FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WARDROBE, MAY 19, 1798.

Oxford Loyal Volunteers.

Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Chiffinch Pegge, M. D. to be Major.
To be Captains of Companies—John Parsons, and Joshua Cooke, Esqrs.
To be Lieutenants—John Ireland, Wm. Folker, Joseph Lock, and John Bygate, Gents.
To be Ensigns—Henry Passand, Richard Cox, Edward Hitchings, and William Hugwell, Gents.
To be Adjutant—John Bygate, Gent.

BANKRUPTS.

William Hyland, of Robertsbridge, Sussex, Grocer.—*Charles Newman*, of Cambridge Street, St. James, Westminster, Victualler.—*Thos. Watson*, Oxford Street, Linen Draper.—*James Aspwell*, of Birmingham, Thimble Maker.—*William Johnson*, of Liverpool, Merchant.—*Timothy Griffiths*, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, Muslin Manufacturer.—*Thomas Fields*, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, Cotton Manufacturer.—*John Tipping*, of Liverpool, Merchant.—*John Gifford*, and *Thomas Rowlins*, now or late of Liverpool, Merchants.—*Charles Twigg*, of Birmingham, Button Maker.—*John Southerton*, of Wellington, Somersetshire, Money Scrivener.—*George Dobinetts*, of Duke Street, Westminster, Broker.—*Thomas Pearce*, of Holborn, Middlesex, Linen Draper.

Foreign Intelligence received by the HAMBURGH MAIL.

Rastadt, April 29. Yesterday about noon the French Ambassador, Bernadotte, received a Courier from Paris, who, however, did not stay here above an hour before he proceeded on his journey to Vienna. It is considered as a favourable sign that General Bernadotte seems to have received orders to continue longer at Rastadt. Before the arrival of the courier he had made every preparation, and his baggage was all packed up to be out for Paris with Citizen Outrepont, lately elected Member of the Council of Five Hundred. The courier likewise brought letters to Citizen Treilhard, and had dispatches for the Austrian Minister, Baron Thugut, at Vienna, and letters from Gen. Buonaparte to Count Cobenzel. These circumstances have considerably diminished our apprehensions of a rupture in consequence of the late occurrences at Vienna. General Bernadotte lives here very retired, only converses with his countrymen, and has yet made no visits in the town.

May 4. The long expected answer of the French Ministers to the last Note of the Deputation of the Empire, was yesterday delivered in; it is as follows:—"The cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the acceptance of the principle of secularization, in order to provide indemnifications, leave now nothing more to be done but to examine in what manner these two formally acknowledged principles may be carried into effect.—The Deputation of the Empire has very justly remarked, that in order to adjust the measure of the indemnifications, it will be proper first to ascertain the extent of the losses. It has therefore expressed a wish for an explanation relative to this point, and likewise to all other demands which it may be intended to make.—The demands of the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic are simple and founded on the common advantage of all Nations. It is in both, sufficient merely to state them, to render their propriety evident. The Deputation will find in the present Note a sufficient answer to almost all the questions contained in its former communications.—The navigation of the Rhine shall be alike free to both Nations; but no others can participate in it except by their consent, and under such conditions as they shall chuse to require. The ways on the side of that river shall be maintained by the inhabitants of the respective banks, and no works undertaken on either side which may be to the detriment of the other. The transits on both sides shall be free, and all tolls shall be abolished. Commodities shall only be subject to the tolls which are paid on their being shipped, which, however, on the one bank shall not exceed those that are paid on the other. The islands of the Rhine shall belong to the French Republic.—The infinite advantages which must result from a free navigation, give reason to hope that the Deputation will find it no less proper to render the navigation of the rivers which flow into the Rhine, and the navigation of the great rivers of Germany, such as the Danube, likewise free to both Nations.—In consequence of these stipulations, the French Republic will retain nothing on the right bank of the Rhine, except the Fort of Kehl, and its territory. It will easily be perceived that the Republic does not wish to retain possession of these for the sake of aggrandizement, but for its own security and tranquillity, and to prevent every occasion of a rupture. From a reason of similar urgency, the demolition of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is required, the existence of which is in some measure incompatible with that of Coblentz. It is not necessary here to mention the fort Cassel and its appurtenances, as this fort can only be considered as part of the fortifications of Mentz, and consequently cannot be separated from it.

