THE GRAND EXHIBITION of MILITARY ANTIQUITIES is now OPEN for the Season, in the Season and the Season and the Season and the Season are the Seas the most exalted Characters in this country to exceed every shing of the kind in Europe. The venerable President of the Royal Academy, while viewing this splendsd Collection, observed, that he did not know when he had heen so highly gratified and entertained. Sir T. Lawrance, Messrs. Haydon, Cosway, Flaxman, Chantry, Stothard, Northcote and other eminent Artists, with Messrs. Kemble, Kean, &c. &c. have also expressed their admiration of it, in the highest terms of praise.—Admirtance is.

VOCAL CONCERT.-NEW ROOMS, HA-NOVER-SQUARE.—Messrs. BARTLEMAN, C. KNY-VETT, W. KNYVETT and GREATOREX, most respect-VALIT, W. KNYVETT and GREATOREX, most respectfully acquaint the Subscribers, and the Public in general, that these CONCERTS will commence on Friday, the 25th instant, and continue every Week (Passion and Easter weeks excepted).—Terms, five guineas for Nine Concerts, with the usual restrictions. The Managers have the satisfaction to announce, that they have engaged a very eminent Female Vocal Perfermer for the whole Season (except the first Concert), but whose name they are not at present at liberty to mention.—Subscriptions are received by the Managers, and hooks are hid down at Birchall received by the Managers, and books are laid down at Birchall and Co's, 133, New Bond-street; and at the Regent's Har-monic Institution, for the purpose of receiving names.

THE Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR hereby gives Notice, that the COURT of ALDERMEN, which been summoned for this day for the dispatch of business, is STPONED.

WOODTHORPE.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 21, ALBEMARLE-STREET. T a MEETING of the MANAGERS of this A T a MEETING of the MANAGERS of this INSTITUTION, held this day, it was resolved, that in consequence of the lamented DEATHOT his late MAJESTY, the PATRON of this INSTITUTION, and out of respect to his Memory, the LECTURES here be discontinued for the present Week.

THOS. HARRISON, Sec.

VINTNERS' HALL, Jan. 31, 1820. NOTICE is hereby given, That in consequence of the lamented Death of his late Majesty, the PUBLIC BUSINESS of the Worshipful Company of VINTNERS will be SUSPENDED until after the Funeral.

CHAS. MARTIN, Clerk.

POYAL NAVAL INSTITUTION .- In consequence of the much-lamented Demise of his Majesty, the ANNIVERSARY DINNER WILL NOT TAKE PLACE as advertised for this day.

30, Albemarle-street. S. YARWOOD, R.N. Sec.

SURREY INSTITUTION, JAN. 31, 1820. THE PROPRIETORS and SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully informed, that JAMES ELMES, Esq. Architect, will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on the ELEMENTS of CIVIL ARCHITECTURE, on Tuesday, the 8th of February, precisely at seven o'clock in the even-ing, and continue them on each succeeding Tuesday. Dr. CROTCH will commence a COURSE of LECTURES

on MUSIC, on Friday, the 11th of February, at the same hour; and continue them on each succeeding Friday.

KNIGHT SPENCER, Sec.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, SOMERSET-FLACE, JAN. 31, 1820.

"HE Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have directed, that the DRAWING of the LOT-TERY should be further POSTPONED, from Saturday next, the 5th day of February, to a day of which due notice will b iven from this office.

RELIEF of the POOR, North-eastern Part of the Metropolis.—The Committee, appointed by Resolutions before inserted in the public papers, adopted in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, renew their acknowledgments for some ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS, which, from the liberal pupiled residing in the distributions. the liberal-minded residing in the district, and in other parts the country, they have been intrusted to apply. By their former Address they stated, that they reluctantly extended their applications of the country that they reluctantly extended their applications. cation beyond their local circle, but that the present peculiarly exigent condition of the poor, the want of labour, the severity of the season, and the inadequacy of their means to afford suitable relief, compelled them to apply to all persons, wherever they resided, whose wisdom, and benevolence and piety, induced them to pity and to mitigate the very great distress which they observed and deplored. Such exertions the circumstances of the country seemed to them especially to demand: as they could not doubt that sufferings would produce impatience, and that discontent might be dispelled or decreased by employment or by timmediate and a man as no present a present a present and the state of the country seemed and as no present a present a present a present and a state of the country immediate and a state of the country seemed and as no present a present a present a present as a state of the country seemed and a state of the country seemed and a state of the country seemed and the country immediate aid; and as no persons partook assistance without a previous investigation, the most cautious needed not to fear the misappropriation of their bounty.

But if at the commencement of this year the situation of the

But if at the commencement of this year the situation of the poor was so interesting, and so imperatively required extraordinary relief, the Committee must now state, that, notwith-standing the greater mildness of the weather, those wants appear even yet to increase with a rapidity and in a degree that even they could not expect. Already, since the 1st of January, have they extended assistance to more than 5,000 persons; they have inquired into the reality of their wants; they have supplied them with money; they have established a soup-house, and, within ten days, distributed to them 21,344 acceptable and nutricious meals; they have purchased blankets; they have aided them to pay their rents, to purchase articles for sale, to procure fuel for their families, and they have endeavoured to mitigate all the wretchedness of the most wretched, and to rescue from sinking those who were falling into an abyss of woe, the paroin the wretchedness of the most wretched, and to rescue from inking those who were falling into an abyss of woe, the parohial funds have also been devoted to those objects with an unrecedenced bounty: never were so many persons admitted to the workhouse within the same period as during the present north, and the Guardians of the Poor actually sat several ights, for eight and ten hours incessantly, to receive applica-ions from the indigent, and to relieve their wants: but to the nmittee the stream of misery seems not yet to decrease, and all these extraordinary efforts cannot adequately carry off the mass of suffering that hourly rises and swells around them. The Committee are, therefore, compelled to blend entreaties with their thanks, and to express anxiously and sincerely their hopes that all who every where possess the comforts of life, and the solaces which affluence can supply to infancy and age, to sickness and to female weakness, will, by their speedy contributions, indicate their gratitude to God and their benevolence to man; and will assist those who know of confert nothing but tions, indecte their gratified to God and their benevoience to man; and will assist those who know of comfort nothing but the name, will preserve the poor from unchristian and disloyal thoughts, will encourage those whose industry cannot now avail, will obtain heart-felt thanks from wretched babes, from decrept with obtain fear-feit thanks from wretched babes, from decrepit old men, from the sick and sorrowful, from females susceptible and sad, and will enjoy the pure pleasure which they experience who know that the blessing of those who are ready to perish attends on their persons and their families, their well-warmed chambers, and their happy homes.

By order of the Committee,
Finsbury-place, Jan. 29. JOHN WILKS, Hon. Sec.

riptions before advertised . £652 16 0 Dr. Mr. Proctor £2 2 Amount of Subscript nonymous, per Dr. £2 2 C £1 10 Dr. Robins, Finsbury-Jordan £1 1 0 Dr. Robins, Friedly,
Mrs. Barlin 1 1 0 place 5
Thos. Blanshard, Esq. 10 10 0 Mr. Robert Smith 6
Mr. Banch 1 1 0 Mr. Stride
Mr. Cawood 2 0 0 Mr. Sutton 1
Rt. Hon. Earl Darnley 10 10 0 Mr. Tyler
Mr. Dallisson 1 1 0 T. B.
Thos. Frampton, Esq. 5 5 0 J. Walker, Esq. FinsMr. Facey 1 1 0 bury-square
Grandians of the Poor Messrs. Wilson & Freebury-square Messrs. Wilson & Free-Guardians of the Poor of St. Luke, on acnt of Gift Estates 200 0 0 Messrs. Yallon & Grace 10 10 0 A. Henry, Esq. Mr. Henley At Messrs. Esdaile and Co.'s. P. S. M. 20 0 Ir. Hoare At Messrs. Masterman & Co.'s. Holloway, Esq. A. P. per Barclay & Co. 5 O A Country Gentleman, Mr. Horlor Dr. Jordan whose means of re-2 20 lieving distress exceed the claims of his own Mr. Lewis 1 0 0 Rt. Hon. Lord Lyttelton 5 5 0 Nicholson, Esq. 10 10 0

Mr. Patch 1 1 0 At Sir Peter Pole and Co.'s.
Mr. Pare 0 10 6 Rev. Dr. Thos. Hayes 3 3 0
Donations are received by William Bateman, Esq. Treasurer,
Bunhill-row; the Secretary, Finsbury-place; and by Messrs.
Masterman and Co. White Hart-court, Lombard-street; Messrs.
Sansom and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Sir Peter Pole and
Co. Bartholomew-lane; Messrs. Esdaile and Co. Lombardstreet; and Messrs. Ransom, Morland and Co. 56, Pall-mall;
and any new or old articles of wearing apparel forwarded to
the Workhouse, in the City-road, will be likewise gratefully
acknowledged.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c .-Mr. GREENOUGH'S PECTORAL LOZENGES of OLU.—The great demand, after sixty years trial, proves them superior remedy for all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Sore Throats, asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints. The genuine only Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints. The genuine only have "R. Hayward" printed on the stamp, by whom they are prepared, as Successor to Mr. Greenough, the Inventor.—Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. each, by his appointment, by Newberry s, 45, 5t. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Bayley and Co. Cockspur-street; Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnson, Cernhill; Ward, 524, Holborn; Clark, 269, Borough; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Barclays, Fleet-market; Blake, 56, Piccadhly; and the Venders of Genuine Medicines. Where also may be had, Mr. GREENOUGH'S CELEBRATED TINCTURE, for Preserving the Teeth and Gums, and Curing the Touthsach in enserving the Teeth and Gums, and Curing the Touth-ach, in enlarged bottles at 2s. 9d. each.

WANTED, at MIDSUMMER NEXT, a GOVERNOR OF TASK-MASTER CHAPLAIN, SURGEON, and SECRETARY to the VISITING MAGISTRATES, for a HOUSE of CORRECTION.—Persons destruct Les, for a HOUSE of CORRECTION.—Persons destrous of being appointed to any of these Offices, may know the qualifications that will be required, the duties to be performed, and the salaries that will be paid, by application at the Office of the Clerk of Peace for Surrey, in North-street, Lambeth, on or before the last day of March next.

Jan. 31, 1820.

LAWSON, Clerk of the Peace.

WANTED, a moderate-sized HOUSE and SHOP, in Conduit-street, Beak-street, Warwick-street, Marylebone-street, Tichbourne-street, Glasshouse-street, or Vi-go-lane. Letters addressed, post paid, to Mr. S. T. Bull, sur-veyor, 16, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, stating the amount of rent and premium, will be immediately attended to.

TO the CLERGY.-A CLERGYMAN of the Established Church, of good abilities, and who can command a few thousand pounds, may now have an opportunity of engaging in a large Chapel at the Court End of the neighbourhood of London.—Apply for particulars to Mr. Lahee, General Agent, 2, Brook-street, Hanover-square.—Letters per post to be paid.

PO PARENTS, solicitous for the Education of their Female Offspring.—A Lady, resident in the neigh-bourhood of Hackney, eminently qualified to form the Female Mind, has for some time past undertaken the Tuition of a linited number, and some of her Friends consider they are ren-dering a service to the best interests of society, as well as to nerself, in making the Establishment better known, more particularly as it combines the advantage of truly superior Education with Economy. The plan hitherto adopted with great success has been to receive the Pupils five hours in each day, from ten to three; the number so limited as to insure every advantage of Private Tuition and select Association. The family have been ong resident and much esteemed in the neighbourhood; the references upon every point will be satisfactory. For eards of address apply at Mr. Burton's, hair dresser, Grocers' Hall-court

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to INVEST. A Gentleman, aged 58 years or thereabouts, wishes to invest this Sum in the PURCHASE of an ANNUITY or RENT CHARGE, to be secured on unincumbered and undeniable Fseehold Security. Letters, postpaid, may be addressed to A. B. Mr. Steele, Chancery-lane, stationer, containing proposals for granting and securing any such Annuity, and the amount of the Annuity to be granted.

FASHIONABLE DANCING. UADRILLES, and every other part of Fashionable Dancing requisite for genteel Society.—PRIVATE
TUITION.—Mr. HOPKINS begs leave to return his
grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the highly distinguished patronage he has so long experienced, and respectfully
solicits a continuance of their favours at his Residence, No. 2,
Little Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, where Ladies and
Gentlemen who have never acquired this accomplishment, or
who have not attained the present style, may be expeditiously
and privately instructed to qualify them for the first. and privately instructed to qualify them for the first Assemblies. None but personal applications attended to.

COUNTRY DANCING, or any other department of Fashionable Dancing, completely taught in Six Private Lessons, for One Guinea, by Mr. LEVIEN, Dancing Master, 26, Lower Charlotte-street, Bedford-square. A select Evening Academy twice a week, two guineas a quarter. Also a Juvenile Academy every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, one guinea per quarter.—Schools and Families attended.

DIAMONDS and PEARLS.—DENIS JACOB begs leave to inform the Public, he gives the value, in ready money, for the above Articles, at No. 57, Margaretstreet, Cavendish-square.

COOPER, TYARS and CO., Wholesale and Retail Linen-drapers, No. 55, Oxford-street, most respectfully announce to the Nobility and Public in general, that they have on Sale a recent Importation of Grass-bleached IRISH LINENS, of Shirting and Sheeting widths, and several Cases of DAMASK and DIAPER TABLE LINEN, of every size of DAMASK and DIAPER TABLE LINEN, of every size nd quality, at very reduced prices. Home-made sheetings rom is, to 18d. per yard; mock Russia ditto, manufacture from 1s. to 18d. per yard; mock Russia ditto, manufactured of the best materials, from 1s. 9d. to 5s.; the whole warranted for durability, and to repay the purchase-money should any fault appear. For warm climates, and those accustomed to the wear of calico, a superior make of British long cloth and the patent steam loom cloth, of various widths; also an extensive assortment of British and India muslins, of every description; French, Irish and Scotch cambrics, and bordered handkerchiefs, long lawns, &c.; checked, striped and plain muslins for window curtains, yard and half wide, at 9s. 6d. the piece of 10 yards.—N.B. Irish Linens, and all other goods by the piece, sold at the wholesale prices.

CENTLEMEN who are BALD may recover their HAIR by using HUDSON'S HUILE DIVINE, or Culpeper's Specific; in recent cases a 2s. 6d bottle, and in more perhanent ones a 7s. 6d. bottle is usually sufficient. This article is well known by many respectable individuals, and was generally recommended by the late Doctor Hunter; it is also a very elegantarticle for Ladies to dress their Hair, it keeps it in curl, imparts a delightful fragrance, and gives it a beautiful glossy appearance. See various cases with references, of Gentlemen who have recovered their hair after being bald for years, in a Pamphlet inclosed round each bottle, price 2s. 6d. 7s. 6d. or eight let inclosed round each bottle, price 2s. 6d. 7s. 6d. or eight small in one, price one guinea.—Sold by Mr. Atkinson, perfumer, 44, Gerrard street, Soho-square, London; by Messrs. Gattie and Peirce, Bond-street; Mr. Rigge, Cheapside; and by most respectable Perfumers.

TO STATUARIES, MARBLE-MASONS and Others.—Any Person who may have two or three old-fashioned CARVED MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES to SELL, is requested to write to Mr. Woodward, at Mr. Butler's, 214, Strand, mentioning size and price. The openings must not exceed 3 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, but smaller will

MPROVED MINERAL TEETH and PA-LATES.—M. FALEUR, Dentist, 18, Woburn-place, Russell-square, has brought these substitutes to such perfection that they cannot be discerned from natural teeth; they neither wear, change colour, nor get loose in the socket, and are always free from distaste or offensive smell, as they do not imbibe the least moisture, like animal or human substances; they fully answer the purposes of mastication, which is so essential to health, and can be fixed from a single tooth to a whole set, without the least pain or irritation. These substitutes have been universally approved by the faculty of London and Paris. M. Faleur can replace Palates, whether partially or totally lost, so as to restore the natural tones of the voice, and to prevent all in 2 nyespieceles arising from the definitions. nveniencies arising from the deficiency.

STAYS—REMOVAL.—ROBINSON and VISTIRIN (removed to 7, York-street, Covent-garden), submit for Ladies' inspection numerous Patterns in CORSETS, scientifically adapted to the variations of shape, which they engage to fit not only well, but in a style of superior elegance and fashion.—Stays and Braces suitable for children.—Their Elastic FRENCH BELTS reduce corpulency, give comfortable support after accouchement, are efficacious in umbilical cases, and far superior to long Stays for abdominal weakness or enlargement. Stays to rectify and improve the figure, prevent and cure curvatures in the spine, relieve weakness in the breek, and for the comfort and support of persons awry, by which they make Ladies appear perfectly straight, at any age, and however defective in figure, without using any pernicious steel, padding, pressure, friction or machinery.—Country Ladies instructed, by letter, to transmit measures.

A LL Persons having any Claim on the ESTATE

A LL Persons having any Claim on the ESTATE of the late ROBERT TITO DURELL, of Parker'srow, Bermondsey, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
Poole, Jan. 26, 1820.

