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LLOYD's EVENING-POST.

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SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

SURRENDER of MALTA.

The following Letter contains an authentic ſummary of the particulars relative to the Surrender of Malta. It is written by a Commander of the Order, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for his morals and integrity than for his zeal and abilities:—

"LEGHORN, *Auguſt* 15, 1798.



"MALTA has for a long time been undermined, by the penury into which it has been thrown by its loſſes ſince the Revolution, and by the dilapidations ſuffered by the weakneſs of the laſt Grand Maſter.

"The Secretary of the Treaſury (the title given to the officer at the head of the finances), the Commander Boreſdon de Ranſijat, labouring twenty years to exhauſt us, became the known leader of the new principles, which were, ſooner or later, to complete our ruin. The danger had been foreſeen by many; and it was the greater from money becoming ſcarcer every day, ſo that it was procured by precarious and ruinous means, and from the neceſſity, on this account, of reducing more than half of the forces both by land and ſea.

"For ſome time, then, a very black tempeſt had been gathering, and which has been frequently pointed out by ſome zealous Knights. It was their wiſh that the treaſures of the Order of St. John ſhould be melted down, and that, as there was no perſon capable of taking the command in caſe of a ſiege, a known and experienced General ſhould be engaged to come to Malta, in order to defend it. Beſides, there was a want of every thing requiſite, not only for defence but for exiſtence, corn excepted; for there was *neither wood, coal, nor cattle; and particularly every kind of ſtore indiſpenſable for ſupporting a ſiege, ſuch as carriages for cannon, &c. &c. was wanting.*

"Such was the ſituation of the Iſland in January laſt, when the Sieur Pouſſieulque, a Secretary of Faypoult's, came over from Genoa, under pretence of a frivolous commiſſion, and took up his abode in the houſe of a banker, his nameſake, who was a naval officer, and well known for his *patriotic* ſentiments. This Secretary brought letters of recommendation to all who could be of ſervice to him in his projects; he gave ſcandalous treats to the principal friends of the Revolution, connected himſelf cloſely with all its agents, and, in ſhort, ſettled all its plans. All, therefore, was got ready, when, on the 6th of June, the firſt diviſion of that famous Fleet, which had been ſo long equipping, was ſeen entering the Straits of Malta. At that time, lulling and perfidious letters from the former Commander Dolomieux, who was on board the ſquadron, and from others, ſeaſonably communicated by his friend the Commander Boreſdon de Ranſijat, ſeemed to remove all uneaſineſs. However, preparations were made; ſome gun-carriages, cartridges, &c. got ready: but, inſtead of turning all ſuſpicious perſons out of the town, or confining them; of bringing into it all thoſe who could defend it, together with their proviſions; and inſtead of incloſing themſelves within the walls, they divided, diſperſed their choice Knights (particularly the French) among the *defective batteries and towers upon the coaſt*, at the heads of the regiments of the Country Militia, and in all the poſts of artillery under the Commander of this Army, De Bardonenche, the friend and ally of the Conſpirators. He and the others, at the head of the ſtores, had cauſed a want of proviſions and ammunition of all kinds, ſo that the Emiſſaries, mixing with the Militia, eaſily perſuaded them that they were betrayed; and further, that it was the Knights placed at their head to command them, eſpecially the *French Knights*, who, in league with their aſſailants, *wiſhed to ſurrender them to the Enemy.*

"Never were perfidy and machination better planned.—Thus, in every poſt, and even in the forts of the town, diſtruſt, real or pretended, became general among the Malteſe ſoldiers. On the outſide, the young and brave Knights endeavoured to aſſemble their troops, but found themſelves deſerted by them: ſome endeavoured to induce them to go forward, but they cried out that they were going *to carry them over to the Enemy.* Very ſoon, under this pretence, *four Knights were put to death by their own Militia, and nine others were alſo ſhot, maimed, wounded, and dragged by their ſoldiers*, tied and bound, to the town, and even into the palace of the Grand Maſter, kept in ſight by ſeveral factious men who ſigned the orders, and who had made themſelves abſolute maſters.

"Meanwhile the landing was effected *in ſeven different places.* Buonaparte, eſcorted and guided by Picot de Moras, formerly a Knight, an officer of abilities, who had left us two years before to go and join him, by De Barras, another *ci-devant* Knight, and by other exiled Malteſe, had diſembarked in St. George's Road, whence the brave Knight De Preville, Commander of the ill-conditioned tower, without ammunition, without proviſions, and deſerted by his men, was obliged to retire.

"I have omitted to ſay, that on the 9th of June, on the arrival of the two other diviſions of the Fleet, Buonaparte ſent the French Conſul with a verbal meſſage to the Grand Maſter, to deſire that his whole Fleet might be ſuffered to enter into our harbours. The Council aſſembled, and replied, that by their Treaties with other Powers, by their neutrality, and for their own ſafety, they could receive no more than four ſhips of war at a time. The Conſul, who was bearer of this reply, returned no more; but next morning, at break of day, all the ſhips' boats were ſeen landing the troops.

