[illegible]ay's and Thursday's Posts.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 26.

CAPTAIN Parker, of his Majesty's ship Amazon, has captured, after a chase of four hours, Le Felix, a very fine copper bottomed French schooner privateer, armed with sixteen four pounders, (fourteen of which were thrown overboard during the chase, and a complement of ninety-six men. She belonged to La Rochelle, from which port she had been out twenty-four days, and had made but one capture, the Esther, a British ship, from Honduras bound to London, the master of which, with part of the crew, were found on board.

WAR-OFFICE, *July* 26.

Truro Volunteers—Thomas Warner, Esq. to be Major-Commandant.

To be Captains,—John Edwards, junr. Esq. Henry John, Esq. Thomas John, Esq.

BANKRUPTS John Boyce, of Tiverton, Devon, carpenter. Joseph Edwards, of Peter-street, Middlesex, plumber.

LONDON, TUESDAY, *July* 26.

A Mail from Hamburgh arrived last night, and brought the Hamburgh papers of the 16th and 19th, and the Leyden Gazette of the 14th.—Letters from Hamburgh continue to state, that trade has received the severest shock from the measures adopted by France, which have rendered it necessary for us to blockade the Elbe. There are rumours in circulation, that the King of Prussia, seeing the distress produced in the North of Germany by this interruption of the trade with England, has remonstrated with the French Government, and that in consequence of his remonstrance, the French troops are to withdraw from the Banks of the Elbe, which are to be occupied by the Prussians. Stadt, Cuxhaven, and Lauenburgh, it is added, are to be immediately occupied by them.—These rumours have not been confirmed by the papers brought by the Hamburgh mail.

In consequence of the refusal of the Court of Vienna to shut its ports in the Adriatic against the English, the French are said to be very actively employed in the harbours of Ancona and Otranto, in fitting out flotillas with the hopeless expectation of excluding the vessels of this country from the whole of the Adriatic.

Scarcely had the Grand Signior recovered from the alarm occasioned by the news of the occupation of Cairo by the Albanians, than he received intelligence that a banditti had laid siege to Adrianople. To add to the misfortunes of the Porte, Wallachia has been in a great measure desolated by a numerous band of robbers.

An article from Naples states, that Lord Nelson has signified to the King of Naples that he had orders from his Court to treat the two Sicilies as an enemy's country, if French troops should enter them. It would be, he adds, with the greatest reluctance, that he should bombard so fine a city, but the imperious necessity of preventing its coming into the possession of the enemy would compel him to it. He laments greatly that he should be obliged to act hostilely against a Sovereign from whom he has received so many civilities and benefactions; but his personal sentiments of gratitude cannot enter into competition with his duty. It is stated, nevertheless, that the French Ambassador at Naples had notified, that the Neapolitan Government would be expected to provide for fifteen thousand French troops in that territory during the war.

The terrors excited among the Northen Powers by the blockade of the Elbe, shews how unprepared they were to expect that this Nation would venture on measures of such undaunted energy. The measure, however, like every one of real vigour, seems about to produce its proper effect. The Northern Powers murmur, but they must yield.

We feel pleasure in stating, that the patriotick subscription of our Merchants at Lloyd's Coffee-house on Saturday night exceeded *Thirty-six Thousand Pounds*, independent of the 20,000l. stock, given by the Committee at Lloyd's.

The arrival of the Baltic fleet, consisting of 350 sail, is daily expected, from which the Board of Admiralty calculate to derive 4000 prime seamen; an additional 1000 will of course be drawn from the eight sail of Indiamen daily looked for in the Channel.

It was on Sunday reported, that the French military forces in the West-Indies had been concentrated at Martinique, and that Tobago and St. Lucie had fallen into the hands of the British. It was added, that Surinam, and all the other Dutch Settlements in that quarter, had also been taken possession of by our troops. These reports are not improbable, but they are as yet unsanctioned by any official communication.

Last night the House of Commons voted the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds, together with an Annuity of Sixteen Thousand Pounds, as a compensation to the Prince of Orange. A Vote of Credit for Two Millions was also agreed to.

