Wednesday and Thursday's Post.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tuesday, Nov. 11.*

PURSUANT to Royal Proclamation the Sessions commenced, and at three o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, appeared, and announced the command of his Majesty for the attendance of that House in the House of Peers, whither the Speaker, accompanied by the members, proceeded. On their return the Speaker read the Speech from the chair, whereupon *Sir John Wrisbesley* rose and said, he should have entertained every apprehension of his inability to undertake the talk of moving an Address to his Majesty's Speech, were the difficulty not lessened by the reflection that there was but one sentiment in that House upon the subject, namely, a desire of sympathizing with the tender solicitude of his Majesty, in his paternal regard for the relief of the poorer classes of his subjects, the excess of whose calamities, arising so extensively from the exorbitant price of every article of life, rendered it so necessary to assemble Parliament at this season of the year. He felt with satisfaction that the tendency of the Speech pointed out means for relieving the poor, and contracting the present apparent scarcity; and he was sanguine in the expectation that by the prospects on the Continent, where the harvest has been abundant, and the consequent facility of importation, aided by œconomy and frugality at home, those disasters that have hitherto occurred will be prevented, and a ready and sufficient supply obtained for the sales of the poor, at a reasonable rate. Among the many modes suggested for the future for preventing sudden scarcities in future, he understood that of general inclosures was one; without expressing himself either for or against such a measure, yet he could say, that the improvements in that alone were almost beyond belief; for instance, the number of inclosures for seven years previous to last year's were 68, whereas the number that passed last year only were 187.

Various opinions were entertained relative to the Dealers in Corn, but he cautioned the House against imbibing principles flattering to the prejudices of the community, at the expence of innocent and useful persons, whose only crime was that of not being capable of impossibilities; at the same time he hoped proper discrimination would be made between such, and those who preyed upon the vitals of the poor, and committed abuses under the specious show of trade; and that also the regular consumption of the nation not be invaded for any temporary convenience that may arise, or short-lived advantages that might accrue from such invasion. — The House, he also trusted, felt with his Majesty upon the prudence of restoring the blessings of peace; but he had reason also to hope, that if France would not agree to terms equally just, fair, and honourable, that the House would support his Majesty, and frustrate the designs of an obstinate and insidious foe. The papers, however, relative to the late negociation, not being before the House, any observation would be premature; but he trusted in the vigour of our force, and the wisdom of our Government, that whatever alternative was pursued, policy and honour would dictate it. He then read the Address, which, as usual, was the echo of the Speech, and moved it.

Mr. Dickenson seconded the motion. He said his Majesty's Speech comprized two salutary objects for relieving the poor viz. the importation of corn, and the regulation of the consumption, by œconomy and frugality at home. He noticed some of the measures intended to be submitted for consideration; for instance, General Inclosures and a Maximum, both of which he reprobated. They were both of a compulsory nature, and not calculated for the meridian of British temper. The latter had been once attempted in the days of Edward II. and had failed.—He trusted that caution would be observed in the adoption of laws made on this occasion, and that no temporary calamity would overturn the system of commerce we had adopted for ages. The climate and soil of this country were not subject to such vast vicissitudes, as to render innovation on known rules necessary. From the days of Henry the First, to the present day, there had been but 25 years of scarcity, and in none of them was a *Maximum* adopted; such a measure would damp that zeal of the farmer, diminish the quantity of corn, intimidate the importer, and impoverish the landlord, tenant, and labourer.

The Hon. Gentleman then turned his observations to the questions of War and Peace; and after noticing the mischiefs which ambitious aggrandizement did to every succeeding state in Greece, to Rome, and even to France, under Louis the XIVth, said, that the very same spirit prevailed in the councils of that country at this very hour: look at her conduct in Tuscany, and think of her endeavouring to separate us from our ally,—that by an inglorious breach of faith we should recommend ourselves to the world; the very circumstance a suspicion over all their transactions, and rendered peace with them, if not dangerous, at least deceitful.