"Lastly, the French Republic requires that the commercial bridge between the two Brey sacks shall be restored; and that a tract of land, fifty acres in extent, opposite the old Bridge at Huningen, shall be ceded, with the roads necessary to pass to it.—All the rest of the countries on the right bank of the Rhine shall be evacuated by the French troops, immediately after the conclusion and ratification of the Treaty of Peace.—It now only remains to point out those possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, which are to be indemnified by the right bank. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic think it cannot be necessary to declare themselves more explicitly on this head; as it cannot escape the Deputation, that whatever appertained to the Princes or States of the Empire, or Knights of the Teutonic Order, by a necessary consequence, and according to the principles generally acknowledged, must be transferred to the right bank of the Rhine.—The debts, likewise, which shall with their objects or possessions were encumbered, shall be transferred to the possessions applied as indemnifications.—It is also to be understood, that the Empire renounces all kind of pretensions of whatever nature they may be, to the ceded possessions; and that all titles derived from them shall entirely cease. The same renunciation shall likewise take place with respect to all pretensions on the territory of the Republics in alliance with the French Republic.—The Deputation will perceive, that the articles here offered are the only ones which can produce that secure order of things, and that durable Peace, which must be the wish of both Nations.—It is doubtless unnecessary to make any reserve with respect to any particular demands of sums of money, moveable goods, or other payments, to which some States may be bound with regard to the French Republic. The present subject only relates to the Germanic Empire, and by no means to particular engagements that may have been contracted, and which, in their nature, have no reference to the Empire.—The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic can perceive no well-founded objections that can be made to these demands, which are equally moderate and proper. They expect a speedy answer—the time for delays is past.

Rastadt, 14th of Floreal, (May 3, Sixth Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) "TREILHARD,
"BONNIER."

A Sitting of the Deputation will be held to-morrow, in which the above Note will be taken into consideration.

Vienna, May 2. His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to dismiss Baron Thugut, at his own repeated request, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which office he has committed to Count Louis Cobenzel, accredited Ambassador to the Court of Russia. He has at the same time been pleased to appoint Baron Thugut to be Conference Minister, and to the direction of the new possessions in Italy, Dalmatia, Istria, and Albania, as General Commissary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The reports of the renewal of the war have considerably increased here, in prospect of accounts have arrived from the provinces of the manner in which the news of the late disturbance at Vienna was received there.

Hague, May 4. The preparations at Flushing are immense.—There are upwards of 200 gun-boats in the docks, each of which have a heavy piece of ordnance at the head and them. The Court Martial that sat on the officers concerned in the affair with the English on the 12th of October, will soon break up. The Directory have already cashiered Captain Dedeker, of the ship *Washington*.—The Directory have received intelligence that all the shipping seized taken by the English have been set at liberty.

Frankfort, May 5. The Austrian army in the Tyrol will be reinforced with 6000 men. The troops which have marched from the Tyrol to Bavaria amount to 8000 men; and are collecting along the Iller, between Ulm and Memmingen.—Buonaparte's expected return to Rastadt is looked upon as a sign that peace between the Empire and France will be immediately concluded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 18.

On the further consideration of the report of the Land Tax Redemption Bill. On the question receiving the clause for authorising Parliament to vary, alter, or amend the Bill, during the present Session of Parliament,

Mr. Sheridan suggested the propriety of adding or repealing at any future period, which, he hoped, might be done without any violation of public faith.

Mr. Pitt said, if the House adopted the suggestion, it would totally defeat the execution of the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan explained; after which the referring clause was agreed to.

