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Nº 2382.

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that they are sold nearly as soon as they arrive to hand, most charles, and are sold nearly as soon as they arrive to hand, most charles, and they are sold nearly as soon as they arrive to hand, most charles, and they are sold nearly sold despair, but make a trial of the Codial Baim of Gileal, which will not disappoint their lappes, however sanguine they may be.

ADDRSS TO THE AFFILETED 13 GENERAL!

Dr. Solomon's Coddial Baim of Gilead is happily calculated for the weak, the fackly not infirm. In all inward decays, debility, lewness of spirit of the most water that improve the weak, the fackly not infirm. In all inward decays, debility, lewness of spirit of the most water than the many calculated for the weak, the fackly not an entire that improve the many be seen by the numberless, testimouplats in his pamphlet, delivered gratis by the Dodfor's beents.

N. B. The Cordial Baim of Gilead is sold in bottlest price half-a-guiner acts. There is a last owner, price half-a-guiner acts. There is a last owner, price half-a-guiner acts. The solomous of the part of th

# THE COURIER.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL II.

swer was returned, it was moved that a second The new INCOME BILL sufficiently proves the message to the same effect be sent up, and if it truth of a remark which has often been made, that it is one thing to read and another to understand. That which is to track upon every individual in the kingdom ought at least to have been drawn up in plain and explicit language. I know, said a poof the Lower House so to do, and some Members in plain and explicit language. I know, said a po-tentate of antient times, that my all are se-vere, that my fiscal edicts are harsh, but at least they are short and plain. Would we could say as much of the present bill. So laboured, yer so confused, so long, yet so unintelligible a produc-tion, scarcely ever before, we will yenture to say, of the Upper House.

Mr. Giffard condeavoured to impress upon the came from the pen of man and yet it is called a bill to explain. All that an be clearly and diswhich was claimed by the importance of the subject.
There was another point to which he felt it his duty tincily known from a perusalof it, is that, in its general effect, if it passes in is present shape, it wil be most grinding and veratious. Let any man consider what will be the consequences of grant ing rewards to persons for giving informa-tion upon the subject of income. Let our readers look at the Schedule, Every man is to state what debts he owes, what annuities exist upon his property, and what rate of interest he pays and to whom. And this statement may be seen by every Inspector or Surveyor in the parish. Will any man tell us that this will not be of material detriment? Is it not known that many men woul immediately be made bankrupts if the real state of their affairs, were known? A great portion of the trade of the country, particularly that which is so advantageous to the revenue, the commerce on speculation, is carried on upon capital either nominal, or borrowed upon terms in which the premium to the lender is adequate to the risque, and conscquently such as the law does not sanction. All these transactions must be stated in order to entitle the party making the return to deductions for such annuities and debts. There is another thing-the misfortunes of our relatives who may be objects of our bounty, the distresses of any member of our families who may be indebted to us for pecuniary relief, must all be set down and disclosed.

These are some of the points which have struck us forcibly upon a first perusal of the Bill. We shall enter more at length into the subject on Monday. It is certainly, as a ministerial paper of this day says, " no trifling tax to be obliged even to read it ; to understand, to explain, or to reconcile it, will give employment to an host of brieffess lawyers, whose best income it will become."

It is said, that if no alteration shall have been made by the orders lately sent out to our Commanders in the Mediterranean, the French Army of Egypt which has capitulated to the GRAND VI Egypt which has captulated to the GRAND VI-ZIET, is to have the protection of a British squa-dron as its convoy. One of the motives for this stipulation, is stated to have been the apprehension of their being able to throw any succours into

of their being able to throw any succours into Malta.

The Foreign Journals speak of the increased activity in the Spanish ports; and we find that a squadron lately sailed from Ferrol, probably with the design of joining the Brest fleet. Is not this the same squadron which last summer sailed from the same port, for the same purpose; but missing the Brest fleet, took refuge behind the Isle of Aix, near Rocheford, where it was unsuccessfully attacked by some British ships? We suppose it is now attempting to effect its former object. These movements give reason to suppose that the French have

attempting to effect its former object. These movements give reason to suppose that the French have some serious and great enterprise in contemplation.

The following is an account of the officers now at Ouimper in France, belonging to His Majekty's ship Repulse, lately wrecked on that coast, in the

made up as to the measure of a Legislative Union, DUBLIN, APRIL 7. was, however anxious that the Corporation, interested as he was in its honour and dignity, should POST ASSEMBLY OF THE CORPORATION OF proceed with caution, and not fall into the error of THE CITY OF DUBLIN. erday a Post Assembly of the Corporation o premature proceeding. He had before asked a queshis city was held in the Exhibition room, Wiltion, to which he received no satisfactory answer, liam street, for the purpose of agreeing to a Peti-tion to His Majesty against the measure of a Legis-lative Union.—The Commons having assembled and that was, whether it was intended to have the perition presented by a deputation from the Corpoation? If such was the intention, he was solicitous

at two o'dock, agreeable to notice, a message was

sent to the Upper House, desiring its concurrence

in appointing a Committee to prepare the petition; and considerable time having clapsed before an an-

hould not be quickly replied to, it was the gene-

al sentiment that the Commons should proceed into

nen. A' few words were said as to the competency

were desirous of waiting further time for the answer

Assembly the necessity of a calm and temperate

node of procedure. He represented the propriety of allowing the Upper House that time for delibera

tion which was the right of a free Assembly, and

o observe, and that was the intemperance and in-

lecency of the terms in which the motion was

ouched. If the measure of an Union were ever so

destructive and degrading, (the expression of the motion), and abominable and bloody—[So it is

ried several voices.]—Oh! no doubt, and a great

deal worse, continued Mr. G.—But were it all

sure they would reject every heat or intemperance

of language bordering almost on Billingsgates— Convinced as he was of the benefits to result from

proposed petition, however it might be worded-but as a member of the Corporation of the city of

n a manner that would dishonour its name, and tar

nish its loyalty. Mr. Lindsay (Sheriffs' Peer) expressed his sur

rise at hearing the Hon. Gent, talk of scurrility

Billingsgate. The names signed to the requisi

ion were those of men utterly incapable of meriting

Mr. Giffard explained. It was not his inter

ion to impute to the requisitionists the slightes

lisposition towards indecent or intemperate lan

guage—but he contended that the summons under which the corporation had assembled largely in-

curred of the charge of indecency and intemperance.

Mr. Frans, said, that although he was deter-

nined to support the petition, he was averse to any

expressions at all tending to intemperance; but he

did not conceive that the message which had been

moved could have any relation to the petition, which, no doubt, would be framed by a committee

coolly considering and weighing the expression

which they would adopt; and when submitted to the Assembly, if any thing objectionable should appear therein, it might undergo any necessary altera-

After some further conversation, Mr. GIFFARD

noved, by way of amendment, that the words " destructive and degrading" in the message, should e omitted-words, which, independent of their im proper heat, went to fetter the opinions of the

ommittee, and to set them an example of inde ency, which he hoped would never characterise the

roccedings of the Corporation. His amendmen

On the original motion being put, Mr. Giv FARD was again assigning his reasons for dissenting from it, when some person hissed. On this Mr. G.

fell to the ground, not having been seconded.

he charge.

While Mr. Kelly was on his legs, a message ame from the Upper House, requesting the Com mons to concur in appointing a Committee, which, assisted by the Recorder, should fame a petition to His Majesty against the measure of a Legislative Union. The motion which lad been the subject of debate in the Commons was consequently rendered nugatory, and the Comsittee having been appointed, the petition was framed, and agreed to.

that it should be relinquished, as he was sorry tha

the Corporation of the city of Dublin would adopt

any procedure likely to place it in a ludicross poin

Wednesday morning arrived at Youghall, the sloop Speedy, of London, Capt. Stoddard, from St. Michaelfs, to London, with fruit and wine, captured the 1 fit ult. by La Juste French privates, who took all her men our except a black and a Canadian Indian, and put six Frenchmen on board to take her to France. The Black and the Indian watched her to grance. The black and the highly watched the poportunity when four of the Frenchman were in the cabin and two on deck, killed one of the two, and threw the other overboard; the four in the and threw the other overboard; the four in the cabin hearing the noise on deck, were coming up, whei the Black and the Indian shut the companion, and kept them downseveral days, when meeting with a Gainea ship, she took the four Frenchmen out, and gave them a man to make the first port they could in Great Britain or Ireland.

Saturday last, part of the 56th regiment marched from Kilks my for Gomme! to supply the place of the 36th, which is ordered for foreign service. The Caithness Fencibles are said to be destined for the cattering of Kilksmy.

these, and a thousand times more, when the loyal Commons of the city of Dublin considered that they were about to adopt a proceeding which was to the garrison of Kilkenny. be laid before the throne of their Sovereign, he was

We understand that a proposal of some importance, elative to the quarantine laws, has been made to Government by Dr. M'LEAN, who accompanied

relative to the quarantue laws), has been made to Government by Dr. MILEAN, who accompanied Lord Elgin to Constantinople.

We are happy in having it in our power to state, that the Duke of York still continues mending. The contusions like Royal Highiness received on the head was on the right-side above the ear; it is only a bruise, and not likely to be attended by any dangerous consequences. The affectionate solicitude an Union, he was determined not to assent to the Dublin, he was anxious to preserve its dignity; and if it could not act with wisdom, at least not to act only a bruise, and not likely to be attended by any dangerous consequences. The affectionate solicitude of his amiable consort has been inwearied ever since her arrival in town; every thing prescribed has been administered through the hands of Her Royal Highness. At nine o'clock last night the Duke was chearful, and had been so the whole afternoon. The most flattering hopes of recovery were given to the different branches of his illustrious family. The Lord Chancellor, several other Cabinet Ministers, and hundreds of Nobility, left their cards of inquiry in the course of the day.

"Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the six new Directors took

East India House, when the six new Directors took the oaths and their seats....Hugh Inglis, and David Scorr, Esgrs. were elected Chairman and

Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing...The court adjourned at an early hour till Wednesday. It appears that, not contented with making the imperor of Russia withdraw from the confederacy, Emperor of Russia withdraw from the confederacy, some politicians have made him enter into a confederacy with PRUSSIA. At this rate, there will be no wonder to see the Emperor of all the Russias a close Ally of Bonaraker. The credit which these reports gain, however, prove how strongly the confidence of the public is attached to the professions of magnatimous Princes!

fidence of the public is attached to the professions of maginainmous Princes;
A new lime of Telegraphs has been formed between Lisle and Antwerp, in order to convey the earliest intelligence from Holland to Paris, should the English and Russians (as the foreign letters observe)

glish and Russians (as the foreign letters observed again attempt another invasion.

PAUL I on the surrender of Malta to the French, seized the opportunity of collecting the wreck of the Order of the Knights of that island, of declaring himself their Grand Master, and announcing his decided resolution to establish them in their former condition. This proceeding was a pretty open de-claration of his wishes to take possession of Malta, in his character of Grand Master of the Order of in his character of Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Court of Vienna, al-ready dissatisfied at seeing the Island of Corfou, the key of the Adriatic sea, in the haids of the Russians; and probably also that of London, which has good reasons for not permitting a Power, capable of giving her uneasiness at a future period, to gain afforting in the Mediterranean, presented an insurARMIES.

The following are the positions which the respec-tive armies occupy, on a long and irregular line, from the Mediterranean to the Mein, from the gates of Genoa to those of Mentz.

At the extremity of this line most distant from

At the extremity of this line most distant from us, the Austrians occupy Tuscany, the Gulph of Spezzia, and the Riviera di Levante, as far as about ten miles from Genoa. From thence their line runs towads the Appennines and the high valley of La Trebbia, crosses the Imperial Fiels, and comes to the vallies of the Scrivia, the Orba, and the Bormida, where the greatest force is at this mement collected. Their posts reach from thence to the southern frontier of the provinces of Monteferat, Mondovi, and Coni; there their line turns to the right, and stretches allow the frontiers of the to the right, and stretches along the frontiers of the province of Salmes, of Pignerol, of Suza, of Turin, of Canavese, of the duchy of Aosta and of the Novarrese; the advanced posts occupying the foot of the Piedmontese, and the Great Alps covering the mouths of their principal passages; and among others, those of the Luttle and Great St. Bernard, of Mount those of the Little and Great St. Bernard, of Mount Cenis, and of the Slimplon. That of the St. Gethard is shut up by a corps placed in the Italian bailliwicks, and there finishes the semicircular position which the Austrian army of Traly conjection General Melas commands it, and has his high head quarters at Turin.

In the Italian Bailliwicks, is the highmang of the Bosts which the autric group rights. Util Occupy

quarters at Turin.

In the Italian Bailiwicks, is the beginning of the posts which the aintient army of the Tyrol occupy in the mountains. They cover the Manne, extending along the right bank of that river as far as its Lake of Constance. There they join the left of the army of Germany, which also covers the right bank from Schaff hausen, as far as beyond the Neckar; excepting the points of Little Basic, Old Brisach and Kehl, which are in the possession of the French, and defended by entrenchments. The head quarters of the Imperialists are at Donaueschingen, and General Kray has, as we have seen, taken the command in chief of this army.

The opposite line of the French begins in the Rivitra di Levante, beyond Genoa. Their troops command the Serivia by the possession of the Fort of Gavi, are masters of all the heights and of, all the passages of the Maritime. Alps along the provinces of Montferjat, Mondovi, and Coni; cover their communication with France by the entreuched post of the Col de Rende, occupy the vallies of Barcelonnetta, Chateau, Dauphine, Lucerne, Fenestielles, Mount Cenis, the Great and Little St. Bernard, and the Alps, under the command of Massen, and there begin those of the Army of Switzerland. That army occupies, the Valley, of the Rhone, the Grimsel, the Mount St. Gothard, and the source of the Rhine, and extends along the left bank of that river, in all its course, as far as Basle. There it is that the Army of the Rhine, properly so called, but which is joined to that of Switzerland, under the command of Moreau, begins.—Covering the left bank of the Rhine, from Basle to Coblentz, it occupies the fortresses of Upper and Lower Alsatia, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbrits. Coblentz, it occupies the fortresses of Upper and Lower Alsatia, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbreit Lower Alsatta, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbreitstein. Besides these two points on the right bank they occupy the three Tetes de Pont of the above, mentioned places. The main head quarters of this army are at Basle; a point almost in the centre of this line.

Yesterday the Kino took an excursion to Hampton Court, on a visit to the Prince and Princes of Orange, for the purpose of inviting them to pass the Easter Holidays at Windsor.

This being Good Eriday, the ROYAL FAMILY will attend divine service at the Chapel Royal, St.

ames's. Yesterday being Maundy Thursday, His Ma. resterday being Magney Antissay, His MA-perry's Royal bounty, to as, many poor men and women as the King is years old, was distributed in Whitehall chapel; each of the poor persons, after shi, meat, and cloathing; had given to them a leathern purse; containing sixty-two silver pennics. A private letter from the Hague, dated March

29, says, "In the dock-yards a great number of gun-boats are now building, which are to be stationed along the coast, and at the mouths of the principal rivers. They are to be manned with the seamen, that have been released in consequence of the Convention of Alkman, and who arrive daily from England. A thousand have already arrived, and are mostly those seamen who were engaged in the action of the 11th of October, or who were the coast. The shipping Naval the action of the 11th of October, or who were taken prisoners at the Cape. The Supreme Naval Council of War is occupied with the trial of the officers who had any share in the surrender of our Captain Constito has been shot; pursuant to his sentence, and two other captains sare expected to undergo a similar fate; if Three principal officers were imprisoned, but expected to be finally, acquitted,

A SOLILOOUY

No—I will have nothing to say to the Bithops or their Wigs—let the near Right Reverend of and his learned brethren settle, the matter as they can. I must confess I am, like the honest fellow in the farce, of for therity and property and a strait head of hair." But, for my own part; the wigs of the Chancellor, the Judges, the Bishops, and the Bar, excite trifling sensation compared with those which I feel when I contemplate: the Fehale wigs are whether it he Roman or Athenian; for I am which I feel when I contemplate the Female songery, whether it be Roman or Athenian; for I am not to learn that the Roman Belles wore wigs, because that retailer of private icandal, Muster Juvan KAL, has something to say thereupon. And as to the Athenians, ask Mr. of street, he will tell you Fait and Thair were his customers!

the Mill tell you Lais and Thats were his customers!

