FOREIGN NEWS.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

THIS morning two mails arrived from Hamburgh. They contain much important information relative to the negotiations for Peace between the Emperor and the French Republic. For the particulars we refer our readers to the following details:

Vienna, April 26.

Our Court received the intelligence of the Preliminaries of Peace having been signed on the 19th, though it was not known till the 23d. The Plenipotentiaries on both sides have exerted themselves to the utmost to adjust all disputes, and to conclude a Peace so earnestly wished for by both parties.

The day before yesterday the Counts Saurau and Kufstein, the former of whom is the President of Administration of Lower Austria, and the latter the Governor of Vienna, declared verbally to the people, in the Theatre, that the Preliminaries of Peace were signed. His Imperial Majesty soon after appeared in his box, and was received with the loudest acclamations and testimonies of joy.

Nothing has, however, been yet published officially relative to the conditions, nor can this be expected to be done, until the ratifications shall have taken place and been exchanged on both sides; in the mean time, we are assured they are to this effect:

1st. The integrity of the German Empire with some modifications.

2d. The cession of the Netherlands to France, &c.

3d. The restoration of Lombardy to Austria.

With respect to the latter article several partial changes and cessions may perhaps take place, as the powers interested may hereafter agree.—The fate of the States of Modena, Reggio, Massa, and Carrara, Bologna, Ferrara, Imola, &c. is said to be, that they will in part be given back, and in part serve for indemnifications to other powers, as shall be settled hereafter in a kind of Congress between the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries. It is reported, likewise, that on the part of France, as a testimony of the highest estimation in which the French Government hold the Emperor, they will accept of his mediation between the Republick and England; but this requires confirmation.

How much Peace was wished for, even on the part of the French, may be seen from the following circumstances:

The Neapolitan Ambassador, the Marquis di Gallo, Gen. Meerfeldt, and Gen. Buonaparte met in an apartment of the Palace of the Bishop of Leoben, and had a long conference in order to sign the Preliminaries of Peace.

In the afternoon of the 18th, a number of Staff Officers and Generals of the French army, who had been invited by Gen. Buonaparte, were collected in a large hall, where they waited the hour of dinner; they all knew the negociations were begun, but expected not at all that the Preliminaries would be signed that day; after they had waited a considerable time, the folding-doors of an anti-chamber were thrown open, and Buonaparte entered with the Marquis di Gallo and General Meerfeldt. He shouted "Long live the Emperor, long live the Republick, Preliminaries of Peace are signed, long live the Emperor, long live the Republick."

This joyful intelligence was received with the loudest plaudits and testimonies of joy by all present, which were re-echoed through all the palace by the attendants, the servants, and the soldiers.

The Plenipotentiaries, Generals, and Officers, afterwards sat down to as sumptuous a dinner as the place and circumstances would afford; and at which the health of the Emperor, the prosperity of the Republick, and the Armies and Generals on both sides, were drank, with the most joyful acclamations.

Soon after the dinner General Clark arrived, and was received with every expression of joy.

On the 22d, in the evening, the Austrian Plenipotentiary and the Neapolitan Ambassador arrived here, from Leoben, and immediately went to Court and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. We are assured he has expressed himself highly satisfied with the politeness and candour with which Buonaparte conducted himself during the negociations. He yesterday set out again for the head-quarters of that General, which have been removed a few miles farther back.

It is said, that the Plenipotentiaries agreed on one point, not to be departed from, namely, *That no third Power should influence the Negociation.*

Venice, April 22. General Buonaparte, in preferring the option of Peace or War to this Republic, has demanded the payment of a considerable sum, and that Burgamo, Brescia, &c. be declared independent.

Pesaro, April 25. Our Prince has received the following intelligence by a Courier from Vienna, which he immediately published:

Vienna, April 23. On the 18th instant the Preliminary Articles of Peace between Austria and the Republick were signed without any influence from any other Court; and though it was demanded that Austria should pay the expences of the war, this was stedfastly resisted to the last moment. The Empire preserves its integrity and constitution. The Preliminaries are sent to Paris for ratification, and it is not doubted, that they will be accepted by the Directory.

Rastadt, April 28. It is understood that the greatest part of the French troops in Suabia have repassed the Rhine into their own territory.—Colonel Crawfurd, the English deputy, has left Frankfort.