The Bill for arming the Nation passed through a Committee last night in the House of Lords, in which it received some amendments, and the Report was ordered to be received this day.

It is expected that the Property Tax Bill, before it is passed into a law, will receive a clause, declaring that the landlord's 1s. in the pound shall be paid by him, notwithstanding any stipulation in leases which may be interpreted to the contrary; otherwise the tenantry of lands and houses will very injuriously be called upon to pay this tax on their Landlord's Income, as well as 9d. in the pound on their own!

The report of the loss of the Seine frigate, Captain Milne, is, we are happy to say, altogether premature. —*Star*.

We this morning received French Papers to the 21st inst. inclusive. Preparations continue to be made, with the utmost activity, in all the French and Dutch ports, for the menaced invasion of this country. The expedition from France is, it is said, to be commanded by Generals Massena, Lefevre, Serrurier, and Augereau.

On Saturday the first mail was received from Gottenburgh. It is dated the 13th inst. and brings accounts from St. Petersburgh, by which it appears that the Russian Mediation merely referred to that part of our dispute with France which relates to Malta. On this subject the Emperor is stated to have proposed six articles:—These stipulated that no foreign Order of Knights should be introduced, but the Order to remain as it was before the war: That the right fief of the Order of Malta should remain with the King of Naples, as before the war: That Malta should be recognized as neutral in all future wars between England and France. The other articles stipulated that the Grand Master should be immediately invested with the Goverment of the island, which, until it was capable of forming an army adequate to its defence, should be garrisoned by Neapolitans, to be paid and subsisted by England and France equally. The different Powers of the Continent were to be invited to guarantee its independence.

The blockade of the Elbe is asserted, we hope without foundation, to have given great displeasure to Russia. The Paris Papers even go the length of stating, that if we do not abandon the blockade, a body of Russian troops will be debarked at Lubeck.—A Russian fleet is expected at Copenhagen or in the Sound. The politics of the Court of Petersburgh have been so inexplicable for some time past, that we are unable to state what degree of credit, or whether any, be due to the above rumours. The obvious interest of Russia is to connect herself with this country, for the purpose of curbing the inordinate ambition of the most ambitious despot that ever cursed the earth.

The Earl of Moira has solicited permission to serve in the first clase of the army *en masse*.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Cornwallis, informing Government that six sail of French line of battle ships have moved from Brest Harbour into the Outer Road, and that several frigates and gun-boats are assembling in the same place. It appears that this is the beginning of an armament, probably destined to invade this country. We expect that a few weeks will convince those of their error who affect to discredit all the accounts of invasion.

It is with great satisfaction we learn, that the highest degree of public spirit pervades all the seafaring classes of people on the south-east coast of the kingdom. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports has, within th[illegible] day or two, presented to the Admiralty an offer from t[illegible] whol[illegible] body of pilots and mariners at Deal, to gi[illegible] their personal services to the country in any mann[illegible] [illegible] may be desired, and to equip thirty boats, carrying 12-pound carronades, and twenty, carrying 6 ditto. —The number of men who volunteer their services is about five hundred.

The following is an account of the miseries and horrors inflicted by the French upon the people of Hanover since their conquest of the Electorate.

"Ever since the conquest, the whole Electorate has been a scene of pillage and butchery, which is said to yield only to the State of Switzerland in Spring, 1798. The French soldiers have the most unbounded indulgence of their ruling passions of rapacity, cruelty, and lust. In the city of Hanover, and even in the public streets, women of the highest rank have been violated by the lowest of that brutal soldiery, in the presence of their husbands and fathers, and subjected at the same time to such additional and undescribable outrages as the brutal fury of the violators, enflamed by drunkenness, could contrive. We have seen the names of some of these unfortunate Ladies; but the honour of their families, and the peace of their own future lives (if they can have peace), forbid us to publish them. The Baron De K——, a well known partisan of French philosophy and politics, went to the Commandant of Hanover, and claimed his protection as an admirer of the French Revolution. But, he found no more favour in the sight of *the Aga of Sultan* BONAPARTE'S *Janissaries*, than the most loyal Nobleman in Hanover. The French Officer told him, "*all that Jacobinism is now out of fashion—Go about your business!*"—Nor have we heard that the philosophers of Goettingen, the *enthusiasts of equality and perfectibility*, have been at all better treated. What happens in the great towns and what befals persons of rank are of course better known than the calamities of the body of the people. It is for this reason only that we have selected them.—They are, in fact, a perfectly fair specimen of the treatment of the whole miserable people. Every village exhibits the same scenes in miniature.—The peasants who have more spirit, patriotism, and loyalty, than their superiors, have already, in several parts of the country, been driven into insurrection; many villages have been burnt to the ground, and two districts have been delivered over to all the horrors of military execution."