The precise cause of the introduction of Wigs among the Belles of this day, I am hot, able to learn, I know not with whom it originated; because we have long been without any specific leader of ton, ever since the Duchess of Devonshire was fired of the office, and which, perhaps, it remains with her daughter, Lady Georgina Cavendish, to revive when, I hope the Wiggery will become quite frightful—obselete—extinct?

I could display some eloquence in praise of Wigs for those ladies whose natural locks have either vanished, or turned grey; but for the young and beautiful, what apology can ingenuity offer?

nished, or turned grey; but for the young and braintiful, what apology can ingenuity offer?

A Wig might prevent a Rape of a Lock—True;
but how can our Beaux be surpartial to the ringlets
of those Mistresses who reconnect them for a Wig,
and who, consequently, shew no regard for the native honours of their own heads?—O that George

tive honours of their own leads in the Alexander Stevens were living!

Every young Lady wishes to be deemed a Beauty, nay, a Goddess—now, who ever heard of a Goddess in a Wig?

Juno, Minerva, and Venus, when they exhibited

Juno, ranier va and venus, when the extended themselves before Paris, sported a luxuriant profusion of natural hair—tresses flying before the wind—But as to a Wig, what would Paris have said to an

artificial Wig ?
Then look at that same Venus rising from the neither Wig nor yet cap. sea—neitner w Did Helen,

wear a Wig? Did Belinda, even after the Rape of the Lock;

ear a Wig? Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig?

Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig?
Did any one of the Hampton Court
wear a Wig?
Did Lady Coventry wear a Wig?
Did the beautiful Antoinette of France

Wig?
Does the Princess Mary wear a Wig?
O, but Faihion—Fashion has nothing to do with
precedent!—it sets every thing at defiance—every precedent !—it sets every thing at defiance—every thing but Nature—it always pretends to have some analogy to Nature; and even our sagacious young. Ladies have their hair cut off for the purpose of having a natural Wig! and this wig to resemble, as nearly as possible, the natify Wig of the under groom in the stables.

Spirit of my grandmother! those who witness the time when my country was the scene of heartfelt mirth and genuine festivity! when fashion was arrayed by decency; when beauty blushed at folly; when—

Pray, Sir, when might your Grandmother die?" What a provoking interruption !—Why, Sir, long time before her Grand-daughter avore a Wig.

#### PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The bonnet-rond and the bonnet a-la-folle ar The bonnet rond and the bonnet a la folle are now no more; and lawn has ceased to be used in neglight. All the constituent parts of this kind of caps are of lace. The ribbon attached to, it goes twice or thrice round the head, and is knotted before under the chin. The grisettes are still; constant to their close head dress or biggin, trimmed with narrow lace, upon a black; or sometimes a blue handkerchief.

White satin hats maintain their pre-eminence over the rose colour, black, and sky blue. Coquelicot satin is now coming into use; with trimmings of black velvet.

of black velvet.

The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white ca The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white capuchin or rose coloured, which have alternately one edge plain, and the other very prominent the prominent edge, is an imitation of chenille. In the trimmings of hats, black let obtains a preference. The velvet hats of flesh or rose colour have disappeared; the black however prevail, as they have been revived with a trimming of black let.

In dresses of celat, white satin is preferred to figured muslins. The taste for silk perseveres. Besides brown Florence and plain white satins, we see

figured mustins. The raser for site between the sacra season of the sacra season white satins, we see coloured, figured, and striped satins. However, lawn is not entirely exploded a Some wear the tunic of lawn, and the Spencer or Turkish robe of silk.

THE COURIER

FALMOUTH, April 8 .- The Swan cutter, which as been appointed by the Admiralty to take out he Jamaica Mail of the 2d of this month, arrived rom Plymouth this evening, and will proceed to the West-Indies as soon as she receives her dispatches from London. The Princess Charlotte packet, with the Mails of this month for America, is still detained for her sailing orders.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

YARMOUTH, April 8.—The Prince of Wales backet, Captain Deane, with the Mails for Hamburgh of the 8th instant on board, is in the Roads, waiting a wind to sail for Cuxhaven.

PLYMOUTH, April 91-Sailed the Galatea, of 32 guns, Capt. G. Byng, and La Bordelais, of 26 guns,

Capt. J. Manley, on a cruise to the westward.

Arrived La Railleur, of 16 guns, Captain Tur. quand, from the Downs; also the Speedwell, muggling lugger, laden with spirits, tobacco salt, &c. from Guernsey, which the former cap ured off Dungeness.

Arrived the Chapman armed ship from Ports.

mouth

Deat, April of Arrived His Majesty's slip

Tourtefelle and Eugene brig, from the westward,

The wind has again shifted to the S, We but all
it is at present moderate, the fleet which sailed yes
terday still keep at sea; should it come to blowhard they will all be obliged to put back, as they
must have made but very little progress on their way to Portsmouth.

The American letter of marque, Samuel Smith of Balti The American letter of marque, Samuel Smith of Baltimore, of 24 guasand 56 lnen, George Stiles, commander, on her passage from Liston to London, on the 27th of March, 15 leagues from Scilly, fell in with a French privateer, of 24 guns, and apparently full of men. A smart and close action, commenced, and continued thalf an hour, within missets shot. The privateer finding it too warm, bore away, and owing to his sweeps ranged two miles, a head, when a breeze spruig up, and enabled the S. Smith to pursue her 28 hours, the distance, of 240 miles; going the last six hours eleven and a half knots; but she escaped owing to the darkness of the night. Captain Stiles's ship suffered much, in his 'spars, ringing, and sails, but not a inau hurt. The enemy must have suffered more; for the Smith's battery was directed at hec, hull, and as she bore up, her mizen-topmast and tricoloured flag went over the side.

The ship that engaged Capt. Stiles' it appears, was the Mars, of Bourdeaux, of twenty rz-pionders, two large carronades, and 173 unen, captured and put into Plymouth by the Amethyst, Capt. Cooke. Her loss in the engagement with Captain Stiles is said to have been 7 killed and 13 wounded.

ounded.
A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris Papers, says, that towards the end of last month, a chasse marce, on her way to St. Jean de Luz, fell in with a large vessel floating along the coast at the mercy of the waves. A signal was made but not answered, and seeing no person on deck, the Captain of the chasse marce boarded the vessel, where, to his astonishment, he found but one alive of the whole crew, and that man was at the last extended to the chasse of the whole crew, and that man was at the last extended. of the whole crew, and that man was at the last extremity. He had only strength to say, that all his shipmates had died suddenly from some cause with which he was unacquainted. The vessel was carried into St. Andero, and every care taken of the survivor. The conjecture of the French Journalist is, that the crew were poisoned by bad water or provisions. The ship, it is also stated, was heavily laden with sugar and coffee, and, from circumstances, was presumed to have been homeward bound from Jamaica.

It is hardly fair, says a Correspondent, to reflect on the Ladies for selecting their Guardians and Masters of Geremonies from Bow-street. The fashion did not originate with them. It was first

rashion and not originate with them. It was first adopted at St. James's, and we all know "The modes of Coarts so common are grown, &c."

The Earl of Carlisle's Tragedy is now in the press; but it is intended to be circulated only in the literary and private circles of his Lordship's ac-

guaintance,
Since low carriages came in fashion, prudent, housekeepers have taken the blinds from the windows of their first and second floots.
The Omitum continues to droop; and we make no doubt the Income Bill will sink the spirits of all

mouled men.
The portrait of a nego author is a prudent accom-

ent to his work; it may serve either for an

ustrating or an apology:

"If to his share some trivial errors fall,
Look in his fact, and you'll allow for all!"

Look in his face, and you'll allow for all!"

The decency, order, and regularity of our fashion; able routs are now established upon unerring pringiples. No improper persons can escape the eye of so, able a physiognomial as Mr. Township. The

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

Refore Sir W. Applington, Knt. and Rubert

CLARKE, Etg.

CLARKE, Etg.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Yesterday John Tranklyn and John, Weston
were brought before the above magistrates for reexamination, on suspicion of robbing Mr. John
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Willan, of the Bull and Mouth inn, on the high-vary, near Uxbridge, on the evening of the 2d inst; If appeared that Mr; Willan was stopped, in a single horse chaise, near the Red-hill turnpike; on the Wycombe road; by three footpads, who rob-bed him of a watch, and some money; but a pur-suit taking place, the prisoners were apprehended in about an hour afterwards at a public house at Ushidge, in company with another man, who got awar in the scuffle. On scarching the prisoners, Mr. Willan's watch was found on the person of

Mr. Willan's water was a week officers, produced a renartable shilling found on Franklyn, whom he searched on being brought to Bow-street. The case being so clear, the several witnesses were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoners were odered to be remanded for a future day, in case other charges should come forward against

Wilsar, Crane, and Lyne, the three men for the Million, Crane, and Lyne; the three men for the bar, when several other persons came forward and gave their testimony respecting this transaction, corresponding with the former evidence. The parties were bound over-to prosecute, and the prisoners were committed to the House of Correction,

Yesterdy morning, about one o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Broad-Court, Bow Stree, he was alarmed by a distant cry of free. Following the sound, he came to the lower end of Duke's Court, Drury-lane, when a man, mich intoxicated, accosted him by saying, he was sure an adjoining house was burning, as he had acmuch inexicated, accosted him by saying, he was sure an aljoining house was burning, as he had accidentally put his hands upon the window shutters, and punt his fingers. By this time the smoke had pendrated through the window shutters, and the flams soon followed. The watchman sprung his ratte; but before the inhabitants were made sensible of approaching danger, the flames had taken full possession of the ground floor, and every minuterendered their safety extremely precarious. An eldely woman, living in the front room on the seed of floor, was the first to give the alarm. The other lodgers (mostly women) were with difficulty aroised from sleep, and in hazard of their lives, escided the conflagration in their shifts.

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SPORTING.—The match to be run at Newmarket Graven Meeting, on Monday next, is expected to be a closely contested as that which rook place last, year betwitt Hainbletonian and Diamond. The infiltenance will be (if no forfeiture takes place, or accident happens to either horse) betwirk Sir Harry, the property of Mr. Cookson; and Schedoni, that of Mr. R. Hearthcore. They run for foogs, axide, h. ft. across the Flat; Sir Harry, carbes 8st. 4lb. Schedoni 8st. Much money is depending; the betting has, however, varied materially in the course of last and the present month—the odds are at present 5 to 4 on Schedoni. They are both horses of extraordinary speed, indeed of the first class. Sir Harry was purchased at Epsom two years ago, by Mr. Cookson, of Sir Harry Houghton, at which place he won the Derby Stakes; bearing the best colts (three years old) of that year.

All who exert their endeavours perpetually in the jublic service; are certainly entitled to the public service; in a very cominent degree; in this light than the managers of Sandler's Wells, whose exerting to their bill, must have been a very uncommon stretch of perseverance; but they have not depended solely Sporting .- The match to be run at Newmarke

re desirous of waiting further time for the answer he Upper House. ine Upper riouse. Mr. Giffard endeavoured to impress upon th sembly the necessity of a calm and temperate de of procedure. He represented the propriety allowing the Upper House that time for deliberan which was the right of a free Assembly, and ich was claimed by the importance of the subject. ere was another point to which he felt it his duty observe, and that was the intemperance and inency of the terms in which the motion was ached. If the measure of an Union were ever so destructive and degrading? (the expression of motion), and abominable and bloody—[So it is! ed several voices.]—Oh! no doubt, and a great d worse, continued Mr. G.—But were it al. nor, and thousand times more, when the loyal ey were about to adopt a proceeding which was to laid before the throne of their Sovereign, he was re they would reject every heat or intemperance language bordering almost on Billingsgate. onvinced as he was of the benefits to result fro

Union, he was determined not to assent to the oposed petition, however it might be worded t as a member of the Corporation of the city e ublin, he was anxious to preserve its dignity; an it could not act with wisdom, at least not to ac a manner that would dishonour its name, and tarsh its loyalty. Mr. Lindsay (Sheriffs' Peer) expressed his sur

ise at hearing the Hon. Gent. talk of scurrility Billingsgate. The names signed to the requisi on were those of men utterly incapable of meriting Mr. Gifraro explained. It was not his inten-

on to impute to the requisitionists the slighter sposition towards indecent or, intemperate lan uage-but he contended that the summons under hich the corporation had assembled largely in urred of the charge of indecency and intemperance Mr. FERNS said, that although he was deter nined to support the petition, he was averse to an xpressions at all tending to intemperance; but he d not conceive that the mestage which had been noved could have any relation to the petition, hich, no doubt, would be framed by a committee oolly considering and weighing the expressions which they would adopt; and when submitted to he Assembly, if any thing objectionable should apear therein, it might undergo any necessary alter-

After some further conversation, Mr. Girrand noved, by way of amendment, that the words destructive and degrading" in the message, should proper heat, went to fetter the opinions of the Committee, and to set them an example of indeency, which he hoped would never characterise the proceedings of the Corporation. His amendment ell to the ground, not having been seconded. On the original motion being put, Mr. G FARD was again assigning his reasons for dissenting

made up as to the measure of a Legislative Union, was, however anxious that the Corporation, interested as he was in its honour and dignity, should proceed with caution, and not fall into the error of premature proceeding. He had before asked a quesion, to which he received no satisfactory answer, and that was, whether it was intended to have the petition presented by a deputation from the Corporation? If such was the intention, he was solicito that it should be relinquished, as he was sorry that ne Corporation of the city of Dublin would adopt any procedure likely to place it in a ludicross point

While Mr. Kelly was on his legs, a message ame from the Upper House, requesting the Com mons to concur in appointing a Committee, which assisted by the Recorder, should faime a petition to His Majesty against the measure of a Legislative Union. The motion which lad been the subject of debate in the Commons was consequently rendered nugatery, and the Committee having been appoint. ed, the petition was framed, and agreed to.

Wednesday morning arrived at Youghall, th Wednesday morning arrived at Youghall, the shoop Speedy, of London, Capt. Stocklard, from St. Michaelis, to London, with fruit and wine, capt. Wednite is ght wit. by La Juste French privates, who took all her men our except a black and a Canadian Indian, and put six Frenchmen on board to take her to France. The Black and the Indian watched the popportunity which four of the Frenchmen were in the cabin and two on deek, killed one of the two. in the cabin and two on deck, killed one of the two, and threw the other overboard; the four in the cabin hearing the noise on deck, were coming up, when the Black and the Indian shut the companion, and kept them down several days, when meeting with a Guinea ship, she took the four Frenchmen out, and gave them a man, to make the first port they wild in Great Britain or Ireland.

Saturday last, part of the 56th regiment marche foothtay is part of the construction of the soft which is ordered for foreign service. The Catchesis Fencibles are said to be destined for the garrison of Kilkenny.