Should Austria, however, be ill-advised, and by any combination of events separate herself from this country, and desert her steady adherents, we will stand alone in the contest, we will depend on the valour of our armies and our navy; the aid we have afforded our allies we can concentre for ourselves, and convince an aspiring enemy that we have no dread of danger, whilst we possess, as he trusted we should do, unanimity at home.

Sir Francis Burdett would not agree to the Address, because it altered that which could not appear to him to be true; namely, that Ministers were desirous of peace.—Did the House forget the exultation of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Pitt) who thanked Providence, that in a negotiation for peace, the measure did not succeed. He heard much about the probable causes of the scarcity, but he could state the positive cause—the *war!* He, therefore, would not consent to vote for the Address, unless it contained a clause to remove his Majesty's Ministers; for then the cause of war would be removed, and with them and it the cause of scarcity.

The Hon. Baronet then proceeded, by analysis, to shew that the war caused the scarcity, that it created taxes, and to pay them every article of life was raised; that it created a fictitious property in bank paper, to the ruin of actual property, and by a kind of reasoning by way of parable, wherein he rated at an estimate upon a scale of 900, that the average taken out of that form by what he called "Tickets," namely, claims for taxation, rent, and charges incident, at 740, leaving but 190 to pay for time, talent, and the necessaries of life; and concluded rather a heated speech in saying, that any measures to relieve the poor short of removing Ministers were flimsy and useless.

Mr. Robson could not agree to the Address in its present shape; and said that taxes, and consequently the war, excited and increased the scarcity. This he wished to have impressed on the public mind, that the people should not be deceived, that the House should not deceive itself.

Mr. Pitt said he congratulated himself not a little that he did not see a disposition manifest itself in the House, either of agreeing with the arguments laid down by the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) or yet with those of another Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robson) who spoke in the debate, neither did he see any connection between war and the scarcity now the topic of a discussion. If the unfortunate succession of unfavourable seasons had occurred, he could not possibly see any analogy or connection between them; in their result, and the war; but gentlemen seemed to wander widely from the subject. The Address only implies to the suggestions of his Majesty on the sufferings of the poor from the present scarcity, and promises a co-operation to relieve them by every possible means; it guarantees no more, and merely relieves on that sympathetic zeal so natural to Englishmen, of alleviating the distresses of the afflicted. For this purpose two modes are proposed; one the importation of foreign grain, the other that of adopting œconomy and frugality at home in the consumption, and these were both within our reach, and he hoped would be effectual. In the first, he was happy to state, that it was likely to succeed beyond expectation, both from the bounties likely to be held out to the importer and foreign farmer; and in the other from the improvements at home in agriculture; from improvements in housekeeping in all classes of the people, whereby, among other wise and prudent regulations in families, wholesome and nutritious substitutes for bread were happily adopted, and the consumption of that article decreased.

He wished, however, to have it generally understood, that too much caution could not be applied in making laws for temporary contingencies, which might be ruinous to the whole regulated system of our vast and extended commerce. The philosophy of the closet could not comprehend the occasions of life; more danger might be incurred by false theory, than by all the scarcity which at this instant seemed to exist; and more real mischief might be done by unnecessary alarm, than ever might occur from an actual dearth. He hoped that whenever the subject of peace should be discussed, it would meet an unprejudiced and candid hearing, on which occasion he should be ready to answer every argument advanced by those whose habitual conduct was to be adverse to him. At present he would content himself by saying, that the war was not the cause of the scarcity.—The grain of last year had been nearly consumed when this year's harvest was got in; the seed intended for the approaching year prefsed to close on the Farmer, that it was impossible for him to provide seed for his fields, and corn for the market at the same time; this prevented the markets being supplied according to common expectation, but this was a circumstance which would now abate—the fields were sown, and the corn would find its way to market. He then entered into an ingenious and convincing train of argument, to shew that the war had nothing whatever to do with scarcity, and illustrated his observations with comments on the prices of grain during the seven years which this war had already continued, whereby it appeared that the seasons, and not the war, had contributed to rise or lower the price of grain, as circumstances happened.