A considerable time ago a report prevailed of a proposal having been made by Bonaparte to Louis XVIII. to renounce for himself and his heirs, all claim to the Throne of France on certain specified conditions.—The proposal, however, was of so extraordinary a nature, that many persons considered it an idle fabrication, designed merely to cast ridicule on the character of the First Consul. Whatever doubts formerly existed must now be removed by this document, presenting the whole history of the proposal, and the mode in which it was received by the unfortunate Head of the Bourbons, and the rest of his exiled family. If the First Consul supposed that his proposal could have been admitted, he must have done so only by imagining that the Princes of the House of Bourbon had, with their possessions, forfeited all greatness of mind; that with the ruin of their fortune, they had lost all those high feelings of honour, which give to hereditary wealth its most extensive influence, and to hereditary honours their brightest lustre.

The following Account is published by Monsieur, brother to the King.

On the 26th of February of the current year, a personage of prominent distinction, empowered by high authority, waited on the King of France at Warsaw, and verbally made to his Majesty, in terms the most respectful, but at the same time the most urgent, and, in the opinion of him who urged them, the most persuasive, the astonishing proposal to renounce the throne of France, and to require the same renunciation on the part of all the Members of the House of Bourbon: The Envoy, moreover observed that, as a price of this sacrifice, Bonaparte would secure indemnities to his Majesty, and even a splendid establishment.—His Majesty strongly animated by that sentiment which the hand of adversity is never able to obliterate from elevated souls, and which makes him cling as tenaciously to his rights as he does to the happiness of France, immediately wrote the following answer, which he delivered on the 28th of February to the person who was deputed to him:—

Answer of the King.—"I am far from being inclined to confound M. Bonaparte with those who have preceded him. I think highly of his valour, and of his military talents. Neither do I feel ungrateful for many acts of his administration; for whatever is done for the benefit of my people, shall always be dear to my heart. He is deceived, however, if he imagines that he can induce me to forego my claims, for otherwise he himself would confirm and establish them, could they be called in question, by the very step he has now taken.

"I cannot pretend to know what may be the intention of the Almighty respecting my race, and myself; but I am well aware of the obligations imposed upon me by the rank to which he was pleased I should be born. As a Christian I shall continue to fulfil these obligations to my last breath. As a descendant of St. Louis I shall endeavour to imitate his example by respecting myself—even in captivity and chains. As successor of Francis I. I shall at least aspire to say with him—*We have lost every thing but our honour.*"

At the bottom of this answer are written the following words:—

"With the permission of the King my uncle, I adhere with heart and soul to the contents of this Note.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the 2d March the King wrote to Monsieur, acquainting him with what had passed, and instructed him to make known the same to the Princes of the Blood who were in England. On the 22d April, Monsieur called a meeting of the Princes, who with equal alacrity and unanimity have signed an Adhesion to the Answer of the King of the 28th February, of which the following is an abstract:—

"Our attachment to our rights, to our duty, and to our honour, can never permit us to forego our claims, we adhere with heart and soul to the answer made by our King.

"*And we finally declare*, that being fully convinced that a large majority of the French People inwardly participate in all the sentiments by which we are animated, it is in the name of our loyal Countrymen, as well as our own, that we renew upon our sword, and to our King, the solemn and sacred oath to live and die faithful to our honour, and to our legitimate Sovereign."

