Friday and Saturday's Posts

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

MR. *Jones* rose to make his motion for the production of certain papers relative to the evacuation of Egypt. When on a former occasion he had moved for the papers in question, he was told by a respectable Member (for Yorkshire,) not now in his place, that he was under a misapprehension of the subject, and that while he was moving for the production of one treaty another treaty would be ratified. ---Mr. Jones here entered into a very minute examination of the papers on the table, and marked the correspondence on the part of the British Ministry as highly impolitic, tending rather to throw obstacles in the way of peace than to promote it. He contended that Sir Sidney Smith had sufficient powers to make this convention; that he acted as Plenipotentiary at the Court of Constantinople, together with his brother, Mr. Spencer Smith; that as such he had power to treat, and that in conjunction with Yuseph Pacha he offered the French a safe conduct on their evacuation of Egypt. He would ask whether his Majesty's Ministers had not countermanded this order; he would ask them, did they find any fault with Sir Sidney's conduct until he had, as their Minister, conceded to the Convention? and whether Lord Elgin did not instruct him, (Sir Sidney) by all means, to get the French as fast as possible out of Egypt? He concluded by saying, that if his Majesty's Ministers in an evil hour had issued such a countermand in spite of faith and amity, and with an inscription "woe to the inhabitants of the earth," he hoped they would recall it. He deprecated their perseverance in so pernicious a course of politics, and said, that so vast was the ambition of Buonaparte, so gigantic was his power, that he placed before his eyes the territorial possessions of England in India. He was placed already upon a throne—"that far out-shone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind"—and entertained projects as vast as his capacious mind. Bengal was the corner stone of the power of England, and with such an army as was now in Syria, on its march, well disciplined and furnished, the attention and fears of this country may be well roused. Whatever the consequences may be, this fatal letter he now moved for was the foundation of all. He then moved an humble address to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would give directions that there should be laid before the House copies of all letters sent by the commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean to General Kleber.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the letters moved for were of no use, and were besides, in every body's possession, having been before the public. Those gentlemen, he said, who had supported the motion on the other side of the House, had passed a judgment on the conduct of Government relative to the convention of El-Arish, founded not upon the circumstances which then existed, but upon subsequent events. Against this kind of conduct he must enter his protest. The orders of Government to prevent the evacuation of Egypt by the French, were sent in consequence of the knowledge they then possessed upon the subject, and it was surely absurd and unjust to arraign Government for not acting according to circumstances with which they are not acquainted, or which did not happen till after the orders were dispatched. It would not be difficult to prove, that it was of much more importance to Europe, that the French army should be detained in Egypt, than that it should be suffered to depart for Italy to assist the French cause, and add to the French resources. We have to learn that 1200 men and 10,000 muskets are absolutely necessary for the safety of the army of Egypt. On the whole of the negociation, he did not know how else it could be conducted, unless we treated as friends with our enemies. As the question was before decided on, he saw no reason for altering his opinion on the production of those papers.

Mr. Grey said, that it had been asserted last session by a right hon. secretary, whom he did not see in his place, that most probably at the very time he was addressed the House, the convention between the Porte and the French army was renewed and signed. Egypt now remained a material obstacle in the way of a general peace, in consequence of the orders sent by Government contravening the convention entered into by Sir Sidney Smith.

Mr. Windham said, the papers now moved for did not tend in any way to produce a new fact; it had been long before the public, and every gentleman might possess himself of all the information it contained. It had been stated, that Egypt was a stumbling block in the way of peace—What kind of doctrine was this?—If two nations were at war, and made reciprocal conquests, there must necessarily be stumbling blocks in the way of peace. We had been told, that the French, in gaining possession of Egypt, were only aiming at the conquest of our possessions in India. India, therefore, was a stumbling block in the way of peace, and, according to this doctrine, we were to remove the stumbling block, that peace, might at all events be secured. Malta, he said, had been another stumbling-block, but that we had removed out of the way, by taking it ourselves. After an animated panegyrick on Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Windham concluded by opposing the motion.