J. N. DURELL,
Executors.

"HOMAS HUNT, deceased .- All Persons who THOMAS HUN1, deceased.—All Persons who stood indebted to THOMAS HUNT, late of Robinson's-row, Kingsland, in the county of Middlesex, Gent. deceased, at the time of his decease, are requested to discharge their debts, at the office of Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, solicitors, No. 116, Bishopsgate Within; or to Mr. Adolphus Barnes, of No. 20, Acton-place, Kingsland-road, Gent. an Executor of the Deceased's Will: And all persons to whom the said Thos. Hunt stood indebted, at the time of his decease, are requested to furnish the particulars of their respective demands, and of their securities (if any), in order that the same may be examined and f any), in order that the same may be examined and discharged.

Medicine.—In consequence of the beneficial effects of ROCHE's EMBROCATION, for the Cure of that distressing Complaint the HOOPING COUGH, his Majesty's Letters Patent were granted to J. Roche, to secure to him his valuable Composition. Many thousands of Children are cured annually by this Remedy; on the first attack, an immediate application of the Embrocation will prevent the complaint taking any hold of the constitution, and a few times may completely eure. In the most obstinate cases, perseverance will produce the desired the most obstinate cases, perseverance will produce the desired the body across the hips, may depend upon being accurately of the body across the hips, may depend upon being accurately on the most obstinate cases.

BUSTS of his late MAJESTY .- T. GREENSILL, Nobility and Gentry a great variety of BUSTS of his LATE MAJESTY, of the most esteemed likenesses, and of all sizes; also of his PRESENT MAJESTY, and a very large collection of others, both ancient and modern, and every article manufactured in Bronze.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1820.

GENERAL MOURNING.—ROBARTS GRIFFITHS, and CRICK (late Robarts and Ploy man), No. 1, Chandos-street, Covent Garden, Manufacturers and Silk Mercers to the Royal Family, beg leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that they have a large assortment of Goods of the best quality for the present melancholy occasion, consisting of Bombazeens, Crapes, twilled and plain Saranets, Levantines, Reps, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Imperial Lustres, Italian Nets, &c. &c.

MONEY.—The following articles having been bought for cash, will be Sold without any advance from their present prices:—Bombazeens from 2s.; wide black crapes, 4s.; sarsnets, 5s. 9d.; Persians, 2s. Gros de Naples, Irish satins, velvets, and the NORWICH CRAPE, so much admired for its warmth and economy, being the article expressly ordered in every Court Mourning Gazette; lustres, figured poplins, satins, largetting wildows; silks and every other article requisite for levantines, widows' silks, and every other atticle requisite for the present Mourning, at BROWN'S, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—No patterns cut.

BOMBAZEENS, CRAPES, BLACK SILKS, B&c.-S. K. BREWER, Mercer and Manufacturer, a Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, has prepared for the preser melancholy occasion, an immense assortment of every article o MOURNING, which are of the best fabrics in the kingdom and which he offers to the public at full 20 per cent. under the usual charges.—N.B. Please to observe No. 8, a New Shop.

SUPERIOR and CHEAP BLACK CLOTH
and CASSIMERES (including Twelve Pieces of Real
French Black Cloth of unequalled beauty, just imported), continue on sale to Tailors and others, without any advance, by F.
DIETRICHSEN, at the sign of the Woolpack, No. 12,
Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.—F. D.'s much esteemed Extra
Fine Black and Blue Saxon Cloths will be found to be of the Fine Black and Blue Saxon Cloths will be found to be of the most choice description, and at least 4s. per yard cheaper than of any other Manufacturer. Other good Blues and Blacks of different qualities down to the low price of one pound per yard, equal to what is sold elsewhere at 23s. 6d. Browns, Drabs, Clives, &c. &c. proportionably cheap. Ladies' Cloths and Kerseymeres, of the very best Saxony make, the assortment large, fashionable and cheap, the whole well damped, and of great widths. Prime Secondi, Narrows, &c. wholesale and retail.—N. B. Approved Bills taken of respectable Tailors as Cash.

MOURNING.—The CHEAPEST BOMBA-SINES in London, beginning at 1s. 9s. per yard; fine ditto, 2s. 6d., very fine ditto, 3s. 4d., which are full 1s. per yard under the regular prices, and are warranted to be of the best colour and quality, and never turn brown; wide Crapes, 4s. Black Sarcenets, French wickth, only 4s. 3d.; also the much admired Norwich Crape, with an extensive Stock of Satins, Lustres, Poplins, Velvets, Duc pes, &c., which are selling for ready money, considerably under their usual prices, at HUB-BARD's (late Hodge's), Spitalfield's House, 12, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE DUKE OF KENT OST his Life through a Cold caught by sitting in damp Boots; in consequence of which S. HOBLEY, 26, James-street, Covent-garden, solcits the attention of the Public, his superior Invention for making Boots and Shoes WATERto his superior Invention for making Boots and shoes WATER-PROOF, by preventing the possibility of any moisture penetrating through them. S. Hobley has not only to boast of an Invention that will avert the many evils attending wet feet, but that the Boots and Shoes made by him are unrivalled in quality, workmanship and fashion; for the truth of which assortion he can refer to Noblemen of the first rank in the kingdom, who have honoured him with their decided approbation.

GENERAL MOURNING.—ECONOMY.—
At the present period of General Mourning, the adva At the present period of General Mourning, the advan-tages Dr. BRADLEY'S PARIS BLACK REVIVER offers tages Dr. BRADLEY S PARTIS BLACK REVIVER OHERS to all ranks of society are truly incalculable; it restores faded black silk, crape, lace, jean, bombasines, &c. Gentlemen's coats and hats, and all sorts of faded mourning to their original lustre; it also removes dirt, stains, grease, &c. from every article of black dress, by a single application. The very fattering approbation this valuable Renovator has met with from the Nobility, bation this valuable Renovator has met with from the Nobility, and its altogether unprecedented sale, having caused various attempts to pirate it, compels the Proprietor to request them to ask for Dr. Bradley's Faris Black Reviver, and, in particular, to observe the name of "Dr. Bradley," which is the only criterion of its being genuine.—To be had of F. Chandler, 76, Oxford-street, facing the Pantheon: of Stradling, Royal Exchange; Prout, 229, Strand; Morris, 105, Jermyn-street, St. James's; Plumbe, Holborn; and of most respectable Medicine Venders and Oilmen in Town and Country; price is per bottle or packet. Country Orders to be sent to 76, Oxford-street, the only Wholesale Agent.

GENERAL MOURNING.—RICHARDSON and Co. having purchased an immense quantity of BLACK BOMBAZEENS prior to the Mourning, have great satisfaction in announcing, that they are enabled to offer them precisely at the OLD PRICES. Black Sarsnets, Gros de Naples, Poplins Crapes, &c. also without the least advance.—No. 111, Oxford-street, the North-east Corner of the Regent's Circus.

AMENTED DEATH of the KING .- BLACK AMENTED DEATH of the KING.—BLACK BOMBAZINES at a little more than two-thirds their value, being purchased of a manufacturer vito was compelled to sell for cash, and are unquestionably the chaspest in England, which are now selling for ready money only, at the following astonishing prices:—Very good at 2s. per yard; those at 3s. are curiously fine, and usually sold at 4s. 6d., wartanted quite perfect, the very best colours, and never to turn brown; ell-wide Italian crapes 4s.; srasnets; French width sarsnes 3s. 10d.; good satins 4s.; rich velvets 10s. 6d.—Also Gros le Naples, Du Capes, Levantines, Taffatys, real Irish figured and plain Popilins, Lustres, Stuffs, Gauzes, and every other fastionable article for dress, suitable for the present mournful event.—A. SHEARS, Bedford House, No. 11, Henrietta-street, Coven-garden.—The real Norwich Crapes to be had no where but at Bedford House. GENTLEMEN'S APPAREL RENOVATED.

ENTLEMEN'S APPAREL RENOVATED, LAMOTTE and CO., Original Inventors, at their Factory, No. 17, Stanhope-street; Clare-market, and 34, Threadneedle-street, City (late of Gerrard-street), respectfully present to Gentlemen a most obvious gratification in economy and taste, by their peculiar and admirable processes for restoring the Tint and Lustre to Worn Woollen Apparel, of every colour.—Terms:—Coat, 5s.; Great Coat, 6s.; Suit, 8s. Repairs, if desired.—N.B. Black expeditiously renovated for Mourning. NTENDED for SALE by AUCTION, at the

HAGUE, in HOLLAND; on the 7th June next, the su-b COLLECTION of PAINTINGS of the late Greffier Mr. Van Reenen, being part of those left by the celebrated painter P. de Potter; comprehending an Altar-Piece, executed and highly finished by A. Van Montfoort de Blockland; a Bear and highly finished by A. Van Monttoort de Blockland; a Bear Chase, by P. de Potter, in his first style; a striking Likeness of P. de Potter, by Vander Hulst; and several other first-rate Pieces, by P. de Potter and other eminent Artists. The catalogue will appear in a few days.—For further information apply Mr. Van Alphen, notary-public, at the Hague.

TO be SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause of "Hardy v. Oyston," with the approbation of Francis Paul Stratford, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at the Public Sale Room of the said Court, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in three Lots,—Sundry FREEHOLD LANDS and Grounds, with Farm Houses and Out-buildings, situate in the township of Humshaugh, in the parish of Simonburn, in the county of Northumberland, late belonging to John Gaul Thomliuson, deceased. Printed particulars may be had (gratis) at the said Mas-Northumberland, late belonging to John Gaul Thomlinson, deceased. Printed particulars may be had (gratis) at the said Master's Chambers, in Southampton-buildings aforesaid; of Messrs. Robinson and Burrows, solicitors, 19, Austin-friars, London; of Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, solicitors, Bow Church-yard, London; of Mr. Derby, solicitor, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, London; of Mr. John Tinley, solicitor, Dockwray-square, Morth Shields; of Messrs. Bainbridge and Bell, solicitors, South Shields; and at the principal lines in the neighbourhood of the estate.

ROBINSON and BURROWS,

19. Austin-friars. 19, Austin friars.

292, STRAND. SALMON, ODY and Co. most respectfully inform the Public, that their PATENT SELF-ADJUST-ING TRUSSES continue to be recommended by all the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. The springs are so constructed as to admit of increase or decrease in size and force; will answer for right or left side, without the least inconvenience to the wearer, requiring no under-strap or other galling the constitution, and a rew times may completely eure. In the most obstinate cases, perseverance will produce the desired effect; and no remedy can be so well calculated for children as this, for it requires no medicine to be taken inwardly. Price 4s, and 1l. 2s. per bottle.—Sold by E. Edwards, No. 65, St. Paul's, on the footway; and all respectable Dealers in Medicines. NEW PATENT SHAWLS.—These beautiful and novel SHAWLS, allowed to be the finest specimens of European Manufacture hitherto produced, and for which his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been granted, are now introducing by WAITHMAN and SONS, exclusively, at their Shawl and Linen Warehouse, 104, Fleet-street, corner of New Seides extent Bridge-street.

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To the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS of the COUN-TY of WESTMORLAND.

GENTLEMEN, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Jan. 30.

THE approaching Dissolution of Parliament affords another opportunity to you of asserting your independence, and to me of redeeming my solemn pledge never to desert you in this noble struggle. This event is on every account, except the melancholy occasion of it, a subject of sincere congratulation. It offers an almost certain prospect of our endeavours being crowned with that success which can alone terminate our exertions in the cause; and it restores to us, in their ancient extent, those constitutional rights which the late Statute had suspended.

As soon as Parliament is dissolved 1 shall be among you, to As soon as Parliament is dissolved I shall be among you, to meet our adversaries, whoever they may be, and to render an account of my public conduct since we last met. In the mean time I trust every one will be at his post, and preparing to strike a last and an effectual blow.

I am ever your faithful friend, HENRY BROUGHAM.

To the WORTHY and INDEPENDENT FREEMEN o

GENTLEMEN, THE death of our beloved and illustrious Monarch must, at no very distant period, produce a Dissolution of the present Parliament. With the impression, therefore, that either your public interests or your private consforts have sufered in my hands, I throw myself at once on your further and future protection. In the year 1818 you marked, in a most con is manner, your determination to send among the Repre sentatives of the People, a man whose sentiments accorded with your own, and you selected me as the object of your unbiassed

My opinions have undergone no change, nor have I swerved from the principles you then approved. Thus circumstanced, I cannot but flatter myself that I still hold a distinguished place in your esteem, and that our union will be as indissoluble as our

Permit me to subscribe myself, with real regard, Gentlemen, your faithful and attached servant,
Whitehall, Feb. 1, 1820. M. A. TAYLOR.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 31. The House met a little before three o'clock.
After prayers, the Lord Chancellor took the Oaths at the Table, and then his Royal Highness the Duke of York.
The Oaths were afterwards administered to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Dorset, Wellington, Montrose, Atholi; the Marquesses of Hertford, Cholmondeley, Camden, Wellisley, the Earls of Liverpool, Rathursz, Alleghury, West. Athon; the Marquesses of Hertford, Cholmondeley, Camden, Wellesley; the Earls of Liverpool, Bathurst, Ailesbury, Westmorland; Viscounts Sidmouth, Sydney; the Bishops of London, Durham; Lords Lilford, Carleton, Carrington, &c. &c. &c. Adjourned at four o'clock till to-morrow (this day).

Exactly at twelve o'clock the Lord Steward arrived. He vore his blue sash, and carried his wand of office. In the Long Fallery two tables, one at each end of the apartment, covered James two tastes, one at the Clerks of the House of Commons were in attendance, and the Members who had begin to make their appearance some time before, now assembled in

to make their appearance some time before, now assembled in the Long Gallery.

The Lord Steward having passed up the Long Gallery, took his station at the centre of the table furthest from the entrance. The Speaker then presented himself to take the Oaths of Alle-giance to his Majesty King George the Fourth. The oaths having been administered, the Right Honourable Gentleman having been administered, the Right Honourable Gentleman left the Gallery, and proceeded to the Speaker's apartments. The other Members present were then immediately sworn.—Among them were noticed, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Golbourn, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Brogden, and Mr. Hutchinson. At ten minutes after twelve the lobby was ordered to be cleared.

At 35 minutes after twelve, the Speaker proceeded in the sual form to the House.

Having sworn in a few of the Members, who first presented

themselves, the Lord Steward retired.

After entering the House and taking the Chair, the Speaker again took the Oaths of Allegiance, and called on the Members present to do the same at the Table. This was immediately done, and at one o'clock a sufficient number were sworn to make

a House.

Among the Members sworn at the Table were—Mr. Canning, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Honourable F. J. Robinson, the Attorney-General, Lord Ebrington, the Honourable H. G. Bennet, Sir C. Robinson, Mr. Ricardo, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Manning, Aldermen Wood and Heygate, the Right Honourable Robert Peel, the Honourable Mr. Primröse, &c.

At four o'clock the House adjourned to to morrow (this day).

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1820.

The French Mail of yesterday added little to our previous information on Spanish affairs. Several letters were received from Cadiz, by the usual route, and dated 7th and 8th ult. Of course the Constitutionalists were not in possession of that city at the time they were written, though they are said, on other authorities, to have entered between the 10th and 11th. This has given rise to a flat contradiction of the fact up to the 7th, on the part of an Evening Paper, and in the same opinion we certainly join; but in Paris it was fully beieved that Cadiz had subsequently opened its gates. Several other rumours regarding the state of public feeling in Madrid are also afloat, and copied in the French Papers, which, if they prove true, must hasten the conclusion of the affair. At all events, the Constitutionalists seem to stand their ground, and by this means time will be given to the other Provinces to declare their sentiments; but with regard to real occurrences, and the progress of the revolt, for the present we must trust to the Lisbon Mail, unless it openly breaks out in Madrid. The following is an extract of the only letter that reached us yesterday:-

MADRID, JAN. 13.

General FREYRE has accepted the trust of Captain General of Andalusia, notwithstanding he refused when for the same purpose solicited by the Canons, Inquisitors, and Friars of Seville. By the last accounts, he was preparing to go against the revolted troops. General FERRAZ had already advanced from Seville, with some squadrons of cavalry, to Ultrera, four leagues It was thought both would endeavour to form a junction with the troops expected from Granada, under the command of Equia, who was in that city; but it will be no matter of astonishment if these join the Constitutionalists, as it is well known their Chief had caused more than thirty of their officers to be shut up in the Inquisition, on the charge of being free-masons. The national troops are already in possession of Chiclana, Port St. Marys, Puerto Real, La Isla, &c. and it is expected Cadiz will soon open its gates. General Campana is in command there. CISNEROS, we learn, has escaped out of the hands of the Constitutionalists. The Chief of the Staff, SANCHEZ SALVADOR, was wounded at the time he was arrested. The constitution has been proclaimed wherever the national troops entered. If they ordially sustain this system, and do not allow jealousy and rivalship to disunite them, they may laugh at the impotent threats of FERDINAND, and give time to the rest of Spain to declare themselves. It is a query whether the King can rely on the co-operation of FREYRE. The latter was a defender of the Cortes, and favourable to the rights of the people, in monents the most critical, when Elio was coming to rivet our FREYRE has now the fate of Spain in his own hands. If he is a really honest man, and a lover of his country, he has now an opportunity of proving it. He knows the object of the revolt; if he counteracts it for mere court favours, in the hearts of his countrymen he will rank with the perjured O'DONNEL. In May, 1814, when he returned, the King pledged to us a Constitution, and the abolition of the Inquisition-he has not kept his word. On the contrary, those who restored him to his throne he has punished with prisons, banishment, and confiscation. If in his support, therefore, FREYRE draws his sword against his countrymen, he will ever be viewed as the infamous instrument of a brutal despotism His memory will be transmitted to posterity loaded with execrations, as was that of General Posseca, who, by orders of CHARLES V., put fire to the city of Medina del Campo, during the war of the Comunidades, because this celebrated city had 3. New Exercises in Orthography, containing Selections raised the standard in favour of Castilian freedom, and armed from the most admired Authors, in Prose and Verse; 3s, bound. itself against the ferocious despotism of that foreign desolator.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris | Papers of Friday last. The Journal des Debats contains the following Postscript respecting the affairs of Spain, dated ten o'clock at night, which is of a very different character to the preceding intelligence :-

POSTSCRIPT. We are happy in being enabled to announce this evening, ir positive manner, that the intelligence from Spain which we received yesterday, is entirely unfounded. Letters from Madrid of the 17th instant, from Cordova of the 15th, and from Rota of the 11th, which arrived by the Courier Extraordinary this day, contradict the alarming reports that had been circu lated respecting the tranquillity of that kingdom. The insurrection of the expeditionary army was on the point of being quelled. The insurgent troops had twice attempted to seize Cadiz, but they had been repulsed at Cortadura with the loss of

In spite of the efforts of certain officers to retain the troops in a state of rebellion, the soldiers were disbanding themselves by ompanies, and ranging themselves under the Royal banners. General FRETRE, who is perfectly well acquainted with the character of the Spanish soldier, and the fund of loyalty by which he is distinguished, was of opinion, and upon good ground that he should be enabled to appease the sedition without any effusion of blood; but he pressed the Insurgents so closely that the Chiefs of the revolt were already thinking of embarking at St. Peter, to escape the just punishment which awaited hem. The City of Cadiz has shown, upon this occasion, how much it is attached to its King, and how little it is disposed to support any attempt which tends to overthrow the Government. The most perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the rest of Spain. Every where the people are indignant at an nterprise which tends to disturb the tranquillity they enjoy.