Monsieur has since learnt that, on the 19th March, the same Envoy, pursuant to the orders which he had received, waited again upon the King: There was no longer any question about the substance of His Majesty's answer, but some alterations were intimated respecting the terms in which the form of the answer should be couched; apprehensions seemed to be felt, lest it should so far irritate the Usurper as to prompt him to exert his influence, in order to aggravate the misfortunes of the King. His Majesty, however, observed, that *he should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as could be expected, and that Bonaparte could not be justified in complaining of it, since if indeed it had treated him as a rebel and an usurper, it would have told him no more than a truth.* Upon this, certain dangers were hinted to the King.—*What dangers?* observed the King. Ill minded persons may require that I withdraw from the asylum that is granted to me. *I will pity the Sovereign who may deem himself compelled to take such a part, and I will withdraw.* No! that is not it; but may it not be apprehended that M. Bonaparte will make it a point with certain powers to deprive the Comte de Lille of the assistance they now afford him. *I do not dread poverty. Were it necessary, I would eat black bread with my family and faithful servants—but do not be alarmed, I shall never be reduced to that extremity. I have another resource to rely upon, which I do not think proper to resort to, as long as I have powerful friends; and that is to make known my situation in France, and to stretch out my hand, not—never to a Government of usurpation, but to my faithful subjects; and, rely upon it, I shall soon be richer than I am now.*

The conclusion of the business was, that the Envoy carried back the answer of the King, *such as it first stood*, which answer had been sent to him in the original, in case his Majesty should be inclined to make any alterations in it.

STOCKS. *Tuesday*. Bank Stock, 140.—3 per cent. red. 54 a $3\frac{7}{8}$.—3 ditto conf. $53\frac{1}{4}$ a 3.—4 per cent. conf. $69\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$.—5 per cent. Ann. $85\frac{5}{8}$ 5 a $\frac{1}{8}$.—Bank L. Ann. $16\frac{3}{8}$ a 3-16ths.—Imperial 3 per cent. $52\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$.—5 per cent. 1797, $89\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$.—Omnium, [illegible].

EXETER, WEDNESDAY, *July* 27.

We have authority to state, that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of this diocese, to hold an ordination at Exeter, in September next, and that those gentlemen who intend offering themselves candidates for holy orders, are to transmit their papers to Mr. Turner, his Lordship's Secretary at Exeter, from whom they will receive immediate information when the particular time shall be fixed.

Mr. John Gattey, of this city, has rose a company of men, to act as a rifle corps, if Government will accept their services.

The Sea Fencibles resident at Exmouth, under the command of Capt. Carpenter, assembled on Sunday last, consisting of 160.—The number of this useful body of men now enrolled between Beer and Teignmouth amount to 500 strong.

As the present excessive heat of the atmosphere must be severely felt by those who are under the necessity of using great exertions; particularly the military, whilst on a march, in camp, &c. and as from the imprudent use of cold liquors to quench their thirst, they are subject to fever, cholic, or diarrhæa; a medical correspondent requests us to recommend the constant use of powdered ginger, mixed with whatever beverage or common drink made use of, whether water, beer, cyder, &c. As this cannot be too minutely attended to, we would, therefore, recommend that every corporal be supplied with a sufficient quantity by the surgeon of the regiment, and strictly ordered to take especial care that the men never omit making use of it, by which means many diseases, perhaps death, may be prevented.—About a tea-spoon full, with one quart of liquor, will be sufficient to prevent the ill effects which may otherwise happen from the neglect of so simple but salutary a preventive.—Nothing can be more destructive than the use of spirits on those occasions.—This hint should also be attended to by those who labour in the field during the present season.

A respectable Correspondent has received a Letter from London of high and undoubted authority, wherein is the following paragraph, which, as it may be depended on as a fact, ought to be published to the world, to warn them of what they have to expect from French Invasion.

"I have just seen letters from Germany, which "give accounts of the French atrocities in Hanover, "too horrid to be credible of any beings in human "shape, but Revolutionary Frenchmen. The whole "of that miserable country is a scene of murder and "robbery, which passes all power of description; wo"men of the first families are daily violated by brutal "soldiers, in presence of their husbands and fathers, "even in the public streets of Hanover. And there is "not a Gazette on the Continent, from Naples to Pe"tersburgh, which *dares* to publish a syllable of these "atrocities! How humiliating and heart-breaking is "the state of the world! How heart-rending is the "idea of such calamities falling upon our beloved "country! May the God of our Fathers give us hearts "to guard our beautiful and happy island!"

