By the HAMBURGH MAIL *arrived March* 10.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

ON the 18th instant the English Ambassador here, Lord Elgin, laid the first stone of the new hotel which the Porte is causing to be built for the English Embassy. Lady Elgin, and all the English here, were present at the ceremony. The 18th instant was chosen because it is the birth-day of the Queen of England. The Captain Pacha, on this occasion, had the humanity and gallantry to present to Lord Elgin, at the moment of inauguration, 140 Maltese slaves, who were set at liberty in honour of the Queen of England.

The reports still continue of an embargo laid by the English on all ships which would sail with commodities from Egypt. One only, with a small cargo, has hitherto arrived here from that country.

A firman has been published by the Grand Signior, by which the importation of slaves into Egypt is prohibited, because they may serve the Mamalukes. In it the old Government of the Beys is declared to be abolished. This firman has been communicated to all the Foreign Ministers here, and will be made public throughout the Levant.

Since the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace between France and the Porte, all the French here wear the national cockade.

The country around Adrianople swarms with banditti, who set fire to the villages, and commit every kind of depredation.

Frankfort, Feb 27. The French Government has officially communicated to several Courts of Germany the result of the operations of the Consulta at Lyons.

Brussels, Feb. 21. We learn from Amiens that the English Colonel Ramsay has arrived there as a courier from Vienna, and after having had a conference with Marquis Cornwallis, continued his journey to Paris.

According to the last letters from the Hague, an agent of the Prince of Orange has lately arrived in that city, who, after having had several conferences with the principal members of the government, returned to Grafenhaufen. Some of the old servants of the Stadtholder have likewise lately left Holland to repair to him in Germany.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS, MARCH 10.

Paris, March 6. We hear from Basle, under the date of the 25th of February, as follows:—

"The 14th demi light brigade (French) is arrived here from Lower Alsatia; it is going to Berne. We hear that other troops of the same nation are daily expected; the motives of this great augmentation of French soldiers in the interior of Switzerland cannot even be guessed at. The Inferior Council is now canvassing the conduct of Rheinhard, the Prefect of Zurich."

A letter from Berne of the 27th ult. states, General Lecourbe arrived there the day before; his presence caused no small degree of astonishment in that city. The General of Division Soult is appointed one of the four Generals commanding the Consular Guard.

We hear from Milan, under date of the 22d February, that the Minister of the Interior and General Police of the Italian Republic has transmitted the following circular letter to the public functionaries of the State:—

"The increasing abuse of titles, which convey an idea of distinguished origin, has excited the astonishment of the Vice-President. I am directed by him to call the attention of the Constituted Authorities, of the leaders of Administration, and of all who, in virtue of their office, are responsible for the conduct of those over whom they are placed, to this object, and to inform them that, agreeably to the 116th article of the Constitution, which declares that, in the eye of the law, no other civil superiority can be acknowledged but such as derives from a public situation; they therefore, for the future, are fully to prevent the recurrence of similar abuses; they are answerable for those who are subordinate to them, and in duty bound not to allow them, either in *speaking* or in *writing*, to make use of such titles as the laws do not recognize; the public functionaries are also commanded, in case of non-compliance with this injunction, to dispossess of their employment such persons as shall repeat the aforesaid abuse; in fine, no title shall be admitted into any public document, no other designation but that of the Citizen's names."

General Murat, aware of all the sacrifices which the Italian Republic has made for *the support* of the French army, has issued the following *Arrêté*, as a testimony of the friendship which exists between the two nations:—

Art. I. The sum of 2,500,440 franks, being the value of the national property, not yet alienated, for completing the 3,000,000 granted to the French army in virtue of the Legislative Act of the 7th ventose of the 9th year, is hereby left at the absolute disposal of the Vice-President of the Italian Republic.

II. All Acts, not strictly corresponding with the above, to be considered as null and void.

III. The proper officers are charged with the execution of this Arrete. (Signed) MURAT.

LONDON, March 11.

