WEDNESDAY *and* THURSDAY's POST.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 16.

LETTERS from Rome of the 3d inst. state, that Cacault, the French Minister, has proposed very moderate terms to the Pope, which the latter, after convening his Privy Council of Cardinals, has thought proper to reject.

His Holiness is said to have excommunicated all the French by a Bull, signed ever since the 15th ult. The farther victories of the French, and the capitulation of Mantua, were known at Rome on the 3d inst. at which time the Holy Father was going to review his army, and give them the general benediction.—*Redacteur.*

The Italian Republic of Cispadana has appointed Signor Zava, Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic. Zava is a *ci-devant* noble, who will set out immediately to relieve the other Delegates from their mission to the Directory.—*L'Eclair, Feb. 16.*

On the 31st ult. it was reported at Frankfort, that the Prussians were advancing to the Rhine, and that the King of Prussia, tired of negociating so long and so unsuccessfully with the States of the Empire, and the Diet of Ratisbon, is determined to order to indemnify himself for the enormous expences which the siege and recapture of Mentz had cost him, to back his pretensions by force, and to seize the Lower Palatinate, which he means to hold till satisfaction shall have been given him. Others attribute the movements among the Prussian troops to different motives, and think that Frederic has it in contemplation, by means of his armed neutrality, to make either, or both, of the Belligerent Powers accept of his mediation.—*Ibid.*

The Directory, wishing to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Spain and Holland, impeded by the war, has resolved that the linens and spices sent from Holland and Spain shall have a free passage to and from France, on paying a duty of five sous for every hundred livres value.

PORT NEWS.

Plymouth, Feb. 20. This morning arrived here a small French sloop privateer, called the *General Hoche*, but marked on the stern *Betsy of Penzance*, so as to give her the appearance of a smuggler; the is about eight tons burthen, manned with fourteen stout Frenchmen, and armed with muskets, blunderbusses, pistols, and tomahawks; the sailed from Roscow five days since, and had not made any captures; she was taken yesterday afternoon about five leagues off the Bolt, by the *Plymouth* armed lugger, of 14 guns, Lieut. Elliot, Commander, and was then about boarding an English brig, which in a few minutes she would have been in possession of.

HOUSE of LORDS, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The important cause of Lord Lauderdale against the Earl of Errol came on this day, before the Committee of Privileges—Lord Walsingham in the Chair.

Mr. Adam opened the case at a quarter after one o'clock, and continued until near five. His pleadings went to the impeachment of Lord Errol's title to the Peerage of Scotland, on the determination of which depends his Lordship's right to a seat, as one of the sixteen Peers.

When Mr. Adam finished, prayers were read, and one Bill was brought from the Commons.

In Lord Lauderdale's appeal, one Council per day is to be heard; once a week is the time fixed on.

Wednesday, February 22.

Heard Counsel, in continuation, in the Cause, the Assignees of Gibson and Johnson, *versus* Chippendal and Curtis, the Trustees of Mac. Alpin. The further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

The Earl of Moira presented three petitions from the Prisoners confined for Debt in certain provincial Gaols, praying relief. Ordered to lie on the Table.

The several private Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages; and, at five, their Lordships adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Feb. 21.

The following are the names of the Members who were chosen by ballot to try the merits of the Petition, complaining of an undue election for the City of Canterbury:—

G. VANSITTART, Esq. Chairman;

Sir R. Carr Glynn,	R. Wilson, Esq.
J. Angerstein, Esq.	C. Atkinson, Esq.
H. Joddrell, Esq.	Lord Hervey,
B. Bootle, Esq.	Lord Huntingfield,
E. Rushworth, Esq.	Sir W. Leman,
Thomas Johns, Esq.	Earl Tyrconnel.

NOMINEES.

R. P. Carew, Esq. Hon. St. A. St. John.

The following are the names which remained on the reduced list to try the merits of the Tewkesbury Election:—

Hon. G. Walpole,	E. Bastard, Esq.
Hon. H. Lascelles,	Sir M. B. Folkes,
J. Dickens, Esq.	Sir G. Douglas,
S. Bernard, Esq.	J. Baring, Esq.
Lord Hawkesbury,	Sir F. Baring,
Sir J. Aubrey,	T. S. D. Buckden, Esq.