Mr. Buxton now rose to propose a clause, purporting, that no tax shall hereafter be laid upon the Land Owners, unless a proportionate tax was laid upon property of every description.

Mr. Peale deprecated the nature and tendency of the clause, and declared that it appeared so reprehensible, that unless he had known the patriotism of the Hon. Member, he should have thought it had been dictated by the Directory of France.

Mr. Pitt approved of the principle of the clause, and said he should think the country much indebted to the Hon. Gentleman, the purity of whose intentions he well knew, if he could devise any means by which a general tax upon property could be practicable. He was extremely anxious to obtain information on the subject; but he thought it candid to state, that no information that had yet reached him, from the most intelligent of the commercial part of the public, gave him ground to suppose, however sanguine he might be, that the plan could be carried into execution.—Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a comparison between what the rental of England was when the Land Tax was first imposed, about eleven millions, and now when it was nearly thirty millions, deducing from thence the capability of Landholders to pay, even if an additional tax should be laid on.

Sir W. Pulteney commended the Right Hon. Gentleman for thus openly avowing his sentiments, which confirmed the suspicions he had uniformly entertained, namely, that the measure was a preliminary step to an additional tax upon land.

Mr. Pitt observed, that what he meant was merely, if other means for carrying on the contest were not practicable, it would be proper to lay an additional duty on land; but the Legislature, with or without the clause, would still have in their power to impose an additional tax on land.

Sir W. Pulteney replied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and several other Members delivered their sentiments, after which a division took place.

For the clause, 49—Against it, 132.

On the motion of Lord Sheffield, that the Bill should be read a second time this day three months, another division took place.

For the delay, 63—Against it, 126.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

The Report on the Yeomanry Cavalry Bill was ordered to be received on Monday next.—The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Committee upon the Land Tax Redemption Bill.—Several clauses were brought up by the Solicitor General and Mr. Tate, and agreed to.

Sir John Sinclair then suggested that it would be proper to have the Bill recommitted.

Mr. Pitt urged the utter impossibility of returning, after the Report had been brought up, and undergone two several considerations, without involving the greatest confusion; and recommended that the Bill should be printed with the Amendments. The objections made even by those who were most violent in their opposition, he conceived, extended merely to the principle; and as that remained the same, and in no part affected by the alterations, which, though many in number, were for the most part verbal, and material only for the full execution of the measure, they could not possibly induce any change of opinion upon the propriety or impropriety of the measure.

Lord Sheffield said a vast number of clauses had been added to the Bill, none of which had been duly considered. He thought, therefore, it should be submitted once more to a Committee, and concluded with a motion to that effect.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion. If the Bill were recommitted in its present form, he said it would be unintelligible. As to any objection to the principle, such a measure was not necessary to afford an opportunity of making it; that might be done on the third reading, when it would be open to the fullest discussion. At the same time he would not hesitate to declare that the indulgence had not been granted for the most mature consideration, and hoped that gentlemen, who did not take advantage of it, would be ready on the third reading.

Lord Sheffield said, he did not mean the Bill should be committed before all the amendments were brought up.—The female of the House, however, being apparently against his motion, he consented to its being withdrawn.

The House then proceeded to make a variety of amendments and alterations upon the Bill; after which, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was ordered to be read the third time on Thursday next.—Adjourned.

LONDON, May 22.

This day the Chamberlain of London will present the Freedom of the City, and a Sword of the value of 200 guineas, to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncan, voted to him by the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, for his signal Victory obtained over the Dutch Fleet.

A letter from Frankfort of the 5th inst. states, that a great number of French troops is assembling in the environs of Dusseldorf; that strong detachments are marching from Belgium to the Rhine, and that the Directory seems disposed to defer the expedition against England, until Peace has been concluded with the German Empire.

Buonaparte, by his Italian conquest, gained not only laurels, but upwards of twenty millions of livres; and which now console him under his declining popularity.