Some letters from Paris state, that Admiral Lacrosse is recalled from the Government of Guadaloupe, and that General Richepause, who distinguished himself so greatly in the campaigns of Moreau, is appointed his successor.

The *Journal de Paris* a few days ago complained that many of the returned Emigrants conducted themselves improperly. In answer to this, a letter, signed *Albert Rouvvy* appeared in that paper, stating that almost all of them behaved well, and were grateful to the Government which allowed them to return. Upon this the *Journal de Paris* has the following remarks: "We believe that the Emigrants who have been induced to return to France by the love of their country, or those in whom this sentiment is revived at the sight of it, form the great majority of those whom the Government has erased from the list, and this country induces us to consider a contemptible handful of vile intriguers of the old school as more ridiculous than odious; men whose language and manners are equally antiquated, and who still affect to retain titles which in France are now so senseless, that even vanity should be ashamed to employ them. These people pretend to make strangers, who have been attracted to Paris by the glory and power of the Government, believe that *their* little coterie has returned to receive them in a proper manner, and to represent before them a part of the ancient Court of France, while the other is on an excursion at Compeigne or Fontainbleau, and will immediately return."

It appears by letters from the South of France, that they have again suffered very considerable damages in that quarter from inundations.

In consequence of the contempt displayed of the honours of nobility by several Nobles in Sweden, the King, on the 27th of January, issued a proclamation, which ends thus:—"We declare, that every Swedish nobleman who shall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himself, or a right which duly and legally belongs to the knighthood or nobility, shall not, from this hour, be considered by us or our successors as a good subject, and attached to the form of Government, nor shall enjoy any of the privileges of the inhabitants of the kingdom in that quality; but shall as one shall be obliged to retire from the kingdom, and he shall not be permitted to reside or sojourn within the limits of Sweden, or the countries or provinces subject to its Crown."

We view the situation of the country, at the present moment, not as some persons do, with despondency, but certainly not without a great degree of anxiety. We are anxious, not so much to see the Definitive Treaty signed, not so much to be nominally at Peace with France, but that we should be at Peace with a reasonable hope of continuing so.—The clamour raised against the former Ministers was, they did not really wish for Peace—the cry set up, amongst some persons, against the present is, that they wish for it upon any terms. These accusations are equally unfounded. If the pressure upon the people has been great, the circumstances of the times have been unprecedented.—Not only have we been driven and forced to War, but no candid man will confidently say, that from its commencement to the present hour, we could have closed it without a sacrifice of our Honour and Independence. The spirit of Party, we know, has dictated another language. We have heard it said, that it depended upon Ministers to terminate the War whenever they chose—but this assertion is contradicted by every notorious fact. The most favourable opportunity for obtaining Peace, since the commencement of the War, appeared to be that which the present Ministers so readily seized. We hope they will obtain it; but fore we are, that they will do every thing in their power for that purpose, consistent only with the Honour and Safety of the Nation; and if they required to sacrifice these, they will be as little ready to concede them, as the country would be to justify them, if they ventured to make such a concession.—We do not presume to state, with any degree of accuracy, what may have passed in the course of the present Negociation. It has been generally understood, that the two principal questions in the Preliminaries which remained for discussion, are that which relates to the settlement of the island of Malta, and that which respects the payment of the expence of Prisoners of War, and have not yet been brought to a point. As to the first, any settlement of it, which would in fact give to France the dominion over it, we should look upon as entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the Preliminaries—the other we consider as a subject of less importance; but it is clear that, according to the Law of Nations, to which the question is referred, each Nation is bound to pay the expence of the maintenance of its own subjects when prisoners in an enemy's country.