PLYMOUTH.

July 22. The inhabitants of Plymouth were apparently never more gratified than in attending last Wednesday (20th instant) the reception of the generous and truly patriotic gift of a life-boat, presented to the borough by Philip Langmead, Esq. one of its representatives, whose regard for the interests and protection of his fellow townsmen, has, upon every occasion, been so unremitting as to endear him to all classes of the inhabitants. He truly appreciated the importance of a life boat in such a port as Plymouth, and with an inherent public spirit directed Mr. Greathead, the inventor and builder, to furnish the best he could possibly put out of hand; which, being arrived at the Dock-Yard, notice was issued that the resident members of Merchants' Hospital, the ship owners, and inhabitants, would attend at the Pier-Head, at six o'clock in the evening, to greet her reception. J. C. Langmead, Esq. the Mayor, accompanied by some friends, came through the Sound in the life-boat, decorated with silk colours, attended by bands of martial music, and a procession of some hundreds of boats, containing a most brilliant display of beauty and fashion; and, after rowing round the ships in Catwater, the procession, with great regularity, proceeded to the Pier-Head and into Sutton Pool, where they were received by the plaudits of thousands of spectators, amongst whom a general sentiment pervaded to shew their approbation and gratitude towards the donor, in the person of his much respected son, the Mayor. Nothing was wanting to add to the grandeur and magnificence of the appearance;—the fineness of the evening—every ship and flag-staff in the port being fancifully decorated with the most elegant colours—ringing of bells—martial and loyal tunes from charming bands of music—contributed to heighten the scene: and, after the numerous spectators had been amply gratified by an examination of the life-boat, the Mayor was handed out of her, at Foxhole Quay, by a committee of merchants; who, in the name of themselves, and the inhabitants at large, requested that peculiar thanks might be conveyed, through the Mayor, to Mr. Langmead (now attending Parliament) for his generous and benevolent donation. On the invitation of the merchants, the Mayor and his friends retired to the Prince George Tavern, where a most superb collation, with the choicest of wines, had been prepared, and the evening was spent with the utmost possible hilarity and satisfaction.

Came in a French brig from St. Domingo, with coffee, cotton, &c. prize to the Hussar, of 32 guns, Capt. P. Wilkinson.—Came in a Spanish lugger, detained by the Atalante, of 16 guns; the prize-master says he fell in with, in the entrance of the channel, a French brig with a Plymouth privateer, standing up Channel, but did not recollect her name.—Sailed for the West-India Docks, London, 70 sail of Batavian ships and brigs, taken and arrived here, collected from Falmouth and other ports, which have rendezvoused here, detained by our cruizers previous to the declaration of war against Holland; they will be droits of Admiralty, but a proportionate share will, as is usual, be allowed to the captors. It was a fine sight when they were in the offing, with a fine wind, under convoy of the Seagull, of 18 guns, and two cutters, of 16 guns, all standing up Channel, full of the colonial produce of our enemies, going to be lodged in British warehouses for sale, and sent from thence through the Channel to London, in spite of Bonaparte, and his armed flotillas of gun-boats at Boulogne, &c.

FALMOUTH, *Tuesday, July* 19. Arrived the Swedish galliot Anna Maria, Capt. Johann Kopke, from Amsterdam, with cheese and other goods for Lisbon; she was detained on the 1st inst. by the brig Anna Maria privateer, of Portsmouth, Capt. Lebriton, and sent for this port.

Wednesday. Arrived the French brig Les Deux Amis, laden with sugar and cotton, from Martinique for Havre, prize to the Thunderer, of 74 guns; she left the Thunderer in chase of 5 sail of French merchantmen; when the Les Deux Amis sailed from Martinique she left there upwards of 60 sail of French ships, which were ready for sea; on Monday last spoke the Resolution privateer, of Mevagissey, having in company a large French ship, her prize, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, from Guadeloupe.—Arrived the Priscilla, Nash, from Bristol; and the following vessels to wait convoy, viz. Mary, Shaw; Fanny, Williams; and Forty-second, Captain Liddle, all from Liverpool for Lisbon; and Ann, Green, from Liverpool for Oporto.—Also arrived, the American brig Albion, Capt. Hillman, in 48 days from Boston, with flour, for orders.—Sailed the Ranger cutter, with a convoy to the eastward; and the American ship Golden Age, for Rotterdam.