Mr. Rolfe, charged Ministers with misconduct in giving those orders which prevented the execution of the Convention of El-Arish, and with now refusing the means by which their conduct was to be investigated.

Mr. Nicholls was of opinion, little danger was to be apprehended to our territories in India, from the possession of Egypt by the French, provided this country retained the possession of Malta.

Mr. Bouverie said he was anxious for the production of the letters merely because Ministers could give no reason why they should not be produced.

Mr. Sheridan said, the character of Sir Sidney Smith, as well as that of every officer employed in the public service, was a part of the public property, and ought not to be sported with.

Lord Hawkesbury said, this measure ought not to be blended with any idea of a want of faith on the part of Great Britain; for the moment it was known that the Turks had acted under the direction and encouragement of Sir Sidney Smith, that moment Government sent out orders to ratify the treaty he had signed.

Mr. Tierney wished to know what this letter of Lord Keith's was; he heard it said from the other side of the House, that it was published in all the newspapers; but what did that signify? No formal proceedings in that House could be grounded on a letter published without authority, and which Ministers might say was not an accurate copy. Sir Sidney Smith was not only a party to the treaty in question, but it was actually negociated and signed on board of his ship, and in his presence. This affair, therefore, required to be cleared up, and if it was not, it must appear to the French that Sir Sidney had treacherously put their army in a worse situation than it had been in before. No man could ever think that this brave officer was capable of any treacherous proceeding. This circumstance alone required an investigation; but that was not all, our Allies, in consequence of this breach of treaty, lost above 20,000 men. If therefore the House felt that even in appearance there was a flagrant breach of faith, and that circumstance caused the slaughter of our Allies, they must be convinced that there were sufficient grounds for an enquiry; and therefore must agree with the motion of his hon. friend.

Mr. York objected to the motion, as taking the House by surprise, because he had not given notice of the precise motion he intended to make.

Sir Wm. Young said, that instructions given to officers ought not to be made public; and that no end could be answered by agreeing to this motion but the mere gratification of curiosity.

In consequence of an explanation by *Mr. Sheridan*,

Mr. Pitt rose and said, that when the orders had been sent out to Lord Keith, no apprehension was entertained that Sir Sidney Smith was a party to the treaty that was understood to be carried on between the Ottoman Power and the French Army; and if he was a direct party to the treaty, he certainly had no power to do so, because he was not the Commander in Chief. The right therefore which the English Government had to send out the orders they had done, depended on the question, how far an act of the Ottoman Government could bind this country; whether that Power had a right to say that the British ships of war should not intercept the French troops in their passage to France? The orders sent out to Lord Keith were nothing more than to give notice to the French General that Great Britain would not act up to the treaty. But as soon as it was found that a British officer, although without sufficient powers, had sanctioned that treaty, then indeed, in order that no doubt might remain as to the scrupulous delicacy which this country always observed in the preservation of its good faith, the Government sent out orders for the ratification of the treaty. This was the plain and simple statement of the facts.

Mr. Hobhouse had no hesitation in saying, that Sir Sidney Smith had full powers to act.

Mr. Wallace said, that the circumstance of Government having sent orders to ratify the treaty, was no proof that Sir Sidney Smith had powers to sign it.

Mr. Perceval contended that the breach was committed by the French, and not by this country.

Mr. Jones spoke in reply; after which, the House divided:—

For the motion 12——Against it 80.
Majority——68

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Mr. Rose brought in a bill for shortening the time for keeping Barley and Malt in steep, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Sir J. Mordaunt brought in a bill to explain and amend an Act of the 22d of his present Majesty, for the better support and relief of the poor, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

POPULATION OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Mr. Abbot rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to ascertain the population of Great-Britain. If this knowledge was at all times highly necessary, as well as useful, it was more particularly essential at a time when extraordinary measures were requisite to supply the people with food. Without having an accurate idea of the number of individuals for whom provision was to be made, it was impossible properly to proportion these measures to the actual deficiency, and the pressing demand.