If, as we have heard it reported, new pretensions have been brought forward by France, we should look upon such pretensions, according to the nature of them, either as evidence of insincerity in the whole Negociation, or as urged only to be again conceded as the price of some other condition, which it was the real purpose of the Negociation to obtain. If it is the object of Bonaparte to be acknowledged as President of the Italian Republic, although we do not think the question itself of great consequence, yet even that point might be brought forward in such a disposition as to render it impossible to concede it; and it will always be recollected, that there can be no justice in such a proposal, as it is a title acquired by the Chief Consul since the signature of the Preliminaries. The *quo animo* must be as much the subject of consideration with his Majesty's Ministers, as the matter itself which is brought forward for discussion in the course of the Negociation. But we feel with many of our countrymen, that it is essential to our interests that the Negociation should not be permitted to continue to be protracted. There can be no fair ground to lengthen it; and it is evidently disadvantageous to this country that it should long continue in its present state.—Ministers, we know, are aware of this, and we are satisfied, that after having given time for the fair discussion of every unsettled point—after having offered every arrangement which a fair construction of the Preliminaries called upon them to propose, they will insist firmly upon their fair and just pretensions, and that *much time will not elapse* before this important question is brought to a point. We might have inferred this from their general character and dispositions, but we have stronger ground for affirming that such will be their conduct.

A requisition has been signed by several Livery-men, requesting the Lord Mayor to call a Common Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Income Tax.—Notice has likewise been given of a similar motion in the Court of Common Council.

Letters from Hamburgh mention, that "the Emperor Alexander has invited the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dresden, Munich, and Lisbon, to join him in his endeavours to obtain a suitable settlement for the remaining Princes of the House of Bourbon."

A letter from Philadelphia of the 23d of January, states, that the *Lady Bonaparte* of that Port, was boarded off Point Petre, Guadaloupe, by a French frigate, and a British frigate, and ordered away, in consequence of the island being declared in open rebellion against the Republic of France, by General Lacrosse, and all intercourse being interdicted. The Captain was informed, that even clearances from Guadaloupe would not be respected, and that ships of war were stationed round the island, to enforce this Proclamation.

The following are said to be the wishes of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, contained in a letter to Lord John:—

	£
To Mr. Fox, as a testimony of respect and esteem for his powers and patriotism, ...	6,000
To Lord Preston, for to the Earl of Ludlow,	6,000
To Robert Adair, Esq. his cousin, ...	6,000
To Lady Maynard, per annum, ...	2,000
To Lord William Russell, to exonerate him from any embarrassments he may have incurred, and which, together with the estate at Streatham, will make his income 4000l. per annum, ...	30,000

It was the policy of the late Duke of Bedford, and in which he trod in the steps of the preceding Duke (his grandfather) to prefer taking up money at ten per cent. interest to that of five. It is supposed his Grace accumulated more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds at that rate, by granting unredeemable annuities for the lives of the respective purchasers at ten years purchase, for which they received merely his bare bond; and the annuities were (and of course still will be) paid half-yearly at the Office of the Duke, punctually to the very day. It is said, so many lives have already dropped, that not quite six per cent. is now paid on the average of the gross sum; and as many of the annuitants are in years, and others in a very precarious state of health, that the probability is, the interest will be reduced, by deaths, in four or five years, to below five, if not to four per cent. and so progressively downwards. This mode of taking up money is a speculation of the first consequence to people of extensive landed estates, as the principal is never returnable, but becomes their sole property; and they have the opportunities of applying the money to great and important purposes. In this his late Grace will stand on record—an ever-memorable example, by his noble application of it to the highest of all national pursuits.

The growing crops throughout the country are as promising as they ever were known to be at this season of the year, and the ground is getting in a fine working state to receive Lent corn.

SUICIDE.—Last Thursday an inquest was taken before the Coroner for the town and port of Seaford, on the body of an elderly woman, named Wickinson, who, on the same day, put a period to her existence, by cutting her throat in a shocking manner. Her mental derangement being proved, to the satisfaction of the Jury, they returned their verdict *Lunacy*. It is extraordinary, that the above unhappy woman, but a few days before she committed the desperate act, being placed under the care of a man, in the Court Yard (which is enclosed with a very high wall, coped with broken glass) took advantage of the temporary absence of her attendant, and got over the wall, which it was thought impossible for any person to have effected without assistance. She then went before a Magistrate, and informed him, that she was come to deliver herself up to justice, having, in the early part of her life, been guilty of murder, by destroying her female infant, the reflection of which so tormented her mind, that her nights and days were alike horrible, and spent without any rest; but the whole appearing to be the effect of infanity, she was dismissed, with an order to be taken proper care of. Seeing the person whom she supposed was the cause of her not being sent to gaol, just after she had inflicted the fatal wound, she called him by his name, and said, "this would not have happened, if you had not prevented my being committed," and almost immediately expired.