Thursday. Arrived the ship Adelphi, Capt. Henry Rudson, from Oporto to Hull, with wine, cotton, and cork; she left Oporto on the 11th ult. and on the 23d was taken by La Revenge French frigate, of 42 guns, a few days previous to the capture of the Adelphi, the Revenge had re-taken two French brigs, prizes to the Victory, of 110 guns, Admiral Lord Nelson, and sent them for Cadiz; the Revenge sailed from Cadiz for Brest, about a month since, and did not know of the war until she re-captured the above vessels. The Adelphi continued in possession of the French 'till the 26th of the said month, when she was re-captured by the Aurora, Captain Holladay, and the Prescott, Capt. Gardner, private ships of war belonging to Liverpool; and on the 30th the Adelphi was again taken by the French privateer Blonde, of Rouen, mounting 36 guns, and carrying 250 men, and commanded by Capt. Aregnodeau, out 6 days from Bourdeaux, but had not made any other captures; the Captain of La Blonde informed Captain Rudston, that the Bellona privateer, of 36 guns, was to leave Bourdeaux a few days after his departure from thence. The Adelphi was in possession of the Blonde until the 4th inst. when she was again re-taken by the Sandwich privateer, of Folkstone, Capt. Bateman, who conducted her safe to port.—Also arrived here, the Rose cutter, from Scilly, and at Helford, the French brig La Printems, of 200 tons burthen, with sugar, and other West-India goods, from Martinique to Havre, a prize to the Brilliant privateer, Capt. Wichard, of Waymouth; La Printems is a very fine brig, she has only been off the stocks 6 months.—Arrived also, a very fine French ship, laden with sugar, &c. prize to three privateers; she sailed immediately eastward.

Friday. Arrived the Lord Charles Spencer packet, Colesworth, with mails from Crooked Island and Jamaica, in 46 days; and the Venus privateer, of London, Capt. Granger, from a cruize.

Saturday. Arrived the American ship Polly, of Boston, Capt. Samuel Hancock, from Cherrante for London, with brandy; and the Hamburgh ship De Gevroonde Hoop, Capt. Meyer, from Bourdeaux, with wines, tobacco, brandy, and other goods, from Hamburgh, both detained and brought in by the Mary privateer, of London, Capt. Christopher Wilson.—Also arrived, the Claudina cutter, Thomas, from a cruize. —Sailed the Duke of Cumberland packet, with mails for Lisbon.

Sunday. Sailed the Duke of Marlborough packet, with the mail of the 20th inst. for Leeward Islands.

Monday. Arrived the French brig Du Maria, Burnard, from Guadaloupe, with coffee, sugar, &c. for Bourdeaux, captured by the Regulus private ship of war, Capt. White, of London; and the Ajax privateer, of Guernsey, Capt. Doyle, on the 6th July last, in lat. 44. 1s. and long. 13. 30.; the Walsingham packet, Roberts; the Prince of Wales packet, Todd; and the Duke of York, Deake, all from Lisbon.—The Lady Hobart packet, Fellowes; the Lady Arabella, Porteous, from New York; and the Princess Amelia packet, Stevens, from Leeward Islands, are expected.

EXMOUTH, *July* 27. Since my last arrived the Swallow, Gilly; and Jemmy and Sally, Young, from London, with camp stores; Maurice Town, Tremairn; and Speedwell, Stephens, from Plymouth, with slate and old junk; Caroline, Perriam; and Mary, Petrel, from Cardiff, with coals; Hannah and Susan, Holeman, from Southampton, with troops, baggage, and hoops; Friends, Webber, from Bristol, with groceries; Elizabeth, Coggin; and Jacob, Tucker, from Newport, with coals; Mary, Sharland, from Liverpool, with ditto; Peace, Briant, from ditto, windbound, with mahogany, &c. for Hull; and Tortola, Linton, from Sunderland, with coals.—Sailed the Prosperous, Mitchell; Sarah, Gibbs; and George and Ann, Hodder, for Plymouth, with flour, timber, &c.; and True Friends, Croff, for Shields, with timber.—Last Friday went into Torbay, from the westward, by means of contrary winds, a large convoy of nearly four score vessels, bound to the eastward.

