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Sunday and Tuesday's Post.

FROM THE HAMBURGH MAILS.

VIENNA, MAY 3.

THE late embarrassment into which the Court of Vienna has been thrown, relative to the affairs of Dalmatia, appears to take a pacific turn; and it seems beyond a doubt, that the Cabinet of Vienna has thought it proper to yield to the necessity of preserving peace. This conjecture is founded on the following circumstances:—1st, The French column, which had made a movement in advance, has halted, and the Austrian prisoners have continued their march. 2dly, The attendants and equipages of the Elector of Wurtzburg have set out for that city, and the Prince himself will follow immediately. 3dly, The Commissary Ghillieri has been put on his trial by a Council of War, and after each sitting the protocole and interrogatory are communicated to the French Ambassador.

It is said that the trial of the Prince D'Auersperg is ended, and that his sentence has been sent sealed to St. Petersburgh, to be submitted to the Emperor, to whom this satisfaction is conceived to be due. It is presumed that this Sovereign will recommend a pardon for him, which appears to be wished here, as the Prince has in reality always been a faithful subject, and a worthy man.

The negociations which had prolonged the stay of Gen. Andreossy here, being at length terminated, he has taken leave of his Imperial Majesty, who has presented him with a gold box with his portrait, which is one of the most valuable that has been given by the Court of Vienna for a long time, as it is estimated at 40,000 livres.

We are assured that M. de la Rochefoucault has fixed in the name of his Court the 5th of May for the latest time when the Court of Vienna shall take its resolution relatively to the affair of Cataro. It is probable that it will give way in every point rather than enter into a new contest with France.

From the Court Gazette, under the Head Turkey.

Pafwan Oglu, against whom the hatred of the Servians was principally directed, has, since the assassination of the Bishop of Widden, and the arrest of the most distinguished Rajahs, fent negociators to the principal Chiefs of that nation, to appease them and terminate their quarrels in an amicable manner. The Servians have demanded hostages as security for the promises of Pafwan Oglu.

On the 3d and 5th of April the insurgents gained new advantages over the troops of the Beglerbeg of Romelia, near Oltronizza. The news of the taking of Shabacz was premature; but it is certain that the place is reduced to distress, and that the Chiefs of the Servians, Czerni Georges and Ghavafch, have twice been in the fortress, to hear and discuss the propositions made them by the Turks.

Genoa, April 19. There are at Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, nine French ships of war which will sail immediately for Gaeta. That fortress still defends itself with great obstinacy.

They write from Leghorn, that all English merchandise is there severely prohibited.

The Government of Etruria will not in future pay the 60,000 livres it had engaged to advance per month for the maintenance of the French troops.

Venice, April 26. All the English, some of whom have resided here ten years and more, have removed, some voluntarily, but the greater part in consequence of orders to leave the city.

Trieste, April 27. The lady of Mr. Spencer-Smith, by birth Baroness of Herbert, who resided at Venice, and thought herself in perfect security there, has been arrested and conducted to Milan.

St. Petersburgh, April 26. A great activity is remarked in our Cabinet, and there are conferences daily between our Ministers and the English Ambassador. It appears from the last declaration of this Plenipotentiary, that the change of Ministry which has lately taken place at London will only strengthen the good understanding between our Court and the Cabinet of St. James's.

Our Cabinet has refused the mediation solicited of it to terminate amicably the differences subsisting between England and Prussia, because it fears to disoblige one or other of these two Courts.

M. De Alopeus, Minister from Russia at Stockholm, has received orders to make representations to his Swedish Majesty, which have for their object to re-establish a good understanding between Sweden and Prussia. His Imperial Majesty has lately written to the King of Sweden, and positively assured him that he will give him, conformably to treaties, all the succour he shall demand. He has besides guaranteed to him, we are assured, the possession of his territories.