But an accurate knowledge of the population of the kingdom was farther important for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had been on the increase for a series of years, and whether it is this increase that has rendered the country from being an exporting country, inadequate to furnish subsistence for its inhabitants. If it is really the case that the country has made a very astonishing advance in population, if it is really true that its produce is at present far from being correspondent to its consumption, then it will be necessary to adopt some great plan for extending Agriculture, and for applying a greater portion of land to the immediate purpose of furnishing food to man. The House would be called upon to form extensive arrangements for these purposes, which had been particularly recommended to their attention by the Speech from the Throne.

The first time that a regular account of the number of inhabitants in the country was taken, was in the reign of Edward the 3d, when the population was computed to be three millions and a half. The next period was in the reign of Elizabeth, when the number seems to have exceeded to five millions. At the time of the Reformation, the violent measures then adopted against the recusants, led to another attempt to ascertain the number of inhabitants, when they were understood to be about six millions. At the time of the Revolution, or towards the conclusion of the last century, they were supposed to have increased to seven millions and a half; and in this state public opinion on this subject remained, without further examination, till about the peace of Paris in 1763; about that time opinions began to be started, that population had materially decreased; and some persons had even gone so far as to affirm that it had fallen short of the number at the Revolution by one million and a half. There were people who now thought that eight millions was a fair calculation, while others were equally positive that one fourth had been added to the population of the whole country. He was convinced that from all the enquiries he had made into the subject, it was not going too far to say that the present population of England was eleven millions. The plan that appeared most expedient was to draw up a series of questions to the clergy, who, from their intimate connection with the circumstances of the country, were the best qualified to give the most accurate information. In addition to the knowledge which they possessed, merely from their profession and habits of life, it would only be necessary for them to make a few special enquires on particular topicks, to render their report adequate to the purpose in view. In order still farther to insure certainty, it would perhaps be proper to have recourse to the registers of births and marriages, which were easily accessible; and from these sources of information, examined with care, and digested with judgment, a valuable body of knowledge might be prepared, applicable not merely to the present age, or to circumstances of temporary embarrassment, but which might serve as a ground of caution, and a foundation of opinion to our posterity. On these grounds the hon. gentleman supported his motion; and after Mr. Wilberforce had spoken a few words in support of it, leave was unanimously given to bring in the bill.

LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburgh, Nov. 15

"A Prussian ship, a few days ago, was captured by an English man of war, off the Texel, under pretence that the papers were irregular. The captors would have carried her into Yarmouth; but a storm arising the was parted from the ship that had taken her, sprung a leak at sea, and put into Cuxhaven in distress; where the captors again sound and took possession of her.—The Prussian Minister has in consequence delivered in a note to the Senate, in which he demands, in the name of the King his master, the immediate restitution of this ship, and expressing himself in the most haughty and contemptuous terms, threatening to march 12,000 men from the army of demarcation into Hamburgh and Cuxhaven, if his demand was not immediately complied with. This menace has excited the utmost alarm in this city, but is now so far settled by an agreement between our Government and the commander of the British ship of war, that the Prussian has been set at liberty, and permitted to sail.

"The King of Prussia has likewise made a demand on the city of Lubeck, of between 3 and 400,000 marks, as its contingent for the support of the Prussian army of demarcation. The payment of this sum he peremptorily requires to be made within 72 hours under pain of military execution."

This day arrived the only two Hamburgh mails date.—A letter from Vienna, says, "Our Court has sent orders to General Bellegarde to employ force against the French, if they refuse to evacuate Tuscany. This resolution, it is said, has been notified to Lord Minto, who has sent off a courier with advice of it to his court. This intelligence is corroborated by a letter from Italy, dated Oct. 28.