"Although the Bailiff De la Tour du Pin, a very zealous, active Knight, and a member of the Council of War, and myſelf, had long ſolicited that meaſures of precaution, abſolutely neceſſary, ſhould be taken, among others the reeſtabliſhment of certain batteries *taken away not without cauſe*, and alſo the removal *of* 10,000 *barrels of gunpowder from the general magazine of La Cottoner*, which, by a ſucceſsful deſcent in the harbour of Marſa Scirocco, would eaſily fall into the hands of an Enemy; it was not till the very day of the debarkation that orders were obtained for the latter object, then become more difficult from circumſtances. The The Bailiff De la Tour de Pin requeſted the Commander De Thuiſy for his ſecond in command; ſoldiers were given them to make a chain thence to the ſea, and fifteen Knights to eſcort the powder to the different magazines; but what was their embarraſſment when, on arriving at the general Magazine, they found that they were not provided with mules, carts, or other means of removing it!

"However, the Bailiff De la Tour du Pin ſupplied the different forts with proviſions, though not without danger; for it was neceſſary to paſs with boats through the ſhot, which the Malteſe, exaſperated at the Greeks (of whom there are many at Malta), were firing at them on the ſhore. The next day we had ſtill much more trouble; for the inhabitants of the places in the circle of La Cottoner had been *ſo thoroughly perſuaded*, that by removing this powder *we meant to deprive them of the means of defending themſelves*, that nobody would any longer aſſiſt in the removal, and the Bailiff De la Tour du Pin, the Commander De Thuiſy, and a third perſon, were obliged to execute alone and partially this neceſſary meaſure.

"On the night between the 10th and 11th the town was filled with every kind of report and terror. Women, children, and fugitives, flying in, increaſed the embarraſſment and confuſion. At the report of ſome muſkets fired in the ſtreet *de la France*, from an alarm of a ſcuffling on that ſide, I repaired to the palace; but what was my aſtoniſhment on learning that, upon a deputation of *Barons, Jurats*, and other vile furies, who came to repreſent the neceſſity of a capitulation, the Council were going to aſſemble in the middle of the night! Our beſt Bailiffs were abſent on other employ; however the Council meet, and the ſurpriſe is increaſed, when *five of theſe hot-headed Malteſe* are ſeen entering it, daring to join in the debates, and even to inſiſt upon ſeeing the letter written to Buonaparte. They proceed much farther; they go in ſearch of trumpeters, give them orders to go and inform the forts and the Enemy of a truce, and ſound in the middle of the night our full diſgrace. Though but ſimple ſubjects in the iſland, they inſiſt, that for the drawing up the articles of Capitulation, *four of them* be deputed, with two members only of the Order, under the mediation of the *Spaniſh Miniſter*; and they bring out the Commander, Boreſdon de Ranſijat, from Fort St. Angelo, where he had requeſted to be ſhut up *rather than fight*, to make him the head and ſpeaker of this ignominious deputation.

"Thus is the famous fortreſs of Malta ſurrendered, within and without, to its enemies; thus the Order abandons and commits its fate to the oldeſt and moſt dangerous conſpirators. They are ſeen capitulating baſely even before the ſiege is begun, and in 24 hours receiving law from an Enemy who has not even attacked their

ramparts. But how is one to suppose the Council and its Capitulation? It is in the middle of the night that it is decided upon: all the Knights are removed and separated; the firmest Bailiffs, the most unshaken in the path of honour, are absent; treason surrounded the Chief, and the fate of this illustrious Order is determined.

"On the evening of the 11th Buonaparte entered the town, and went to the palace of the Marquis *Paraſi* (a noble Malteſe): it was thought that he would go and pay the Grand Maſter a viſit; but, on the contrary, he expected that the Grand Maſter at our head would pay him that reſpect, which the Grand Maſter refuſed. It was at this time, it is ſaid, that Buonaparte, diſpleaſed, intimated to all the members of the Order to depart in three days; he only allowed two to the Portugueſe Knights, and but three hours to the Chevalier O'Hara, the Ruſſian Miniſter.

"Boreſdon de Raſijat, appointed Preſident of the Commiſſion of the Proviſional Government, took the command from the Grand Maſter, with Regnaul de St. Jean d'Angeli. He was, under Buonaparte, the Sovereign of the Order and of the Country whoſe ruin he had organized. Regnault had been a Member of the National Aſſembly, and the advocate retained and *fee'd* by the Order to defend it. At Malta he was the Directors' Commiſſioner.

"In a few days they every where, at the inns, and even in the Grand Maſter's palace, while he was preſent, effaced and threw down every the ſlighteſt veſtige of the arms of Religion, of its Chiefs, &c. &c.

"The French found the *treaſure of St. John*, and alſo *all the plate of the Hoſpital and Churches of the Order*, untouched; theſe were immediately ſtripped of their riches. All the broken pieces were made into ingots. The Prior and Conventual Canons were expelled from the Church of St John. It became the Cathedral of the Iſland, and on St. John's day the Biſhop was ſeen officiating there under the Grand Maſter's canopy, aſſiſted by the mitred Canons of Citta Vecchia. But the real wealth of the Order, the treaſure which, with Malta, the Nobility of France, and of every other country have loſt, is the archives. They fell into Buonaparte's hands, without any caution having been thought of to ſave them.