Count Zenobia who was some time since sent from this country under the authority of the Alien Bill, and who was afterwards nearly starving at Hamburgh, Brussels, and Paris, has by the revolution at Venice been possessed of his immense property.

The Pope's table and household at Sienna are comfortable, and even splendidly supplied by the Tuscan Nobility and Merchants; and he has received large presents from some of the rich Abbeys of Germany. Before he quitted Rome, he made some regulations about the choice of a *successor*!

The French papers say, that the Pope's favourite mule, which is on its way to Paris, has been received with great respect in the course of its journey by all good Catholics. A letter from Grenoble states, that the animal has been almost worshipped there, and that the zealots have plucked all the hairs out of his tail, which they preserve as most valuable relics.

Tom Paine has fallen into the most perfect contempt at Paris; he is excluded all society, and shunned even by his compeers, Muir, Stone, &c. He derives a small allowance from some of the public prints, and which he expends in liquor; he is seldom sober.

One thousand four hundred and forty pipes of Port wine were laid week imported at Hull; the duties payable to Government on them amount to 30,000l.

The wives and children of the soldiery who lately embarked at Margate for the secret expedition, have been comfortably placed in a barrack prepared for them in the Isle of Thanet; and that, besides the 2s. per week, part of their husband's subsistence, they receive great attention from the inhabitants. Sir Charles Grey has also made them a present of fifty guineas.

The stated scarcity of money appears to be not an universal evil, from the circumstance of a dealer in dogs having, a few days since, offered five guineas for a pug, not very handsome, but which he wanted to purchase to sell again.

The Volcano in the island of Stromboli, in the Mediterranean, has been in a state of irruption ever since the 20th ult. The lava ran during three days in distinct streams of fury, a torrent of which it collected, and formed a large body of nearly a mile in breadth at the foot of the mountain.

No alteration in the aspect of bread since our last.

The story of Sir Sidney Smith is thus related in the *Republican* of the 16th Floreal (5th May):—"Sidney Smith, that English incendiary, whose release Mr. Pitt *was willing to purchase* at the price of 4000 Frenchmen (so much is he in want of his talents) and whom our Directory had punished *by a too gentle captivity*, has lately been rescued from the Temple, and is probably already in England, whither he is called by the *Incendiary Genius*. On the 5th Floreal (24th April) an armed troop presented itself at the gates of the Prison, with a forged *Arrêt* of the Directory, and a counterfeited order from the Minister of Marine, to transport Sidney Smith to Melun. Although the Keeper of the Prison had been enjoined, once for all, not to deliver up this prisoner until he should himself receive an order from the hands of the President of the Directory, he obeyed the requisition made to him by the false guard. Many days passed before any one heard the news; even the Minister of Police did not learn it till the 4th of May.—There is in this business a great deal of boldness, and a great deal of corruption. It seems that a few guineas did arrive from London, and they were not all employed in paying the promoters of Anarchy, as the Directory have been *by truly informed* by their former Agents of Cochon (some time since Minister of Police). In a short time, the incendiary Smith himself will probably explain to the Directory the real destination and direction of the English guineas."

Isaac Gearlon, of York, in Pennsylvania, has obtained a Patent for an invention of considerable importance to the nautical world. A vessel whose bottom is so broken that the ordinary pumps, &c. could not for an hour prevent her sinking, will by it be effectually kept, for any period, buoyant, and although under a press of sail, cannot be overset by the heaviest gales.

The French Historians relate, as an article of great *magnificence*, that their Henry II. wore a pair of *silk stockings* at the marriage of his only sister, the Dutchess of Berry, to the Duke of Savoy, in the year 1559. *Our Ladies*, who *now* wear both shoes and stockings of flesh-coloured silk, are called the *bare-footed Carmelites*.

