No. 2

The Morning Chronicle,

NUMBER 9906. LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1801. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

ORATORIOS & PLAY-HOUSE PRICES during LENT.

THEATRE-ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

TO-MORROW, will be performed:—Part I. Overture: Dead March. With Corno Bassetto, Double Bassoons, and two pair of Double Drums. The REQUIEM, or Grand Funeral Anthem, composed by the celebrated Mozart, of Vienna. L'ALLEGRO ED IL PENSIEROSO, written by Milton, and composed by Handel.

Part II.—First Grand Concerto. Recit. Mr. Incledon, 'Hence, loathed Melancholy;' Air, 'Come thou Goddess fair and free;' Air, Mrs. Dussek, 'Come rather Goddess;' Air, Mr. Incledon and Chorus, 'Haste thee Nymph;' Air, Master Smith and Chorus, 'Come and trip it;' Recit. Mrs. Dussek, 'Come pensive Nun;' Air, 'Come but keep;' Chorus, 'Join with them;' Recit. 'Hence loathed;' Air, Miss Tennant, 'Mirth admit me;' Recit. Mrs. Second, 'First and Chief;' Air, 'Sweet Bird;' (accompanied on the Violin by Mr. G. Ashley.) Air, Mr. Denman, 'Mirth admit me;' Air, Mr. Incledon, 'Oft on a Plat;' Recit. Mrs. Second, 'If I give thee honour due;' Air, 'Let me wander;' Chorus, 'And Young and Old'.

Part III.—Recit. Mrs. Dussek, 'Hence vain deluding Joys;' Air, 'But Oh thu Virgin;' (accompanied on the Violoncello by Mr. C. Ashley.) Recit. Mr. Denman, 'Thus flights;' Air and Chorus, 'Populous Cities;' Air, Mr. Dignum, 'There let Hymen;' Air, (by desire) Miss Tyrer, her first appearance, 'With Heroes and Sages—Judith, Dr. Arne;' Recit. Mrs Dussek, 'Me, when the Soft;' Air, 'Hide me from days garish Eye;' Air, 'I'll to the well-trod Stage;' Duetto, Mrs. Second and Mr. Incledon, 'As Reals the Morn;' Air, Miss Tennant, 'And overpaid;' Air, Mr. Incledon and Chorus, 'Thefe delights.'—End of Part II. a Concerto on the Grand Piano Forte by Mrs. Field, (pupil of Mr. Clementi.)

Principal Vocal Performers—Mrs. Second, Miss Tennant, Miss Tyrer, Master Smith (their first Appearance), and Machine Duetto, Mr. Incledon, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Spence, Mr. Dyne, Mr. Denman, &c. &c.

Among the principal Instrumental Performers, are Leader of the Band, Mr. G. Ashley; Organ, Mr. J. Ashley;—Violoncello, Mess. Cherry, Mess. Sharp, &c.; principal 1st Violin, Mr. Mahon;—Bassoon, Mess. Parkinson and Taylor; Trumpets, Mess. Smith, Tamplin, and Cancelo; Double Basses, Messrs. Jouve, Francis, &c.; Corno di Bassetto, Messrs. Munro and Lefler, Jun.; Serbatto, Mr. Sickell; Oboes, Mess. Ling and Cornish; Flutes, Messrs. Hookwood and Munro, Jun.; Flutes, Mess. Woldner and Cornish, Sen.; Double Bassoons, Mess. Jenkinson and Lefler; Horns, Mess. Willis and Jackson; Trombones, Mess. Price, Zwingman and Deffler; Double Drums, Mr. R. Ashley.—The rest of the Band and the Chorusses, which will be numerous and complete, by the most approved Performers. The whole under the direction of Mr. Ashley, Sen.

Boxes 6s.—Pit 3s. 6d.—Gallery 2s.—Upper Gall. 1s.—Places to be taken of Mr. Brandon, at the Stage Door.—Half Price as usual, at Nine o'Clock.

Books of the Words, containing a translation of the Requiem, and a Biographical Sketch of the Life of Mozart, to be had at the Theatre, price 6d. each.

THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

By Permission of the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

TO-MORROW, will be performed, a new grand Selection of SACRED MUSIC, from the Works of Handel, at Winter Play-house Prices.

Principal Vocal Performers.—Madame Mara, Miss Martyr, (first performance), and Mrs. Mountain; Mr. T. Welsh (late Master Welsh of Drury-lane Theatre), Mr. Vaughan, Master Kelliner (first performance), Mr. Smith, and Mr. Nield.

Leader of the Band, Mr. Salomon; Conductor, Dr. Arnold.

Part I.—Overture—Samson; Corus, 'Awake the Trumpet's lofty Sound'—Samson; Air, 'Ye Men of Gaza,' Miss Martyr,—Samson; Chorus, 'Awake,' &c.—Samson; Air, 'So shall the Lute and Harp,' Master Kelliner—Judas Macc.; Air, 'Total Eclipse,' Mr. Nield—Samson; Chorus, 'O, first-created Beam'—Samson; Air, 'Let the bright Seraphim,' Mrs. Mountain, accompanied on the Trumpet by Mr. Woodman, Jun.; Air, 'What tho' I trace,' Mad. Mara—Solomon; Air, 'Shall I in Mamre's fertile Plains?' Mr. Welsh—Joshua; Chorus, 'For all his Mercies'—Joshua.

Part II.—Introduction and Chorus, 'Ye Sons of Israel'—Joshua; Air, 'Every day will I give Thanks,' Mr. Vaughan—Anthem; Air, 'Come, ever-smiling Liberty,' Mrs. Mountain—Judas Macc.; Chorus, 'Fix'd in his everlasting Seat'—Samson; Duetto, 'My Faith and Truth'—Samson—Master Kelliner and Miss Martyr; Air, 'Arm, arm, ye brave'—Judas Macc.—Mr. Welsh; Chorus, 'We Come;' Air, 'Angels ever bright'—Theodora—Mad. Mara; Double Chorus from the Centor—Solomon.

Part III.—Symphony—Haydn; Air, 'The Smiling Dawn,' Master Kelliner—Jephtha; Air, 'Fling Forth no More,' Mr. Welsh—Jephtha; Chorus, 'Fallen is the Foe,'—Judas Macc.; Duetto, 'What's sweeter than the new-blown Rose?'—Joseph—Master Kelliner and Mrs. Mountain; Air, 'O, come, let us Worship,' Mr. Nield—Anthem; Air, 'O, Magnify the Lord,' Miss Martyr—Anthem; Chorus, 'How excellent'—Saul; Recit. 'Ye Sacred Streams,' Air, 'Farewel, ye Limpid Streams'—Jephtha—Mad. Mara; Air, 'Glory to God,' Mr. Vaughan; Chorus, 'Glory to God'—Jephtha.

Books of the Performance to be had at the Theatre. Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Rice, Box-Office.

Boxes 6s.—Pit 3s. 6d.—First Gall. 2s.—Second Gall. 1s.

Doors to be opened at six, and to begin precisely at seven o'clock.—No Money to be Returned. Vivant Rex et Regina.

On Wednesday the 25th, The Messiah.

Most assuredly the Last Five Nights of the BLACK CASTLE and of QUIXOTE and SANCHO, being performed this Season.

ROYALTY THEATRE, WELL-STREET, Goodman's-fields.

THIS EVENING and Saturday next, will be presented a Divertisement, by Mr. Laffelles, called The TARS in PORT. Principal Dancers—Mr. Laffelles and Mrs. Mercerot, assisted by the whole of the Figurants. Also the favourite and popular Spectacle Romance of The BLACK CASTLE; Lamora, Mrs. Astley; and Asphar (Lord of the Black Castle), Mr. Astley, jun. In the course of the evening the following entire new Songs will be sung, written by Mr. Upton, viz.:—"Live Lumber, or, Old Maids and Bachelors," by Mr. Wallack; "Judy and, the Captain," by Mr. Johannot; "The Sailor on Shore," by Mrs. Weldon; and "The Valentine, or, True Lover's Knot," written by John Gretton, Esq. and composed by T. Powell, to be sung by Miss Gray.—A most extensive and surprising Display of Exercises, consisting of LOFTY TUMBLING by the gift Troop in the World, particularly the grand TOURBILLION, and a Somersett from Tables 20 feet high. To which will be added, a Comic Pantomime, called QUIXOTE and SANCHO, or, HARLEQUIN WARTOR. In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced on the Stage, two Squadron of Horse, mounted by Warriors clad in Gold and Silver Armour, who will go through various Evolutions of Ancient Warfare.

Box 3s. Second Price 2s.—Pit 2s. Second Price 1s.—First Gal. 1s. Second Price 6d.—Upper Gal. 6d.

Doors to be opened at Half past Five o'clock, Curtain rise at Half past Six precisely. Second Price at Half past Eight.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Royalty Theatre.

☞ The Public are most respectfully informed, that there will be no Performance, on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent.

Mrs. ASTLEY'S BENEFIT.

MRS. ASTLEY, with the highest deference, and a grateful sense of the flattering reception with which her humble efforts to please have been distinguished at the Royalty Theatre, respectfully begs leave to announce, that her BENEFIT is fixed for Monday next, the 23d inst. when, presuming on the usual indulgence of her Friends and the public, she is induced to think she may experience in additional proof of their patronage and favour.

ROYALTY THEATRE, WELL-STREET, Goodman's-fields.

ON MONDAY next will be presented a Grand and Pleasing Variety of ENTERTAINMENTS. The particulars of which will be expressed in the Bills and Papers of the day.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Connel, Box-keeper of the Theatre.

ANTIQUE GEMS, BRONZES, COINS, CORALS, and a valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS.

THIS DAY is Opened, for SALE, a capital Collection of Antique CAMEOS, INTAGLIOS, and BRONZES, fine SHELLS, exceeding fine CORALS, rare MINERALS, and CRYSTELLIZATIONS; MAGATHS, &c. beautiful figured STONES, COINS, &c. the Property of a Nobleman, deceased. The price of each article is fixed, and they will be sold without reserve, at Brown and Mawe's Warehouse, No. 5, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, who have much increased their Stock, in elegant formed Urns and fashionable Ornaments, so much in demand, and peculiar to their Warehouse.

THE Advertiser, having occasion for a temporary Loan, wishes to meet with any Lady or Gentleman who may have a small sum to spare for twelve months.—A line, post-paid, with a real name and address, directed for Y. Z. at the Norfolk Hotel, Surry-street, Strand, will meet with every attention.

MR. and MISS CARTWRIGHT, with utmost gratitude for the great Patronage they were honoured with last Season, beg permission to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that the EUCRUM in the Strand is now fitted up in the most comfortable, commodious, and elegant manner; wherein Mr. and Miss Cartwright will resume their performances, highly improved, on Monday Next; the particulars of which will be expressed in future Advertisements.

MR. GILLWAY, Dancing Master, No. 5, Lower James-street, Golden-square, has the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ACADEMY is Open for the improvement of Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and necessary accomplishment of DANCING.

Private Lessons every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 11 till 2 o'clock; when Ladies have the opportunity of acquiring in a few Lessons a great variety of new and elegant IRISH and SCOTCH STEPS, with every other requisite for Dancing. His terms Eight Lessons for one guinea, at his house as above; any two guineas out. Coteries every Monday evening from 8 till 11 o'clock. No Lady need apply but those of respectability.

Mr. G. begs to announce that his Annual Ball is fixed for Monday the 6th of March. Tickets 10s. 6d. each to admit a Lady and Gentleman. Ladies or Gentlemen who please to honour him with their company, to send for Tickets as early as possible.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. ALLEN informs his Pupils and the Public, that he has removed from Haydon-square, where he has Taught these last six years, and has opened his new Academy for fashionable Dancing, at No. 10, Great Ayliffe-street, Goodman's Fields. His Academy also at the West End of the town, is and will continue open as usual, at No. 19, Sherrard-street, Golden-square; at both, Ladies and Gentlemen, who when children, have learned imperfectly or not at all, are very soon and quite in private taught to perform elegantly every description of DANCE in a modern practice. Extraordinary exertions are made to further the progress of such Foreigners, Navy and Army Officers, Captains of ships, country Residents and others, who can devote but a short time to this accomplishment.—They may reside in the house during their tuition.—About a fortnight may be sufficient. ☞ The Pedal Harp, Piano-Forte, and Violin Taught, also Broad Sword, and Fencing. A select Subscription Assembly every Wednesday.

POOR ORPHANS of CLERGYMEN.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the SOCIETY for maintaining and educating POOR ORPHAN CHILDREN of CLERGYMEN, until of age to be put Apprentice, will be holden at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at two o'clock precisely, for the choice of Officers for the Year ensuing; the Election of Children into the Schools of the Society; Payment of Subscriptions; and transacting other business relative to the Charity: after which the Society will dine together at half an hour past four o'clock.

STEWARDS.

The Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Chichester.	The Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Viscount Cremorne.
The Rev. Walker King, D.D. Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn.	Sir George Baker, Bart. M.D. F.R.S. &c.
The Rev. William Antrobus, B.D. Rector of Acton.	James Alan Park, Esq. one of the King's Council.

Dinner Tickets, at 6s. each, to be taken at the Bar; and the Members are requested to send for Tickets previous to the day, that it may be known for what number dinner should be prepared. EDW. EMBRY, Sec.

