrears of Wages   | 1785           |
| Ditto Carts  | 1785           |
| Ditto Men-Servants   | 1785           |
| Male Female Servants   | 1785           |
| Ditto Houses & Windows 1787 and 1788   | 48 2 3         |
| Ditto Shops  | 72 1 2         |
|  | £ 425,691 8 34 |

| DUTIES PRO A <sup>o</sup> 1793  |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Spirits, 1791   | 85,949 0 0          |
| Ditto   | 130,318 0 0         |
|   | 216,267 0 0         |
| DUTIES PRO A <sup>o</sup> 1794  |                     |
| Bills and Receipts, after referring the Annual Average Produce as ascertained | 274,877 16 45       |
| Game Duty   | 44,971 7 8          |
| Tel. per Cent.  | 17,438 1 3          |
| British Spirits, 1794   | 65,378 10 0         |
| Foreign Ditto   | 87,655 0 0          |
| Stoneries Articles  | 122,335 0 0         |
| Spirit Licences, after referring the Annual Average Produce as ascertained    | 16,700 1 4          |
| Coff  | 122,214 15 0        |
| Bricks and Tiles (Customs)  | 43,569 0 0          |
| Ditto (Excise)  | 167 0 0             |
| Paper (Customs)   | 48,765 0 0          |
| Ditto (Excise)  | 7,699 10 11         |
| The Annual Produce as ascertained   | 84,961 0 0          |
| Slaves and Slaves   | 13,557 18 6         |
|   | £ 945,343 12 10 1/2 |

| DUTIES PRO A <sup>o</sup> 1795  |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| British Spirits   | 86,414 0 0          |
| Foreign Ditto   | 127,003 0 0         |
| Wines   | 389,958 0 0         |
| Sweets  | 5,883 0 0           |
| Cocoa   | 23,777 0 0          |
| Stamp   | 4,777 0 0           |
| Ship Policies   | 96,559 8 9          |
| Hair Powder Certificates  | 157,678 0 0         |
| Receipts  | 2,278 0 0           |
| Grains, &c.   | 166,876 13 11 1/2   |
| Coals   | 18,254 0 0          |
| Tel.  | 19,453 5 2          |
| Consolidated Letter Money, the computed Annual Increase of Revenue, by Reason of the Reduction of Franking per Act 35 Geo. III. | 42,000 0 0          |
| Spent Licences  | 24,601 10 0         |
|   | £ 1,309,497 5 9 1/2 |

| DUTIES PRO A <sup>o</sup> 1795   |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Tobacco  | 115,757 17 1 1/2     |
| Horfe Dealers Licences   | 183,205 0 0          |
| Wine (Excise)  | 1,147 0 0            |
| Wine (Customs)   | 193,345 0 0          |
| Sweets   | 471,551 11 7         |
| Legacies, after referring the Annual Average Produce as ascertained  | 19,178 7 3           |
| Prodice as ascertained   | 41,416 3 9           |
| as Duty on Horfes  | 94,029 9 3 1/2       |
| Dogs   | 76,952 10 7 1/2      |
| Tel. per Cent.   | 59,735 2 9 1/2       |
| The computed Annual Saving, by reducing the Allowance for Waite on Salt Taken out of Consolidated Customs, being the computed Annual Saving to the public on account of the reduction of the Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar | 116,676 5 8          |
| Spirit Licences  | 89,600 0 0           |
|  | £ 1,492,075 11 9 1/2 |

| DUTIES PRO A <sup>o</sup> 1797   |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Pepper   | 126,176 9 1          |
| 6 <i>th</i> per Cent.  | 264,835 0 0          |
| British Spirits  | 87,655 0 0           |
| Foreign ditto  | 126,215 0 0          |
| Audians  | 45,415 0 0           |
| Deeds  | 54,959 15 0          |
| Cocoa  | 5,604 0 0            |
| Clocks and Watches   | 48,820 0 0           |
| Stage Coaches  | 33,110 8 10          |
| Anger  | 399,661 13 7         |
| Bricks   | 3,755 0 0            |
| Tel.   | 12,442 9 8           |
| as Duty on Horfes  | 66,420 0 0           |
| Houses   | 43,010 0 0           |
| Male Servants  | 6,960 0 0            |
| Plate  | 3 3 4 1/2            |
| Sum of the Consolidated Letter Money, after referring the several sums of £50,000 & 400,000 per Act 35 Geo. III. | 207,446 0 0          |
| Spirit Licences  | 12,850 0 0           |
| Spent Licences   | 24,601 10 0          |
|  | £ 2,304,295 19 6 1/2 |

Field Marshal Lieutenant Frederick of Orange to the command of the army in Italy in the room of Count Wallis. The Prince was to have set out to-day for Padua, but has deferred his departure for two days.

It is said, likewise, that General Latour will retire, and not serve any longer.

It is asserted that a great Court will, in certain circumstances, accede to the coalition; and that war with France is unavoidable.

According to private letters from Italy, the Neapolitan troops have taken possession of some mountainous places in the late States of the Church.

According to accounts from Trieste, the Maltese have repeatedly invited the Grand Master to return, and promised him obedience. Malta, however, is still in possession of the French.