Madrid, April 14. On the 6th instant Rear-Admiral Sir S. Smyth sailed from Gibraltar, with the *Pompey*, of 84 guns, two frigates, and seven transports. He has a considerable number of bombs on board, and is attended by a bomb ketch. His destination is for Sicily, but first he will pay a visit to the Dey of Algiers, and by the threat of a bombardment, force him again to receive the English Consul.

LONDON, May 20.

The trial of Lord Melville concluded on Saturday, but the proceedings are not to be published until the Peers shall have given their decision, which they will do on Wednesday se'nnight.

Some accounts have been received from Holland by a vessel sent into Yarmouth, by which we learn that the camp at Zeyst is immediately to receive large re-enforcements. It is added, that 50,000 Prussians are to join in the invasion of this country, and embark in Dutch ports.

It appears by the New York papers, that, in consequence of the negociations now pending between the United States and Spain, the former are about to purchase the whole of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the Mississippi. A sum of money for this purpose has been voted by Congress.

At the Queen's Palace, on Wednesday last, the Hon. Richard Earl of Donoughmore, had the honour of being appointed a Member of the Council for considering all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Relations.

The squadron under the command of Sir J. Warren, at Portsmouth, is to be immediately supplied with five months' provisions, and will put to sea without loss of time.

Another fleet is expected to sail for India in the course of three weeks, which will consist of the *Harriet, Indus*, and other Indiamen, with several store ships, whalers, and transports for the Cape.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Monday, May 19.*

Lord Spencer moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Defence Act Repeal Bill, which, instead of proving an aid to the means of encreasing the regular force, had operated as a very considerable impediment to them, while it had subjected the country to pecuniary forfeitures to an immense extent. The Noble Lord here went into a variety of calculations to prove, that supposing the Act to continue in operation for one year longer, it would be deficient, with respect to England alone, in about 20,000 of the number it ought to have raised, and that the sum of the fines for such deficiency would be about 415,000l. and extending the calculation to the whole of the United Kingdom, the amount of penalties would be 545,000l. He therefore submitted that the Bill was not efficient to its avowed purpose, that of raising men, and ought, on this single ground, to be repealed. His Lordship then went into a detailed statement of figures to shew its injurious operation on the general recruiting service.

Lord Camden admitted, that the Act stood in need of some alterations, and these it was the intention of his Majesty's late Government to propose, had they remained in office. All he wished was a short delay to enable the House to judge of the measures which were to supply its place. He concluded with moving, that the Bill should be read a 2d time this day three weeks.

Lord St. John argued, that the Defence Act, if enforced, could only tend to raise a heavy tax upon the Public in a very unequal and unjust mode.

Lord Wellmoreland wanted to give the measure now under consideration a fair trial, and he had little doubt of the result. He hoped, at least, that a Noble Friend of his opposite, (Lord Sidmouth) who last Session opposed the Bill for repealing it on this very ground, would still continue to do so, at least until the general system relative to the army was brought before the House, and until there was an opportunity of judging whether we could, with propriety, part with a measure which was at this moment eminently productive.

Lord Sidmouth stated, that he had originally opposed the Defence Act, conceiving it to be fraught with all the inconveniencies which other Noble Lords appeared to fear from it. He, however, at a subsequent period opposed its repeal, because it was argued that it had not received a fair trial. The Noble Lord then entered into several statements relative to the military force of the country at different periods since the commencement of the war, and concluded with giving his negative to the proposed delay.

Lord Hawkesbury justified the principle and provisions of the Act, and deprecated the new plans which were supposed to be in the contemplation of Ministers. The ordinary recruiting could barely supply the current waste of the army, and therefore some compulsory measure would ultimately be found necessary to raise a great disposable force.

The House then divided, and the amendment being rejected by a majority of 97 to 40, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, May 19.*

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that the Lords had agreed to the Mutiny Continuation Bill, the Irish Treasury Bills Bill, and the Irish Loan Bill without any amendment.

