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No. 25

# The Courier AND EVENING GAZETTE.

No. 2122.

Saturday, June 8, 1799.

Price 6d.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**  
**THIS PRESENT EVENING, JUNE 8.**  
 Their Majesties' Servants will perform (for the 13th time) a New Tragedy, in Five Acts, called  
**PIZARRO.**  
 WITH  
**THE PRIZE.**  
 ON MONDAY EVENING, June 10,  
**PIZARRO.**  
 The Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, entirely new. The Music, Airs, and Choruses, incidental to the Piece, composed and selected by Mr. KELLY. The Symphony preceding the Play, and the Music between the Acts, composed for the occasion by Mr. DUSSECK.  
 The Principal Characters by  
 Messrs. POWELL, KEMBLE, C. KEMBLE, BARRYMORE, R. PALMER, AICKIN, DOWTON, COPE, HOLLAND, ARCHER,  
 Mrs. JORDAN, and Mrs. SIDONS.  
 The Vocal Parts by Messrs. KELLY, SEDGWICK, DIGNUM, TRUEMAN, DANBY;  
 Mrs. CROUCH, Miss DE CAMP, Miss STEPHENS, Miss LEAK, Miss DUFOUL.  
 The numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen who have been highly disappointed of Places for the new Play of Pizarro are respectfully informed that it will be repeated every night next week.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**  
 On account of the many irregularities which have taken place by the admission of parties at the Stage-door in Drury-lane, that passage will not in future be opened until the end of the Play, when Ladies and Gentlemen belonging to the private Boxes, and no others, may pass from the Theatre by that door, and have their carriages in Drury-lane. For the same reason, and to prevent improper intrusions on the private Boxes, the Proprietors and Subscribers are requested to bring their Tickets, as at the Opera-house. Such Subscribers as have not Tickets, are requested to send for them.  
 N. B. The doors of admission to the private Boxes are in Russell-street and Woodrin-street.

**BEST NEWCASTLE COALS, 45s. per Chaldron.**  
 THE Proprietors of the original Coal Office, No. 24, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, the first that reduced the price of that valuable article for 20 years, most respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that they have arrived from Newcastle a large quantity, of the best quality, such as they pledge themselves to give satisfaction, at the above reduced price; 15 sacks, or 90 bushels, measured under the inspection of sworn Measurers, delivered to any part of the Town, free of every expense, except shooting.  
 Orders, post paid, or otherwise, punctually executed, addressed as above.

To GENTLEMEN whose HAIR has fallen off any Part of the HEAD.

**ROBINSON, HAIR-DRESSER, No. 8, Ed-ward-street, Portman-square, begs leave to recom- mend his New-invented TOUPEES, that may be parted to the bottom without being perceived it is not growing on the Head, as the Hair is put through the Silk hair by hair, as it grows through the Skin. Likewise his NATURAL SPRING WIGS, that will fit so close to the Skin that it cannot be known that it is not growing on the Head. They will not grow thick, as others do; are no trouble to the Wearer; being put on in one minute; nor is it necessary to take the Toupee off going to rest.  
 All kinds of False Hair of Wigs for Ladies and Gentlemen made in the best manner.**

**ARCHER AND CO.**  
 (From London.)  
**IRISH POPLIN and TABBINET MANUFACTURERS and MERCHANTS to Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Elizabeth, Duchesses of York and Winterseton.**  
 No. 8, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.

**ARCHER and Co.** who for these twenty years past have been under the patronage of the Royal Family, acknowledge with the deepest sense of respect and gratitude the decided approbation given to their House since its first establishment. They have great pleasure to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and a discerning Public, that their House is most elegantly assorted with the greatest variety of Irish Poplins and Tabbines offered for sale in the three Kingdoms. And they pledge themselves that they are the ONLY MANUFACTURING HOUSE, in their line in this Kingdom, under the Royal Patronage, that cut Goods. They assure the Public that they can produce 1200 pieces of the best colours and newest patterns, made in Dublin. They consist of Plain, Spangled, Clouded, Chain, and Satin-striped; also, a great variety of Widows' Silks, Armozens, Lustings, Sarsnets, Modes, Persians, White Satins, and High Silk Handkerchiefs. They have a room fitted up solely for Mourning Goods—Black and White Bombazines, Bombazets for Servants, Italian and Norwich Crapes. A great choice of Patterns in Grefs and Fancy Black mixed Poplins, for slight mourning; Black Tabbines of the very best triple Dye, for Clergymen and Gentlemen who wear Black; they never grow rusty or greasy by wearing. English yard-wide Poplins, 3s. 6d. per yard. Any article bought at their House not giving the fullest satisfaction, will be taken back and the money returned. Fine Jersey Wool for Ladies who spin their own Worsted, manufactured into Poplins of any colour. Orders for exportation executed to any amount.  
 A generous Public will please to observe, that they support weekly in their Manufactory, at a very heavy expense, upwards of 100 persons, who otherwise must be in the greatest distress from the distressed state of the Slave Kingdom.

From RICHARD MARNELL, Esq; to Mr. CHONG,

**VAUXHALL.**  
**THE GARDENS are OPEN every Evening.**  
 Admission Two Shillings.  
 Doors open at Seven, and the Concert begins at Eight.  
**WANTED IN A LARGE SEMINARY.**  
 A N able DRAFTSMAN, who is well skilled in Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying, Levelling, and Navigation, to fill the office of Head Writing and Drawing Master. As very liberal terms will be offered, none need apply who are not well skilled in the above.  
 Apply to Mr. Buton, No. 24, Paternoster-row, London.

To WOOLLEN-DRAPERS, in London, or within Forty Miles of London.  
**TEN POUNDS PREMIUM** will be given to any person in the above business, with a Lad, who has served upwards of four years of his time, and has now four years and four months to serve.  
 N. B. To be found in every necessary by the person taking him.  
 Apply personally, or by letter post-paid, to Henry Smith, 107, Drury-lane.

This day are published, price 4s. 1s. for with the Author's Word in Season, 5s. boards.  
**THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES; or, The** Overthrow of the Papal Tyranny in France, the Pre- lude of Destruction to Popery and Despotism, but of Peace to Mankind; in Two Parts; and the probable Progress and Issue of the Combinations which have agitated Europe since the French Revolution. To which is added, now first pub- lished, an APPENDIX, containing Thoughts on the Fall of the Papal Government, and on the Prospects now open- ing in the East; with a Symbolical Vocabulary of the Illus- tration of the Prophane Style.  
 By J. BIGHENO, M. A.  
 Printed for J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Church-yard; Ma- thews, in the Strand; and Knott, in Lombard-street.  
 The Appendix is sold by itself, price 1s.

This day was published,  
**LE NEGOCIANT UNIVERSEL, ou RE- CUEIL de LETTRES ORIGINALES de COM- MERCE,** écrites par les meilleures Maisons de  
 Russie, France, Allemagne, Hollande, Espagne, Italie, Angleterre, Portugal, &c.  
 Avec une table alphabétique des termes usités dans le com- merce. Ouvrage propre à servir de modèle à une corres- pondance Française, et à former le vrai stile commercial. Utile aux Negocians, Marchands, Comptes, &c. A l'usage de la Jeunesse Angloise qui se destine au commerce.  
 Par G. KEEGAN,  
 Maître de l'Académie, Manor-house, Kennington.  
 Se vend chez Vernor et Hood, Poultry; Longman et Co. Paternoster-row; Dulau et Co. Woodrow-street; de Boff, Gerard-street; a Bristol, chez Bulgin et Sheppard; a Edinburgh, chez Mannes et Miller; a Hamburgh, chez Fauche.

**CHAUCHARD'S MAPS OF GERMANY, ITALY, &c.**  
 On Fourteen large Sheets, nine feet by seven.  
 By Subscription will be published,  
 A GENERAL MAP of the Empire of Ger- many, Holland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Grisons, and the Northern part of Italy.  
 By Captain CHAUCHARD,  
 Military Engineer to the Count D'Artois.  
 Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly.  
 At the earnest solicitation of some friends, Mr. Stockdale has undertaken the Engraving of Chauchard's incomparable Map, allowed by the most competent judges, to be the best Map of those Countries extant. It cannot now be pur- chased at any price, and could it even be procured, the plates are so extremely worn down, as scarcely to leave the impression of the words legible, and consequently to ren- der the French copy of no value.  
 The Work was already in hand, and he intended to have published it in about Fourteen Weeks; but, at the sugges- tion of some of the Subscribers, delayed it until he should receive one hundred Names; which being nearly accom- plished, it is proceeding with, and will be published as early as possible.  
 It may be either preserved on rollers, or in port-folios.  
 No money is required until the delivery of the Work, but as the expense of Engraving, &c. will be little less than one Thousand Pounds, Mr. Stockdale will consider him- self obliged by being favoured with the names of such Gen- tlemen as may wish to be possessed of them.  
 Piccadilly, 31st May, 1799.