MARRIED.] Thomas Goldney, Esq. of St. James's Street, to Miss Charlotte Milward, daughter of the late J. Milward, Esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.—Mr. L. Evill, Attorney at Law, Bath, to Miss Coyde, of Hackney.—At Dublin, John Gore, Esq. to Miss Freeman, daughter of F. Freeman, of Summer Hill, King's County, Esq.—At Mary le Bonne Church, John Opie, Esq. of Berners Street, to Miss Alderson, only daughter of Dr. Alderson, of Norwich.—At Southampton, the Earl of Yarmouth, eldest son of the Marquis of Hertford, to Madam Fauiani.—Thos. Franklin, Esq. Barrister, at Lanmiaigle, to Miss Ann Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa, county of Glamorgan.

DIED.] At Louth, Mr. Wrigglesworth, wife of Nath. Wrigglesworth, Esq. Warden of that Corporation. A remarkable fatality has attended that Gentleman's family; his three sons and his wife having all died within the space of 14 months.—Mrs. Crook, wife of John Crook, Esq. Bushey Grove, Hertfordshire.—At Alford, Middlesex, Mrs. Adams, relict of Richard Adams, Esq.—At Brifton, Mrs. Waddy, wife of Richard Waddy, Esq. of Merrion Square, Dublin.—At Stranraer, Miss Mary W. Campbell, youngest daughter of the late G. Campbell, of Aites.—At Hanover, Sir John Gy Carnall, Bart.—In Norton Street, Portland Place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, Bart.—At Middlewich, in Cheshire, Miss Mary Tench, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Tench.—In Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Duffell, Esq.—Henry Jaffray, Esq. Apothecary to his Majesty's forces in the island of St. Domingo.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Mair, Minister of Cameron, Fifeshire, in the 77th year of his age, and 44th of his Ministry.—The Rev. Joshua Stevenson, Rector of Barton Seagrave and Cranford St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.—At Newstead Abbey, Northamptonshire, the Right Hon. Lord Byron.—In Bedford Square, P. Mounier, Esq.

A SCHEDULE OF THE NEW RATES AND DUTIES ON WINDOWS.

No. of Windows.	£	s.	d.	No. of Windows.	£	s.	d.
6	0	6	0	34	15	12	0
7	0	24	6	35	15	12	0
8	1	1	0	36	16	0	0
9	1	7	0	37	16	8	0
10	1	14	0	38	16	16	0
11	2	4	0	39	17	4	0
12	2	16	0	40 and not above 44	17	10	0
13	3	8	0	45	19	0	0
14	4	0	0	50	21	10	0
15	4	12	0	55	24	12	0
16	5	6	0	60	28	0	0
17	5	16	0	65	31	5	0
18	6	8	0	70	34	16	0
19	7	0	0	75	38	8	0
20	7	12	0	80	41	19	0
21	8	4	0	85	45	11	0
22	8	16	0	90	49	12	0
23	9	8	0	95	53	14	0
24	10	0	0	100	57	7	0
25	10	12	0	120	71	0	0
26	11	2	0	130	77	16	0
27	11	12	0	140	84	12	0
28	12	2	0	150	91	8	0
29	12	12	0	160	98	4	0
30	13	2	0	170	105	0	0
31	13	12	0	180	111	16	0
32	14	2	0	180 and upwards	61	0	0
33	14	12	0	For every window above 180, 2s. 6d.			

NEW TAX ON DWELLING HOUSES.

Every House, with the Offices, Yards, and Gardens, of the annual rent of 5l. and under 20l. £0 0 8
20l. and under 40l. 0 1 0 in the pound.
40l. rent and upwards 0 1 3

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 22.

We had but a moderate supply of Wheat this morning, so that fine dry samples were taken off at nearly the same prices as last week, but the middling and inferior qualities were heavy sale.—Fine Barley continues scarce, and picked samples sold at 33s. and 33s. 6d. and Malt, of good quality, obtained a small advance.—Fine Rye, and Hard Beans, sold rather dearer, being scarce, and good fresh Sweet Oats held their prices much as this day se'nnight, having few at Market.—Other articles did not vary in price.