We understand that a proposal of some importance, relative to the quarantine laws; has been made to Government by Dr. M'LEAN, who accompanies

Government by Dr. M'LEAN, who accompanied Lord ELGIN to Constantinople.

We are happy in having it in our power to state, that the Duke of York still continues mending. The contusion His Royal Highness received on the head was on the right-side above the ear; it is only a bruise, and not likely to be attended by any dangerous consequences. The affectionate solicitude of his amiable consort has been unwearied ever since her arrival in town; every thing, prescribed has been administered through the hands of Her Royal Highness. At nine o'clock last night the Duke was chearful, and had been so the whole afternoon. The most flattering hopes of recovery Duke was chearful, and had been so the whole af-ternoon. The most flattering hopes of recovery were given to the different branches of his illus-trious family. The Lord Chancellor, several other Cabinet Ministers, and hundreds of Nobility, left their cards of inquiry in the course of the day. ... Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the six new Directors took the oaths and their, seats.... Hugh Inglis, and

some politicians have made him enter into a confederacy with PRUSSIA. At this rate, there will be no wonder to see the Emperor of all the RUSSIAS a close Ally of BONAPARTE. The credit which these reports gain, however, prove how strongly the con-fidence of the public is attached to the professions of magnanimous Princes!
A new lim of Telegraphs has been formed between

Lisle and Antwerp, in order to convey the earliest intelligence from Holland to Paris, should the En-glish and Russians (as the foreign letters observe)

igain attempt another invasion.
PAUL I, on the surrender of Malta to the French seized the opportunity of collecting the wreek of the Order of the Knights of that island, of declaring the Order of the Knights of that island, of declaring himself, their Grand Master, and announcing his decided resolution to establish them in their former condition. This proceeding was a pretty open declaration of his wishes to take possession of Maltatin his character of Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Court of Vienna, alliteady dissatisfied at seeing the Island of Coornu, the key of the Adriatic sea, the hands of the Russians; and probably also that of London, which has profe Vasons for norm permitting a Power, capable has good réasons for not permitting a Power, capable of giving her uneasiness at a future period; to gain afforting in the Mediterranean, presented an insurfrom it, when some person hissed. On this Mr. G.

ARMIES.

The following are the positions which the respect tive armies occupy, on a long and irregular line, from the Mediterranean to the Mein, from the gates of Genoa to those of Mentz.

At the extremity of this line most distant from

of Genoa to those of Mentz.

At the extremity of this line most distant from us, the Austrians occupy Tuscany, the Gulph of Spezzia, and the Riviera di Levante, as far as about ten, miles from Genoa, "From thence their line runs fowads the Appennines and the high valley of La Trebbia; crosses the Imperial Fiets, and comes to the vallies of the Serivia, the Orba; and the Bormida, where the greatest force is at this mement collected." Their posts reach, from thence to the southern frontier of the provinces of Montferrat, Mondovi, and Cont; there their line turns to the right, and stretches along the frontiers of the province of Salmes, of Pignerol; of Suza, of Turin, of Canavese, of the duchy of Agsta and of the Novarrese; the advanced posts occupying the foot of the Piedmontese, and the Great Alps covering the mouths of their principal passages; and among others, those of the Little and Great St. Bernard, of Mount Cenis, and of the Simplon. That of the St. Gethard is shut up by a corps placed in the Iraian bailiwicks, and there finishes the semicircula position which the Austrian army. of Italy «Coupies. General Melas commands it, and has his hief head quarters at Turin.

In the Italian Bailiwicks, is the beginning of the posts which the Austrian army of the Javine and

posts which the antient arms of the Tytol occupy in the mountains. They cover the Yalteline and the sources of the Inn and the Rhine, extending the sources of the Inn and the Rhine, extending along the right bank of that river as far as the Lake of Constance. There they join the left of the army of Germany, which also covers the right bank from Schalf hausen, as far as beyond the Neckar, excepting the points of Little Base, Old Brisach and Kehl, which are in the possession of the French, and defended by entrenchments. The head-quarters of the Imperialists are at Donaueschingen, and General Kray, has, as we have seen, taken the command in this first army.

Imperialists are: at Donaueschingen, and General Kray has, as we have seen, taken the command in chief of this army.

The opposite line of the French begins in the Riviera di Levante, beyond Genea. Their troops command the Scrivia by the possession of the Fore of Gavi; are masters of all the heights and of all the passages of the Maritime Alps, along the provinces of Montferrat, Mondovi, and Coni; cover their communication with France by the currenched post of the Col de Tende, occupy the vallies of Barcelonnetts, Chateau, Dauphine, Lucerne, Fenestielles, Mount Cenis, the Great and Little St. Bernard, and the Simplon.

There end the posts of the United Armies of Italy and the Alps, under the command of Massen, and there begin those of the Army of Switzerland. That army occupies, the valley of the Rhone, the Grimsel, the Mount St. Gothard, and the source of the Rhine, and extends along the left bank of that river, in all its course, as far as Baske. There it is that the Army of the Rhine, properly so called, but which is joined to that of Switzer land, under the command of Moreau, begins.—Covering the left bank of the Rhine, from Basle to Coblents, it occupies the fortresses of Upper and Lower Alsatia, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbreits. Covering the left bank of the Rhine, from Basic to Coblentz, it occupies the fostresses of Upper and Lower Alsatia, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbreitstein. Besides these two points on the right bank, they occupy the three Tetes de Pont of the abovementioned places. The main head quarters of this army are at Basic; a point almost in the centre of

Yesterday the King took an excursion to Hampton Court, on a visit to the Prince and Princes of ORANGE, for the purpose of inviting them to pass the Easter Holidays at Windsor.

he Easter Holidays at Windsor.
This being Good Friday, the Royal Famil's will attend divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. unes's. Yesterday being Maundy Thursday, His Ma.

18511's Royal bounty to as many poor men and women as the King is years old, was distributed in Whitehall chapel; each of the poor persons, after fish, mear, and cloathing; had given to them a leathern purse; containing sixty-two silver pennies. A private letter from the Hague, dated March A private letter from the Hague, dated March 29, says, "In the dock-yards a great number of gun boats are now building, which are to be stationed along the coast, and at the mouths of the principal rivers. They are to be manned with the scamen that have been released in consequence of the Convention of Alkmaar, and who arrive daily from England. A thousand have already arrived. from England. A thousand have already arrived, and are mostly those scamen who were engaged in the action of the 11th of October, or who were taken prisoners at the Cape. The Supreme Naval Council of War is occupied with the trial of the officers who had any share in the surrender of our fleet to the English on the agoth of August—Captain Constro has been shot pursuant to his sentence, and two other captains taxe expected to undergo a similar fate; a Three principal officers were imprisoned, but expected too. Be finally, acquitted,

# THE COURIER

WIGS A SOLILOOUY

No-I will have nothing to say to the Bishops or their Wigs-let the new Right Reverend of and his learned brothren settle the matter as they

and his learned brethren sectte, the matter as the can. I must confess I am, like the honest fellow in the farce, " for libery and property and a strait head of hair." But, for my own part, the wigs of the Chancellor, the Judges, the Bishops, and the Bar, excite trifling sensation compared with those which I feel when I contemplate the Feedle wig. which I feel when I contemprate the remaie suig-gery, whether it be Roman or Athenian; for I an not to learn that the Roman Belles were wigs, be-cause that retailer of private icandal, Master I uve-NAL, has something to say thereupon. And as to the Atheniaus ask Mr. of street,

MAL, has something to say thereupon: And as to the Atheniaus, sak Mr. of street, he will tell you Fair and That were his customers!

The precise cause of the introduction of Wigs among the Belles of this day, I am not, able to learn, I know not with whom it originated because we have long been without any specific leader of ton, ever since the Duches of Devonshire was tired of the office, and which, pethans, it remains with

cause we may en one over wand any security was tried of the office, and which, perhaps, it remains with her daughter, Lady Georgina Cavendish, to revive—when, I hope, the Wiggery will become quite frightful—absolute—extinct!

I could display some eloquence in praise of Wigs for those ladies whose natural locks have either vanished, or turned grey? Dur for the young and beautiful, what apology can ingenuity offer?

A Wig might prevent a Rape of a Lock—True; but how can our Beaux fully so partial to the ringless of those Mistresses who refoonce them for a Wig and who, consequently, shew no regard for the native honours of their own heads?—O that George Alexander Stevens were living!

tive honours of their own leads:

Alexander Stevens were living!

Every young Lady wishes to be deemed a Béauty, nay, a Goddess—now, who ever heard of a Goddess in a Wig?

Juno, Minerva, and Venus, when they exhibited

Juno, Minerva, and Venus, when use themselves before Paris, sported a luxuriant profusion of natural hair—tresses flying before the wind—But as to a Wigs what would Paris have said to an artificial Wig ?

Then look at that same Venus rising from the

sea-neither Wig nor yet cap.

Did Helen, the most beautiful of the Greeks,

wear a Wig? Did Belinda, even after the Rape of the Lock

wear a Wig ? Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig ? Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig?
Did any one of the Hampton Court
wear a Wig?
Did Lady Coventry wear a Wig?
Did the beautiful Antoinette of France

Wig?
Does the Princess Mary wear a Wig?
O, but Fashion—Fashion has nothing to do with precedent!—it sets every thing at defiance—every precedent !—it sets every using a tenante-thing but Nature—it always pretends to have some analogy to Nature; and even our sagacious young Ladies have their hair cut off for the purpose of hav-

Ladies have their han cut on for the purpose of having a natural Wig! and this wig to resemble, as mearly as possible, the native Wig of the under groom in the stables.

Spirit of my grandmother 1 those who witness the time when my country was the seeing of heartfelt mirth and genuine festivity; when fashion was arrayed by decency; when beauty blushed at folly;

" Pray, Sir, when might your Grandmother die?" What a provoking interruption!—Why, Sir, a long time before her Grand-daughter avore a Wig.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The bonnet-rand and the bonnet a-la-falle ar The bonnet-rond and the bonnet 'a-la-falle are now no more; and lawn has coased to be used in negliges. All the constituent parts of this kind of caps are of lace. The ribbon attached to it goes twice of thrice round the head, and is knotted before under the chin. The grisertes are still constant to their close head dress or biggin, trimmed with narrow lace, upon a black; or sometimes ablue handkerchief.

White satin hats maintain their pre-eminence over the rose colour, black, and sky blue. Coquelicot satin is now coming into use; with trimmings of black velvet.

of black velvet.

The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white ca The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white capuchin or rose coloured, which have alternately one edge plain, and the other very prominent either prominent edge is an imitation of chenille. In the trimmings of hats, black let obtains a preference. The velvet hats of flesh or rose colour have disappeared; the black however prevail; as they have been revived with a trimming of black jet.

In dresses of etat, white sain is preferred to figured muslins. The taste for silk perseveres. Bediedes brown Florence and plain white satins, we see

figured musius. The taste for sike persevers, so des brown Florence and plain white satins, we see coloured, figured, and striped satins. However, lawn is not entirely exploded to Some wear the tunic of lawn, and the Spencer of Türkish robe of silk.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, April 8 .- The Swan cutter, which as been appointed by the Admiralty to take out he Jamaica Mail of the 2d of this month, arrived rom Plymouth this evening, and will proceed to the Vest-Indies as soon as she receives her dispatches. rom London. The Princess Charlotte packet, with the Mails of this month for America, is still deained for her sailing orders.

YARMOUTH, April 8 .- The Prince of Wales acket, Captain Deane, with the Mails for Ham-urgh of the 8th instant on board, is in the Roads, raiting a wind to sail for Cuxhaven.

PLYMONTH, April 91-Sailed the Galatea, of 32 uns, Capt. G. Byng, and La Bordelais, of 26 guns, Capt. J. Manley, on a cruise to the westward.

Arrived La Railleur, of 16 guns, Captain Tur.

quand, from the Downs; also the Speedwell, muggling lugger, laden with spirits, tobacco, salt, &c. from Guernsey, which the former capured off Dungeness.

Arrived the Chapman armed ship from Ports

mouth.

DEAL, April 6: Arrived His Majesty's ship
Tourterelle and Engene brig, from the westward.
The wind has again shifted to the S. W. but. as
it is at present moderate, the fleet which sailed yesterday still keep at sea; should it come to blow
hard they will all be obliged to put back, as they
must have made but very little progress on their vay to Portsmouth.

The American letter of marque, Samuel Smith of Baltinore, of 24 guids and 36 men, George Stiles, commander, on ther passage from Lisbon to London, on the 27th of March, 15 leagues from Scilly, fell in with a French privateer, of 24 15 leagues from Seilly, fell in with a French privateers of 24 guns, and apparently full of men. A smart and close action commenced, and continued half an hour, within musket shot. The privateer finding it too warm, bote away, and owing to his sweeps ranged two miles, a lead, when a breeze spruig up, and enabled the S. Smith to pursue her 28 hours, the distance of 240 miles; going the last six hours eleven and half knots; but she escaped owing to the darkness of the night. Captain Stites's ship suffered much, in his spars, rigging, and sails, but not a man hurt. The enemy must have suffered more; for the Smith's battery was directed at her, hull, and as she bore up, her mizen-topmast and tricoloured flar went over the side.

her hull, and as sine pore up, no inter-opiniss and tro-coloured flag went over the side.

The ship that engaged Capt. Stiles, it appears, was the Mars, of Bourdeaux, of twenty 12-pounders, two large car-ronades, and 173 men, captured and put into Plymouth by the Amethyst, Capt. Cooke. Her loss in the engagement with Captain Stiles is said to have been 7 killed and 13

A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris Papers, says, that towards the end of last month, a chasse maree, on her way to St. Jean de Luz, all in with a large vessel floating along the coast tell in with a large vesser noting along the coast at the mercy of the waves. A signal was made but and answered, and sceling no person on deck, the Captain of the chater marked boarded the vessel, where, to his astonishment, he found but one alive of the whole crew, and that man was at the last exof the whole crew, and that man was at the last extremity. He had only strength to say, that all his shipmates had died suddenly from some cause with which he was unacquainted. The vessel was carried into St. Andero, and every care taken of the survivor. The conjecture of the French Journalist is, that the crew were poisoned by bal water or provisions. The ship, it is also stated, was hearly laden with sugar and coffee, and, from circumstances, was presumed to have been homeward bound from Jamaica.

It is hardly fair, says a Correspondent, to reflect on the Ladies for selecting their Guardians and Masters of Ceremonies from Bow street. The tashion did not originate with them. It was first

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.

Before Sir W. Addington, Kut. and Rupert CLARKE, Esq.

CLARKE, Esp.

MIGHWAYMEN.
Yesterday John Hankyn and John, Westor were brought before the above magistrates for re-examination, on suspicion of robbing Mr. John Willan, of the Bull and Mouth inn, on the highway, near Uxbridge, on the evening of the 2d inst. It appeared that Mr. Willan was stopped, in a single-horse chaise, near the Red-hill turnpike, on the Wycombe road, by three footpads, who robbed him of a watch, and some money; but a pursuitaking place, the prisoners were apprehended in about an hour afterwards at a public-house and Uxbridge, in company with another man, who got awar in the scuffle. On searching the prisoners, Mr. Willan's watch was found on the person of Weston.

Veston.
Miller, one of the Bow-street officers, produc

Milit, one of the Bow-street omeers, produced a remarkable shilling found on Franklyn-whom he searched on being brought to Bow-street.