Frankfort, April 29. The Generals on both sides commanding on the Lower Rhine, left this city on the 15th. Wetzlar is now in the possession of the French.

The armies on both sides have now taken the positions prescribed by the armistice, and the greatest tranquility and joy prevails.

The Austrian General Gemmens was wounded on the passage of the French over the Upper Rhine, and General Onelli made prisoner. On the side of the French Generals, Duhem, Desaix, and Jordis, were wounded, and General Klinglin, it is said, killed. In the bloody battle after the French had passed the Upper Rhine, nearly 10,000 men, including both sides, were killed or wounded.

PORT NEWS.

Plymouth, May 7. We have certain intelligence by his Majesty's ship *Anson*, which arrived two days since, and which has been cruising with Sir J. Warren, that his Majesty's ship *Galatea* blood into Brest Water, and one of her boats went as far in as possible, and counted 17 sail of of the line, several frigates, and about 200 sail of transports, all apparently ready for sea; and a boat which they took with the French Admiral's 1st Lieutenant and Purser, informed them, they expected seven sail of the line from Toulon, to join them. The *Anson* fell in with and retook, an English brig laden with coals, from Wales; she was one of a large fleet, several of which had been captured by a French cutter privateer, who sunk six English sloops, and took 18 several brigs for France. Three of the latter have been since retaken by an English cutter, and are supposed to be gone for Falmouth.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 9.

LOAN TO IRELAND.

On the second reading of this Bill, *the Earl of Suffolk* said, he could not give his assent to so large a sum being sent to Ireland, without some explanation being made on that head.

Lord Grenville thought the present situation of Ireland was too obvious to leave a doubt of the propriety of raising a sum of money in this country for its defence, and which was to be disposed of under the direction of the Parliament of Ireland.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Pybus presented a Bill from the House of Commons, to enable his Majesty to carry into effect the Order of Council of the 3d of May, respecting a certain increase of pay and allowances to the seamen, &c. which was read a first time.

Lord Grenville moved the immediate second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Suffolk said, it was on this momentous subject, that he had a few questions to ask.—Having expatiated on the great importance of the measure, he wished to know of Ministers why they had not brought it forward earlier? it was now more than a fortnight since the measure was determined upon, and the King's consent had been clearly signified to it. He therefore demanded to know, why such a delay was suffered to take place?

Lord Grenville stated his firm conviction, that all discussion of the present subject was highly improper. He little expected to hear "sides of the House" mentioned upon such an occasion as the present; he thought they were all agreed upon the question. They had better afford no more ground for misrepresentation, by persisting in the discussion.

The Duke of Bedford said, he had no wish to provoke discussion, but his duty led him to deprecate the conduct of Ministers in thus delaying to come to Parliament. What passed that night could not be censured as discussion; it only afforded Ministers an opportunity to vindicate themselves, and to state their reasons for delaying the measure. His Grace urged at some length, and with no small degree of warmth, on these grounds, and condemned the conduct of Ministers in unqualified terms.

Lord Grenville said, he would leave it to the House to decide upon the instance of a Peer making an unfounded and declamatory attack upon a person who had previously announced his determination not to answer him.

The Lord Chancellor quitted the Woolsack, and observed, that, taking it on the ground of Peers, on the other side of the House, no delay should be given to the passing of the Bill. He must deprecate all discussion as of injurious tendency.—He thought it idle to refer to what had already passed. They were now in possession of the Bill. He would appeal to the understanding of all present, if the precious moment was to be lost in unavailing disputes.

The Bill was then read a second time, the commitment of it negatived, and then read a third time and passed. The House then waited for some time, for the arrival of the Commission to authorize certain Peers to give his Majesty's Assent to the Seamen's increased Pay Bill, and to other Bills. On the Commission being brought down, the House of Commons were sent for, and his Majesty's Royal Assent was given to the Bill for increasing the Pay and certain Allowances to the Seamen, and to eight private Bills.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 9.

THE SEAMEN.