From Constantinople they write, that the united Russian and Turkish fleets only remained till the Archipelago till it had taken on board land forces, when it failed for its destination, agreeably to the directions of Admiral Nelson. A part of this fleet, it is said, now blocks the island of Corfu.

FROM THE VIENNA COURT GAZETTE.

The accounts of the progress of the Turkish arms against the Rebel Pacha, Palfwan Oglu, are still very unfavourable. Private letters from Altorfova and Semlin, of the 27th of October and 1st of November, state, that the Captain Pacha who carried on the attack against Widdin with 27,000 men, had succeeded in destroying the outworks of the place, so that he could advance to the town; but, as the place was to be approached from the forests, and he had lost great numbers of his men by the continual fire from the artillery of the place, he was obliged to encamp out of the reach of cannon shot. But even this precaution was of little effect. In the night of the 15th of October Palfwan Oglu made a galli with his whole force; entirely destroyed the camp of the Captain Pacha, and killed a great number of the Turks. The rest fought safely in night, and the Pacha himself had not time to save his baggage, but was obliged to fire to his own and his officers' tents to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. On the following day the troops of the Grand Seignior were no longer to be seen through the whole country; and Palfwan Oglu remained at full liberty to recruit and extend his force.

NOVEMBER 17.

According to the list accounts from Belgrade, fears were entertained there of a visit from Palfwan Oglu, who had advanced to the vicinity of that city. The Pacha of Belgrade had, in consequence, sent couriers to several of the neighbouring Pachas to require reinforcements.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 17.

Appearances are again very warlike. The Army of Mentz will again be called the army of the Rhine, and be augmented to 80,000 men. The French head quarters are now at Wisbaden, and will, it is said, go with General Jourdan to Straßburg.—The situation of Ehrenbreitstein becomes every day more critical.

The Gazette here, under the head Vienna, asserts, that the Porte has declared war against the Bavian Republic. (The latest direct accounts from Vienna and Constantinople mention nothing of this.—*Note of the Hamburg Editor*.)

BRUSSELS, NOV. 15.

The army here having been reinforced with a considerable number of troops from different parts, the rebels have been every where attacked with success, and we hope that tranquillity will soon be restored. General Galland has already declared the Department of the Dyle, and this city, no longer in a state of siege. Seven waggons, with armed persons, have again set off from this city for Paris.

PARIS, NOV. 15.

By the late Notes of the French Plenipotentiaries (see the *Morning Chronicle* of 24th ultimo), we regret to observe, that the essential object of peace does not appear to be greatly promoted, although the tone of bitterness and reproach which they had employed are considerably changed. The principal difficulties are,

1st, The demand made by the French Plenipotentiaries of enormous sums which they require to be paid by Germany.

2dly, The refusal of the French Ministers to secure the lives and properties of those who, being at once German and French citizens, forced to make a choice, have declared for Germany; and who have fought there nothing but tranquillity during the war, or who have taken the resolution to remain with those whose cause they had hitherto espoused, and from whom they and their families had received subsistence.

The Deputation of the Empire have refused with energy and dignity this pretension, because had it been granted, all the means of industry would have been exhausted, whose chiefs would have been ruined, and the political force of Germany enfeebled.—They have declared that it was contrary to the national dignity to abandon to an uncertain fate, or rather to expose to certain danger the lives and properties of so many men faithful to their country.

Notwithstanding the obstacles, however, which still oppose the conclusion of peace, it is hoped that the French will smooth the difficulties which remain on their side.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

This Evening their Majesties Servants will perform a new Comedy in five acts, called

THE WORD FOR NATURE.

The Principal Characters by Mr. Atkin, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Bannister, jun. Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Dowton, Miss Popham, and Mrs. Walton.

The Prologue to be spoken by Mr. Barrymore.

The Epilogue by Mr. Bannister, jun.

To which will be added, a new musical Drama, called

THE CAPTIVE OF STRALBURG.

To-morrow, A Word for Nature, with Little Fanny's Love, and My Grandmother.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening will be performed a new Play called

LOVERS' VOWS.

After which will be performed, (for the 14th time) THE JEW and the DOCTOR.

To which will be added, a New musical Piece, called

THE CAPTIVE OF STRALBURG.

To-morrow, a new Comedy, called *Laugh When You Can*, with The Spoil'd Child.

Her Majesty held a Drawing Room yesterday at St. James's Palace, at which were present the Princesses AUGUSTA, ELIZABETH, MARY and SOPHIA, Prince EDWARD, his Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE and his Son, the Imperial Russian, Portuguese, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, the Cabinet Ministers and Gentlemen who were with the King the two preceding Levee Days, and the following Ladies of distinction:

The Duchess of Chandos.

The Marchioness of Bath.

Countess Harrington, (in waiting on the Queen) Carlisle, Rainsford, Bellver, Carhampton, Chatham, Falkland, Lowther, and others.

Ladies Nelson, Dunstanville, Wm. Howe, Altham Chamberlain, Nugent, Ann Atkley, and Charlotte Bruce.

Mistresses Sykes, Cornwallis, Stuart, Wickham, Wheeler, and Steel.

Mistress Balfour, Rainsford, Grosvenor, Jennings, Tracey.