Lord Henry Petty moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Noble Lord then rose, for the purpose of bringing forward the tax he meant to propose in lieu of the duty which had been abandoned on Pig Iron. Notwithstanding the popular error, that the luxuries of the wealthy were the fittest objects of taxation, yet it was a fact incontrovertible, that the produce of taxes, upon such luxuries, would be so very small, as to prove rather harassing than lucrative, and therefore it became his duty to look to one more connected with general consumption, and, of course, more likely to be efficient. He considered Private Brewing as one of the fairest that presented themselves for adoption. The private brewer, notwithstanding that he paid the duty on Malt, had still considerable advantage over the public brewer, and all the consumers of the liquors he produced. Private brewing was carried on to such an extent, and produced so great a saving to the individuals who adopted it, for the supply of their families, that it greatly lessened the consumption of other beverage, the duties on which would add considerably to the public revenue; he therefore conceived the country, under its present circumstances, had a right to look to the private brewer as a fair object of taxation, and to bear his part in the public burthens; but at the same time, the tax he proposed to lay, would be so moderate as fully to leave the object of it in possession of considerable advantages over the public brewer. The sum rated in the scale he was about to propose would produce about 500,000l at which he had estimated the tax upon Pig Iron. The scale of taxation was estimated from the most reasonable calculation upon the probable consumption of each family, and their respective rank and abilities in life; but, undoubtedly, as it was the farthest wish from his mind to expose the private brewer to any obtrusion of the Excise Officer into his family, he would shape the tax in such a way as to enable every man, by paying a fair and reasonable commutation, to avoid a necessity so obnoxious. The tax would be assessed upon a scale of proportion with the other assessed taxes—upon the higher orders according to the number of carriages and servants, and upon the lower in proportion to their rank in life, and the number of individuals who composed their families, upon the following scale, viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
Every Family paying the duty on a four-wheeled Carriage, and one Male Servant, to pay a commutation for every Male, in such family	1	1	0
For every Female	0	10	6
Families, not paying for a four-wheeled Carriage, but assessed for one Male Servant, to pay for each Male	0	15	0
Every Female	0	7	6
Families not assessed for a Male Servant, but paying the Assessed Tax, for every Male	0	10	0
Every Female	0	5	0
Persons only paying the lowest order of Assessed Taxes, and charged with the Window Tax, Males	0	5	0
Females	0	2	6

All children under ten years old excepted, and also all the lower orders of the labouring poor, and all persons not paying assessed taxes, and who may choose to brew for themselves, to be exempt; for no person but the private brewer would have any part of the charge to bear. The number of persons liable to this tax, he calculated upon the following scale:—

First class - - 12,000 | Third class - - 360,000
Second class - - 50,000 | Fourth class - 320,000

And the whole produce he estimated to produce a net revenue of 500,000l. Having thus briefly stated the tax he had to propose, he begged leave to observe, that, as nothing was more repugnant to his wish, than that it should become necessary to collect the tax in the way of Excise, he hoped that all persons who were averse to the Exciseman's visits, would avail themselves of the modification he proposed, and by delivering in their lists, according to the foregoing scale, enable the Collector to ascertain their respective proportions without farther trouble to themselves. He begged leave to repeat, that notwithstanding what might be considered a fair impost upon the private brewer, he would still have many advantages over the public one, and possess a degree of comfort in the means of supplying his family with a wholesome and cheering beverage considerably cheaper than he could purchase of the public brewer or retailer. The Noble Lord felt still more happy that the class of labouring poor would be altogether exempt from the tax; and concluded by moving, that there be laid upon every barrel of ale or strong beer brewed by private families, of the value of 16s. an excise duty of 10s. to be paid by the person to brewing, except such person as should pay a commutation licence duty upon the scale before mentioned.

This produced a discussion of considerable length.