"On the ſecond day Buonaparte iſſued an order for a general preſs, and for embarking on board his fleet *all the Seamen of the Iſland, the Grand Maſter's Guards, and all the regular Soldiers*; he alſo carried off with him ſome of the youngeſt of our Knights, who, not knowing which way to turn themſelves, having no hope of returning to France, nor any reſource in going elſewhere, gave themſelves up to deſpair.—Unhappy young men!

"It is ſaid that Buonaparte treated us with ſo much rigour on account of our unfortunate Grand Maſter, with whom he was diſſatisfied. However, we had reaſon to be pleaſed with General Vaubois, the ſecond in command; and all the officers of the Fleet and Army pitied us, and felt for our misfortunes.

'We knew all your means,' ſaid they to us, 'better than you did yourſelves. We knew 'that you could not defend yourſelves. It has 'happened at Malta as it did in Switzerland, 'where we were; and perhaps you don't know '*that all the Conſpirators had taken an oath* '*to maſſacre every one of you on the throwing of* '*the firſt bomb.*'

"The Grand Maſter took his departure for Trieſte on the 17th of June, that is, the firſt of us all, carrying with him a dozen Members of the Order, ſome of whom were related to him.

"On the 24th, the Municipality iſſued an order, for all the diſmiſſed Knights, or Members of the Order, to quit Malta, in eight-and-forty hours; and, accordingly, we ſet ſail, crowded in the firſt Raguſan veſſels found in the harbour.

"We ſaw all thoſe who had aſſiſted in our ruin, placed, inſtalled, and rewarded, as was to be expected *.

"The paſſports of all who had any pretenſions to return to France were made out for Antibes, where they were to paſs under the examination of a Commiſſioner; the reſt were made out for Barcelona and Leghorn."

* The following are ſome of thoſe who are now in office:—the commander Boreſdon de Ranſijat, Secretary of the Treaſury; the commander Bardonenche, commander of the artillery; the attendant commander Touzard, engineer of the fortreſs; the Chevalier De Fay, commiſſioner of the fortifications; Le Donat Doublet, ſecretary to the commander Royer for France; the Sieur Pouſſielque, captain of the port; the prieſts Breuvard, Annibale, Beaufort, and many others of St. John, Barons, Jurats, Magiſtrates, Advocates, Notaries, &c. &c.

LONDON.

Yeſterday being the Birth day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, their Majeſties fourth ſon, who entered into the 32d year of his age, the Royal Family received the compliments of the Nobility at Windſor Lodge.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Sophia this day completes the 21ſt year of her age.

Prince Edward, it is reported, is, on his arrival in this Country, which is now hourly expected, to be created Duke of Cumberland.

Yeſterday a meeting was held at the Manſion-Houſe, which was ſummoned by the Lord-Mayor, who on the preceding day had an interview with Mr. Pitt. Sir Richard Carr Glynn took the chair, when thanks were voted to Sir William Anderſon, for his polite attention in giving up a room at the Manſion-houſe for the accommodation of the Committee who have taken the trouble to conduct the buſineſs of the Voluntary Contributions. Thanks were alſo voted to the Committee. It was then propoſed, that a Committee of nine Members ſhould meet on Wedneſday next, to report certain reſolutions which are to be digeſted in the mean time, the object of which is ſaid to be to recommend to the Miniſter ſome mode of taxation of a more equal nature than that adopted under the Contribution Act of laſt Seſſion.

The King's farm at Datchet has been the moſt productive, the late ſeaſon, that ever was known; and all the neighbouring farmers who have adopted the new plans and regulations, in reſpect to manure, method of ſowing, &c. &c. as practiſed in the Royal demeſnes, begin to feel the moſt pleaſing effects of their reform, by the abundance of the produce.

The Duke of Queenſbury has purchaſed the houſe adjoining to his own in Piccadilly, formerly the reſidence of the late Miſs Vanneck; and has opened a door to correſpond with the one he has built to his own dwelling.

Lord Bathurſt has purchaſed of Government the additional ground he is incloſing for a garden round his houſe in Hyde-Park. He has removed the gate about 50 feet, and has the liberty of extending his rails about 40 feet at the back of his houſe.

The Opera-Houſe at Paris has been cloſed, as their concern was found to be very unproductive.

The duty impoſed by the Convoy Act upon exports and imports, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, of which very little notice was taken at the time, has been moſt aſtoniſhingly productive, much more ſo than any tax that ever was impoſed—and with this ſingular advantage, that it has not excited a ſingle murmur.