The Ladies presented to the QUEEN, were

The Countess of Lowdown, by the Countess of Dunfermline.

Mrs. Sykes, on her marriage, by her Grace the Duchess of Chandos; and

Mistress Balfour, by her mother, Lady Dunstanville.

Mr. DE NOYASSILZOFF, from Russia, was introduced by the Russian Ambassador, Count DE WORKONZOFF.

Mr. THOMAS GREENVILLE took leave, on his departure for the Court of Berlin.

Lord GRANVILLE laid before his Majesty's dispatches received in the morning from the Court of Vienna; as did the Duke of PORTLAND, advices from the Marquis CORNWALLIS, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, Earls of CHATHAM and WESTMORELAND, had audiences with his Majesty, and at five o'clock the Royal Family returned to the Queen's house.

A Council is to be held this day at the QUEEN'S House, to receive the report of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS is confined to his house in Sonnet-street, with the rheumatism; he is attended by Sir WALTER FARQUHAR.

Mr. DAVID ESKRINE, the son of our celebrated orator, is arrived at Norfolk, in America. He intends to pay a visit to General WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon, and afterwards to make a tour through the United States.

The marriage of the eldest son of the Count d'ARROS, with the daughter of Louis XVI. is now declared. They are to reside at Mian. The Russian Imperial Court makes the notification in the name of the BOURBON family.

REYNOLDS's Comedy at Covent Garden is to be succeeded by one from Mr. HOLMAN.

Whatever may be the fate of the application to Chancery respecting Mr. THELUSSON's will, the new Tax on Income will prevent such *quills* in future, if our rich men are honest.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

One dark November day poor Mopse flew—  
What stem'd a curst on a Porter's Knot—  
He view'd the fable vehicle with awe,  
In fancy while his frame appear'd to roe!

As on he jogg'd, and gain'd upon his scent,  
"Once more relax'd the muscles of his face;  
And now he lung and caper'd as he went;  
For, lo, the object was—A FIDDLER-CASE!

It is said that Napper Tandy is a prisoner on board the *Termagant*—flop of war at Cuxhaven, Captain D. Loydd; Napper Tandy was discovered in the following manner—A Commander of a lugger or privateer, lying at Cuxhaven, waited on the Captain of the *flop* for instructions; Captain Loydd suspecting all was not right, sent a party on board to examine her papers, when to their surprise, they found that Napper Tandy was the real Captain and owner, and that his intention was to have captured a packet, and to proceed immediately to France. The crew of the lugger having discovered in their examination, that Napper Tandy was at Hamburg, Captain Loydd of the *Termagant* sent thither a party of twelve marines, who by some means or other brought him on-board the *Termagant* *flop*.

A few evenings since as Mr. Sullivan, of Grafton-street, was travelling in his carriage on King's-hill, he was stopped by two footpads, who robbed him of a double cased gold watch, a gold chain and seal, and seven guineas in gold; they likewise took three guineas from two Ladies, who were in his company, with which they made their escape.

Early last Tuesday morning the house of Mr. Dencon, of Caroline-place, Guildford-street, was broken open, and robbed of a quantity of plate.

of his Majesty's coming to St. Paul's in December last.

A debate of some length ensued, when Mr. Dixon was prevailed upon to withdraw his amendment, and the thanks, as they originally stood, were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be ornamentally emblazoned, framed and glazed, and presented to his Lordship, signed by the Town Clerk, Mr. SIMMONDS moved,

That the Lord Mayor be requested to sit for his Portrait, to be placed in the Great Council Chamber as a testimony of the high Esteem the Court entertain for the eminent services he has rendered his fellow citizens during his Majesty's reign.

This motion was seconded by Deputy LEEKEY, but negatived by a great majority, there being only five supporters.

A purse of fifty guineas was voted to the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, the late Mayor's Chaplain, as a testimony of the Court's esteem and approbation.

The Court voted their thanks to the Rev. Mr. Brown, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, for his sermon preached before his Lordship, &c. at St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day, and he was requested to print the same for use of the Court.

Sir JOHN EAMER moved,

That the thanks of the Court be given to Sir John Borlase Warren, for his very active vigilance during the present war, and particularly for the victory obtained over the French fleet destined to invade and aid the rebellion in Ireland.—That the freedom of this city be presented to Sir John Borlase Warren by the Lord Mayor, in a Gold Box of 100 guineas value.—Thanks of the Court were given to the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the squadron.

The LORD MAYOR was requested to convey the resolutions.

The last motion in this Court was highly honourable to the feelings of the Members, because it shews that they are able to distinguish merit, however humble its reliance.

Mr. DIXON moved, and Mr. KEMBLE seconded,

That the conduct of John Taylor and James Harding, two brave fellows, who at the risk of their lives rescued from the fets the discharges destined for Buonaparte, were deserving of reward.

The motion was received with great applause, and it was referred to a Committee to consider what reward those brave men deserve.

Some other business of course was transacted, and the Court broke up at half past three o'clock.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

##### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Sittings before Lord KENYON and a Special Jury in Westminster Hall.

THE KING vs. CUTHELL.

This is an information filed by the Attorney General against the Defendant for publishing the Answer of Gilbert Wakefield to the Bishop of Landaff's Address.