N. B. In consequence of the Royal, Noble, and very liberal Patronage already received, the Publisher has re- solved to give, to the Subscribers only, without any addi- tional charge, newly printed portraits.  
**A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the COUN- TRIES described in the above MAP.**  
 A List of the Subscribers will be printed.

**THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUN- TERFEITS.**—By the KASO PATENT.  
**MR. R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 20, Greek-street, Soho,** aware of the deceptions made on every public Medicine of established repute and extensive sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has obtained the King's Patent for his invention, not to recommend but to distinguish WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE of MUSTARD, from SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.  
 Five years have now elapsed since Mr. Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary Medicine; during this short period its efficacy has been so clearly dem- onstrated, that its sale has infinitely exceeded any former exam- ple; comparatively, there are few Families which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects; and with heartfelt satisfaction, he has the happiness to declare White- head's Essence of Mustard has cured more persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Numbness, Complaints of the Stomach,

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**  
**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
**FRIDAY, JUNE 7.**  
 Thornton's Divorce Bill was read a third time, and passed.  
 Mr. Rose moved that an account of British Plantation Coffee imported for the last three years, and afterwards exported, distinguishing the places to which it was sent, should be laid on the table.—Ordered.  
 He then moved for a similar account relative to Musquevedo's sugar; which was also ordered.  
 They were both immediately brought up by Mr. Glover, from the Customs, and being read, were ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.  
 On the motion of Mr. Rose, a new writ was ordered to be made out for Plympton, in Devon- shire, in the room of Wm. Mitchell, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The order of the day for a Committee on the Bill for improving the spirit of London, which stood for Monday, was, in the motion of Lord Hawkesbury, discharged, and a new one fixed for Monday. His Lordship made a similar motion in the case of the Copper Regulating Bill, the Committee on which was deferred to Friday.  
 Alderman LUSHINGTON presented a petition from the African Company, praying the aid of Parliament. Ordered to be laid on the table.

**HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.**  
 The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which His Majesty's Message, to- gether with several papers that had been present- ed, were ordered to be referred.  
 After the Message had been read,  
 Mr. PITT rose.—“ Considerable, Sir, as the increase of expence must be, by fulfilling the objects of His Majesty's Message, I am per- suaded it will not be necessary for me to detain you by many arguments. I shall much rather meet the feelings of this Committee, and the general feelings of all who entertain those sentiments which have never been extinguished in this coun- try; and which, I am happy to remark, are reviv- ing among the Powers of Europe, by congratu- lating you upon the wisdom and magnanimity of that Power, which, in conjunction with the steadiness and perseverance of England, and which, looking to our resource, afford us a fairer prospect than we could possibly have had reason a short time ago to hope of; and relieving the age and country in which we live, and all Europe, either from the experience, or the apprehension of the greatest misery and danger that is to be met with since the commencement of history. Sir, I feel- ing a belief that I have this impression in com- mon with all who hear me, I shall not presume to detain you, by saying, one Word more. I will only add one observation. In embracing, and embracing with eagerness and satisfaction, the prospect held out to us of extending our views for the general benefit of Europe; in being allowed to look to the re-establishment of the balance of power, and to the period when an- cient principles and habits shall assume their former sway; in hoping that we may think our- selves the instruments of having stemmed the tide, and of having stemmed it when it was at its height; I trust we shall not be so overjoyed with the change in our situation; as to make any alter- ation in that resolution which has constituted the salvation and the security of the country.— Sir, I hope, that if, contrary to the flattering expectations we may now with propriety enter- tain; and which it is pleasing and animating to indulge; I say, if, contrary to these expectations, we should be driven to less consoling prospects; if the time should again occur, in which we should find the common cause relinquished by our al- lies; if the moment should again come when we shall be forced to look for means of safety and security to ourselves alone; I trust we shall not for- get, that we have found it in our resolution, in our resources, and in our perseverance. Sir, I shall feel this as a moment of sincere satisfaction, if we are determined to embrace it for others as well as ourselves; and if we are resolved to sup- ply every exertion rather than abandon the ho- nour, security, and interests of this country; or, what is the same thing, rather than submit to any compromise with that power which, in its present character, and conduct, is as incompatible with the safety of Great Britain, as it is with the exist- ence of any degree of liberty, happiness and secu- rity; among those powers which have unhappily fallen under its assumed Government. The

propose to add considerably more than what, in the limited view that was taken of self defence, was deemed to be necessary. My object is, to propose a Vote of Credit of three millions, to be employed in such a manner as may be best suited to the objects of His Majesty's Message, exclusive of the vote of 825,000, to Russia.— Sir, I move, that it is the opinion of this Com- mittee, that the sum of 825,000, be granted to His Majesty to enable His Majesty, in such a man- ner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of the case.

Mr. TRENKIN then rose, and spoke to the fol- lowing effect:—“ Sir, I admit the necessity of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. In the mode by which it is proposed to be done, we hear of a common cause and a common understanding. Before I give my consent to vote away English money, I must know what the common cause is for which I do it. I do not know what this de- liverance of Europe means. If it means to rescue other nations from the power and oppression of France, and to drive her from those countries which she has overrun behind her ancient bar- riers, to such a plan I readily subscribe my bite of approbation. But if it still to remain a prin- ciple undefined, my duty to my country requires I should pause before I give my consent, because I have nothing to direct my judgment, and to enable me to judge that my concurrence would be for its advantage. Sir, I would therefore wish to understand what this common cause is.— Does it consist in repelling France within her ancient limits, and seeking an honourable peace upon the *status quo*? If so, I have no objection to the pursuit of such an enterprise. On this ground I have no objection to a foreign subsidy, because I think money might be more economi- cally applied abroad, than by raising forces at home; and because I wish, if more blood is to be shed, it should be any other than English blood. But if a subsidy is to be given for an in- definite object, what security have I for its appli- cation?—How do I know that the views of Rus- sia are in unison with our own? How do I know that Russia will not apply it to the furtherance of her own interests without any regard to ours; that she has not views of ambition and aggran- disement herself; and may not think Europe de- livered but by stripping France of her conquests, and decorating herself with the spoils? I own, Sir, this sum seems to me to be voted under very extraordinary circumstances, and leading to con- clusions which I cannot easily reconcile. The deliverance of Europe must be equally dear to Russia as to England; why then does not Russia contribute to the success of her own cause? and why is England to pay for the deliverance of Russia? Has Russia exhausted herself by the ex- ertions which she has already made? As yet I know of nothing which she has contributed, except manifestoes and proclamations. These, however, do not seem to have much embarrassed her finances, and rendered pecuniary aid neces- sary; for the money is not wanting—it is not to be paid until after a peace. (Here Mr. Trenkin was corrected in his statement across the table). He then resumed.—“ I did hope that the Hon. Gentleman had learned a lesson of policy in the system of subsidies, and from his knowledge of Emperors; and his experience of the little trust to be put in their engagements, had declined paying before-hand. I did not conceive, that a treaty was actually signed, the conditions of which actually bound us to the payment of 227,000, forthwith, and the other instalments of 75,000, and 37,500. Really, the difference is not very material; nor is it worth troubling the House with particulars; the great broad life for debate is the subsidy; the time of payment, and other matters of detail, being merely of a second- ary nature. Sir, I am anxious for the hour of peace; but however great my solicitude for its arrival, I would not wish, whenever that period shall happen, to look back and see, in the efforts made to attain it, any thing left undone, which might be a cause for regret or mortification. To any expence or effort for this purpose, I give my cordial assent; but at no hazard can I give it to that system which I have uniformly reprobated; that system by which war has been protracted from day to day; millions have been expended upon millions, and blood has flowed upon blood in the pursuit of an indefinite object that has never yet been understood. Sir, I hope and trust that, whatever differences may have hitherto subsisted, Ministers now have but one opinion, and that is,

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A generous Public will please to observe, that they sup-  
port weekly in their Manufactory, at a very heavy expense,  
upwards of 100 persons, who otherwise must be in the great  
distress from the disturbed state of the Sister Kingdom.  
From RICHARD MARNELL, Esq. to Mr. CHMGO,  
Apothecary, No. 4, Chancery-lane.  
Sir,  
THE Lord Chief Baron having done me the  
honour to state his eldest son's case, and recommended  
that my son should try your Worm Lozenges, as their cases  
were perfectly analogous; he did so last June, and to my great  
happiness found immediate relief; and he has, by taking a few  
doses since, been cured of a mettle disease, Coxsack's  
Fits, which, notwithstanding the prescriptions of the most  
eminent Physicians for 3 years, Sea-bathing, and every other  
means that could be thought of, were him down to an alarm-  
ing degree, and I dreaded the most fatal consequences. To  
his Lordship's humanity, and the use of your Lozenges,  
I impute my son's existence now, and if you require any fur-  
ther testimony, I shall always be ready to give it.  
And remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,  
Buckingham-street, Adelphi, RICHARD MARNELL  
25th Feb. 1799.