Mr. Sheridan began by stating, that he differed from the Hon. Baronet who spoke in the debate, as to certain parts of the Address not coinciding with the speech; he analyzed the whole Address, and said, that he so far approved it that he could conscientiously vote for it; but he begged he might be understood, that he differed, at the same time, from Mr. Pitt materially; the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, "there was no connection between war and scarcity;" he (Mr. S) was fully persuaded there was 3 or 400,000 labourers, &c. who were converted into sailors and soldiers, and who wanted much more in their capacities than they would have done in the former, which must certainly contribute to increase the scarcity. Would not the garrisoning of Malta, from Leadenhall Market, likewise contribute to it. (Here there was a cry of oh! oh! from the Treasury Bench, to which Mr. S. replied, oh! oh! was not an answer to his argument.) Mr. S concluded by saying, God forbid that war should not partly be the cause of scarcity; our situation would then be truly deplorable; we should have time to look only to encreasing scarcity, which, in the end, must produce famine!

Mr. Grey was of opinion there could be no unanimity, no vigour, no action, while the present inadequate Administration ruled. He said, that to agree with them, were to betray the trust reposed in him by his constituents. The incapacity of Administration was the cause of our calamities. As to the Speech, we were to confine ourselves to the point, and if the Address fell short, the truth was to be spoken; he said he could not vote for it, as he was convinced there was no real remedy but peace; war, he was convinced, had a considerable share in the scarcity, though he could not exactly coincide in opinion with an Hon. Baronet, (Sir F. Burdett) who thought that war was the only cause of our present scarcity. Mr. Grey experienced his surprise in the strongest terms at the army and navy not being mentioned in the Speech; some account ought to be given of the manner in which the extraordinary supplies voted for that purpose has been expended; every thing had a most unfortunate issue; it was said that every vicissitude had been contrary to expectation.—Surely, said he, energy commands success; the fault is not altogether with fortune, they have not pursued proper measures. What moment could be more proper for negociating than the one where they rejected *the modest offers* of Bonaparte? objections against his private character were almost the only reasons given for rejecting those terms. We had been amused with the usual tales of France being reduced to a state of weakness, of its being incapable of raising a new army. On the contrary, her armies were numerous and well disciplined, and victory had uniformly been the consequence. Mr. Grey hoped the House would demand an account of the truth reported in Ministers; they had confidence in the Northern confederacy, particularly in the Emperor Paul, at a moment when he was not to be trusted. He wished the House to determine, whether the present calamities were not to be ascribed partly to that Monarch's defection, and if that were the case, whether Ministers were not culpable for putting too much confidence in him.

The Hon. Member, after animadverting in strong terms on the failure of all our expeditions on the coasts of France and Spain, and reprobating Mr. Dickinson's plan for the reduction of the present high price of provisions, concluded by moving, by way of amendment, "that the last paragraph of the Address be omitted."

Mr. Dundas rose: he said he was very willing to meet the argument immediately. [Here Mr. Grey and Mr. Sheridan said a few words, and the Speaker said, that Mr. Grey objected to the last paragraph of the Address, or else that he would have voted for it.] Mr. Dundas continued, and said, that although Mr. Grey had seemingly taken very great pleasure in making his speech, he (Mr. D.) could not help being of opinion, that it was not all applicable to the question. He then proceeded, in a very argumentative reply, to the various objections made against the Address, and concluded by giving it his assent.

At length the question was put on Mr. Grey's Amendment, when it was negatived without a division, and the original motion on the Address being put, it was also carried without a division.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, a committee was appointed to consider the granting of bounties on the importation of corn and other provisions. He also moved for leave to bring in Bills to prevent the exportation of provisions, to indemnify persons who stopped the exportation of rice, to prevent the distillation of spirits from grain, and to encourage the importation of foreign hops.—Adjourned.