The following curious notice appears in the Works of the late Lord Orford:—"William Pitt, Lord Chatham, was a ſecond ſon, and became Prime Miniſter of England. His rival and antagoniſt was Henry Fox, Lord Holland, a ſecond ſon likewiſe. Lord Holland's ſecond ſon, Charles Fox, and Lord Chatham's ſecond ſon, William Pitt, are now rivals and antagoniſts. Mr. Fox has as great or greater parts than his father, with much better elocution, and equal power of reaſoning. Mr. Pitt has not the dazzling, commanding eloquence of his father, but argues much better.—Perhaps there is not on record an inſtance of two Stateſmen, who were rivals, being ſucceeded in equal rivalry by their ſons—certainly not with ſo many concurrent circumſtances."

The Blenheim man of war, of 90 guns, which came home lately from the Liſbon ſtation, is ordered to Chatham Dock for ſurvey and repair.

Le Décade, a fine French prize frigate, of 44 guns, taken off Cape Finiſterre by his Majeſty's ſhip Naiad, of 38 guns, in Auguſt laſt, is taken into the ſervice by order of the Admiralty-Board, and is ordered to be fitted immediately at Plymouth, preparatory to her being put in commiſſion for ſervice.

On Tueſday laſt a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Alexander Cromleholme, M. A. Chaplain to Lord Thurlow, to hold the Rectory of Beauchampton, in the County of Bucks, and Dioceſe of Lincoln, together with the Rectory of Sherington, in the ſame County and Dioceſe.

The following inſtance of French rapacity is recorded by an able Periodical Writer, whoſe authenticity may be depended upon. It was diſcovered laſt year at Milan, that Count Anthony Litta, writing to his Father, Pompey Litta, who was dead ſome time before the diſcovery, had given him the title of Marquis on the back of the letter: he was immediately arreſted, and ſentenced to pay a fine of 100 Sequins. The ſentence being carried to the French Commandant, one Sagot, he confirmed it by *doubling the fine*.

It is conſidered a bad omen of the ſucceſs of the French that the *Journal des Campagnes & des Armées*, which was particularly decicated to record the exploits of the troops, has been given up for want of ſale. For ſome time paſt indeed there has rather been a ſcarcity of matter in the way of glorious achievements!

Buonaparte's ſufferings in the *Delta* were the *Alpha* of his misfortunes, and will probably be *Omega* of his exiſtence.

Thomas May, clerk to Mr. Smith, a great meal-factor and a quaker, is now in cuſtody for defrauding his maſter of 3000l. at various times. He owns to have ſquandered away great part of the money at gaming-tables and among looſe women. He confeſſes to have loſt 250l. in one night, at the Faro-table of a certain Counteſs. May gave the Lord Mayor, before whom he was examined, a liſt of all the places where he had ſpent the money he had embezzled, which, it is hoped, will be publiſhed.—May was a *Box-Lobby Lounger*, and quite a theatrical half-price Buck of faſhion.

IRELAND.

FROM THE IRISH PAPERS.

DUBLIN, *Oct.* 29.

His Excellency Marquis Cornwallis held a Privy Council on Friday laſt at the Caſtle, when ſeveral trading veſſels obtained permiſſion to clear out of port, on giving the uſual ſecurity that they were bound to certain places of the Empire, and to the ports of Countries in amity with Great-Britain.

We have the pleaſure to learn by letters from Wexford, that the Town and part of the County are perfectly reſtored to quietneſs and ſafety.

Every ſtratagem has been uſed by Hacket, Holt, and other leaders of predatory gangs, to induce the peaſantry to join them, but without effect. The laſt ſtratagem of this ſort played off by Hacket, very nearly terminated in his own deſtruction, nine of his gang, out of a party conſiſting of himſelf and eleven others, having been cut to pieces.

Thoſe miſcreants have long owed their ſafety to the circumſtance of their appearing in uniform and armed in the ſame manner as the Yeomanry Corps of the Country, from which circumſtance they are often viewed at a diſtance as friends by the very troops in purſuit of them.

Having failed in every attempt to induce the peaſantry to riſe and join them in the plunder and extermination of the Proteſtants in the County, whom they ſtyled the *Orange Party*, a number of them went on Sunday fe'nnight to a Chapel in the County while the congregation were aſſembled, and drawing their ſwords, ruſhed at full gallop amongſt them, quickly diſperſed them, and then burnt the Chapel.

Their next ſtep was to propagate a report that this feat had been done by a party of Yeomanry Cavalry. Many of the gang, however, were recogniſed by the congregation during the outrage, and known to be Rebels; the conſequence of which was, their meeting-place and time, near Killoughran Wood, was made known to the Officer commanding in the diſtrict, and the before-mentioned number of Hacket's gang cut to pieces.

The town of Wexford is at preſent filled with the reſpectable families of the ſurrounding country, who have fled there from the dangers which menaced them from the marauding ſavages who have continued the petty Rebellion in that quarter.

—— Kelly, gardener to C. Farren, Eſq. of Rathgar, was tried and convicted on Thurſday laſt at the Seſſion-houſe, for the murder of his fellow-ſervant. He is to be executed on Wedneſday next.