Mr. Rose thought the tax highly objectionable, and said it was one, like that on Pig Iron, which his late Rt. Hon. Friend had also in contemplation, but abandoned upon the fullest consideration, because he knew there was an abundance of preferable sources still untouched.

Mr. Pattison defended it as a tax not new, but adopted under Lord North, and as extremely fair; but thought that a still fairer mode would be, to collect the whole of the malt liquor tax throughout the kingdom on malt only; for he was convinced that a vast quantity of strong malt liquor evaded its proper portion of duty, by being passed as of a weaker denomination.

Lord Henry Petty observed, that the principle of charging a licence to private families, in commutation for excise duties, on articles manufactured by them for their private consumption, was one long recognised by that House. It had been adopted in a way similar to this under Lord North's Administration. It was adopted in the Reign of Geo. II. upon the private manufacture of candles; and what, in fact, were all the assessed taxes on carriages, servants, windows, and property, but taxes of a similar nature?

Dr. Lawrence reprobated the disposition manifested by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Rose) and those who supported him, for the conduct they uniformly manifested towards the Noble Lord and his colleagues. Every measure which the present Ministers proposed for extricating the country from its difficulties met with nothing but captious objections, and vexatious opposition, from their predecessors.

Mr. Giles thought the tax, in effect, would be a tax on female servants; but since a tax on the home-made beverage of private families was to be laid, he thought the inhabitants of the cyder counties, who substituted that beverage almost totally to the exclusion of malt liquor, should be subjected to a licence also.

Sir Charles Pole objected to the tax on the cyder counties, and also to that sort of criterion of gentlemen's circumstances that was to be drawn from their keeping a carriage, which, to many men of small incomes, was frequently more a matter of mere convenience, than of luxury. He suggested, as a better succedaneum of revenue than the beverage of poor families, the race of strapping six-foot high men-milliners, who crowd the shops of the town.—*(Loud laughter.)*

Lord Henry Petty highly approved the suggestion of Mr. Giles, upon subjecting the cyder consumers to the licence, and he hoped the Hon. Baronet who spoke last, would feel some consolation in reflecting, that those strapping men-milliners, who appeared so obnoxious to him, were as subject to this tax as any other persons.

Mr. Sheridan had not the slightest objection to the tax proposed by the Noble Lord, so far as it affected himself, and he should cheerfully submit to it *(a general laugh.)* But he would not go quite so far on the behalf of his Constituents at Stafford, many of whom were poor, but honest industrious men, who were in the habit of brewing a little ale for their own families; they certainly brewed a very good sort, and he must do them the justice to say, that they did ample justice to their own brewing *(a loud laugh.)* He therefore could have wished the Noble Lord had commenced his scale of this tax a little higher in society. And as to the succedaneum proposed by the Hon. Baronet, (Sir C. Pole) of a tax on men milliners, he would not only agree to a tax upon them, but upon the whole race of those effeminate beings, in the shape of men, who assume the employments of women, and preclude so many thousands of deserving females from honest livelihood.—The Resolutions were then agreed to without a division, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday.

Lord Henry Petty moved the third reading of the amendments in the Property Tax Bill.

Mr. Wilberforce suggested, that the wording in many respects was incorrect. It was stated in the opening, that persons having life estates under 50l. should be totally exempt, but he saw no such exemption in the Bill.

Some further conversation took place upon the amendment in this Clause, which was finally agreed to.—Several new Clauses were then brought up.

Mr. Vansittart brought up a Clause for making some deduction on that part of the property of persons under 150l. per ann. that is laid out in premiums for insuring their lives for the benefit of their families.

Mr. Wilberforce proposed a Clause for giving some abatements to persons of moderate fortunes having families. He wished to divide those persons into two classes; the first from 150l. to 400l. per annum; and the second from 400l. to 1000l. per annum.

Lord H. Petty said he was sorry he was obliged to oppose the Clause introduced by the Hon. Gentleman, however he might join in his feelings. He had a duty to perform to the public, which was to make the tax productive.