It came on to be tried before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury at the Sittings after last Trinity Term, but went off because there were not twelve Special Jurymen present. Only nine Special Jurymen attended this day.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL observed, he had on two occasions with reference to public prosecutions, let them go off for want of a full attendance on the part of Special Jurymen. He had stated his reasons to his Lordship and to the Court, why he thought he ought not to proceed without a full Special Jury. He saw no reason why he should not abide by his first determination, that it should be so tried. He could not go on with the public business of the country, if those whose duty it was to attend as Jurors did not attend. The cause, therefore, went off for want of a full jury, for the Attorney General would not *pray a retrial*, that is to say, he would not take one juror out of the common Panel.

Lord KENYON ordered the different summoning-officers to be sworn, which being done, it appeared that there were many in the return upon the list who had left this part of the country altogether, some above 70 years of age, and therefore entitled to be excused by law; and some who were dead.

Lord KENYON observed how very ill the Freeholders' Book, for the county of Middlesex, was made up.

Mr. LOWTEN informed his Lordship, that this was not the fault of the Sheriff, for that the Sheriff's Book of Freeholders was made up from the list of the Clerk of the Peace.

His Lordship said, that he knew this to be the case, but it was the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to affix a list of those who were liable to serve on Juries in every parish, on the church door at Michaelmas, in order that those who were not liable might claim their exemption from the duty.

His Lordship then fined four Gentlemen, for whom no excuse was made, 20*l.* each.

In the Cause of King against Parsons for a Libel, Mr. Erskine, in one of the most eloquent speeches that was ever delivered, said, that if one fact could be proved of what had been written against Mr. King, he would abandon the cause—and Lord Kenyon, in summing up the evidence, said, that so far was the Defendant from attempting to prove what had been written in the Libel, that the defence was, that Mr. King was not the person alluded to.

One of the writers in favour of the new-fangled religion of these times, has been making to many apologies for the observance of the thanksgiving day, that, bewildered at last in the maze of his own consequence, he seems to hint that the *salutary* corps put on their uniforms as an *excuse* for going to church!

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Permit me to convey, through the channel of your paper, my thoughts respecting the tax on Income. I am a Stockholder, and frequently job in the Funds; one week it may be I have eight or ten thousand pounds, the next week I have not five; my capital is continually varying; now how is it possible for me to know how to estimate my income, respecting funded property? Again, I have several farms let to different tenants, and I repair the out-buildings; sometimes, in the course of the year, the repairs come to twenty or thirty pounds and more; and sometimes no repairs are wanting; now how can I estimate the income of those estates which are never the same two years together? Again, I have house in town, some are let, and some are not this year, but may be next; now how can I estimate my income from houses which are continually changing their tenants, and the rents different every year? In short, Mr. Editor, I am quite at a loss to know how to add, or what sum of income to swear to, because it is absolutely uncertain what my income the ensuing year will be till the year is ended, from the above observations; I should be sorry to take a false oath, and therefore should be much obliged if you could tell me how to add respecting the above particulars, and remain, Sir, yours,

Dec. 4th, 1798. A STOCKHOLDER.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

As Mr. Pitt has said that his intended mode of taxation should embrace every class of individuals, it appears to me that it will bear very hard on a certain description, who are both numerous and useful to Society—whose income is the entire produce of their industry, arising from salary, weekly wages, &c.; and who are to be considered on the same footing, and pay in the same proportion, as persons possessing the same amount of income, arising from rental of an estate, interest on property in the funds, to mortgages, or other securities; whereas the circumstances of each are essentially different.—The man whose income is derived from his industry (and which probably may be barely sufficient for his family's subsistence), should be found a surplus after paying his usual expenses, instead of laying it by as a provision for his family, or for himself, when age or infirmity renders him incapable of his usual exertions, is called upon to contribute his share to the exigencies of the State; thereby to remain continually poor, or, at best, barely impeded in his endeavours to procure a small independent stock, the deferred reward of his industry and frugality; while the man possessed of a capital, as is before described, and who has so much at stake, as the preservation of it, is only called upon to contribute an equal proportion of the interest accruing therefrom, leaving the capital itself untouched and entire, for the benefit of himself or his heirs, whenever they may have occasion for the use of it. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, MERCATOR.

For the MORNING CHRONICLE.

In perusing Mr. Pitt's Speech on Monday, relative to the proposed tax on Income, I think it will be very unreasonable to impose the same per centage on the Trading Interest as upon the Landed and Funded Interests, because there is so much risk attached to Trade; and it would be very hard for a man who gets 1000l. per year by his industry and industry from a capital of 5000l. in Trade, to be taxed as high as a Gentleman who has a certain income of a 1000l. per annum, from a Landed Estate, worth 30,000l. or 35,000l. in the Funds.—I trust this objection will appear so striking that some modification will be adopted to relieve men in trade in that predicament.

Your constant reader, A. B.

OLD BAILEY.