"The Archduke Charles has addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, in which he states, "that the extraordinary armaments in the kingdoms of Hungary, Transylvania, in Austria, and Tyrol, will be effected with the utmost activity in a short period." "Let" adds his Highness "the melancholy situation of the ruin and degradation, which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy arouse our full patriotic strength; let it animate our spirit of resistance to the arrogant demands of the enemy; let the conscious sufferings of our own strength and dignity speak so powerfully to our arts, that we shall fear no personal services, nor evade any exertions and sacrifices whatever."

A legion of twenty battalions of Infantry is immediately to be raised in Bohemia, to be solely employed for the defence of the country, to be commanded by Prince Charles, and to be called after his name.

Mr. Maurix the messenger from Count Cobentzel left London on Tuesday night last for Luneville, whither he is to proceed without delay.

A more particular Account of the Loss of the Marlborough man of war:

The Marlborough, of 74 guns, Captain T. Sotheby, while cruising on the 4th instant, in company with the Captain of 74 guns, Captain Sir R. J. Strachan, struck on a sunken rock near Belleisle, where she hung for several hours; but by great exertions, and throwing several of her guns overboard, was got off, and cleared the reef on which she had struck. She was found, however, to have received so much damage, that it was deemed necessary to cut away the masts, and throw the remainder of the guns overboard, which was done, and the ship brought to anchor, but finding on the following day that the water gained on her considerably, a signal for assistance was made to the Captain, and she immediately ran down and took out the officers and crew, by which time the ship was in a sinking state, and is supposed to have gone down a few hours afterwards. Providentially all the crew were saved. A Lieutenant and 19 seamen, lately belonging to her, are arrived at Plymouth in the Danish brig Amity, Captain Holsen, from Malaga, which vessel was detained some days since by the Captain. The remainder of the crew were on board the latter.

The Marlborough was one of the old class of 74's, and built in the year 1767.

Yesterday his Excellency Hodge Ibrahim Candiot, Admiral of Algiers, and Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Dey, had his first audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials, being introduced by Sir S. Cotterel, the master of the ceremonies. His Excellency was dressed in the Eastern habit, wearing a rich white vest embroidered with gold, and a turban of white satin. He came to court in one of the royal carriages, with a servant belonging to the King behind the coach.

The Ambassador presented to his Majesty two beautiful African horses, one black and the other bay, the former was richly caparisoned with a saddle embroidered with gold, and the stirrups of silver. His Majesty received them in the Gardens fronting the Palace. He also presented the King with skins of leopards and tigers, and an elegant sword, with other costly articles. His Excellency appears about 50 years old. His attendants, on parting with the horses kissed them and shed tears.

A letter from a gentleman in Charlestown, America, dated Sept. 13, says, "The negroes have risen against the whites in this country, and have killed several. All the troops of light horse are ordered out by the Governor to suppress the insurrection, under penalty of 15l. sterling for every private, and in proportion for the officers. It is expected there will be serious work before they are subdued."

Some reports state the number of the above insurgents, who were embodied about 30 miles from Charlestown, to be 4 or 5000 strong, and others decrease their numbers to 7 or 800. However this may be, the citizens were unfortunately backward in turning out, owing to the sickly state of the surrounding country. Many chose rather to pay the penalty than run the risk of falling a prey to the fever, which generally attacks those inhabitants of Charlestown who venture into the country in the autumnal months.

The rice to be imported into this country from the East Indies, cannot arrive before eleven months. The ships however, when they reach India, will not be retarded in receiving their cargoes, as from the coast, the crops of rice in every part of India have turned out extremely abundant.

Some idea may be formed of the scarcity of fresh provisions at Gibraltar, from the circumstance of *three guineas* having been last month given for an indifferent turkey.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock, one of the Dover stages was attacked on Shooter's Hill, by three footpads. As the guard, who was sitting on the box, was endeavouring to get his blunderbuss off the roof of the coach, one of the villains fired a pistol at him, and lodged two balls in his belly. They then robbed three gentlemen who were passengers in the coach, and also took away several parcels. The guard is not expected to recover.