The House then divided.—For the Clause 74—Against it 26.—Majority 48.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

Commodore Sir Home Popham had the address to secure Buonaparte's dispatches to Admiral Linois on board *Le Volontaire*, which have been transmitted by that vigilant Commander to our Board of Admiralty, and received with his last Dispatches.

A fleet was to sail from Port Royal on the 2d of April for England, and from the place of rendezvous on the 8th. The *Renard* sloop of war was to be part of the convoy.

Accounts received in town yesterday from Weymouth state, that the whole of the chests, containing dollars, sunk in the *Abergavenny*, have been got up, after considerable pains and difficulties, by the Contractor.

The following is a statement of the British forces at the Cape and in India.—Cavalry: 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, and 25th regiments.—Infantry: 12th, 17th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 47th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 59th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 72d, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83d, 84th, 86th, 93d, 94th, and the regiment de Meuron; making a total of six regiments of Cavalry, and 20 regiments of Infantry, exclusive of those which are on their passage out.

An Irishman, in the French service, was taken on board the *Neptune* by Admiral Duckworth in the late victory. This fact having been communicated to the Lords of the Admiralty, Rivett, an officer belonging to Bow Street, was dispatched during the last week to Brecknock, in Wales, where the French officers are on parole, to take the person so accused into custody. He arrived in town yesterday with the prisoner, who was conveyed to the Secretary of State's Office, where he underwent a long and minute examination. The persons who appeared against him were two seamen, belonging to Admiral Duckworth's flag ship, the *Superb*. On the several prisoners on board the *Neptune* prize being brought on board the *Superb*, the two seamen recognised the person charged as being an Irishman, whom they knew during the Irish rebellion. They accosted him by his name, *(Curacoe)* but he said his name was *Smith*. He acted as a Lieutenant of Marines on board the French ship. The result of the examination was, the prisoner was committed to Tothill Fields Bridewell for further examination.

A few mornings since a woman, a prisoner in the House of Correction, at Preston, was found dead in her cell; likewise her new-born infant, of which she had delivered herself during the night.

AT KIDLINGTON, NEAR OXFORD.

TO be LETT, with immediate Possession,—A most DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, calculated for the Reception of a Gentleman with a small Family, where Comfort and Convenience have been particularly considered, the late Proprietor having completely fitted up the House for his own Use; which consists of a Vestibule, exceeding good Breakfast and Dinner Room, Drawing Room, five Sleeping Rooms, and a Dressing Ditto; detached is a Kitchen and Brew House, with Servant's Room over, Larder, Pantry, Cellar, Wine Vault, Three-stall Stable, Coach House, an excellent Garden well stocked with choice Fruit Trees, and a Close of Pasture adjoining.

Kidlington is situated in a social Neighbourhood, about three Miles from Blenheim Park, and near Sir Thomas Mostyn's Hunt.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. Folker; or to Mr. Parker, Bookseller, in the Turl, Oxford.

WITNEY, OXON.

TO be LETT,—All that old-established and well-known accustomed INN, in full Trade, called the *Crown*, with the Malt House, convenient Stall Stables, and Out-Buildings, Garden, and Close thereto belonging, situate in the Centre of the Market Place, in Witney, Oxon, now, and has been for Eighteen Years past, in the Occupation of WILLIAM SMITH, who wishes to decline Public Business.

Possession may be had immediately.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Brewing Utensils to be taken to at an approved Price. Enquire of William Smith, on the Premises.

N. B. Post Chaises are kept at the above Inn.

BURFORD, OXFORDSHIRE.

TO be LETT immediately, for a Term of Years,—A good small FAMILY HOUSE, unfurnished, delightfully situated near to the Town of Burford, in the County of Oxford, consisting of a Hall, Two Parlours, about 19 Feet by 14, Laundry, Brew House, &c. Four best Bed Rooms, Four Servants' Rooms, Stable, Carriage House, &c. The Premises contain about Two Acres of Garden and Orchard Land, in excellent and fruitful Condition.