Extreme price of Grain is under:

Stanch Wheat	39s. to 36s.	Fine Boilers	34s. to 37s.
Black	00s. 00d.	Suffolks	0s. to 00s.
Mealing	00s. to 00s.	Small Beans	27s. to 30s 6d.
Fine Essex	32s. to 34s. 6d.	Ticks	24s. to 26s. 6d.
Rye	22s. to 25s. 0d.	Suffolks	00s. to 00s.
Barley	24s. to 28s.	Oats	17s. to 20s. 0d.
Fine	30s. to 33s. 0d.	Fine	24s. 6d. to 00s.
Malt	35s. to 38s. 0d.	Potatoes	28s. to 32s. 0d.
Fine	39s. to 40s. 0d.	Fine	25s. 6d. to 00s.
Hog Peas	27s. to 30s. 0d.		

Average Price per qr. three England & Wales.

Wheat	32s 2d	Barley	29s 6d	Beans	28s 11d
Rye	31s 7d	Oats	20s 0d	Peas	33s 9d

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Fine	4s to 45s	Middling	34 to 41s	Horse	6s 6d
Seconds	39 to 41s	Fine Pollard	18 to 21s	Pollard	
Thirds	23 to 34s	Com. do.	9 to 10s	Bran	6s 0d

Hops by the Bag. *Hops by the Pocket.*

Kent	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent	4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.
Sussex	4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.	Sussex	4l. 6s. to 5l. 15s.
Essex	4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.	Farnham	7l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

Average Price of Sugar, May 16.—6½d. 9d.

LEATHER, per lb. Butts, 30 to 60lb. 14d to 15½d. Ditto, 60 to 80lb. 16d to 17s. Merchants Backs, 14d to 15d. Dressing Hides, 26d to 27½d. Fine Coach Hides, 17d to 18½d. Crop Hides for cutting, 16d to 16½d. Flat Ordinary, 15d to 15½d.

SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, MAY 21.

Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. Veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

Beasts sold about 3600.—Sheep 26000.—Lambs 2000.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, MAY 21.

Beef, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. Veal, 5s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

WHITECHAPEL, MAY 19.

Hay 3l. 14s. to 5l. 5s.—Straw 1l. 0s. 0d. to 1l. 1s.
COALS. Newcastle, 33s to 36s.—Sunderland, 33s to 34s.

COUNTRY FAIRS.

Monday next, May 28.—Amersham, *Bucks*; Newport, *Hants*; Salisbury, and Westbury, *Wilts*.

Tuesday, May 29.—Botley, *Hants*; Faringdon, *Berks*; Salisbury, *Wilts*; Woodstock, *Oxon*.

Wednesday, May 30.—Basingstoke, *Hants*; and Maidenhead, *Berks*.

Thursday, May 31.—Buckingham, *Bucks*; and West Cowes, *Hants*.

Friday, June 1.—Bicester, *Oxon*.

NOTICE to DEBTORS and CREDITORS.

ALL Persons who stand indebted to the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Okus Farm, in the Parish of Swindon, in the County of Wilts, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts to Mr. James Bradford, Attorney at Law, at Swindon aforesaid, who is authorised by his Executors to receive the same on or before the 5th Day of July next, at which remain unpaid after that Time will be immediately put into the Hands of the above Attorney, in order to be to their being recovered by a regular Course of Law. And all Persons who have any Demands whatsoever on the said John Williams, deceased, are desired to send the same on or before the 1st Day of August next, to the said James Bradford, in order that the same may be discharged. *Swindon, May 12, 1798.*

STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
NUMB. 4, CORNHILL.

THIS returns his most grateful Thanks to the Public for their numerous Favours in the late ENGLISH LOTTERY, and solicits a Continuance in the ensuing IRISH, which begins Drawing the 24th of July next. TICKETS and SHARES for the JULY LOTTERY are now selling in great Variety at the above Old Established Office; where the following Capital Prizes were sold and shared:

LAST YEAR, 1797.		THIS YEAR, 1798.	
No. 379	£20,000	No. 40,196	£20,000
7,808	20,000	24,270	10,000
7,940	20,000	13,526	5,000
9,468	1,000	4,330	2,000
6,717	1,000	30,124	1,000
16,274	1,000	&c. &c.	&c.
&c. &c.	&c.		