Yesterday 18 persons were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. John Colley, for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Margaret Johnson, and stealing therein a quantity of calico and other articles. Eleven were convicted of felony, viz. Mary Stone, for stealing two sheets and other articles, the property of Mary Hewitt; Jane Garrow, for stealing a linen sheet and other articles, the property of Jacob Levy; Sarah Pines, for stealing 23 yards of printed cotton, the property of Joseph Sheppard; Robert Taylor, for stealing a glass tumbler, the property of George Pascock and others; Joseph Wood, for stealing a pocket handkerchief, the property of Thomas Wright; John Green, for stealing a pair of candlesticks, the property of James Dobie; George Gray and Peter Ward, for stealing a trunk, containing a muslin gown, and a number of other articles, the property of Miss Harriet Elizabeth Bennet; John Leonard, for stealing a calico bed-gown, the property of James Veary; James Dwyer, for stealing a quantity of iron rivets, the property of Thomas White; James Stone, for stealing nine pair of boots, the property of Balthus Ford; and six were acquitted.

IRISH LOTTERY.

Drawn on the 10th of Dec. A prize of 1000l.

The Inhabitants of the Borough and Villages of Surrey and Kent, who may have occasion to apply for those celebrated ANTISCORUTIC PILLS, now so universally resorted to, in complaints of the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Ulcers, and other disorders arising from impurities of the Blood, Indigestion, &c. viz. Mrs. Spillbury's of St. John's Square, may depend on having them genuine at William Clark's Medicinal Shop, No. 296, Borough; where Ladies and Gentlemen may have their Orders completed in dozens or half dozens, to a single glass bottle.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, Nov. 27, at Epston, in Surrey, the Lady of the Rev. P. Thomas, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at Colyton, Devonshire, Mr. Wynand Vink, of London, Merchant, to Miss Martha Loran, daughter of Joseph Loran, Esq. of Alderney.

Bank Stock. Now 5 per Cent.  
3 per Cent. Red. 52 3/4  
3 per Cent. Cons. 65 1/2  
4 per Cent. Cons. 80 1/2  
5 per Cent. An. 80 1/2  
Loyalty 5 per Cent. 77 1/2  
Bk. of Am. 15 1/2  
Ditto Short Ann. 6 3/4  
Con. for Acc. 55 1/2

HIGH WATER at LONDON-BRIDGE THIS DAY.

Morning 51 min. after 1. Evening 20 min. after 2.

For COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

MR. GREENOUGH'S LOZENGES

MR. TOUL, which contain all the soothing and healing virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of Tolu, and are the most efficacious and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Sore Throats, and Delicacies on the Lungs, healing the rawness and soreness of the throat, and affording great relief in shortness of breath, and in asthmatic and consumptive Complaints; they do not cloy the stomach, but rather create an appetite. But as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that R. HAYWARD, No. 10, Ludgate-hill, is printed on the stamp, all others are counterfeits.

These Lozenges are prepared and sold by R. Hayward (Successor to T. Greenough, the Inventor), No. 10, Ludgate-hill; and sold by F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Bayle, Cook and West, Cockspur-street; F. H. Johnson, and Co. No. 150, Oxford-street; J. Ward, No. 34, Holborn; and Wm. Clarke, No. 269, Borough.—Price 1s. 1d. the box.

PREGNANT LADIES.

Whole Situation requires a temporary Retirement.

MR. WATSON, Surgeon and Man Midwife, offers to accommodate Ladies in an airy and retired situation, with Apartments to let in, on terms suited to their circumstances and situation in life; their infants put out to nurse, and humbly taken care of, and as humanity induces him to offer his assistance to alleviate the horrors of concealed Pregnancy, he flatters himself Ladies will find an attention to him, the greatest attention, and most profound secrecy.

Letters (post paid) to Mr. Watson, Surgeon and Man Midwife, or to Mrs. Watson, Midwife, No. 19, Charlotte-street, Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge, will meet the most pointed attention.

Where may be had, the PILLS BENEDICTA, at 1s. 1s. per box, a certain and effectual Remedy to remove all Obstructions and Irregularities, and an excellent Medicine after the Lying-in.

HEALTH and LONGEVITY.

DR. JAMES'S ANALGETIC PILLS.

To preserve Health, and of course to prolong Life, nothing is so necessary as an attention to the slight Indispositions to which all Men are subject, and which by being considered as trifling, are too often disregarded, till by neglect they take deep root, and then become a source of serious and sometimes fatal consequences. These Complaints, whether the cause of them be a cold, excess of eating or drinking, fatigue of body or mind, a too active, or sedentary life, a gouty or bilious disposition, &c. &c. are generally discovered by some obstructions in the minute vessels, or by some defect in the natural Secretions. As a Remedy for these evils, the celebrated Remedy of the Reverend Physician, Dr. James's Analgetic Pills, and he exhibited himself a memorable instance of their efficacy; for by the constant use of them, though a free liver, he attained to the age of 75. The tenacity of his bowels, which he laboured under by night, and the body by day. They remove obstructions, promote sleep, and they require neither confinement nor attention to diet. They are also an admirable remedy for rheumatic disorders, for the headache, for paralytic affections, and for those complaints to which the Female Sex are peculiarly subject. They should be taken on the first attack of a cold, and upon all occasions of indigestion, and should never be omitted at bed-time after any excess.