HOUSE of LORDS, *Wednesday, Nov. 12.*

Their Lordships, at two o'clock, proceeded to St. James's, to present the Address voted by them yesterday to the King.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, Nov. 12.*

Lord Sheffield moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the quantities of grain imported from the 4th of January to the 4th of October, 1800.—Ordered.

Sir John Wrisbesley brought up the report of the Address, which was read a first time.

On the motion for its second reading being put,

Mr. Grey rose, and made a few observations on the appointment of a Committee to investigate the causes of the present scarcity, and for a General Inclosure Bill. He asked when the papers relative to the late negociation would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Pitt said, the papers alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman, would, he hoped, be laid on the table to-morrow. With respect to the appointment of the Committee alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Grey) he said he should not consider it as the duty of a Committee so appointed to inquire in the first place into the causes of the present scarcity, but to apply an immediate remedy.—It had been thought, he said, that a General Inclosure Bill would greatly facilitate a further improvement in agriculture; but he would not have the House deceive themselves; he wished them not to form any sanguine expectations of the benefits likely to result from such a measure. He must have thought the progressive system which was now pursued was better calculated to ensure solid advantage and permanent benefit.

Mr. Tierney confessed he saw no better remedies for the evil we had to encounter than the propositions of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, (Mr Pitt) relative to a bounty upon importation, and an œconomy of consumption. That the greatest possible quantity of information might be collected upon the present subject, and that a full and fair investigation into the causes of the present scarcity, relative to the remedies to be applied, might meet with the greatest publicity, was his most earnest desire; and with this view he gave notice, that on this day fortnight he should move for a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Nation; and that the whole strength of the House might be collected on a matter of so much importance to the country, he should presently move for a Call of the House.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that different opinions prevailed relative to the causes of the present high price of the necessaries of life. Many conceived there existed no scarcity; for his own part he wished to enter the Committee-room divested of all opinion upon the subject, and only desirous of gaining information. He trusted the result of such a Committee would be founded upon information drawn from all parts of the kingdom, and that they would free themselves from all pre-conceived opinions upon the subject. The high price of grain was a sufficient reason for a bounty upon importation, but it was the duty of the House to enquire into the causes of that enhanced price, and where they found a degree of pressure upon the lower orders of the community, he had no doubt they would extend every possible relief.

His Majesty's Speech was then ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thursday, Nov. 13.*

Mr. D. Ryder moved the House into a Committee, to consider of certain Bounties to be allowed for corn, &c. to be imported.

Mr. Ryder said, he would propose Bounties on barley, oats, rye, and rice, so that, considering how productive the last harvest was abroad, we might expect a supply in a short time, and for a price comparatively small.—He then proposed the first Resolution, which was, "That the average price of foreign corn should be regulated by an average to be struck subsequent to its importation, and published in the Gazette." This was the leading Resolution, which he would propose as the hinge on which the rest depended.

Sir William Young was of opinion there would be a necessity of introducing such mixtures into the composition of Bread as would furnish due sustenance.

Mr. Pitt gave it as his opinion that parochial relief should, in a great degree, be made up of such substitutes.

Sir William Pulteney said he doubted whether we should receive the benefits so much to be wished for from the plan proposed. The Bounty on the importation of corn was subject to exception. The Merchants who imported last year were losers; and we must all know that the Bounty goes not into the pocket of the Merchants, but of the Foreigner. The question was, whether the high price would not operate as a sufficient Bounty of itself, wheat being at 5li or 6li. the quarter.

Lord Hawesbury said, he had inquired into the losses which the Hon. Baronet and the Merchants sustained last year, and from all the information he could get, he thought that business was rather a profitable concern.

Mr. Alderman Curtis wished that every exertion should be made that could effect the immediate relief of the poor.