NOMINEES.

D. P. Coke, Esq. C. Bragge, Esq.

The rest of the business, which was of a private nature, being transacted, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 22.

Petitions for Bishopstone, Ranworth, Whapload Stoke, Mandeville, Harlton, Thornborough, Toddington, Brampton, Lindridge, Chedsley, Corbett, Creighton, and Petney Inclosures; Perth, Kinross, Milthorpe, Bolton, Bany, Kincardine, Cambridge, Denbigh, Stirling and Newcastle Roads; Pontefract Courts Baron; Lee Church and Tweed Fisheries; Monmouth Canal; Edinburgh second Seats, were presented.

Petition from Bermondsey against the Poor Bill, was presented, and referred to the Report on the Bill.

Colonel Porter said, since he had come down to the House, he had perused, with the utmost attention, the *Angular* petition from the Borough of Southwark, and conceived that it contained very *insulting* language to the Committee, of which he was a Member; he should, (unless some more efficient Member took up the business) on Thursday fe'nnight, make a motion on the subject himself.

Mr. Whitbread moved, that the notice which he had given for Friday next, respecting the defence of Ireland, should be postponed till Monday next. Ordered.

Mr. Alderman Anderson brought up the City of London Bill, for the construction of Wet Docks, &c. which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Alderman Curtis presented a Petition from the Warehouse-keepers of London, praying a compensation for the injury they would sustain by the operation of the Bill for the improvement of the Port of London, in case it should pass into a law. The Petition was received, and ordered to be referred to the Committee to whom the Bill is committed.

Mr. Alderman Lushington gave notice, that he should, on Friday next, bring forward a motion, with a view to indemnify the merchants for the losses sustained in the importation of grain, at a period of general scarcity.—Adjourned.

LONDON, February 23.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has just laid before the King for his Majesty's approbation a state of the intended disposition of the military forces of the kingdom for the ensuing season, previous to the arrangements being made for carrying them into execution.

A camp is to be formed in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, to consist of five regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, for the protection of the north-east coast of Scotland. And all the Volunteer Companies in Scotland are to be formed into corps, for which orders have been issued to the Lord Lieutenants for the several counties.

The 84th and 86th regiments have received orders to embark from the Cape, and the 10th and 11th now in England, are to sail with the next fleet for the East Indies.

Parallels of depots are now forming in different directions from the Sussex coast towards the Metropolis, for the stowage of biscuit, bread, &c. for the better accommodation and subsistence of our troops, should their services be required in that quarter, to repel the threatened Invasion. One day last week a ship came into Newhaven harbour, laden with bread and biscuit, to be deposited in the manner, and for the purposes above-mentioned.

Orders have been issued from the Admiralty, requiring all officers of the Marine corps, absent on leave, to join their divisions directly.

Four float frigates and two sloops are ordered to be ready immediately to join the squadron on the Downs station.

There was yesterday a considerable alarm in the city, in consequence of the following paper, pasted at Lloyd's Coffee-house:—

"*Portsmouth, Feb. 20.*

"At half past ten, A. M. we were alarmed with an account of several of the enemy's transports having been seen off Beachy Head; the account came by the signal posts, and all the men of war are in motion to proceed to sea."

By our own letters from Portsmouth we learn, that, in consequence of the above information, a squadron of seven ships immediately put to sea, and by the evening were out of sight.

Admiral Colpoys, moreover, with ten sail of the line, was ready to follow. The alarm, however, was altogether a false one, originating in a mistake made in giving the signals.

A cutter arrived at Portsmouth in the evening, which passed Beachy Head in the morning, and had met no enemy.—The ships seen composed one of our own trading fleets.

So much for alarms.—It may still, however, be proper to keep a vigilant look out.