They are sold only by Francis Newbery, at No. 4, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at Dr. James's late House in Bruton-street, London, in Boxes at 4s. 6d. each. Duty included; or the Quantity of Six in an envelope Box for 1s. 2s. 6d.

As many persons mistake Mr. Newbery's House, to which he has lately made a considerable Addition, it is necessary to point out, that it is a large white House at the end of St. Paul's, nearly to Cheap-side, with a Built of Dr. James, and these words in the Front, "THE ONLY WAREHOUSE FOR DR. JAMES'S POWERS."

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. BURTON and SON.

On the Premises, No. 119, Drury-lane, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

THE entire and genuine, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Linnen and other Effects, of Mr. Wm. Garrow, Grocer; consisting of Bedsteads with Mahogany Pillars, Mantel-piece Furniture, bedsteads, Bedsteads, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Dining and Pembroke Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Carpets, a quantity of Coals, Range, Copper, Cistern, Bathing Tub, &c. To be viewed to the satisfaction of the public, at the Office of Messrs. Burton and Son, Auctioneers and Upholders, No. 8, Houndsditch.

No. 2, RUSSEL-PLACE, FITZROY-SQUARE, Elegant FURNITURE, large GLASSES, FIXTURES, &c.

By Mr. CHAPMAN.

On the Premises, on Friday next, by order of the Proprietor.

THE remaining part of the elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, valuable Fixtures and other Effects, of a GENTLEMAN retiring in the Country; comprising lofty four-post and other Bedsteads, with elegant bordered fancy Furniture, prime down and goose feather Beds and Bedding; an elegant Wardrobe, with enriched plate glass Panels, elegant pier Glasses of large dimensions, Grandclothes and Dressing-room Furniture, bright steel and other Stoves, Range, Coppers, Smoke Jack, and other valuable Fixtures. To be viewed two days preceding the sale. Catalogues then had at the Place of Sale, and of Mr. Chapman, No. 43, Coleman-street, corner of Lombury.

No. 33, near OLD RED LION STREET.

By Mr. CHRISTIE.

At his Great Room, in Pall-Mall, on Thursday the 10th of January next, at One o'clock.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, defrably improved.

At No. 33 and 35, near Red Lion-street, there is a freehold part of the South 83rd of Whitechapel.

Lot 1. The Freehold Old Established PUBLIC HOUSE, well known by the sign of the White Lion and Cat, now in full trade, with extensive conveniences, spacious cellars, roomy stabling behind, &c. is let on Lease, which will expire at Michaelmas next, at a very old low rent of THIRTY TWO POUNDS, but of which the annual value is 1000l.

Lot 2. A spacious FREEHOLD HOUSE, extensive

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. No. 57, Pall-mall.

In the month of March (if not previously Disposed of, by Private Contract).

A Very Compact FREEHOLD ESTATE,

with 20 acres of Land, situate in the centre of his Majesty's Hunt, in the parish of WINDLESHAM, two miles from Bagshot, about six from Windford, and 26 miles from Town, the property and residence of J. R. Sloss, Esq. The Estate consists of an elegant Cottage, containing on the ground floor Eating and Dining Rooms, each 26 feet by 17, and a Breakfast Room or Library; in the upper part of the House are five good Bed Rooms, with Dressing Rooms, Water Closets, &c. besides Rooms for Servants, Stabling for seven Horses, Standing for three Carriages, Granary, Brew House, Laundry, Dairy, Larder, and attached and detached Offices of every description, and convenience, excellent Garden, Melon Ground, and Kitchen Garden planted with the choicest fruit trees remarkable for their produce; a Cold Bath supplied by a fine clear spring, with a convenient Dressing Room. The House and 15 acres of the Land is Freehold, the other five acres Leasehold, of which 40 years are unexpired, at a Ground-rent of 1s. 6d. per annum.

For particulars apply at the Office in Pall-mall.

KENT.

By Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. at their Office, No. 57, Pall-mall.

In Lots, in the month of March (if not previously Disposed of by Private Contract).

ALL that Capital FREEHOLD ESTATE,

A situate in the parishes of SHOREHAM, OFFORD, KENT, and LULLINGSTONE, in the county of KENT, the property of Thomas BAKER, Esq. The Estate consists of upwards of 1800 acres of Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Land, which is let to unexceptionable Tenants. The Mansion-house and Farm situate in Kent, being distant from London 20 miles, nine from Exeter, and five from Seven Oaks. On the Estate is a large commodious Family Mansion and Offices, with Gardens, Paddock, &c. and the River Darent, a fine stream of water, runs through the whole Estate.

For particulars apply at the Office in Pall-mall.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—By PRIVATE CONTRACT.

By Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. at their Office, No. 57, Pall Mall.

A Spacious and Commodious HOUSE, situate on the East-side of Cavendish-square, consisting of three Rooms and a Closet on each floor, with all suitable Offices, held by Lease under the Duke of Portland, for the unexpired term of twenty years from Lady Day 1798. The unexpired term to be included in the purchase, and the Furniture to be taken at a fair valuation, if the purchaser pleases.

For particulars apply at the Office, No. 57, in Pall Mall.

STANHOPE-STREET, PARK-LANE.

By Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. at their Office, No. 57, Pall Mall, by PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TO be SOLD, a capital, spacious and convenient HOUSE, the property and residence of a person of distinction. The premises contain a suite of five Rooms on a floor of excellent dimensions, and elegantly fitted up. The Offices contain every accommodation for a family of Fashion, and are in the most complete and substantial manner. The elegant Household Furniture and large plates of Glass may be had at a valuation, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars apply at the Office, No. 57, in Pall Mall.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

By Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co.

By PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Spacious and Elegant MANSION, with a double Coach-house, Stabling for seven Horses, and every requisite Office, most desirably situate on the North side of Upper Brook-street, between Grosvenor-square and Hyde Park, the property and late Residence of Sir WATTS HORTON, Bart. The Premises are every way calculated for the Residence of a Family of Distinction. The term twenty-four years from Lady-day, 1798, is subject to a Ground-rent of 13l. 6s. per annum, and may be extended to sixty-three years on payment of a moderate fine.

For particulars apply at the Office, No. 57, Pall Mall.

CHESTERFIELD STREET, MAY FAIR.

By PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. at their Office, No. 57, Pall Mall.

A Very Excellent FAMILY HOUSE, in the field-street, and Curzon-street, containing a large Entrance Hall, Stone Staircase, an exceeding good Dining Room, Library, and two elegant Drawing Rooms, several Bed Rooms, with Dressing Rooms, and Water Closets, the Offices are extremely convenient. The Premises are on Lease, six years of which are unexpired at Christmas, 1798. The complete and elegant Furniture to be taken at a valuation.

For particulars apply at the Office, in Pall Mall.

BERKELEY-SQUARE.

By PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. at their Office, No. 57, Pall Mall.

An Excellent Substantially Built HOUSE, in the most perfect repair, containing two exceeding good Rooms on a floor, with Water Closets and Offices of every convenience. The House is situate, No. 18, in Berkeley-square, two doors South of Bruton-street, and is on Lease, 18 years of which were unexpired at Michaelmas Day, 1798, at a Ground Rent of 15l. per annum. The Landlord pays the Land and Sewer Taxes. The complete and elegant Furniture to be taken at a valuation.

For particulars apply at the Office, in Pall Mall.

PICCADILLY.

By PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Messrs. NATH. JEFFERYS and Co. at their Office, No. 57, Pall Mall.

A HOUSE, situate No. 33, on the West side of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, containing two very excellent Rooms on a floor, with Water Closets, &c. and every necessary Office. The Premises are held on Lease, of which 19 years are unexpired at Christmas, 1798, at an Annual Rent of 100l.

Also another House, situate No. 45, on the West side of Half Moon-street, containing two excellent Rooms on a floor, with Water Closets, &c. and every necessary Office; on Lease, 17 years of which are unexpired at Christmas, 1798, at the Annual Rent of 100l.

The Houses are completely and elegantly furnished, with new Furniture, which is to be taken at a valuation.

For particulars apply at the Office, in Pall Mall.

By Mr. GRAHAM.

On the Premises, No. 43, Craven-street, Strand, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

THE elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Books, China, and other Effects, of a LADY. Also, the desirable improved Leasehold House, containing two good Rooms and two lofty Rooms or Offices behind, well adapted for various professions, and held for an unexpired term of five years, at an easy rent. The Furniture consists of handsome cotton Beds, with window Curtains to correspond, and prime Bedsteads, a general assortment of excellent Cabinetry, here and there, in rich gilt frames, Bruffish Carpets, Red

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. SKINNER, DYKE and SKINNER.

THIS DAY, at eleven, on the Premises, No. 46, by Order of the Executors.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, an

elegant Sideboard of Plate of near 2000 Ounces, Fire Arms, Pictures, Prints, useful and ornamental China, Linnen, Town Coach, Chariot and Phaeton, and a very valuable and choice Stock of Wine, consisting of three Pipes and one Hoghead of Madeira and Port, one hundred and fifty dozen of Burgundy, Sherry, Calcutta and Port, a few dozen of rich Red and White Oxy, and 30 dozen of very old Jamaica Rum, the property of the late Mr. Sergeant ADAMS, deceased.—Amongst the Furniture is a complete Suite of rich Blue Silk Damask, excellent Glasses, capital Library Bookcases, and a great variety of Cabinet and Upholstery Articles, India Cabinets, Screens, Turkey and Bruffish Carpets, and numerous other Effects.

To be viewed, and Catalogues may be had on the Premises; at Messrs. Dyke and Skinner's Chambers, Gray's Inn, and of Messrs. Skinner, Dyke and Skinner, Aldergate-street.

EFFECTS, ADELPHI TERRACE.

By PETER COKE, BURELL and FOSTER.

On the Premises, No. 3, Adelphi Terrace, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, (by order of the Proprietor, a Gentleman quitting that Residence).