WESTMINSTER LIBRARY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this INSTITUTION are requested to take Notice, that the ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Society will be at the THATCHED HOUSE Tavern, on Thursday Next.

The Right Hon. the EARL of MOIRA, President, in the Chair.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the Library, Panton-square, where Plans of the Institution may likewise be had.

ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER, 1800.

On Tuesday March 3, will be published, in 1 large vol. to which is prefixed a Continuation of the History of India, comprehending a View of the Commercial Intercourse between that Country and Europe at the Rise and Progress of the Portuguese Trade and Establishments in the East, and of the Causes of their Declension and Fall.

THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER; or, A VIEW of the HISTORY of HINDUSTAN and of the POLITICS, COMMERCE and LITERATURE of ASIA for the year 1800.

Printed for J. Debrett, opposite Burlington-house, Piccadilly.

Of whom may be had,

The Asiatic Annual Register for 1799. To which is prefixed a History of India from the earliest Ages to 1663.

STATE LOTTERY.

W. HODGES, No. 117, Pall-mall, takes the liberty to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has now on SALE a great variety of TICKETS and SHARES in the ensuing LOTTERY, which begins Drawing the 2d of MARCH NEXT.

W. HODGES thinks it wholly unnecessary to say more than is sufficient to remind Adventurers of the well-known fact, that near 100,000l. have been paid at his Office in former Lotteries, and that he continues to pay the full value of Prizes as soon as drawn.

STATE LOTTERY, for 1800.

Begins drawing the 2d of March, 1801.

THE TICKETS are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by HAZARD, BURNE, and Co. Stock Brokers, at their State Lottery Office, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, London, and no where else on their Account.

☞ All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped agreeable to Act of Parliament, and also with the Crown, and round it "Hazard and Co.'s Lottery Office."

Letters, post paid, duly answered, and Schemes gratis.

Orders accompanied with short dated Bills on London, or Post Office Orders, punctually attended to; and to prevent mistakes as well as delay, Correspondents are requested to transmit them by post.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, and all Kind of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, to begin DRAWING March 2, 1801.

SWIFT and Co. No. 15, Poultry, London, established in the year 1779, and at their State Lottery Offices in Dame-street, Dublin; and Trongate, Glasgow; are appointed to sell Lottery Tickets and stamped Shares agreeable to Act of Parliament.

REMARK.

As Tickets have risen in price, and will, in all probability, continue to rise, it does not appear that any offer to take back Tickets or Shares and return the purchase money on the Saturday preceding the drawing, can be of advantage to the public; but to those who think otherwise, Swift and Co. beg leave to say, that they are equally ready as any Office in the kingdom to make such engagement, if required, at the time of the purchase.

N. B. Country Correspondents, remitting bank-notes, cash, good bills, or post-office orders, will have Tickets or Shares sent them, and an account of their success as soon as drawn.

Swift and Co. have been remarkably fortunate to the public in the sale of Capital Prizes in the late Lotteries.

ENGLISH LOTTERY, begins Drawing 2d of March, 1801.

THE SCHEME Contains

2	of	£ 30,000	20	of	£ 1,000
2	—	20,000	16	—	500
3	—	10,000	34	—	100
4	—	5,000	100	—	50
6	—	2,000	17,200	—	18

HALF A MILLION OF MONEY STERLING IN PRIZES.

Part of the Capitals will be determined as under:

First Drawn Ticket	25th Day	—	£10,000
Ditto,	29th Day	—	20,000
Ditto,	1st Day	—	30,000
Ditto,	40th Day	—	20,000

The Prizes of this Lottery will be paid at the usual time in full Sterling Money without any Discount or Deduction.

TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS are selling at every Licensed Lottery Office in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and the Prizes paid on Demand.

FEBRUARY PRICES.

Ticket			17l. 9s.		
Half	8 18 0	Eighth	2 5 6		
Quarter	4 10 0	Sixteenth	1 3 0		

☞ Persons in the Country may be supplied with Tickets or Shares, the same as if present, by sending Post Office Orders, Good Bills, Cash, or Bank Notes, to any LICENSED LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ Tickets will rise gradually as the Drawing approaches, and will not be cheaper.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PLUVIOSE 24, FEB. 13.

MESSAGE OF THE CONSULS TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY AND THE TRIBUNATE.

The Peace of the Continent has been signed at Luneville. It is such as the French people desired. Their left wing was the boundary of the Rhine. Their reverses did not alter their disposition—their victories ought not to enlarge their pretensions.

After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to restore to liberty, nations which were united to them by a common origin, and the ties of interest and manners.

The freedom of the Cisapine and Ligurian Republics is secured.

Next to this duty, there was another which justice and generosity prescribed to them.

The King of Spain has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it. Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, have been able to detach him from our interests. He shall receive a just return. A Prince of his blood is to be seated on the Throne of Tuscany.

He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France. His roads and his ports will be shut against our enemies, and become the asylum of our commerce and our vessels.

Austria—and in this consists the pledge of peace—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that dreadful and [illegible] resentments which for so many ages have been the torment of those two powers, and produced the calamities of Europe.

By this Treaty every thing is concluded as to France. She will no longer have to contend with the formalities and intrigues of a Congress.

The Government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the Minister Plenipotentiary who has conducted this negociation to so fortunate an issue. There remains no interpretation to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war.

Why is it that this treaty is not a treaty of general pacification? This was the wish of France! this was the constant object of the efforts of its Government!

But all its efforts have been in vain. Europe knows all that the British Ministry have done to prevent the success of the negociations at Luneville.

In vain did an Agent, authorised by the Government, declare to them on the 9th of October, 1800, that France was ready to enter into a separate negociation with them. His declaration was answered only by a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat without England, this Government looks for other means of postponing a peace, which is so necessary to the whole world.

It violates a Convention, consecrated by humanity, and declares war against civilization.

It advances pretensions contrary to the dignity and the rights of all nations. All the commerce of Asia, and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It is necessary that all the seas should be subjected to the exclusive sovereignty of England. It arms against Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark and Sweden have, by treaties, mutually guaranteed their sovereignty, their independence and their flags.

The Powers of the North, unjustly attacked, have a right to rely on the assistance of France. The French Government will with them avenge an injury common to all nations, without at any time forgetting, that it ought to contend only for Peace and the happiness of the world.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul, H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

A similar message was sent to the Conservative Senate, but the Senate having risen before the Orators of Government arrived, they will be received to-morrow at two o'clock.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, being equally desirous to put an end to the miseries of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace and friendship.—His said Imperial and Royal Majesty being no less anxiously desirous to make the Germanic Empire participate in the blessings of peace; and as the present circumstances leave no time for consulting the Germanic Empire, and for its taking a share in the negociation by its Deputies; his said Majesty, paying regard besides to what was agreed to by the Deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress of Rastadt, has resolved, taking as an example what has been done under similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the Germanic body. In consequence of which the contracting parties have named as Plenipotentiaries, viz.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Sieur Louis de Cobentzel, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Crois of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of his said Imperial and Royal Majesty, his Minister of Conferences, and Vice Chancellor of the Court and State;

And the First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French People, Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, Councillor of State; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall in future, and for ever, be peace and good understanding between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating both in his own name, and that of the Germanic Empire and the French Republic, his said Majesty engaging to cause the present treaty to be ratified in proper and due form by the said Empire. The greatest attention shall be paid by both parties, to maintain perfect harmony, and prevent hostilities of every kind, both by sea and land, whatever be the cause or pretext, by carefully exerting themselves to preserve that union so happily restored. No aid or protection shall be given, either directly or indirectly to those who wish to do any thing prejudicial to either of the contracting parties.

II. The cession of the el-devant Belgic Provinces to the French Republic, stipulated by Art. III. of the Treaty of Campo Formio, is here renewed in the most formal manner, so that his Imperial and Royal Majesty, for himself and his successors, both in his own name, and in that of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his rights and titles to the said Provinces, which shall be possessed in perpetuity, in full sovereignty and property, by the French Republic, with all the territorial estates which depend on them.

The following shall be equally ceded to the French Republic by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and with all the formal consent of the Empire:

1st The county of Falkenstein, with its dependencies.

2d The Frickthal, and every thing belonging to the House of Austria on the left bank of the Rhine, between Zurich and Basle, the French Republic reserving to itself a right to cede the country to the Helvetic Republic.

III. In the like manner as a renewal and confirmation of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in full sovereignty and property the countries hereinafter named, Istria, Dalmatia, and the dependant Venetian Isles of the Adriatic thence depending, the Bouches of the Cattaro, the City of Venice, the Lagunes, and countries comprehended between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Adriatic Sea, and the Adige, from the place where it issues from the Tyrol, as far as its mouth at the said sea, the Thalweg of the Adige forming a state of limitation; and, by this line, the Fortresses of Peschiera and Porto Legnago will be given up; there shall be no other fortresses on the bridges of the said cities, draw-bridges, which shall make the separation.

IV. The 18th article of the Treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed by his Majesty the Emperor and King, obliging himself to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which the Prince and his heirs held in Italy, the Brisgaw, which he shall possess on the same conditions as those in virtue of which he possessed Modena.

V. It is further agreed, that his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany renounces, for himself and successors, the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany, and the part of the Island of Elba, thence depending; as well as all rights and titles resulting from their rights, to the said States, which shall henceforth possessed in full sovereignty and property by his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma. The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany a full and entire indemnity for his States in Italy. The Grand Duke shall have at his own disposal all the private goods and property which he possesses in Tuscany, either by personal acquisition or by inheriting the personal acquisitions of his late Majesty the Emperor Leopold II. his father, or his late Majesty the Emperor Francis I. his grand-father: it is also agreed, that the money owing the establishments, and other property of the Grand Duchy, as well as the debts due on mortgages in that country, shall fall to the new Grand Duke.

VI. His Majesty, the Emperor and King, both in his own name, and that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French Republic shall possess for ever, and in full sovereignty and property, the countries and domains situated on the left bank of the Rhine, which formed a part of the Germanic Empire, in such a manner that in conformity to what was expressly agreed to at the Congress of Rastadt, by the deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the Thalweg of the Rhine shall be hereafter the limit between the French Republic and the Germanic Empire, viz. from the place where the Rhine quits the territory of the Helvetic Republic, to that where it enters the Batavian territories.

In consequence of which the French Republic formally renounces all right whatever to the right bank of the Rhine, and agrees to restore to whom they belong, the places of Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburgh, the Fort of Cassel, and the other fortifications opposite to Mentz on the right bank, the Fort of Kehl, and the Old Brisach, under the express condition, that these places and forts shall remain, in the state in which they shall be found at the time of the evacuation.

VII. And as in consequence of the cession made by the Empire to the French Republic, several Princes and States of the Empire will be dispossessed, either in whole or in part of their particular territories, as it belongs to the Germanic Empire to bear collectively the losses resulting from the stipulations of the present treaty, it is agreed by his Majesty the King, both in his own name, and that of the Germanic Empire, that in conformity to the principles formally established at the Congress of Rastadt, the Empire shall be bound to give to the Hereditary Princes dispossessed, on the left bank of the Rhine, an indemnity within the said Empire, according to the arrangements, which shall be farther determined agreeably to these bases.

VIII. In all the ceded countries acquired or exchanged by the present treaty it is agreed, as was done by the 4th and 10th articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong shall charge themselves with the debts secured by mortgages on the landed property of the said countries; but in considering on of the difficulties which have arisen in their respects, in regard to the interpretation of the said articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood, that the French Republic does not charge itself but with those debts resulting from loans formally consented to by the states of the ceded countries, or from expences incurred on account of the actual administration of the country.

IX. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, there shall be granted in all the countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, by the said treaty, a remission from any sequestration laid upon the property, revenues, or effects of the inhabitants, on account of the war which has taken place. The contracting parties oblige themselves to discharge every thing they owe on account of money lent to them by the said individuals, as well as by the public establishments of the said countries; and to pay, or give an equivalent, for every annuity established for their benefit, on each of them. In consequence of which, it is expressly acknowledged, that the proprietors of shares in the Bank of Vienna become French subjects, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their shares, and shall receive the dividends due, or that may become due, notwithstanding any sequestration or claim, which shall be considered as null and void, particularly the claim on account of the proprietors become French subjects, not having furnished the thirty and odd per cent. demanded from the proprietors of the Bank of Vienna, by his Majesty the Emperor and King.

X. The contracting parties shall also cause to be removed all sequestrations in consequence of the war, of the rents, property, and revenues of the subjects of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, or of the Empire, in the territory of the French Republic, and of the French citizens in the States of his said Majesty or of the Empire.

XI. The present Treaty of Peace, and particularly the 8th, 9th, and 10th articles, and the 13th, which hereafter follows, are declared common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics. The contracting parties mutually guarantee the independence of the said Republics, and authority to the people who inhabit them to adopt such forms of Government as they shall judge proper.

XII. His Imperial and Royal Majesty renounces for himself and successors, in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all rights and titles arising from the rights which his said Majesty may have to the Countries he possessed before the war, and which, in conformity to the 8th article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, make now a part of the Cisalpine Republic, which shall possess them in full sovereignty and property, with all the territories thence depending.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, both in his own name and that of the Germanic empire, confirms the adherence already given by the treaty of Campo Formio to the union of the ci-devant Imperial fiefs to the Ligurian Republic, and renounces all rights, and title arising from those rights, to the said fiefs.