Yesterday Captain Evans, who commanded one of the transports from Cork, lately captured by the French, but who, in company with two other Captains, made his escape on Sunday fe'nnight from Calais, in an open boat, as was reported generally last week, was sent for and examined before some of the Admiralty, to give such information as he knew respecting the state of the shipping in Dunkirk and other ports. The information Captain Evans gave was—that the fleet of vessels at Dunkirk, forty in number, were in the most forward state of preparation, was victualled, and that there were troops on board some of the ships; and that sixteen other vessels were also nearly ready for sea at Calais, and destined to receive troops.

Every thing seems to announce, both on the part of the French and the Austrians, that the Banks of the Lower Rhine will be the principal seat of the war in the ensuing campaign. In the Imperial army we observe strong movements towards the Lahn and the Sieg, to attack Dusseldorf and the bridge head, near Neuwied; and the French make the most vigorous preparations of defence on every point which can open to the Austrians an entrance into Belgium, the inhabitants of which are heartily tired of the vexatious proceedings of the French Government.—The entrenched camp forming at Treves, the immense magazines to be established at Luxemburgh, and the orders lately given to increase the fortifications of Maestricht, leave no doubt on this head. The moment of action does not seem to be at any great distance. The crossing of the Rhine is already severely prohibited by both armies, and the French have put in a state of requisition all the inhabitants of the villages seated on the Banks of the Rhine, to work at the entrenchments, which they are constructing with the utmost speed.

The total failure of the Austrian arms in Italy is, in some instances, to be attributed to treachery in some of the officers; but perhaps still more to want of judgment in the Commander in Chief, in detaching 18,000 men out of 45,000, when he was preparing to attack. The inexperience of the new-raised volunteers occasioned the immense loss in prisoners. When brought into the field, they were little prepared to withstand the impetuosity, not to say fury, of Buonaparte's soldiers, who were most of them intoxicated with what the French call *Nectar*; a cordial, shocking to say, composed of brandy infused with Cantharides.

The *Ami des Loix* of the 16th instant, which was received by the last conveyance from Paris, states, that the French found at Mantua "one thousand pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and money or precious effects to the amount of twenty Millions, which had been deposited for safety in that fortress by those who regarded it as impregnable." The *Ami des Loix*, however, is by no means distinguished either for the fidelity of its statements, or the truth of its assertions.

The Directory has, by a Message read in the Sitting of the 12th inst. represented to the Council of Five Hundred, that the pain of death, enacted against such priests as are transported and return to France, secures impunity to them, because the excessive severity of the punishment prevents the Constituted Authorities from inflicting it on the offenders. The Directory consequently proposes to substitute a milder punishment in its place, by which means the offending priests would not remain unpunished.

The left accounts from Berlin mention the return of M. Roux, Secretary of the Legation from Paris, said to have several charges of great importance, on which account he was shortly to return to the Capital of the Republic.

The Batavian Convention has decreed, notwithstanding the opposition of some Members, that, in the 14th article of the Constitutional Act, mention shall be made of Religion, as being the basis of virtue, of good manners, and of the happiness of the people. The Batavians have, in this respect, evinced more wisdom than the French, whose Constitution is founded on the basis of *political Atheism*. The Batavian Convention has, by a great majority, decided in favour of the system of two Houses, one of which is to be called the *Great Chamber*, and the other the *Chamber of Elders*.

After the surrender of Kehl, the Archduke Charles addressed a letter of thanks to the troops, who formed the siege of that place. He bestows a marked praise on General Count Latour, and all the troops under his command, and says, "that at the present season he should never have attempted a task so arduous as the reduction of Kehl, had he not been convinced of the powerful co-operation of the General Officers, and the excellence and gallantry of the troops."

The letters by the last Mail from Jamaica are rather of an unpleasant complexion. A severe drought had prevailed for nearly ten months, particularly on the south side of the island. The crops of sugar and coffee were expected in consequence not to amount to more than one fourth of the usual produce. The same drought has also favoured unhappily the progress of an epidemical disease, somewhat similar to the yellow fever, to which not only the new comers, but several old and native inhabitants of the island have already fallen victims.