We repeat that this intelligence is certain. We doubt not that the next courier will bring us intelligence of the total extinction of a sedition which has caused so much alarm to the friends of legitimacy, order and peace, whilst at the same time it has excited the hopes of all the malcontents of Europe, that the abyss of revolution was about again to open.

The Moniteur contains the following paragraph :-The following is the substance of the intelligence from Mafrid of the 17th instant:

" The Mail which left Cadiz the 7th, and arrived at Madrid he 14th, confirms what is already known of the fidelity of the city, and of the desertion of the Insurgents. This desertion had educed their numbers to about 2,000 men. It is believed that hey have prepared vessels, that the Chiefs may escape by the river of San Pedro, which is commanded by the fort of Santi Petri, of which fort they are masters. There is every reason to believe that this insurrection draws near its end. Th Government, however, are marching towards Andalusia all the isposable troops-General FREYRE is detained at Seville, by e extraordinary snow which at present covers Andalusia; but e has caused to descend the Guadalquiver the troops destined reinforce the garrison of Cadiz."

The Gazette de France, after giving the above parculars, adds.

The Rebels still occupy the Isla de Leon, where the officers ave given a grand banquet to the soldiers, at the conclusion of which Colonel Quiroga, their Supreme Chief, also gave them pecuniary gratification. It is amongst the Rebels that the Constitution has been proclaimed and sworn to, and not at Ca-

The events in the Isla de Lean have not disturbed the publi ranquillity in any other part of Andalusia, nor at Madrid. The official dispatches of the 18th, received yesterday at the

panish Embassy, are perfectly conformable to these details. The Journal de Paris also gives the same details,

Every preparation for defence has been made at Cadiz; 4,000 narines from the squadron have joined the garrison, and the ity militia, and it is impossible that the Rebels can succeed in ndering themselves masters of the city

All men able to bear arms have been called upon by the Goernor of Granada, and they have been placed under the orders f military officers.

There is no disorder in any other part of the kingdom. PARIS, JAN. OR. The King transacted business yesterday with the Count

DECAZES. The responsible Editors of the Constitutionnel and La Remmee havebeen cited before the Juge d'Instruction, respecting

the insertion in these Journals of a letter from the Duke DE VICENZA (Caulaincourt). It is said there will be a public sitting of the Chamber of De

uties to-morrow. Several Ambassadors were about to send dispatches to their ourts about the affairs of Span; but the satisfactory news received yesterday induced them to postpone their determination. -(Gazette de France.)

The Duke de RICHELIEU breakfasted yesterday with the

FRENCH FIVE PER CENTS .- Thursday, 71f. 95c. DEFERRED STOCK of the 22d March, 1817, 95f. 22d March, 1818, No price. 22d Sept. 1818, 22d March, 1819, 22d Sept. 1819, 85

Frankfort Papers to the 24th ult. and other German Journals arrived yesterday evening. The following are

On the 17th, in the evening, the ice in the Rhine suddenly began to move; happily there were few persons on it, who had ime to escape; but vessels and hulls on the bank were violently carried away by the ice. One large ship was crushed to pieces, and others much injured, but the people escaped. The water suddenly rose four feet; at midnight the ice stood still again; on the 18th the ice broke and began to move, and carried away several hulls and vessels. The ice from the Marne and Upper Rhine are expected soon to come down, part of it indeed came lown last night. The restoration of the bridge will probably be delayed some time, as most of the pontoons have been carried away by the ice. FRANCKFORT, JAN. 22.

The Senate and Legislative Body had presented to the Com nittee, appointed by the Diet, a plan for a regulation, containing the concessions which the City was disposed to make to the Jews. It being communicated to the Jews, they presented a Memorial to the Committee, claiming all that was proposed in their favour, but offered no counter plan; they pretend to all the rights of Citizens without any restriction. But such a system would lead to consequences which it is very easy to foresee; there are 500 Jewish families here, and considering the spirit of union always prevailing among these people, they would have a great advantage over Citizens of the three Christian persuasions, who are more or less divided, we should soon see he Legislative Body and all the public offices filled with Jews only. The Jews having refused to give a counter project, the Committee of the Diet has itself drawn one up, which has been communicated to the Senate. After a mature deliberation the Senate has adopted it unanimously. This project will be discussed in the Legislative Body, on which a warm opposition is expected, if it should be adopted. The Senate is already authorised by the Committee of the Diet to convert it into a law.

It is determined that the two Houses of Parliament shall adjourn for a fortnight, or thereabouts, so as to meet for the dispatch of business a day or two after the Royal Funeral.-The Mutiny Bill, and also, we suppose, some temporary measures of finance, will be gone into, after which a dissolution is expected. We cannot give credit to the supposition that a measure so unconstitutional and outrageous as a Bill to render a dissolution of the present Parliament unnecessary, can be meditated. Accustomed as we have been of late to strong measures of political encroachment on the privileges of the people, an attempt to avoid a Statute of such vital importance to our rights cannot be thought of without the most serious alarm. It would indeed be an ominous commencement of the new reign even to

Our political readers are no doubt aware, that by the | many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for Demise of the late KING, the Civil List granted to his Majesty in lieu of the hereditary revenues of the Crown now totally ceases, and his present Majesty now reverts to the actual possession and enjoyment of the hereditary revenues. It will depend therefore on a new arrangement, to which the Royal Assent must be previously given, upon which a Bill will be brought into Parliament, and of course the question will materially depend on the amount of the sum to be granted to the new Sovereign, as a compensation for what he gives up. This discussion must be one of the first matters to occupy the attention of Parliament-and we understand that Ministers are now busied in investigating the present state of the hereditary revenues, and also the various departments of the Civil List. May we expect any retrenchment from it in the present disastrous state of our Finances?

We have not yet learned with any certainty, what was the precise nature of the Bill which it was intended to be brought in respecting the QUEEN's state. We hear only, that it had no view to a divorce. The plan of proceeding, however, must now be changed, since, by the existing law, her MAJESTY will claim her establishment, which is extensive, We believe she has the patronage of no fewer than seventy places, several of which are of considerable value. We stated, that the letters which we inserted vesterday, were copies and translations. They were not in the hand-writing of the QUEEN, but we had an assurance of their being

It is understood, that his late MAJESTY had, before he period of his last afflicting illness, prepared a settlenent of his property, consisting, under the Act of the 39th of his reign, both of real and personal effects, but that it was never executed. If so, his present MA-JESTY will become the sole heir of the whole, including his magnificent library at Buckingham House.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Monday, January 31, 1820.

WHITEHALL, JANUARY 31, 1820. On Saturday afternoon, at 35 minutes past eight o'clock, our late most Gracious Sovereign King George the Third, whose strength had gradually declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his Castle of Windsor, in the 82d year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign. No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady, which has precluded his Majesty from directing the measures of his Government during the nine latter years of his glorious reign.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, he Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at Carlton House, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

And this day, about noon, his Majesty was proclaimed; first efore Carlton House, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Councillors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then the Officers, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside, and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the Principal Officers of State, a great number of the Nobility, and of other persons of listinction attending during the whole ceremony.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy ur late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed me ory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully ome to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales; we therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, eing here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now here by, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and roclaim that the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdon of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings eens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carlton House, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. God Save the King. FREDERICK.

C. Cantuar.

Eldon, C.

Wellesley

Lauderdale

Chatham

Bathurst

Liverpool

Mulgrave

Sidmouth

Melbourne

W. London

Sam. Carlisle

Ellenborough

Wm. Scott

T. Wallace

W. Grant

John Nicholl

R. Richards

Robert Peel

Charles Bagot

B. Bloomfield

George Clerk

R. Gifford

J. W. Croker

John Leach

C. Abbott

R. Dallas

Ailesbury

Melville

Camden

Atholl

WILLIAM. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK. WILLIAM FREDERICK. LEOPOLD, Prince of Saxe Coburg. William Courtenay W. Curtis John Eamer John Perring James Shaw George Scholey Samuel Birch Matthew Wood C. Smith Gerrard Andrewes R. Hodgson John Ireland G. Cockburn Henry Hotham Bessborough J. S. Copley H. Bankes

Thomas Pere. Courtenay Charles Manners Su tton C. Flower John Atkins Frederick John Robinson John Sylvester C. Magnay Robert Alb. Cox John Thomas Thorp Richard Rothwell John Edmund Dowdeswell Charles Arbuthnot R. Clark Henry Woodthorpe W. Sturges Bourne T. Tyrrell William Borradalle, jun. Thomas Smith Herbert Taylor W. Keppel F. T. Hammond George Bridges, Mayor William Congreve Newman Knc /lys, the Common Serjeant of London Christopher Robinson James Buller

Jos. Whatley

George Nayler, York.

George R. Dawson At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th day of January, PRESENT, The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to

make the following Declaration, viz .-I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the

death of the King, my beloved father. It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my elings upon this melancholy occasion; but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his

ever in the grateful remembrance of his Country.

Called upon, in consequence of his Majesty's indis exercise the prerogatives of the Crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the Powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my lear Father's name, the Government of this Realm.

The support which I have received from Parliament and the Country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous ircumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands.

The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of ny People, that it will ever he my most anxious endeavour to mote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimred the Religion, Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom. Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble

request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly. At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th of January, 1820;

PRESENT-The KING's Most Excellent Majesty. Viscout Sidmouth H. R. H. the Duke of York H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence Bishop of London H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex Rt. Hon. the Speaker Rt. Hon. Sir William Scott H. R. H. the Duke of Glou-Rt. Hon. Sir William Grant Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace H. R. H. the Prince Leopold Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart of Saxe Coburg Archbishop of Canterbury Rt. Hon. Charles Arbuthnot Rt. Hon. Sir John Nicholl The Lord Chancellor Rt. Hon. Fred. John Robinson

cester

Duke of Atholl Rt. Hon. Robert Peel Rt. Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne Marquess Wellesley Rt. Hon. Charles Bagot Marquess Camden Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Richards Earl of Lauderdale Rt. Hon. Sir Benj. Bloomfield Earl of Chatham Earl Bathurst Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Abbott Earl of Liverpool Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Dallas. Earl of Mulgrave Jiscount Melville

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this day leased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his Accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the aw of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof, in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; nd his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Book.

THE SECOND COURT OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

Yesterday, at half-past ten o'clock, a Guard of Honour, preceded by the band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, marched into the Court-yard of he King's Palace in Pall-mall. Soon after a detachment of the Life Guards arrived in Pall-mall and Waterlooplace opposite the Palace. An immense concourse of people nad assembled round the Palace, and in the streets adacent; the windows of the houses adjacent were lled with elegantly dressed company, to see the procession and hear the Proclamation of his Maiesty as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. There were also assembled :-

Incre were also assembled:—
Sir Nathaniel Conant, the Chief Magistrate of the Police, with Townsend, Sayers, and a number of police-officers, the Gentlemen Porters, the Livery Servants in their State Liveries, and the Porters at the Gates with their grand sashes and

The distinguished Personages assembled to witness

The distinguished Personages assembled to withess this important event, were:

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Hertford, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Earl Barburst, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Earl Cathcart, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Melville, Mr. Canning, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. T. Wallace, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Nicholl, Mr. Wellesley Pole, Mr. Beckett, the Lord Chancellor, who appeared in his full robes, holding the Seals in the State Purse, peared in his full robes, holding the Seals in the State Purse

he Vice Chancellor, &cc. &cc.

Precisely at twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired in St. James's Park, announcing the accession of George the Fourth to the Throne. At the same time the above distinguished personages having assembled under the portico of the grand entrance to the Palace, and being all uncovered, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms appeared in the full and splendid dress of his office, on the right of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, holding his superb official staff, and read aloud the Pro clamation agreed upon by his Majesty in Council, on Sunday. The concluding sentence of "God save the King" was heartily repeated by the Royal and distinguished Personages surrounding him. Sir Isaac Heard is now ninety years of age; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that this venerable gentleman acted in his official capacity at the funeral of George the Second. and also at the proclamation and coronation of George the Third. Immediately after the reading of the Proclamation, the trumpets and trombones, to the number of twenty, played the "Jubilee March." The trumpeters were habited in their splendid gold lace dresses, and were preceded by John Nost, Esq. the Deputy Sereant Trumpeter. The band of the Guard of Honour then played "God save the King," and at its conclusion the drums and fifes only played "King George's March." During the performance of the above national music, the whole of the military, both horse and foot, presented arms, accompanied by repeated shouts of "God save the King," with the waving of their swords, &c., and the immense concourse of people who seemed impatient to evince the ebullition of their feelings, joined simultaneously in the patriotic shout, with such well-timed precision, that a fugleman could not more effectually have directed their spontaneous rejoicings .-These reiterated acclamations were accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of joy. The procession then began to move from the King's Palace Yard, as follows :-Mr. Lee, High Constable of Westminster, to clear the way.

Two Horse Guards. A single Horse Guard.
The Farriers of the Horse Guards. A troop of Horse Guards.

The Beadles of St. Martin's and St. James's Parishes, in full

the Beadles of St. Martin's and St. James's Patishos, in dress, with their staffs of office.

A body of constables.

The Band of the Horse Guards, in their state uniforms.

Eight Marshals on foot.

The Knight Marshal and his Men.

The Household. State Band—Kettle Drum—Trumpets.
Pursuivants on Horseback.
Heralds.

Sir George Naylor (as acting King at Arms), Supported by Serjeants with their Maces. A Troop of Horse Guards. On their arrival opposite the gate of the Golden

Cross-inn, at Charing-cross, the procession halted, and P. Bignold, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, again read the proclamation. The pressure at this spot is beyond description-the whole area around the statue of King Charles was filled with carriages, waggons, and vehicles of every description. These were covered in every part with people, who, in defiance of all laws of property, took forcible possession of the elevation which hey afforded, as a convenient mode of viewing the passing scene. The space left for the procession was scarce sufficient to permit two horsemen to pass abreast and all the interstices between the carriages were filled with persons, who were unable to obtain front places. At the conclusion of the Proclamation, as before, the soldiers a cheers. among t danger to The p wards Te same live to be obs the west

going for

The (of Chan Wontner by the L his Lords and a der Mr. W knocks?' VOICE attend w Fourth. CITY that you The N Arms w George t by his 1 which wa The Man

Officersthe Hera rest are Arms the and was Lord Ma The Her sented the The Lord rant said. of Londo the whole dle of F the procla chiefs and which had from Wes reached V ruption. tre of Che then read. The c change, v carrages c

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ESTY KING Guard of Ho-Istream Regi Court-vard of a detachment nd Waterlooourse of people the streets adadjacent were see the prois Majesty as t Britain, &c.

count Sidmouth, Dundas, Mr. T. r J. Nicholl, Mr. nceilor, who ap-the State Purse,

olice-officers, the their State Li-grand sashes and

ute was fired in sion of George time the above oled under the lace, and being King at Arms, of his office, on Duke of York, in Council, on God save the oyal and distin-Sir Isaac Heard remarkable cirnan acted in his ge the Second, tion of George ing of the Pro-, to the number The trumld lace dresses, the Deputy Seruard of Honour d at its conclu-

King George's the above naboth horse and repeated shouts waving of their se of people who of their feelings, hout, with such could not more ous rejoicings .-ompanied by the every other den began to move ws:-to clear the way. ards.

s's Parishes, in full state uniforms. Men.

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of the Golden ession halted, and Arms, again read his spot is beyond ne statue of King ggons, and vehire covered in evee of all laws of e elevation which e of viewing the en to pass abreast; rriages were filled tain front places. on, as before, the soldiers and populace waved their hats and repeated their ! cheers. This unusual noise created much confusion among the unpractised horses, and great consequent danger to the multitude.