The ASSIZE of BREAD,

Set 25th July, to remain in force for the space of 7 days, by order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

	lb.	oz.	dm.	s.	d.
The Price of Wheat per Bushel - - -				7	9
The Allowance for Baking per Bushel -				1	3
The Quartern Loaf stand. wheat. is to weigh - - - - -	4	5	8	0	9

FIRST LOTTERY, 1803.

TICKETS and SHARES,

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On the *same* Terms as in *London*.

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The Public are respectfully informed that the *Theatre* will be opened for the *Assize Week*.

ON MONDAY Evening, August the First, 1803, will be presented a new Comedy, (never acted here) called

JOHN BULL,

Or, The ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE.

To which will be added the favorite Farce of

The SULTAN;

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Tuesday Evening "*The Marriage Promise*," with the Farce of "*Animal Magnetism*."

TO be SOLD, or LET, furnished, a good FAMILY-HOUSE, (about seven Miles from Exeter,) with every Requisite, a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, a handsome Garden and Shrubbery, and about ten Acres of Ground.

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With a PORTRAIT of the Author, and POEMS not before published.

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FASHIONABLE HEAD-DRESSES and PERFUMERY.

PIPER, LADIES' HAIR DRESSER and PERFUMER, opposite St. Stephen's Church, High Street, Exeter, returns his sincere Thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the many Favors he has received; and respectfully begs Leave to inform them, that he is just returned from London, where he has been to acquire the newest Fashions of LADIES HEAD DRESS, and has brought with him an Assortment of genteel ORNAMENTS for the HAIR, HAIR CAPS, &c. &c. as worn in the first Circles, which he flatters himself will give entire Satisfaction to all who shall be pleased to honor him with their Commands.

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AMONG the various Complaints to which the Human Body is subject, there are none, perhaps, more universal than those of the Teeth and Gums; and though they are void of any immediate Danger, yet they are very often troublesome, and extremely painful; for which Disorders

M. CRAWCOUR, Dentist, No. 15, Strand, London, now at Mr. ARNOLL'S, Fancy Wig-Maker, High-street, EXETER,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, he performs all Operations on the TEETH and GUMS,

Supplies the Loss of Teeth with real or artificial, from one to a complete Set, so as to answer every Purpose of natural ones; likewise cleanses the Teeth of all Foulness or Tartar, and renders them white and beautiful, without the least Pain or impairing the Enamel; extracts Stumps of Teeth, when so far buried in the Gums, as to be almost imperceptible; fills up decayed ones, either with Gold, Silver, or Leaf Lead, so as to make them as serviceable as any other; and cures all scorbutic Disorders in the Gums.

Likewise assists Children in removing their Milk-Teeth at the proper Season, lest they should turn their succeeding ones into a deformed State; as many Sets of Teeth are disfigured for want of timely Assistance, and are apt to grow double, which makes the Lips appear thick, hurts the Tongue, and affects the Speech.

A Foulness of the Teeth is, by some People, as little regarded as it is easily removed; but with the Fair Sex, with the polite and elegant Part of the World, it is looked upon as a certain Mark of Indelicacy: it not only disfigures one of the greatest Ornaments of the Countenance, but also the Smell imparted to the Breath, by foul and decayed Teeth, is generally disagreeable to the Patients themselves.

When such an Opportunity presents itself to the Public, he hopes none will omit embracing the Offer, who stand in need of his Assistance, as he gives no Pain during the whole Operation.

CRAWCOUR'S ROYAL DENTIFRICE POWDER and TINCTURE, to prevent their aching or decaying, which is much Superior to any yet offered to the Public, may be had as above.