By a ship from the East Indies, there is a private letter from Calcutta, dated Aug 30, which is extremely satisfactory. After detailing some of the late events among the military there, the writer figuratively observes as follows:—"Fortunately we are pretty healthy here, though at one time, the fever had seized one part of our members, but the gilded pill of redress purged off all ill-humours, and cleared up a point long disputed by the learned Sceptics and orthodox Divines, viz. Whether we carry the same passions with us into Elysium or Tartarus; for by metamorphosing some score of Captains into Majors, and Majors into Colonels, and so on to the *ne plus ultra*, it is found that their former passions no longer exist, and are as completely done away as their old uniforms."

The Begum, the widow of Suffder Jung, and grandmother of his Highness the present Vizier, died lately at Fyzabad, at a very advanced age. She was one of the *Old Ladies* who were so long the theme of Mr. Burke's enraptured orations during the late impeachment.

Since the King of Sweden's return from Upsal, he has issued a circular letter, containing a charge to all the principals of provinces, &c. to deliver in a just account of the state of the prisons, in order that these places may be rendered healthy, and a more humane treatment of the prisoners introduced.

Paul II. of Russia, has ordered all the Nobles to pay their debts. He has reformed a large proportion of his Guards, not less than 300 officers. He is adored by the common people. To the exiled Poles he has restored their estates; and granted even to Kosciusko 20001. per ann. with which that patriot is coming to England in his way to settle in America.

Tuesday the Master and Warden of the Company of Bakers waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house; and it appearing by the Meal-weighers' return, that wheat had fallen upwards of 1s. per quarter, and flour fold for 40s. per sack, his Lordship ordered the price of bread to be to-morrow reduced to 7½d. the quartern loaf.

In the Irish House of Commons, on Monday last, Sir L. Parsons complained of the Minister's not having yet brought forward the subject of the supply for Ireland; he stated the necessity of adopting immediate and vigorous means for the defence of the country, and gave notice, that if something was not done this day, he would himself make a motion upon the subject.

Associations are forming in almost every principal town in the kingdom, to arm against an invasion. At Bristol, about 1500 inhabitants have enrolled themselves under the command of Mr. Evan Baillie, one of the principal Merchants of that place; who have undertaken to do the duty of the regulars and militia of that town, so that the latter may be at liberty to be marched to any part of the kingdom where their services may be more required.

The coast of Sussex is now so well guarded, that not a single privateer belonging to the enemy has dared to make its appearance between Brighton and Beachy-Head, for more than a week past. The annoyance which the trade has hitherto experienced has been from the smallest of these depredators, of which the Channel has, however, been easily scourged; but should further attempts be made by the larger ones, (several of which it is well known have been lately fitted out) they may not be so soon got rid of, for they carry a great number of men, whose practice of fighting is to be expeditious and desperate in their attempts to board whatever may attack them, and being armed with very sharp cutlasses, no effectual resistance can be made to them, but by vessels of considerable force.

Friday last Capt. G——h, son of the celebrated Mr. G——h, and Mr. A. a member of the University of Cambridge, met by accident at one of the coffee-rooms, when a frivolous dispute arose respecting a stick, which Mr. A. attempted to wrest from Captain G. who drew his sword in consequence, and wounded Mr. A. A challenge was the immediate result, and they accordingly met on Newmarket Heath the next morning, attended by seconds, surgeons, and all the *paraphernalia* of desperation. One night's reflection cooled the courage of both the heroes; for, on explanation, one of them observed, "if you only said so! I only meant so!" and thus the matter ended without bloodshed.

A horse belonging to the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards, quartered in Salisbury, has had as extraordinary an adventure, for a horse, as perhaps ever was recorded. The stable in which this horse, and several others belonging to the regiment are kept, in Endless Street, has two flights of stairs, leading to the hay-tallets and to the store-loft. On Friday night, the horse got loose from his rack, and found his way up the back stairs, though very high, narrow, and crooked, into the hay-loft, where he was discovered by the astonished Dragoon on Saturday morning. By the judicious directions of Lieut. Street, he was backed down the front stairs without any accident, and has not received the least injury from his excursion.