As opening Physic on all occasions, Cifno's Worm Lo-  
zenges are superior to every other medicine; will keep good  
any length of time, and in all climates.  
Sold by the Proprietor, Mr. GIBBS, Apothecary, Cheap-  
side, London; at Mr. Scott's Medicinal Warehouse, South  
Bristol, Edinburgh; Mr. Calwell, College-green, and Messrs.  
Spilisbury and Co. Mary-street, Dublin; and by the most  
respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines in every town in the  
three Kingdoms, in boxes at 5s. and in half boxes at 2s. 9d.  
duty included.

**THE SIGNED OF THE TIMES; or, The  
Overthrow of the Papal Tyranny in France, the Pre-  
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The Appendix is sold by itself, price 1s.

This day was published  
In octavo, price Five Shillings, in boards,  
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CUEIL de LETTRES ORIGINALES de COM-  
MERCE, ecrites par les meilleures Maisons de**  
Russie, France, Angleterre, Hollande, Portugal, Italie, Turquie, &c.  
Avec une table alphanumérique des termes usités dans le com-  
merce. Ouvrage propre à servir de modèle à une corres-  
pondance Française, et à former le vrai style commercial.  
Utile aux Negocians, Marchands, Courtiers, &c. A l'usage  
de la Jeunesse Angloise qui se destine au commerce.  
Par G. KEGAN,  
Maitre de l'Académie, Manor-house, Kennington.  
Tend chez Vernor et Hood, Poultry; Longman et  
Co., Paternoster-row; Dulau et Co., Water-street; de  
Moff, Gerrard-street; a Bristol, chez Bulgin et Sheppard;  
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On Fourteen large Sheets, nine feet by seven.  
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**A GENERAL MAP of the Empire of Ger-  
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Grisons, and the Northern part of Italy.**  
By Captain CHAUCHARD,  
Military Engineer to the Count D'Artois.  
Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly.  
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Piccadilly, 31st May, 1799.  
N. B. In consequence of the Royal, Noble, and very  
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solved to give, to the Subscriber only, without any addi-  
tional charge, newly printed in quarto,  
**A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the COUN-  
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**THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUN-  
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MR. R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 20,  
Greek-street, Soho, aware of the deceptions made on  
every public Medicine of established repute and extensive  
sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public,  
he has obtained the King's Patent for his invention, not to  
recommend but to distinguish WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE  
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to any person in the above business, with a Lad, who  
has served upwards of four years of his time, and has now  
been four years and four months to serve.  
N. B. To be found in every necessary by the person tak-  
ing him.  
Apply personally, or by letter post-paid, to Henry Smith,  
107, Drury-lane.  
This day are published, price 4s. for with the Author's  
"World in Season," 5s. boards,  
The Fifth Edition of  
**THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES; or, The  
Overthrow of the Papal Tyranny in France, the Pre-  
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Printed for J. BUCHENO, M. A.,  
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The Appendix is sold by itself, price 1s.

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lating you upon the wisdom and magnanimity of  
that Power, which, in conjunction with the steadi-  
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height; I trust we shall not be so overjoyed with  
the change in our situation, as to make any al-  
teration in that resolution which has constituted  
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Sir, I hope, that if, contrary to the flattering  
expectations we may now with propriety enter-  
tain; and which it is pleasing and animating to  
indulge; I say, if, contrary to these expectations,  
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shall feel this as a moment of sincere satisfaction,  
if we are determined to embrace it for others as  
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able His Majesty to make good his engagements  
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adapted to the exigencies of the case. I should  
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for defraying the expense of 225,000l. to be ad-  
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the monthly expense of 75,000l. for eight months,  
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aware that there is an addition to this; after the  
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85,000l. per month; but the sum of 825,000l.  
is the only specific vote which, in the present  
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But there are other objects to which His Ma-  
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are none which do not come within the de-  
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a further sum of money will be necessary.—  
My wish is to propose the granting of such  
a sum as may cover any expense that may be  
incurred under this head; and in doing so, I shall

Exclusive of the vote of 825,000l. to Russia.—  
Sir, I move, that it is the opinion of this Com-  
mittee, that the sum of 825,000l. be granted to  
His Majesty to enable His Majesty to make good  
his engagements with Russia, in such a man-  
ner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of  
the case.  
Mr. TRENKLE then rose, and spoke to the fol-  
lowing effect:—"Sir, I admit the necessity of  
bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. In the  
mode by which it is proposed to be done, we hear  
of a common cause and a common understanding.  
Before I give my consent to vote away English  
money, I must know what the common cause is  
for which I do it. I do not know what this de-  
liverance of Europe means. If it means to rescue  
other nations from the power and oppression of  
France, and to drive her from those countries  
which she has overrun behind her ancient bar-  
rier, to such a plan I readily subscribe my mite  
of approbation. But if it is still to remain a prin-  
ciple undefined, my duty to my country requires  
I should pause before I give my consent, because  
I have nothing to direct my judgment, and to  
enable me to judge that my concurrence would  
be for its advantage. Sir, I would therefore  
wish to understand what this common cause is.—  
Does it consist in repelling France within her  
ancient limits, and seeking an honourable peace  
upon the status quo? If so, I have no objection  
to the pursuit of such an enterprise. On this  
ground I have no objection to a foreign subsidy,  
because I think money might be more economi-  
cally applied abroad, than by raising forces at  
home; and because I wish, if more blood is to  
be shed, it should be any other than English  
blood. But if a subsidy is to be given for an in-  
definite object, what security have I for its appli-  
cation? How do I know that the views of Rus-  
sia are in unison with our own? How do I know  
that Russia will not apply it to the furtherance  
of her own interests without any regard to ours;  
that she has not views of ambition and aggran-  
disement herself; and may not think Europe de-  
livered but by stripping France of her conquests,  
and decorating herself with the spoils? I own,  
Sir, this sum seems to me to be voted under very  
extraordinary circumstances, and leading to con-  
clusions which I cannot easily reconcile. The  
deliverance of Europe must be equally dear to  
Russia as to England; why then does not Russia  
contribute to the success of her own cause? and  
why is England to pay for the deliverance of  
Russia? Has Russia exhausted herself by the ex-  
ertions which she has already made? As yet I  
know of nothing which she has contributed,  
except manifestoes and proclamations. These,  
however, do not seem to have embarrassed her  
finances, and rendered pecuniary aid neces-  
sary; for the money is not wanting—it is not to  
be paid until after a peace. (Here Mr. Trenkley  
was corrected in his statement across the table.)  
He then resumed—"I did hope that the Hon.  
Gentleman had learned a lesson of policy in the  
system of subsidies, and from his knowledge of  
Emperors; and his experience of the little trust  
to be put in their engagements, had declined  
paying before-hand. I did not conceive, that a  
treaty was actually signed, the conditions of  
which actually bound us to the payment of  
227,000l. forthwith, and the other instalments of  
75,000l. and 37,500l. Really, the difference is  
not very material; nor is it worth troubling the  
House with particulars; the great broad line for  
debate is the subsidy; the time of payment, and  
other matters of detail, being merely of a second-  
ary nature. Sir, I am anxious for the hour  
of peace; but however great my solicitude for its  
arrival, I would not wish, whenever that period  
should happen, to look back and see, in the efforts  
made to attain it, any thing left undone, which  
might be a cause for regret or mortification. To  
any expense or effort for this purpose, I give my  
cordial assent; but at no time can I give it to  
that system, which I have uniformly reprobated;  
that system by which war has been protracted  
from day to day; millions have been expended  
upon millions, and blood has flowed upon blood  
in the pursuit of an indefinite object that has  
never yet been understood. Sir, I hope and  
trust that, whatever differences may have hitherto  
subsisted, Ministers now have but one opinion,  
and that they are all agreed the safety of England  
should be the main object. Deeply impressed  
with this truth, I will not vote any sums for a  
purpose I do not understand, and in aid of a  
power, whose object I do not know, which may  
be appropriated to her own views exclusively,  
and to the injury instead of the welfare of Eng-  
land."