The case being so clear, the several witnesses were beind over to prosecute, and the prisoners were ordered to be remanded for a future day, in case other charges should come forward against Wilson, Crane, and Lyne, the three men for the

Witting, Crane, and Type, the three men for the bar, when several other persons came forward and gave; their festimony respecting, this transaction, corresponding with the former evidence. The parities were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoners were committed to the House of Correction.

FIRE.

Yesterdy morning, about one o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Broad-Court, Bow-Stree, he was alarmed by a distant city of fire. Following the sound, he came to the lower end of Juke's Court, Drury-lane, when a man, much intexticated, accosted him by saying, he was sure an adjoining house was burning, as he had accidentally put his hands upon the window shutters, and punt his fingers. By this time the smoke had penderated through the window shutters, and the flam's soon followed. The watchman sprung his rath; but before the inhabitants were made senratte: but before the inhabitants were mad sible of approaching danger, the flames had taken full possession of the ground floor, and every mifull possession of the ground floor, and every minute rendered their safety extremely precarious. An eldely woman, living in the front room on the second floor, was the first to give the alarm. The other lodgers (mostly women) were with difficulty aroused from sleep, and in hazard of their lives, esciped the conflagration in their shifts.

The fire burnt for nearly an hour with great-fury;

The fire burnt for nearly an nour wing generally, sut about two o'clock water was procured, and then the engines began to play. The fire-men were particularly alers, and through their exertions the flames were got under in half an hour; but previously the house where the fire began, a cutler's, the comer of Duke's court; Drury lane, and the house corner of Duke's court, Druy-lane, and the house adjoining, were consumed. Owing to the want of party walls much damage was done to the houses could be seen to the houses to the time of the accident. The cause of the fire, which broke out in the parlour, has not been discovered. On the first floor lodged Mrs. Quick, mother of the celebrated comedian, who providentially had insured her property only two days preceding in the Sun fire office. As to the other sufferers, it is distressing to relate that they have lost all their effects without the most distant hope of being indemnified. To the happy discovery first mentioned may be ascribed the fortunate preserva-tion of the lives of the inmates where the fire began The house where the fire began only was insured

It is hardly fair, says a Correspondent, to reflect on the Ladies for selecting their Guardians and Masters of Ceremonies from Beau-street. The fashion did not originate with them. It was first adopted at St. James', and we all know "The modes of Cours so common are grown, &e."

The Earl of Carlisle's Tragedy is now in the literary and private circles of his Lordship's acquisitance.

Since Isa. Carriages came in fashion, prudent housekeepers have taken the blinds from the windows of their first and second floors.

The Omnium continues to droop; and we make no doubt the Income Bill will sink the spirits of all monited men.

The portrait of a new author is apprudent accompaniment to his work, it may serve either, for an illustrating or an apology:

"It to his share some vivial errors fall,"

I to his share some vivial errors fall, "I to his share some vivial errors fall," I to his share some vivial errors fall, and the control of the county of the control of the county SPORTING.—The match to be run at Newmarke

INCOME TAX. SCHEDULE

TABLE II.—INCOME.

The following Table contains the Heads of the several. Descriptions of Income; under which Heads the Income ought to be accounted for; and in making out a Statement of Income, such of them as may be applicable to the case of any person, are to be selected from this table, and set down in the columns for income in the blanks for statements delivered by the Assessor, and america to his notice; and the respective amounts in the ruled columns for sums under their propertitles, with such proper descriptions of names, since allows and circumstances, as each case may require. alions, and circumstances, as each case may require, conformably to (as near as may be) the followsing scheme and directions:

CASE I. earing are cleurate in the The same are situate in the Parish of Parishes of County in the City of Town of Parishes of Parishes of Parishes of in the City Cof CASE II. The same are situate in the Houses, Buildings, Lands, and Tene-ments, in my oc-cupation as the tenant

[Here state the local situa

Vote.—Under this Head is be included the income at ing from property describe in the 11th Case of the sai Rules.

Note.—Under this head is

ing from property, de in the 11th Case of the Rules. CASE IV mount o Income.

[Here state the local si-tuation as before direct-ed:] Note.—Under this head is be included the income ari ing from tents : a certa

mount o

Note.—Under this head is to be included the income aris ing from interest of money annuities, and other pay ments of the like nature ments of the to be estimated according to the 15th Case of the said CASE VI

£ . . . . . Offices, Places, Situations of Profit, &c.

ages of any o imployment, of a public or orivate nature; also pen-sions, stipends, allowances, securities, and other pay-nents of the like nature;

to be estimated according to the 15th and 16th Cases re-spectively.

the kingdom ought at least to have been drawn up in plain and explicit language. I know, said a potentate of antient times, that my acts are setentate of antient times, where they are harsh, but at least they are short and plain. Would we could say as much of the present bill. "So laboured, yet assembly the necessity of a calm, and temperate so confused, so long, yet so unintelligible a produc mode of procedure. He represented the propriety of allowing the Upper House that time for deliberation, scarcely ever before, ve will venture to say, came from the pen of man-and yet it is called a bill to explain. All that an be clearly and distion which was the right of a free Assembly, and which was claimed by the importance of the subject. There was another point to which he felt it his duty tinally known from a perusal of it, is that, in its general effect, if it passes in is present shape, it will o observe, and that was the intemperance and indecency of the terms in which the motion was be most grinding and veratious. Let any may consider what will be the consequences of grantcouched. If the measure of an Union were ever so ing rewards to persons for giving informa-tion upon the subject of income. Let our destructive and degrading" (the expression of tion upon the subject of income. the motion), and abominable and bloody—[So it is! cried several voices.]—Oh! no doubt, and a great readers look at the Schedule. Every man is to state what debts he owes, what annihities exist deal worse, continued Mr. G.—But were it all upon his property, and what rate of interest he pays and to whom. And this statement may be seen by every Inspector or Surveyor in the parish. Wil they were about to adopt a proceeding which was to any man tell us that this will not be of material detriment? Is it not known that many men woul ure they would reject every heat or intemperance immediately be made bankrupts if the real state of of language bordering almost on Billingsgate.

Convinced as he was of the benefits to result from their affairs were known? A great portion of the trade of the country, particularly that which is so In Union, he was determined not to assent to the advantageous to the revenue, the commerce on speculation, is carried on upon capital either nomiout as a member of the Corporation of the city of nal, or borrowed upon terms in which the premium Dublin, he was anxious to preserve its dignity; and to the lender is adequate to the risque, and conse quently such as the law does not sanction. All these transactions must be stated in order to entitle the nish its loyalty.

Mr. Lindsay (Sheriffs' Peer) expressed his surparty making the return to deductions for such annuities and debts. There is another thing-the orise at hearing the Hon. Gent. talk of scurrility misfortunes of our relatives who may be objects of or Billingsgate. The names signed to the requisi-tion were those of men atterly incapable of meriting our bounty, the distresses of any member of our families who may be indebted to us for pecuniary the charge. relief, must all be set down and disclosed.

These are some of the points which have struck us forcibly upon a first perusal of the Bill. We shall enter more at length into the subject on Monday. It is certainly, as a ministerial paper of this day says, " no trifling tax to be obliged even to read it : to understand, to explain, or to reconcile it, will give employment to an host of briefless lawyers, whose best income it will become."

expressions at all tending to intemperance; but he did not conceive that the message which had been It is said, that if no alteration shall have been made by the orders lately sent out to our Commanders in the Mediterranean, the French Army of Egypt which has capitulated to the Grand Vimoved could have any relation to the petition, which, no doubt, would be framed by a committee coolly considering and weighing the expression which they would adopt; and when submitted to rigypt which has capitulated to the GRAND VI-ZIET; is to have the protection of a British squa-dron as its convoy. One of the motives for this stipulation, is stated to have been the apprehension of their being able to throw any succours into

taita. The Foreign Journals speak of the increased ac The Foreign Journals speak of the increased activity in the Spanish ports; and we find that a squadron lately sailed from Ferrol, probably with the design of joining the Brest fleet. Is not this the same squadron which last summer sailed from noved, by way of amendment, that the words destructive and degrading" in the message, should ne omitted-words, which, independent of their im the same port, for the same purpose; but missing the Brest fleet, took refuge behind the Isle of Aix proper heat, went to fetter the opinions of the the Brest fleet, took feringe belind in the laste of mear Rocheford, where it was unsuccessfully attacked by some British ships? We suppose it is now attempting to effect its formed object. These movements give reason to suppose that the French have some serious and great enterprise in contemplation.

The following is an account of the officers now at the property of the officers Committee, and to set them an example of inde cency, which he hoped would never characterise the proceedings of the Corporation. His amendme ell to the ground, not having been seconded.

On the original motion being put, Mr. Gir-The following is an account of the officers now at Quimper in France, belonging to His Majesty's, ship Repulse, jately wrecked on that coast, in the department of Finisterre; — Capt. Alms; Lieutenants Graves and Hatherell, Mr. Princle, Surgeon; Mr. Somerville, Purser; Mr. Finn, Master.—Of the Marines, Capt. Campbell, and Lieutenant Carlton, all at Quimper. Messes, Rother and Gordon, 1st and 5th Lieutenant Mattheward of the ships boats; Lieutenant Mattheward in one of the ships boats; Lieutenant Matheward and ship's company all at the same place. FARD was again assigning his reasons for dissenting from it, when some person hissed. On this Mr. G. observed, that some gentlemen (if he could pos sibly call them by such a name) were proceeding a little farther in Billingsgate manners than was us or allowable in that Assembly. He would have his carers know, that while a Charter was to be held acred, he was as well supported in speaking his

officers and ship's company and at the series that Suwarrow's facetious remarks upon the EMPEROR's orders respecting the costume of the troops were delivered in a couple of Russian stanzas, which contributed to their rapid circulation. either House of Parliament; and if gentlemen were disposed toact offensively towards him, they should, however, pay some respect to their own rights and privileges. A body might, collectively, insult him, or an individual convey that insult under cover of a crowd; but he would be glad to see the man These two couplets, however, it is believed, will have made more impression on Paul than the long Treasury Poem ever wilk. Suwarrow's Poetry face to face who dare to treat him with disrespect

seems to cut as well as his sword.

The Duke of Bedford does not confine his sup The Duke of BEDFORD does not coming in support and study to agricultural improvements: he has lately turned his thoughts to the properties of the back from different kinds of wood; and Mr. Broats, who has made it his particular study, is now at Woodurn abbey, varying his experiments of the different kinds of back in its operation, in another. tion. Mr. Kelly, although his mind had been long

A few words were said as to the competency dehate in the of the Lower House so to do, and some Members were desirous of waiting further time for the answer nugatery, and i of the Upper House.

Mr. Giffard endeavoured to impress upon th

roposed petition, however it might be worded-

Mr. GIFFARD explained. It was not his inten-

isposition towards indecent or, intemperate lan

uage-but he contended that the summons under

which the corporation had assembled largely in

urred of the charge of indecency and intemperance

Mr. Fenns, said, that although he was deter

nined to support the petition, he was averse to any

ntiments freely in that House, as any member of

or prevent him that freedom of speech and opinion

which he was entitled to in his corporate capacity. Mr. Gathen proceeded without interruption to state

the reasons which induced his negative to the mo

ed, the petition

Wednesday moraning an extra conginant in sloop/speedy; of London; Capr. Stoddard, from St. Aylichaelts, to London; with fruit and wines, capputed, the 13th oft; by La Juste French privates, who took all her men out except a black and a Canadian Indian; and pie is its Frenchmen on board to take her to France. The Black and the Indian watched her to France. The Black and the Indian watched the poportunity when four of the Frenchmen were in the cabin and two on deck, killed one of the two, and threw the other overhoard; the four in the cabin hearing the noise on deck; were coming up, when the Black and the Indian shut the companion, and kept them down several days, when meeting with a Guinea-ship, she took the four Frenchmen out, add gave them a man to make the first port they add in Great Britain or Ireland.
Saturday last, part of the 56th regiment marched

hese, and a thousand times more, when the loyal from Kilkemy for Comme, to supply the place of the 36th, which is ordered for foreign service, The Cairliness Fencibles are said to be destined for Commons of the city of Dublin considered that the garrison of Kilkenny. e laid before the throne of their Sovereign, he was

We understand that a proposal of some importance

We understand that a proposal of some importance, relative to the quarantine laws, has been made to Government by Dr. McLean, who accompanied Lord Elgin to Constantinople.

We are happy in having it in our power to state, that the Duke of York still continues mending. The contusion His Royal Highness received on the head was on the right side above the ear; it is only a being and not likely to be attended by any the head was on the right-side above the ear; it is only a bruise, and not likely to be attended by any dangerous consequences. The affectionate solicitude of his amiable consort has been inwearied ever since her arrival in town; every thing, prescribed has been administered through the hands of Her Royal Highness. At mine o'clock last night the Duke was chearful, and had been so the whole afterness. The meet fatterine here of f it could not act with wisdom, at least not to act, h a manner that would dishonour its name, and tar-ion to impute to the requisitionists the slightest

some politicians have made him enter into a confederacy with Prussia. At this rate, there will be no wonder to see the Emperor of all the Russias a close Ally of Bonaracre. The credit which these reports gain, however, prove how strongly the confidence of the public is attached to the professions of

magnanimous Princes:
A new line of Telegraphs has been formed between Lisle and Antwerp, in order to convey the earliest intelligence from Holland to Paris, should the English and Russians (as the foreign letters observe) the Assembly, if any thing objectionable should apear therein, it might undergo any necessary altera After some further conversation, Mr. GIFFARD

again attempt another invasion.

Paul I, on the surrender of Malta to the French RAUL I on the surrender of Malta to the French, serzed the opportunity of collecting the wreck of the Order of the Knights of that island, of declaring himself their Grand Master, and announcing his decided resolution to establish them in their former condition. This proceeding was a pretty open declaration of his wishes to take possession of Malta, in his character of Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Court of Vienna, aliteady dissatisfied at seeing the Island of Corfou, the key of the Adriatic sea, in the hands of the Russialist, and probably also that of London, which has good reasons for not permitting a Power, capable of giving her uneasiness at a future period, to gain afforting in the Mediterranean, presented an insurnountable barrier to the pretensions of the Court of Petersburgh. It was, upon this account, agreed on, that the King, of Naples should take possession of it in his quality of Lord Paramount of Malta, and in virtue of the clause of reversion in streed in the original act of reseason.

strted in the original act of cession.

The Bien Informe, gives the following account as the real cause of Suwarrow's disgrace:—" The eror Party had undertaken several reforms, and d ordered the soldiers to change their light and go dress for the old stiff German uniform. He insisted upon their wearing powder and pomatum, is read of washing their hair every morning. They were also ordered to wear false tails. Suwarrow ng received the orders, with the models for the iers' tails, and the patterns for the size of the buckles of the hair, said, "Hair-powder is not powder, buckles are not pieces of cannon, and are not bayonets." The meaning was ex-sed in two kinds of Russian measure, which beand proverbial with the troops. Paul immediate-yrecalled Suwarrow, and the marning of the roops only incited him to disgrace his former fall quitte:

quarters at Turin.

In the Italian Bailiwicks, is the beginning of the posts which the antient army of the Lyrol occupy in the mountains. They cover the Maiteline and the sources of the Inn and the Rhine, extending along the right bank of that river as far as the Lake along the right bank of that river as far as the Lake of Constance. There they join the left of the army of Germany, which also covers the right hank from Schaff hausen, as far as beyond the Neckar, excepting the points of Little Basle, Old Brisach and Kehl, which are in the possession of the French, and defended by entrenchments. The head quarters of the Languighter are.

fended by entrenchmenis. The head quarters of the Imperialists are at Donaueschingen, and General Kray has, as we have seen, taken the egomand in chief of this army.