Mr. Whitbread said, in consequence of what happened yesterday, on a subject which arrested the attention of every individual, he considered it his duty to press the Minister for an answer to a question put by two friends of his, to which no reply had been made, namely, why he did not, at an earlier period, propose the Resolution he submitted to the House yesterday, which was unanimously adopted, and which, if presented sooner, would probably have prevented the most disastrous consequences. Unless he had a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, he wished to give notice, that it was his intention to propose a vote of censure, for what appeared to be a gross neglect, in not coming down to Parliament, immediately after the recess, with an estimate of the expences, which the increased allowance to the seamen would produce.

Mr. Pitt said, he was ready to admit his responsibility to the House, and when the Hon. Gentleman thought proper to make the Motion of which he had given notice, it would be soon enough for him to enter upon a defence of his conduct.—With respect to the question put, undoubtedly any misconception, arising from the sense of Parliament not having been taken sooner, judging after the event, no man could avoid lamenting, that the earliest opportunity possible was not taken; but the Honourable Gentleman was misinformed, if he supposed that no steps had been taken. So early as the 26th of April, the subject was referred to the Privy Council, to consider of the Memorial of the Lords of the Admiralty, relative to the seamen's demands. The matter was afterwards submitted to the King in Council, and upon his approbation of it, directions were given for the estimate to be laid before the House.

It was not true that the subject was not submitted to the Legislature before the period alluded to. It was, he asserted, in the recollection of the House, that he had stated that immediately after the recess a communication would be made to Parliament, for the purpose of voting such a sum as the additional allowance to the Seamen and Marines might require. As early too as the day he opened his budget, he distinctly stated the provision made then for the naval service was independent of the increased allowance to be voted to the seamen. Many occasions, he contended, proved what had never been denied, that the Executive Government intended to submit the subject to the Legislature as speedy as the customary forms could be gone through. Had any idea been entertained that any misconception would arise from these official delays, Ministers would have felt it their duty to act with more promptitude, by departing from the usual routine of office. This, he said, was a fair statement of the business. Every thing had been put into an official train; but more speed would certainly have been employed, were it possible to foresee the effects of procrastination. On any future occasion he expressed his readiness to submit to an investigation of his conduct to the decision of the House. At present, however, he felt it his first duty to recommend that a Bill founded on the Resolution which had already been adopted, should be immediately passed as the best mode of terminating this unfortunate business.

Mr. Fox desired to know whether such language as the House had just now heard was to be endured, after such an instance of fatal and unfortunate neglect? The Minister talked of that House "judging after the event," but in fact the business required a prospective view. The effect of their mischievous delays might easily have been predicted. He then took a review of the negotiation between the Delegates and the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the subsequent resolutions of Government, to the Order of Council of the 3d instant, on which the estimates (delayed to so late a period as Monday last) were founded! If the nation, he remarked, was to be ruined, could the House stand by without resistance, and see the ruin proceed from gross incapacity and neglect?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that "the seamen ought to have known that he mentioned this business on the opening of his budget;" but how was it to be expected that the sailors could understand his meaning, when it was so frequently misunderstood even in that House? He had frequently pressed for information without effect. The House knew nothing of the particulars of the negociation. The distance of Portsmouth had, on a former occasion, been mentioned as an excuse for the delay, and the House had been lulled into a belief that the Mutiny had since been completely suppressed.

In the whole of this proceeding, there were such evident marks of conscious guilt, as, he trusted, would induce the House to censure the conduct of Administration. The Minister affected to lament the consequences that had arisen from his delay; but could he state any individual act of his Ministry, which had not afforded to his country a subject of lamentation. More lives, it was now understood, had been lost, and many high in professional character, for whose services their country were deeply indebted, were at this moment in a situation of the utmost peril. Under such circumstances, it became the bounden duty of the House to stamp the conduct which had produced this effect with some mark of reprobation.

Mr. Whitbread said, in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Fox, he should proceed immediately to move a Vote of Censure. The thinness of the House could be no objection, for it was certainly as full as when sums of money had been voted in the utmost profusion.