A correſpondent, who witneſſed the fact, informs us that John Morton, Eſq. of Rahobath, planted laſt ſeaſon ſeven potatoes, weiging ſix pounds, in eight ſquare yards of ground, which produced three hundred and eighty pounds weight, each potatoe at leaſt weighing two pounds and a half.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CHARGE,

Delivered by the Hon. Baron GEORGE *to the City and County Grand Juries, on the opening of the adjourned Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, Dublin, October* 20, 1798.

"GENTLEMEN,

"This is the firſt time that your Country has called upon you to exerciſe the duties of your preſent character, ſince the paſſing of an Act which better provides for the adminiſtration of juſtice, than on former Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and by which the anxious ſolicitude of the Judge is greatly relieved. I have often before, both as Recorder and as Judge, addreſſed moſt of you, and know too well your perfect knowledge and reſpect for the moral obligations of an oath, and the duties which that you have juſt now taken impoſes on you, to take up your time by any obſervations on the ſubject; I will not, therefore, delay you, but call your attention at once to the nature and deſcription of thoſe crimes moſt prevalent in the preſent day.

"Formerly, thoſe offences which violated the laws and peace of Society, aroſe out of individual depravity, and were directed againſt the life or property of individual ſubjects; but of late Crime has aſſumed a more extended object and operation, and has been directed to the deſtruction of the King's Crown, and the overthrow of our happy Conſtitution; and to the murder, or at leaſt the baniſhment of every Conſtitutional man and loyal ſubject. The crimes which ſtill abound, unfortunately ſhow that this diſpoſition to licentiouſneſs and diſorder has not yet ceaſed; but no doubt can exiſt as to the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures, wiſely adopted by Government to obviate the calamities which yet afflict parts of the Kingdom. But, Gentlemen, the evils which, latterly, all of us have in ſome degree witneſſed, and which have been more particularly felt in ſome parts of our Country, will not have paſſed away, without leaving behind them ſome benefit, and much inſtruction. The local prevalence of anarchy and treaſon have ſerved to ſhow raſh and inconſiderate men what they were to have expected, and what would have been the condition of the Country, had Rebellion ſucceeded in its attempt; and convinced them of thoſe truths to which, otherwiſe, they might yet have remained ſceptical.

"This Kingdom, ſeparated by ſeas, and abounding, as ſhe does, in natural advantages, would have been an aſylum to which the talents and riches of Europe would have flown for refuge from the horrid tyranny of France; and War, inſtead of being an evil, would have rendered this Country more proſperous and happy, had its people been left to the influence of their own good ſenſe and natural diſpoſition. Now the reverſe is ſad indeed! All ranks and denominations of men, by the cruel and unrelenting labours of perſons ſtyling themſelves *United Iriſhmen*, have been ſeduced from their allegiance to a King who, during a mild Government of eight and thirty years, has proved that the happineſs of his People has always been the object of his fondeſt devotion; and whoſe parental kindneſs his Iriſh ſubjects have particularly experienced.

"Every conſiderate man knows the duty of allegiance, and the moral and political obligations involved therein; he knows that thoſe obligations are mutual and reciprocal between the Sovereign and the People. The King on accepting the Crown takes an oath, by which, on his part, he binds himſelf to govern his ſubjects with juſtice and mercy, according to the known laws of the land; while on the part of the ſubject, the moſt active, unequivocal, and zealous ſupport of the Sovereign's perſon, crown, and dignity, is ſworn, or implied. Well has our gracious Monarch performed his part of the contract, and preſented through the whole of his reign, to the people of theſe kingdoms, one of the firſt of human bleſſings—*a merciful King at the head of a free Conſtitution*; but it ſhould be underſtood, that the natural-born ſubject is as much bound by the circumſtance of his birth to allegiance, as he can be by an oath, which in this inſtance does not create the obligation, but is declaratory of it. By our allegiance we are bound not only to defend the King's perſon, crown, and dignity, but alſo to diſcloſe the knowledge we may acquire of any conſpiracy, hoſtile thereto; and the breach or neglect of theſe duties, is deemed Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon. It is not enough that we are merely paſſive in our obedience, but we ſhould be active in the diſcharge of thoſe duties which connect us with our Sovereign; duties which the brave and loyal Yeomanry of Ireland have lately fulfilled in the moſt glorious and effectual manner; and which has been honourably and meritoriouſly acted upon by thoſe whoſe evidence in a Court of Juſtice has aſſiſted in fruſtrating the plans of Treaſon, and bringing the traitor under the inflictions of the Law. The obligations which this deſcription of men confer on Society are of the firſt claſs of importance; and to render them unpopular for diſcharging this duty, is but the policy of wicked men, who thus ſeek to elude that conviction and puniſhment merited by their crimes.

"The ſmalleſt reflexion muſt convince every man that it is not leſs his intereſt than his duty to fulfil, to the utmoſt extent, the part of a loyal ſubject. In ſupporting the Throne of the King, we do but defend ourſelves and families; and he cannot ſuffer in his authority, without involving the Country in blood and confuſion. A ſtroke aimed at the Sovereign is directed againſt the public ſafety, and they cannot be ſeparated and exiſt.