On Tuesday about one o'clock, a genteel young man, about thirty, threw himself into the canal in the Green Park; a butcher immediately followed to rescue him, but had nearly been drowned himself, not being able to swim. A gentleman leaped in with his cloaths on, and diving, attempted to find the young man, but without success. At last, a stone mason stripped, and, after much difficulty, found the body, which having been twenty-five minutes under the water, the spark of life was quite extinct.

Saturday evening an attempt was made to rob the post-office at Durham, by introducing a piece of sheet iron, so modelled as to fit the entrance of the letter box, and which could be withdrawn with any letter that might be put into it. Fortunately the stratagem was discovered by a gentleman going to put a letter into the office.

James Napper Tandy was on Friday brought up to the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, from Kilmainham gaol, under an escort of the Pembroke Cavalry. Upon his being brought to the bar, the Lord Chief Justice said to the prisoner, "You have been brought to this Court in order to have Council assigned to you; who do you wish to appoint?"—"My Lord, I appoint Messrs. Curran and Ponsonby as my Council." The prisoner was then remanded. A vast crowd attended on this occasion. Mr. Tandy will be tried in Hilary Term.

Chester, Nov. 18. Thursday the 29th ult. a gentleman undertook for a wager, to walk from the Hotel at High-Lake, in this county, to the Bedford Coffee-House, Covent Garden, London, and return (a distance of 400 miles) within that day fortnight, which he performed in ten hours under the time, altho' on the third day he sprained the *tendon achilles*; and coming back was obliged in many places to walk up to his middle in water for half a mile at a time.

MARRIED. S. Sloane, esq. to the Hon. Miss Estwick, eldest daughter of Lord Hawke.——Hon. Rev. R. Stopford, son of the Earl of Courtown, to the Hon. Miss Powys, daughter of the late Lord Lilford.——The Hon. Mr. Yorke, son of the Bishop of Ely, to Miss Catherine Cocks, eldest daughter of James Cocks, esq. banker.

DIED. Capt. Wm. Grahme, who so gallantly defended the ship Dick in a seven-hours engagement with La Grand Deride famous French privateer.——The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Kingston, Hants.——The Rev. Mr. Faulkner, rector of Pentridge, Dorset.——The Rev. Mr. Head, of Amesbury.——In consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel in a violent paroxism of coughing, Mr. J. Windey, attorney, of Bristol.——At his house in Portland-place, the Right Hon. Lord Rancliffe.——John D'Oyley, Esq. Receiver-General of the Light Duties, of Palmoor, in the parish of Hambleden, Bucks.

PREFERRED. The Rev. Mr. Bridges, the living of Middleton, Lancashire.——Rev. J. C. Morphew, to the rectory of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Neatly printed on a fine Wove Demy, and done up in coloured Paper,) price Eight Pence, or with a Book Almanack, Two Shillings,

THE READING GUIDE, or GENTLEMAN'S AND TRADER'S DIRECTORY, For 1801.

TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

Containing a List of the Members of Parliament, Corporation, Justices, Bankers, Clergy, Parish Officers, Military Corps; Public Offices & Stage Coaches, Waggons, Barges, Errand Carts; Post-Men, News-Men; Distances to Principal Towns, &c.

Also, the Members for the County, and the different Boroughs in Berkshire; Officers of the Militia; Fairs, Market days, &c.

To which is added,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

Reading: printed for and sold by J. Rusher, in King-street; sold also by the other Booksellers of Reading: by Norton, Henley; Fuller, Newbury; Hambleton, Wallingford; Watts, Abingdon; Slatter, Oxford; and by the Reading News-Men.

Of whom may also be had, just Published,

1. Dr. Watts's Divine Songs, printed on fine demy and neatly done up in various coloured paper, price 4d. or 2s. 6d. per dozen. Contains the same as those usually sold at 6d.