XIV. Agreeable to the 17th Article of the Treaty of Campo-Formio, the navigation of the Adige serving as a limit between the States of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and those of the Cisalpine Republic, shall be free, without either party establishing any tolls or maintaining any armed vessels on the river.

All the prisoners of war taken by either party, as well as the hostages received or given during the war, not restored, shall be so, within forty days, reckoning from the signing of the present treaty.

XVI. The landed and personal property of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, not yet alienated, and of the heirs of her late Royal Highness the Archduchess Christiana, situated in the countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored to them, but on condition of their being sold within three years.

The case shall be the same in regard to the landed and personal property of their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Archduchess Beatrix his spouse, in the territories of the Cisalpine Republic.

XVII. The 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, are particularly revived, to be executed according to their form and tenor, as if they were inserted word for word in the present treaty.

XVIII. The contributions, requisitions, and orders, for furnishing supplies to the armies, of whatever kind, shall cease from the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty are exchanged by his Majesty the Emperor, and the Germanic Empire, on the one part, and by the French Republic, on the other.

XIX. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire, and by the French Republic, within the space of thirty-days, or sooner if possible: and it is agreed that the armies of the two powers shall remain in their present positions, both in Germany and in Italy, till the said ratifications of the Emperor and King, of the Empire, and of the French Republic, shall have been simultaneously exchanged at Luneville by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

It is also agreed, that ten days after exchanging the said ratifications, the armies of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall evacuate his hereditary possessions; but they shall be evacuated within the said time by the French armies; and thirty days after the said exchange, the French armies shall have evacuated the whole of the Territories of the said Empire.

Done and signed at Luneville, the 9th of February, 1801.

LOUIS COUNT COBENTZEL.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

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The following are the Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio alluded to as to be carried into execution, viz.

XII. All sales or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the cities or by the government, or by the civil administrative authorities of the ci-devant Venetian territories, for the maintenance of the German and French armies, up to the date of the signature of the present treaty, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid.

XIII. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries ceded or exchanged by the present treaty, shall, within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, be put into the hands of the powers which shall have acquired the property of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses, towns and countries, which the contracting powers acquire by the present treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them. The military papers and registers taken in the present war from the Etat. Major of the respective armies, shall be restored in the same manner.

XV. There shall immediately be concluded a treaty of commerce, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary, and the French Republic, advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective States. Meanwhile all communications and commercial relations shall be restored to the situation in which they stood before the war.

XVI. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be prosecuted or questioned, either in his person or property, on account of his political opinions or his conduct, civil, military, or commercial, during the war that has taken place between the two powers.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall not, agreeably to the principles of neutrality, admit into any of his ports, during the course of the present war, any vessels belonging to any of the belligerent powers.

XXIII. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic, shall mutually preserve to each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquettes which was constantly observed before the war. His said Majesty and the Cisalpine Republic shall observe, with regard to each other the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his Majesty and the Republic of Venice.

PARIS, 24 PLUVIOSE, FEB. 13.

Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of peace spread through every circle, and was announce at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made upon the public mind. Every class and description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the Hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out and danced in the square Carousel, and with the effusions of patriotic enthusiasm they learned to blend the frolics of folly.

Peace, the first object of the General, is now the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the Republic swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at six o'clock, repeated discharges of artillery announced the happy intelligence of the conclusion of Peace with the Emperor and the Germanic Empire.

At about eleven o'clock the Ministers and the Counsellors of State proceeded to the Thuilleries, together with a great number of the Members of the Legislative Body, and several of the Public Functionaries, both civil and military.

After the audience which they had from the First Consul, Bonaparte went to the Council of State, where he acquainted the Members with the conditions of the Treaty.

At ten in the evening, the band of the Consular Guard assembled in the garden of the Thuilleries, where they continued under the windows of the First Consul. The concert was concluded by a discharge from fifty pieces of cannon. The *fetes* which Government is to display on this happy occasion will not take place till the Treaty is ratified.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

Lord STOPFORD appeared at the Bar, and intimated that the Address of the House had been presented to his Majesty, to which his Majesty was pleased to give a most gracious answer.

Mr. ROSE, preparatory to the opening of the Budget, moved for a great variety of papers respecting the duties on tea, sugar, paper, printed goods, promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c. &c. for the last three years, distinguishing the amount in each year, to be laid before the House.

These were accordingly ordered, and presented by the proper officers from the different offices, and afterwards ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A new writ was moved for the consolidated burghs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the room of William Garthshore, Esq. who has accepted the place of one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. FOSTER gave notice of his intention of bringing forward a motion for the removal of the mutineers and persons now confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in the Prison of Cold-Bathfields, from that prison.

On the motion for the third reading of the Bill for Repealing the Brown Bread Act, passed during the last session of Parliament,

Lord SHEFFIELD suggested the necessity of adopting some new regulations in the room of those which the Act contained, and gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill on this subject.

The Bill was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to be carried to the Lords for their concurrence.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House,

Mr. Chancellor PITT moved, that his Majesty's Message respecting the annuity for Sir Sidney Smith should be read, which being done, he said, that the subject recommended in the Message was one of those which required no preliminary explanation or apology previous to submitting to the Committee the Resolution for carrying it into effect. The recollection of the great and important services of the person alluded to would sufficiently engage to it the attention and the support of every Member present. With respect to the delay in bringing it forward, he should only observe, that it was considered better that this public acknowledgement and reward of the gallant officer in question should come at the close of his command in the station where he had gained such distinguished honour. Forbearing no difference of opinion on the motion he was about to make, he should forbear any panegyric upon the merits of Sir Sidney Smith, however agreeable it might be for himself or the Committee to indulge in that strain, and should therefore move a Resolution for enabling his Majesty to settle upon Sir Sidney Smith the sum of 1000l. per year out of the Consolidated Fund, for the term of his natural life.

Mr. TIERNEY was not satisfied with the reasons assigned for the delay in bringing forward a motion for rewarding the services of the gallant officer in question, and he likewise thought that the service of Sir Sidney Smith in the negociation of the treaty of El Arisch should not less be mentioned than the defence of Acre.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the present moment was not the time for entering into the subject on which the Honourable Gentleman seemed anxious to introduce an argument. Other opportunities would occur. For the present he should only observe that, in the circumstances in which the Executive Government of this country formed their decision, it was impossible for them to act upon the principles which Sir Sidney Smith adopted in the conclusion of the Convention of El Arisch, though they entertained the fullest sense of his merits, and had even given orders for the observance of that Convention when they knew it had taken place.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Chancellor PITT rose, and spoke in substance as follows:—In submitting to the Committee the means that are required to make provision for the supplies of the year, it will be my duty first to call their attention to the changes which take place in the distribution of those means in consequence of the Union; to advert to those parts of the Supply and Ways and Means which are to be separately provided for, and to state how that separate provision is to be made. In doing this I shall adhere as closely as possible to the mode usually observed in the annual statement of the financial situation of the country. In pursuance of this arrangement, therefore, I shall lay before the Committee the various articles of which the Supply of the year consists.

SUPPLY.

There has already been voted upon estimate for the service of the Navy the sum of	£ 15,800,000
Being an excess above the Vote of last year by 2,200,000l. This additional expence, however, was thought necessary, as well to carry the naval force of the country to the utmost pitch of strength which the exigency of affairs might demand, and to make ample provision in pecuniary supply to meet it. I do not consider it necessary to go into a minute statement of particulars, as I am persuaded the House will be better pleased on such an occasion to have the general view.	
The next article is the Army, for which there has been voted upon estimate the sum of	9,617,000
Being a considerable addition to the amount of the Vote of last year, which was 8,850,000l; but this is accounted for by the addition to our effective force, as explained when the Estimates were considered.	
On the head of Extraordinaries there is to be stated a sum of	2,500,000
To this, for Ireland, a sum of	3,785,000
Making in all, for the Army	13,910,000
On the head of Ordnance, for Great Britain there is voted	1,639,000
For Ireland there will be	299,000
Making, on the head of Ordnance	1,985,000
Miscellaneous Services for the Plantations, &c. including Ireland, there will be	757,000
There will be some charges that will bear separately upon the two countries; in the present view, however, I shall state those articles that are common to both.	
A Vote of Credit to the amount of 800,000l. will be required	800,000
In this the Committee will perceive that I anticipate nothing for foreign subsidies. The unfortunate situation of Europe leaves no opening to suppose that under this head any extraordinary expence will be called for. It is for this reason that I conceive it unnecessary to make any provision for this branch of service, and I wish to be understood that I retain my former sentiments upon the policy of such an expenditure. Indeed I am convinced that in reviewing the circumstances of past transactions, the House will never repent the course it has pursued, and the sums it has expended for those objects. I shall say no more on that point for the present. Of this 800,000l. there will be 300,000l. for Ireland, besides a sum of 390,000l. being what is called the Permanent Grants, a fund somewhat similar to the Civil List in this country,	390,000
Making	1,190,000
Thus the total of the joint Supplies is*	35,587,000

By the Act of Union it is stipulated that of the joint charges 2-17th parts should be defrayed by Ireland, the remainder by Great Britain. By this scale of distribution then there will be of this sum of 35,587,000l. 4,186,000l. to be defrayed by Ireland, and 31,400,000l. by Great Britain. Ireland, however, takes a share both in our peace and war establishment in the proportion mentioned. Ireland then is bound to pay out of 1,177,000l. the sum of 137,000l. But to proceed to those articles which upon a fair construction should be accounted separate charges on Great Britain. In applying this principle it seems just and equitable that such articles as arise from causes prior to the 1st of January, 1801, should be taken into the account. These particular charges are heavy upon Great Britain this year from various circumstances, to be regretted no less for the collateral sufferings they have brought upon the public, than for the effect they have produced upon the revenue. The failure from unprosperous seasons in the adequate supply of food, &c. has extended itself to those branches of revenue connected with that supply. Wishing it to be understood that in either country, when separate charges arise out of causes prior to the accomplishment of the Union, they should be separately provided for, I am not sorry that in the first year of it an opportunity has occurred for fixing a precedent for the application of the rule. I lament indeed the circumstances which in this instance calls for it, but the event no less enables us to prove with what good faith and liberality the Imperial Parliament will proceed in the interpretation of every thing in which any distinction and separation of interests can be found to exist between the two countries.

In the first place, then, there is a deficiency in the Income Tax, for which it will be recollected, I took credit at the rate of seven millions. Last year it has produced about six millions, and from all the information I have obtained from the examination of returns already made, I should not conceive myself justified to rely upon a greater sum for the last and the present year. From all I can collect, however, I am persuaded the result will not vary much from six millions for the years 1800 and 1801. Besides this there is the usual discount on the Loan, and Lottery 200,000l. The deficiency of Malt 400,000l. There are likewise outstanding a number of Exchequer Bills issued upon the produce of the Assessed Taxes, and the Tax on Exports and Imports in the years 1798 and 1799. From various causes these Bills cannot be immediately satisfied upon the funds allotted for them, though there is sufficient reason to believe that a considerable part of those funds will yet be available for their payment. Nevertheless, as it appears inconvenient that any sums of this kind should remain for any length of time unliquidated, I think it right to include a certain sum for these Bills in the Supplies for this year. Upon this then I shall call for a vote to the amount of 1,350,000l. There is another head of deficiency which we must remark with regret. It is the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund. This I took for the year 1800, at 5,500,000l. By the operation of those causes which I have already mentioned, the deficiency which has taken place will be explained. The duties on malt, upon beer, and spirits,

* We give the round sums only. By this means there may be a difference of a few thousand pounds between the details and results. Mr. Pitt, in reading the figures read only round numbers, and in trying to make the articles tally, we should only transfer an error from one article to another.—The outline is tolerably correct, which is all that is necessary.

have been greatly reduced by the measures which a failure in the adequate supply of food, &c. has produced. Other branches of revenue have been influenced in the same manner. But I trust that a deficiency which arises from temporary circumstances will cease with that pressure from which we are entitled to expect that we shall, ere long, be relieved. Several other causes have contributed to this effect, the extension of the period for the repayment of advances made to the planters of Grenada, &c. On the principle I have stated, however, I think it most eligible, in the meantime, to pass a vote for making good those deficiencies. This head of deficiency I state at three millions; the produce of the Consolidated Fund, having, to that extent, fallen short of the sum of five millions, for which I took credit.