"A Conſpiracy, the moſt foul, unnatural, and deadly, has recently exiſted, which, by the wiſdom and vigour of the Government, and the prevailing loyalty of the Country, has been happily defeated; on the objects of that Conſpiracy, the Reports of the Secret Committees of both Houſes of Parliament throw the moſt convincing lights, and ſhow what wicked means and unworthy inſtruments were employed in the plot; nor can we wonder at the numbers who had engaged in it, when it is conſidered how much calculated it was to attach to it the ambitious, the impatient, the idle, the diſcontented, and the profligate, of a numerous population; but I truſt in God, that ſo inſtructed are the people of this Country by conſequences, they will in future, court rank, promotion, and riches, by the exerciſe of virtue, talent, and induſtry, and feel convinced, that in the purſuits of avarice or ambition, it is no leſs impolitic than vicious to endeavour to ſhorten the road by the commiſſion of crime.

"Under the profeſſion of Patriotiſm, this Conſpiracy had grown into ſuch force as to grapple with the Government; but the proof that the beſt paſſions of the ſoul, and the faireſt ſemblances of virtue, can be converted into inſtruments dangerous to Society, will make it very difficult hereafter for Treaſon to aſſume the maſk of Public Spirit. We ſhall not be told, for who will be ſo credulous as to believe it, that men cloſeted in myſterious communion, and requiring to be bound by oaths of ſecrecy, have no other object in view than that of Parliamentary Reform; or that the man who vaunts his adoption of the principles of French impiety, which has laid the axe to the very root of Religion, ſubſtituted in the temples of Chriſt the idolatry of Reaſon, and driven the Holy Pontif into poverty, miſery, and exile—that ſuch a man can be the ſincere friend of the Catholic, or again induce him to take up arms againſt the Government, which, even

during a long and expenſive War, has contributed to the permanency of the Catholic Religion in this Country, by the munificent endowment of a Catholic College; and in future, ſhould numerous bodies of men, profeſſing a lawful object, meet in ſecret Committee, they will be conſidered as if they were Rebels in open arms, and puniſhed accordingly.

" In the hiſtory of every people that I have met with, I invariably find, that the moſt ambitious and unprincipled uſurpers have always ſet out with profeſſing to be the poor man's friend; an affectation of philanthropy which the principal abettors of the *Iriſh Union* have uniformly put on. But how has this friendly ſolicitude for the poor been manifeſted?—In every town and village they have been called from their uſeful labours and peaceable enjoyments, to the work of impracticable miſchief. The alarm thus created, had a general and deſtructive influence; manufactures ceaſed; every man became his own banker, and the circulation of money was impeded; nought was ſeen but indication of hoſtility and diſmay, and the preparation of arms, either for attack or defence, was the ſole and general occupation. This is but a faint ſketch of the ſtate of the towns and villages. The heads of the *Union* did not confine themſelves here, but extended their fatal and deſtructive influence over the once peaceable and happy peaſantry; the humble content and ſimplicity of rural life was poiſoned, and the huſbandman was called from his virtuous and important labours, to the midnight contemplation and arrangement of maſſacre and plunder. Every art was uſed to form them to the views of treaſon. The Emiſſaries of the Union created wants never before heard of in their humble and happy walks of light, and only poſſibly attendant on thoſe of the higher ranks; they excited hopes and paſſions hoſtile to the order and welfare of Society, and alarmed their fears by falſe news and imaginary dangers; and, when it was found convenient to call forth the rabble, they ſharpened their appetite for blood and miſchief by the practice of plunder. What the conſequences have been are, alas! too well known, and too generally felt. The ſpace which once was animated and filled by peaceful induſtry, and which echoed the ſong of joy and comfort, is now a ſilent, deſolate, and blighted waſte; where all was harmony, diſcord now reigns; and the dwelling, which but lately preſented the happy ſcene of a cheerful wife and playful family, cloſing with joy and bleſſing the day of honeſt labour, if it yet ſtands, rings with the cries of the ſtarving orphan, and the frantic widow, curſing the wretches who ſeduced, or perhaps forced her huſband into Rebellion. Such, Gentlemen, or worſe, is the aſpect which many parts of Ireland now preſent to the eye of ſenſibility.

" But ſee how contradictory to plain ſenſe and reaſon were the deluſions to which ſo many, and even ſome of the better ſort, had yielded. He who had aſſiſted in the plunder of his opulent neighbour, what ſecurity had he againſt a ſimilar fate? When the Law is extinct, property becomes precarious, and he who poſſeſſes it to-day, holds it only until coveted by a ſtronger—How long could the plunderer hope to enjoy what he had thus acquired? Or would riches ceaſe to be coveted becauſe transferred to his hands? No! a ſecond, and a third ſpoiler would come; and while there exiſted a variety of ſtrength, there would ſtill be a variety and ſucceſſion of the right of power. Let not, therefore, any man ever hope to riſe in his fortunes againſt the Conſtitution and the Law; the enjoyments of life are ſeldom truly eſtimated until forfeited or interrupted, and I truſt that the people of this Country are taught to value properly thoſe which they derived from a Government of Law and Order.