There are a number of Ten Pound Notes, circulating at this time by a set of sharpers, that the public would do well to guard against; they are dated from Manchester, signed Chas. Seymour, some payable to Newman, others to Wilkinson, upon the house of Messrs. Pybus, Call, and Co. bankers, Bond-street, where, upon inquiry, no such persons are known. The mode, adopted by the sharpers, is to buy a small article of a tradesman, and if possible to get change. A number of people have been swindled by this mode, in the neighbourhood of Wapping.

As some labourers were digging in a field belonging to a Mr. Grave, of Egham, in Surrey, who has for some time kept the Red Lion Inn, they came to a stone with an iron ring, which they descended, and found, to their great astonishment, a stone chest, with the following inscription:—"*Satan sooner than Cromwell.*"—When opened, they found a silver plate with the inscription "*Dig on.*" Not knowing how to act, they called Mr. Grave, who advised them to dig on. When they had dug about four feet, they discovered a leaden coffin with a most elegant body in it; on touching which, and on being exposed to the air, it immediately crumbled to ashes. Several jewels and pieces of coin of silver were found in the coffin.

BANKRUPTS from Tuesday's Gazette.

W. Tovey, jun. of Union Street, Lambeth, Grocer.
J. Boles and Th. Wright, of Cheapside, Warehousemen.
Thomas Cates, of Dean Street, Soho, Merchant.
Alex. Morris, late of Spring Gardens, Money-scrivener.
Richard Hawkins, of Belsack, Herefordshire, Mason.
Samuel Power, of Birmingham, Clasp Maker.
William Jones, of Wolverhampton, Porter Brewer.
J. Dodson, of Northowram, Yorkshire, Horse Dealer.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet have been promoted, viz.

Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Alexander Graeme, Esq. — Samuel Reeves, Esq.
George Keppel, Esq.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq. — Sir H. C. Christian, K.B.
C. Chamberlayne, Esq. — William Tufcott, Esq.
Peter Rainier, Esq. — Rt. Hon. Lord H. Seymour.

The undermentioned Captains are also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet, viz.

To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Capt. W. Swiney,	Capt. Horatio Nelson,
—— C. E. Nugent,	—— T. L. Frederick,
—— William Fooks,	—— Sir G. Home, Bart.
—— C. P. Hamilton,	—— Sir C. Cotton, Bart.
—— Edmund Dod,	

The King has been also pleased to appoint Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Knt. to be Colonel in his Majesty's Marine forces, in the room of Horatio Nelson, appointed a Flag Officer of his Majesty's fleet.

A New York paper of the 6th of January, says, that the election of President and Vice-President was completed. The votes for the Candidates then stood thus:

Adams	71	Pinckney	59
Jefferson	68	Burr	30

On Monday came on the election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor. The candidates were Richard Vining Perry, Esq. of Cobham Park, and Sir William Johnson; and after a poll of three or four hours, Sir W. Johnson was declared duly elected.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when John Brown, Isaac Simmons alias Bull, Daniel Mackaway, James Marriott, Joseph Barnes, William Winklin, Richard White, and James Craggs, severally received judgment of death. Sixteen were ordered to be transported beyond the seas for seven years; one for the term of fourteen years; four were ordered to be imprisoned in Newgate: eleven to be imprisoned in the House of Correction at Clerkenwell; and three to be publicly whipped.

The Sessions were then adjourned until Wednesday the 26th day of April next.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Sir Godfrey Webster, v. Lord Holland.

CRIM. CON.

Mr. Garrow, Counsel for Sir Godfrey Webster, now Sir Godfrey Vassal, stated, that this action was brought to recover from the Right Hon. Henry Lord Holland a compensation for damages for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. It was, he observed, much to be lamented that the state of the public morals had given rife to such a great number of actions of this description. The present was one of a most serious nature, not only on account of both the parties being persons of great consideration in the country, but from the deep wound inflicted on the heart of the Plaintiff, by the criminal intercourse of which he complained, and for which no compensation in damages could ever be a remedy. The damages were laid at 20,000l. which, under all the circumstances of the case, were by no means to be considered a excessive. Mr. Garrow then disclosed the circumstances he should prove in evidence. — Lady Webster, he said, was a lady of exquisite beauty and great accomplishments.