These different articles of separate charge, then, will stand thus:—

Deficiency of the Income Tax	£ 1,000,000
Discount on Loan and Lottery	200,000
Malt	400,000
Exchequer Bills issued on Assessed Taxes, and Export and Import Tax	1,350,000
Deficiency of Consolidated Fund	3,000,000
Usual Deficiency of Grants	460,000
Last of all, that sum which has been for some time past regularly voted, and, I trust, will always be voted, in aid of the Fund for the extinction of the National Debt	200,000
Total of separate Charge on Great Britain	6,610,000
The amount of Supply above stated	35,587,000
Making the total Supply	£ 42,197,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

It remains, to state the Ways and Means to meet this Supply:—

In the first place, there is the Annual Land and Malt	£ 2,750,000
Lottery	500,000
Next, the Income Tax, which I have taken at 6,000,000l.: but, from this there is to be deducted the Interest charged upon it, amounting to 1,740,000l.; so that there remains applicable to the Supplies of the year	4,260,000
The Export and Import Tax, comprehended in which is the Tax upon Sugar to be included in the permanent Taxes I shall by-and-bye propose, but the produce of the Export and Import Tax will, I am convinced, without the deduction which this will occasion, produce the sum for which it was taken last year, namely	1,250,000
Next the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, calculated up to April 1802, all previous charges being cleared off, as is proposed. The whole produce of the Permanent Taxes for the year 1800 is 22,044,000l. The permanent charge on it amounts to 20,144,000l. leaving a sum of 1,900,000l. applicable to the Ways and Means of the year. The taxes imposed in the year 1800 have not yet reached their full produce. They were taken for 350,000l. There produce for the three first quarters has been about 280,000l. and from every ground of conjecture we are entitled to expect that their produce will for the other quarter be 100,000l. more. Among the causes of the deficiency of the produce of the Consolidated Fund too, was the remission of the duties on Sugar, owing to a momentary pressure of unfavourable circumstances. These duties, the payment of which was suspended, will now be available, and there is upwards of 300,000l. due upon Bonded Sugars, which will be speedily recovered. There are several other articles on which we are entitled to expect an improvement for the future. The causes to which is owing the deficiency in the Malt, Beer, and Spirit duties, will not, it is fairly to be calculated, affect their produce for the ensuing year. There is no reason to expect that there will be any diminution in the consumption of Beer, and we may safely take credit for the average revenue from that article. The increase of price in the material, in consequence of the circumstances mentioned, may have justified the manufacturers in laying an additional charge upon the consumers of their commodity, but I have no hesitation in saying that when that cause has ceased to operate, the public may justly look forward to that increased charge as supplying the means of considerable revenue to the State. Upon the head of British Spirits too, we may calculate at least 500,000l. more than was levied this year; upon the whole, therefore, we may take upon the head of surplus on the Consolidated Fund, a sum of	3,300,000
In the votes of credit for last year there is a sum of 500,000l. which has not been issued, and I believe there remains no claim by which it can be affected. We may therefore state this sum in aid of the Ways and Means	500,000
Surplus of Grants	60,000
To these add that part for which Ireland will be chargeable	4,324,000
To make up the full sum required, there is a Loan of 25½ millions, besides what will be required for the separate charges to be borne by Ireland,	25,500,000
Total of the Ways and Means,	42,244,000

LOAN.

In stating to the Committee the terms upon which the Loan has been concluded, I feel the utmost satisfaction in the full and unequivocal proof they afford of the manliness and good sense which prevail in the public mind, at a time when attempts were so industriously made to spread discouragement and alarm. They afford the fullest proof that the monied interest, a class so often the object of reproach and invective, feel that their particular interests are inseparably bound up with the general interests of the community, and that they participate in the common sentiment—that it is by firmness and determination alone, in a crisis of difficulty, that there can be any well grounded hope of being able to maintain, not only what is dear to themselves, but what is most valuable to the state.—This proof is the more satisfactory as it has occurred at a moment when there existed in some places a disposition to indulge, to encourage—nay, more than to encourage, to instil gloomy and desponding sentiments of the situation and prospects of the country. This transaction, I repeat, is a decisive proof of the energy of the public feeling, of the confidence which the most intelligent men entertain of the public resources, and of the efforts to which we are adequate if we continue true to our own cause.

It is a circumstance which I state with pride and satisfaction that, under all the circumstances of difficulty in which we stand, amidst all the uncertainties of public affairs, foreign and domestic, amidst all the artifices usually practised on such occasions to cause a depression of the public spirit, amidst all the particular causes of disquietude insidiously exaggerated, a greater number of opulent competitors for the Loan appeared this year than I have ever had the good fortune to meet with in any similar transaction. I have next the satisfaction to observe that two different lists of those wealthy and respectable men, without a wish or desire to receive from me any explanation of our political situation, entertained such confidence, not merely in any individual, but what is much better, in the general strength and resources of the country, that they came forward with a competition to contract for a loan of twenty-eight millions, at a price above the market price at the time the bargain was concluded. So advantageous was the transaction for the public, that the contractors had no profit but the discount allowed upon prompt payment. Taking the three per Cents. at 56, and the Reduced at 56 three-fourths, the terms are as follows:

12sl. 3 per Cent. Consols are	70 0 0	
2sl. 15s. of Reduced	28 16 0	
Discount	3 12 0	
	102 8 0	

Being short of 100l. at the actual state of the market, the sole profit consisting in the discount to those who do not avail themselves of the distant periods fixed for making up their instalments.

Most certainly the Committee must feel, in this statement of the fact, the strongest ground of confidence and of consolation. After so long and severe a struggle, after so many gloomy prognostics, after so great an increase of our debt, after this vast addition to our expence, both from the scale of the war and the accumulation of expence in every part of it, from the same causes that operate in private life and in private concerns, it surely is a subject calculated to banish every sentiment of despondence. In no case during the present, and only I believe during the last, war, and that upon small sums, was there a Loan negociated on terms so advantageous to the public. The statement is one on which I can congratulate the House and the Country. It should teach us to reflect that if our dangers are great and formidable, the means we possess of repelling them are powerful in the same proportion.

It remains for me now to point out the means by which the interest of the Loan is to be defrayed.

NEW TAXES.

Aware of the magnitude of the sum for which provision is to be made, I am not sanguine enough to hope that taxes by which between [illegible] and 2,800,000 must be raised, will be wholly free from objection, yet I trust those I shall lay before you will be found, on an impartial examination, to be such as will neither interfere with the general prosperity of the country, nor press hard upon that class of the community whom it has ever been the wish of the House to treat with a tender forbearance, and whom at the present moment it must be our peculiar study to spare.

I shall submit the Taxes I propose then, under the different heads under which they arrange themselves.

First, those that come under the Excise. The principal article on which to lay a new burden is Tea. This commodity has been reported to as a means of affording Supply. The advantages of the Commutation Act, which I had the honour to propose many years ago, has exceeded my most sanguine expectation. Smuggling has been destroyed; the capital is dispersed, and the article of Tea has grown into such general use, as to afford a fair resource for the public without the danger of renewing the contraband trade, or discouraging the consumption. From six millions of pounds the consumption has risen to twenty-two millions, and the contraband enjoys what is now become a necessary at a cheaper rate than he did twenty years ago. After all the additional duties imposed, the quantity at the sale of the Company increase, and we have the satisfaction to perceive either the number of consumers increase, or those compelled to contribute to the public who used to defraud the fair trader. I propose then that an additional duty of ten per cent. on the value be imposed on all superior Teas only, that is, on those above 2s. 6d. at the Company's sales, a regulation which will prevent any additional burthen whatever being felt by the poorer classes.

This will produce		£ 300,000
The next article which I propose to subject to a duty is one which cannot be considered as of the first necessity, and the pressure of the tax, therefore, cannot be very severe in its operation. I propose to double the duty on all Paper, except Stained Paper for hangings, Glazed Paper, &c. for exportation. With regard to those diurnal publications which are most immediately affected by this proposal, it is my intention to allow a discount to prevent their raising the price to the public. As to the effect which this measure might have upon graver authors, I should regret it more than any inconvenience that might be felt by that class I have alluded to; but I hope that it will not interfere with the interests of Literature:—to the Learned in the closet the additional expence of his Library must be inconsiderable; and those in coffee-houses or elsewhere, who find it necessary to collect their knowledge from a Newspaper, would not deny themselves their favourite indulgence, though attended with a small additional expence.		
From the article of Paper we may expect		130,000
On Printed Cotton I propose that there should be a small additional duty allowing a drawback on exportation. The additional duty being about 3¾d. instead of 3d. per yard		154,000
Total of Excise		587,000

CUSTOMS.

I have already mentioned that I propose that the duty which is paid on Sugar by ships going with convoy, should be put upon a new footing, and be added to the permanent Taxes. An additional duty upon Timber, such as staves, deals, &c. All these articles may produce	95,000	
Upon Pepper exported at the rate of 6d. per lb. additional	104,000	
Upon Pepper for Home Consumption, 3d. per pound	15,000	
Lead, Raisins, and various other articles on which regulations will be submitted, making in all, under the Head of Customs		402,000

HORSES.

I next propose an additional duty on all Horses both for agriculture and pleasure. Some would carry the tax on the former, in the way of regulation, much farther than I am inclined to do; but with regard to Pleasure Horses, I should consider that an additional tax so as to affect the number of Horses would, particularly at the present moment, be liable to no objection, as there cannot be a fairer criterion of ability to pay than the circumstance of a man's keeping a great many horses for pleasure. I should propose, therefore, 4s. additional on all Horses employed in agriculture, and 10s. additional on every single horse kept for pleasure, and 20s. where more than two are kept. This would give for horses kept for pleasure	136,000	
On those for agriculture	170,000	
Total on Horses,		306,000

STAMPS.

I next propose to double the stamp duty on all stamps and promissory notes,	112,000	
To double the duty on Policies, on Sea Insurances; a tax which the situation of the country renders it peculiarly able to bear,	145,000	
On Deeds used in the transference of Property. Where 10s. is now paid on every Skin of Parchment, 3s. more shall be added,	93,000	
Total of Stamps		350,000

POST OFFICE.

My next object is one from which the public derive the greatest benefit, and which without inconvenience may admit of some additional revenue being raised—I mean the Post Office: and the principle I propose to adopt is to impose a certain additional postage in proportion to the distance, above the lowest charge. This would give

Besides regulations in regard to Packets to Ireland, Enclosures in Foreign Letters, which have not been raised for a century, while enclosures in home letters pay. These regulations would produce

Certain regulations which will be of great convenience to the public by which letters will be delivered out by convenient branches from the Great Roads. Regulations likewise on Letters by merchant ships. Some additional Tax on an establishment which I know not how to denominate the *Penny* Post, when the object I propose is to encrease the rate of postage from 1d. to 2d. and so in proportion.

The effect of these regulations it is not easy to specify; but take the whole addition to the Post Office at

RECAPITULATION.

Excise	£ 587,000
Customs	402,000
Horses	306,000
Stamps	350,000
Post Office	150,000
Total of Ways and Means.	

I began by saying that I could not hop was about to propose would not material burthens of the people. That hope I tertain, but I am sanguine enough to bel are not such as will interfere with the prosperity of the Empire, or press hard orders of the community. And if th ment of the House, I shall reckon my happy in having been instrumental, at t difficulty and danger, in enabling the co nne her efforts for her honour and ind now feel it necessary to state in a f grounds which have induced me, contra tice for some years back, to propose t taxes should be laid on to discharge the whole Loan. The first general ground i standing our utmost exertions to raise the in the year, we have not been abl Though great and essential advantages from the attempt, though we have derived much more than sufficient to prove the pol ciple upon which we have acted, and t rigorously adhering to this principle, y fact we have found the fund produced no to what we had reason to expect, and able us to execute the pla fore do not feel it my dut shall not, from an attac prehensible pride, press th be expedient to the inte have been in some degr so new and uncertain, I without disgrace. I did would have yielded ten longer expect it to prod would be irrational to th might be done. The In a double purpose—it was of carrying on the war, it was to pay off the exce tional Debt above the su posed. Whether I wer tuation, or to quit imm performed my duty to th War Tax to such a degr so far as to leave little the debt for which it is interval of peace. If it hostilities recommenced completely destroyed: if of carrying on the war, b heavy, burthen upon the edly of opinion that the Tax is mortgaged ough ture occasions will occur length my views upon thi very shortly at present, great measure be occupie Supposing the amount of to what was expected, it great part of the Supplie year, but that a fund sho ing any sums of money fary to borrow. What the National Debt after greater than it was at th teen millions have been of the Land Tax, and th ducted. But I will not dignify it it is proper for them to carry their con farther. We are reduced to that situatio longer possible for us to confine our d was in ninety-eight. It is, therefore, suffer an augmentation of the National mortgage the Income Tax more deeply case, without the evil being prevented, th be made perpetual—in the other, we pre thens from being permanent, and we will a grand resource in case of a future war. means abandon the principle I formerly One great object of the measure was to g the raising of the supplies, and that obje sued and obtained. The tax furnishes us millions itself, and enables us to borrow t with the greatest facility, and to very grea It cannot be doubted that in this way it most important services, and in a great swers the purpose for which it was impose the state of public credit now with what years ago. Let any Gentleman compare the present loan with those of any loan the last war, one year excepted. When considered the facility with which we avail our resources, let him say, if he can, that effects in this point of view are produced measure of finance. Its other object wa within reasonable bounds, the amount of debt, and to enable others to make the sa exertions in defence of their laws, their their property, which we have made in ours. There can be no doubt that this have been more effectually promoted had of the tax been equal to what was expect there can be as little doubt that it has been a high degree. At the conclusion of peace be able to say the National Debt is not gre was in 1798, notwithstanding the sums w compelled to lavish since that period; but able to say that this fund, continuing to op short time along with the Sinking Fund, it long before the amount of the National De exceed what it then was. No one can say t be afraid of the future fortunes of his cou year 1798 is an æra from which we ha

above the lowest charge. This would give	80,000
Besides regulations in regard to Packets to Ireland, Enclosures in Foreign Letters, which have not been raised for a century, while enclosures in home letters pay. These regulations would produce	17,000
Certain regulations which will be of great convenience to the public by which letters will be delivered out by convenient branches from the Great Roads. Regulations likewise on Letters by merchant ships. Some additional Tax on an establishment which I know not how to denominate the *Penny* Post, when the object I propose is to increase the rate of postage from 1d. to 2d. and so in proportion. The effect of these regulations it is not easy to specify; but take the whole addition to the Post Office at	150,000

RECAPITULATION.