Mr. PITT, in explanation, said, he was anxious  
to avoid all possible misunderstanding on the  
subject; and that the terms and nature of the  
subsidy should be as clear and explicit as possi-  
ble, he then entered into a particular account  
of the engagement, which he stated to consist of  
three parts.  
First, the sum of 227,000l. was to be paid by  
instalments, as preparation money. The service  
thus acquired would keep pace with the pay-  
ments; and therefore, so far as respected this sum,  
there was no ground for apprehending any breach  
of contract on the part of our ally.  
The second was a monthly instalment of  
75,000l. Here, too, there was as little ground  
for the Hon. Gentleman's apprehensions as in

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state of affairs, it is my intention to propose.—  
But there are other objects to which His Ma-  
jesty's Message relates; objects of which there  
are none which do not come within the de-  
scription I have already given, and for which  
a further sum of money will be necessary.—  
My wish is to propose the granting of such  
a sum as may cover any expense that may be  
incurred under this head; and in doing so, I shall

Exclusive of the vote of 825,000l. to Russia.—  
Sir, I move, that it is the opinion of this Com-  
mittee, that the sum of 825,000l. be granted to  
His Majesty to enable His Majesty to make good  
his engagements with Russia, in such a man-  
ner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of  
the case.  
Mr. TRENKLE then rose, and spoke to the fol-  
lowing effect:—"Sir, I admit the necessity of  
bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. In the  
mode by which it is proposed to be done, we hear  
of a common cause and a common understanding.  
Before I give my consent to vote away English  
money, I must know what the common cause is  
for which I do it. I do not know what this de-  
liverance of Europe means. If it means to rescue  
other nations from the power and oppression of  
France, and to drive her from those countries  
which she has overrun behind her ancient bar-  
rier, to such a plan I readily subscribe my mite  
of approbation. But if it is still to remain a prin-  
ciple undefined, my duty to my country requires  
I should pause before I give my consent, because  
I have nothing to direct my judgment, and to  
enable me to judge that my concurrence would  
be for its advantage. Sir, I would therefore  
wish to understand what this common cause is.—  
Does it consist in repelling France within her  
ancient limits, and seeking an honourable peace  
upon the status quo? If so, I have no objection  
to the pursuit of such an enterprise. On this  
ground I have no objection to a foreign subsidy,  
because I think money might be more economi-  
cally applied abroad, than by raising forces at  
home; and because I wish, if more blood is to  
be shed, it should be any other than English  
blood. But if a subsidy is to be given for an in-  
definite object, what security have I for its appli-  
cation? How do I know that the views of Rus-  
sia are in unison with our own? How do I know  
that Russia will not apply it to the furtherance  
of her own interests without any regard to ours;  
that she has not views of ambition and aggran-  
disement herself; and may not think Europe de-  
livered but by stripping France of her conquests,  
and decorating herself with the spoils? I own,  
Sir, this sum seems to me to be voted under very  
extraordinary circumstances, and leading to con-  
clusions which I cannot easily reconcile. The  
deliverance of Europe must be equally dear to  
Russia as to England; why then does not Russia  
contribute to the success of her own cause? and  
why is England to pay for the deliverance of  
Russia? Has Russia exhausted herself by the ex-  
ertions which she has already made? As yet I  
know of nothing which she has contributed,  
except manifestoes and proclamations. These,  
however, do not seem to have embarrassed her  
finances, and rendered pecuniary aid neces-  
sary; for the money is not wanting—it is not to  
be paid until after a peace. (Here Mr. Trenkley  
was corrected in his statement across the table.)  
He then resumed—"I did hope that the Hon.  
Gentleman had learned a lesson of policy in the  
system of subsidies, and from his knowledge of  
Emperors; and his experience of the little trust  
to be put in their engagements, had declined  
paying before-hand. I did not conceive, that a  
treaty was actually signed, the conditions of  
which actually bound us to the payment of  
227,000l. forthwith, and the other instalments of  
75,000l. and 37,500l. Really, the difference is  
not very material; nor is it worth troubling the  
House with particulars; the great broad line for  
debate is the subsidy; the time of payment, and  
other matters of detail, being merely of a second-  
ary nature. Sir, I am anxious for the hour  
of peace; but however great my solicitude for its  
arrival, I would not wish, whenever that period  
should happen, to look back and see, in the efforts  
made to attain it, any thing left undone, which  
might be a cause for regret or mortification. To  
any expense or effort for this purpose, I give my  
cordial assent; but at no time can I give it to  
that system, which I have uniformly reprobated;  
that system by which war has been protracted  
from day to day; millions have been expended  
upon millions, and blood has flowed upon blood  
in the pursuit of an indefinite object that has  
never yet been understood. Sir, I hope and  
trust that, whatever differences may have hitherto  
subsisted, Ministers now have but one opinion,  
and that they are all agreed the safety of England  
should be the main object. Deeply impressed  
with this truth, I will not vote any sums for a  
purpose I do not understand, and in aid of a  
power, whose object I do not know, which may  
be appropriated to her own views exclusively,  
and to the injury instead of the welfare of Eng-  
land."

Mr. PITT, in explanation, said, he was anxious  
to avoid all possible misunderstanding on the  
subject; and that the terms and nature of the  
subsidy should be as clear and explicit as possi-  
ble, he then entered into a particular account  
of the engagement, which he stated to consist of  
three parts.  
First, the sum of 227,000l. was to be paid by  
instalments, as preparation money. The service  
thus acquired would keep pace with the pay-  
ments; and therefore, so far as respected this sum,  
there was no ground for apprehending any breach  
of contract on the part of our ally.  
The second was a monthly instalment of  
75,000l. Here, too, there was as little ground  
for the Hon. Gentleman's apprehensions as in







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distinctly, and on this I do not think the Hon. Gentleman will find a shade of difference among His Majesty's Ministers, or the Members of this House. I do not confine my view merely to the character, the conduct, and the views of her present Government. When such a change shall be effected in them as shall promise security; when that season for peace shall arrive, I shall be ready to embrace it. I know nothing in the designs of other Powers inconsistent with this principle; I hope they will apply it with the same disinterestedness that we do, and having no reason to suspect the intentions of the Emperor, I approve of the subsidy, as the Hon. Gentleman, from the nature of his objection, must have done, if he felt the same confidence that the Emperor would be punctually complied with.

promise thus much? If then such would be the effect here, why deny that the same cause would not produce it in the case of the people of France? This, Sir, is not a struggle about terms, but one; the French are to be left to themselves. I do not think a prospect is now opened to our view which may be followed up with infinite advantage. The French, by pillage and tyranny, have so disgusted all nations, that it might be very impracticable to drive them back within their ancient limits. If that were the Hon. Gentleman's view, I should readily support him; but that is not the case; and I have stated the grounds for my dissent. The Hon. Gentleman; I am sorry to say, has disappointed my hopes: I thank him for his explanation; but having heard it, I cannot vote any subsidy for foreign service.

Mr. PITT in reply.—"Though not disposed to trouble the House, I cannot acquiesce under the interpretation which has been given to my words, and a misconception so very wide of their obvious meaning. The Hon. Gentleman is pleased to suppose, that I have declared the present to be a war to dictate a form of Government to another country—a war for the restoration of Monarchy in France. Sir, I said no such thing; but I did say, that the character, conduct, and principles of a Government were circumstances which I must take into calculation when forming an estimate of our security in our dealings with that Government. The Hon. Gentleman says territorial boundary forms no bond of security. I am happy the admission saves me the trouble of arguing the question in the character and here is something inherent in the character and spirit of a Nation uniformly speaking in their opinion and conduct, uniform and irrevocable, able hatred and hostility to all establishments, civil and ecclesiastical, to all establishments against her own, I must agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that the limits of territory are not the only point to be considered. Having explained this much, I must now take notice of a confusion that appears not a little extraordinary. The Hon. Gentleman pleads ignorance of what is meant by the general deliverance of Europe. He meant by the singularly unfortunate in tracing up the effects from their causes. He can only see abstract principles and opinions; and then he recurs to the old charge, that this is a war against opinion. No, Sir, we are not armed against opinion of the closet, we are armed against armed opinion, against that opinion which propagates itself by arms. When I see opinion thus embodied and embattled, it is not by idle argument it can be combatted; I must meet it by bodily exertions, by opinion, aimed and embodied like itself. It is thus I must meet, and repel this opinion, when seated on the throne of power; if it retires within the cell of solitude, or the closet of repentance, I shall not pursue it; but I dare not leave it on the throne of power. The Hon. Gentleman says he cannot think of France and Liberty together; I cannot, however, think of one without being impressed with the most utmost horror of the other, for they afford the most striking contrast that ever existed. But the concluding of the Hon. Gent's speech is, he is ready to vote any sum for the deliverance of Europe, be it any sum for the deliverance of another country, meaning the Government of France, country, meaning the Government of France, whose horrible misconduct has placed a gulf in his mind between it and real liberty, and he moved them at such a distance that his imagination cannot arrive when any Gentleman can at present say the character of France is now such, that a Republic, you may look to the observance of any engagement or regulation, as you might have done, not with the most honourable and upright nations of Europe, but with even old France, admitting her to be; in candour, faith and sincerity, even what she was in the reign of Louis XIV. I shall have no hesitation to pronounce, that the moment is arrived when peace may promise security. There is, too, another singular circumstance. The Hon. Gentleman is one of those who retains the opinion, that a Republic should continue in France; but singularly does it happen, and strangely does it apply, that when I stated I only wished for a change of character, the Hon. Gentleman tells me, I have pledged myself to contend against the Republic. If the Republic cannot survive a change of character; it can only exist on the same principles on which it was founded; then I confess myself at war with the Republic; France; then I admit I cannot relax my efforts, done obdurate, male apertum, male gestum imperium. If, on the contrary, the Republic can contribute to the general happiness, without endangering to surrounding nations, far be it from me to breathe a wish against a Government founded upon the choice of that people who obey it. But upon the choice of the implacable enemy of this while it remains the implacable enemy of this country, I must see any increase of territorial possession with anxiety, particularly at a time when an opposition of efforts of being saved from protracted war, or from the recurrence of a war, which, if not resisted with vigour, must destroy the civilized Governments on earth; a war,