Several officers, who have been employed on foreign service, but returned to England in consequence of the Preliminary Treaty, have received orders not to leave town.

Some policies were yesterday done in the City on the ground that no Treaty would be concluded, and twenty guineas were taken to pay 100 if the negociation at Amiens was broken off.

We hear it is in contemplation to propose an Act of Parliament to indemnify English Artificers, who may have been induced to quit this country, under the fallacious hopes of improving their situation, by establishing our manufactories in foreign parts, upon the condition of their returning home within a limited time. Such a measure has been suggested by many of these deluded persons, who are fully sensible of their error, and are desirous of returning home.

BANKRUPTS FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Isaac Woodall, of Picket Row, near Egremont, Hatter.—*Adam Sturt*, of Liverpool, Merchant.—*William Morris*, of Liverpool, Grocer.—*Robert Rippon*, of Liverpool Merchant.—*John Lewis*, of Lower Burgh, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner.—*Gilbert M'Kennan*, late of Liverpool, Ironmonger.—*Charles Stockwell*, of Shelf, Halifax, Scribbling Miller; *Charles Hemingway*, of Leeds, Presser; *James Haigh*, of Shelf, Farmer; *Samuel Stockwell*, of Halifax, Yeoman; *John Baker*, and *John Rogerson*, of Leeds, Dyers.—*John Wyatly Hatfield*, of Falmouth, Warehouseman.—*Ebenezer Combs*, of St. James's Street, Stationer.—*John Hobart*, of Warwick Street, Golden Square, Harp and Musical Instrument Maker.

The important facts stated in the following article deserve the attention of the public. It has appeared in the Bath, Birmingham, and Stafford papers:—

"The celebrated Dr. Taylor's Remedy for Deafness, cures that complaint, whether it proceeds from violent colds in the head, excessive noise, hard wax sticking in the cavity of the ears, &c.

"One bottle will completely cure the most obstinate deafness; and it is composed of ingredients so perfectly harmless, that there is not a possibility of its doing the least injury to the ear. The Advertiser is aware that that tender organ ought not to be tampered with; and that, like the eye, it requires a very delicate touch.

"The above remedy is new to the world, and at present is but partially known; but in the few months it has been used, it has performed cures which have excited the utmost astonishment; and it is to be observed, that many of the deaf who have been restored by this remedy reside within the circuit of this paper—a fact which cannot fail to have its due weight on every unprejudiced mind.

"Persons who have been deaf for forty years and upwards, have, by a single bottle, been restored to the blessing of hearing, and have been able (to use the emphatic language of a gentleman who was cured) "to hear a mouse run across the floor."

"The Reverend J. D. Wainwright, B. A. Vicar of Alrewas, near Lichfield, was witness to a most extraordinary cure of an elderly gentleman.

"The agent at Cheadle, in the county of Stafford, in a letter dated the 29th of October, 1801, to the wholesale vender, says, "I have sold a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Remedy for deafness, which is in trial with great success. The man was so deaf that he could not hear the clock strike, though ever so near it; now he says he can hear the beating of his watch at some distance."

Sold at 8s. 6d. a bottle, by J. Drewry, Printer, Stafford, who is the only wholesale agent in the united kingdom.

We have only to add to the above, that Mrs. Jones, at the Printing Office, High Street, Oxford, has obtained a few bottles of this invaluable specific. Sold also by the Oxford Newsmen.