Excise	£ 587,000
Customs	402,000
Horses	306,000
Stamps	250,000
Post Office	150,000
Total of Ways and Means	£ 1,795,000

I began by saying that I could not hope the taxes I was about to propose would not materially encrease the burthens of the people. That hope I cannot yet entertain, but I am sanguine enough to believe that they are not such as will interfere with the strength and prosperity of the Empire, or press hard upon the lower orders of the community. And if this is the judgment of the House, I shall reckon myself extremely happy in having been instrumental, at this moment of difficulty and danger, in enabling the country to continue her efforts for her honour and independence. I now feel it necessary to state in a few words the grounds which have induced me, contrary to my practice for some years back, to propose that permanent taxes should be laid on to discharge the interest of the whole Loan. The first general ground is, that notwithstanding our utmost exertions to raise the Supplies within the year, we have not been able to succeed. Though great and essential advantages have resulted from the attempt, though we have derived benefit from it much more than sufficient to prove the policy of the principle upon which we have acted, and the propriety of rigorously adhering to this principle, yet in point of fact we have found the sum produced not nearly equal to what we had reason to expect, and inadequate to enable us to execute the plan to its full extent. I therefore do not feel it my duty to persevere, and I certainly shall not, from an attachment to theory, or from reprehensible pride, press the measure farther than would be expedient to the interest of the State. I find I have been in some degree mistaken, but on a subject so new and uncertain, I hope I might fall into error without disgrace. I did expect that the Income Tax would have yielded ten millions, but since I can no longer expect it to produce more than six, it would be irrational to think of doing what I thought might be done. The Income Tax was meant to serve a double purpose—it was to furnish us with the means of carrying on the war, and after the arrival of peace, it was to pay off the excess of the amount of the National Debt above the sum when it was originally imposed. Whether I were to remain in my present situation, or to quit immediately, I should think I ill performed my duty to the public, if I were to push a War Tax to such a degree as to make it perpetual, or so far as to leave little hopes that it could discharge the debt for which it is mortgaged during the probable interval of peace. If it were still in existence when hostilities recommenced, the object of it would be completely destroyed: it could not add to the facility of carrying on the war, but must be a useless, as well as heavy, burthen upon the people. I am therefore decidedly of opinion that the period for which the Income Tax is mortgaged ought not to be prolonged. Future occasions will occur when I shall explain to you at length my views upon this subject. I shall state them very shortly at present, as your attention must in a great measure be occupied with my former statements. Supposing the amount of the Tax to have been equal to what was expected, it was proposed that not only a great part of the Supplies should be raised within the year, but that a fund should be provided for discharging any sums of money which it might be found necessary to borrow. What I mean is that the amount of the National Debt after 1798, should at no time be greater than it was at that period. Since then eighteen millions have been discharged by the redemption of the Land Tax, and that sum is therefore to be deducted. But I will not disguise from the House that it is proper for them to carry their consideration still farther. We are reduced to that situation that it is no longer possible for us to confine our debt to what it was in ninety-eight. It is, therefore, much better to suffer an augmentation of the National Debt, than to mortgage the Income Tax more deeply. In the one case, without the evil being prevented, the Tax would be made perpetual—in the other, we prevent our burthens from being permanent, and we will leave ourselves a grand resource in case of a future war. Now I by no means abandon the principle I formerly recommended. One great object of the measure was to give vigour to the raising of the supplies, and that object is still pursued and obtained. The tax furnishes us with several millions itself, and enables us to borrow the remainder with the greatest facility, and to very great advantage. It cannot be doubted that in this way it renders us the most important services, and in a great measure answers the purpose for which it was imposed. Compare the state of public credit now with what it was three years ago. Let any Gentleman compare the terms of the present loan with those of any loan made during the last war, one year excepted. When any one has considered the facility with which we avail ourselves of our resources, let him say, if he can, that no beneficial effects in this point of view are produced by this great measure of finance. Its other object was to confine, within reasonable bounds, the amount of the national debt, and to enable others to make the same glorious exertions in defence of their laws, their religion, and their property, which we have made in defence of ours. There can be no doubt that this object would have been more effectually promoted had the produce of the tax been equal to what was expected, but still there can be as little doubt that it has been promoted in a high degree. At the conclusion of peace we shall not be able to say the National Debt is not greater than it was in 1798, notwithstanding the sums we have been compelled to lavish since that period; but we shall be able to say that this fund, continuing to operate for a short time along with the Sinking Fund, it will not be long before the amount of the National Debt will not exceed what it then was. No one can say that he need be afraid of the future fortunes of his country. The year 1798 is an æra from which we have risen in strength and prosperity. Since then we have made the greatest exertions that ever distinguished any nation—exertions which have preserved our existence amidst dangers which constantly threatened it; which have held out a chance of salvation to the rest of Europe, and which will afford an example of firmness, resolution and magnanimity to all succeeding ages. We will thus have the consoling reflection that, though our resources were stationary, whereas they must be progressive, we shall be able at any future period to repeat these glorious efforts. That our incumbrances may be cleared off as soon as possible, that we may hasten the period when we may indulge in these pleasing reflections, I am of opinion that the tax should remain, not only till the fifty-six millions for which it is mortgaged are discharged, but till the National Debt is reduced to its amount in 1798, when the present system was happily adopted. The difficulties of the country can then at no future period be greater than those it has already known, struggled with, and overcome. We shall thus prevent our misfortunes from reaching to future times, and our posterity, great, happy and prosperous as ourselves, will bless our generosity and foresight.

Since 1798 an addition of only twenty millions has been made to the capital of the National Debt. This, added to the fifty-six millions for which the Income Tax is mortgaged, will make seventy-six millions. To discharge the sum for which it was mortgaged, the Income Tax would take seven years, but in discharging this sum it will be assisted by the Sinking Fund, and the whole will be accomplished in six. Thus, by laying on taxes to pay the interest of the whole supply, the duration of the Income Tax, instead of being protracted, will be considerably abridged. This can be no discouraging circumstance; we have here no reason for despondence. It is not for me to presume what difficulties, and trials this nation may yet have to encounter; but of this I am confident, that if they are not wanting to themselves, if they make a proper use of the resources they possess, if they are true to the maxims of their forefathers, if they display that undaunted spirit, that determined resolution, that native vigour which have ever distinguished the inhabitants of this island, they can have nothing to fear. Let energy and firmness characterize the proceedings of this House, let our example be followed by the country at large, and the dangers which surround us will quickly dissipate. There is nothing in our general situation at all to dishearten us. To remain unshaken himself, and to try to produce confidence in others, it is at this moment incumbent upon every one as an individual, and as a member of society, and this duty I trust will be sacredly performed by every one who bears the name of Englishman.

I shall not now trouble the House by entering into any detail, but there are two or three leading considerations which I think it right to mention to them: In the first place, what effect has this long and expensive war had upon the common revenue? Even this year the produce of the taxes imposed before the commencement of the war is greater by 1,800,000l. than at any time before that period. It is 1,800,000l. more than the Committee of Finance which sat in 1791 ventured to compute it at. If we look back to the last war, or to more distant times, the increase is still greater and more astonishing. If we look to the Public Debt, we find ample means provided for discharging the interest upon it, and the most scrupulous adherence shewn to plans adopted for progressively diminishing the capital. The Sinking Fund is in the most flourishing situation, and the most astonishing effects may be expected from it. If we look at our commerce, we find it exceeds any thing which has yet been known. I have already had occasion to state that, in the course of the war, it has not only been greater than it ever was during any former war, but much greater than at any former period when we were at peace. The climax now is, that our commerce is more flourishing than it has been at any other period of the present war. These are the effects which have been produced by a war which has been called calamitous, disastrous, and ruinous to you as a commercial people. Your naval superiority is more dreaded than was ever that of any nation, and your commerce becomes annually more considerable. The exports of British manufactures have risen to twenty-four millions, calculating their real value, probably to thirty-two, and the exports of foreign goods did not last year fall short of seventeen millions sterling. What can any year of the most prosperous peace shew equal to this? Statements such as these appear incredible, inconceivable, and paradoxical, except to those who can calculate the progress to be made by those who know how to value the blessings they possess; who are determined to defend their rights against every attack; who know how to risk every thing in fighting for a Constitution, the grand source of their liberty and happiness; who give proof of every virtue which makes a people great and respected; whose courage is re-animated by danger and difficulty; who are devoted to peace, but who are determined to accept of no peace that is unsafe or dishonourable; who love, honour, and revere a sovereign, the father of his people; and who put confidence in a Legislature worthy to guide the affairs of such an empire.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER concluded by moving the first Resolution:

This *pro forma* was put and carried. The House was resumed, and the Resolutions were ordered to be reported, and in the mean time to be printed.

Mr. JOLLIFFE was the only Gentleman who spoke in answer to Mr. Pitt; but he said only a very few words, and those in a tone of voice that could not be overheard.

Mr. SHERIDAN said an Honourable Gentleman had given notice of making a motion to-morrow with regard to the Expedition to Ferrol. He should be glad to know whether he persisted in his intentions of bringing it forward on the day he had mentioned.

Mr. STURT replied that he should certainly bring forward his motion to-morrow, and that he could upon no account consent to a farther delay.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had not the least objection whatever to the motion for this Enquiry coming on to-morrow, only he begged it might be understood that, the Report from the Committee of Ways and Means must be received in the first place.

Adjourned.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

We yesterday received Paris Journals two days later than those we have mentioned—those of the 14th. They contain the official copy of the Treaty which was concluded at Luneville on the 9th, between Austria and France. A translation of it will be found in our preceding columns. It stipulates the cession of the Netherlands to France, with the country of Falkenstein and the Frickthall.

Istria, Dalmatia, the Venetian Islands in the Adriatic, and Venice, are confirmed to the EMPEROR. The Brisgau is given up to the Duke of Modena.

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY is to give up Tuscany to the infant Duke of PARMA, and is to receive an indemnity in Germany. The EMPEROR consents, for the German Empire, that France shall possess all the countries on the left Bank of the Rhine, which formed part of the German Empire.—France gives up Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburgh, Cassel, Kehl, and Old-Brisac.—The German Princes, who have been dispossessed of territories on the left Bank, are to be indemnified on the right.—Holland, Switzerland, Liguria, and the Cisalpine, are included in the Treaty.

Not a word is said of the KING of SARDINIA, or the future destiny of his territories.

The French Government has had the address to prevent the inconveniences of a Congress. The EMPEROR stipulates for the Empire as well as for himself, and he is to concur with the latter in adjusting the indemnities to the German Princes who have suffered. This difficult and obnoxious task, the French have transferred to the EMPEROR and the Diet.

Though the House of Austria obtains great and important acquisitions in Istria, Dalmatia, the Venetian States &c. the treaty bears evident marks of being traced with the sword of a conqueror. The manner in which the GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY is stripped of his dominions, and thrown upon the empire for compensation—the empire already torn in pieces by so many beggared and ruined Princes, clamouring for indemnity. With what regret must not the EMPEROR have transferred from his family so fine a domain, the richest, most cultivated, most civilized spot in Italy. The acquisition which Spain has made may sooth the ambition of that Power, which has always been desirous of territory and influence in Italy. It depends for protection, however, on the hand that bestowed it. Indeed all Italy is completely left at the mercy of France. The KING of NAPLES will owe his Crown to the EMPEROR of RUSSIA.

This Treaty, however, deserves a more minute examination than the press of other important matter will allow.

The communication of the event of Peace was accompanied with a Message of the Consuls to the Legislative Bodies, in which this Country is represented as the decided foe not merely to Peace, but to all Europe; and the French Government publicly announces to the Northern Powers, its determination to support them. The circumstances in which this country stands, indeed gives a popularity to the war in France, which it would not otherwise have possessed. It seems sanctioned by the concurrence of so many nations, and it promises a more favourable result. Have not the Ministers of this country, who refused to negociate, even when they saw a new Confederacy ready to burst upon us, incurred a dreadful responsibility? We trust we shall be able to weather the storm; but the criminality of those who wantonly exposed us to the danger, is not diminished.

The news of peace caused the greatest rejoicings at Paris. The Tiers Consolidés are now 65¾.

These papers renew the report in those of the preceding day, that the Russian prisoners in Franconia are to be employed in conjunction with the Northern Powers, in hostile attempts against us. If any thing of this kind is tried, however, it will be by the French, and not by the Northern Powers, who, with not much greater means, have far less enterprise.

Yesterday Mr. PITT opened the Budget—his last appearance as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His speech was not near so comprehensive, so brilliant or so animated as was expected. It seemed to be the painful discharge of a duty, not as we have seen it on such occasions—a triumphant display, and a defiance of attack. He spoke in a tone of languor that seemed to say "OTHELLO's occupation's gone."

The particulars of this financial statement will be found at length in our report.

There was a report yesterday, that a British squadron, under Sir R. CALDER, was in sight of Admiral GANTHEAUME's expedition. We wish we could confirm its truth, but it did not gain much credit.

Earl St. VINCENT this day enters upon his functions as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. GARNSHORE, it is said, and Captain MARKHAM are to fill two of the vacant seats at the Admiralty Board.

Yesterday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the India House, when Capt. James BOULDERSON, of the ship Fort William, attended, and took his final leave of the Court previous to his being dispatched for the Presidency of Bombay.