ALL the elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, several brilliant Glasses of very large dimensions, handsome Figures with Lights, Mirrors, Bookcases and Commodes beautifully ornamented, Books, Sanctorius' Balance by Morrell's, fine toned Piano Forte, by Beck, with Fire Arms, &c. The Furniture, which is made in the present fashion, comprises one Drawing-room Suite of three rich chintz Curtains, made in the French style, with japanned and ornamented elbow Chairs and Sofa, a Suite, and a Drawing-room Suite of party coloured silk Curtains, with white and gold Chairs and Sofas to correspond, mahogany elbow Chairs, covered with red morocco, with a Confitant to match; handsome Bedsteads, with rich chintz Furniture, and Window Curtains; fine bordered gothic leather Beds and Bedding; Ladies and Gentlemen's Wardrobes and Commodes; Indian and Japanese Cabinets and Pembroke Tables, Carpets, a set of Dining Tables, Library Table, with ParLOUR and Chamber Articles of the best workmanship, and in excellent condition.

May be viewed, and Catalogues may be had at the place of Sale, at Lloyd's Coffee-house, and of Messrs. Peter Coke, Burrell and Foster, Throgmorton-street, Royal Exchange.

By LEIGH and SOTHEBY, Bookellers.

At their House in York-street, Covent-garden, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

A Small, but Elegant Collection of FRENCH BOOKS, consisting of the Works of the best French Authors, in Poetry, History, Belles Lettres, Novels, &c. &c. Many of them the elegant Editions printed by Didot and Cazin.—To be viewed to the time of sale. Catalogues to be had at the Place of Sale.

EFFECTS, HAY, &c. HOLLOWAY, MIDDLESEX.

By Messrs. SPURRIER and PHIPPS.

On the Premises, near the four mile stone at Upper Holloway, on Wednesday the 19th instant, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Assignees.

THE gentled and excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate, Linnen, China, Library of Books, in handsome bindings, fine Prints, amongst which are the Death of Wolfe, the Battles of La Hogue and Boyne, and the Fishery, by Woollett; Kirkman's Harpichord, a Piano Forte, a Chamber Organ with three barrels; a 2 day Clock; upwards of fifty dozen of fine old Port, a few dozens of Champagne, Hock, Brandy, and other Wines; a capital China House, a silver six years old, a new light Roller, upwards of thirty loads of exceeding good Meadow Hay, a fitted Cart, a Dung Cart, Postchaise, about 3 Chaldrons of Coals, and other effects of Mr. CHARLES T. CRANE, Merchant. The Furniture consists of a general assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Articles, in good condition, a Drawing-room Suite of ten handsome japanned elbow Chairs, a Sofa, and two face Screens, an elegant Chimney Glass, of the plate 55 by 29, a real Moore's Carpet, several four post and tent Bedsteads, with chintz pattern cotton and other Hangings, prime coloured Beds, and good Bedding, and various other articles. To be viewed one day preceding the sale, and Catalogues may be had on the premises, and of Messrs. Spurrier and Phipps, Cophthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

GENTLE VILLA, WITH LAND, UPPER HOLLOWAY, MIDDLESEX.

By Messrs. SPURRIER and PHIPPS.

On the premises, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock, by order of the Assignees.

THE LEASE of a very desirable Brick-built VILLA, handsomely fitted up in the modern style, and in the most complete repair, containing four rooms upon a floor, with Coach-house, Stable, Lawn, Garden, Green-house, and Twenty Acres of very rich Meadow Land adjoining, very pleasantly situate near the four mile stone at Upper Holloway, in the County of Middlesex, the late Residence of Mr. CHARLES T. CRANE, Merchant, held for an unexpired term of eighteen years at Michaelmas last, at a moderate rent. To be viewed six days preceding the sale, when printed particulars may be had on the premises, of Messrs. Gregson and Smart, Solicitors, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; and of Messrs. Spurrier and Phipps, Cophthall-court.

CHEDZOY, SOMERSETSHIRE.—By Mr. YOUNG.

At Garraway's, on Tuesday the 18th of December, at 12 o'clock, in two Lots.

Lot 1. A Capital FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of the Manor and Parish of Chedzo, 2000 acres from Bridgewater; containing 1552 Acres of remarkably rich Land, the annual value upwards of Three Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-five Pounds.

Let to tenants at rack rents 750 10 0

Let on single lives 1000 10 0

On two lives 1100 10 0

On three lives 1200 10 0

Cottages let on lives 30 10 0

2545 10 0

This Estate may justly be said to form one of the most desirable and improvable properties in the kingdom, the rich Common which was allotted from Sedgemoor being new divided, and no taxes having been levied for upwards of 35 years, on an average.

Lot 2. A valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called Peckey Farm, adjoining to Chedzo, containing 20 Acres and a half of rich Pasture Land; let on Lease which expires at 1201, at 1201.—Printed particulars may be had at the Office, Bridgewater; Cattle, Lanthorn, Bush, Drifted, White Hart, &c. at Garraway's; of Thomas Symes, Esq. Solicitor, near-Bridgewater, who will show the Estates and of Mr. Young, No. 58, Chancery-lane, where plans may be seen.

WELLYN, HERTS.—By Mr. YOUNG.

At Garraway's, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock.

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate near the Robin Hood and Little John, at Redgely Heath, a small distance from Wellyn, consisting of a convenient House, Barn, Stable, and other Buildings, two Gardens, two Orchards, and six Meadows in the whole, fourteen acres, with an unlimited Right of Common, on Holmsted Heath, let to Mr. Underwood Males, at a net rent of 200l.