" Gentlemen, on the evidence admiſſible in caſes of High Treaſon, permit me to ſay a few words. From the very nature of the crime, and the criminals being bound in oaths of ſecrecy, written papers and accomplices are the only proofs that can be expected; and of this the *United Iriſhmen* ſeemed to have been fully aware. To the diſgrace of the profeſſion, there were ſome Barriſters among them, and by the advice of theſe, the uſe of the pen was avoided as much as poſſible: but to ſecure againſt diſcovery, where there was ſuch an hoſt of accomplices, was a work of vaſt ingenuity. Of this they were ſenſible, and therefore threats and abuſe were ſtored up againſt the man who ſhould relent and atone to his King, his Country, and his God, for his participation in the crime. A helliſh ſort of honour was alſo applied againſt compunction; and while many abhorred the Conſpiracy in which they were engaged, and languiſhed to declare their knowledge of it, but a very few had ſufficient courage and virtue to break through the toils, and proſecute their guilty accomplices. You muſt be ſenſible, Gentlemen, that ſuch perſons are the moſt ſatisfactory detectors; and if any man look for better, his notions of Conſpiracy muſt be very ſingular. The perſon proſecuting under ſuch circumſtances, is held by his former accomplices as guilty of perjury; his incompetency is inſiſted upon; and all who feel attached to the guilt which his evidence operates againſt, are ready to ſwear that he is not a perſon to be credited upon his oath. It would have been very convenient to the *Union*, if the oath of an accomplice was not to be received in a Court of Juſtice; all danger would be removed; the guilty would no longer regard each other with fear or ſuſpicion; and treaſons, the moſt horrible and deſtructive, might be hatched in ſecurity. But the outcry thus raiſed againſt men who come forward in a Court of Juſtice, and by their evidence aſſiſt to the ſalvation of their Country, ſhould only recommend them the more to the protection and gratitude of all their loyal fellow-ſubjects.

" It muſt, Gentlemen, communicate the moſt lively feelings of joy to the heart of every good man, if offenders ſhall be reclaimed by that mercy which has been ſo liberally held forth to them; but what clemency may fail to produce, our brilliant naval victories, and the force and ſpirit of the Britiſh Army, will effectually accompliſh, by ſhowing *united* Traitors, that their criminal chimeras are all impracticable, and inducing them to deſiſt from a hopeleſs and perileſs purſuit—as to the conſpirator of Rank, who, by his ſpeeches and his writings, has for years inculcated miſchief, thoſe high-wrought fancies with which ambition has enveloped his underſtanding, and thoſe pre-eminent diſtinctions which he propoſed to himſelf in the event of a Revolution, muſt, in all probability, render him inacceſſible to conviction.

" Gentlemen, the vigilance and valour of the loyal are ſtill wanting to retrieve the character of the Country, and to perfect its tranquillity; and, judging from the paſt, their exertions cannot be doubted—and finally, every man who, in the recent unhappy criſis, has rendered a ſervice to his King and Country, let him, after the example of the pious and victorious Lord Nelſon, aſcribe to Almighty God all the merit of the achievement."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,

Oct. 19, 1798.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that a Seſſion of* Oyer *and* Terminer *and* Gaol-Delivery, *for the Trial of Offences committed on the* High Seas, *within the Juriſdiction of the* Admiralty *of* England, *will be held at* Juſtice-Hall, *in the* Old-Bailey, London, *on* Thurſday, *the 29th Day of* November *next, at eight o'clock in the Morning.*

Evan Nepean.

The 19th of This Month the IRISH LOTTERY Begins Drawing.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
4	Prizes of	£.10,000	is	£.40,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
4	—	2,000	—	8,000
5	—	1,000	—	5,000
6	—	500	—	3,000
30	—	100	—	3,000
60	—	50	—	3,000
8,000	—	9	—	72,000
8,112	Prizes			149,000
	First-drawn Firſt Day		—	500
	Firſt-drawn Laſt Day		—	500
21,888	Blanks			
30,000	Tickets			£.150,000

Part of the above Capitals will be determined as follows:

The Firſt-drawn Blank	15th Day	1,000
Ditto	17th Day	2,000
Ditto	19th Day	5,000
Ditto	21ſt Day	10,000

Tickets and Shares are now ſelling at every Licenſed Office, and the Prizes will be paid as uſual on demand.

Perſons in the Country remitting Poſt-Office Orders, Caſh by the Mail or Stage-Coachmen, to any Lottery-Office of credit, will have Tickets or Shares ſent them on the ſame Terms as if perſonally preſent.

Whole Ticket, £.7 18 0

Half	£.4	3 0	Eighth	£.1	1 0
Quarter	2	2 0	Sixteenth	0	11 6

PRIZES PAID ON DEMAND,

No. 4, CORNHILL.