The following Resolutions, granting Bounties on the importation of grain into this country, were then voted in the Committee:—For every quarter of wheat of 424lb. imported before the 1st of October, 1801, a Bounty was granted equal to the difference between the average price struck three weeks after importation, and the sum of 100s. should such price fall below that sum.—For every quarter of barley of 352lb. imported in the same conditions, the price at which the Bounty was fixed is 45s. per quarter. The Quarter of rye of 408lb. was fixed at 65s. per quarter; oats, of 280lb. per quarter, at 30s. per quarter. Superfine wheat flour, of 196lb. per barrel, and sold at public sale by auction two months after importation, was fixed at 70s. per barrel. Fine flour imported under the same conditions, at 68s. per barrel.—Rice imported from the East Indies, at 60s. per cwt. Rice from America, at 35s. per hundred weight.

Bills were ordered to be brought in on the same.

The House, in a Committee, came to a Resolution of granting the Bounty of one penny per lb. on the importation of hops into this country. The Resolution was reported.—Adjourned.

LONDON, November 13.

Paris Journals to the 9th instant arrived on Tuesday night. Count Cobentzel is stated in these papers to have left Paris on the 4th instant. According to some accounts he is gone to Luneville, and according to others to Vienna. The official journal, is silent on the matter, but there appears to be very little doubt of his departure from the capital. The *Clef du Cabinet* of the 3d instant contains the following articles:—"Count Cobentzel had often stated that he came to Paris merely to see the First Consul; that his functions called him to Luneville, and that he should soon be there. He set out this day at seven in the morning. Has he really left Paris to go to Luneville? We believe this to be the case; but others affert the contrary, and we are certain that Joseph Bonaparte is still here at this moment. It was reported in Paris on the 8th inst. that the French were at Rome. This was stated on the authority of letters from Milan."

The abrupt departure of the Imperial Negociator seems to warrant the opinion that the Emperor was by no means disposed to treat for a separate Peace; and that the rejection of this proposition, which no doubt was the first on the list, put an end to the negociation; so that of course all hopes of a Peace vanished. What may add some weight to this supposition is, that the French funds have fallen; and that Generals Moreau, Lecourbe, Matthieu, Dumas, and Lahorie, were about to join their respective armies.

The *Moniteur* contains a very extraordinary justification of the depredations of the French in Tuscany.—So far from having restored any of the territory which they have invaded; or the property which they have seized, they pursued the armed Aretins into their capital, which they carried on the 10th by assault. Some thousands of the miserable inhabitants were put to the sword. Letters from Suabia say, that the demolition of the three ceded fortresses in Germany has been countermanded, but they do not state at whose instance, whether that of Prussia or Bonaparte.

Monday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Keith. We are concerned to state that the contents are of a most distressing nature. On the 26th of last month a most dreadful hurricane spread ruin and havock through our fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar, consisting of men of war and transports with troops on board, the same we believe that had been some time before against the afflicted city of Cadiz! Their number we do not exactly know, but probably upwards of one hundred. Not a single ship, we are informed, could hold her moorings; they were all driven out to sea with the loss of their cables and anchors; many of them entirely dismasted, and all of them very much damaged.—They made for the Bay of Tetuan on the African shore, and we hope succeeded in some measure in obtaining shelter there from the fury of the tempest, which threatened nothing less than the entire destruction of the fleet. The mischief done was so great and so universal through the fleet, that all the spare anchors, cables, cordage, and all other stores of the men of war and other vessels, were found altogether inadequate to the necessary repairs wanted. The greater part are therefore entirely useless and unfit for any kind of service, nor can they receive any relief in this respect till fresh stores reach them from England.

Yesterday his Majesty held a Levee at Saint James's Palace, which was attended by the Foreign Envoys, the Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham, Baron Bouille, and a number of the Nobility. The presentations were,—The gallant Lord Nelson, who appeared in his full naval uniform, decorated with the diamond aigrette presented to him by the Grand Signior, which he wore in his hat, besides the medallions of the King and Queen of Naples, the different orders with which he has been invested, and the elegant sword presented to him by the City of London.—The Reverend Mr. Robert Moore, by his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Rev. Dr. Heath, by Lord Auckland, on being appointed a Canon of Windsor.—Sir William Hamilton, on his arrival from the Court of Naples.—Captain Essington, by Admiral Mackenzie and Captain Harvey, of the Navy.—Captain Wallis, late of his Majesty's ship *Brunswick*, on his arrival from Jamaica, by the Right Hon. Tho. Grenville.