Country Correspondents, by remitting Bank Notes, Post-Office Orders, or Bills by the Carriers, Mail, or Stage Coachmen, may have Tickets and Shares free them, and their Orders complied with the same as if present.

☞ The Holders of PRIZES in the late ENGLISH LOTTERY are requested to bring them for Payment, or to EXCHANGE them for IRISH Tickets or Shares. The current Price for the

IRISH PRIZES PAID ON DEMAND.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

"Whatever is generally useful ought to be generally known."

To the NOBILITY, GENTRY, CLERGY, &c.

THE unexampled Success which has so eminently attended the Use of WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE of MUSTARD, in the Cure of RHEUMATISMS, GOUT, LUMBAGO, PALSY, COMPLAINTS in the STOMACH, NUMBNESS, &c.

And the great Improvements made by the Inventor, in the Course of four Years' extensive public Experience, has induced him to obtain his Majesty's Letters Patent for his Invention, in order to secure his Property, and defend the Public against the mischievous Effects of spurious Imitations.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard is prepared in Pills and in a Fluid State, at 2s. 9d. each Box or Bottle; by Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 20, Great Street, Soho, London, and a Certificate is pasted on each, signed by *R. Johnston the Inventor*, in his own Hand Writing.—It is also sold by his Appointment, by Mrs. Jones, at the Printing Office, in the High Street, Oxford; Mrs. Watts, Abingdon; Marlin, Aylesbury; Button, Wallingford; Piercey, Birmingham; Snare and Co. and Smart, Reading; and one Person in every Town in Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. Radcliffe's famous Purging Elixir.

Particularly salutary in the Spring and Fall of the Year.

ALTHOUGH the Reputation of this invaluable Medicine has been many Years established, the Public cannot be too frequently apprised of its multitudinous Virtues. It is a Purgative of an agreeable Bitter, but an unpleasant Taste. It requires no Confinement or Alteration of Diet. It cleanses the Blood from all Humours contracted by hard Drinking, Surfeits, Colds, Measles, or the Small Pox, and destroys Worms in Children, or grown Persons. It gives immediate Ease in the Cholic, and cures the Dropsy, Scurvy, and Eruptions of every Sort. It is also found Serviceable in the black or yellow Jaundice, and all Disorders proceeding from the Impurity of the Blood. It is particularly useful in Female Complaints, helps Digestion, and creates an Appetite. No Person, or Family, especially Voyagers, ought to be unprovided with it.

To prevent the Impositions of those who Counterfeit this Medicine, the Public are requested to be particularly careful in examining the Stamped Label fixed to each Phial, on which, by Favour of the Commissioners of the Stamp Office, the Words Dicey and Co. No. 10, Bow Church Yard, London, are printed, to imitate which is a capital Felony.

The above genuine and most excellent Medicine is prepared only by Dicey and Co. and sold Wholesale and Retail by them; and Retail by Mrs. Jones at the Printing Office, High Street, Oxford; J. Sharp, Warwick; E. Piercy, Birmingham; A. Williams, Gloucester; G. Norton, Henley; Smart and Cowslade, Reading; and the Distributors of the Oxford Journal.

N. B. At the above Warehouse may also be had the following genuine, and truly prepared Medicines, viz.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills.	Dr. Story's Worm Cakes.
Dr. Bostock's Purging Elixir.	Bathing Spirits.
Squire's Grand Elixir.	Fine Turned Orange Pills.
Godfrey's Gen. Cordial.	Lady's Court Plaister.
Fryar's Balsam.	Baume de Vie.
Dr. Fraunce's Strengthening Elixir.	Cephalic Snuff.
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