asked what was the object of the war? This question had been so often answered, the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman had been so often refused, that he was much surprised at their revival. It was absurd to suppose, that on the commencement of a war a nation could declare the precise terms on which it would make peace. The terms must depend upon the degree of success, or failure, which attended their arms. How, on the eve of a defensive war in particular, could the conditions of peace be stated? The Hon. Gentleman said, all he wished was security for this country; Ministers desired no more. On this point they were agreed; but not he, he feared, upon the objects which would make the security secure. These must be subject to discussion, the result of which it was easy to foresee. It was said, the confining of France to her ancient limits would secure this country. Certainly it would tend greatly to our security; but he thought with his Honourable Friend, Mr. Pitt, that our security depended not more on the reduction of the extent of territory of France, than on the nature of her Government, and the revolutionary principles upon which it acted. Danger arose not more from the strength than the disposition of a Government. In negotiating peace with two Governments of equal strength, he would require more security than that which entertained a rooted hostility than from the other, which he believed would be sincerely friendly the moment the Treaty was signed. Suppose Holland were able to offer terms of peace to this country. She has been forced to make war upon us against her interests, and contrary to her inclination. We might, therefore, expect that she would make peace with a sincere desire of maintaining it, and of keeping up a friendly intercourse. But from a power of a contrary description very different terms should be exacted. It was obvious that in negotiating for a peace with France, we had to provide for our own security, not only against her power, but against her disposition. If a Power with whom he had been long in a friendly disposition, who had been long in a friendly disposition, we might be justified in suspecting to a certain degree her sincerity; but where our inveterate enemy, professing their determination to destroy us, was to be treated with no doubt could remain with regard to the conditions to be required. Were he asked, whether he would make peace with France, and concede to her all her present territories, he would answer, that her Government were unobjectionable, though he could not regard her conquests without jealousy; but if he were asked, whether he would make peace with France, reducing her within her ancient limits, and leaving her the present Revolutionary Government, he would answer, No. It had been said France had lost the power of deluding by her principles, and that her conquests were reduced. Fortunately this was true; but she still remained in a condition alarming to every Government of Europe. She had changed her people to an army of plunderers, and they had been forced to turn soldiers living by booty; forced by the new system of the sovereignty of the people, which enabled the tyrants of Paris to drive them like sheep, to the slaughter, without ever consulting in any shape their wishes. The French may be driven within their ancient limits; and while overawed by great armies of Austrians and Russians, they may remain; but those armies cannot be consistently maintained for the purpose of restraining revolutionary irruptions; and when they retire, the Republicans, taught to plunder, would become as dangerous as ever. A nation must make peace as dangerous as ever. A nation must make peace on terms, according to the circumstances in which she finds herself. If it be less dangerous to make war than to conclude a peace, then she will proceed with hostilities. He spoke his sentiments only as a private individual; and the restoration of a Government, that nothing but the restoration of a Government in France, founded upon Christianity, upon the ancient habits and morals of the people, could give a just confidence of security in a peace. But he would not say that he would advise the war to be carried on for that object only; and till it was obtained; he would not pledge himself to be governed by events; but some other Government than the present must be erected before this nation could be safe; and the Government the most likely to answer this object was the old Government, the Monarchy of France. The present Government might indeed be changed, but Constitutions were not to be constructed like block-houses. The Constitution which France wanted was that which rested upon a particular form of Government on France. He had no such desire. Every such project must fail; and he wished to see a Government of stability and moderation. He was persuaded a great majority of the French people were attached to their old Government; and this conviction induced him to hold it up as the best which we could wish to see established. He wished the French people to have the Government of their choice; at present,

this consideration he must wish to see Monarchy restored. He apologised to the Committee for making so many observations on the Hon. Gentleman's speech, which he thought did not apply to the resolution. Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY rose to make a few observations upon what had fallen from two Hon. Gentlemen respecting the object of the war. One of them (Mr. Windham) very properly contended that to attempt to define the object of the war was improper, if not impossible; it never was, and never could be done. The other (Mr. Pitt) attempted however to define it, and to describe the re-establishment of such a state of things as might be compatible with security and peace. In his view of the subject such explanations were highly improper, and he thought so for two reasons—in the first place because they would have a serious effect on the minds of those who were anxious for peace, and who certainly formed the majority of the nation, for it would relax their efforts and damp their zeal by holding out that they were embarked in a contest of which they could see no end; and in the second place, it was well known that the Directory set out by declaring that war was necessary to their existence; and in this we now seem to co-operate with them, for it is nearly saying that the war must be perpetual, when it is said that it must be continued until the tone, temper, and character of that country be changed. Did the Right Honourable Gentleman calmly consider what effect such a declaration must produce, both here and in France? Nor was this all; another Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Windham) went into an eulogium of the French Monarchy, and the propriety of re-establishing it. How would Frenchmen think and feel when they saw it made a subject of deliberation in the British Parliament, what kind of Government they should be ruled by? Could any discussion be more improper and unreasonable? Could the French Directory be furnished with a letter Manifesto to rouse the indignation of the French people against us, and to reconcile the most rancorous parties among them? Such language on our part was highly impolitic, though it might be well intended. Our only object certainly should be to assert our own security by representing the power of the enemy, and not by interfering in the system of Government which other nations might chuse to adopt. All such attempts, and all language that betrayed such attempts, could only be productive of mischief, and should carefully be avoided. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that no Gentleman had so misunderstood him, or so objected to what he had said, as the Honourable Baronet. He had been called upon to explain for what purpose he had proposed to vote a considerable subsidy, and that purpose he had endeavoured to explain. Yet after repeated explanations he was still misunderstood, and the Hon. Baronet, who votes for the motion, objects to reasons advanced in its support. He moreover asserts, that by continuing the war on the proposed grounds he is giving preference to the French Directory. He also insinuated that the objections urged on this side of the House went against the French Government but against the French Nation. Could any thing be a grosser misrepresentation and perversion of what he had said? He had never to say, nor had he asserted it, that we should not make peace with any other form of Government than a Monarchical one. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had an observation of two to add—all who heard his Hon. Friend (Mr. Windham) were undoubtedly under an obligation for the wise and rational opinion which he expressed; and which he supported by strong and clear arguments; but the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) was grateful for another reason, and thanked his Hon. Friend as a public man, for having declared sentiments that might interfere with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and serve as a proclamation to raise the spirits of the enemy, while it depressed our own. This gratitude, for what favoured the French Republic, could only be accounted for from the habits of his early life. As to the Negotiation at Lisle, he would again repeat, that he was then sincerely desirous that it should terminate in a peace, not that he desired to be mingled with much pain and anxiety; but he still wished it, because the disposition of the country seemed to be for it. He had no wish to disguise his opinion: There were those who from timidity and indulgence, would make choice of an obscure and inglorious peace, rather than persevere in a noble and honourable contest; and he openly professed that there were moments when he, perhaps, acted from those impressions, not only from the fear of the danger that might attend the continuance of the war, but because his hopes of peace were coupled with circumstances that promised an important amendment in the character of the French Government. Events, however, took a course contrary to that which he expected, and when he looked back to the period of the Negotiation he now rejoiced that