For a Sight of the House and Particulars apply to Mr. Street, at Burford.

OXFORD.

TO be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years,—A very commodious House, with a neat Garden, situate in New Inn Hall Lane, containing a Vestibule, Parlour, Dining Parlour, handsome lofty Drawing Room, 27 Feet by 19, with an appropriate Number of Bed Chambers, Dressing Rooms, Light and Water Closets. The Cellarage is excellent, and the Domestic Offices are particularly convenient. A Double Coach House, and Stabling for Four Horses, have been recently erected. The Whole is in complete Repair, and fit for the Reception of a genteel family; and Possession may be had immediately.

For further Particulars, (if by Letter, Post paid) please to apply at the Office of this Paper, adjoining the New Market.

OXFORD.

SAINT MICHAEL'S PARISH.

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, IN TWO LOTS,

LOT I.—A capital Freehold MANSION HOUSE, consisting of an Entrance Hall, Breakfast and Morning Rooms, Dining Parlour and Drawing Room, 28 Feet 6 Inches by 18 Feet, good Bed Rooms, convenient domestic Offices, and excellent Cellars; with a neat and pleasant Garden, double Coach House, and a Four-Stall Stable, all in excellent Repair, now in the Occupation of Dr. BOURNE.

LOT II.—A Freehold DWELLING HOUSE; consisting of a Parlour and Kitchen on the Ground Floor, a Drawing Room, suitable comfortable Bed Rooms, and good Cellar, with a small Garden before the House, in the Occupation of Mr. SYMS.

Both Lots are held under Leases, of which nine Years are unexpired.

The above are completely private, and fit for the Residence of genteel Families, and have good and separate Entrances from the Corn Market.

For further Particulars, and to treat for the Purchase, apply to Messrs. Morrell, Attorneys, Oxford.

A capital and most desirable Freehold Estate and Manor, in Berkshire.

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT,—The MANOR of FARMBOROUGH, with all its Rights, Royalties, Courts Leet, and Baron, &c. consisting of Three excellent Farms, with commodious Buildings upon each, and containing upwards of One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Acres of fine Arable, Meadow, Pasture, and Down Land, now lett to respectable Tenants (on Leases for Seven Years) at yearly Rents, amounting to 1345l. with a Coppice in Hand, containing about Twenty-two Acres, several small Dwelling Houses and Cottages, with Gardens and other Conveniences, some of them in Hand, and others lett at low Rents, and sundry Quit Rents and other Services, in respect of some Copyhold Tenements of small Value, which are held of the Manor of Two and Three Lives.—The Estate abounds with Game, and is extremely well situated in a fine healthy and pleasant Sporting Country, on the South Side of the Berkshire Downs, within Ten Miles of Newbury, Five of Wantage, and Four of Market Ilsley.—The Farms are adjoining to each other, having been commodiously laid out under an Inclosing Act, passed in the Year 1777. The Two largest are principally subject to One-twentieth, and the smallest Farm to One-thirtieth only for Corn Tithes, and to full Tithes of Hay and Wool, and all Small Tithes; and each Farm has a valuable Right of Common on an adjoining Down, which was exempted from the Inclosure.

Printed Particulars may be had (after the ensuing Week) of Mr. Townsend, Solicitor, at Newbury, who is authorised to treat for the Sale.