In the new arrangements, there appears a characteristic quantity of higgling, and bargaining, some bidding down and others bidding up at this mart, which, we know not why, has been called the new *Clare*-market!

The late Ministers contend for universality of talents; and in all the changes among themselves while in power, and in the dispositions they have made since, they have proved beyond all question, that they are *as* fit for one situation as for another. Some at least, of their successors, are of that useful domestic turn, that they are ready "To put their hand to any thing!"

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

TO SHEW
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
This Evening, their Majesties Servants will perform
CYMBELINE, KING of BRITAIN.
After which, (13th time) a new comic Opera, in 2 acts, called
The VETERAN TAR.
The Overture and Music, entirely new, composed by Dr. Arnold.
The characters by Mr. Bannister, jun. Mr. De Camp, Mr Wewitzer, Mr. Suett, Mr. Trueman, Mrs. Sparks, Miss Stephens, and Mrs. Mountain.
Saturday, Macbeth, with The Veteran Tar.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
This Evening will be performed a Comed calledy
The POOR GENTLEMAN.
To which will be added, a Musical Drama in 2acts, called
PAUL and VIRGINIA.
Saturday, Every Man in His Humour, with Il Bondocani.

Yesterday being Ash-Wednesday, the Bishop of LONDON preached a Sermon, at the Chapel Royal, St James's, from St. Matthew's Gospel, chap. 4, ver. 17, "Repent for the Kingdom of Heav'n is at hand."

The Lord PRIMATE of Ireland, Lord and Lady GRENVILLE, and several of the Nobility attended.

The KING did not hold a Levee at St. James's-palace yesterday, but we are happy to hear his MAJESTY is recovered from his indisposition.

A Council was yesterday held at the QUEEN's House, at which were present, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of YORK and KENT, Earls CLARE, SPENCER, HARRINGTON, Lord LOUGHBOROUGH, Sir WILLIAM GRANT, and Mr. ADDINGTON.

The QUEEN will not hold a Drawing-room this day at St. James's.

His Serene Highness the Prince of ORANGE has presented Captain M. MALBON, of the Royal Navy, with an elegant gold box, for the services rendered by that Commander when in command of the Cynthia sloop of war, at the Helder Point.

OPERA.—On Tuesday night a new Ballet, entitled *Barbara and Allen*, was brought out, which was greatly applauded. PARISOT, in particular, by a most captivating *pas seul*, produced what is most unusual in dancing—an universal *encore*; and though very much exhausted by her exertions, she cheerfully yielded to the demand of the spectators, and danced over again the part which so greatly pleased. We remember only one instance of the kind. The hornpipe of Del Caro was also encored. It does credit to the taste of DEGVILLE.

LEPICQ, the dancer has been some time at St. Petersburgh, a great favourite with the Emperor PAUL, and what is more remarkable, has not yet been ordered to take to his *heels*.

In the case of some of the resignations we find the parties are amply provided for. Men, indeed, who can live on *cheese parings* are a match even for the present hard times. But we have not heard whether the *Treasury Post* has secured a something comfortable on going out. His muse, we know, was *out* some time since!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 18.

DAILEY v. MORE.

This was an action brought against the Defendant for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife.—Never was proof more complete than that adduced of the criminal act; but as there was great reason to suppose that the Plaintiff had been privy to his wife's misconduct, the Jury, by Lord Kenyon's direction, found a verdict for the Defendant.

OLD BAILEY.

Yesterday the Sessions commenced before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Mr. Baron Hotham, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, Mr. Recorder, &c. when 22 prisoners were tried, 11 of whom were convicted of felony, viz.

Thomas Jones, Joseph Robins, Elizabeth Garrett, John Whitehead, Sarah Whitehead alias *Griffiths, James Wright, Michael Cassedy, John Hanson, John Gould, Mary Prosser*, and *Henry Cosby*.

Eleven were acquitted.

James Deakin, and *William Smith*, alias *Britain*, convicted in April Session, 1800, and whose case was left for the consideration of the Judges, were yesterday put to the Bar, when they were informed that the indictment was proper. They were then ordered to remain, and will receive sentence with the other prisoners at the end of the Sessions.

James M'Intosh, who received judgment of death in September Sessions last for forgery, and whose case was afterwards referred for the opinion of the Judges, which being in favour of the conviction, he was ordered to remain in execution of his judgment.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, at Peckham-rye, the Lady of Henry Bell, Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday last, the wife of Michael Furlonge, Esq. of Upper Guilford-street, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, at the Collegiate Church in Wolverhampton, by the Rev. George Mollineux, Rector of Ryton, in Shropshire, Mr. Drummond, Attorney at Law, of Croydon, in Surry, to Miss Chrees, daughter of Mr. Chrees, Attorney at Law of Wolverhampton.

DIED.

On Sunday last, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Sir George Douglas, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Glasgow.

On Monday last, aged 28 years, Mrs. Poore, the Lady of Edward Poore, Esq. of West End Cottage, in the County of Hertford; and of Rushall, in Wilts, and daughter of G. Wolff, Esq. Danish Consul.

On the 14th instant, at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, after a very short illness, and in the 71st year of his age, John Urry, Esq. one of the oldest Post Captains in his Majesty's Royal Navy, a man universally esteemed and distinguished for his hospitality.

Etchings, formerly presented by that Artist to a near Relation, upon whose decease they were purchased, and Mezzotintos by other eminent Artists.

17th Proofs, &c. by Strange, Hall, Ryland, Sherwin, & Sharpe, each: The complete Works of Bartolozzi, including Proofs of the Marlborough Gems, perhaps the finest in the Kingdom.

The whole forming an Assemblage as valuable as it is extensive, and such as never has been equalled in this or any other Country.

PICCADILLY, opposite to the STREET OF WATER in the GREEN PARK.—By Mr. CHRISTIE,

At his Great Room, in Pall-mall, THIS DAY, at 1,

AN elegant LEASEHOLD HOUSE, delightfully situated in Piccadilly, immediately opposite to the Sheet of Water in the Green Park, with full command of view over St. James's Park, the Surry Hills, &c. The Premises have two elegant apartments on the parlour and first floors, three on the second, and four on the attics, patent water closets, &c. with suitable and convenient attached offices, &c. in elegant repair. A part of the Furniture correspondent with the premises, may be had at a fair valuation, and immediate possession.

To be viewed with tickets, and printed particulars may be had.

Near TENBURY, SALOP.—By Mr. CHRISTIE,

At his Great Room, in Pall-mall, THIS DAY, at One,

A Small compact FREEHOLD ESTATE, delightfully situate adjoining Little Hereford Church, on the border of the high road leading from Tenbury to Ludlow, Staffordshire; consisting of an uncommonly rich meadow, well fenced, containing about fifteen acres, now in hand, but estimated of the annual value of 43l. Land-tax 3l. 10s. and tithes 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Land may be viewed by applying to Mr. Robinson, Attorney at Law, at Tenbury; of whom printed particulars may be had; at the Swan, Tenbury; Angel, Ludlow; Hop-pole, Worcester; of the Printer of the Chronicle, at Shrewsbury; and the Herald, at Hereford; Rainbow Coffee-house, and in Pall-mall.

No. 41, West-side of HALF-MOON-STREET.

By Mr. CHRISTIE,

At his Great Room, Pall-mall, THIS DAY, at one o'clock,

A Spacious elegant LEASEHOLD HOUSE, with suitable attached offices; desirably situated, No. 41, on the west-side of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, with full view, from the back chambers, over Egremont Garden, and, from the front windows, over the Green and St. James's Parks; let on lease for 41 years, from Michaelmas 1791 (determinable at the end of the first 12 years), to the late Duke of HAMILTON, deceased, at the low annual rent of Two Hundred Pounds. The Premises have a suite of three elegant apartments on each floor, circular bone staircase, detached kitchen, &c. If an object to a Purchaser, immediate possession may be had. Term unexpired of the original lease 90 years.

To be viewed with tickets; and Particulars had ten days preceding the sale, at the Rainbow Coffee-house; and in Pall-mall.

South Side of GREAT GEORGE-STREET, Westminster.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, at his Great Room, Pall Mall, THIS DAY, at one o'clock,

A Spacious Elegant LEASEHOLD HOUSE, with two Coach-houses, four-stall Stable, and Offices of every description, suited to a family, desirably situated, No. 23, on the South Side of Great George-Street, between St. James's Park and Westminster-Bridge, and a convenient distance from the Houses of Parliament. The premises are held for an unexpired term of fifty-two years, subject to a Ground Rent of 31. 3s. per annum, and contain three spacious apartments on each of the principal floors, four on the second, and five in the attics, two staircases, a detached kitchen, wash-house, laundry, and excellent cellarage.

To be viewed by tickets, and particulars may be had at the Rainbow, Cornhill, and in Pall Mall.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, at his Great Room in Pall Mall, TOMORROW, and following day, by Order of the Executrix,

THE Valuable and Choice COLLECTION of Italian, French, Flemish, and Dutch PICTURES, Capital DRAWINGS, and some fine PRINTS, Cameos and Intaglios, of the late JOHN DAVENPORT, Esq. deceased, being a capital selection of the most perfect Cabinet-Pictures in the several schools, formed with great taste and liberality, during his foreign journies on the Continent, comprising the works of Giorgione, Sebastiano, Pasquinino, Domenichino, Carracci, Parmigiano, Guido, Barocci, S. Ferrato, Rubens, Rembrandt, N. Poussin, Vouwermans, Du Jardin, A. Vandevelde, Ostade, Berg, Peeters, Berghem, Wouverman, and Paradeses. Particularly three exquisite Cabinet Pictures, by Domenichino, the Musician, by G. Dow; and a beautiful picture, by Wouvermans, from the Orleans collection; and a fine Portrait, by Giorgione, in the highest preservation. Also a few fine specimens of the modern Masters.

May be viewed and catalogues had, in Pall Mall.

No. 4, on the EAST-SIDE of MANSFIELD-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE.—By Mr. CHRISTIE,

At his Great Room, in Pall-mall, on Thursday next,

A Spacious and singularly elegant LEASEHOLD HOUSE, with stabling for eight horses, and two Coach-houses, with extensive attached and detached offices of every description, suited to a large family. The Premises comprise a splendid suite of three and four apartments on each of the principal floors, capital principal and back stone staircases, fitted up in a superior complete state, forming a specimen of fine taste and elegance, and in the most perfect and complete state; held by lease, of which sixty-seven years were unexpired at Christmas last, subject to a ground-rent of 24l. Part of the elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, large glasses, &c. &c. may be had at a fair valuation, and an early possession may be had.

May be viewed, and Particulars had at the Rainbow Coffee-house, and in Pall-mall.

VALUABLE EFFECTS, CATTON PARK.

By Mr. CHRISTIE,

On Monday, the 2d of March, and Two following Days, at Twelve o'clock, on the Premises,

PART of the Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, two French plate pier glasses, fifty inches by ninety, capital bedsteads, with cotton hangings, down and goose feather beds and bedding, a library bookcase, a variety of black, regilt, beds and bedding, kitchen utensils, hot-house and garden-frames and other stoves; ranges, and other fixtures, hot-house and greenhouse plants, a modern chariot, a gig, harness, &c. the property of WILLIAM MOSPATT, Esq. at Catton-Park, two miles from Reigate, in the county of Surry, and twenty miles from London.

Also the Live and Dead Farming Stock, comprising eight draught horses, nine cows, two hundred sheep, one hundred loads of hay, wagons, carts, ploughs, harrows, a capital park roller, with shafts, &c. &c.

To be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding the Sale, when Catalogues may be had on the premises; also at the Swan, Reigate; Greyhound, Croydon; White Hart, Guildford; King's Head, Dorking; Swan, Leatherhead; Cock, Sutton; Wheat-sheaf, Upper Tooting; Cock, Haymarket, London; at No. 20, Smithfield; Rainbow, Cornhill; and in Pall-Mall.

New AYLESBURY, Bucks.—By Mr. CHRISTIE,

At his Great Room, on Thursday the 6th of March, in 9 lots,

THE following valuable FREEHOLD MANORS and ESTATES, delightfully situated within about two miles of Aylesbury, in the rich vale in the County of Bucks, the property of a NOBLEMAN, viz. The Manor of Burston, comprising three capital dairy or grazing farms, with suitable buildings, and 706a. 3r. 7p. of uncommon rich feeding and meadow land, let on a lease for seven years, at a low rent; amount of the Land-tax 1l. 7s. 6d. Also the Manor of Fleet-Marston, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Eight Pounds. Also the Manors of Hardwick and Bragrove, consisting of four capital dairy or feeding farms, with suitable buildings, and 770 acres of tithe free feeding and meadow land, finitely compact, let to tenants at will, at low old Rents, amounting to 1l. the Annual Rent. Also the Manor of Fleet-Marston, of One Thousand Pounds. Also the Manor of Fleet-Marston, and perpetual advowson of the annual value of 230l. subject to the life of the present incumbent, aged near 60 years. These above mentioned Estates may be viewed by applying to the tenants, or the Steward, at Lower-Weedon, where Particulars may be had, and Plans of the Estates may be seen in Pall Mall Mall.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEST INDIA DOCK SHARES.—By Mr. SMITH,

At Garraway's, on Friday 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, in lots,

TWENTY SHARES of 100l. each, in the WEST INDIA DOCKS and WAREHOUSES, now erecting for the accommodation of the West India Trade, in the Port of London. The whole of this valuable Trade being confined to these Docks and Warehouses must secure the advantages allowed by Act of Parliament.