Sir W. Stirling kissed the King's hand on being created a Baronet of the kingdom of Gt. Britain.

After the Levee, his Majesty being seated on the Throne in the Great Council Chamber, received the Address of the House of Lords, which was brought up by the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Dukes of Portland and Somerset; Earls Chatham, Spencer, Fauconberg, and Westmoreland; the Bishops of Rochester and Chester; Lords Grenville and Hobart, attended by the officers of the House; to which Address his Majesty gave a most gracious Answer. After their Lordships had withdrawn his Majesty returned at five o'clock to Buckingham House.

The King of Naples has granted a Royal pension of 500l. sterling per ann. to our gallant Naval Commanders Trowbridge and Ball, for their distinguished services in his defence.

The Virginia Insurgents, to the amount of 900, continued armed with weapons of a peculiar nature when the last accounts came away; and it was much feared that they only waited for an opportunity to employ them in deeds of atrocious cruelty against the whites of that quarter.

Letters from Holland inform us, that nine battalions of French infantry, in the pay of the Batavian Republic, have received orders to march to the right bank of the Rhine, where they are to join Gen. Angereau's army; some corps are already on their march for that destination. Several other regiments, both horse and foot, are soon to leave Holland, for the purpose of reinforcing the army of the Lower Rhine. The Hanoverian troops under the command of General Walmoden, consisting of 8000 men, who were encamped in the vicinity of Oldenbourg, are gone into cantonments on the frontiers of the Electorate of Hanover.

An article from Vienna, of the 18th ult. states, that the English have acknowledged the Sovereignty of the King of Naples over the Island of Malta; but that, willing to establish a good understanding between the Courts of London and Petersburgh, the two Monarchs have jointly offered to admit a Prussian garrison, and to forward the election of a Grand Master, who will govern under the protection of Paul the First.

This morning the five following malefactors were executed in the Old Bailey.—*Thomas Chalfont*, for stealing a bank note out of a letter, *J. Price* and *John Robinson*, for burglary, *Thomas Douglas Newman*, for horse stealing, and *William Hatton*, for shooting at a watchman. They all conducted themselves in a manner becoming their melancholy situation.

GREAT SEAL.—The alterations in the new Great Seal, now finished, and in the custody of the Lord High Chancellor, are, that *the arms of France are entirely expunged*; the arms of England, of Scotland, of Wales, and of Ireland, are quartered; and the arms of Hanover are placed upon the centre of the four quarters. It is very remarkable that the arms of William I. and of his present Majesty, as Duke of Brunswick, are the same, two leopards. They were the arms of all the Kings of England, from William I. to Henry II. who annexed the lion of Aquitaine, as the paternal coat, in right of his mother. This being of the same field, metal, and form with the leopards, from that time they were jointly marshalled in one shield, and blazoned *three lions as at present!*—King Edward III. in right of his mother, claiming the crown of France, quartered the arms of France with the arms of England. Henry V. caused likewise the English arms to be altered. King James I. upon the union of the two *crowns* of England and Scotland, quartered the arms of France and England to be quartered with Scotland and Ireland. And the blazon of the arms of Great Britain, after the union of the two *kingdoms*, was likewise altered. It was therefore highly proper to alter it now, upon the union of the *kingdoms* of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Majesty, in the New Seal, instead of being filled, "*King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland*," fills himself simply, "*Britannicorum Rex*", KING OF THE BRITISH.—This title has a very attractive and appropriate meaning. It includes not only the British Isles, but all subjects, in every quarter of the Globe, living under the British dominion. His Majesty, in Council, has given orders that his title, arms, &c. shall be altered, after the expiration of the present year, in all public instruments, &c. And orders are likewise given to have the arms of all the Royal carriages altered as above.