conclusion of such a peace would place the country. The motion was then put and agreed to. Mr. PITT moved, that the sum of Three Millions be granted to His Majesty, to enable him to make good such further engagement as His Majesty might deem it expedient to enter into.—Agreed to. The House was then resumed, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow. THE BUDGET. The House now resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which several accounts were ordered to be referred. Mr. PITT then rose to open the Budget. His speech was to the following effect:—"Sir, in the debate that has taken place, we have already discussed that which constitutes the principal variation in the supply for the year. It is now my duty to recapitulate the other articles of supply, and also to state the Ways and Means by which the total of the supply is proposed to be raised. Sir, in the course of a former discussion upon this subject, I have stated as conjectural those circumstances which have increased the supplies. I trust the manner in which I submit that they shall be defrayed will not afford less cause for congratulation, from an internal view of the situation of the country, than we have derived from the contemplation of the affairs of Europe. Before, however, I enter upon that part of the discussion, it will be necessary for me to recapitulate the leading heads of Supply:— NAVY. The Committee will recollect, that in stating the first vote under the head of the Navy, in December last, I stated that the expense of 12,000 Seamen would amount to £ 10,920,000 The Ordinaries and Extraordinaries of the Navy 693,729 The Transport Service, Sick and Hurt, &c. 1,311,000 Making, with some articles, a total of 13,650,000 The only variation under this article of expenditure is one which the Committee will hear, I am sure, with considerable satisfaction. This estimate was given before the accounts for 1798 were made up, and before it was known whether the arrangement of 7l. per month per man was more or less than adequate. In making up the accounts, I have the satisfaction of stating to the Committee a diminution of Navy debt of 905,000l. In the next place, I have now the advantage of taking a review of the estimates I laid before the House in December, after above five months of the year have elapsed; upon the best view that I have been able to take, I am justified in stating that the sum taken upon estimate prospectively for 1799 is 500,000l. more than what is wanted.—Adding this sum of 500,000l. to the diminution of the Navy Debt of 905,000l. I have to deduct from the vote for the Navy only the sum of 1,403,000l. This will leave a total of £12,250,000, and this I have the satisfaction to state, is upon a comparison of the estimates in December, with the result five months after the commencement of the present year. ARMY. The next head of service is the Army; the total voted in December was 9,309,000l. upon estimate; from this is to be deducted the sum of 469,000l. for that part of our military force, which was then upon our establishment, but which is now paid by Ireland. This will leave the total under the head of Army, 8,840,000l. I stated in December the million vote of credit that remained to be made good for the year 1798. The extraordinary for the year 1799 were estimated at 2,000,000l. I have there also the satisfaction to say, that the estimate was well founded. But the same circumstance which led me to think that sufficient may make a further sum necessary as extraordinary. I state it at 2,500,000l. ORDNANCE. The sum voted upon estimate was 1,570,000l. in which there is no variation. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. These were estimated at 600,000l. I will not detain the Committee by specifying the items; but I propose to take credit for not less than 87,000l. There is another sum, of interest due to the Bank, amounting to 565,000l. The amount is 100,000l. less; but as that accrues in another item, I do not deduct it here. The next was the deficiencies in the Ways and Means of the year, but which I stated under separate items at 211,000l. The next is the interest on Exchequer bills for 1798; 210,000l. on which there is now a saving of 90,000l. I have next to state one material article, the general deficiency of the Ways and Means for 1798, amounting to 28,000l. In 1798 I took credit for seven millions and an half, for an aid and contribution by what was called the Assessed Tax Bill. This measure afterwards underwent various

sires of acquiring wealth, rather than with any other feelings, that as far as India, unsought and unsolicited, has come a voluntary contribution which has not fallen short in its amount of that principle, which it has been thought necessary to adopt here with respect to income. The total of the voluntary contribution from India is 300,000l. The next article is one which was not taken notice of in the former statement, but which, tho' voted as supply, makes no difference in the expenditure, because it is allowed on the other side of the account; I mean the unsatisfied services in the supplies of 1797. I deducted this from the growing produce of the consolidated fund. The sum is 699,000l. Another sum is a new one, and it relates to some services of the year 1797, and amounts to 303,000l. Part of this goes to pay the 100,000l. interest to the Bank, which I have already mentioned. There are some small articles besides, such as the charges of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, &c. amounting in the whole to 30,000l. In addition to these sums, I stated the deficiency of land and malt as usual, at 350,000l. But there happens to be a large increase in that deficiency, which makes it altogether 498,000l. being an increase of 148,000l. To these is to be added the subsidy of 825,000l. to the Emperor of Russia. There is also a sum of 209,000l. before last Christmas, for the reduction of the National Debt, and a further sum of 3,000,000l. which I propose to raise as a vote of credit. But it is my intention to leave this to be raised as Exchequer Bills, which will come into the next account, and which, therefore, I shall not take into the present. All these sums, viz. Navy ..... £ 12,250,000 Army ..... £ 8,840,000 Vote of Credit for 1798 ..... 1,000,000 Extraordinaries for 1799 ..... 2,500,000 Ordnance ..... 1,570,000 Miscellaneous Services ..... 600,000 Interest to the Bank ..... 565,000 Discount on Loan and Lottery ..... 211,000 Interest on Exchequer Bills 1798 ..... 210,000 Deficiency of Ways and Means for 1798 ..... 28,000 Unsatisfied service of 1797 ..... 699,000 Other Services ..... 209,000 Commissioners of National Debt, &c. .... 30,000 Deficiency of Land and Malt ..... 498,000 Subsidy to Russia ..... 825,000 For reducing National Debt before Christmas 200,000 Made to a total of Supply of 39,947,000l. being an increase of 1,600,000l. beyond the sum I stated before Christmas, as the probable amount of the Supply. I have now, Sir, to state the different articles of Ways and Means by which I propose to raise this Supply. First, The Land and Malt ..... 2,750,000l. The Lottery ..... 200,000l. The next article, I have the satisfaction to state, makes a very considerable difference between the estimate I laid before the Committee in December, and the statement I am now about to submit to you. In stating the probable growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, I said that after the 1st of October last the weekly six quarters applicable to the service of the year 1799, subject to the deductions which I then stated, and the charges which remained upon that quarter, in addition to the two quarters of Imperial dividends, I have now the satisfaction of judging from actual facts; in looking from the 10th of October to the 5th of April; in computing from the 5th of April to the 5th of April, I calculated the growing produce of the consolidated fund, after deducting all the charges upon it, at only 1,500,000l. I now state the actual surplus in hand to be 521,000l. after defraying the arrears; and I have ground for stating, that the growing produce of the four next quarters, including the 300,000l. advanced to the merchants of Grenada, and deducting the four quarters Imperial dividends, will be 3,220,000l.; a sum which, including the 521,000l. is an increase of 1,700,000l. beyond what was stated upon estimate, and conjecture in December. This increase arises from the extraordinary produce of the two quarters.—The next article is the tax on imports and exports, which when it was originally proposed, was stated at 1,000,000l. but in consequence of the different abatements that were allowed, credit was only taken for 1,200,000l. But from the produce upon the valuations given in by the merchants themselves, and other regulations, I am inclined to take the tax now at the original sum of 1,500,000l. The next article is the most important one of all, and the only one in which I have not the satisfaction of stating that there is an increase. The article I allude to is, the tax of 10 per cent. upon income. The accounts that have been already received are not yet complete enough to enable me to form a very accurate and decisive opinion, because there is a great part of the kingdom, from which, even the first statements from the parties themselves have not been received; and because there is only a small part where the final statement has been settled. But I must acquaint the Committee, that that part which relates to the commercial returns, has, as far as I have hitherto been able to form an opinion, fallen very short of my expectations. I estimated the produce of the commercial part to









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way or other the whole sum shall be raised within the year. To this sum upon the Income Tax of 7,500,000. is to be added the seventh instalment upon the Assessed Tax Bill, which was to be paid till the Income Tax took effect. This seventh instalment amounts to 650,000. making together the sum of 8,150,000. But Gentlemen will recollect that the Income Tax is to replace the interest on eight millions of the Loan of last year, and also the interest on part of the Loan of this year—the amount of the interest of the former is 240,000. and of the latter, 588,000. These sums added together, and deducted from the gross amount of 8,150,000. will thus find, if they add three millions of Loan already raised to 12,500,000. negotiated a few days ago, that, with the other sums I have specified, the whole amount of the Ways and Means of the year will be above thirty-one millions, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Land and Mal, Lottery, Growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, Tax on Imports and Exports, Income Tax, Seventh instalment of Assessed Taxes, Loans.

Total of Ways and Means L. 31,250,000. I have already stated, that I have not made provision for the interest of Exchequer Bills to be issued, because every thing shows that that is the cheapest mode of issue. As might naturally be expected from the Navy Bills not accumulating upon the market, Exchequer Bills are not at a discount; and of those that have been issued, ten millions will be absorbed by payments on the Loan and on the Income Tax.

THE LOAN. I have this, Sir, explained all the various articles of the Ways and Means. It now remains for me to notice the terms upon which the Loan has been raised; and there also I have some new circumstances to state, and fresh cause for congratulation. In proceeding in the usual mode of receiving offers for the Loan, having stated that the plan was 125l. in the 3 per cents. and 50l. in the reduced, which at the price of the day, amounted to a sum less than 100l. and the bidding being to be made upon the long annuities, I had not a contest upon what was the smallest sum of long annuities to be taken, but a concurrence of three of the most opulent and respectable sets, who took the Loan without requiring any long annuities at all; and thus I concluded a bargain, the most beneficial, I will venture to say, that ever was concluded for the public; and, I am happy to add, beneficial to the individuals who took it.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Descriptions include The value of 100l. 5 per cents on the day when the bargain was negotiated, The value of 25l. 3 per cents 50l. reduced.