The first witness was Benjamin Folgett, who produced a copy of the register of the marriage of the plaintiff with his lady, which was solemnized the 27th of June, 1786. She was under fixteen years of age.

Several witnesses were then called, who stated, that the conduct of the plaintiff towards his lady was distinguished for affectionate tenderness and the most marked attention.

A number of persons was then examined, the substance of whose evidence was, that in the year 1795, Lady Webster was at Florence with the plaintiff and Lord Holland. In February, 1796, Lady Webster went to Rome, where she resided for some time, and was frequently visited by Lord Holland. At this time the plaintiff had gone to England. In August following, Lady Webster returned to England, and resided in Albemarle-street, and was soon afterwards delivered of a male child; the was also delivered of a child in Italy, in October, 1795, which died. Lord Holland travelled from Italy to England at the same time as Lady Webster, and sometimes was in the same carriage with her. The Defendant was also a frequent visitor of Lady Webster, in Albemarle-street, after she arrived in England, and often alone with her after the Plaintiff was gone to bed.

In about a fortnight after Lady Webster arrived in England, she eloped at twelve o'clock at night with Lord Holland, with whom the has lived in a state of adultery. She has had four children.

A witness was then called, who proved the present fortune of Lord Holland, and his great expectations.

Mr. Erskine addressed the Jury, as Counsel for the Defendant, in a speech of great ingenuity, the object of which was to impress on their minds, that the present was not a case of aggravated adultery, insomuch as it was not accompanied with any breach of confidence or friendship, and therefore distinguishable from all those in which large damages had been given.

Lord Kenyon made several moral observations on the licentiousness of the times, and the increase of adultery; after which the Jury withdrew for about an hour, and, on their return, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 6000l.

MARRIED.] The Hon. Mr. Dundas, son of Lord Dundas to Lady Caroline Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.—At Mary-le-bone Church, West Copping, Esq. of Alfington, Norfolk, to Mrs. Turton.—Wm. Louttit, jun. Esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Withers, of South-End Green, near Bromley, Kent.—Sir John Kennaway, of Escot, in the county of Devon, Bart. to Miss Charlotte Amyatt, daughter of James Amyatt, Esq. Member for Southampton.—Mr. Wimble, Ironmonger, of Hull, to Miss Wardell, daughter of Mr. W. Wardell, of the former place, brandy merchant.—Captain Freemantle, of his Majesty's ship *Incendiant*, to Miss Wynne, daughter of R. Wynne, Esq.—At Caroline Park, Edinburgh, Lieutenant Colonel James Spens, of his Majesty's 73d Regiment, to Miss Frances Stuart, daughter of the late Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, Bart.—Captain Richard Fitzgerald, of the 68th Regiment, to the Hon. Keith Stewart.

DIED.] Mr. Abraham Young, of Dalston, near Hackney.—At Greenwich, Philip Fonnereau Esq.—At her house, near Hemel, Hempstead, Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont.—At Foremark, in the County of Derby, in a very advanced age, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.—The Lady of James Sayer, Esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.—At Ealing, in Middlesex, the Lady of Sir Charles Morgan.—Charles Atkinson, Esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, one of the Aldermen of that Corporation.—At Ewell, Edmund Hamond, Esq. of Haling House, in Surrey.—Aged 77, William Money, Esq. of Hyde Park, Principal Keeper.—In Grosvenor-square, aged 84, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Conolly; she was the last surviving sister of the late Thos. Earl of Stafford.—Mrs. Boutflower, wife of Mr. William Boutflower, of Bedford-street, Bedford-row.—At Penrith, in Cumberland, Mrs Orr.—At Ayr, Major Alan Macdonald.—At Chapel, by Falkland, Major Thomas Arnott, of the Marines.—At Rumgay, Fifeshire, George Seton, Esq. late of Carrifton.—At Capthilla, Stirlingshire, John Wright, a common beggar little thirty years and has left sh following sums, a 50l. bill, 24l. in half crowns, 8l. in half-pennies, one guinea note, and one half-guinea,—in all 83l. 11s. 6d.—At Dawlish, Devonshire, Mr. J. Anthony, jun. of Bassenfield, Bucks, aged 22 years.