The procession again moved on up the Strand, to wards Temple-bar. The shops were all shut, and the sime lively assemblage of the populace was every where to be observed. While matters were thus situated at the west end of the town, preparations were likewise going forward in the City to meet the procession at Temple bar, and to usher it within the gates.

The City Procession was in waiting at the corner of Chancery lane. The Upper City Marshal, Mr. Wontner, was sent forward to the gate at Temple-bar by the Lord Mayor, intimation having been given to is Lordship that there was a loud knocking at the gate, and a demand of admittance from some persons outside. Mr. WONTNER went to the gate and said, "Who knocks ?"

VOICE OUTSIDE—"The Herald King at Arms. I attend with a warrant to proclaim King George the Fourth. Open your gates.' CITY MARSHAL _" I shall inform the Lord Mayor

that you are in waiting at the gate." The Marshal then rode back to the Lord Mayor and having informed him that the Herald King at Arms was in waiting for admission, to proclaim George the Fourth, King of England, was directed by his Lordship to give the admission required, which was to be limited to the Herald King at Arms. The Marshal, upon going to the gates, said to the Officers—"Open one side of the gates, and admit the Herald King at Arms, and him alone. The rest are to stay behind." The Herald King at Arms then rode in, supported by two of the Guard, and was accompanied by the City Marshal to the Lord Mayor's carriage. The gate was then closed. The Herald King at Arms, with his hat on, presented the warrant for proclaiming the new King .-The Lord Mayor immediately upon receiving this war-rant said, "Admit the whole procession into our City of London." The gates were then thrown open, and the whole procession advanced till it reached the middle of Fleet-street, opposite to Chancery-lane, where the proclamation was read aloud. Loud huzzas succeeded the reading of the proclamation, and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air. The procession, which had become considerably greater by the addition from Westminster, then advanced into the City, and reached Wood-street, Cheapside, with very little inter-ruption. At the south side of Wood-street, in the centre of Cheapside, it stopped, and the proclamation was then read.

The cavalcade then moved on to the Royal Exchange, where the same ceremony was observed. The carrages of the several Aldermen, 16 of whom were in attendance met with various receptions to which they have been accustomed, and which the public are not very delicate in shewing, particularly when those come within their observation who are not very popular. Alderman Atkins was treated in the most brutal manner. A set of ruffians gathered together in a band and hooted at him, at the same time that they seemed very busy with their hands amongst the ineautious gentry who were gaping at the shew. Several of these fellows threw mud at the coach, and one of them threw something of a more dangerous kind, for one of the windows of the carriage, which it had been found necessary to put up on account of the violent conduct of the mob, was broken. The activity of the officers was here exercised with the desired effect, and the fellow who broke the window was secured and taken to the Mansion House, from whence he was conducted to Giltspur-street Compter, upon this very serious charge.

The procession, after having left the Royal Exchange, advanced to Aldgate-pump, where it made a short pause, after which it returned to the Mansion House, through Fenchurch-street and Lombard-street. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen here separated from that part of the procession which had been admitted at the gate, and retired to partake of a sumptuous collation which was provided for them. The remainder of the procession then returned to Westminster in the same order as it came. Bands of music preceded the state carriage, and played for the most part during the procession "God save the King."

Thus ended this splendid pageant.

wore the mantle of their respective Orders.

At four o'clock his Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by the First Lord of the Treasury, his present MAJESTY in their respective Courts. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, &c .- Mr. Buller attended as Clerk of the Council.

The Earl of Westmorland, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Marquees of Cholmondeley were severally introduced to the Council, and sworn in members, and took their seats accordingly. After the Council these distinguished haracters were re-appointed to their places by the King .- Viscount Melbourne and Colonel Whatley were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The following extraordinary anecdote relative to his Majesty's recovery from his malady in 1788, may be relied on as authentic :--

On the 23d of February, 1789, Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville were dining with Lord Chesterfield, when a letter was brought to the former, which he read, and sitting next to Lord M., gave it to him under the table, and whispered, when he had looked at it, it would be better for them to talk it over in Lord Chesterfield's dressing room. This proved to be a letter in the King's own hand, announcing his recovery to Mr. Pitt, in terms somewhat as follows: what as follows :-

'The King renews, with great satisfaction, his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse, owing to his very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that during this interval, the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and difficulty.

It is most desirable that immediate measures should be

taken for restoring the functions of his government, and Mr. Pitt will consult with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose. And the King will receive Mr. Pitt at Kew afterwards, about one o'clock.' There could be no hesitation on the part of Mr.

Pitt, but having held the necessary conference with the Chancellor, he waited upon the King at the appointed time, and found him perfectly of sound mind, and in every respect as before his illness, competent to all the affairs of his public station.

This was the first notice in any way which Mr. Pitt received of this most important event; the reports of the physicians had indeed been of late more favourable; but Lord Meville verily believed there was not a man except Dr. Willis who entertained the smallest hope of the restoration of the King's mind. Mr. Pitt continually declared this opinion to Lord Melville, and they had both determined to return to the Bar, as the dissolution of the Ministry was then on the point of taking place.

The letter in question Lord M. took from Mr. Pitt, every shilling of debt which he owed will now be fully saying he had a trick of losing papers, and furnished him only with a copy, the original remaining in his Lordship's possession. The King wrote the letter, at a little table of the Queen's, which stood in his apartment, without the knowledge of any person, and having finished, rang his bell, and gave it to his valet-dechambre, directing it to be carried immediately to Mr.

In a Postscript to the Journal des Debats of Thursday appears the following very important information:

Ten o'Clock in the Evening, Jan. 26. The distressing intelligence which was in circulation this morning, seems to gain confirmation from letters just now received. The first is dated Cadiz, January 11, and is addressed to a Spaniard. It announces the entry of the army of the Insurgents, to the amount of 25,000 men, into Cadiz. On their entrance, they were received with cries of "Long live the Cortes." "Down with Ferdinand." Tables were spread before the doors of the citizens who fraternized with the revolted soldiery. Other letters from Madrid, received by one of the first mercantile houses in Paris, state that city to be in a complete state of insurrection. The Kina was desirous to shew himself to the people, but was received by the populace with the most furious cries. An order was issued to the Walloon Guards to fire on the assemblage. The troops immediately joined the rebels. cries. An order was issued to the Walloon Guards to fire on the assemblage. The troops immediately joined the rebels. The Guards du Corps, more faithful to their Sovereign, were cut to pieces on the spot. The Queen then appeared: the populace exclaimed they had nothing to do with her, but insisted on the King's retiring from Madrid. It is said that the Court is about to retire to Pampeluna. Letters addressed to the Prefects of Pau and Auch afford the same details. We have thought it our indispensible duty to publish facts announced in a manner so positive. We cannot help flattering ourselves still that the Courier of to-morrow will bring us details of some a manner so positive. We cannot help flattering burselves with that the Courier of to-morrow will bring us details of some changes, some modifications of those disastrous events which now menace Spain with the greatest misfortunes, and which may by possibility compromise that repose, of which Europe itself has had so short an experience.

The Stock Exchange was shut yesterday, being a Bank holiday; but the demise of his MAJESTY occasioned an unusual assemblage of Brokers and Johbers

sioned an unusual assemblage of Brokers and Jobbers in its vicinity, and a great deal of business was done Consols for account opened at 671, fluctuated between

that price and 675, and finally closed at 675. HAMBURGH .- An English Commercial house, convicted of a fraud on the revenue, having declared a number of large packages and bales of manufactured goods as imported for exportation, and retained these, and exported in place of them small packages and bales, with the same numbers, has been fined 25,000 marcs

banco.—German Paper.

To spare the feelings and characters of individuals. it would be expedient, previous to any public dinner, to transmit a list of the proposed songs to The Courier office, for approval-thus tender consciences will be spared, and exalted personages secured from insult Rule Britannia" must be at once proscribed, The Courier will never endure that indecent, uncourtly resolution of Britons, never to be slaves.

The Company's ship Marquess Camden put into Penang on the 9th August, having separated from the Inglis on the night of their departure from Bombay and the Inglis having rejoined the Marquess Camden as Penang, they proceeded in company on their voyage to China, the 18th August. The Thomas Grenville and Carnatic left Madras the 26th, and arrived at the New River anchorage, in the Bengal River, on the 31st August. The Marquess of Wellington arrived at the New Anchorage the 4th September.

The Company's ships Minerva and Rose arrived in Bengal, the former on the 12th, and the latter on the 15th August last; they left Madras the 3d and 8th of that month respectively. The Lowther Castle and Charles Grant arrived at Penang on the 25th July, from Bombay. The Minerva, Rose, Atlas, and Streatham, were at Sangor on the 25th August. Atlas and Streatham were expected to sail for China early in September.

"The Queen," observes Blackstone, "is participant of divers prerogatives above other women. First, she is a public person, exempt and distinct from the King, and not, like other married women, so closely connected as to have lost all legal or separate existence so long as the marriage continues. She hath separate courts and offices distinct from the King's, not only in matters of ceremony, but even of law, and her Attorney and Solicitor-General are entitled to a place within the bar of his Majesty's Courts, together with the King's Counsel. Farther, though the Queen is in al respects a subject, yet in the security of her life and person she is put on the same footing with the King. It is equally treason (by the 25th Edward III.) to compass or imagine the death of our Lady the King's companion, as of the King himself; and to violate or defile the Queen Consort, amounts to the same high crime, as well in the person committing the fact, as in the Queen herself, if consenting. If, however, the Queen be accused of any species of treason, she shall (whether Consort or Dowager) be tried by the Peers of Par-liament, as Queen Anne Boleyn was in 28 Henry VIII.

Yesterday being observed as the Anniversary of the The officers on duty did not wear mourning, but all the great Officers of State were in full mourning, and usual, opened by one Judge only in each Court. Be
10 to 1 agst. Mr. Pierce's c. | 17 to 1 agst. Duke | 18 to 1 agst. Mr. Pierce's c. | 18 to 1 ag fore proceeding to any business, the Learned Judges, Mr. Justice BAYLEY, Mr. Justice RICHARDSON, and Mr. Baron GARROW, took the oaths of allegiance to

> THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME, MIS FORM AND PRESSURE.

It is generally supposed and understood that the Household will be immediately broken up, as the Princesses have frequently expressed their determination not to reside at Windsor after the demise of his Majesty: indeed one of them has already ceded the property to the Crown, which was left to her by the

It is supposed that the preparations for the public funeral of his late MAJESTY may be finished in a fortnight. The obsequies of King GEORGE II. took lace on the sixteenth day after his demise, viz. on the 10th November, his death happening on Saturday the 25th October. It will take place at Windsor.

It is highly honourable to the persons in immediate attendance upon his late Majesty, that during the long period of his afflicting malady, no improper disclo ures concerning his domestic habits have been made by those who had the means of personal observation. An affectionate veneration for a beloved Sovereign prevailed over all the temptations of idle curiosity, and no unauthorized eye has invaded the privacy of his retire-

The three longest reigns in British history are those of three Kings, each the third of their respective names. HENRY III. reigned 56 years; EDWARD III. 51; and George III. 59. This circumstance is beautifully alluded to in the following lines, which are at once an accurate and an appropriate eulogy on his late MAJESTY:-

Chaste, pious, stedfast, merciful and just,
His pride, his people—and his God, his trust;
To the third George, approving Heaven ordain'd
A life unblemished, and a death unpained; In goodness, greatness, years, his reign exceeds HENRY's mild life, and EDWARD's laurell'd deeds. The anxiety which his late Royal Highness the Duke of KENT felt for the discharge of his debts, induced him to insure his life at the different offices for Life Assurance, he paying the annual premium out of his income; and thus we have reason to believe that

discharged. The Duke of Sr. Alban's is arrived at his house in St. The Dake of St. ALBANS is arrived at his house in St. imes's square, from his seat Gatton, Surrey.

The Marquess of Blandford left town yesterday, for his seat

The Marquess and Marchioness of Cholmondeley arrived in town yesterday from Brighton.

The Earland Countess Cowper are arrived at their house in George-street, Hanover-square, from their seat, Pansanger, Herts.

Lord Carrington arrived yesterday at his house Whitehall, Lord Carrington arrived yeaterday at his house withchail, from his seat High Wycomb, Bucks.

Lord and Lady Castlereagu arrived yesterday evening at their house in St. James's-square, from a visit to Lord Suffield, at his seat in Norfolk.

The Ambassador of the Netherlands is returned to town from Landau and the December 1 and the landau arrived to the landau and t

at his seat in Norfolk.

The Ambassador of the Netherlands is returned to town from Lord Grenville's seat, Dropmore Lodge, Bucks.

The Right Hon. Charles and Mrs. Long are arrived at their house Whitehall, from their seat Bromley Hill, Kent.

Samuel Smith, Esq. M.P. and family are arrived at their house in Berkeley-square, from their seat Wood Hall, Herts.

Arrivals at the Royal Hotel, St. James's-street:—Lord Chas.

Benninger, from a tour; C. Spurrier, Esq. from his seat in Dorset; John Barrow, Esq. from his seat fill-park, Kent; H. Sparress, Esq. from his seat in Surrey. Departures from ditto:—Capt. Stuart, 15th Hussars, to the Continent; Hyng Parker, Esq. to Cheltenham, on his way to Ireland; G. Butker, Esq. to Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

Departures from the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street:—Mr. and Mrs, Floyd, to the Continent; Frank Standish, Esq. to Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

Free Masonay.—The Brethren of the Bath Royal Sussex Lodge celebrated the Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M. of Free and Accepted Masons, in their Lodge Room, held at the Greyhound Inn, on Thursday last, in a manner highly creditable to Masonry; with social order and harmony, guided by the commanding dictates of prudence and temperance.—The silent and unmuffled honours paid to a departed lilustrious brother, were indeed solemn, and rendered highly impressive by the awful and deep tones of the trumpets. We subjoin the following Masonic Ode, written by Brother W. Clavey, J. W., and composed by Mr. T. Robbens, of Bath.

The fiat of the Almighty given.

The fiat of the Almighty given,
Resounded through the realms of Heaven
"Let there be light." Mr. T. ROBBENS, of Bath, And now th' impervious curtain of the gloom,

Receding shrunk, reluctant, to its doom,
When lo! a glorious Universe appeared,
Legions of angels hallelujahs raise,
And strike their harps to raptured themes of praise. Chaos alarmed,
Midst dismal myriads never named nor formed,

His torpid, hideous bulk convulsed, upreared, Then sunk dismayed, through depths of vanquished night Transcendently sublime arise, Creation's splendid, wond'rous fram

And earth, and suns, and star deck'd skies, Exalt the Omniscient Maker's name. Series of ages now commence-For eager Time his reign assumes, Bids Nature all her stores dispense, And strew profusely all her blooms, And strew profusely air her dooms.
The earth arrayed in every charm,
With every bounteous gift endued
The Almighty saw, pronounced it Good,
And pleased, his work complete to form,
Exemplified in Man to prove,
His Wisdom, Beauty, Power, and Love.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH-JAN. 31. Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King harles the First, the holiday was kept in all the Courts of Vestminster Hall, except in the King's Bench, in which Mr. Justice Bayley alone sat to take ball and hear motions of course.

As soon as the Learned Judge entered the Court, the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty King George the Fourth was administered to him by Mr. Le Blanc, Master of the Pleas side.

Several attorneys were sworn on their admission, and the Oath of Allegiance to his present Majesty was also administered

to them respectively.
SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS. THE KING V. JAMES HOWARD.
On the motion of Mr. Littledale, the defendant, a pamphlet-On the motion of MILLITTLEBALE, the defendant, a pamphlet-seller in Holborn, was brought up to plead to an information filed against him by the Attorney-General, for publishing a seditious libel, contained in one of the numbers of The Republican. The defendant was prosecuted by the name of Joseph, his Christian name being James, but having consented to waive the misnomer, he now pleaded to the information by the name of Joseph—Guilty.

missioner, he now pleaded to the information by the name of Joseph—Guilty.

Mr. Littleale said, that the defendant having pleaded guilty, he should not now pray the judgment of the Court, but should postpone the motion until next Term; and as the defendant was now under recognizances, he should only move that his recognizances be continued until next Term.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked the defendant whether he was

Mr. Justice Bayley asked the defendant whether he was ware of the nature of the charge contained in the information? and having received an answer in the affirmative, he told the deendant that as he (the Learned Judge) understood it was not inended to call down the judgment of the Court upon him, he toped he would be of good behaviour, and duly appreciate the nercy thus extended to him by the Crown, reminding him, that were the contained to the court whether he

mercy thus extended to him by the Crown, reminding him, that upon his own conduct would depend the question whether he should be brought up for judgment.

Mr. Littleding interposed and said, that he was not instructed to hold out to the defendant any expectation that he would not be brought up to receive judgment next Term. "That was a matter which was subject to the discussion of the Attorney-General."

Mr. Justice Bayley then told the defendant, that he was quite persuaded much would depend upon his conduct between his and next Term as to the subject of punishment, should he e brought up to receive sentence. The defendant was then discharged upon his own recogni-

zances.

After the routine business of the morning was disposed of, the Court adjourned before 11 o'clock.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. BETTING-ROOM, JAN. 51.

ODDS ON THE GREAT RACES TO COME. DERBY. 18 to 1 agst. Pindarree

16 to 1 agst. Blucker's brother OAKS.—4 to 1 agst, the Sorcey filly.
RIDDLESWORTH.—No alteration.
FILLY CLASS.—Eyen on the Soriery filly.