The opposite line of the French begins in the Riviera di Levante, beyond Genoa. Their troops command the Serivia by the possession of the Fore of Gavi; are masters of all the heights and of all the passages of the Maritime Alps along the provinces of Montferrat, Mondovi, and Coni; cover their communication with France by the entrenched post of the Col de Tende, occupy the vallies of Barcelonnetta, Chateau, Dauphine, Lucerne, Fenestrelles, Mount Cenis, the Great, and Little St. Bernard, and the Simplon.

trelles, Mount Cenis, the Great and Little St. Bernard, and the Simplon.

There end the posts of the United Armies of Italy and the Alps, under the command of Massena, and there begin those of the Army of Switzerland. That army occupies the valley of the Rhone, the Grimsel, the Mount St. Gothard, and the source of the Rhine, and extends along the left bank of that river, in all its course, as far as Base. There it is that the Army of the Rhine, properly so called, but which is joined to that of Switzer. land; under the command of Moreau, begins,— Covering the left bank of the Rhine, from Basle to Coblentz, it occupies the fortresses of Upper and Lower Alsatta, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbiett stein. Besides these two points on the right bank, they occupy the three Tetes de Point of the above, mentioned places. The main head-quarters of this army are at Basle; a point almost in the centre of

Yesterday the King took an excursion to Hampton Court, on a visit to the Prince and Princes of Orange, for the purpose of inviting them to pass the Easter Holidays at Windsor.

This being Good Friday, the ROYAL FAMILY will attend divine service at the Chapel Royal, St.

James's. Yesterday being Maundy Thursday, His Ma. Yesterday being Manney Intersday, His Man-perty's Royal bounty, to as many poor men and women as the K ing is years old, was distributed in Whitehall chapel; each of the poor persons, after fish, meat, and cloathing; had given to them a leathern purse, containing sixty-two silver pennies. A private letter from the Hague, dated March

29, says, "In the dock-yards a great number of gun-boats are now building, which are to be sta-tioned along the coast, and at the mouths of the rincipal\_rivers. They are to be manned with the seamen that have been released in consequence of the Convention of Alkmaar, and who arrive daily from England. A thousand have already arrived, and are mostly those seamen who were engaged in the action of the 11th of October, or who were taken prisoners at the Cape. The Supreme Naval Council of War is occupied with the trial of the Council of Wat is occupied with the trial of the officers who had any share in the surrender of one fleet to the English on the 20th of August,—Captain Connto has been shot pursuant to his sentence, and two other captains are expected to undergo a similar fate. Three principal officers were imprisoned, but expected to be finally acquirted, when one of them killed himself in a state of decivate.

pair."
Yésterday Major Scott-Waring gave a grand dinner at his house in Albemarle-street, at which were present Lord Thurlow, Lord Sonnes, Sir Francis Baring, John Smyrh Burges, Sir Francis Baring, JOHN SMITH DEKERS, SHEERANCIS HARING, WARREN HASTINGS, and WILLIAM DEVAYNES, Esqus. Governor Johnstone, Colonels Mathewand Roche.

and ROGHE.

Sir John Menzies, Bart. who a few days since died suddenly at Castle Menzies, Scotland, has leften a widow without any issue, Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Athor. The title and estate devolve to Rose Manzies

The title and estate devolve to Roby. MBNZIE9, Esq. Edinburgh.

The fashionable, bonnet that at present decorates the persons of our fair belle? is denominated the Hamilton Hat, being the Contains du Tree in which Lady William Hahilton repaired to the Vanguard, when she fled from the massaces of Naples to the protection of Lord Nelson's flag ship, and so spiritedly facilitated the escape of Their Sicilian Maiberles.

ever since the Duchess of Devonshire was fired se office, and which, perhaps, it remains with daughter, Lady Georgina Cavendish, to revive when, I hope; the Wiggery will become quite jetiful—absolut—extinct!

I could display some eloquence in praise of Wigs for those ladies whose natural locks have either vanished, or turned grey! but for the young and beautiful, what apology can ingenuity offer?

A Wig might prevent a Repriof a Lock—True; but how can our Beaux be or partial to the ringleta of those Mistresses who recounce them for a Wig, and who, consequently, shew no regard for the native honours of their own heads?—O that George Alexander Stevens were livine!

tive honours of their own heads?—O that George Alexander Stevens were living !

Every young Lady wishes to be deemed a Beauty, nay, a Godden-now, who ever heard of a Goddens in a Wig?

Juno, Minerwa, and Venus, when they exhibited themselves before Paris, sported a luxuriant profusion of natural hair—tresses flying before the wind—But as to a Wig, what would Paris have said to an artificial Wig.

But as to a Vig. what would rains have said to an artificial Wig?

Then look at that same Venus rising from the sea—neither Wig nor yet cap.

Did Helen, the most beautiful of the Greeks,

wear a Wig?

Did Belinda, even after the Rape of the Lock,

wear a Wig?

Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig?

Did any one of the Hampton Court Beauties wear a Wig? Did Lady Coventry wear a Wig? Did the beautiful Antoinette of France wear a

Wig ?

Does the Princess Mary wear a Wig?

Does the Princess Mary wear a Wig?.

O, but Faibion—Fashion has nothing to do with precedent!—it sets every thing at defiance—every thing but Nature—it always pretends to have some analogy to Nature; and even our sagacious young Ladies have their hair dut off for the purpose of having a natural Wig! and this wig to resemble, as nearly as possible, the naty Wig of the under groom in the stables.

Spirit of my grandmother! those who witness the time when my country was the seeing of heartfelt mirth and genuine festivity; when fashion was arrayed by decency; when beauty blushed at folly; when—

Pray, Sir, when might your Grandmother die?" What a provoking interruption !—Why, Sir, long time before her Grand daughter avore a Wig.

#### PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The bonnet-rand and the bonnet a-la-falle are now no more; and lawn his ceased to be used in negliger. All the constituent parts of this kind of caps are of lace. The ribbon attached to it goes twice or thrice round the head; and is knotted before under the chin. The grisettes are still con-stant to their close head dress or biggin, trimmed

stant to their close licad dress of biggin, trimmed with narrow lace, upon a black; or sometimes a blue handkerchief.

White satin hats maintain their pre-eminence over the rose colour, black; and sky blue. Coquelicot satin is now coming into use; with trimmings

of black velvet.

The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white capuchin or rose coloured, which have alternately one edge plain, and the other very prominent; the prominent edge is an imitation of chemille. In the trimmings of hats, black jet obtains a preference. The velver hats of flesh or rose colour have disap-

The velvet hats of flesh or rose colour have disappeared; the black however prevail, as they have been revived with a trimming of black jet.

In dresses of celat, white satin is preferred to figured muslins. The taste for silk perseveres. Bees sides brown Florence and plain white satins, we see coloured, figured, and striped satins. However, lawn is not entirely exploded. Some wear the tunic of lawn, and the Spencer or Turkish tobe of silk. Some elegants still adhere to long casimer shawls; but those most commonly worn are square silk, in large diamonds, like a draft board, with a fringed border.

A Parisian author, and member of the National Aransian author, and memor of Lectures against.
New 700's Doctrine's respecting the Revolution of
the Earth, &c. &c. He has obtained so little success in this attempt, that he threatens to appeal to posterity; but the wits tell him, as VOLTAIRE told the Poet Rousseau, that his appeal will never

reach that judge!
Since the Parisian belles wore their watches suspended from the neck, the gallants can calculate

pended from the neck, the gallant can calculate the length of a size to a minute.

It will require the talents of the most eminent of our Publicits to estimate the importance of hair powder to the balance of Europe, and prove that the Bourdon tace cannot be restored without false.

taile!

The Goachmakers, complain, that since they delivered their Christmas bills, they see many of their customers driving along the streets out at elegan.

Afrived La Kailleur, of 16 ouns, Cantain To

Arrived the Chapman armed ship from Ports

mouth.

Deat, April of Arrived His Majesty's slup Tourterelle and longene brig, from the westward.

The wind has again shifted to the S. W. but. as it is at present moderate, the fleet which sailed yesterday still keep at sea; should it come to blow hard they will all be obliged to put back, as they must have made but very little progress on their way to Portsmouth.

The American letter of marque, Samuel Smith of Balti-The American letter of marque, Samuel. Smith of Balti-more, of 14 guis and 56 nien, George Stites, commander, on her passage from Lisbon to London, on the 27th of March, 15 leagues from Sollly, fell in with a French privaters, of 24 guns, and apparently full of men. 'A smart and close action commenced, and continued half an hour, within musket shot. The privateer finding it too warm, hore away, and owing to his sweeps ranged two miles, a head, when a breeze sprung up, and enabled the S. Smith to pursue her 28 hours, the distance of 240 miles, going the last six hours cleven and a half knots, but she escaped owing to the darkness of, the night. Captain Stiles's ship suffered much, in his spars, rigging, and sails, but not a man hurt. The enemy must have suffered more; for the Smith's battery was directed at

have suffered more; for the Smith's battery was directed at her, hull, and as she bore up, her mizen-topmast, and tri-coloured flag went over the side.

The ship that engaged Captt. Stiles, it appears, was the Mars, of Bourdeaux, of twenty 12-poinders, two large carronades, and 173 men, captured and put into Plymouth by the Amethyst, Capt. Cooke. Her loss in the engagement with Captain Stiles is said to have been 7 killed and 13 wounded! A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris

A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris Papers, says, that towards the end of last month, a chasse-marée, on her way to St. Jean de Luz, fell in with a large vessel floating along the coast at the mercy of the waves. A signal was made but not answered, and 'seeing to person on deck, the Captain of the chasse marée boarded the wassel, where, to his astonishment, he found but one alive of the whole crew, and that man was at the last extremity. He had only-strength to say, that all his shipmates had died suddenly from some cause with which he was unacquainted. The vessel was carried into St. Andero, and every care taken of the survivor. The conjecture of the French Journalist is, that the crew were poisoned by bad water or provisionis. The ship, it is also stated, was heavily laden with sugar and coffee, and, from circumstances, was presumed to have been hone. circumstances, was presumed to have been home ward-bound from Jamaica.

It is hardly fair, says a Correspondent, to reflect on the Ladies for selecting their Guardians and Masters of Geremonies from Born-street. The tashion did not originate with them. It was first adopted at 80. James's, and we all know "The modes of Courts so common are grown, &c." The Earl of Carlisle's Tragedy is now in the press; but it is intended to be circulated only in the literary and private circles of his Lordship's accordance with the constitution.

roand, from the Downs; also the Speedwell, muggling lugger, laden with spirits, tobacco salt, &c. from Guernsey, which the former capured off Dungeness.

them.

Wilson, Crane, and Lyne, the three men for the murder of the Opera Dancer, were again put to the bar, when several other persons came forward and gave their restinosy respecting this transaction, corresponding with the former evidence. The parties were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoners were committed to the House of Correction.

earthed on being brought to Bow street.

The case being so clear, the several witnesses were bund over to prosecute, and the prisoners were bund over to be remained for a future day, in case other charges should come forward against

Yesterdy morning, about one o'clock; as the watchman, was going his rounds in Broad-Court, Bow. Stree, he was alarined by a distant cry of fire. Following the sound, he came to the lower end of Duke's Court, Drury-lane, when a man, much intoxicated, accosted him by saying, he was sure an adjoining house was burning, as he had accidentally put his hands upon the window shutters, and bumt his fingers. By this time the smoke had pentrated through the window shutters, and pentrated through the The watchman sprung his pentrated through the window shutters, and the flants soon followed. The watchman sprung his rate; but before the inhabitants were made sen-sible of approaching danger, the flames had taken full possession of the ground floor, and every mi-nuterendered their safety extremely precarious. An elderly woman, living in the front room on the second floor, was the first to give the alarm. The other ledgers (mostly women) were with difficulty aroused from sleep, and in hazard of their lives, escaped the conflagration in their shifts.

FIRE

other lodgers (mostly women) were with disliculty arossed from sleep, and in hazard of their lives, esciped the conflagration in their shifts.

The fire burnt for nearly an hour with great furzy, but about two o'clock water was procured, and then the engines began to play. The fire men were particularly alert, and through their exertions the flames were got under in half an hour; but 'previously' the house where the fire began, a cutler's, the corner of Duke's court; Drury lane, and the house adjoining, were consumed. Owing to the want of party walls much damage was done to the houses adjoining, were consumed. Owing to the want of party walls much damage was done to the houses coaligation. The satiof and his family, were not at home at the time of the accident. The cause of the fire, which broke out in the parleur, has not been discovered. On the first floor lodged Mas-Quick, mother of the celebrated comedian, who providentially had unsured her property only two days preceding in the Sun-fire office. 'As to the other safferers, it is distressing to relate that they have lost all their effects without the most distant hope of being indemnified. To the happy discovery first all their effects without, the most distant hope of being indefinitied. To the happy discovery first mentioned may be ascribed the fortunate preserva-tion of the lives of the immates where-the fire began the house where the fire began only was insured.

It is hardly fair, says a Correspondent, to reflect on the Ladies for selecting their Guardham and Masters of Ceremonics from Booutsteet. The fashion did not originate with them. It was first adopted at 81, Janest, and we all know "The modes of Carts so common are grown, ke."

The Earl of Carts Les Les Tragedy is now in the literary and private circles of his Lordship's acquisirtance.

Since low carriages came in fashion, prudent, housekeepers have taken the blinder from the windows of their priva and second floors.

The Commun continues to droop; and we make no doubt the Income Bill will sink the spirits of all monied men.

The portrait of a new author is a prudent accommanment to his work, it may serve either for an illustratine of an epology.

"It to his slare some retial errors fall haber consultant and phylogomait as Mr. To was No. The system of LAVATER has not been introduced into this consultant, and the preceded him, playing—Out most proceed hi SPORTING .- The match to be run at Newmarke

en. A few words were said as to the competency of the Lower House so to do, and some Member were desirous, of waiting further time for the answer

of the Upper House.

Mr. Giffard endeavoured to impress upon the Assembly, the necessity of a calm, and reinperate mode of procedure. He represented the propriety of allowing the Upper House that time for deliberation which was the right of a free Assembly, an which was claimed by the importance of the subject. There was another point to which he felt it his duty to observe, and that was the intemperance and indecency of the terms in which the motion was couched. If the measure of an Union were ever so destructive and degrading" (the expression of the motion), and abominable and bloody -[So it is! cried several voices. ]-Oh! no doubt, and a great deal worse, continued Mr. G.—But were it all these, and a thousand times more, when the loyal Commons of the city of Dublin considered that they were about to adopt a proceeding which was to be laid before the throne of their Sovereign, he was sure they would reject every heat or intemperance we understand that a proposal of some importance, relative to the quarantine laws, has been made to convinced as he was of the benefits to result from an Union, he was determined not to assent to the proposed petition, however it might be worded to but as a member of the Corporation of the city of Dublin, he was anxious to preserve its dignity; and if it could not act with wisdom, at least not to add it is could not act with wisdom, at least not to add it is could not act with wisdom, at least not to add it is could not act with wisdom, at least not to add an errors consequences. The affectionnite solicitude in a manner that would dishonour its name, and tar-

nish its loyalty.

Mr. Lindsay (Sheriffs' Peer) expressed his surprise at hearing the Hon. Gent, talk of scurrilling or Billingsgate. The names signed to the requisition were those of men utterly incapable of meriting the charge.