2. Dr. Watts's Catechisms and Prayers for Children, done up in the same manner, price 2d. or 1s. 9d. per dozen.

3. The Divine Songs, Catechisms and Prayers; neatly bound together, price 6d. or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

4. A Present for your Neighbour, by Sir Richard Hill, price 3d. or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

5. Rusher's Reading made most easy, price 6d.

6. Rusher's Royal Primer Improved, price 3d.

7. Perkins's Efficacy of the Patent Metallic Tractors, in Topical Diseases, price 1s.

8. Thoughts on the Duty of Mercy and Sin of Cruelty to the Brute Creation, price 1½d. or 10s. 6d. per hundred.

J. Rusher has now also on sale, a general assortment of ALMANACKS, POCKET BOOKS, Repository's, Atlas's, and the other Annual Publications for 1801, in a variety of plain and elegant Bindings.

WANTED A SITUATION,

AS CLERK in the Coal and Corn Trade, by a person who can have a most undeniable character from his last place, in which capacity he lived six years.—Has no objection to engage as Book-keeper to any Warehouse.

Letters addressed to I. H. Mr. Vaughan's, Broad Face, Reading, will be immediately answered.

FREEHOLD IN ODIHAM, HANTS.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, at the George Inn in Odiham, on Tuesday the 9th day of December, 1800, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A NEW ERECTED BRICK and TILED SASHED DWELLING HOUSE: containing two parlours in front, a kitchen, pantry, and other convenient offices; a large handsome garden walled in and planted with a great collection of very choice shrubs and fruit trees, now in full perfection, very pleasantly situate near the Church of ODIHAM, late the property and residence of Mr. John Armstrong, deceased, and now in the occupation of Robert Thomas, M. D. tenant at will.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. John Armstrong, of Northwarborough, or of Mr. Raggett, Attorney, in Odiham.

TO FELLMONGERS.

WANTED immediately, A sober, honest and industrious middle aged Man, who perfectly understands the business of a Fellmonger, in all its branches. Such a person will meet with an eligible situation, and good wages, by applying to Mr. Stroud, Tanner, Maidenhead, Berks.

N. B. A character from his last place will be required as to the above qualifications.

To Fellmongers, Woolstaplers, &c.

TO be disposed of, A very eligible and long established Business of a FELLMONGER, and WOOL-DEALER, who is retiring from Trade, together with the Substantial FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, and very convenient Drying Lofts, &c.

The premises are situated on the Bath Road, between twenty and thirty miles from London.

Further particulars may be known, by applying personally, or by Letter, post paid, to Mr. James Hunt, Attorney, at Maidenhead.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Wednesday night the 5th of November, 1800, out of a field of Mr Aries's, at Heckfield, Hants,

A BAY HORSE, aged, about 14 hands and a half high, with a black mane and tail, white star in his forehead, marked with the saddle, has one white hind leg, and a broken knee.

Whoever will bring the said horse to Mr. Norman, at the New Inn, Heckfield aforesaid, if strayed, shall receive One Guinea reward; but if stolen, Three Guineas, upon conviction of the offender or offenders.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr. SNOW, On Tuesday the 25th day of November, 1800, and following day,

At a commodious Room in Maidenhead,

A large Assortment of LINEN and WOOLLEN-DRAPERY GOODS,

The property of a person declining business; and removed from the lower part of Berkshire to the above place, by order of the proprietor.

May be viewed the mornings of sale.

LINEN-DRAPERY.

The remaining Part of the STOCK of the SHOP occupied by Miss Weavers', Castle-Street, Windsor,

WILL be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr. SNOW, On Thursday next, at ten o'clock, and continue till the whole is disposed of. In the interim Shopkeepers will find it to their advantage by applying, as great allowance will be made on taking large quantities.

N. B. The Lease of the House, together with every improvement, will be disposed of on the third day's sale, at two o'clock precisely, to the best bidder.

Windsor, Nov. 21, 1800.

UNDERWOOD.

TO be SOLD to the best bidder, on Thursday the 27th of November, 1800, at the house of Mr. James Frost, the Horse and Groom, Mortimer-Heath, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The Underwood of Park Coppice, in the parish of Silchester.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Robt. Blanch, at Mortimer.