Particulars may be had 2 days previous to the sale, at Garraway's, and of Mr. Smith, No. 62, Broad-street.

PARK PLACE, ISLINGTON.

By Mr. SMITH, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change Alley, Cornhill, on Friday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, in 2 Lots,

TWO Genteel LEASEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, pleasantly situate; Nos. 2 and 7, Back-road, Park-place, Islington, with a convenient carriage-way, leading to the High-street and the Church. The houses contain two rooms on each floor, with neat front courts and walled gardens, let to respectable tenants at will, at rents amounting to fifty-four pounds per annum. Held for a long term. Ground-rent for each house 4l. 4s. per annum.

To be viewed, with leave of the tenants, three days preceding the sale; and particulars then had at Garraway's; and of Mr. Smith, No. 62, Broad-street.

NORTH-ROW, PARK-LANE, and WEST-END, HAMPSTEAD;—By Mr. SMITH,

At Garraway's, on Friday the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock, in two lots, by order of the Executors of the Rev. Dr. Burn, deceased,

Lot 1. A Clear Improved RENT of FIFTY-FOUR POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per Annum, for a term of twenty-one Years from Christmas last, issuing out of extensive premises, let to Mr. JOHN COOK, Coal Merchant; comprising four coach-houses; paved yard, and stabling, for eleven horses, with rooms over the same, and a dwelling-house adjoining, in North-row, near New Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

Lot 2. A desirable LEASEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, in a rural pleasant situation at West End, near Hampstead; containing five well-finished bed chambers, neatly papered; two light dressing closets, a dining parlour, drawing-room, convenient kitchen, and garden adjoining with several fruit-trees; an excellent four-stall stable, coach-house, large loft, and two men servants' bed-rooms over the same. Held for about 53 years at a low ground-rent.

To be viewed four days preceding the Sale, and Particulars then had of Messrs. Ward, Dennett and Greaves, Solicitors, Copthall-court; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Smith.

GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, and LEASEHOLD CHAPEL, CHELSEA.—By Mr. SMITH,

At Garraway's, on Friday 27th instant, at 12, in Two Lots,

Lot 1. AN ABSOLUTE REVERSION, on the demise of a Lady and Gentleman, aged upwards of 70 years, to a substantial Freehold Dwelling-house, well situate for trade, No. 24, Great Russell-street, opposite Bridges-street, Covent-garden, with a spacious handsome front shop, and store-rooms opening into Russell-place; let on lease to Mr. John Jones, Chymist and Druggist.

Lot 2. A Leasehold Estate, comprising Park Chapel, nearly finished, eligibly situate at the top of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to the King's Road. Held for a term of 40 years; ground rent at 12s. per annum.

To be viewed three days preceding the sale, (Lot 1, will leave of the tenant,) and particulars then had at Garraway's and of Mr. Smith, No. 62, Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

COUNTY OF DOWN, near BELFAST, IRELAND.

By Mr. SMITH,

At Garraway's, on Friday, the 27th instant, at Twelve o'Clock, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, by Order of the Trustees of the late JAMES ADAIR, Esq. one of his MAJESTY'S SERJEANTS-AT-LAW, deceased,

A Large and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising the Town-lands of CATTOGS, BALLYGRIFFIN, LISBARNET, KILMUD, BALLIMINISTRA, and TULNAGEE, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND and SEVENTY-SEVEN Acres of Rich Land and Bleaching Grounds, adjoining STRANGFORD LOUGH, in the Parishes of CUMBER and KILMUD, 2 Miles from CUMBER, 13 from DONAGHADEE, 7 from NEWTOWN, and 9 from BELFAST, in the County of Down, principally let on old Leases, to a numerous Tenantry, at Rents amounting to ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-SEVEN Pounds per Annum.

The Estate is extremely well cultivated, and highly improvable as the Leases fall in.—May be viewed by applying to Mr. Henry Joy Combe, of Belfast; and Particulars had twenty Days previous to the Sale, at the Printers of the Londonderry Journal, Belfast News-Letter, Dublin Hibernian Journal, Dublin Constitution, and Gazette, Cork Evening Post, Chester Chronicle, Liverpool Papers, and Edinburgh Herald; of Thomas Lane, Esq. Goldsmiths' Hall, London; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Smith, 62, Broad-street, near the Royal Exchange.

N.B. Part of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LINEN, APPAREL, BOOKS, AND STOCK IN TRADE, ST. CATHARINE'S-STREET, TOWER HILL.—By Mr. W. BURTON,

THIS DAY, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premises, St. Catharine's-street, Tower Hill, by order of the Administrator,

THE entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fixtures, Linen, Wearing Apparel, a Silver Watch, a Fowling Piece, Books, an Eight-day Clock, Stock in Trade, and Effects, of Mr. GEORGE SAILNOW, Taylor, deceased; consisting of four-poft bedsteads, cotton furniture in beds and window curtains, down and goose feather beds, mahogany drawers, chairs, tables, corner beaufet, bureau desk, glasses, carpets, stoves, a wind-up range, good kitchen requisites, a parcel of coals, a wainscot counter, and miscellaneous articles. The Stock comprises superfine and other cloths, kerseymeres, velvet, satin, Irish poplins, fancy waistcoat clothes, buttons, various cuttings, &c. To be viewed, and catalogues had, on the premises; and of Mr. W. BURTON, Auctioneer and Appraiser, No. 8, Houndsditch.

Genteel Furniture, Capital Wardrobe of LINEN, Few Lots of PLATE, & FIXTURES, Famous Young POINTER DOG, SINGLE HORSE CHAISE and HARNESS, Garrett Lane, Wandsworth, Surry.—By Mr. W. BURTON, on Monday next, and following Day, at 11 o'Clock, on the Premises, Garrett-lane, Wandsworth, Surry,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 Wardrobes of very fine Linen, a lot of Plate, Fixtures, a famous young Pointer Dog, Poultry, single-horse Chaise and Harness, and other valuable effects, all new within two years, the property of WILLIAM ATHILL MOORE, Esq. retiring further into the country. Comprising elegant four post and field bedsteads, with printed chints and plumity hangings, superb French window curtains with cornices; prime seasoned goose feather beds; mattresses and clean bedding; neat mahogany drawers; card, pembroke and dining tables; a capital fold mahogany desk and book-case; an excellent mahogany sideboard; a set of knife tables with suitable knives and forks; a set of mahogany and japanned chairs; modern pier and chimney glasses; Brussels carpets; a kitchen range, with oven and washing copper; a 2 wheel jack, and very good kitchen requisites. To be viewed, and Catalogues had Saturday previous to the sale on the premises; and of Mr. W. Burton, Auctioneer and Appraiser, No. 8, Houndsditch.

By LEIGH, SOTHEBY and SONS, BOOKSELLERS,

At their House, in York-street, Covent-garden, THIS and four following days, at twelve o'clock, (Sunday excepted,)

A Superb and Elegant Collection of BOOKS; and BOOKS of PRINTS, the property of a French Gentleman, (going to the Continent); consisting of Antiquities, Voyages and Travels, History, Natural History, Belles Lettres, and Miscellanies. Among others equally valuable are,

Forbes's Dictionaire Encyclopedie, 35 vols. complete; Norden's Egypte, large paper; Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece; Tableau de l'Empire Ottoman; 2 vols.; Catesby's Carolina, orig. edit. 2 vol.; Montfaucon, avec le Supplement, 15 vol. best edit. Quarto; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, Strawberry Hill, 5 vol.; Archæologia, 11 vol.; Herodote, par Larcher, 7 vol. 1. p.; Collinson's Somersetshire, 3 vol. rufia.; Grose's Antiquities, 8 vol. russia; Pennant's Works, 3; Strutt's Antiquities, 3 vol.; Green's Worcester, 1. p.; Voyage de la Perouse, 4 vol. 1. p.; Lord Orford's Works, 5 vol. 1. p.; Lucrece, par de la Grange; printed at Paris, by Didot, 3 vol.—Octavo. Voltaire, Beaumarchais's plates, 1. p. superbly bound in red morocco, gilt leaves, &c.

Also a very fine Collection of Antient and Modern Topography, containing Maps of Antient Greece; Palestine, the Turkish Empire, Egypt, Italy, France and England.

To be viewed and Catalogues to be had at the place of Sale.

SOAP MANUFACTORY, COWCROSS.

By Mr. GIBBONS, on the Premises, Sharp's-Alley, Cowcross, West Smithfield, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock,

THE Valuable LEASE of the Compact SOAP-FACTORY, two Stall Stable, yard, out-buildings, and complete dwelling-house; neat and genteel household furniture, plate, china, linen, two cash-iron, soap pumps, four frames, three-inch vats, with iron receivers, four pumps, four frames, a three-inch vat, with wood receiver, a capital barilla mill, rosin, about ten children of coals, and other Effects, of Mrs. SARAH COUPLAND and WILLIAM KENDALL, Soap Manufacturers. The Furniture comprises elegant four post and tent bedsteads, with chintz cotton furniture; mahogany chests of drawers, register and other Stoves, wind-up range, and kitchen requisites.

To be viewed on Saturday preceding the sale; when Catalogues and Particulars may be had; and of Mr. Gibbons, No. 3, Bucklersbury.

SALES BY AUCTION.

UNIQUE ELEGANCIES IN FRENCH PORCELAIN; OR MOLU, BRONZE, ALABASTER, &c. &c.

By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS, at his Great Room, New Bond-street, THIS and following days, at 12 o'clock,

THE most Superb Assemblage of UNIQUE ELEGANCIES ever imported from Paris and Italy. Comprising useful and ornamental Porcelaine, formed in Antique, singularly elegant and truly novelle, in decorative beauties, magnificent Candelabras, Girandoles, Tripods, Urns and Vases, exquisitely modelled in Bronze and Or Molu, from Etruscan, Roman, and Grecian Models.

Novel Transparent Lamps, decorated with Chinois and classic Greecple, formed to diffuse an agreeable tinge of light imitative of Moon-light.

Alabaster Vases, Urns and Figures, Busts &c. Groups in Bronze and Marble; Pier and Chimney Glasses; Convex Mirrors; Cut Glass Chandeliers and miscellaneous articles of taste, elegance, and ornament.

May be viewed and Catalogues to be had as above, at 12s. each.

BRONZES, beautiful ALABASTER VASES, URNS, BUSTS, FIGURES, CAMEOS, and JEWELLERY.

By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS,

At his Great Room, New Bond-street, on Saturday next, at half past twelve o'clock,

A Superb and valuable Collection of beautiful Alabaster and Marble URNS, VASES, FIGURES, BUSTOS, and GEMS, by the celebrated Pisani, and other eminent Sculptors, at Florence, Naples, Rome, &c.; together with a select assemblage of Cameos and Intaglios, Mocaos, Amber, Jasper, &c. partly formed into elegant ornamental jewellery, mounted as rings, lockets, necklaces, bracelets, broaches, pins, fine groups in bronze, &c. lately brought from Naples and Florence by a NOBLEMAN distinguished for his taste and judgment in collecting. Among the alabasters, deserving particular notice, are an Urn, of Etruscan form, three pair of Vases of singular magnitude, a Faunus, a Bacchus, the Appollonis, &c. as specimens of exquisite Sculpture.

May be viewed three days preceding the sale, by Catalogues to be had as above, at 1s. each.

FREEHOLDS and LEASEHOLDS, LONDON, MIDDLESEX, and SURRY; DEBENTURES and ANNUITIES.

By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS,

At Garraway's Coffee-house, on Thursday the 3d of March, at 12 o'Clock, in Lots,

A Valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD ESTATE, comprising three houses, in Cumberlands, street; a range of stabling, in Cumberland Mews; two houses in Berkeley-street, Portman-square; two houses in Manchester and Somerset-streets; a house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square; a ditto, Buckingham-street, Strand; a capital ditto, St. James's Street; a ditto, Great James-street, Bedford-square; three ditto, situate in Oakley-street, Lambeth; Walworth, and Marylebone lane; a ditto, Shire-lane. A valuable Wharf, called Belvidere Wharf, situate at Lambeth, nearly opposite Somerset-house, together with a range of sheds and stabling; four estates of houses in Cumberland-street, and Berkeley-street; a house with coach-house and stables, corner of Berkeley-street; also, a leasehold house, No. 5, Duke-street, York-buildings, and other valuable houses, severally occupied by most respectable tenants, at rents amounting to upwards of 1100l. per annum.

Printed particulars may be had fifteen days preceding the sale, as above; of Messrs. Jennings, Shire-lane, Court-street; at the York-Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and of Mr. Phillips's Estate and Auction Office, New Bond-street.

LEASHOLD HOUSE, FURNITURE, PLATE, LIBRARY, and WINES.—By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS,

On the Premises, No. 46, Harley-street, on Wednesday the 4th of March, and following days, at Twelve o'Clock,

ALL the Genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, large French Plate, Pier, and Chimney Glasses, Lustres, Or Molu Clocks and Candelabras, French China, Table and Bed Linen, valuable Jewels and Watches, extensive Sideboard of Plate, choice Wines, Library of Foreign and English Books, Pictures and Prints, a Landaulet, and other valuable Effects of His Excellency Count HASLANG, going abroad.