Mr. Giffard explained. It was not his intention to impute to the requisitionists the slightest disposition towards indecent or intemperate lan guage but he contended that the summons under hich the corporation had assembled largely in curred of the charge of indecency and intemperance

Mr. Frans, said, that although he was deter nined to support the petition, he was averse to any expressions at all tending to intemperance; but he did not conceive that the mesoage which had been moved could have any relation to the petition, which, no doubt, would be frained by a committee coolly considering and weighing the expressions which they would adopt; and when submitted to the Assembly, if any thing objectionable should appear therein, it might undergo any necessary altera-

After some further conversation, Mr. GIFFARD moved, by way of amendment, that the words "destructive and degrading" in the message, should be omitted-words, which, independent of their in proper heat, went to fetter the opinions of the Committee, and to set them an example of inde cency, which he hoped would never characterise the proceedings of the Corporation. His amendment fell to the ground, not having been seconded. On the original motion being put, Mr. Gir

FARD was again assigning his reasons for dissenting from it, when some person hissed. On this Mr. G. observed, that some gendemen (if he could pos sibly call them by such a name) were proceeding a little farilier in Billingsgate manners than was usus or allowable in that Assembly. He would have his hearers know, that while a Charter was to be held sacred, he was as well supported in speaking his entiments freely in that House, as any member of either House of Parliament; and if gentlemen were lisposed toact offensively towards him, they should, however, pay some respect to their own rights and privileges. A body might, collectively, insult him, or an individual convey that insult under cove of a crowd; but he would be glad to see the man face to face who dare to treat him with disrespect or prevent him that freedom of speech and opinio which he was entitled to in his corporate capacity. Mr. Gathen proceeded without interruption to state the reasons which induced his negative to the mo-

Mr. KELLY, although his mind had been long

His Majesty against the measure of a Union. The motion which lad been the subject of debate in the Commons we consequently rendered nugatory, and the Committee having been appointed, the petition was framed, and agreed to.

Wednesddy morning arrived at Youghall, the stoop Speedy; of London, Capt. Stoddard, from St. Michaelis, to London, with fruit and wine, captured; the 1stroit, by La Juste French privateer, who took all her men out except a black and a Canadian/Indian, and pot six Frenchmen on board to take her to France. The Black and the Indian watched the programmity when four of the Frenchmen, were the opportunity when four of the Frenchmen were in the cabin and two on deck, killed one of the two, in the cabin and two on deck, killed one of the two, and threw the other overboard; the four in the cabin hearing the noise on deck, were coming up, when the Black and the Indian shut the companion, and kept them down several days, when meeting with a Guinea ship, she took the four Frenchmen out; and gave them a man to make the first port they sold in Great Britain or Ireland.

Saturday last man of the folk regimes the state of the control of the contr

could in Great Britain or Ireland.

Saturday last; part of the 56th regiment marched from Kilkenny for Commel, to supply the place of the 36th, which is ordered for foreign service. The Caithness Fencibles are said to be destined for the garrison of Kilkenny.

We understand that a proposal of some importance

dangerous consequences. The affectionate solicitude of his amiable consort has been unwearied ever of his amiable consort has been unwearied ever since her arrival in town; every thing prescribed has been administered through the hands of Her. Royal Highness. At nine o'clock last night the Duke was chearful, and had been so the whole afternoon. The most flattering hopes of recovery were given to the different branches of his illustrious family. The Lord Chancellor, several other Cabinet Ministers, and hundreds of Nobility, left their cards of inquiry in the course of the day. Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the

"Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the six new Directors took the oaths and their, seats...Hugai Inclis, and David Scott, Esqrs. were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing...The Court adjourned at an early hour till Wednesday. It appears that, not contented with making the Empetor of Russia withdraw from the confederacy, some politicians have made him enter into a confederacy with Prussia. At this rate, there will be no wonder to see the Empetor of all the Russias a close Ally of Bowararre. The credit which these reports gain, however, prove how strongly the confidence of the public is attached to the professions of magnanimous Princes!

A new line of Telegraphs has been formed between Lisle and Antwerp, in order to convey the earliest

Lisle and Antwerp, in order to convey the earliest intelligence from Holland to Paris, should the En-glish and Russians (as the foreign letters observe)

again attempt another invasion.

PAUL I. on the surrender of Malta to the French PAUL I on the surrender of visiant to the versek of serized the opportunity of collecting the wreck of the Order of the Knights of that island, of celaring himself their Grand Master, and amounting his decided resolution to establish them in their former decided resolution to establish them in their former condition. This proceeding was a pretty open declaration of his wishes to take possession of Malta, in his character of Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Court of Vienna, alteredy dissatisfied as seeing the Island of Corfou, the key of the Adriatic sea, in the haids of the Russians; and probably also that of London, which has good tragons for not permitting a Power, canable Russians; and probably also that of London, which has good reasons for not permitting a Power, capable of giving her uneasiness at a future period, to gain affocting in the Mediterranean, presented an insurnountable barrier to the pretensions of the Court of Petersburgh. It was, upon this account, agreed on that the King of Naples should take possession of it in his quality of Lord Paramount of Malta, and in virtue of the clause of reversion instructed in the original act of cession.

17the Bin Informs gives the following account as the real cause of Suwarow's disgrace:—"The Emperor Paul had undertaken several reforms, and had ordered the soldiers to change their light and

1 ordered the soldiers to change their light and go dress for the old stiff German uniform. He lage dress for the old stiff German uniform. He issisted upon their wearing powder and ponatum, thetead of washing their hair every morning. They were also ordered to wear false tails. Sumarrow hiving received the orders, with the models for the sidiers 'tails, and 'the patterns for the size of the side buckles of the hair, said, "Hair powder is not gn-powder, buckles are not pieces of canon, and tals' are not bicces of canon, and tals' are not bicces of canon, and the side in the buckles of the Participation, which be passed in two kinds of Russian measure, which be the properties where the properties where the properties where the properties were the properties where the properties presed in two kinds of Russian measure, immediate-cane proverbial with the troops. Paul immediate-lyrecalled Suwarrow, and the murmurs of the

tese, and the Circut, Alns covering. mouths of their principal passages; and among other those of the Little and Great St. Bernard, of Mou tnose of the Lattic and Great 8t. Bernard, of Mount Cenis, and of the Simpleon. That of the St. Gr-thard is shut up by a corps placed in the Iraian balliwicks, and thre finishes the semicircular post-tion which the Austrian army of Italy Couples. General Melas commands it, and has his hief headquarters at Turin.
In the Italian Bailiwicks, is the Leginning of the

quarters at Turin.

In the Italian Bailiwicks, is the beginning of the posts which the antient army of the Tyrol occupy in the mountains. They cover, the Yalteline, and the sources of the Inn and the Rhine, extending along the right bank of that river as far as the Lake of Constance. There they join the left of the army of Germany, which also covers the right bank from Schaff hausen, as far as beyond the Neckar, excepting the points of Little Basle, Old Brisach and Kehl, which are in the possession of the French, and defended by entrenchments. The head quarters of the Imperialists are at Donaueschingen; and General Kray has, as we have seen, taken the command in chief of this army.

The opposite line of the French begins in the Riviera di Levante, beyond Genoa. Their troops command the Scrivia by the possession of the Fore of Gavi; are masters of all the heights and of all the passages of the Martime Alps along the provinces of Montferrat, Mondovi, and Coni; cover their communication with France by the entrenched post of the Col de Tende, occupy the valles of Barcelonnetta, Chaicau, Dauphine, Lucerne, Fenes, trelles, Mount Cenis, the Great and Little St. Bornard, and the Simplon.

There end the posts of the United Armies of Italy and the Alps, under the command of Massens, and there begin those of the Army of Switzerland. That army occupies the valley of the Rhine, the Grims; the Mount St. Gothard, and the Sungle, the Mount St. Gothard, and the Sungle, the Mount St. Gothard, and the Sungle, the Mount St. Gothard, and the Army of the Rhine, properly so called, but which is joined to that of Switzer-

bank of that river, in all its course, as far as Baske. There it is that the Army of the Rhine, properly so called, but which is joined to that of Switzerland, under the command of Moreau, begins.—Covering the left bank of the Rhine, from Baske to Coblentz, it occupies the fortresses of Upper and Lower Alsatia, Mentz, Cassel, and Ehrenbreht stein. Besides these two points on the right bank, they occupy the three Tetes de Pent of the abovementioned places. The main head-quarters of this army are at Baske it a noint almost in the centre of mentioned places. The main head quarters of this army are at Basle; a point almost in the centre of

Yesterday the King took an excursion to Hampton Court, on a visit to the Prince and Princes of ORANGE, for the purpose of inviting them to pass

ORANGE, in the purpose of the Easter Holidays at Windsor.

This being Good Friday, the ROYAL FAMILY will attend divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. ames's. Yesterday being Maundy Thursday, His Ma

JESTY'S Royal bounty to as many poor men and Whitehall chapel; each of the poor persons, after fish, meat, and cloathing; had given to them a

withthan chapet, can have the sure that a leathern purse, containing sixty-two silver pennies. A private letter from the Hague, dated March 29, 32ys, "In the dock-yards a great number of gun-boats are now building, which are to be stationed along the coast; and at the mouths of the principal rivers. They are to be manned with the scamen, that have been released in consequence of the Convention of Alkmaar, and who arrived ally from England. A thousand have already arrived, and are moutly those scamen who were engaged in the action of the 1th of October, or who were taken prisoners at the Cape. The Supreme Naval Council of War is, occupied with the trial of the officers who had any share in the surrender of our fleet to the English on the 30th of August—Captain Connto has been shot pursuant to his sentence, and two other captains are expected in undergo a similar fate. Three principal officers were imprisoned, but expected to be, finally acquitted, when one of them killed himself in a state of despair."

pair." Yesterday Major Scott-Waring gave a grand dinner at his house in Albemarle-street, at which were present Lord Thurlow; Lord Sonder, Sir John Smyth Burges, Sir Francis Baring, Warren Hastings, and William Devaynes, Esqrs. Governor JOHNSTONE, Colonels MATHEW and ROCHE.

and ROGHE.

Sir JOHN MENZIES, Bart. who a few days since died suddenly at Castle Menzies, Scotland, has left widow without any issue, Lady CHARLOTTE, eldest daughfer of his Grace the Duke of ATHOL. The title and estate devolve to ROBT. MENZIES, Esq. Edinburgh.

The fashionable bonnet that at present decotates.

the fashionable bonnet that at present decorates the buckles of the hair, said, "Hair-powder is not become the hair present decorates the persons of our fair bellet is denominated the Hamilton Hair, being the Costione du Tree in which Lady William Hastilton repaired to the Vanger proverbial with the troops: "Paulimmediate to the proverbin of Lord Netson's flag ship, and so spiritedly facilitated the escape of Their Stotation."

LIAN MAISSTES.

for those Mcles whose managers have the content of the young and beautiful, what apology can infernity offer?

A Wig might prevent a Rape of a Lock—True; but how can our Beaux be see partial to the ringlets of those Mistresses who reconnect them for a Wig, and who, consequently, shew no regard for the native honours of their own heads?—O that George

tive honours of their own heads !--O that George Alexander Stevens were living!

Every young Lady wishes to be deemed a Beauty, nay, a Goddess—now, who ever heard of a Goddess in a Wg!

Juno, Minerva, and Venus, when they exhibited

Juno, Minerva, and Venus, when they exhibited themselves before Paris, sported a fuxuriant profusion of natural hair—tresses flying before the wind—But as to a Wig, what would Paris have said to an

artificial Wig?

Then look at that same Venus rising from the

sea—neither Wig nor yet cap.

Did Helen, the most beautiful of the Greeks, wear a Wig?
Did Belinda, even after the Rape of the Lock,

wear a Wig?

Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig?

La Hampton Court Did Mary Queen of Scots wear a Wig?
Did any one of the Hampton-Court Beauties
wear a Wig?
Did Lady Coventry wear a Wig?
Did the beautiful Antoinette of France wear a

Wig?
Does the Princess Mary wear a Wig? Does the Princess Mary wear a Wig?

O, but Faithon—Fashion has nothing to do with precedent!—it sets every thing at defiance—every thing but Nature—it always pretends to have some analogy to Nature; and even our sagacious young-Ladies have their hair cut off for the purpose of having a natural Wig! and this wig to resemble, an early as possible, the natify Wig of the under groom in the stables.

Spirit of my grandmother 1 those who witness the time when my country was the scene of heart.

spire or my grandmoner i mose who witness the time when my country was the scene of heart-felt mirth and genuine festivity; when fashion was arrayed by decency; when beauty blushed at folly;

" Pray, Sir, when might your Grandmother die?" What a provoking interruption !—Why, Sir, long time before her Grand-daughter avore a Wig.

# PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The bonnet-rand and the bonnet a-la-falle are The bonnet rand and the bonnet a-la-falle are now no more; and lawn has ceased to be used in negliges. All the constituent parts of this kind of caps are of lace. The ribbon attached to it goes twice or thrice round the head, and is knotted before under the chin. The grisettes are still con-stant to their close head dress or biggin, trimmed with narrow lace, upon a black; or sometimes blue handkerchief.

White satin hats maintain their pre-eminence

over the rose colour, black, and sky blue. Coque-licot satin is now coming into use, with trimmings

of black velvet. The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white ca-The fashionable ribbands are velvets, white capuchin or rose coloured, which have alternately one edge plain, and the other very prominent; the prominent edge is an imitation of chenille. In the trimmings of hats, black jet obtains a preference. The velver hats of flesh or rose colour have disap-

The velvet hats of flesh or rose colour have disappeared; the black however prevail, as they have been revived with a trimining of black jet.

In dresses of celat, white satin is preferred to figured muslins. The taste for silk perseveres. Becades brown Florence and plain white satins, we see coloured, figured, and striped satins. However, lawn is not entirely exploded. Some wear the tunic of lawn, and the Spencer or Turkish robe of silk. Some elegants still adhere to long casimer shawls, in those most commonly worn are square silk, in some etegants still adjust to long cashing snaws; but those most commonly worn are square silk, in large diamonds, like a draft board, with a fringed border.

A Parisian author, and member of the National Institute, has begin a Course of Lectures against New you's Doctrines respecting the Revolution of the Earth, &c. &c. He has obtained so little sucthe Earth; &c. &c. He has obtained by the cess in this attempt, that he threatens to appeal to posterity; but the wits tell him, as VOLTAIRE told the Poet Rousseau, that his appeal will never

told the Poet ROUSEAR, that his speak what pudge!

Since the Paristan bells, wore their watches suspended from the neck, the gellants can calculate the length of a size to a minute.

To will require the talents of the most eminent of our Publicists to estimate the importance of hair pounder to the balance of Europe, and prove that the Bourbon tace cannot be restored without false.

mouth

DEAT, April Arrived His Majesty's slip
(Tourtefelle, and Bugene brig, from the westward.
The wind has again shifted to the S. W. but. as it is at present moderate, the fleet which sailed yesterday still keep at sea; should it come to blow hard they will all be obliged to put back, as they must have made but very little progress on their way to Portsmouth.

The American letter of marque, Samuel. Smith of Baltimore, of 24 guas and 36 men, George Stiles, commander, on
her passage from Liston to London, on the 27th of March,
15 leagues from Seilly, fell in with a French privater, of 24
guins, and apparently full of men. A smart and close action,
commenced, and continued half an hour, within musket shot.
The privateer finding it too warm, hore away, and owing to In sweeps ranged two miles, a head, when a breeze sprung up, and enabled the S. Smith to pursue her 28 hours, the distance of 240 miles; going the last six hours gleven and a half knots; but she escaped owing to the darkness of the night. Capitain Stiles's ship suffered much, in his spars, rigging, and sails, but not a man hurt. The enemy must have suffered more; for the Smith's battery was directed an heat hull, and as she bore up, her mizen-topmast, and tricoloured flag went over the side.