Dorchester and Bix Turnpikes.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the Trustees of the above Turnpikes will be held, by Adjournment, at the Town Hall, in Oxford, on SATURDAY the 20th Day of March Instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon; at which Meeting the Trustees will borrow and take up at Interest the Sum of 500l. on the Credit of the Tolls, of such Persons as may be willing to lend the same. By Order of the Trustees,

THOMAS COOPER, Clerk.

Henley, 10th March, 1802.

RICH STATE OF THE WHEEL.

4	Prizes of £	20,000
4	——	10,000
2	——	5,000
4	——	2,000
9	——	1,000
11	——	500

Besides Prizes of 100l. 50l. &c. &c.

Persons in the Country will be supplied with Tickets or Shares, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, the same as if present, by sending Post-Office Orders, good Bills, Cash, or Bank Notes, to any LICENSED LOTTERY OFFICE.

Prices, March 10.—TICKET 17l. 12s.

HALF	£9 5 0	EIGHTH	£2 7 0
QUARTER	4 13 0	SIXTEENTH	1 4 0

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

GLOUCESTER.

TO be LETT, and entered upon at Midsummer next, or sooner if required,—All that old established and well accustomed INN, called the *Horse and Groom*, situate in the Lower Northgate Street.

The House is modern and replete with every Convenience, an extensive Range of Stabling, commodious Yard, &c. and a very large Garden, well planted with Fruit Trees. The Stock and Furniture to be taken at a fair Valuation. For further Particulars apply to Mr. Haviland, on the Premises, or to Mr. Joseph Sadler, of Hatherly, near Gloucester, the Proprietor.

BUCKINGHAM.

TO be LETT, and entered upon the Sixth Day of April, 1802,—A NEW-ERECTED MESSUAGE, constructed for a PUBLIC HOUSE, (to which a Licence is granted, and will be assigned to the Tenant) containing a Kitchen, Bar, two Parlours, with several Bed Chambers, together with a Brew-House, and a Brick-arched Cellar 42½ Feet long by 14 Feet wide, and 8 Feet 3 Inches in Height at the Centre.

The Out-Buildings consist of three double Stables, a Granary 60 Feet long by 20 Feet wide, and other convenient Offices; adjoining to which is a Meadow, containing about an Acre and Half.

The Premises are situated very near to the Wharf at the Termination of the Canal, through which a navigable Communication is formed to London, and also to the great Commercial Towns in the Northern Parts of the Kingdom; and are well calculated for Wholesale as well as Retail Dealings in the Ale, Porter, Liquor, and Corn Trades.—For further Particulars apply to Mr. Miller, Buckingham.

Letcomb Regis and East Challow Inclosure.

THE Commissioners appointed for putting in Execution an Act of Parliament passed in the 41st Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An "Act for Dividing, Allotting, Laying in Severalty, and "Inclosing the Open and Common Arable Lands, Common Meadow, Common Pasture, Common Down, Waste, "and other Commonable Lands and Grounds within the "Township of Letcomb Regis, and in the Hamlet of East "Challow, in the Parish of Letcomb Regis, in the County "of Berks, and a Common Meadow called White Mead, "in Letcomb Regis and East Challow aforesaid, and in the "Hamlet of West Challow, in the said Parish of Letcomb "Regis, and in the Parish of Letcomb Basset, in the same "County," *Do hereby give Notice*, that they will meet at the House of Thomas Chandler, commonly called the Bat and Ball, in Letcomb Regis, in the said County of Berks, on Wednesday the 31st Day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, for the Purpose of finishing the ascertaining and setting out the Boundaries of the said Township, Hamlets, Parishes, or Places of Letcomb Regis, Letcomb Bassett, East Challow, and West Challow, and of finishing the ascertaining the Parochial Situations respectively of the Lands intermixed in the said Open and Common Fields, Meadow, and Pasture Grounds, directed by the said Act to be divided, allotted, and inclosed; at which Time and Place all Persons interested or concerned therein are requested to attend the said Commissioners, the better to enable them to fix and ascertain the same. *Dated the 19th Day of January*, 1802.