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SALES by AUCTION.

CAPITAL HOUNDS AND HUNTERS.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By R. MALLAM and SON, THIS DAY, Saturday the 15th Day of November 1800, at Mr. Whiting's, the Horse and Jockey,—A complete PACK of HARRIERS as any in the Kingdom; they are HUNTERS and HACKS, which were ride last Year by the Huntsman and Whipper-in. Also, a capital Pair of BAY COACH HORSES.

The Proprietor would prefer parting with them together, but if more agreeable to the Purchasers, they will be divided in Couples.

May be viewed the Morning of Sale.

☞ The Sale will begin at Half past One precisely. For Particulars apply to the AUCTIONEERS, in Oxford.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr. FOLKER, On Wednesday the 26th Day of November, 1800, at the Bear Inn, Oxford, between the Hours of Six and Eight in the Evening, under Conditions of Sale then to be produced,—All those valuable and convenient PREMISSES, known by the Name of *Platt's Coffee House*, situate in the Centre of the High Street, in the City of Oxford, to which has been established for many Years a very extensive Trade, was originally two Houses, one of which is Freehold, the other Leasehold, held under Oriel College, in the Occupation of Mr. ROBERT PLATT, on Lease, at the clear net Rent of 40l. per Annum.

May be viewed by Leave of the Tenant, and further Particulars known by applying to the Auctioneer, Cornmarket, Oxford.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By R. PARRY, (If not before disposed of by Private Contract) between the Hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon of Tuesday next the 18th of November, 1800, at the Unicorn Inn, in Morton in Marsh, Gloucestershire,

Lot I.—A GRAZING FARM, Freehold and Tythe Free, situate at EVENLOAD, in the County of Worcester, consisting of a substantial Farm House, Garden, and Orchard, Cart House, Ox Stalls for sixteen Beasts, and other convenient Offices, built with Stone and Slate, and in good Repair; together with thirty-five Acres of rich Feeding Land, in five Fields, lying together, fabricated by quickset Hedges, and each Field well supplied with Water.

Lot II.—A DAIRY FARM, Freehold and Tythe Free, at EVENLOAD aforesaid, contiguous to the 1st Lot, comprising a Farm House, Garden and Orchard, Barn, Stables, Rick and Straw Yards, with Cow Sheds, and other Offices (likewise built with Stone and Slate, and in good Repair), and seventy Acres of Meadow and Pasture Land, nine Acres of it Water Meadow, lying together, and extremely well fenced and watered.

Lot III.—A Freehold CLOSE of PASTURE LAND, in the same Parish, called *Heath Brook Leys*, by Admeasurement five Acres and a half.

Lot IV.—A Freehold CLOSE of PASTURE, also in the Parish of EVENLOAD, called *Dark's Close*, upwards of five Acres.

The above Lots have been in the Occupation of the Proprietor several Years, who has spared no Expence to improve and make the Whole convenient; and may be entered upon immediately.

Lot V.—A modern-built Freehold DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Morton aforesaid, with Assize Fronts and Venetian Windows, containing a Vestibule, two Parlours and Dining Room on the Ground Floor; four Bed Chambers with Closets on the Second, and the same Number over, with Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellars, and Larder, under the same; Stabling for nine Horses, Coach House, Granary, and other detached Offices, all in complete Repair, with a Garden and Orchard adjoining.

Lot VI.—A Freehold CLOSE of PASTURE, about ten Acres, near the Town of Morton, called the *Bowling Green*, with convenient Building thereon.

Lot VII.—A CLOSE of PASTURE, three Acres and a half, adjoining Morton, called *Gusts Ground*.

The last two Lots will be sold with or without the House.

Lot VIII.—Three COTTAGES in Morton, in the Possession of AUSTIN APPLETREE, WM. BREADSPEAR, and RICHARD MILES.

The Property in Gloucestershire may be entered upon by the Purchasers at Lady Day next, or sooner if required.