N. B. The Timber to be taken at a fair Valuation.

ELIGIBLE LEASEHOLD ESTATE & MANOR, IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT,—THE MANOR of LETCOMB REGIS, with Courts Leet and Baron, Rights, Royalties, Quit Rents, Heriots, &c. also a commodious Manor House, Farm House, Barns, Stables, and other suitable and convenient Buildings to each, together with 830 Acres of exceeding rich Arable, Meadow, Pasture, and Down Land, situate in the Townships of Letcomb Regis, East Challow, and Grove, in the County of Berks. Between 200 and 300 Acres of the Down Land have been converted within the last Two Years, and are divided into Platts with great Skill and Judgment. There is a good Barn on the Downs, and a Well with a great Supply of Water. The Whole forming a most desirable and complete Estate, well worth the Attention of an Agriculturist, the Land in Tillage being in the highest State of Cultivation and Management.

Possession may be had at Michaelmas next.

The Estate is situated in a very fine, healthy, and sporting Country, abounding with Game, within Two Miles of Wantage, Ten of Faringdon, Fourteen of Oxford, Six of Lambourn, Fifteen of Newbury, and Fourteen of Hungerford.

Printed Particulars may be had (after the 22d of April instant) of Mr. Allen, Solicitor, Carlisle Street, Soho, London; Mr. Secker, Solicitor, Windsor; Mr. Pinder, Solicitor, Wantage; and of Mr. Hoyte, Land Surveyor, Speen, near Newbury, where a Plan of the Estate may be seen.

The Estate may be viewed on Application to Mr. Pinder; and to treat for the Purchase apply to Mr. Pinder or Mr. Hoyte.

ANGEL INN, OXFORD.

Royal Mail and Post Coach Office.

A POST COACH to London every Morning at Eight o'Clock, to the Old Bell, Holborn.

A COACH every Morning at Half past Six o'Clock, thro' Henley and Slough, to the Bell Savage, Ludgate Hill.

A POST COACH to London every Morning at Five o'Clock, to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn.

A POST COACH to Birmingham every Morning at Seven o'Clock.

A POST COACH to Birmingham and Shrewsbury every Night at Twelve o'Clock.

A POST COACH to Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

A POST COACH to Southampton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at Six o'Clock.

A POST COACH to Reading every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at Ten o'Clock.

ROYAL MAILS.

The Gloucester to London every Night at Half past Ten o'Clock, to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and the Angel, St. Clement's.

The Worcester to London every Night at Eleven o'Clock, to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

To Gloucester and Cheltenham every Morning at Four.

To Worcester and Ludlow every Morning at Four.

To Bath and Bristol every Morning at Five.

To Banbury every Morning at Five.

Performed by COSTAR and Co.

The Proprietors will not be answerable for Money, Jewels, Plate, or Things of above Five Pounds Value, unless entered as such, and paid for accordingly.

GEORGE INN, HOUNSLOW.

ISAAC CHARLTON, (from the KING'S HEAD INN) respectfully informs the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and PUBLIC in general, that he has entered upon the above old-established INN, and, at a considerable Expence, fitted it up in a Style peculiarly adapted to their Accommodation, and replete with every Convenience.

J. C. emulous to merit their Approbation, earnestly solicits a Continuance of the liberal Encouragement he has for so many Years experienced, and humbly hopes that his hackneymen to give Satisfaction will unanimously procure him their Recommendation and Support.

N. B. Neat POST CHAISE, with ABLE HORSES, and CAREFUL DRIVERS.

TO THE FACULTY.

TO be LETT, and entered on immediately,—A HOUSE, desirably situated in one of the principal Streets in the City of Gloucester. It has been for many Years occupied by a Gentleman (as Apothecary and Man-Midwife) who is obliged through ill Health to decline Business.—The Business has been lately much increased, and will be given up without a Premium, to a respectable Person upon taking to the Furniture of the Shop, Drugs, &c.—For further Particulars apply either personally, or by Letters, Post paid, to Mrs. Jones, adjoining the New Market, High Street, Oxford.