Hunting.—The East Essex fox hounds meet Thursday, at Marks Hall; Saturday, at General Elwes's Park Gate; Monday, 7th Feb. at Thurlow Town; Wednelay, 9th, at Borley and Balsham.—The Fitzwilliam hounds tomorrow, at Weybridge Wood, at ten.—The Duke of Graton's hounds tomorrow, at Linford Wood; Friday, at Wistley Wood, at half past ten.—The Pytchley hounds, Thursday, at Moonshine Gap; Saturday, at Winwick Warren, at half past ten.—The Oakley hounds this day, at Howbury; Thursday, at Chichely; Saturday, at Snelson, at half past ten.—The Quorn hounds tomorrow, at Widmerpool; Saturday, at Preswold, at half past ten.—Sir Bellingham Graham's hounds this day, at Twycross; Friday, at Arley Village; Saturday, at Catton, at half past ten.

TROTTING MATCH.—The long pending match for two miles in harness took place yesterday, for 100 guineas, between Mr. Jas. Dickinson's celebrated mare Fire Eater, and Mr. Chas. Tuck's

TROTTING MATCH.—Ine tong pending match for two lines. In harness took place yesterday, for 100 guineas, between Mr. Jas. Dickinson's celebrated mare Fire Eater, and Mr. Chas. Tuck's brown horse Harlequin. It was won by the latter, which performed the distance in six minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

Boxers.—The sages met yesterday relative to the fight between Belasco and the Birmingham youth, Sampson, which was to have taken place this day. It was agreed on all sides that the battle should not be fought until the Theatres open.

Suicide.—Sunday night, Ann Hindle, a young woman who resided in Milford-lane, Strand, was found in her bed room, suspended by a cord, which was tied to a hook in the wall, and on cutting her down she was perfectly lifeless. She had been lately married, since which time her husband could scarcely procure a living for her or himself, and they were reduced to much distress. They occupied two rooms in the house in which they lived. On Sunday evening her husband, who had been out the whole of the day with some friends, returned quite intoxicated; he had scarcely entered the room when the deceased entered the adjoining one, and about an hour after a boy went to look for her, and found her as above described.

Marledrough-street.—Saturday Miss Smth, otherwise Fernon, was brought before Mr. Conant under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of the gentleman, who was dressed in the highest style of fashion, that the female at the bar had got possession of his snuff-box, which was gold, and of the value of 42 guineas, but he could not swear a robbery against her, and only required the aid of the Magistrate to have his property restored to him. Miss Smith (who was nearly six feet in height), admitted it was the property of the gentleman; but that it had been given to her merely to take a pinch of snuff, at a ball, on Friday night, in Pall-mall. Upon the box being restored to the owner, the lady was discharged. On the parties meeting outside of the office, the lady added anot The forbearance of the gentientan was so great, although surrounded by Police officers, that his gallantry would not let him have the fair Amazonian taken in charge for this rude assault upon his elegant frame, but walked off with sang froid.

CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 51.

The arrival of Wheat this morning by land sample from Essex and Kent was in the whole moderate, and fine runs were in request, and readily taken off at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter since this day setinight, without, however, any similar improvement in the inferior descriptions. The supply of Barley having been very scanty of late, there was a brisk demand for what appeared this morning from Suffolk and Norfolk, and Malting parcels obtained a ready sale, at an advance of full 2s. per quarter; gfinding qualities also were rather deater.—Beans are steady in value, but Pease of both sorts scartely support our last quotation. Having a very short supply of Oats now at market, rather higher prices were asked this morning, and the sales made in many instances, about 1s. per quarter higher. In other articles no variation to notice.

PRICE OF FLOUR—TOWN made, 55s. to 60s. per Sack.

The second secon

MANCHESTER, JAN. 29.

The cases which were heard this morning at the New Bailey, were chiefly of common assaults. The following varies from he rest, in some respects:—

Thomas Moons was charged with assaulting Thomas Hamp-

Thomas Moors was charged with assaulting Thomas Hampsor, at Middleton, on the 15th of December.

Mr. Ashworth, in stating the case, lamented that the late political fermentation had been productive of so much mischief in the country. On the night of the 15th December, between twelve and one o'clock, the prosecutor was knocking at the door of a relation with whom he lodged at Middleton. He wore a white hat, which was here well known to be the emblem of a particular party. The prisoner came up to him and knocked him down with a stick or bludgeon, which a thole was made.

The prosecutor deposed to the same effect, adding, that Moors set a large dog at him twice, and that he became insensible from the blow. He recollected nothing afterwards, until, on his recovery, he found himself in bed. He was unwell for a fortnight.

The hat was exhibited to the Court. There was a large hole

The hat was exhibited to the Court. There was a large note in it, and the inside was covered with stains of blood. On cross-examination by Mr. Williams, he said Moors was a watchman employed on the premises of Messrs. Burton. He had not heard any knocking at their gates, nor any disturbance about them. His relation's door was about seventy or eighty yards distent from the gates. Moors asked him, "what are you doing?" He replied, "what's that to you?" on which Moors treated him in the manner described. He had not been attending any Committee that night, and was perfectly sober. He had never heard that Moors had been before the Magistrates at Rochale, to give information of secret trainings and crillings. at Rochale, to give information of secret trainings and drillings in the neighbourhood. He did not know that Moors was ob-

noxious to certain persons on that account.

Re-examined—Moors was dismissed from Burton's employment immediately after this affair.

Joseph Simpson saw the whole transaction. There was no disturbance at the time. He had never heard of Moors' giving information to the Magistrates.

Mr. Williams addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner.

He said Moors had left the premises of Messrs. Burton in con-sequence of a violent knocking at the gates, and finding the priner at a short distance from them, he asked what was the cause

soner at a short distance from them, he asked what was the cause of the disturbance? on which the prosecutor abused him.—
Moors had made many enemies through his vigilance, in reporting to the Magistrates the illegal practices which had just been mentioned. He called no witnesses.

The Chairman barely noticed the fact, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 51. and to be imprisoned until such fine be paid.

On the opening of another case, the Chairman said, he was obliged to leave the Court, but Mr. Norris would take his place, and addressing the Jury, he said, "Gentlemen, before I part with you, I must return you thanks for your attendance here; I have no doubt but that the result of these Sessions will have a great effect on the country."

That we no doubt but country."

a great effect on the country."

The Sessions will be adjourned to Liverpool, for the Hundred of West Derby, this afternoon.

NEWCASTLE, JAN. 29.

Wednesday last will be a day long memorable in the annals o Wednesday last will be a day long memorable in the annals of this town. On that day a Meeiing, as numerous and respectable as any that ever took place in Newcastle, was held on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, when a series of Resolutions and a Petition to the House of Commons in favour of Reform were agreed to with an enthusiasm and unanimity really most cheering. To us it was most particularly gratifying to see such an assembly so anxious to record their warm approbation of a measure upon the advocates of which there has lately been attempted to be cast so unmerited an oppropriant, and to declare to the sure upon the advocates of which there has lately been attempted to be cast so unmerited an opprobrium, and to declare to the country their convictions of its necessity. The Resolution and Petition, which were adopted, point our generally the necessity of Reform, and in what particulars this Reform should be effected, but wisely, in our opinion, abstain from stating to what extent it should be carried, though it is evident that they are in favour of what would certainly be a liberal system of Reform. extent it should be carried, though it is evident that they are in favour of what would certainly be a liberal system of Reform, and if carried into full operation, would probably be found a complete remedy of all our present grievances, and a security against their future occurrence. This Meeting has produced a great sensation in this town, for its announcement was received with great anxiety and expectation by all those friendly to it; whilst it was regarded by all those averse to the measure with mingled feelings of alarm and disapprobation. It seems, indeed to have become the fashion for a certain party to feel, or affect to feel, an alarm for the security of the peace whenever the people shall assemble for the consideration of their grievances, and to Petition for a redress of them; though we never could conceive any reason why Englishmen, when assembled on such occeive any reason why Englishmen, when assembled on such oc-casions, should not conduct themselves with as much decorum, as when met together for the more courtly purposes of congratu-lation or condolence; unless, indeed, it be intended to be ad-mitted that their grievances are so maddening that the mere conmitted that their grievances are so maddening that the mere consideration of them is sufficient to excite them to acts of outrage. But we have not got that length yet; and the result of the Meeting of Wednesday, which passed over with the greatest order and decornm, will, we trust, convince those who were alarmed by the convening of it, that the principles of Reform are not so destructive of the good order of society as some persons are so fond of asserting, and that Meetings of its advocates may be held without endangering the public peace. To the Report of the proceedings of the Meeting we refer our readers for particulars. Here we should have concluded these general observations,

and not some statements which have been published made it ne-essary to say a few words in contradiction of them. Had these seen mere verbal reports, we should have passed them over unbeen mere verbal reports, we should have passed them over un-noticed, as "weak inventions of the enemy;" but as the quar-ter from which they are formally published, and the apparently official nature of the communication may have induced many to give more credit to them than they deserve, it has become necessary that a true account of the circumstances should be laid before the public. It has been stated, that the reason why the meeting was not convened by the Chief Magistrate of this town, was owing to the inclusion of the word "neighbourhood" in the requisition, and a number of ungenerous insinuations against the requisition, and a number of ungenerous insinuations against the motives of those signing the requisition have in consequence been thrown out. In reply to the first, we must reseat our statement of last week, that the gentlemen who waited on his Worship with the requisition, expressly told him that they were authorised to strike out the word "neighbourhood" it he considered it of importance. His Worship in consequence told them, that that word should not prove the cause of his non-compllance with their request, should he, on consideration, not think it proper to be complied with. And when the second deputation waited on him, he explicitly fold them that the word "neighbourhood" had not been the cause why the requisition had not been granted. After such a candid declaration of his Worship, it was scarcely to have been expected that any one would have asserted that the meeting was not granted on account of this objectionable word being contained in the requisition. With reasserted that the meeting was not granted on account of this objectionable word being contained in the requisition. With regard to the insinuations against the motives of the requisitionists, it must be only necessary to state, that their reason for using the word "neighbourhood" was to include many respectable gentlemes, who, although connected with the town, yet, by residing out of it, could not strictly be said to be inhabitants. Another assertion contained in the same statement, namely, that this meeting was the consequence of a visit paid by Mr. Lambton to this town in the preceding week, is also unfounded. For, unthis town in the preceding week, is also unfounded. For, unfortunately for the writer, this meeting has been some time in
contemplation, but was accelerated by a letter signed by fiftysix respectable tradesmen, and transmitted, a week before Mr.
Lambton's visit, to a leading gentleman of the town, unconnected with Mr. Lambton, urging him and his friends to stand forward as the promoters of a meeting in favour of Parlia-mentary Reform. That call was obeyed, and the meeting which has just terminated was the result. In The Sun and Courier of Tuesday, there are, we observe, some very illiberal remarks or the gentlemen who signed the requisition. They appear to have been sent from this town, but by whom we know not; we shall pass them over with that contempt which they so richly merit, and if the person who wrote them does not feel ashamed of having done so, it says very little for either his head or his heart. That cause must be bad which requires such support as this. Before he or his instigators attempt to sneer at this requisition, they should at least be able to produce one equally respectable, in support of the present order of things .- NEWCAS-

The populace took the horses from Mr. Alderman Wood's carriage in Cornhill, and drew him to the House of Commons.

ROBBERY, AND EXTRAORDINARY DETECTION AND RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Thursday last notes to the amount of 2971., and some silver, were stolen from the counting-house of Messrs. Masters and Nutting, of Noble-street, Cheapside, merchants, in a very extraordinary manner, and the recovery of the stolen property was equally extraordinary. Mr. Nutting had placed the notes on his counting-house desk, no other person being present, and on retiring to an anti-room for a minute or two the notes were gone. On Friday evening a woman who stated her name to be Henrietta Allen was taken into custody stated her name to be Henrietta Allen was taken into custody on suspicion, in offering a 251 note to pay for some articles of linen-drapery. The suspicion was founded upon a linen-draper's shopman's information, the said female having got change of a 201 note for some trivial drapery articles, and she had offered another draper a 251 note. Suspicion was first excited by a man waiting about the shop-doors, evidently in company with the female, who was conveyed to Marlborough-street Police-office.—Her account was that she was about to be married to the man in question, and he had farnished her with the money to get some necessary articles. During the examination bills describing the lost notes reached the office, and those found upon and passed by the prisoner proved to have been part of those lost. passed by the prisoner proved to have been part of those lost.— Plank, the officer, went to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to see who visited the prisoner, in order to get a clue to the man, but as no one appeared, he got her removed to Coldbath-fields, and on his return from thence with the shopman, who could identify the man, they luckily fell in with him, quite accidentally, going up Holborn, and he was secured. More than 2001 of the stolen notes was found upon the man, who stated his name to be Allen. Both prisoners are remanded for examination.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O PUBLIC REFORM MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

In pursuance of a Besolution passed at a Meeting of the Gentlemen who signed the Requisition to the Mayor, after his Worship had refused to comply therewith, a public Meeting was advertised for Wednesday last by the Requisitionists themselve, to be holden in the Great Room at the Turk's Head. One of the largest and most respectable assemblies we ever witnessed on a similar occasion took place accordingly—the room being in a few minates completely crowded. A little before one o'clock, the Requisitionists ascended a temporary hustings which had been prepared for them: when FROM THE DURHAM CHRONICLE . been prepared for them; when
Dr. HEADLAM moved that C. W. Bigge, Esq. should take
the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. Losh, and carried with

the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. Losh, and carried with great applause.

Mr. BIGGE, as Chairman, then read the requisition, which was received with cheers. As soon as they subsided, he said, before he stated further the object for which they were assembled, he could not but express his deep regret, that any thing should have occurred to prevent them meeting in the place where they usually met, and that the chair in which he was then placed, was not occupied by him whose rank and station rendered him the most appropriate person to fill it. But much as he lamented the conduct of the Chief Magistrate in refusing to comply with a requisition so numerously and respectably signed, he thought it right to state that he considered that conduct to have originated in the most pure and honest motives, and a conscientions belief that, by so refusing, he was best discharging his public dury. It is, however, the duty of this meeting to show to him and to the world, that a meeting of the friends of constitutional and rational Reform can be held, without endangering the peace and security of the town (applause). And the friends of such Reform will ever be found the best supporters of the laws and preservers of order [applause]. And the friends of such Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament. The necessity of thus Petitioning and the nature of that Reform, would be explained by his Honourable Friend, who would propose the Resolutions. It has been gliowed by the opinions of the greatest Statesmen this country has produced, that Reform is necessary in order to provide a safeguard and remedy against those encroachments which time and circumstances have made in the Constitution; and he trusted that with such evidence of its necessity, they would all demand its renovation. He had only to beg that in any observations which might be addressed to the meeting, the speakers would strictly adhere to the subject of the requisition, and that any opinions advanced might be received with that attention and candour which ought always to great applause.