The ship that engaged Capt. Stiles; it appears, was the Mars, of Bourdeaux, of twenty 12-pounders, two large carronades, and 173 men, captured and put into Plymouth by the Amethyst, Capt. Cooke. Her loss in the engagement with Captain Stiles is said to have been 7 killed and 13 wounded. ens ranged two miles a head, when a breeze sprung

vounded.

A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris

A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the Paris Papers, says; that towards the end of last month, a chasse marée, on her way to St. Jean de Luz, fell in with a large vessel floating along the coast at the mercy of the waves. A signal was made but not answered, and 'sceing no person on deck, the Captain of the chasse marke boarded the wessel, where, to his astonishment, he found but one alive of the whole crew, and that man was at the last extremity. He had only-strength to say, that all his shipmates had died suddenly from some cause with which he was unacquainted. The wessel was carried into St. Andero, and every care taken of the survivor. The conjecture of the French Journalist is, that the crew were poisoned by bad water or provisions. The ship, it is also stated, was hearly, laden with sugar and coffee, and, from circumstances, was presumed to have been home, ward bound from Jamaica.

It is hardly fair, says a Correspondent, to reflect on the Ladies for selecting their Guardians and Masters of Geremonies from Bowstreet. The tashion did not originate with them. It was first asmon did not on ginate with the like of the did the work of the modes of Courts so common are grown, &c."

The Earl of Carlisle's Tragedy is now in the

press; but it is intended to be circulated only in the literary and private circles of his Lordship's ac-

quaintance.
Since low carriages came in fashlon, prudent housekeepers have taken the blinds from the windows of their first and second floors.

The Omnium continues to droop; and we make no doubt the Income Bill will sink the spirits of all

monied men.
The portrait of a new author is a prudent accom-In the portrait of a new jointen is a printent accountant to this work; it may serve either for an illustration or an apology:

"If to his share some rivial errors fall, Look in his far, and you'll allow for all!"

"If to his share some rivial errors fall, Look in his face, and you'll allow for all."

The decency, order, and regularity of our fashions able routs are now established upon untering principles. No improper persons can escape the eye of so, able a physiognomist as Mr. Townsend. The system of Lawaters has not been introduced into this country for nothing!

At the unarriage of a Black, at Paris, with a white woman, the music preceded him, playing—Out noir mair part is Diable.

The thirty thousand pound prize, drawn yesterday, belongs, at its said, to a Steward of Sir Richard Hill, im Shropshire. We believe the worthy Baronet was himself the purchaser of it only a few days since.

The price of tickets was tool. on Wednesday, evening, and the same yesterday, as there is a

evening, and the same yesterday, as there is a 20,000l. prize still in the wheel, and only two

adays to draw.

The Ladies of Parisat present wear their watches, gold chamilled, suspended, round the neck with long chains.

It has been given as a chief characteristic of the

present war, that it has made little men great; and great men little. How well is this exemplified in the vicissitudes of BONAPARTE and SUWARROW! tails! Goachmakers complain, that since they destroy their Christmas bills, they see many of their Christmas bills, they seemplified in the vicissitudes of Bonaparte and Suwarkow they will be this exemplified in the vicissitudes of Bonaparte and Suwarkow they will be the vicissitudes of Bonaparte and Suwarkow

The case being so clear, the several witnesses yer bound over to prosecute, and the prisoners ver oldered to be remanded for a future day, in according to the forward against Wilson, Crane, and Lyne, the three men for the

aon being biodynt to bow-street.

murler of the Opera Dancer, were again put to the bar, when several other persons came forward and gave their freshmon? respecting this transaction, corresponding with the former evidence. The parties were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoners were committed to the House of Correction.

#### FIPE

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds in Broad-Court, Bow-Stree, he was alarmed by a distant cry of Bow.Streef, he was alarmed by a distant cry of live. Following the sound, he came to the lower end of Duket's Court, Drury-lane, when a man, much intoxicated, accosted him by saying, he was sure an adjoining house was burning, as he had accidentally put his hands upon the window shutters, and pumt his fingers. By this time the smoke had penarated through the window shutters, and the lam's soon followed. The watchman sprung his rate; but before the inhabitants were made sensible of approaching danger, the flames had taken full possession of the ground floor, and every minut rendered their safety extremely precarlous. An eldely woman, living in the front room on the second floor; was the first to give the alarm. The other lodgers (mostly, women) were with difficulty

eldery woman, Iving in the tront room on the second floor, was the first to give the alarm. The other lodgers (mostly women) were with dislicatly arosed from sleep, and in hazard of their lives, esciped the conflagration in their shifts.

The fire burnt for nearly an liour with great fary; but about two o'clock water was procured, and then the engines began to play. The fire men were particularly alert, and through their exertions the flames were got under in half an hour; but 'previously the house where the fire began, a cutler's, the corner of Duke's court, Drury-lane, and the house adjoining, were consumed. Owing to the want of party walls much damage, was done to the house coaling was much damage, was done to the house coaling was. The suiter and his family, were not as home at the time of the accident. The cause of the fire, which broke out in the parleur, has not been discovered. On the first floor lodged Mrs. Quick, mother of the celebrated comedian, who providentially had insured her property only two days preceding in the Sun-fire office. As to the other sufferies, it is distressing to relate that they have lost all their effects without the most distant hope of all their effects without the most distant hope of being indemnified. To the happy discovery first mentioned may be ascribed the fortunate preserva-tion of the lives of the inmates where the fire began. he house where the fire began only was insured.

STORTINO:—The match to be run at Newmarket Chaven Meeting, on Monday next, is expected to be a close? contested as that which took place last year betwirt 'Hambletonian and Diamond. The forthcoming race will be (if no forfeiture takes place, or accident happens to either horse) betwirk 'Sir Harry, the property of Mr. Cookson, and Schedoni, that of Mr. R. Heathcore. They run for toogs, a side, h. st. across the Flat; Sir Harry carnes, 8st., 4lb. Schedoni 8st. Much money; is devending; the betting has, however, varied materially in the course of last and the present month-the odds are at present of to 4 on Schedoni. They it both horses of extraordinaty speed, indeed of the first class. Sir Harry was purchased at Epson two years ago, by Mr. Cookson, of Sir Harry Hountron, at which place he won the Derby Stakes, beating the best cols (three years old) of that year."

All who exert their endeavours perpetually in the public service: are certainly entitled to the public stronge in a year, ominent degree; in this light stand the managers of Scaller's Wells, whose exertions for the ensuing Easter-Monday, according to their bill, must have been a very uncommon stretch of perseverance; but they have not depended solely upon their desert for support, but have prepared an excessive quantity of novelly, enriched by splendid costume, and set off by the eccentricities of whim, and the irresistible fascinations of humour.

We perceive that two accounts of the trial of Mrs. Liviel Parkon, at Taunton, viare published; we have read neither of them. But that printed by Mir Noskus, at Taunton, viar published; we have read neither of them. SPORTING.—The match to be run at Newmarke

have read neither of them. But that printed by Mir Norkis, at Taunton, with a plan of the shop, we can venture to assert, is full and accurate, as we know it is written by the professional gertleman, who favoured us with a slight sketch of the proceedings, but who took the whole at full length in short hand. He is well qualified to report the trial with clearness and precision, and we feel it or dury to state thus much to the public.

Indeulation for the cow yoox continues to be generally adopted by the faculty throughout the country, and appears to answer, beyond all dont, the most sanguine expectations that have been enteriatined of it. The Surgeon of the North Gloucester Militia has lately inoculated in Susker several hundrieds of all ages, with the most camplete success?

success/

Lands, and Tene-nients, in my oc-cupation as the owner Parish of in the City of Town

Also in the Parish of Nor. Under this head is to be included the whole income arising from property described in the street the included. Town 1 country to the street the street countries, &c. are need the Rules countries, &c. are need to the Rules countries in the state number of the street countries in the state number of the Rules countries in the state number of in the City of

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Note.—Under this head is to be included the income aris- ing frem interest of money, annuities, and other pay- ments of the like nature; to be estimated according to the 15th Case of the said Rulles.	
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By Casualties	As by Shipping Goods damaged	C. i. d.	C: . 4.
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To whom payable | Places of their Re-

Account of Debts owing by me, for which I pay Interest to the several Persons herein described.

NEWPORT (tite of Wight), April 8.

On Saturday afternoon were interred in the church-yard of this place, John Light and George Safiasbury, two remarkably fine men, grenadiers of the North Hants regiment of Militia, on whose bodies the Coroner's Inquest, sat a few days before, and brought in a verdiet of willful murdef (both being stabbed with knives) against four Dutch sailors and soldiers, since committed, with a fitth, accomplice, to Winchester gaol. The Commanding and other Officers of the corps, wishing to tehify their regret for the deceased, as well as their approbation and respect for their good conduct and characters while living, attended, and marched in the procession of their funeral, with the whole of the fregiment off duty.

The corps of Officers belonging to the Dutch brigade here, under General Bentingk (who, very much to their honour, exerted themselves in a most exemplary manner to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of this foul and supprovoked asiassimation), requested, as a proof of their regret of the occasion, and of their abhorrence, and detestation of so base and barbarous a deed, to be permitted to march in the procession, which was accordisply done, and it moved to the Church with durand affecting solemnity, in the following order, atteded by crowds of the town and country people, with numbers of the Dutch soldiery. &c. here, d of whom seemed to sympathize. Firing party ofgrenjadiers; band of the North Hants, with milled drums covered with black, playing a dead mach; the tremainder of the grenadiers as mources; the battalion companies of the regiment; the officers of the regiment, and several Officers of the Staff, &c. in the Island, all with crapes on their left arm.

We are happy to state, that since the commission of this fatal deed, from the strong, energetic, after the Part of the British troops, and those of, the Dutch higher, mail from the zeal, anxiety, and tigilance chilipter of the United Officers, Major Frith, and from the zeal, anxiety, and tigilance chilipter of t

At the Assizes for Somerset, the following phisphers were capitally convicted, and received, sentence of death, viz. Henry London, and Wm. Welling, for assaulte and robberies; Ferentiab Phillips, for sheep stealing; Thomas Cols. Jabii Trebly; John Eranch, and Jimes Hooke for burglaries; John Chamberlains, for stealing clothromas bleaching ground; Mary Fennel, for robbing Mr. Herbert of two guiness and a half John Ruggs, for horse-stealing; Wm. Sweder; for cobbing the burgan of Mr. States and Phisphers of the property of Mr. Paris and Phisphers of the burgan of Mr. States and Phisphers of the burgan of Mr. States and Phisphers of the burgan of Mr. States and Phisphers of the Paris of the Paris of Mr. States and Phisphers of the Paris of the Paris of Mr. States and Phisphers of the Paris of the P

# . AN APRIL HOAX.

On Tuesday the First of April, a few hand-bills were stuck up in Kendal, purporting that a person, who stiled himself Signior Gaudentia de Lucca, or The Little Devil, would perform the mostsurprising and extraordinary feats on the right tope, that had ever been exhibited to the public, at the Old Castle Yard, on the Tuesday evening following. The bill contained a great deal of unintelligible jarcon, which no person was able to make out, but which was supposed to be Welch, from the great number of consonants in it.

Notwithstanding, the unintelligibleness of the bill, a concourse of people assembled, at the time appointed, to the number of five hundred, and upwards: the owner of the castle had appointed constables, and others, to keep the multitude from breaking down the young trees; &c. No performer yet appeared; when, after waiting near an hour in the jutnost expediation, they at last concluded it must have been a hum upon the town, and breathed

must have been a him upon the town; and breathed nothing but revenge on the persons who had stuck the bills up—if they could find them out. On the next, morning [Friday, April 4], the following translation was stuck at the foot of the bill.

A TRANSLATION. All ye good people, who expect to see
The greatest wonders—thus perform d to be;
The Little Devil bids younge to school;
And there can hence to be no—Arril Fool.
dutty School, Kindal.
A YOUNG SCHOLLAR

# THE HAGUE, MARCH 29.

During the continuance of our defensive preparations, which are carrying on with the greatest activity in several parts of the Republic, the Commander in Chief Augereau thought it necessary to remain here come days longer, before he undertook his general plan of inspection, for the purpose of conferring with the Government and the Minister at War on the best modes of defence. He went to Leyden last Tuesday, and reviewed the garrison of that place. On the same day the Inspector General Dupont Chaumont reviewed the french cavalry, which is to undergo several material alterations, according to the plan adopted at Paris. The lines and fortifications are repairing with uncommon industry, and the soldiers belonging to the different garrisons are employed upon them.

In the dock-yards a great number of gun-boats are now building, which are to be stationed along the coast, and at the mouths of the principal rivers. They are to be manned with the scannen that have been released in consequence of the Convention of Alkmaar, and who arrive daily from England. A thousand have already arrived, and are mostly those seamen, who were engaged in the action of the rith of October, or who were taken prisoners at the Cape.

The Supreme Naval Council of War is occupied.

Cape.
The Supreme Naval Council of War is occupied with the trial of the officers who had any share in the surrender of our fice to the English on the 30th of August.

Captain Comide has been shot pursuant to his sen.

Captain Connie has been snot pursuant to his sentence, and two other Captains, are expected to undergo a similar fate. Three-principal officers were imprisoned, but are expected to be finally acquitted, when one of them killed himself in a state

## TREATY

# CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BATA.

[Concluded from Wednesday.] [Concluded from Wedneiday.]

4. The present cession carries with it the whole of the rights belonging to the French Republic within the extent of the Balavian possessions, with the exception of the house of France at the Hague, which formerly belonged to the French legation.

5. In consideration of the concessions stipulated by the preceding articles, the Batavian Republic shall pay to the French Republic, after the exchange of the research we are the second of the research with the second of the research was also as the second of th

shall pay to the French Republic, after the exchange of the respective ratifications of the present treaty, and in the terms agreed upon hetween the two Governments, a sum of 6,000,000 francs.

6. The present transaction shall not take effect until after having been ratified by the contracting parties; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Paris with the least possible delay, reckoning from the 15th Nivose (15th January). This delay shall not exceed a fortnight,

In faith of which, we the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the Bravian Republic, and Ambassador Extraordinary of the Ifrench Republic, by virtue, of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and theremto put our respective scals.

Doine at Paris, 17th Jan. 1800, 6th year of Batavian liberty.

Batavian liberty.
(Signed) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.
CH. M. TALLETRAND.

'. ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. The countries, such as Ravenstein, the villages and communes, the sovereignty of which is trans-terred by the present treaty to the Batavian Repub.

#### MANSTON HOTISE.

Yesterday Charles Wilts was charged before the

Yesterday Charles Wills was charged before the Lord-Mayor with obtaining jewellery, plate, linen drapety, and hosiery, upon false pretences, and in the nature of different persons. Upon three of those charges, he was fully committed for trial.

Mr. Hennel, a 'working silversmith, in Kosterlaine, Clienpside, gave in evidence, that 'the prisoner obtained a piece of plate from him, pretending to have come from Mr. Barnet, in the Straid.