Mr. Sheridan began by reprobating the conduct of Ministers for delaying the consideration of the seamen's claims to make way for the Imperial Loan, the Princess Royal's Portion, &c. of less importance to the true interests of the country. Unless the Minister had been completely besotted, it was impossible for him not to have apprehended new jealousies and discontents from his scandalous procrastination. The nature of the discontents were unknown to the House; but if there were men in the fleet who wished to sacrifice the Constitution, they were the basest traitors on earth, and he could not persuade himself that British sailors, who ought to be actuated by nobler sentiments, would of their own accord be found cavilling for an increase of pay when the dearest interest of their country were involved. Some incroachments he was inclined to think had been made on their rights, or attempts to abridge their comforts. Whatever the consequences may be, he declared that they were wholly imputable to the misconduct of Administration. It was reprehensible in a Minister to say, "Trust to me, I am at the helm, I'll take care to steer clear of the rocks and shoals in which I have involved the Vessel of the State;" and yet their conduct seemed to realise such declarations. He concluded by proposing a Committee to meet the other House *now*, with a view to a joint Committee empowered to send for persons, papers, and records, and likewise to be at liberty to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place.

Mr. Pitt said, the question he wished to bring before the House was of infinitely more importance than the proposition of the Hon. Member; a proposition calculated to produce a total change in the discipline of the Navy, and to subvert the fundamental principles of the Constitution; because its obvious tendency was to supercede the functions, not only of the Executive Government, but also those of the Legislature of the country. He concluded by moving, that a message be sent to the Lords, desiring them to continue their sittings for some time.

Mr. Fox said, when Ministers became incapable of their duty, and had lost the command of the Navy, it became the duty of the House—

Mr. Baker spoke to order; but *Mr. Fox* insisting that he was not speaking out of order, proceeded to state, that when Ministers became incapable of performing their duty, and incompetent to take care of the public safety, they ought to be superseded for the safety and honor of the country.

Mr. Sheridan still persisted in his motion for the appointment of a joint Committee to enquire into the causes that had produced the extraordinary insubordination in the fleet.

The Speaker put Mr. Pitt's motion, and a message was sent accordingly to the other House.

The resolution of the Committee of Supply, for granting the sum of 6,372,000l. to his Majesty, for the increased pay and allowance of the seamen, &c. was read, and a Bill ordered in pursuance of that resolution.

Mr. Sheridan expressed a wish that the Bill might be passed with all possible celerity. He further recommended Mr. Whitbread to postpone his motion.

Mr. Whitbread agreed to do so, on account of the shortness of the notice.

Mr. Pitt then brought up the Bill founded on the above Resolution. It contained a provision not before mentioned, because an estimate of the expence could not be made, namely, for the continuance of pay to seamen, &c. who were wounded, until their wounds were healed. The Bill was read the first and second time, committed, engrossed, read a third time, and passed. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, May 10.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Malmsbury Election Petition, reported, that it appeared to the Committee that the Sitting Member was duly elected.

MOTION TO CENSURE THE MINISTER.

Mr. Yorke rose, in the first instance, to intreat Mr. Whitbread to put off his intended motion on this subject; as being peculiarly dangerous and ill-timed at the present crisis.

Mr. Whitbread, nevertheless, persisted in his intentions. He introduced his motion, by a long declamation against Ministers, blaming them for their neglect and delay in not sooner bringing forward the Bill for Increasing the Seamen's Wages; and concluded with moving,

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the Right Hon. William Pitt, by having so long delayed to present to the House an estimate of the expences to be provided for in consequence of the Order of Council for an increase of pay to the Seamen and Marines serving on board his Majesty's fleet, and for the full allowance of provisions to the same, has been guilty of a gross neglect of his duty, and deserves the censure of this House."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt some degree of difficulty in taking notice of the Hon. Gentleman's motion. He did not desire that any blame might be transferred from him to any other person; but he thought it necessary to state, that it had been no part of his official duty either to present any estimates to the House at all, to prepare any estimates, or to give directions for them to be made out. The whole of the estimate was directed to be made out by the Order of Council, and to be presented to the House. The several stages through which this business must have gone, took up considerable time. For these reasons he was afraid that there was an inaccuracy in the Hon. Gentleman's motion as particularly applied to him; but at the same time he wished it to be understood, that on the general question, as far as related to the country at large, he laid no claim to any excuse, in consequence of his having had no share in those transactions which he stated.