Mr. BIGGE, as Chairman, then read the requisition, which

supported. During a residence of twenty years in Newcastle, he had abstained from interfering in party questions, or questions of doubtful policy; but it gave him great pleasure to witness such a meeting upon the present occasion, because he considered the object of it not to be a question of party politics or dubious policy [applause]—but it was a question which involved the morals and happiness of every person in the Kingdom. Upon that ground, and from a solemn conviction that by a steady perseverance in the cause, they would ultimately succeed, he was encouraged to stand before them. In order to see the necessity of a Reform in whe Commons' House, it was necessary to consider what is the mode in which that House is constituted—and what are the advantages derived from it. That House ought, and to be of practical use, must be, a Representation of the opinions and feelings of the people—and if this be true in theory (as undeniably it is) it ought to be the case in practice. If we look at other countries and times, through all ages, and in every part of the world, we see Emperors, Kings, Judges—every thing but the Representation of the people. What is the consequence? Why, that in such countries there is no union between the people and their rulers. In such states there must always be perpetual jarring and discord; and the glorious invention of a Representative C institution, the only means of overcoming these difficulties, has, therefore, distinguished this country far above every other—has given it strength and vigour to perform the most splendid deeds, as has been particularly manifested in the progress and termination of the late war, and above all, has enabled it to bear the present enormous weight of taxation. If this be true, will any man say that Reform is not necessary, to preserve, in the most effectual manner, the full benefit of that organ of good, strength, importance and use, without wnich we should be weaker than other nations? Is it not proper then, that if the Representation be not pure—it shoul he had abstained from interfering in party questions, or questions of doubtful policy; but it gave him great pleasure to witness there not to be a Reform? And can it be a matter of doubt that many are elected for places which have decayed, where the franchise is in the hands of a few individuals—and that even in franchise is in the hands of a few individuals—and that even in some places the electors are fewer than the elected? Can this be right? Impossible! With regard to the origin of the Representative branch, it is a matter of much more importance to the country to determine what it ought to be, than what it was but it is quite clear that the Members must have been elected by persons who possessed property and were free. Look at the large towns, which were called upon to return Members, and which call was attended with a burthen as the Members were paid for their services by their constituents—for which reason the paid for their services by their constituents-for which reason siderable and powerful towns were selected. The ob most considerable and powerful towns were selected. The object was thus clearly to make the House of Commons a strong barrier, sometimes against the Crown, sometimes against the Aristocracy, but at all times an effective and vigorous representation of the people floud applauses. Can any man believe that this is the case now? Is it true that the large towns are all representation of the people floud applause; Can any man believe that this is the case now? Is it true that the large towns are all represented? Is it the great bulk of the people which sends Members to Parliament? No. One great object is to get this principle recognised and acted upon—to deprive decayed, dependent, and corrupt boroughs of the franchise, and to extend it to large and populous places, which require protection from their numbers, their opulence or their manufactures. With respect to counties, it would be an improvement were the elective franchise more widely extended. Is it reasonable that the great county of York should send fonly two Members, while Old Sarum sends the same number? Can this practice be reconciled to any principle whatever? Another great object in view was the shortening the duration of Parliaments; the necessity of which was obvious on the ground of utility and original practice. It was imprudent and improper to delegate so high a trust for seven years. The reason why that period was adopted was a temporary reason; the Septennial Bill was passed to answer a particular purpose, and was never intended to be a permanent law. But when it was once carried, it was found to be too convenient an engine of Government to be repealed; it has therefore remained, notwithstanding it ought to have been repealed when the circumstances which gave occasion for it ceased. fore remained, notwithstanding it ought to have been repealed when the circumstances which gave occasion for it ceased.—
These were the objects proposed to be promoted by the Meeting; and if these were gained, almost all that was requisite would be acquired. The details arising out of the principle he had laid down, would doubtless form a subject on which much inquiry would be necessary; particularly as to what boroughs should be disfranchised, and what places should possess the right of suffrage, as well as other important points, which would be best settled elsewhere. The first thing was to get the principle recognised by Parliament. He thought, however, that in counties, copy-holders should have vores, and that the suffrage should be so extended to the large towns as to give the people a should be so extended to the large towns as to give the people a general and permanent interest in the Constitution, and that the rotten boroughs should be disfranchised. If these benefits were obtained, moderate and reasonable men would be satisfied were obtained, moderate and reasonable men would be satisfied. But he did not interfere with the opinions of others upon this most important subject; they had a right to come to other conclussons respecting it without blame; and he hoped they would as readily allow him the privilege of dissenting from their opinions, as he allowed them the privilege of disagreeing with his own. It seemed to him, that in discussing this question, there had been too much violence and dogmatism. These heats should be avoided, if they wished to make any progress in gaing a practical Reform. It was necessary that they should deshould be avoided, if they wished to make any progress in gaining a practical Reform. It was necessary that they should defer to each other, and that no one should consider those who went farther or less far in the wrong than himself infallible; no one should say I am right, I am infallible, and all who do not think as I do are wrong; but the friends of Reform should come to the questfon with their understandings open to argument and conviction, and with a willingness to sacrifice something for the general advantage. But he quarrelled with no man for his opinions; what he complained of was the assumption of a fact, of a principle. He said this with reference to certain opinions which had lately been much promulgated.—There were three points embraced in the doctrine of one class of Reformers, of which he would say a few words.—It has been contended that there ought to be Annual Parlia--It has been contended that there ought to be Annual Parliaments, and this for the sake of principle. He repeated that he quarrelled with no man for this opinion, but it was strange that it should be deemed a principle. Upon this ground what makes a year better than a month or a week; if this idea were acknowledged as a principle, to what absurdity would it lead? It would lead to the inference that it would be unsafe to delegate the trust at all. Is there any magic in the term of one year? He thought not, but others have an undoubted right to draw different conclusions. It was, in fact, a question of utility, of practice;— but if one year was too short a period, seven years were too long. What, therefore, was the most suitable term, was a point long. What, therefore, was the most suitable term, was a point of fair argument. In most matters of business, a year was found too short a time to make a man conversant with proper forms and methods. He illustrated his argument by reference to parish officers, who were chosen annually, but it was necessary to

Tear, when he is just beginning to be useful, we actually injure ourselves. But the frequency of annual elections would be attended with other evils. The great expence it would occasion to candidates would deter independent men of moderate fortunes from offering themselves, and the people would fall into the hands of practised politicians, mere traders in politics. Few honourable and high-minded men would accept the trust upon such conditions. Such are the arguments which he entertained decisions the term of one year, and the arguments of those who ach conditions. Such are the arguments which he entertained gainst the term of one year; and the arguments of those who ontended for Annual Parliaments appeared to him to be unshaded in truth, and unsupported by reason. As to Universal uffrage, he would only say that he thought it quite unfit for the resent state of society. The day may arrive, and no man could hail it with greater pleasure than himself, when the people would has a generally informed, so independent and intelliging the property of the pro e would be so generally informed, so independent and intelli-nt, that it might be adopted without confusion or injury. No rson is so absurd as to deny that every man ought to be free, the has not a right, in the ordinary sense of the word, to at-mpt to benefit himself by doing that which is unfit, as by so he would injure himself. Constituted as society is, Un ersal Suffrage would go directly contrary to the end proposed. t would throw the Representation into the hands of the power-all and wealthy; for as the poor must in large bodies be dependt and weatry; for as the poor must in large oddes be ependent to in the great, they would not have the means of electing their epresentatives with freedom and independence. It would ke from the Representation the dignity and good sense hich ought to characterise it, transfer the trust to persons ider controul, excite perpetual differences and endless consistent. If the franchise were fairly distributed in the countries of the control of the constant of the control of usion. If the franchise were fairly distributed in the coun-ties and the large towns, to copyholders and the heads of fa-nilies, would not the Representatives so elected be compelled to onsult the wishes of the people—and would not the House of Commons in that case be bottomed in the sentiments and feelings of the nation? Where then would be the gain of Universal suffrage? He blamed no man for holding a mistaken notion; unit is had been ble fortune to meet with many men of good inand it had been his fortune to meet with many men of good understanding, education, and strong intellect, who honestly maintained an opposite copinion. What he disapproved of was, that such persons are too apt to assert that every one else is in the wrong. What do they mean by Universal Suffrage? Why do they confine themselves to persons of 21 years of age? Why wrong. What do they mean by Universal Sufrage? Why do they confine themselves to persons of 21 years of age? Why exclude women? Follow up the principle, and it leads to absurdity. All the arguments adduced in its favour apply to women and boys as well as to men. It is absurd to consider the doctrine as an infallible principle, and that it is founded in the malterable nature of things. The third point he should notice is one still more mischievous—he meant voting by Ballot, inasmuch as it would lead to every species of depravity and meanness, and render the Country too centemptible to rank among hearing the control of the property of the question was open for argument. He erence of opinion; the question was open for argument. He was going on to state his objections to secrecy in elections—it would degrade the character of a free people—it would be doing is secret what ought to be done openly. He, as a freeman, would exercise his right in the face of the world; his vote should not be given with a white or a black ball, but in broad day; he ould speak freely without being afraid, and do right and not ashamed. If that mode of election were adopted, they would on cease to be honest and honourable Englishmen. It was the from other nations, and which freedom he trusted would be restored. The Ballot would lead to bribery, corruption and other abuses—he would call it a source of perpetual sneaking orruption. The candidate might say to a voter "you may this with great safety; it will be wholly between ourselves; one else will know it, and here's something for you." no one else will know it, and here's something for you."—
Having taken the money, he must vote according to his promise, and so be guilty of bribery; or vote according to his
conscience and contrary to his profession, and so be guilty
of falsehood. Thus perjury or bribery would be the result.
He begged pardon for occupying their time so long, but
he thought it best to state his opinions openly and candidly. He had mixed much with men who differed from him
upon these topics; and he had been led into these remarks
partly by a Hand-bill which had been put into his hands
that morning. He had endeavoured to show that the House
of Commons is not what it ought to be; and consequently
that it ought to be reformed. Before he read the Resolutions, he would advert to the objections which had been
urged against Parliamentary Reform. They had been told. would accept to the objections which had been a riged against Parliamentary Reform. They had been told, that to attempt it was dangerous, rash and innovating. But are we the innovators who wish to restore and improve? No.—They are the innovators who render Reform necessary. Time, with the help of Governments, is the greatest of all innovators; nd the object of the Reformers is to restore and improve the constitution which is thus impaired. The Reformers are accessed of rashness. In 1770, Lord Chatham incorporated with cused of rashness. In 1770, Lord Chatham Incorporated with a motion, a proposition in favour of Parliamentary Reform; and from that time to the present, it has continued to be advocated. The charge of haste, therefore, falls to the ground. For 50 years they had been labouring to accomplish their object, and had done little; he wished they had done more. They now proposed to do that, which in their judgment seemed proper, and which the first men in this country has produced have recommended.—There was scarcely a single man eminent for his political knowledge or wisdom, who has not urged or admitted editical knowledge or wisdom, who has not urged or admitted be necessity of Reform. Is it rash and dangerous to follow ord Chatham, who held that it was essential for the well-being f the country? Were they for this to be branded as idle specialists. of the country? Were they for this to be branded as idle speculatists? His son, William Pitt, he to whose example the present Ministers profess to look up, even he set out with being a Reformer; and he (Mr. Losh) had good reason to believe that that person, of whom no one could speak but as of an extraordinary man, died in the opinions of his early life, and that he always believed Reform to be necessary. His objections in the second of the secon that he always believed Reform to be necessary. His objections were, that it was not a suitable time—it was not convenient. The opinions of Mr. Fox were of more value, not only on this, but on all other political subjects. They were the more important, as they had grown up with him. In early life, his conduct was guided by different sentiments, but as he advanced in years, he advanced in knowledge; his wonderful intellect expanded, and he burst the bondage of family influence and accidental associations. This great man contended to his dying day, that a Reform was necessary; and had his hife happily been spared, it would, he d-ubted not, have been attempted, and he would probably have been deprived of place in consequence. Of those political writers who had turned their attention to the subject, he would mention only one, Blackstone, who could not be suspected of too great a leaning toward the people—he admits the necessity of Reform. So much for the charge of rashness and the apprehension of leaning toward the people—he admits the necessity of Reform. So much for the charge of rashness and the apprehension of danger. Another argument still more futile has been advanced. It is said, a Reform may be necessary, by Mr. Canning for instance, the great Ministerial organ, but that the Reformers have no right to it, because they cannot agree among themselves—the abuses must remain, because they cannot exactly agree as to a remedy. He would say to that Right Honourable Gentleman, let us take away those abuses that you admit to exist. But no, he replies; you shall have nothing till you agree upon every thing. When the Lutheran Reformation took place in England, were all the Reformers then agreed? On the contrary, they held different opinions; and they received precisely the same answer from the Court of Rome. But the Reformers of that time had the good sense to agree in removing rmers of that time had the good sense to agree in removing the main evils, and suffering others of less importance to be tled afterwards. If the people are to wait for Reform untiley are all agreed on some practical plan, no step will ever be ined; they may wait till doomsday—the time will never come. here is another objection which, if it could be sustained, ould have some weight. The objection is, that after all, the me men would be the Representatives of the country, or rincipally so. He denied the fact. It was for those who put it brward to prove it. The persons elected would be different— nen of education and of principle, whose fortunes are insuficient to enable them to stand a contest under the present sysem, and who have not the support of family connexions, would hen have a fair and just chance of being chosen. But supposing the same nen were returned, would it be the same thing? Is it the same thing that the trust should be delegated on a person who can be removed from the office by those whom of a person who can be removed from the office by those whom the professes to represent, or that it should be placed in the ands of those who are not liable to such controul, and who are an interest contrary to that of the people? These seem to main arguments against Reform, and they are all extremely ritle, and easy to be answered. But the people have been neeringly told, that they ought not to have Reform, because they have not asked for it—because they have not petitioned nough. A practical answer may be given to this objection, by the present entirelying again, and the poble example set by the present itioning again, and the noble example set by the present seting would, he hoped, be followed from one end of the agdom to the other. They had yet the liberty of openly asngdom to the other. They had yet the liberty of openly as-mbling, as they had done on that occasion, and he trusted it ould be exercised; but if this could not be done with safety, advised that Petitions should be obtained as numerously as ossible. He was sorry that any difficulties had been thrown in the way of their meeting in that town; but where it was not expedient or practicable to meet publicly, Peritions might alrays be prepared and private signatures obtained. In some laces it might be impossible to meet, and it would therefore e proper to resort to other measures. He added his earnest to pursue their great and glorious object. Their Peti-could be refused, as they had been before, but still Peti-

come worse and worse; not that he imagined Reform would immediately remove that mass of misery which prevails, but it would prevent the recurrence of similar calamities, the condition of the people would be gradually ameliorated, and a prospect of better days would dawn. Meanwhile, much good might be done by the exercise of private beneficence. It was fit that they should obey the laws, but he wread them to pursue, by all they should obey the laws; but he urged them to pursue, by al legal and peaceable means, their common object, and above all to persevere.—The Learned Gentleman then read the Resoluons, and retired amidst the loudest applauses, which continued

t would, he said, be doing an injustice to the very candid, able nd comprehensive speech of his Honourable Friend, were he o attempt to add any thing to it. He had never heard a speech so replete with sound reason, so powerfully adapted to promote the cause which it advocated. He congratulated the meeting upon so strong an expression of public feeling as it manifested which equalled or surpassed any thing of the kind he had ever witnessed; and he trusted they would prove the peaceableness of their intentions, and refute the suspicions which appeared to

e excited against them, by strictly upholding the purity of the Constitution, and by their conduct upon that day [applause] The CHAIRMAN put the Resolutions separately, all of which were carried unanimously. After which, Sir M. W. RIDLEY assured the meeting that he never upo ny occasion rose with more diffidence—he felt, after the elo-uent and able speech of his Learned Friend—a speech full of bund political knowledge and wisdom, and admirably calculated to promote the interests of the country,—placed in a situation in which he had little or nothing to say in addition, and therefore threw himself upon their indulgence. He would rather have left the subject wholly, did he not feel himself compelled, as their Representative, to come forward and declare his opinion that they had a right to expect that he should listen to his co stituents and respect their voice; while at the same time he had the right of forming an independent judgment and of acting accordingly himself. But upon the subject before them, he was happy there was no room for difference, and he pledged nimself to support in Parliament the general principle lown in the Resolutions. He would not, however, sacrif iota of principle, to purchase the applause of all England. He thought it impossible that any one could hesitate in agreeing to the first Resolution. If we look at the origin of Parliament, it would be found that it was to form a connexion between the King and the people, and to collect the sense of the nation. The most opulent and populous towns were, therefore, selected to send members to Parliament; but the lapse of time ass introduced discrepancies which ought to be removed.— The Honourable Baronet proceeded at considerable length to ake a review of the subjects embodied in the several Resolutions what had taken from the aps of his Learned Friend on the sub-ject of Universal Suffrage. To carry it to the extent which some wished, would materially injure the cause of that Reform which he and the Meeting were strenuous to support. But he certainly agreed with them, that those Boroughs (commonly called rotten Boroughs) should be disfranchised. He knew ten Members who were returned by nine voters. The franchise should be given to those towns, whose wealth, importance and commercial interest, gave them an undoubted, an equitable claim, and which would secure to the people that weight in the claim, and which would secure to the people that weight in the House of Commons, which is necessary to the protection of their rights and privileges; and, though in the attempt to accomplish so desirable an object, they might not immediately succeed, still, he had no doubt, by steady and constitutional perseverance, they would ultimately attain their point. The manner in which some Members were returned, was corrupt and profligate in the extreme. Who could deny this to be true, when it was recollected some Honourable Members were liverally returned by an old wall a strain of an old tree, or 2 few. rally returned by an old wall, a stump of an old tree, or a few oken steps [laugh and applause]. It was never meant that a an should present himself before the stump of a tree, and rainst him: and were he to vote himself, in cor against him; and were he to vote himself, in common with the rest of the Honourable House, a Member for life, he would hear few remonstrances agoinst it, and be in no danger of being troubled with Petitions for Reform [a laugh]. With regard to the duration of Parliament, he thought that a question comparatively of the least impoatance. A man could not acquire in twelve months a knowledge of the forms necessary to be kept up, and it would take six months to learn the different stages through which a Bill has to pass in its progress to the Lords. Formerly where there were 15 or 16 statutes passed. the stages through where a bir has to year 16. I statutes passed, there are now 150 or 160. With reference to vote by ballot, he would state a fact, that when the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) for instance, introduced a green bag, he demanded a ballot. What

raced a cheat. He would never fail of being at his post, determined to preserve inviolate the right of the people to assemble in order to petition for a redress of grievances—it was the most valuable right they possessed, and he was glad to witness the orderly and correct manner in which they had conducted themselves on the present occasion. He recommended them to rewirn home in such a manner as would not endanger the peace of the town, nor afford the slightest reason to justify the alarm, or the apprehensions of confusion, with which the Mayor was usualled when he refused to comply with the requisition.

Mr. ARMSTRONG addressed the Meeting in support of ssailed when he refused to comply with the requisition.