ELM, ASH AND COPPICE.

TO be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, December the second, 1800, at Thomas Pope's, Pamber-End, Hants,

FISH-WIRE COPPICE in the parish of Monk-Sherborne, the property of Queen's College, Oxford.

SIXTY-EIGHT ELMS of very large dimensions, standing on the Home Fields, near the Manor-House of Monk Sherborne, marked M. C.

Also a Lot of ELMS and ASH, standing and growing on Bridgeman's Estate, in the parish of Bramley, and occupation of Robert Butler.

For a view of the same, apply to Mr. Wm. Drewet, of Monk Sherborne, and Robert Butler, tenant, at Bramley.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By Mr. FOLKER, On Saturday the sixth day of December, 1800, At the Alfred's Head Inn, Wantage, in the county of Berks, at 12 o'clock, under conditions of sale then to be produced, in one Lot,

All the valuable MATERIALS of a large Mansion, called GINGE HOUSE, with the Offices, Stables, &c. thereto belonging, the whole of which is to be taken down and removed by the purchaser within a limited time, to be agreed on at the sale.

It is presumed to be a good Speculation to Builders, Masons, &c. or any person in want of building materials, being all entirely brick work, and the timbers principally oak.

May be viewed any time before the sale, by applying to Mr. Hayward, at Ginge aforesaid, who has the keys of the premises.

N. B. Ginge is situate about two miles from Wantage.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By JAMES STEPHENS, On the premises, on Friday, November 28, 1800, and the following day, (by order of the Executors),

All the neat and genuine HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, Fixtures, Plate, Linen, China and Effects, Of the Rev. Mr. BRIDGER, deceased,

At ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX:

Comprising four-post bedsteads with dimity, and other furniture, good feather and other feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts and counterpanes, pier and dressing glasses, mahogany chairs, dining and other tables, chests of drawers, a side-board, piano forte, Turkey and other carpets, an eight-day clock, plate, linen, china and glass, Bath stoves, fenders and fire irons, a kitchen range, a two-wheel jack, and numerous kitchen requisites in copper, pewter, and brass, a four-wheel carriage and harness, and various other effects.

May be viewed the day preceding and mornings of sale, which will begin each day at eleven o'clock.

Catalogues to be had at the Bush, Staines; Black Dog, Bedfont; Bell, Hampton; Swan, Chertsey, and Stanwell; and of the Auctioneer, Staines, Middlesex.

SOUTH MORETON, BERKS.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, By OWEN and TUCKWELL, Without reserve, on Tuesday the 2d day of December, 1800, on the premises,

All the valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS in HUSBANDRY, with a quantity of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. CHARLES LEAVER, Of South Moreton, aforesaid, who is leaving his Farm;

The stock consists of ten good cows forward in calf, one nag horse, one cart ditto, two float waggons, two ditto dung carts, five harrows, ridders, &c. three swing ploughs, one wheel ditto, capital oak roller and frame, good new harness for four horses complete, a quantity of odd harness, bitt halters, plough harness, about twenty ton of prime meadow hay, about seven loads of wheat in two mows and in sacks, a quantity of dairy utensils, barrel churn, upright ditto, large lead milk vat, large lead falling trough with partition, large lead horse trough, a quantity of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, tables, writing desk, washing coppers, ditto fish kettle and cover, two roasting jacks, capital lowing piece, handsome brace of pocket pistols, good seasoned beer casks, tubs and brewing utensils, with many other useful articles.

Catalogues will be delivered in due time at the Three Cups Inn, Oxford; Red Lion Inn, Abingdon; Bear Inn, Wantage; Black Horse Inn, Illsley; White Hart Inn, Harwell; Bull Inn, Streatley; Crown Inn, Reflidon; the place of sale; and the Auctioneer's, Wallingford.

The effects may be viewed the morning of sale, which will begin precisely at ten o'clock.

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