SOON will be SOLD by AUCTION,
By Mr. FOLKER,
At the House of Benjamin Coster, under the Town Hall, Oxford, of which due Notice will be given,—Ten Pipes of Fine old PORT WINE, and Four Pipes of curious SHERRY, in Lots of One Pipe each, all which Wine has been a considerable Time lodged in a spacious Vault under the Town Hall, which Vault will be put up to Sale immediately after the Wine is sold.

THAMES NAVIGATION.

THIS is to give Notice, That the next General Meeting of the Commissioners appointed for putting into Execution the several Acts of Parliament made for improving and completing the Navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis, from the Jurisdiction of the City of London, near Staines, in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts, will be held at the Town Hall, in Windsor, in the County of Berks, on Saturday the 4th Day of March next, at Eleven in the Forenoon.

Great Marlow, By Order of the said Commissioners,
23d Feb. 1797. H. ALLNUTT, Clerk.

DORCHESTER and BIX TURNPIKES.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the Trustees of the Bix and Dorchester Turnpikes will be held at the House of Joseph Dyer, called the Crofts, at Aldsondon Cross, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the Fourth Day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, at which Meeting the Trustees present will take into Consideration the Propriety of carrying into Execution the Recommendation of the Committee of the Trustees for the Henley District, for making a new Road up Bix Hill, so as to shorten the Road and avoid the steepest Part of the Hill; and the Trustees are requested to attend at Eleven precisely, in order to take a Survey of the Hill and new proposed Road.

By Order of the Trustees,
Henley, Feb. 17, 1797. THO. COOPER, Clerk.

Warwick and Birmingham Canal Navigation.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the next General Assembly of the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Company will be held at the Warwick Arms Inn, in the Borough of Warwick, on Tuesday the 28th Day of March next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which Time and Place the Several Proprietors of Shares therein are requested to attend either in Person or by Proxy.

Warwick, THOMAS GREENWAY,
February 22, 1797. Clerk to the Company.

Warwick and Napton Canal Navigation.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the next General Assembly of the Warwick and Napton Canal Company is appointed to be held at the Westgate Inn, in the Borough of Warwick, on Wednesday the 29th Day of March next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which Time and Place the several Proprietors of Shares therein are requested to attend either in Person or by Proxy.

Warwick, THOMAS GREENWAY,
February 22, 1797. Clerk to the Company.

LOST, supposed to be STOLEN, out of a Ground belonging to Mr. JOHN STUTCHBURY, in the Parish of Caversfield, in the County of Bucks, on Monday Night the 20th, or early on Tuesday Morning the 21st Instant,—A TEG SHEEP. Whoever will give any Information, so that the said Sheep may be recovered again, if strayed, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble; and, if stolen, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders thereof, shall receive a Reward of TEN GUINEAS of the said JOHN STUTCHBURY.

23d February, 1797.

TO be LETT, and entered upon immediately,—A Piece or Parcel of very good and improveable ARABLE LAND, containing One Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres, situate and being in one of the Common Fields of Longcot, in the County of Berks, lately inclosed by Act of Parliament.

N. B. The said Piece of Land will be inclosed and Ring-fenced, and afterwards subdivided, and a good Farm House, Barn, Stable, and all other necessary Buildings erected thereon as soon as possible, for the Occupation and Farming thereof.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Ward, at Faringdon, Berks.

FREEHOLD and TYTHE-FREE FARM,
In Buckinghamshire.

TO be SOLD or LETT,—A most valuable and desirable ESTATE, called NORTHEND FARM, in the Parish of Turville, and County of Bucks, eight Miles from Great Marlow and High Wycombe, seven from Henley upon Thames, and two Miles from Watlington, all good Market Towns.

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