The real state of the fact was this:—On the 24th, and not on the 23d of April, accounts arrived in town that the seamen of the fleet had all returned to their duty. On the 26th a Memorial was presented to his Majesty in Council, which was referred to a Committee, whose report on the same was approved of by the Council on the next day, it being that day when the Council ordinarily met. On Thursday last he had given notice to the House that the estimate would be presented on the following day, which was prevented from being done until Monday. At the time then when the estimate was presented, and at all the periods of intermediate explanation, there was incontestable evidence of its having been the uniform intention of his Majesty's Ministers to complete the engagements that had been made to the seamen of the fleet; nor was there the slightest ground for supposing that there was any insincerity on their part. It had been argued, that delay alone was the cause of these events; but he thought it would be fair to observe, that they must have been also in a great degree produced by the *misrepresentations of discussions* that had taken place in another House, which it was not consistent with the orders of Parliament for him to name. As to the sincerity of the intention of his Majesty's Ministers, he could scarcely condescend to make a reply to those who should express a doubt about it. The greatest enemies of Government could not for one moment suppose that any voluntary delay had taken place on the part of Ministers. With regard to the present situation of the fleet, as far as the latest intelligence he had received would permit him to judge, he had sufficient ground for hope, that tranquillity and order was effectually restored. Upon the whole, he trusted, there was sufficient reason to induce the House to avoid any discussions on the present subject, in which the dearest interests of the publick were involved; and that they would be convinced that Ministers had done every thing in their power on the occasion in question.

Mr. Whitbread said, in consequence of an objection having been made to the form of his motion, he would beg leave to amend it, and, instead of "the Right Hon. William Pitt," he would insert "his Majesty's Ministers."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the House would not suppose that he had wished to wave any thing that might be personal against himself. His objection to the motion only went to its irregularity. But he would ask, whether it could be more regular to state in a lump his Majesty's Ministers? As to any thing that affected himself, he was perfectly indifferent.

Mr. Whitbread said, he certainly did direct his censure against the Right Hon. Gentleman alone, and would therefore point his accusation against him.

The Speaker suggested the propriety of the Right Hon. Gentleman's withdrawing himself from the House while the motion was read from the chair. Upon which Mr. Pitt immediately left the House.

Mr. Fox proposed to add to the motion, the words—"or causing to be presented,"—which were adopted. And then the amended motion was read from the chair as follows:

"That his Majesty's Ministers have so long delayed presenting, or causing to be presented to this House, an Estimate of the sum necessary to defray the Expence for the increase of pay of Seamen and Marines of his Majesty's Fleet, and for the purposed issue of full Allowance of Provisions, have been guilty of great neglect of their Duty, and deserve the Censure of the House."

After this, Mr. Pitt returned to the House.

Mr. Rose, jun. Mr. Martin, and Mr. Yorke opposed the motion; on the ground, that no improper delay had taken place; and that during the progress of the business, none of the Opposition had ventured to hint, that any danger could arise, in the time required by the forms of Parliament—In fact, the whole mischief had arisen from *misrepresentation*—and the present charge was as inexplicable as it was unfounded.

Mr. Fox spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Dundas spoke in defence of Ministers.

Mr. Whitbread made a short reply; after which the House divided.

For the motion 63 | Against it 237 Maj. 174

LONDON, *May 11.*

We are happy to announce, that, if the discontents in the fleet be not already settled, there is every reason to believe that the next accounts will bring a confirmation of this desirable event having taken place. The seamen have been informed of the steps taken by Government to satisfy them; and when the accounts of the proceedings of Parliament last night, shall have reached them, there cannot be a doubt but they will immediately and cheerfully return to their duty, and shew that respect and obedience to their officers, which is absolutely necessary for their own safety, honour, and glory.

The issue of the proceedings in Parliament was, that the Bill for granting the different allowances promised the seamen passed both Houses with great haste, was sent to Buckingham-house, where it received his Majesty's signature, after which it was ratified by Commission.

The Ministry then adjourned to the Admiralty, where they held a Council, at which the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Portland, Earls of Spencer, Liverpool, and Howe, and Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas were present. About twelve o'clock, when the adjournment took place, a Messenger was dispatched with the proceedings of Parliament in favour of the Sailors, and instructions to Lord Bridport. Similar notices have also been transmitted to Plymouth, Torbay, Yarmouth, Falmouth, &c. &c.