For which the Subscribers are willing to give 100l. in money. They have, however, the benefit of a discount of 2 6 6 Making the Total L. 99 13 4 1/2

Which is below 100l. instead of any of those bonuses which it has been usual to lay before the House.

NEW TAXES. I ought next, Sir, to state the interest to be provided for, which has been usually done by additional taxes. Gentlemen will recollect that the principle upon which we proceeded was that of laying it down that we would make no further increase to our debt, which the amount of the sinking fund would not pay off in the same time; the amount of the one million appropriated for the payment of the national debt, and the one per cent. will, in the course of the present year, be four millions and a half; consequently of the whole loan of fifteen millions and a half, four and a half will be done away. Eleven millions then is the temporary loan, the payment of which rests upon the Income Tax. Of the interest of that loan, the sum of 888,000. has already, as I have before stated, been provided; 315,000. then, is the whole amount of the permanent taxes necessary to provide for the remaining interest. What I propose will, I am happy to say, not press hard upon any ranks or descriptions of people.

REDUCTION OF THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR AND COFFEE.

The first of these arises out of the present state of affairs—it is one which might require some substitution in time of peace, and which will not operate as a tax, but as a relief to the consumer; I mean the withholding a further bounty upon sugar exported. I mean to propose To withhold 2s. 6d. per hundred weight, in addition to the 4s. now withheld. This will produce, I calculate, L. 65,000. To retain the whole amount of the duty on East India Sugar, which will produce L. 40,000. To withhold 4s. per hundred weight on refined Sugar, which will produce 39,000. To withhold 4s. upon Coffee, which will produce 65,000. There is one article of importation of Sugar which

firming our determination to make provision for the whole demand; to make our estimates liberal, and our supplies efficient. The great advantage of this system is seen and felt in the state of our funds, in the increase of public confidence, and in the augmentation of public credit. Sir, taking the extent of our supply at the large amount we have done, the total amount of the war charge is twenty-five millions, including the four millions I have already stated. Distributed too in the manner in which I have specified, only 11,000,000. remain as a mortgage on the Income Tax. We have by the last year incurred a debt of 8,000,000. We should have, if we went on next year, to incur a debt of 10,000,000. In short, if we go on adhering to the system of raising no more than the sinking fund will pay off, our situation for whatever period the war is protracted, entails a continuance of this tax for only one year. We are, on every occasion when we are called upon to calculate the burthen of war, or an insecure peace, to ask only, will you add two years more to Tax upon Income? We are to ask, whether we can defray 300,000. of permanent taxes, to meet that part of the Loan which is permanent? and we are to ask whether we can find 300,000. to meet any year of war to any period to which it may be protracted? The being able thus to calculate our resources, if it did nothing in point of finance, does every thing in point of public credit and opinion. While, therefore, we retain our resources and the spirit to make use of them, we are in a situation in which we should be without an apology if we stopt short of clear and absolute security. We all remember when the Assessed Taxes were brought forward, no argument was so much insisted upon as the opinion that our adopting the measure would hazard the permanent revenue, or strike at the root of the wealth of the country, by impairing her commerce and manufactures. We made the attempt in the Assessed Tax Bill; we have made it to a greater extent in the Income Tax; we have seen it accepted not only without repriming or murmur, but with general satisfaction, and the concurrence of all ranks of people. We have seen that in the course of the year public credit has risen, and public confidence, to a height which affords a striking contrast to the period before the experiment was made. There never, as Gentlemen must have observed, was a period in which the ease and amusements of the Metropolis have been so great. We have seen the effects which the experiment has produced upon the trade and revenues of the country. 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credit and its finances, is improved; that if circumstances should render it necessary, our means are adequate to every exertion, and that these benefits are to be attributed to the firmness of the Legislature, and the good sense, the public spirit, and the perseverance of the people. The Right Hon. Gentleman now moved his first Resolution, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the sum of fifteen millions and a half be raised by annuities.

Mr. TRENKLE asked, what provision was made for paying the interest on the three millions borrowed for Ireland. Mr. PITT said, that the Annuities for the three millions raised for Ireland were to be provided by the Irish Parliament, and that in fact it was no other charge on this country than by its increasing the amount of the capital created. He begged to add, that he should not have consented to its forming part of his loan without requiring his Majesty's Ministers in Ireland to make such exertions as had been made in England, and that he understood Ministers there had only been prevented by the state of the country from bringing forward such a measure. The House having resumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. Mr. Secretary DUNDAS presented the Bill for the farther reduction of the Militia, which was read a first time.—Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY, JUNE 7. SCOTS APPEAL.

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The LORD CHANCELLOR immediately put a question to that effect to the House, which order the Decree to be reversed accordingly.—Adjourned to Monday.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Locations include Hamburg, Dublin, Waterford. Amounts include 1000, 1000, 1000. Also includes Stocks—This Day at Twelve o'Clock, Three per Cent. Cons. sh. 94 1/2, 1/2 op. Omnium 34 1/2 1/2 prem.

THE COURIER

LONDON. SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

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NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, June 7.—Arrived the Thames and Andromache frigates, from the coast of France.

The Diana, Brilliant, and Boadicea frigates, are ready to go out of the harbour. Passed by a fleet from Gibraltar, under convoy of the Gorgon of 44 guns.

Lord Bridport's Fleet still continues at anchor in Beerhaven, where it has received a quantity of provisions, and other necessary stores.—Cork Advertiser, May 30.

Thirteen sail of the Line, we are informed, are to be immediately detached from Lord Bridport's Fleet, under the command of Captain Sutton, of the Superb, 74, to reinforce Lord St. Vincent's Fleet, off Cadix.—Ibid.

Private accounts from Pulo Penang, dated in February, state that the Armenia and Charlotte, two ships fitted from Bombay to cruise against the enemy, had taken a French privateer off Negapatam, after an action of 35 minutes. Her cargo is reported to be very valuable, being the choice part of several ships she had captured, and was on her return to Port Louis when she was taken by the above ships.

A private letter from Bengal, dated the 1st of December last, informs us, that the Extra ship Auspicious, Captain David Merrylees, was unfortunately lost by fire, near Calpee, but the whole of the officers and crew were happily saved. This accident is attributed to the drawing off spirits in the Lazaretto, when the confined air accidentally communicated to the flame of a lamp, which set the spirit on fire; and, although every exertion was made to subdue it, the ship was destroyed, with about one-third of her cargo on board. The Captain, Officers, and crew, got safe to Bengal, where every assistance was given them. This ship sailed from hence in June 1797, consigned to Bengal, for saltpetre, sugar, indigo, &c.

The Penelope cutter, Lieut. Daniel Hamline, has taken a very valuable Spanish ship from South America, with 25 tons of quicksilver, stoffs, silks, and satins, and carried her into Gibraltar.

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EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

April 16, 1799. HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to grant to WILLIAM BRODUM, M. D. of No. 9, Abchurch-lane, near the Leverian Museum, Blackfriars Bridge, in the parish of Christ Church, his Royal LETTERS PATENT, for his valuable Medicines, the BOTANICAL SYRUP, for the cure of Scorbutic, Leprosy, and Scrophulous Complaints, and various other Disorders which the human body is subject to; and also the NERVOUS CORDIAL, for the cure of Consumptive, Nervous, and debilitated Constitutions, and for people who have been in hot Countries, whereby their Constitutions have been impaired. The above Medicines will, on trial, be found a sovereign remedy for all such complaints.

BATH, March 28, 1799. A Servant of a Gentleman in Great Pultney-street, Bath, labouring under a complication of pain and disease, has been perfectly cured by Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup. For nearly three months his affliction was so great that notwithstanding the best advice of the Faculty, he dragged on a miserable existence, having constant excruciating pains in all his limbs, scrophulous eruptions, swollen legs, and an enervated habit; he was cured by taking the Botanical Syrup, which was purchased at the request of the Servant at Mr. Crutwell's, Bath, by Mr. John Gifford, a very respectable hair-dresser of that city, by whom this extraordinary Cure is communicated, and who will attest the fact, and give the name of the party to any person desirous of further information.



Land and Mail	300,000
Lottery	3,200,000
Growing produce of the Consolidated Fund	1,500,000
Tax on Imports and Exports	1,500,000
Income Tax	1,500,000
Seventh statement of Assessed Taxes	1,500,000
Loans	15,500,000
Total of Ways and Means	L. 31,500,000

I have already stated, that I have not made provision for the interest of Exchequer Bills to be issued, because every thing shews that it is the cheapest mode of issue. As might naturally be expected from the Navy Bills not accumulating upon the market, Exchequer Bills are not at a discount; and of those that have been issued, ten millions will be absorbed by payments on the Loan and on the Income Tax.