Mr. ARMSTRONG addressed the Meeting in support of
ac Resolutions. A majority of the House of Commons con-sted of the Representatives of wealthy-Peers or Borough Proprietors, or of men who were ever willing to barter their independence for Ministerial favour. That House has therefore ceased to be the popular organ; and instead of being a controul for, it is a controul on the people. Had there been a Reform some years ago, the French war would probably have been avoided, but that war was commenced and prosecuted in hostilling to the rights of man and it was record country agents. from an expectation in the outset that the country would lighten its own burthens, by throwing them on the French; but the consequence is, that it has occasioned a debt greater than the amount of the fee-simple of all the property in the country, and this is the cause of the present distress. How does the machine of Parliament work well? For taxation it works admirably, and for those who live upon the taxes. How were the people answered when they demanded inquiry into the transactions at Manchester [applause]? By fresh rigorous enactments to stifle their complaints. "The gallows works well.—But for whom does it work well? For those who do ill." In Old Sarum a black slave dealer may return two Members—and Old Sarum a black slave dealer may return two Members—and here was the difference between rotten boroughs and great counties. An unpopular Member could not easily be returned in Yorkshire, nor a popular one ousted. There was another point which had not been noticed. It would be seen that Members for Counties voted with Administration in the proportion of 4 to 3—those for Boroughs in the proportion of 5 to 1.—He was therefore an advocate for the disfranchisement of decayed and small Boroughs. The French Revolution has been held forth as a bug-bear; but there was no analogy between the state of that country and the state of this country; to say, therefore, thar, because we want Reform, we want Revolution, is perfectly absurd; but it should be remembered that in France fore, that, because we want Reform, we want Revolution, is perfectly absurd; but it should be remembered that in France it was the refusal to grant Reform that produced Revolution.— James II. interfered with the right of Election, but he lived to repent doing so. Had the evil been practised to an extent to excite alarm at that period, its recurrence would doubtless have been guarded against by the Bill of Rights. He sincerely opposed the introduction of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, but he thought a moderate Reform would unite all, and all should unite to obtain it.

The Petition was then read, it was seconded by Mr. James.

estance, introduced a green bag, he demanded a ballot. What was the result? Out of 21 Members, he always contrived to

have 17 ministerial ones, and so only leave the Opposition three

or four. If a Committee were to be elected by open voice, Ministers would not have the hardihood to attempt so bareaced a cheat. He would never fail of being at his post, deter-

The Petition was then read; it was seconded by Mr. James od unanimously carried. Sir M. W. RIDLEY passed some eulogiums on the Chairan, and proposed thanks to him, which were carried with ac-mations; he acknowledged the honour done him, and dis-

The whole assembly dispersed with the utmost order. BIRTH.

On Sunday last, in Mecklenburgh-square, the Lady of Wm. Roberts, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED. MARRIED.

Yesterday, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Mr. Robt. Stevens, Rector of St. James, Garlick Hithe, Charles James Fox Combe, Esq. youngest sor of the late Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. to Henrietta Anna, eldest daughter of John Church, Esq. of Bedford-place.

DIED. On Friday last, at Southend, in the 66th year of his age, Ro On Friday last, at Southend, in the 66th year of his age, Robert Woodmass, Esq. of Montagu-square, late of Sompting, in Sussex. The loss of this most amiable man can only be justly appreciated by those who had the happiness of knowing him in life; and of observing the excellencies of his mind and character. He was not only dear to his family, as a kind and an affectionate relation, but to all about him, as a valuable and an indefatigable friend. His death will be lamented, and his name revered, while t e memory of his virtues shall last.

On Saturday last, at his house, No. 41, Perceval-street, Northampton-square, aged 61, Mr. Edward Spencer, sen. many years well known on the Stock Exchange, and universally respected.

On Saturday last, the infant daughter of the Solicitor-General On Sunday last, Isabella Child, the infant daughter of Mr. Isaac Field, Cheltenham-place, Lambeth.
On Friday last, at Clapton, Middlesex, Mrs. Greenwood, widow of the late Abraham Greenwood, Esq. aged 87.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
By Mr. EVANS, at his House, No. 96, Pall Mall, TOMORROW and six following days,

THE valuable PRINTS and DRAWINGS of
the late JOHN NORTH, Esq. including his curious, fine
and extensive Collections, to illustrate Pennant's London, his
Collection of British Portraits, his Topographical Prints and
Drawings, his choice Collection of modern Engravings, his fine
Woollett's, several of which are proofs, his magnificent original
Drawings by Westall, from the Scriptures, nearly all the En-Drawings by Westall, from the Scriptures, nearly all the Engravings by J. and C. Heath, Proofs and private Plates, a Proof of the Last Supper by Morghen, Portraits and Drawings themselves, as, without Reform, the country would be-lio illustrate Clarendon, &c. &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Mr. SOTHEBY, at his House, No. 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on Thursday next, and two following days, at 12, very fine COLLECTION of MISCEL. A VERY fine COLLECTION of MISCEL
A VERY fine COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS: in which will be found, Purchas'
Pilgrimes, 5 vol.; Hasted's Kent, 4 vols.; Macklin's Bible, 7
vols.; Bowyer's Hume, 6 vols.; Vocabolario della Crusca, 6
vols.; Lye's Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols.; Panzer Annales Typographici, 11 vol.; Encyclopædia Britannica, 20 vols.; Ottley's
History of Bugraving, 2 vols. large paper; Chalmers' Caledonia,
2 vols. large paper; the Chronicles of Holinshed, Hall, Grafton,
Monstrelet, Arnold, Rastell, Fabyan, and Harding, with Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville, 22 vols. uniformly bound, &c.
&c.; likewise some very highly finished Chinese Drawings,
from the Van-Braam and other Collections.—To be viewed,
and catalogues had at the place of sale. and catalogues had at the place of sale.

Valuable Stationary, including the genuine Stock in Trade of Mr. D. Cox, High-street, Borough, Stationer and Bookseller, a Bankrupt, by order of the Assignees.—By Mr. SAUN-DERS, at his Great Room, No. 39, Fleet-street, on Thursday next and following Day, at eleven for twelve precisely.

TOMPRISING 150 Reams of CARTRIDGE OMPRISING 150 Reams of CARTRIDGE;

500 reams of post, gilt and plain; 180 reams of pot; 100.

reams of foolscap; an assemblage of marble, drawing, tissue, printing, packing and other papers, various sizes and qualities; account and memorandum books; 500 dozen copy books, pens, quills, sealing wax, wafers, black lead and slate pencils; cards, pasteboards, and fancy stationary; popular and useful works; Bibles and Common Prayers; school, juvenile and elementary books; upwards of 15,000 excellent tracts, adapted for Sunday Schools and Religious Institutions, by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Rev. Mr. Watkins, and Rev. G. C. Smith, of Penzance, with a fine painting portrait of the latter; copper-plates, prints, worked off; a fowling piece by Brunn, &c. &c. &c.—To be viewed two days preceding the sale; catalogues had of R. Lindsay, Esq. St. Thomas's-street, Borough, solictior; and at the Auctioneer's office, No. 59, Fleet-street, price 6d. each.

Superfine Black Cloth, Black Bombasin, Sarsnet, &c .-Watches, Plate, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Fine Linen, Brussels Carpeting, &c.—By Messrs. ROBINS, at their spacious Rooms, Plazza, Covent Garden, TO-MORROW, and two following days, at twelve,

CUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH, in convenient lengths, kerseymeres, black bombazins, poplins, sarsnets, silk hose, and a variety of articles for mourning; gold, silver, and metal watches; useful articles of plate; modern jewellery, diamond rings and pins, gold chains and seals, snuff boxes, superfine blue cloths, fine cambrick, Irish, laces, muslins, sheeting, printed cottons, excellent wearing apparel, great coats, fine table and bed linen, a variety of hosiery, new boots and shoes, and 500 yards of handsome Brussels carpeting.—May be viewed, and catalogues had at the Rooms.

Excellent Household Furniture, Upright Cabinet Piano-forte, Table Clock, and Effects, Cecil-street, Strand.—By Messrs.

ROBINS, on the Premises, on Friday next, at 12,

THE excellent and genuine HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, a fine toned Upright Cabinet Planoforte, Table Clock, Pier and Chimney Glasses, &c. of a Gentleman quitting his House, 10, Cecil-street, Strand. The Furniture comprises a handsome drawing-room suit of chairs, Grecian
softs and three window strole covered with crimson silk plush. ture comprises a handsome drawing-room suit of chairs, Grecian sofa, and three window stools covered with crimson silk plush, elegant cotton and morine window curtains, rosewood card, and loo tables, two lofty mahogany four-post bedsteads, with elegant hangings, prime goose beds, good bedding, tent bedsteads and furnitures, mahogany chests of drawers, rosewood and japanned chairs, a set of capital extending dining tables, pedestal sideboard, ten parlour chairs, covered with Morocco, mahogany card, Pembroke, sofa and other tables, Brussels and other carpets, dressing stands, handsome hall lamp, and various articles.

—May be viewed on Thursday, and catalogues had on the premises; and in Covent Garden.

Valuable Freehold Estates in and adjoining to the Borough of Plymouth.- By Messrs. ROBINS, at the Royal Hotel, Plyouth, on Saturday next, at one, in Eighteen Lots, by direc VALUABLE and particularly eligible FREE-

HOLD ESTATES, advantageously situate in, and sontiguous to the
BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH, comprehending several Dwelling Houses (one of them with a Shipwright's pard and appurtenances), a Public-house, Tene-

ments, a Limestone Quarry, &c. and
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ACRES TWO
ROODS AND THIRTY-SEVEN PERCHES
of uncommonly rich Meadow and Pasture Land, divided into
convenient inclosures, and so happily placed, that the greater
part presents the most inviting situations to build on; some of
the lands are contiguous to the Citadel, and extend to Catwater.
Descriptions of the lands are the Royal Descriptive particulars, with plans, may be had, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth; King's Arms, Dock; London Hotel, Exeter; of A. Murray, Esq. Symond's-inn; Mr. Marriott, Symond's-inn; the Mart; and of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden.

To Upholsterers, Tavern-keepers, and Private Buyers.—Extensive Sale of capital Brussels Carpets and Carpeting, superior Turkey Carpets, large assortment of excellent Hearth Rugs, &c.—By Messrs. ROBINS, at their Spacious Rooms, Piazza, Covent garden, on Tuesday next, at 12, without reserve, it consequence of a dissolution of Partnership,

EXTENSIVE SALE of BRUSSELS CARbest manufacture and handsome patterns, including a variety of bordered carpets of different sizes, and numerous pieces in lots, from 30 yards to 100 yards in each; a few very capital arge Turkey carpets; also, above 120 superior large hearth rugs, all Imperial and Brussels figured, with a few lots of ex-cellent new blinkets.—May be viewed the day prior, and cata-

Absolute Reversion to 4,000l. and 3,666l. Three per Cent Consols and Reduced Stock.—By Messrs. ROBINS, at the Auction Mart, opposite the Bank, on Tuesday, the 22d of

THE ABSOLUTE REVERSION to 4,000l. 3 per Cem. Consolidated Annulties, and 3,666l. 3 per Cent. Reduced Stock forming a total of 7,666l.; receivable immediately on the deulse of a married lady, aged 46. The Stock is vested in the names of two persons of unexceptionable character,—Particulars may be had 14 days prior to the sale, of Mr. Pearce, solcitor, Salisbury-square; the Mart; and in Covent-garden. vent-garden.

Splendid Gallery of Painted Glass at the Western Exchange. MESSRS ROBINS beg very respectfully to an-nounce to the Admirers of the Fine Arts, that they are directed by the Proprietors in Paris to SELL by AUCTION,

on Saturday, March 11, at one o'clock, the unequalled
GALLERY OF PAINTED GLASS
which has been recently exhibited at the Western Exchange in
Old Bond-street; and it may be affirmed, without risque, is
unique; the whole were executed by the celebrated Dr. Marne,
of Paris, and always recognised during the public exhibition there as the most surprising effort of this incomparable art. In England it has been conceded by the first artists, " that the one of colouring, exquisite arrangement of light and shade distance, aerial prospective, harmonious association of subjects and their close resemblance to Nature, are superior to any thin that has ever been exhibited." The larger pieces are four fee quare, and they have all undergone the ordeal of vitrification

They cost
TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS IN PARIS, and from peculiar circumstances connected with this propert it must be submitted to the public without the smallest reser or must be submitted to the public without the smallest reservation.—An accurate description will be given with the catalogues, and the pictures will be on public view one month before the sale; the catalogues at 1s. each. to be had at the Western Exchange; and of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden.

Sale of the elegant Property of the late Sir James Pulteney Bart, at Bath-house, Piccadilly. MESSRS. ROBINS have the honour very respect.

MESSRS. ROBINS have the honour very respectfully to announce to the Public, that they are directed to SELL by AUCTION, in the present month, all the splendid HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, magnificent large plate pier glasses, of great beauty and perfection, superb candelabras and bronzes, pier tables of exquisite design, ornamented with Sienna marble and porphyry, fine statues, an alaborate picture by Vandyke, with an infinity of useful and decorative articles, selected with acknowledged taste by the late Sir JAMES PULTENEY, Bart.

The Furniture is all of the best description, and was completed regardless of expence, by Mr. Morel, in his accustomed style—Further particulars will be announced in a few days, and descriptive catalogues, at 2s. each, to be had 14 days prior to the sale, in Covent-garden.

Queen-Square.—A Pair of Blood Bay Geldings, with Curricle and Harness camplete, and all the elegant and modern Household Furniture, profuse assortment of rich Cut Glass, Bronzes, double and single Lustres, Drawing-room Curtains, sets of Rosewood Tables, superbly mounted in Buhl, Carpets of various sizes, excellent Drawing-room Cowches and Chairs, a double-barrelled Fowling-piece and Case, capital Sideboard and Dining Tables, and other valuable Effects.—By Messrs. BOLTON and CO. on the Premises, No. 18, New Ormond-street, Queen-Square, near the Foundling, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by Order of the Proprietor,

COMPRISING elegant double-screwed FOUR-POST BEDSTEADS, with mahogany feet pillars, rich chintz cotton hangings, and prime seasoned beding; tent and other bedsteads, and appropriate bedding: mahogany bed-steps. other bedsteads, and appropriate bedding: mahogany bed-steps, capital wardrobes, and mahogany drawers, chair bedstead, japanned chairs and tables, dressing glasses, mahogany card and Pembroke tables, Spanish wood mahogany chairs and full sized couch; pedestal sideboard, and patent dining tables; pier glasses, capital mahogany secretary bookcases, writing and ladies' work tables, rich china, table and tea services, two table clocks on brackets, a chamber exercising horse, and a variety of miscellaneous articles.—To be viewed, and catalogues had on the premises; and, by permission, at No. 331, Strand.

Grand Junction and Grand Union Canal and Grand Junction Water-works Shares.—By Mr. SCOTT, on Friday next, at twelve, at the Mart, by order of the Executors, unless pre-

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, eleven Shares, shares; a ditto Loan Note of 90l. bearing interest at 5l. per cent.; Grand Junction Water works, 23 shares, dividend 11. 5s. per share.—Particulars at Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly; the Mart; and the office of Mr. Scott, New Bridge-street.

Shropshire, Dudley, Regent's Canal, West Middlesex, and London-bridge Water-works, Russell and Surrey Institution. Shares—By Mr. SCOTT, on Friday next, at twelve, at the Mart, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,
UDLEY CANAL, Thirty-one Shares, Dividend 3l. per Share per annum; Shropshire Canal, Five Shares, Dividend 7l. 10s.; Regent's Canal, Thirty Shares; West Middlesex Water-works, Fifteen Shares; London-bridge ditto, Five Shares; Russell and Surrey Institution Shares.—Particulars at Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly; the Mart; and the

Middlesex.—Freehold at Stepney, particularly desirable for Builders.—By Mr. SCOTT, on Friday next, at twelve, at the Mart, in One Lot, unless an acceptable offer shall be pre-viously made by Private Contract,

FREEHOLD ESTATE, compact and very

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, compact and improvable, occupying a large plot of ground, comprising Sixteen Houses or Tenements, situated in High-street, Stepney No. 1 to 12; and Durham-row, 15 to 16, near the Church, the control of the contro No. 1 to 12; and Durham-row, 13 to 16, near the Church, the greater part brick-built, with gardens or yards, in the occupation of tenants who have had notice to quit, in the vicinity of he Regent's Canal, which will much increase the value of this property.—May be viewed, and particulars had at the Offices of Messrs. Baxter and Bowker, Gray's-inn-place; Mr. Scott, New Bridge-street; the Crown and the Ship, Stepney; and at he Mart. the Mart.

Reversion in the Government Funds .- By Mr. SCOTT, or Friday next, at twelve, unless an acceptable offer shall b

BSOLUTE REVERSION to SIX THOU-A BSOLUTE REVERSION to SIX THOU-SAND POUNDS, Navy Five per Cent. Bank of Eng-land Annuities, being a Molety of 12,000l. Stock in the said Fund, to which the purchaser will become entitled on the de-cease of a married Lady in her thirty-ninth year. The Stock is vested under a Will, in the names of Trustees of known re-spectability.—Particulars of Mr. Henry Radford, solicitor, at Atherstone; Messrs. Baxter and Bowker, Gray's Inn-place; Mr. Scott, New Bridge-street; and at the Mart.

Reversion in the Government Funds.—By Mr. SCOTT, on Friday next, at twelve, at the Mart, by order of the As-

A BOOLUTE REVERSION to the FOURTH
PART of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, Three
per Cent. Consolidated Bank of England Annuities, on the decease of a widow Lady, in her forty-ninth year, without issue, who has not yet had any, arising under a Will, and standing in the names of respectable Trustees.—Particulars of Messrs. Foss Essex-street, Strand; Mr. Scott, New Bridge-street;

Equitable Assurance Policies, Chatham-place.—By Mr. SCOTT, on Friday next, at twelve, at the Mart, in 2 Lots,

POLICY of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS in this most excellent Institution, dated in May, 1806, which the late additions have increased to 1450l., subject to the ayment of a Premium of 46L 15s. per annum, during the life of Gentleman, aged sixty-six years, resident in London. A Policy of Five Hundred Pounds, dated in June, 1805, now increased to 750!., on the same life, annual premium 22! 13s.—Particulars at the Mart; and the office of Mr. Scott, New

Compact Freehold Estate, Waltham Abbey, Tithe Free and Land Tax redeemed.—By Mr. BURRELL, at Garraway's, on Tuesday, February 22, at twelve,

Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in A Valuable FREEHOLD Books, a short distance the Parish of Waltham Holy Cross, a short distance from Waltham Abbey, comprising 64a. 0a. 11r. of most excellent meadow land, with extensive and valuable common with Theree Brown, a respectable rights, now on lease to Mr. Turner Brown, a respectable tenant, at a net rent of 200l. per annum.—May be viewed by leave of the tenant 20 days preceding the sale, when particulars may be had at the Cock and New Inns, Waltham Abbey; the Four Swans, Waltham Cross; at the place of sale; and of Mr. Burrell, No. 5, Throgmorton-street.