N. B. It would be a very eligible Situation for a Druggist.

TO be SOLD,—A substantial well-built HOUSE, Slated, and in good Repair, Stabling for five Horses, Piggties, Barn, Orchard, and Garden, pleasantly situated at Swerford, near Chipping Norton, in the County of Oxford, desirable for a Baker, or any Business requiring Room; or, at an easy Expence, may be made a pleasant Place for Country Retirement. The Situation is healthy and pleasant, and in a good Neighbourhood. With or without six Acres of rich inclosed Land convenient thereto, Tithe free. Land Tax redeemed.—The Tenant, STATON, will Sow the Estate.—For further Particulars apply to Messrs. Churchill and Field, Attornies, Deddington, Oxon; or to Mr. Coates, Brook House, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

N. B. Letters must be Post paid.

BADGLEY-ENSOR ESTATE,

Situate near Atherstone, in the County of Warwick.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Heir at Law (Mr. JOHN DAWSON) is about commencing and prosecuting a Suit in the High Court of Chancery for Recovery of the same; and that any Person or Persons holding, either directly or indirectly, *the original Mortgage Deed*, (for 200l) are particularly requested to transmit such Information personally, *at the Office of Mr. R. Hicks, Stafford*, or by Letter, *Post paid.*

N. B. This Information will operate much to the Advantage of the Mortgagees, and all other the Persons concerned with this Estate.

Stafford, May 17, 1806.

Banbury, Brailes, and Shipston Turnpike Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the Trustees of the above Turnpike Road will be held, by Adjournment, at the George Inn, in Shipston upon Stour, in the County of Worcester, on Monday the 9th Day of June next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Also, that the Tolls arising at the Broughton Gate, with the Side Gates, Brailes Gate, with the Side Gate, and Barcheston Gate, with the Side Gate, will be *Letting Auction*, to the best Bidder, at the Place above-mentioned, on the said 9th of June, between the Hours of 11 in the Forenoon and 4 in the Afternoon, either together or separately, as the Trustees present shall think proper, in the Manner directed by the Act passed in the 13th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, "For Regulating the Turnpike Roads;" which Tolls produced the last Year the following Sums, over and above the Expences of collecting them, viz.

Broughton Gate, with the Side Gates, - - 191l.
Brailes Gate, with the Side Gate, - - } 120l.
And Barcheston Gate, with the Side Gate, }

Whoever happens to be the best Bidder must at the same Time pay down One Month's Rent in Advance, and give Security, with sufficient Sureties, to the Satisfaction of the Trustees, for Payment of the Remainder of the Rent in such Proportions and at such Times as they shall direct.

Also, that new Trustees will be elected in the Stead of those who are dead or refuse to act, and such other Business done and transacted as by the Act is required.

By Order of the Trustees,

S. CHURCHILL, jun. }
W. WALFORD, jun. } Clerks.

Dated the Fifth of May, 1806.

CALVES' CORDIAL.

A Certain Cure for the Scouring of Calves, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, &c. causing them to thrive and fatten sooner, is again recommended to the Attention of

Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, &c.

By the following Testimony, sent to the Proprietor and his Agents, and sanctioned by the first Agriculturists in the Kingdom.

"GENTLEMEN, Please to send me per "Waggon, Four Pounds worth of BIGGS'S CALVES' "CORDIAL, in Quarts and small Bottles, which I have "found of great Use, particularly to my Sheep.

"Yours, &c. J. P. ACKLAND, Esq."

Little Bray, near South Molton, Sept. 29, 1805.

Sold Wholesale, by Howard and Evans, No. 42, Long Lane, West Smithfield; and Retail by Mrs. Jones, at the Printing Office, near the New Market, High Street, and Mr. Patco, Oxford; Mercer, Abingdon; Simmons, Thame; Saunders, Highworth; Herbert, Faringdon; Golding, Cricklade; Lea, Malmsbury; Pierce, Cirencester; Swancott, Burford; Bryan, Bampton; Norton, Henley; Wright, High Wycombe; Hall, Leadblades; Smart and Co. and Snare, Reading; Fuller, Newbury; and by most Venders of Medicines.

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