**THE LOAN.**  
I have this, Sir, explained all the various articles of the Ways and Means. It now remains for me to notice the terms upon which the Loan has been raised; and there also I have some new circumstances to state, and fresh cause for congratulation. In proceeding in the usual mode of receiving offers for the Loan, having stated that the plan was 12 1/2, in the 3 per cents, and 50, in the reduced, which at the price of the day, amounted to a sum less than 100, and the bidding being to be made upon the long annuities, I had not a contest upon what was the smallest sum of long annuities to be taken, but a concurrence of three of the most opulent and respectable sets, who took the Loan without requiring any long annuities at all; and thus I concluded a bargain the most beneficial, I will venture to say, that ever was concluded for the public; and, I am happy to add, beneficial to the individuals who took it.

The value of 100l. 5 per cents on the day when the bargain was negotiated, was	L. 5 7 6 (ex div.)
The value of 100l. 3 per cents	13 16 10 1/2
50l. reduced	28 2 0
	L. 97 6 10 1/2

For which the Subscribers are willing to give 100l. in money. They have, however, the benefit of a discount of 2 6 6

Making the Total L. 99 13 4 1/2

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**NEW TAXES.**  
I ought next, Sir, to state the interest to be provided for, which has been usually done by additional taxes. Gentlemen will recollect that the principle upon which we proceeded was that of laying it down that we would make no further increase to our debt, which the amount of the sinking fund would not pay off in the same time; the amount of the national debt, and the one per cent. will, in the course of the present year, be four millions and a half; consequently of the whole loan of fifteen millions and a half, four and a half will be done away. Eleven millions then is the temporary loan, the payment of which rests upon the Income Tax. Of the interest of that loan, the sum of 688,000l. has already, as I have before stated, been provided; 315,000l. then, is the whole amount of the permanent taxes necessary to provide for the remaining interest. What I propose will, I am happy to say, not press hard upon any ranks or descriptions of people.

**REDUCTION OF THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR AND COFFEE.**

The first of these arises out of the present state of affairs—it is one which might require some substitution in time of peace, and which will not operate as a tax, but as a relief to the consumer; I mean the withholding a further bounty upon sugar exported. I mean to propose  
To withhold 2s. 6d. per hundred weight, in addition to the 4s. now withheld. This will produce, I calculate, L. 62,000  
To retain the whole amount of the 6s. 6d. on East India Sugar, L. 14,000  
To withhold the same sum on foreign Plantation Sugar, which will produce L. 14,000  
To withhold 4s. per hundred weight on refined Sugar, which will produce L. 39,000  
To withhold 4s. upon Coffee, which will produce L. 65,000  
There is one article of importation of Sugar which can bear a heavier tax, viz. 8d. a hundred weight on British Sugar imported L. 36,000  
I propose also a tax of 4s. a hundred weight on Ceylon Sugars, imported from British Plantations L. 40,000

**SMALL NOTES.**

To these I wish to add one article, which is rather one of regulation; I mean relative to the circulation of Small Notes, upon which there can be no reason against imposing a moderate duty. It is obvious that I can have no very accurate grounds to proceed upon; but supposing the number of notes under 40s. to amount to 150,000, which are circulated once in two years, a small duty of two-pence on the amount circulated within a year, viz. 750,000l. would produce about 40,000l. The whole amount will then be on Sugars exported L. 115,000  
On Sugars imported L. 96,000  
Coffee L. 65,000  
Small Notes L. 45,000  
Total L. 316,000

These are the various sums which I have to state, which I state with satisfaction, all con-

to calculate the burthen of war, or an insecure peace, to ask only, will you add two years more to Tax upon Income? We are to ask, whether we can defray 300,000l. of permanent taxes, to meet that part of the Loan which is permanent; and we are to ask whether we can find 300,000l. to meet any year of war to any period to which it may be protracted? The being able thus to calculate our resources, if it did nothing in point of finance, does every thing in point of public credit and opinion. While, therefore, we retain our resources and the spirit to make use of them, we are in a situation in which we should be without an apology if we stop short of clear and absolute security. We all remember when the Assessed Taxes were brought forward, no argument was so much insisted upon as the opinion that our adopting the measure would hazard the permanent revenue, or strike at the root of the wealth of the country, by impairing her commerce and manufactures. 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Sir, if any of our allies should relinquish and desert the common cause; if any thing should occur to check and damp those high hopes we are justified in entertaining; if we should again be put to the necessity of maintaining the contest by ourselves: I am happy to think that nothing should induce us to relinquish the contest one hour sooner than when its termination should be accompanied with as much security as we are justified in expecting. Sir, there are three principal and leading points to which I wish to direct the attention of Gentlemen. First, to the plan by which one million is appropriated to the extinction of the National Debt. Second, that each accession of debt carries with it its sinking fund; which limits the duration of the debt contracted before 1793 to about 48 years, which limits the duration of all other debt to forty years from its creation. 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Rather than forego these principles, we have the means to supply the additional burthens for these eight years, and if it were necessary in this year to propose them, which it is not, I do not believe there would be as much difficulty in doing it, as there has been in ordinary wars to provide the taxes for one year. (Mr. Pitt now entered into a view of the periods of war and peace during this century; and of the probable financial situation of the country in future periods of peace and war, by the adoption of the system which he had enforced. He then concluded his speech to the following effect: Sir, upon a review of the whole subject, the Committee will find that the state of the country in its commerce, its

Mr. S. ordered the further reduction of the Minutes, which was read a first time.—Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**  
FRIDAY, JUNE 7.  
SCOTS APPEAL.

The LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND v. WILLIAM MENZIES, Distiller and Dealer in Spirits, of Carball, near Glasgow.

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**MAILS.**

Hamburgh	Arrived	Due
Dublin	.....	.....
Waterford	.....	.....

Stocks—This Day at Twelve o'Clock.  
Three per Cent Cons. St. 99 1/2 1/4 1/2 op.  
Omnium 11 1/2 1/4 1/2 prem.

**THE COURIER.**

LONDON:  
SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

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A private Letter received from Bombay, and dated the 4th of February last, says, "A battering train of heavy artillery, accompanied by habiliments of war for horse and foot, have been sent to Cannanore, for the purpose of strengthening the vast body of troops which are already landed on the coast. Gen. STUART has requested all the men that can possibly be spared from this Presidency. Madras has already mustered very strong, and many divisions of troops have been sent from Bengal. It is now positively asserted that the Governments of India mean to shew the Mysore King that we are ready to repulse him. Thirty thousand effective British troops, and fifty thousand natives in arms, are now waiting to take the field, if measures render it indispensable. Notification has been made to all the Durbars of the firm and resolute determination of the British Government to chastise the least infraction of the treaty entered into between us and Tippoo Sultaun in 1792."

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BATH, March 28, 1799.  
A Servant of a Gentleman in Great Pultney-street, Bath, labouring under a complication of pain and disease, has been perfectly cured by Dr. HEDDING'S Botanical Syrup. For nearly three twelve months his affliction was so great that notwithstanding the best advice of the Faculty, he dragged on a miserable existence, having constant excruciating pains in all his limbs, scrophulous eruptions, swollen legs, and an emaciated habit; he was cured by taking the Botanical Syrup, which was purchased at the request of the Servant at Mr. Crutwell's, Bath, by Mr. John Gifford, a very respectable hair-dresser of that city, by whom this extraordinary Case is communicated, and who will attest the fact, and give the name of the party to any person desirous of further information.

The BOTANICAL SYRUP and NERVOUS CORDIAL, to be had at the Doctor's house, No. 9, Albion-street, in Bottles, at 11s. 2s. 1/2, 6d., and 5s. 3d. (duty included); and of Mr. Robinson, next to York-house, Piccadilly; E. Newberry, corner of St. Paul's church-yard; Ward, No. 234, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn; Jeboult and Co. (late Bacon, No. 150, Oxford-street; Fiddling's Medicine Warehouse, 75, Oxford-street; Forbes, Druggist, 34, Blacking-street, Borough; Bulgin and Sheppard, Bristol; Baxter, Edinburgh; Brown, Tolzey, Bristol; Reed, Vine-street, Bristol; McDonald, Glasgow; Chalmers, Aberdeen; Bellamy, druggist, Portsmouth; Bray, Sunderland; Tait's, Royal Exchange; Williams, perfumer to his Majesty, No. 41, Pall-mall; Boulton, Royal Exchange; Collins, Salt-bury; Spilbury and Co. Mary-street, Dublin; likewise of W. Magee, Belfast; and M. Davies, Cork, Ireland; and in the country, of all Printers, Booksellers, and Venders, of Medicines in the three Kingdoms, with directions.  
A 2s. Bottle contains squillo Five small ones.

LONDON:  
Printed and published at No. 159, Fleet-street, where Advertisements Orders, &c. for the Paper will be received, and by WM. MOFFATT, Park-place, Edinburgh. JOHN VINT, Printer, No. 19, Charles-street, Westminster. GEORGE ROSS, Publisher, No. 4, Furnival Inn Court Holborn.