Freeholds, Mitcham, Surrey, with Votes for the County .- By Mr. BURRELL, at Garraway's, on Tuesday, 22d instant, at twelve, in twelve Lots,

Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called

A Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called PRUSSIA-PLACE, situate at the back of the School of Industry, at Lower Mitcham; comprising a row of twelve neat substantial brick Houses, containing four rooms each, with gardens in the front and at back, now in the several occupations of Messrs. Franklin, Kitchen, Buckle, Hayward, Croucher, Foster, Savage, Dalton, Hughes, Willett, Mitcheson, and Hodges, at rents amounting to 1201, per annum.—May be viewed ten days preceding the sale, when particulars may be had at ed ten days preceding the sale, when particulars may be had at the Buck's Head, Mitcham; the King's Head and White Hart Inns, Lower Mitcham; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Burrell, Throgmorton-street.

New Norfolk-street, Park-lane .- Capital Residence, with de lightful view over Hyde-park, and Coach-houses and Stabling in Ham-yard.—By Mr. SQUIBB and SON, on the Premises, TO MORHOW, at one, in Two Lots, by order of the Executor of the late Sir Wm. Wolseley, Bart. dec.

THE very commodious and delightfully situated RESIDENCE, No. 30, on the West Side of New Nor-folk-street, commanding most beautiful views extending over Hyde-park to the Surrey Hills, and containing large well pro-portioned eating parlour and drawing rooms, with bow win-dows, remarkably airy and cheerful chambers, with excellent of Rank with a moderate establishment; held by leas mny or mank with a moderate establishment; held by lease from Earl Grosvenor for 56 years, at 60l. per annum.—Also, very good Stabling for three horses, with two coach-houses and good dwelling room and loft, in Ham-yard, held for the same term, at 10l. per annum.—To be viewed by tickets only, which, with particulars, may be had of Mr. Bywater, upholder, Lower Grosvenor-street; and of Mr. Squibb and Son, Saville-row.

Wines of the late Sir Wm. Wolseley, Bart.—By Mr. SQUIBB, on the Premises, No. 30, New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, TO-MORROW, at two,

Small Cellar of superior WINES; consisting of A Small Cellar of Superior Williams, Courteen dozen ditto about fitty dozen of Barne's Port, fourteen dozen ditto Claret, twenty dozen of Adanson's Claret, fifteen dozen of Sherry, near twenty dozen of Blackburn's Madeira, a few small lots of Frénch Wine, and some choice Liqueurs.—To be tasted at the time of sale; catalogues on the premises; of Mr. Bywater, upholder, Lower Grosvenor-street; and of Mr. Squibb and Son, Saville-row.

Superior Collection of Dutch Roots, just imported from Holland, and 50lb. of Onion Seed.—By Mr. ADAMSON, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'Clock, at the Auction Mart, Bartholo-

A BOUT 20,000 fine DUTCH ROOTS; consisting of a superior assertment of Double and Single Hyacinths, Ranunculuses, Anemonies, Jonquils, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Iris, &c. &c. Selected with care, and in the highest state of perfection.—To be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues had at the Mart, and of Mr. Adamson, 58, Fenchurchstreet.

A Three-pan Sugar House, Warehouses, and a Piece of vacant Ground, Brick Kiln-lane, Upper Thames-street.—By Mr. ADAMSON, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. at twelve, at the Auction Mart, unless previously disposed of by Private Con-

THE LEASE, with immediate possession, of THREE-PAN SUGAR HOUSE; containing five working floors, warehouse, hill house, cellaring, and other offices, men's house, a stack of warehouses adjoining, and a piece of vacant ground situate in Brick Kiln-lane, Upper Thames-street; held for an unexpired term of years, at a low rent.—To be viewed till the sale; and particulars had at the Mart; and of Mr. Adamson, 58, Fenchurch-street.

Leasehold Estate, Knightsbridge.-By Mr. ADAMSON, or Vednesday, the 16th inst. at twelve, at the Auction Mart,
Valuable LEASEHOLD ESTATE, situated A Valuable LEASEHOLD ESTATE, situated opposite the Chapel, at Knightshridge; consisting of a desirable brick-built HOUSE, containing five bed rooms, dining room, two parlours, two kitchens, wash house, a workshop, cellar and yard; let to Mr. Goodenough, tailor, at 50 guineas per annum; held for an unexpired term of about 20 years, at a low ground rent.—To be viewed, with leave of the tenant; and particulars had on the premises; at the Mart; and of Mr. Adamson, 58. Fenchurch-street.

son, 58, Fenchurch-street. A Policy of Assurance in the Rock Office for 1,500l., and a Re version to One-sixth Part of 6001. Three per Cents. Reduced, and Two Hogsheads of Marseilles Wine.—By Mr. ADAM-SON, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at twelve, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, by direction of the Assignees, in

Lots,
Lot 1. A POLICY of ASSURANCE in the Rock
Office, effected on the 7th July, 1809, on the life
of W. Grove Carter, then aged 48 years, for 1,5001, annual premium 63l. 16s. 5d., belonging to the estate of Messrs. Minchin,
Carter, and Co., bankers, Portsmouth.—Lot 2. An ABSOLUTE REVERSION to One-sixth Share of 6001. Three per
Cents. Reduced, receivable on the death of a Lady aged sixtythree years, belonging to the estate of Thomas Stanton, a bankrupt.—Lot 3. Two Hogsheads of Marseilles Wine, belonging to
the estate of Messrs. Nowell and Birch.—Printed particulars
may be had, of Lot 1., of Mr. Briggs, solicitor, Lincoln's-innfields; of Lot 2., of Messrs. W. and D. Richardson, solicitors,
Walbrook; at the Mart; and of Mr. Adamson, 58, Fenchurchstreet.

SALES BY AUCTION.

House old Furniture, &c. Norton-street, Mary-le-bone.—By Messrs. DAWSON and CAFE, on the Premises, on Thurs-

day next, at twelve,
THE genuine and genteel HOUSEHOLD FUR NITURE, set of Hogarth's Marriage A-la-mode, Books, Linen, China, Glass and Effects, the property of a Gentleman, at No. 90, Norton-street, Portland-place; comprising four-post and field bedsteads and furnitures, goose feather beds and clean bedding, mahogany chests of drawers, dressing stands and glasses, damask and cotton French window curtains, Grecian glasses, damask and cotton French Window curtains, Greciat couches and sofas, chairs, chimney and pier glasses, set of dining tables, card and Pembroke do. Brussels and kidderminster car-pets, and kitchen requisites.—May be viewed to-morrow, wher catalogues may be had on the premises; and of Messrs. Dawson and Cafe, 48, Great Marlberough-street.

Annuity or Rent Charge of 370l. 12s. per Annum, an Annuity of 125l. per Annum, Life Interest to Dividends arising from 3,500l. Four per Cent. Bank Annuities, and a Pew in St. St. George's Chapel, Albermarle-street.—By Mr. RAINY, at Garraway's Coffee-house, on Tuesday next, at twelve, in

Four Lots,
Lot 1. A N ANNUITY or RENT CHARGE of
3701. 12s. per Annum, during the Life of a
Gentleman in his 27th year (whose life is insured), and sered upon Freehold Estates of considerable value in the coun-of Northumberland.—Lot 2. An ANNUITY of 1251. Annum, during the Life of a Gentleman, aged 26 (whose per Annum, during the Life of a Gentleman, aged 25 (whose Life is insured in the Equitable), secured upon the sum of 7,467l. 10s. 10d. Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.—Lot 2. The LIFE INTEREST of a Gentleman, aged 55 (whose Life is issured in the Equitable), in the Dividends arising from the Sum of 3,500l. Four per Cent. Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.— Lot. 4. A Pew in St. George's Chapel, Albermarle-street.— Printed particulars may be had at Garraway's; and of Mr. Rainy, No. 29, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Grosvenor-square.—Capital Leasehold Residence and Offices.—By Mr. RAINY, on the Premises, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1820, at two o'clock precisely (unless an acceptable offer should in the mean time be made by Private Contract), and

with immediate possession,

Very desirable and substantial LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate on the North side of Grosvenor-quare, the South East corner of North Audley-street, com-prising eating room 28 feet by 17 feet 6, library, 25 feet by 17, wo drawing rooms, one 24 feet by 22, the other 25 feet 6 by 17, five bed chambers on the two pair, and six attics, with suitable offices for a moderate sized family of distinction; held under Earl Grosvenor for a term of which thirty-five years are der Earl Grosvenor for a term of watch thirty-live years are unexpired, at a very low ground rent.—To be viewed till the sale by tickets, which, with printed particulars, may be had of Mr. Rainy, No. 29, Conduit-atreet, Hanover-square; particu-lars also of Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Solicitors, No. 12, Gray's Inn-square; and at Garraway's.

Capacious Mercantile Residence, with suitable Offices, Mark-lane, by direction of the Assignees of Charles Hunt.—By Mr. COCKERELL, upon the Premises, on Wednesday.

Superior FAMILY RESIDENCE, admirably A Superior Principal Assistant for a Merchant or Professional Gentleman, being situate for a Merchant or Professional Gentleman, being number of the state of the No. 17, Mark-lane, opposite Crutched-friars; containing m merous bed chambers, capital lofty dining and drawing room breakfast room and study, excellent accompting houses, suitable offices and good celiaring, court yard inclosed with gates; the whole in complete repair; held for about 15 years, at a low rent.—May be viewed five days prior to the sale, and descriptive particulars had of Mr. Lewis, solicitor, Crutched-friars; at the Mart; at Garraway's; and of the Auctioneer and Appraiser 59, Blackman-street, Southwark.

Mark-lane.- Excellent Household Furniture, Plate, Lines China and Glass, small Library of Books, noble Chinney and Pier Glass, eight-day Clock and Effects.—By Mr. COCKERELL, by order of the Assignees of Charles Hunt, a bankrupt, on Wednesday, 9th instant, and following Day, upon the Premises, No. 17, Mark-lane, at twelve,

LL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in

A LL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in handsome manogany four post and tent bedsteads, with chintz furniture, mattresses, goose feather beds and bedding, board, sets of chairs, tables, drawing room suite, carpets, capital large chimney and pier glasses, fine table and bed linen, handsome tea china, rich cut glass, modern plate, kitchen furniture and effects.—May be viewed two days prior to the sale, and catalogues had upon the premises; of Mr. Lewis, solicitor, 36, Crutched-friars; and of the Auctioneer and Appraiser, 59, Elizabray, extrest.

Wine-merchants' Utensils, &c. two Horses, useful Cart, Truck. Windlass Crane, Casks, Bottles, Baskets, Cans, Pumps, Rum, Brandy, Shrub, and Effects.—By Mr. COCK ERELL, upon the Premises, No. 17, Mark-lane, by direction of the Assignees of Charles Hunt, on Thursday, 10th instant, at

LL the UTENSILS, the remaining Stock of A Spirits, a quantity of samples, a capital cart horse five years old, a gig horse, cart, truck, harness, two store vats, a quantity of casks of various sizes, wine bottles, copper cans, duantity of cases of various sizes, while notices, copies and liquor pumps, an hydrometer, hampers, prickles, and a variety of other effects.—May be viewed on Monday and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises; of Mr. Lewis, solicitor, Crurched-friars; and of the Auctioneer and Appraiser, 59, Blackman-street, Southwark.

Albion Coal and Stone Wharfs, commodious Family Residen Albion Coal and Stone Wharts, commodious Farmly residence, and the Founders' Arms Public-house, important Copyhold, and small part Leasehold, Estates, nearly equal to Freehold, the Copyhold being subject to seither fine nor quit rent.—By Mr. W M. STEVENS, at the Auction Mart, on Thursday, Feb. 10, by order of and before the Commissioners named in a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Messrs. W. and F. Devey, Coal-merchants, in three Lots, without the least reserve.

without the least reserve, Lot 1. THE ALBION COAL WHARF, a valuable Copyhold and small part Leasehold Estate, consisting of a most capital Wharf, with a frontage to the River of upwards of 66 feet; a commodious water-way for craft and severy convenience for landing, loading and housing goods and merchandize, with seven excellent newly erected brick-built double and single warehouses, coach-house, stabling for 35 horses, extensive granaries, lofts, sheds, &c.; a paved yard 270 feet in depth, extending from Holland-street to the River, and a commodious Family Residence, containing numerous bed chambers, drawing and dining rooms, counting houses, domestic offices and cellaring. The whole very recently erected in a most superior manner expressly for carrying on the business of a coal-merchant, and are peculiarly adapted to any concern of the first magnitude in that line, or any other requiring an extensive front magnitude in that line, or any other requiring an extensive Holmage and convenient access to the River.—Lot 2. The Albion Stone Wharf, a valuable copyhold estate, commanding a frontage of upwards of 66 feet on the River, and adjoining the Coal Wharf, with a commodious acommodation for craft, and possessing similar advantages to Lot 1 for landing goods, with a sessing similar advantages to Lot 1 for lauding goods, with a large yard, warehouses and counting houses, in the occupation of Mr. Sowden, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, at a low rent of 4501.—Lot 3. A Copyhold Estate, comprising the Founders' Arms Public-house, in full trade, situate in Holland-street, on lease for a term, of which years are unexpired, subject to a very low rent of 501. The value of this property is daily increasing in consequence of the completion of the Southwark Bridge, and the rapid improvements that are making in its immediate psighbourhoud.—The respective premises may be viewed

diate neighbourhood.—The respective premises may be viewed to the day of sale (the dwelling-house by tickets only), and particulars had with descriptive plans at the place of sale; of Mr. Welch, solicitor, Nicholas-lane; and of Mr. Wm. Stevens, auctioneer and appraiser, 56, Old Jewry. Bedford-place, Russell-square.—Excellent modern Furniture and Effects.—By PEARSALL, JORDEN and CO. on the Premises, No. 33, Bedford-place, on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock,

A LL the genuine FURNITURE and EFFECTS, the property of a Gentleman going abroad; comprising lofty four post, field, and other bedsteads and furnitures, prime goose and down feather beds and bedding, excellent mahogany wardrobes and chests of drawers, dressing tables, &c. a cabi-let planoforte, chimney and other dressing tables, net pianoforte, chimney and other glasses, capital set of mahogany dining tables of very fine wood and workmanship, excelgany dining tables of very line wood and workmanship, excellent sideboard, chairs, two superb Italian marble vases of exqusite workmanship, figures supporting lamps, two excellent secretaire bookcases with glazed doors, a capital iron chest, china, glass, kitchen requisites, &c.—To be viewed on the day previous and morning of sale, where catalogues may be had, and at the offices of Pearsall, Jorden and Co, 15, Tonbridge-place, New-road; and 17, Woburn-place, Russell-square.

Harley-street.—Leasehold Mansion, with Coach Houses and Stabling for Five Horses.—By Messrs. BATES, on the Premises, No. 59, Harley-street, on Thursday, February 17, at one, unless an acceptable offer is previously made,

A Capital First-rate TOWN MANSION, in com-

A Capital First-rate TOWN MANSION, in com-plete order for immediate occupation, comprising five comy attics, four best bed rooms, and water closet; on the principal floor, a suite of two noble lofty drawing rooms, conected by folding doors, finished and decorated in an appro-riate and costly style, 28 feet by 20 feet 9 inches, and 28 feet inches by 16 feet 9 inches, leading to a boudoir 16 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; lobby and store closet, a spacious eating parlour, 26 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, and folding doors to a library, 25 feet by 15 feet 6 inches; stone entrance hall, dinner hall, principal and secondary stone staircases, a study, lobby and water closet; the offices are very extensive, of the usual general description; excellent cellaring for wine, coals and beer, wash house and laundry, two coach houses, five-stall stable, and appurtenances; calculated for the residence of a Nobleman, or Family of Distinction; held for 51 years unexpired, at a low ground rent.—To be viewed by tickets only, which, with par-ticulars, to be had of Messrs. Bates, Welbeck-street, Caven-

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on, and they would succeed in the end. He was old enough

to remember the Slave Trade; and the efforts of those who sought its abolition were met by every species of opposition, as Reform is at present. The same mode of argument was used. They were told the Negroes were happy—that to put down the traffic would be attended with difficulties and danger. But they persevered, and carried their object. Mr. Dundas then said, as we are told now by Mr. Canning, that all was well. "The machine, as it is, works well" [loud laughter and applause]. It was very well for the Right Heavest to Garden and his

nay work well for the Right Honourable Gentleman and hi riends; yet if he (Mr. Canning) knew what would be its fina

peration, he imagined that Geneleman would think differently But does it work well for the people? So the Slave Trade worked well for the traders, but not for the poor slaves.—

He appealed to their good sense, and exhorted them to exert