By Order of the Commissioners,

BENJAMIN MORLAND, } Clerks.
JOHN BARR, }

S. BENWELL,

Widow of Mr. W. BENWELL, Taylor, &c.

PRESENTS her grateful Thanks to the Friends of her late Husband, and the Public in general, for the Favours he received, and informs them the purposes carrying on the said Business, in all its Branches, for the Support of her Family, which, with the joint Assistance of her late Husband's Father, and Mr. T. SLATTER, Foreman to the Deceased, she hopes to conduct to the Satisfaction of those Friends whose Patronage the most respectfully solicits. *Oxford, Feb.* 19, 1802.

BANBURY NEW CHURCH.

TO be SOLD, (by Order of the Trustees for taking down and re-building the Parish Church of Banbury, in this County) at the Red Lion, in Banbury aforesaid, on Monday the 22d of March Instant,—About FORTY-FIVE PEWS, different Sizes, lately erected in the said new Church.—For further Particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. O. Aplin, Clerk to the said Trustees, where Catalogues may be had.

AT HEADINGTON,

Within two Miles of the CITY *of* OXFORD,

TO be LETT or SOLD, with immediate Possession,—A most desirable RESIDENCE for a genteel Family, with every domestic Convenience; Coach House, Stable, Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Ground, at the End of which is a Terrace, that commands a most beautiful and extensive View of the surrounding Country; annexed to which is a Close of Pasture Land, with Right of Common for Cows and Horses.

The above Estate is Copyhold of Inheritance, equal to Freehold, and exonerated from Land Tax. For Particulars apply to Mr. William Folker, Oxford.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED,—An APPRENTICE to a MERCER, DRAPER, &c. in the County of Gloucester; a sober Lad, of respectable Connections, as he will be treated as one of the Family.—A genteel Premium will be expected.

For further Particulars apply, Post paid, to A. B. at the Printing Office, High Street, Oxford.

TO PERUKE MAKERS.

CONSTANT Employ will be given to any steady Journeyman who has served his Time to a PERUKE MAKER in the Country, and has learned the Art of Cleaning and Preparing Hair in a workmanlike Manner. Apply to Messrs. Wharton and Dixon, Old Jewry, London. Only Letters Post paid will be answered.

Stoken Church, Wheatley, Ifsip, and Begbrook TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE Trustees of the above Turnpike Roads are particularly requested to attend a Meeting to be holden at the Swan Inn, in Tetsworth, on Wednesday the 17th Day of March Instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, respecting the State of the Road and on other special Business. By Order of the Trustees,

JOHN HOLLIER, } Clerks.
H. J. NORTH. }

5th March, 1802.

N. B. The Surveyor of the Roads, and also the Foreman of every District, are required to attend this Meeting.

Roads in the Parish of Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is no public Bridle or Carriage Road through the Grass Grounds, in the said Parish; and that all Persons trespassing thereon will have Prosecutions commenced against them.

EDMUND MILLER, Steward.

Waterperry, March 5, 1802.

TOLLS TO BE LETT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Tolls arising at the Toll Gate called Gosford Gate, in the Parish of Kidlington, in the County of Oxford, will be LETT by AUCTION, to the best Bidder, at the House of Benjamin Cofier, under the Town Hall, in the City of Oxford, on Saturday the 27th Day of March Instant, between the Hours of Eleven in the Forenoon and Two in the Afternoon of the same Day, in the Manner directed by an Act passed in the 13th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, "for regulating Turnpike Roads;" which Tolls were lett last Year for the Sum of 230l. clear of the Salary for collecting the same, and will be put up at that Sum, and lett for one Year from the 8th Day of April next. Whoever happens to be the best Bidder must produce sufficient Sureties for Payment of the Money, monthly or quarterly, as shall be required by the Trustees. W. E. TAUNTON, Clerk to the Trustees.

This Day are published, Price 10s. 6d. *in Boards*,

ESSAYS on the Action for Money had and received on the Law of Assurances, and on the Law of Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes.

By WILLIAM DAVID EVANS, Esq.

Barrister at Law.