To treat for the Lots or the Whole Private Contract apply to Thos. Barton, of Morton in Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Capital Sheep, Bull, Cows, &c.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By R. PARRY, On Tuesday the 25th Day of November, 1800, at Mr. Bryan's, of Batsford, near Morton in the Marsh, in the County of Gloucester,—100 very capital breeding EWES and 50 THEAVES, put to a Kent Sheep, which was bred by Mr. KNOWLES, out of a Kent Ewe, got by Mr. BREEDON'S Ram, which was by the Dishley Ram, of Sheerhogs, three extraordinary fat Wethers, about 24 excellent well-bred in-calved Dairy Cows, four barren Cows, to Heifers rising two Years old, by a Son of *Sultan*; a Bull, five Years old, by a Son of *Sultan*, his Dam, a Cow by a Son of *Shakespeare*.

The above Sheep and Cows have been selected, with the greatest Care and Attention, from the Rutlidge Breed, and from the best Stocks in the Counties of Leicester and Nottingham.

The Proprietor of this Stock has been allowed, for more than 30 Years past, to have possessed as good a Breed of Sheep as any this Country produced.

Catalogues will be ready in due Time, and may be had at the principal Inns in the Neighbourhood, Place of Sale, and at the Auctioneer's, Bell Inn, Shipston, Worcestershire.—The Sheep and Cows may be viewed the Day before the Sale.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

N.B. A Person will attend with a good Collation.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, WARWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, IN FIVE LOTS, By R. PARRY, On Wednesday the 26th Day of November Instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at Mr. Nicholl's, the Sun Riding Inn, on Edge Hill, in the County of Warwick, under Conditions then to be produced,—A capital FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the Parish of Tysoe, in the County of Warwick, Tythe free, and exonerated of the Land Tax, consisting of 807 Acres, little more or less, of excellent Arable, Meadow, and fine Feeding Pasture Land, divided into four eligible Farms, with very suitable and convenient Farm Houses and Homesteads, one of which is the said old celebrated Inn, with its Appurtenances calculated from its Situation and Convenience, for an extensive Line of Business. Also about five Acres and a Half of rich flourishing Wood Land, now in Hand.

Lot I. comprehends the Farm called Lower Wellcote, an old inclosed Farm, comprising 250 Acres and upwards, conveniently subdivided, and well fenced and watered, now in the Occupation of THOMAS OLIVER, at a Net improveable Rent of only 289l. 2s. 11d.

Lot II. The Farm called Hardwick, also an old inclosed Farm, of very near 309 Acres, also conveniently subdivided and watered, now let at the low Rent of 292l. 9s. to the present Tenant Mrs. MARY WATTS, but is capable of great Improvement.

Lot III. The new inclosed Farm, situate in Lower Tysoe, consisting of 64 A. 3 R. 2 P. now let at the low Rent of 64l. to Mrs. LINES.

Lot IV. The said Wood Land called Wellcote Wood, 5 A. 1 R. 17 P. now in Hand.

Lot V. The said celebrated Inn, called the Sun Riding Inn on Edge Hill, with the various extensive Out Offices and Appurtenances, and also about 145 Acres of Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Land, great Part adjoining the said Inn, and others conveniently situate at a small Distance, now let to the said Mr. NICHOLL, together, at the very low Rent of 159l.

This Estate is situated in a beautiful, healthy, and eminently fine sporting Country, contiguous to two great Turnpike Roads, from Stratford and Warwick to Banbury the Distance from which Places are, Banbury eight Miles, Warwick sixteen Miles, Stratford twelve Miles and from Shipston upon Stower eight Miles, all of them good Market Towns.

The Timber on this Estate to be taken by the Purchasers at a fair Valuation, down to the Smallest Stick, and the Underwood as a growing Crop.

For further Particulars of this Estate apply to Mr. King, at Compton Wynniates, near Edge Hill; Mr. Scrivens, Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire; or Mr. John Scrivens, No. 13, Clements Inn, London.

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