Mr. Gordon said, he was Clerk to Messrs. Sterling, Hunter, and Company, Bow Church-yard that on the 6th of February the prisoner came to their warchouse, and pretended to have come from Messrs. Waithman and Bristow, for some pieces of cotton: that he looked out some and took Others; so that in all he got five pieces. Several hosiers gave his Lordship an account of the prisoner, and another young man, obtaining stockings from them upon false pretences, giving their direction at Pentonville, where they could not be found.

Mr. Woollard, a jeweller, in Stanhope-streef, Clare-market, stated, that the prisoner had some time ago lived with him; but that since then he and his companion Lewes Thomson had obtained goods from different persons in his name; but that Lewes Thomson was not to be found.

Mr. Waithman, Mr. Barton, and others attended, and were bound over to give evidence that they never authorised him to take goods in their name.

name.

The prisoner was very smartly dressed, but seemed careless of his situation, declined giving any-answer to the charges, and said that he should do that in another place.

## MUSICAL CATS AND SWINE

MR. EDITOR,
The ingenious Frenchman's Miaulis Concert is not wholly without a precedent in our own country. Many years ago a gentleman invented what he called a Genuterio, the music of which was produced by swine; as far as I remember of it, it was in the form of an organ; on touching each key a nail was made to fouch the back of a swine, producing a grunting note, correspondent to its size; the baconers and porkers formed the base scale, and the alts were sumplied by-inching bigs. The effect was coners and porkers formed the base scale, and the alts were supplied by uncking pigs. The effect was wonderful; but the author; I know not why, was not rewarded as the invention merited, and the swine have ever since been allowed to grunt out of all time and tune.

Lately indeed, a very clever musician, of the name of Pitt, has contrived to make very pretty pickings, by forcing the rativisth analitinde to grunt just as he pleases; and in one shape or other these animals seem for ever doomed to be played upon.

Lam, Sir, your's

Tam, Sir, your's, roncus,
MEETINGS OF CREDITORS AT GUILDHALL
R. Wilson, Colchester-street, merchant - 3 to
N. Bone, Strand, baker R. Burton, Ivy-lane, bookbinder R. Martin, St. Michael's-alley, bookseller
G. Pov. Gloucester and Stenney money regions
J. Gallarini, late of Panton-street, scrivener 2 10 J. Jerley and J. Hucks, Leeds, spirit merchants 2 11 W. P. Carr, Kingston-upon-Thames, shop-keeper 2
J. Rennison, Queen-street, cotton-merchant 2 to A: Man, Mark-lane, oilman 2
DIVIDENDS.
H. Wetton, Fore-strees, Lime-house, corn-chandler

G. Willis, Tooley-street, cheese-monger F. Gibbons, Hayes-court, Soho, haberdasher R. Allen, High Wycombe, Bucks.
T. Davis, Bristol, cheese-monger and mariner.
W. Heath, Little Coxwell, Berkshire, brick-maker.
A. M. Pereria, and H. Castellan, Old Bethlem, merebants.

On Thursday morning, in Hereford-street, of a son and neir, the Irady of Joha W. Smith, Esq. son of Sir John Smith, Bart, of Syding-house, Dorsetshire.

On Thursday last, Win. G. Langton, Esq. M. P. or the county of Somerset, to Miss Browne, daughter of the late John Browne, Esq. of Salperton, Gloucestrehire.

Jake John browner, resq. of conference, thouse in Grafton-street, Lady, Mary Howe, daughter of the late Lord Howe.

On the 21st Ochober last, at Barbadoes, Colonel Steuart, of tile 1st West-India regiment.

On Saturday the 23th ult. at Cairnbank, near Breching, Alexanier Mitchell, at the attwards age of tot.

Lately, at Bristol Hot Wells, George Hill, Esq. in the only year the control of the second of the control of the co

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MR. B.—, at his House, No. 29, Arundel-street, continués to confine his Practice to the Curo of the VENEREAL, DISEASE, and certain DLBILISTIES inside that to define fex.

(He flatter slimitall that his respectability as a MEMBER of the CORPORATION of SURGEONS, and every way qualified to practise, will distinguish him from those who, without such a dufficient on have had the termeity to offer a without such a dufficient on. have had the termeity to offer a

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GENERAL DEDUCTI	ons.—Acc	ount of Annu	iries.
Stipends, &c. char Debt. payable to scribed.	ed upon my the several	Property, or persons herein	as`a n de-
To whom payable Pl	ices of their l	Re- Amount of nuities,	f An-
		£.'s	. d
Free root prices			
. Account of Debts of	wing by m	for which ]	pay.
To whom due.   Plac	rai rersons	ums due.   Ra	ic of
Re	sidence.	Lad Int	erest.
	77 1 4 2 1 Kg		
			. 3, 4,
Account of Allo	es made by		

Account of Allowances made by me, to my Children and other Relatives herein described, not making part of my Family.

Sum allowed. Names of Per- Relationship, Place of Re-

The following. Premiums have been paid by me for

the current year, on the Insurances stared.

Name of the Person on whose

Estate, if the InLife the Insurance be on the
ance is made.

Life on which it
is held.

NEWPORT (lile of Wight), APRIL 8

On Saturday afternoon were interred in the church-yard of this place, Jolin Light and George Safashury, two remarkably fine men; grenadiers of the North Hants regiment of Militia; on whose both the Coroner's Inquest sat a few days before and brought in a verdict of willful murder (both being stabbed with knives) against four Dutch sailors and soldiers, since committed, with a fith, accomplice, to Winchester gaol. The Commanding and other Officers of the corps, wishing to feltify their regret for the deceased, as well-as their approbation and respect for their good conduct and characters while living, attended, and marched in the procession of their funeral, with the whole of the regiment off duty. Table contains the heads under

sion of their funeral, with the whole of the regiment off duty.

The corps of Officers belonging to the Dutch brigade here, under General Bentingk, (who, very much to their honoir, exerted themselves in a most exemplary manner to bring to condign munishment the perpetrators of this foul and unprovoked assistination), requested, as a proof of their regree of the occasion, and of their abhorrence and detestation of the perpetrators of this foul and unprovoked assessination), requested, as a proof of their regret of the occasion, and of their abhorence and detestation of so base and barbarous a deed; to be permitted to march in the procession, which was accordingly, done, and it moved to the Church with dua and affecting solemity, in the following order, attended by crowds of the town and country people, with immbers of the Dutch soldiery, &c. here, all of whom scemed to sympathize. Firing party of grematiers; band of the North Hants, with mulled drims covered with black, playing a dead match; the two coffins, the pall supported by grenadiers; the remainder of the grenadiers as mourners; the battalion companies of the regiment; the officers of the field Officers of the Both regiment, and several Officers of the Staff, &c. in the Island, all with crapes on their left arm.

We are happy to state, that since the commission of this fatal deed; from the strong, energetic, and sitisfactory orders issued to the soldiers of the North Hants, by the commanding officer, Major Frith, and from the zeal, anxiety, and vigilance exhibited by General Bentinek, and those of the Dutch higher of the British troops, and those of the Dutch have shewn every mark of subordination and peaceable demeanour also.

The deceased Sainsbury has left a widow pregnant, and one child, for whose support the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the North Hants, have subscribed one day's pay each. General Bentinek; in a letter to Major Frith, say, that their officers were entering into a subscription for the same purpose, requested permission to add theirs also, as a mark of their deep regret on the melancholy occurrence, and their abhorrence of the emidance of the widow and children, as shall be deemed most profer by the commanding officer. This vey

amount of the wholey to be disposed of for the be-neft of the widow and children, as shall be decide most proper by the commanding officer. This very liberal donation is an hopourable testimony, how deeply and how laudably the whole corps have been affected by the vile conduct of the very few among

At the Assizes for Somerset, the following pinspners were capitally convided, and received senfence of death, viz. Henry London, and Win Walling, for assaults and robberies; Jeremiab Phillips, for sheep stealing; Thomas Cole, John Branch, and James Stock; for burglaries; John Branch, and James Stock; for burglaries; John Chamberlain; for stealing cloth from a bleaching ground; May Tennel, for robbing Mr. Herbert of two guineas and a half John Rugg, for horse-stealing; Win. Smooker, for robbing the bureau of Mr. Stamp; and Robert Burnett, for stealing wheat.—London, Colei, Walling, and Trebly, were left for execution; the retare reprieved.

ling, and Trebly, were left for execution; the rest are reprieved.

At Bristol Assizes, held before Vicary Gibbs, Esq. Recorder, which ended on Tuesday, Thomas Savill; Richard Jones, Richard Cole, and Evan Evans, for stealing goods from vessels in Bristolitive; Richard Haynes, alias Dick Boy, for shooting at a peace officer; Phabe Pitt, for stealing a diamond ring; and Henry Lane, for ruttering a forgid 51. Bank note, were capitally convided, and received sentence of death. Haynes and Lane are left for execution; the others are respited.

a prize of 30,000, 100. 24,094, and 3),709, prizes of 50! each.

The progress of luxury may, in some degree, be estimated by the following fact, recorded by Vol. The Ticket; No. 32,853, drawn this day (April 10, 1809) a prize of 30,000, was sold and registered by Messys. Bauckshaw, and Cappil 116,11, who was mundered at the massacre of St. Barkelomew, went to be married to the Prince of Oakses, at the Hagus, in a covered cars, in which she at many fact the tickets Nos. 7,227, and 21,941, drawn prizes of 700l, each; and 6,724, and 22,750; prizes of 500l, each.

Transmission (1986)

The Little Devil bids you -go to school,
And there learn hence to be no -AFRIL FOOL.
iduity School, Kendal. A YOUNG SCHOLAR. the Devil bids you -go to school, ere learn hence to be no Arrit Foot

the bills next,mori

THE HAGUE, MARCH 29.

During the continuance of our defensive preparations, which are carrying on with the greatest aftivity in several paris of the Republic, the Commander in Chief Augereau thought it necessary to remain here some days longer, before he undertook his general plan of inspection, for the purpose of conferring with the Government and the Minister at War on the best modes of defence. He went to Leyden last Tuesday, and reviewed the garrison of that place. On the same day the Inspector-General Dupont Chaumont reviewed the Irsnector-General Dupon During the continuance of our defensive prepar

Cape.
The Supreme Naval Council of War is occupied with the trial of the officers who had any share in the surrender of our fleet to the English on the 30th f August. Captain Connio has been shot pursuant to his sen-

Captain Connio has been shot pursuant to his sentence, and two other Captains, are expected to undergo a similar fate. Three principal officers were imprisoned, but are expected to be finally acquitted, when one of them killed himself in a state

#### TREATY

CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BATA-

# [Concluded from Wednesday.]

4. The present cession carries with it the whole of the rights belonging to the French Republic within the extent of the Batavian possessions, with

of the rights belonging to the French Republic Within the extent of the Batavian possessions, with the exception of the house of France at the Hague, which formerly belonged to the French legation.

5. In consideration of the concessions stipulated by the preceding articles, the Batavian Republic shall pay to the French Republic, after the exchange of the respective ratifications of the present treaty, and in the terms agreed upon between the two Governments, a sum of 6,000,000 francs.

6. The present transaction shall not take effect until after having been ratified by the contracting parties; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Paris with the least possible delay, reckening from the 15th Nivose (15th January). This delay shall not exceed a fornight.

In faith of which, we the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, and Apubassador Extraordinary of the French Republic, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and thereunto put our respective seals.

Done at Paris, 15th Jan. 1800, 6th year of Batavian liberty.

(Signed) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

## CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. The countries, such as Ravenstein, the villages and communes, the sovereignty of which is transferred by the present treaty to the Batavian Republic, are ceded, and re-ceded under the title of acof are cenced, and re-cedett under the fittle of account upon the territorial indemnity promised to the Batavian Republic by the 16th Article of the treaty of the Hague. The two Republics proposing to come to an agreement upon the means of arriving at a complete extension of the 16th Article of the Treaty, of the Hague.

(Signed). CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY-Yesterday the following numbers were drawn prizes:—No. 38,853, a prize of 30,000l.—Nos. 24,004, and 5,766, prizes of 50l. each.

The Ticket; No. 38,853, drawn this day

ed, and were bound over to give evidence that they never authorised him to take goods in their

The prisoner was very smartly dressed, but seemed careless of his situation, declined giving any-answer to, the charges, and said that he should do that in another place.

## MUSICAL CATS AND SWINE

MR. EDITOR,

MR. EDITOR,

The ingenious Frenchman's Miaulis Concert is not wholly without a precedent in our own country. Many years ago a gentleman invented what he called a Grantetto, the music of which was produced by swine; as far as Lrémember of it, it was in the form of an organ; on touching each key a nitil was made to touch the back of a swine, producing argunting note, correspondent to its size; the baceners and porkers formed the base scale, and the alts were supplied by-inching pigs. The effect was wonderful; but the author; I know not why, was not rewarded as the invention merited, and the swine have ever since been allowed to grunt out of all time and tune.

swine have ever since been anower.

all time and tune.

Lately indeed, a very clever musician, of the name of Pitt, has contrived to make very pretty pickings, by forcing the rumith multitude to grunt just as he pleases; and in one shape or other these animals seem for ever doomed to be played upon.

I am, Sir, your's, roice s.

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MEETINGS OF CREDITORS AT GUILDHALL
TO-MORROW.. M.H.
  A. Wilson, Colchestr-street, merchant
S. Burton, Fylance, bookinder
Burton, Ivy-lance, bookinder
Martin, St. Michael's alley, bookseller
Foy, Cloucester and Stepney, inoney-seriyee-r
Culturni, Jacof Pantoni-street, servener
Culturni, Jacof Pantoni-street, servener
Culturni, Jacof Pantoni-Thantes, shop-keeper
Rennison, Quebe-street; corton-merchant
Mark-lanc, olluma
                                                    DIVIDENDS
```

Wetton, Fore-strees, Lime-house, corn-chandler Willis, Tooley-street, cheese-monger Gibbons, Hayes-court, Soho, haberdasher

CERTIFICATES.

Allen, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Allen, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Allen, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Heath, Little Coxwell, Berkshire, bricksmaker.
M. Percira, and H. Castellan, Old Bethlein, more

On Thursday morning, in Hereford street, of a son and heir, the Lady of Joha W. Smith, Esq. son of Sir John Smith, Bart, of Sydling-house, Donestshire.

On Thursday last, Win. G. Langton, Esq. M. P. of the county of Somerset, to Miss Browne, daughter of the Jaje John Browne, Esq. of Salperton, Gloucestershife,

Jage John Browne, Fsq. of Salperton, Gloucestershife, Yesterdry morning, at seven o'clock, at the Countess's house in Grafton-street, Lady Mary Howe, daughter of the late Lord Howe.

On the asts October last, at Barbadoes, Colonel Steuart, of the 1st West-India regiment.
On Saturday the 29th ult. at Cairnbank, near Brechin, Alexander Mitchell, at the advanced age of 1st and 1st property of the 1st West Bristol Hot Wells, George Hill, Esq. in the 19th year of his age.

STOCKS, Arrit 10. Bank Stock
3 per Ct. Red. 62324
3 per Ct. Red. 62324
3 per Ct. Imp.
3 per Ct. Cons. 66344
4 per Ct. Cons. 663 81
Navy 5 per Ct. A1. 973 6634
5 per 6t. A1. 97 95 943
Bank L. An. 98 84 1146
Ditto Sh. 78 8 79 84 1146
Consols. for Aley. 64 632 643
hie House, No. 29,

Consols, for Aley 64 53 643

R. B.— at his House, No. 29, Arundel, of the street, continues to confine his Practice to the Curo Street, and the Street of the Curo St

LONDON;

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