Printed for G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row; G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, London; Cooke and Hanwell and Parker, Oxford; Merritt and Wright, Liverpool; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; Brash and Reid, Glasgow; and Colbert, Capel Street, Dublin.

NEW POCKET ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This Day is published, in six small Volumes, Price Eighteen Shillings in Boards, one Guinea bound and lettered, and One Pound Four Shillings handsomely bound, beautifully printed with a Type of peculiar Neatness, on a superfine wove Paper, to correspond with Peacock's Biographical, Geographical, and English Dictionaries.

A POCKET ENCYCLOPÆDIA; or LIBRARY of GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, Being a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature, compiled from the best Authorities, by

E. A. KENDAL.

Printed for W. Peacock and Sons, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street; J. Harris, Successor to E. Newbery, Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard; and J. Wallis, No. 16, Ludgate Street, London.

JUST PUBLISHED,

With a Portrait of the Archbishop of Canterbury,

VOLUME THE FIRST

Price Nine Shillings in Boards, or Nine Shillings and Six-Pence Half bound and lettered, of the

ORTHODOX CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE, containing a copious Variety of original Biography, Essays, Criticisms, Gleanings, Anecdotes, Review of the new Publications, Poetry, Articles of Correspondence on the most valuable and interesting Subjects of Literature, Theology, &c. &c. by Writers of distinguished Eminence. By a SOCIETY of CHURCHMEN.

Also was published, on February 1, 1802, No. XI. Price 1s. and on March 1, No. XII. of this CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY, both Numbers containing much original, interesting, and valuable Matter.

London: Printed for J. Spragg, No. 16, King Street, Covent Garden; to whom Communications, Letters, &c. Post paid, for the Editors, are respectfully requested to be addressed.—Sold also by R. S. Kirby, Paternoster Row; C. Chapple, Pall Mall; Cooke, Oxford; Nicholson, Cambridge; Pearson, Birmingham; Clarke, Manchester; Archer, Dublin; and Bell, Edinburgh.

Early in next Month will be published,

Elegantly printed in one Volume, SMALL OCTAVO, TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY,

THE POETICAL REGISTER, and REPOSITORY of FUGITIVE POETRY, for the Year 1801.

Printed for F. and C. Rivington, No. 62, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

The POETICAL REGISTER is intended to comprise all those Pieces of Fugitive Poetry, worthy of Preservation, which are to be found in the various periodical Publications; original Contributions from literary Characters; Selections from Scarce English Poets, with Biographical Notes of their Authors; concise Criticisms on the principal poetic and dramatic Productions, with a complete Catalogue; Notices of Works designed for the Press; and Biographical Sketches of celebrated Poets who died in the Course of the last Year.

The original Department of this Work will be supported by several Writers of poetical Eminence.

The Editor has been induced to delay the Publication a short Time, in order to admit some valuable Contributions recently received.

Contributions and Notices for the next Volume, are requested to be addressed to the Editor at Messrs. Rivingtons.

THAMES NAVIGATION.

THIS is to give Notice, That the next General Meeting of the Commissioners appointed for putting into Execution the several Acts of Parliament made for improving and completing the Navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis, from the Jurisdiction of the City of London, near Staines, in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts, will be held, according to the Directions of the said Acts, at the Town Hall, in Reading, in the County of Berks, on Saturday the 27th Day of March Instant, at Noon, being the first Saturday after Lady Day.

HENRY ALLNUTT,
Clerk to the said Commissioners.

Great Marlow, 11th March, 1802.

This Day is published, Price 2s. 6d. *in Boards*,

THE ATHANASIAN CREED, vindicated and explained, in three Charges; by the late W. DODWELL, D.D. Archdeacon of Berks, and Rector of Shottesbrooke, in that County.

Oxford: Printed at the University Press, for W. Hamwell and J. Parker, and sold by F. and C. Rivington, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

LAVATER ON PHYSIOGNOMY.

On Saturday, March 13*th*, 1802, *will be published*, Price 1s.

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