There is no reason to believe that the Brest fleet is yet at sea; though according to very recent advices, it was in a very forward state of preparation, and of considerable force.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Wirtemberg made his first public entry into London yesterday afternoon.—The Prince was attended from Sir Joseph Banks's, on Smallbery Green, where he had about an hour to partake of some refreshment, by Lord Malmsbury, Count Zeppelin and Sir Stephen Cotterel; the cavalcade consisting, as far as Hyde Park corner, of one of the King's coaches, in which the Prince rode, with two out-riders, and the royal footmen behind, followed by two coaches and four of his Highness's suite and attendants, post-chaises, gigs, whiskies, &c. bringing up the rear.

On his Serene Highness's arrival at the apartments in St. James's palace, all the attendants belonging to the different branches of the Royal Family, whom on this occasion they represented, called to pay their respects. After this observance of Court etiquette, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Keith, Lord Malmsbury, the Lord Chamberlain, Maj. Brice, Mr. Grenville, and other Gentlemen of the Household partook of an elegant dinner.

SALES by AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr. FOLKER,

On Tuesday the 30th of May and following Days, on the Premises at the Rectory House, at Witney, in the County of Oxford,—All the elegant HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and valuable EFFECTS, belonging to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Legge, who is removing to Canterbury, comprising large handsome double-screwed Bedsteads, with carved Mahogany Feet Posts, and rich Chintz Furniture to ditto; also Bedsteads with Morera and Check Furnitures; Palliasses, Mattresses, Prime seasoned Goose Feather Beds, with Down Pillows, large superfine Blankets, Marseilles Quilts, and Cotton Counterpanes; Turkey, Wilton and Yorkshire Carpets; Patent Floor Cloths; carved and gilt Pier and dressing Glasses; excellent Cabinet Work in Mahogany Wardrobes, Bureaus, Chests of Drawers, Night Tables, Bidets, &c. Mahogany Sideboard, Dining, Pembroke, Writing, and Card Tables; Cabriole Sofa, Mahogany, Japan'd and other Chairs, numerous Kitchen Requisites; a Large Mangle; Brewing Utensils, seasoned Iron-bound Casks, Cucumber Frames and Lights, with various other Articles.

May be viewed on Monday the 29th Instant, and each Morning of Sale till Ten o'Clock, at which Time the Auction will commence.

Catalogues will be given at the Bull Inn, at Burford, Talbot, Bampton; Marlborough Arms, Woodstock; Staple Hall, Witney; Place of Sale; and at the Auctioneer's in the Corn Market, Oxford.

N. B. The Furniture is in excellent Preservation, the House having been recently new furnished.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr. GOMME,

On Monday next the 15th of this Instant May, 1797, at Ten o'Clock, on the Premises, at the Grange Farm, in the Parish of Hugendon, near High-Wycombe, in the County of Bucks,—All the LIVE and DEAD STOCK, and Part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of Mr. THOMAS MUNN, who is retiring from the Farming Business; consisting of Seven Horses, One Cow, Two Sows, and Five Pigs; a large Quantity of Poultry; One Waggon, Five Carts, Plough and Tackle; Harness, Hurdles, Implements in Husbandry, Rick Stadile, Firewood, and about Thirty Tons of excellent Clover and Meadow Hay; with a great Variety of other Articles of Farming Stock and Household Furniture. The Whole of which are particularized in Catalogues that may be had on the Premises; and by Mr. Gomme, High-Wycombe.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By R. PARRY,

On the Premises of the late Mr. Pain, at Blexham, in the County of Oxford, on Friday and Saturday next the 19th and 20th Days of May, 1797,—All the FARMING and DAIRY UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other EFFECTS of the late Mr. Pain; consisting of Six exceeding good Draught Horses, Four Waggons, Five Carts, Three Ploughs, Six Harrows, Roll, Gearing for Six Horses, Two Stadsles, with every Article in the Husbandry Branch; Two Barrel Churns, Cheese Press, Four Milk Leads, Two Copper Furnaces, Bedsteads and Furniture, Feather and Flock Beds, Blankets, Coverlids, Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Chests, Coffers, Pewter, Brass, &c. &c.

The Sale to begin each Morning at Ten o'Clock.