The Furniture comprises the usual assortment of Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Dining, Card, Pier, and Pembroke Tables, Carpets, Commodes, Dressing Tables, and miscellaneous other Effects.

May be viewed two days preceding the Sale, and Catalogues had (at 1s. each,) to be returned to Purchasers, as above; and at Mr. Phillips's Estate and Auction Office, New Bond-street.

ELEGANT HOUSE, Harley-street.

By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS,

On the Premises, on Wednesday, 4th of March, at 12 o'clock,

A Spacious and elegant LEASEHOLD HOUSE, with well arranged suite of offices, eight stall stable, and standing for three carriages, delirably situated on the West side of Harley-street, the residence and property of a Nobleman, leaving England. The premises are substantially built, in good repair, and the apartments of excellent proportions, fitted with marble chimney pieces, enriched cornices and ceilings; held for an unexpired term of twenty one years, at a low ground-rent of 16l. 2s. per annum, but of the annual value of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

May be viewed, by tickets, between the hours of twelve and three. Printed Particulars may be had at Mr. Lloyd's, Bookseller, Harley-street; at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and at Mr. Phillips's Estate and Auction Office.

PICTURES, PRINTS, DRAWINGS, BOOKS, &c.

By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS,

At his Great Room, New Bond-street, early in March next,

THE first part of the Extensive and Valuable Collection of PRINTS, and BOOKS of PRINTS, antient and modern Drawings by Old Masters, and valuable original Drawings by Mr. Mentz, now shewed together with a few Books; a variety of Bronzes, Casts, a Lay Figure, with a small select collection of Pictures by the most esteemed Masters, the whole whereof are the genuine property of Mr. MENTZ.

Notice of view and sale will be given in due time.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HARPSICHORD, VALUABLE PICTURES, GLAZED PRINTS, JEWELLERY, APOTHECARY'S FIXTURES, &c.—By Mr. WELLS,

At his Spacious Rooms, 130, Long-acre, TO-MORROW, at 12,

ALL the genuine and genteel HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Harpsichord, some fearce Pictures and Prints, glazed, among which are Hogarth's Marriage A-la-mode, the Roast Beef of Old England, the Death of Captain Cook, King John signing the Magna Charta, Oliver Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament (fine), and the Landing of King Charles. The Pictures by Veronese, Hobbima, Ballan, Wyck, &c. The Furniture comprises four-post bedsteads and furnitures, feather beds and bedding, window curtains, pier glasses; carpets, mahogany bookcases, chests of drawers; dining, card; and Pembroke tables; mahogany parlor and chamber chairs, stoves, range, kitchen requisites, &c. Including the complete fittings up of an Apothecary's Shop, containing neat of drawers, counters, bottles, and variety of other effects.

To be viewed and Catalogues will be delivered.

EFFECTS, DEVONSHIRE-STREET, QUEEN-SQUARE.

By Mr. WELLS,

No. 42, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, by order of the Executors,

ALL the genuine and genteel HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate, Linen, China; Wearing Apparel, Books, &c. the property of the late Mr. WILLIAM PARKS, dec. The Furniture comprises mahogany four-post and wardrobe bedsteads, with cotton furniture, fine goose feather beds, and good bedding, cotton window curtains, pier glasses, Brussels pattern carpets, mahogany wardrobe, bureau, chests of drawers, dining, card and Pembroke tables, a sofa, drawing-room and chamber chairs, stoves, range, kitchen requisites, &c.

To be viewed on Wednesday, when Catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of Mr. Wells, Auctioneer and Exchange Broker, No. 130, Long-acre.

By Messrs. WHITE and FLINT, by Orders of the Executors, THIS DAY, on the Premises, No. 3, Turn-wheel-lane, Cannon-street,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, China and Glass, two Violins, Music-Books, Pictures and Prints, and other Effects, of J. H. STULPNEK, Esq. deceased, comprising a handsome four-post bedstead, with china cotton furniture, full valance, and japanned cornices, tent and other bedsteads, good beds and bedding, three sets of chintz cotton drawing-room window curtains, with drapery valance and japanned cornices, &c. eight excellent mahogany chairs, in hair cloth, and a ditto tideboard with cellaret drawers, nearly new, Wilton and other carpets, and the usual description of Furniture. To viewed, and Catalogues may be had; and of Mr. Flint, Greek-street, Soho.

CAPITAL TIMBER.

To be Sold to the highest Bidders, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, under the direction of JOHN WILMOT, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, by Mr. JOHN PRICKETT, of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, Surveyor, the person appointed by the said Master to fell the same, at the Abercorn Arms, in the town of Stanmore, in the said county, in several distinct lots, on Friday the 27th instant, at one o'clock,

A Quantity of TIMBER and TREES on the Estate called Cannons, situate near Stanmore aforesaid.

Particulars of the said Timber and Trees, and all necessary information, may be had by applying at the said Master's Chambers, in Southampton-buildings; of the said Mr. Prickett; of Mr. Hodgson, Symond's Inn; or of Mr. Harper, Cannon-row, Westminster; and at Garraway's Coffee-house.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CHEAPSIDE.

MR. WINSTANLEY Respectfully acquaints the Public that the LEASEHOLD PREMISES, situated No. 51, on the South side of Cheapside, near Bow Church, advertised to be Sold by Auction, at Garraway's Coffee-house, on Monday, the 23d instant, is disposed of by Private Contract.

LEASE, PICCADILLY, opposite the GREEN PARK.

By Mr. WINSTANLEY,

At Garraway's Coffee-house, Cornhill, on Monday, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Assignees,

THE LEASE of a Convenient DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, situate No. 56, Piccadilly, commanding a pleasant view of the Park, now in the occupation of Mr. Robson, Perfumer, held for an unexpired term of twenty years and a half, at a low rent.—The Premises may be viewed by leave of the Tenant. Particulars may be had of Mr. Sarel, Solicitor, Surry-street; Mr. Dawne, Solicitor, Bridges-street; at Garraway's, and of Mr. Winstanley, Paternoster-row, where the Lease may be inspected.

PATERNOSTER-ROW, 3 Doors from Cheapside.

By Mr. WINSTANLEY,

At Garraway's Coffee-house, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 10th March, at 12 o'clock, in one Lot,

A Convenient LEASEHOLD HOUSE, No. 66, Paternoster-row; with a good light Warehouse, suitable for the Muslin or Drapery-line, Silk Weaver, or other Wholesale Business, for the situation is particularly desirable, and an early possession may be had.—Also a small House and Warehouse, No. 65 adjoining. The whole held under the Corporation of London, at very low rents, amounting together to only 36l. per annum.

To be viewed by applying on the Premises, where printed Particulars may be had; also at the place of Sale, and of Mr. Winstanley, Paternoster-row.

Elegant FURNITURE, fashionable PLATE, DIAMONDS, JEWELS, LADIES' valuable APPAREL, &c.

By Mr. WILLOCK,

On the Premises, THIS and two following days, at twelve o'clock, by Order of the Executor,

THE singularly elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a variety of valuable effects, of a Lady deceased, at her late house, No. 34, in Baker-street, Portman-square; consisting of very excellent chamber, drawing-room, and parlour furniture, with noble pier glasses, and beautiful carpets, large sideboard of fashionable plate, valuable diamond necklaces, ear-rings, and other costly jewels and trinkets, expensive wardrobe of very rich wearing apparel, bed and table linen, handsome French and other china, &c. &c.

To be viewed till the sale, when catalogues had on the premises; at Garraway's, and the Bagnigge Coffee-houses; and of Mr. Willock, No. 25, Golden-square, at 1s. each.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.—By Messrs. ROBINS, at their Spacious Rooms, Great Piazza, Covent-garden, THIS and following day, at twelve o'clock,

A Capital Collection of Unredeemed PLEDGES, comprising brilliant diamond rings, pins, jewels and trinkets; excellent gold repeating, plain and enamelled watches; silver and metal ditto; 1000 ounces of modern useful plate, fowling-pieces and pistols; a general assortment of wearing apparel of all kinds, in prime condition; superfine broad cloth, kerseymeres, fine and common Irish linnens, cambrics, laces, table and bed linen, silk and cotton hose, books, bedding, curtains, bed-furnitures, carpets, &c.—May be viewed this day, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

VALUABLE ENGRAVED COPPER-PLATES, PICTURES, &c.—By Messrs. ROBINS,

At their Spacious Rooms, under the Great Piazza, Covent-garden, on Saturday next, at 12, by direction of the Assignees,

FIFTY capital Engraved COPPER-PLATES, including the much-esteemed plate (quite new) of the taking down from the Cross, from a picture by Rubens; the Tribute Money, from a Picture by West; Christ and the four Penitents, from Rubens, and many others of capital merit, with the looks Prints. The whole late the property of VALENTINE GREEN, a bankrupt, and engraved by him. Also a capital picture, superbly framed, of Louis XVI.'s separation from his family, and a few other good pictures.—May be viewed, Catalogues had at the Rooms.

CAPITAL SITUATION, NEARLY OPPOSITE SOMERSET-HOUSE, STRAND.—By Messrs. ROBINS,

On the Premises, on Monday next, at Twelve o'clock,

THE valuable LEASE of a Spacious HOUSE, very eligibly situate for trade, No. 341, Strand, nearly opposite Somerset-house, the property of Mr. Woodin, Silversmith, &c. The premises are in substantial repair, three stories high, and two rooms on each floor, with spacious modern shop, well fitted up, good parlour and exhibition behind, the whole near 70 feet; on the basement story, two large kitchens, two arched vaults, wine cellar, &c. May be viewed three days prior to the sale, when particulars may be had on the Premises; and of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden.

To SILVERSMITHS, HARDWAREMEN, &c.

By Messrs. ROBINS, on the Premises, on MONDAY next, at Twelve o'clock,

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, of Mr. WOODIN, Silversmith, &c. at his House, No. 341, Strand, nearly opposite Somerset-House. The Stock comprises 300 ounces of fashionable plate, in a variety of light articles, very good gold, silver, and metal watches, antique and fancy rings, and sundry jewellery, a capital air-pump, by Watkins, fine old china, pictures, prints and drawings, and sundry curious articles. The whole may be viewed on Saturday and morning of sale, and Catalogues had of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden.

GUN TAVERN, BILLINGSGATE.

By JOHN HENFREE, on Monday next, at Two, by Order of the Proprietors, on the Premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,

THE Valuable and Beneficial Lease of that well-known and frequented house, the GUN TAVERN, BILLINGSGATE; consisting of a substantial and recently erected Brick House, containing numerous apartments for the accommodation of large and small Parties; a well-placed bar, coffee-room, 2 parlours, a large convenient kitchen, two entrance passages, cellarage for wines, spirits, coals, &c.; on the basement, a tap-room, bar, porter cellar, coal vault, and other conveniences, now in full trade. Term of Lease Fifty-three years, unexpired at Michaelmas last; subject to a low Ground Rent of 33l. per ann.

May be viewed to the sale. Particulars had on the premises; at the Three Tuns, Grevesfield; the Green Man, Leyton-stone; the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Shadwell High-street.

Superb HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES CHINA, PRINTS, CARPETS, &c. &c.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, at the Great Auction Room, No. 8, Dean-street, Soho, THIS and following Days, at twelve o'clock,

THE Capital STOCK in TRADE of a CABINET-MAKER and UPHOLSTERER, effigned over for the benefit of the Creditors, and which will be sold without any reserve. The Stock, which is perfectly modern, comprises capital cabinet work in mahogany wardrobes, double and single chests of drawers, dining tables to join with circular ends, Pembroke tables and bookcases, sideboards, ladies and gentlemen's dressing tables, mahogany and japanned chairs, in leather and satin horse-hair, four-post bedsteads with rich chintz cotton furniture, with gilt and japanned cornices, field bedsteads and furniture, with suitable bedding, brilliant pier glasses, in rich gilt frames, Brussels, Wilton, and other carpets, some of large dimensions; cut glass lustres, and lustre candlesticks, beautiful china in burnished gold, a very extensive assemblage of prints in gilt frames, with a variety of other goods.

Valuable FREEHOLD INN and ESTATE, Bishopsgate-street.

By Mr. WINSTANLEY,

At Garraway's, on Tuesday, March the 10th, at 12 o'clock, in three lots,

A Valuable and particularly desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising three very capacious, well known, old-established and good accustomed Premises, the GREEN DRAGON INN, most eligibly situated on the West side of Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite St. Helen's, together with the Inn House, numbered 85, 88, and 89, in the possession of Messrs. James and Scarle, Mr. Evans, Silversmith, and Mr. Truter, Shoemaker. The Inn occupies a suite of great extent, contains between 30 and 40 bed-rooms, numerous sitting-rooms, large coffee-room, bar, tap-room, coach and waggon warehouses and offices, spacious yard, stabling for 40 horses, and other requisite conveniences, for carrying on an extensive business, for which the situation is particularly desirable, and well calculated for the public Warehouses, the front houses are in good repair, and the whole are underlet at 238l. per annum, on old leases, which expire at Lady-day 1804, when the present Rental can be nearly doubled. The respective Tenants will shew the Premises.

Printed Particulars may be shortly had of Mr. Cruickshanks, Solicitor, Basinghall-street, at the Place of Sale, and of Mr. Winstanley, Paternoster-row; at the two last places correct plans may be seen; and at Mr. Cruickshank.

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