☞ Catalogues will be ready to be delivered at the Time of Sale.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Messr. WANE and SON,

On Tuesday and Wednesday the 30th and 31st of May, 1797, and following Day,—All the neat and genuine HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, LINEN, PLATE, CHINA, and LIBRARY of BOOKS, of the Rev. Mr. Ambrose, at Poulton House, in the County of Wilts, who is removing to a distant Part of the Kingdom, consisting of excellent Mahogany fluted Four-post Bedsteads with elegant Chintz Furniture, lined with superfine Calico; Down and Goose Feather and Flock Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes; Table Linen; two Sets of Mahogany Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Bureau and Book Case; Wardrobe, Wash Stands and Night Tables; neat Pier and Swing Glasses; Wilton and Scotch Carpets; Hair, Flock, and Straw Mattresses; elegant Prints in Gilt Frames, and about Two Hundred Volumes of Books; Plate, China, Glass, and Earthenware; Kitchen Requisites; a One-horse Chaise and Harness; an excellent Rick of Hay, and many other useful Articles.

The Sale to begin each Day precisely at Twelve o'Clock.

The Whole may be viewed the Day before the Sale, and Catalogues may be had on or before the 25th Day of May, at the Inns in Cirencester, Place of Sale, and of the Auctioneers at Fairford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Irnham Rectory and Corby Vicarage.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Messr. SKINNER, DYKE, and SKINNER,

On Wednesday the 31st Instant, at Twelve o'Clock, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, in One Lot,—THE NEXT PRESENTATION to the UNITED RECTORY of IRNHAM and VICARAGE of CORBY, in the COUNTY of LINCOLN, of the Value of about

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS per Annum.

The present Incumbent upwards of 82 Years of Age.

The Parishes adjoin each other, and are supposed to contain NINE THOUSAND ACRES, whereof upwards of Two Thousand Acres are in the Rectory of Irnham, subject to all Tythes in Kind; the Remainder in the Vicarage of Corby.

The Situation is in a fine Healthy Part of the County, within Eight Miles of Stamford and Grantham, and Three of the Great North Road.

Printed Particulars may be had Fourteen Days preceding the Sale, of Mrs. Jones, Printing Office, Oxford; Mr. Hodgson, Printer, Cambridge; at the George Inn, Stamford; George, Grantham; of John Barber, Esq. Gray's Inn, London; Place of Sale, and of Messrs. Skinner, Dyke, and Skinner, Aldergate Street, London.

Handbrough Turnpike Gate.

NO Person having offered, at the last Meeting of the Trustees, to bid the Sum of Money for which the abovementioned Gate was let for the last Year,

Notice is hereby given,

That the Trustees intend to meet on Monday the 15th Day of June next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Benjamin Trundell, called the Blue Boar, in Witney, in the County of Oxford, and then and there to LETT by AUCTION, to the best Bidder, on his producing sufficient Sureties for Payment of the Rent, as shall be required by the said Trustees, from the 24th Day of the same June, to the 24th Day of May then next.

All the Tolls payable at the above mentioned Gate, with the Toll House thereto belonging.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN LEAKE, Clerk.

Turnpike Tolls to be Lett.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Tolls arising at Cricklade Dance, Purton, Purton Four Street, and Lydiard Marsh Toll Gates, on the third District of Road under the Swindon, Calne, and Cricklade Turnpike Act, will be separately LETT by AUCTION to the best Bidder or Bidders, at the House of Mr. Franklyn, called or known by the Name or Sign of the Angel Inn, in Purton aforesaid, on Friday the 26th Day of May last, between the Hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon, for the Term of one Year, to commence from the 1st Day of June next, in Manner directed by the Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, "for erecting Turnpike Roads;" which Tolls were lett, clear of all Deductions, the last Year, at the several Sums under-mentioned, viz. Cricklade Dance Gate 63l. 3s. Purton Gate 55l. Purton Four Street Gate 21l. 7s. 6d. and Lydiard Marsh Gate 42l. 10s. and will be put up at those respective Sums.

Whoever happens to be the best Bidder or Bidders must at the same Time give Security, with sufficient Sureties, to the Satisfaction of the Trustees of the District of Road, for Payment of the Rent agreed for, at such Times as they shall direct.

J. RALPH,
Clerk to the Trustees.

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