TICKETS and SHARES in both the IRISH and ENGLISH LOTTERIES are ſelling in great Variety at the above Old-Eſtabliſhed Office, by

T. BISH, Stock-Broker.

Country Correſpondents, by remitting Bank-notes, Poſt-Office Orders, or Caſh, may have Tickets and Shares ſent them, and their Orders complied with the ſame as if preſent.

Tickets and Shares regiſtered at 6d. per Number, to ſend the earlieſt Intelligence of their Succeſs to any Part of the World.—Letters (if poſt-paid) duly attended to.

CAPITALS

Shared and Sold by T. Bish *in the Late Year* 1797, *and Preſent Year* 1798.

In Shares.		In Whole Tickets.	
No. 279	a Prize of 20,000l.	No. 7108	a Prize of 20,000l.
30342	20,000l.	24270	10,000l.
40196	20,000l.	546	2,000l.
7940	10,000l.	3141	2,000l.
13526	5,000l.	4316	2,000l.
7879	2,000l.	4330	2,000l.
6717	1,000l.	16274	1,000l.
9468	1,000l.	20168	1,000l.
51229	1,000l.		

Beſides a great Number of 500l. &c.

*** All Buſineſs in the PUBLIC FUNDS tranſacted with Fidelity and Diſpatch.

The 19th of This Month the IRISH LOTTERY Begins Drawing.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

Nov. 5, 1798.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the GENTLEMEN EDUCATED at the LONDON HOSPITAL, will be held at the NEW LONDON TAVERN, CHEAPSIDE, on WEDNESDAY the 14th Inst.

CHAIRMAN,

DR. HAMILTON.

STEWARDS.

DR. TURNER.	MR. R. HEADINGTON.
MR. COOK.	MR. ROBINSON.

D. PRICE, Secretary.

Tickets 10s. 6d.—Dinner at Five o'CLOCK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BERKSHIRE and OXFORDSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by Public Auction, ſome time next Month, in Lots (unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given), ſeveral very deſirable FARMS, ſituate within three miles of the City of Oxford.

For Particulars apply to Mr. TYNDALE, Solicitor, No. 6, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, ſome time in the month of December next, in ſeveral Lots, (unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given) a very Valuable and Improvable FREEHOLD ESTATE, let to Tenants at Will, at O'd and Low Rents, containing upwards of 500 Acres of Arable, Meadow, Paſture, and Wood Land (be the ſame more or leſs), ſituate near the Market-Towns of Newport, Uſk, and Carleon, in the ſaid County of Monmouth.

For Particulars apply to Mr. TYNDALE, Solicitor, No. 6, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

UPTON GRAY, HANTS.

By Mr. YOUNG,

At GARRAWAY'S, on Friday, the 23d of November, at Twelve o'clock, by order of the Executors,

A Valuable FREEHOLD FARM, conſiſting of a capital Farm-houſe, and about 347 Acres of rich incloſed Land, with four Cottages, in the Pariſhes of Upton-Gray and Hoddington, near Hackwood Park, five miles from Baſingſtoke, and four from Odiham, let from year to year, to Mrs. Stride and others, at 17l.

The Tenant, Mrs. Stride, will ſhow the Eſtate; and printed particulars may be had at the Crown, Baſingſtoke; Star and Garter, Andover; at Hartford-bridge; George, Odiham; George, Wincheſter; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Young, No. 58, Chancery-lane, London, where a Plan may be ſeen.

STOKESLEY, YORKSHIRE.

By Mr. YOUNG,

At GARRAWAY'S, on Friday, the 23d of November, at Twelve o'clock, in one Lot,

SEVERAL very Capital FREEHOLD ESTATES, comprising the ancient Barony and Manor of Stokeſley, with the Courts Leet and Baron Tolls of Fairs, and a Stone Manſion. Alſo the deſirable Manor of Baſedale-Abbey, with the Manors or reputed Manors of Newton, Upſall, Nunthorpe, and Faceby, and ſeveral very valuable Freehold Farms and rich Lands; let from year to year at 2,380l. but ſuppoſed to be worth upwards of 3000l. The cultivated Lands contain 2336 Acres, and the Commons and Moors about 3629 Acres, affording the beſt Grouſe-ſhooting in the North, as well as all other game.

Mr. Taylorſon, of Stokeſley, will ſhow the Eſtates; and printed Particulars may be had of him; alſo at the Tavern, York; Tunns, Thirſk; Golden Lion, Northallerton; Red Lion, Stockton; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Young, No. 58, Chancery-lane.

LONGMAN, CLEMENTI, and Comp^{y}.

AS SUCCESSORS TO

LONGMAN and BRODERIP,

No. 26, CHEAPSIDE, and in TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,

BEG leave to announce to the Nobility and Public in general, that they have eſtabliſhed an extenſive and liberal Plan for carrying on the Trade of MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKERS; alſo for Printing, Publiſhing, and vending, all MUSICAL PRODUCTIONS worthy of notice; and have ſettled a Correſpondence for importing all Foreign Compoſitions that poſſeſs a ſufficiency of merit to deſerve recommendation. From the regular ſyſtem they have adopted for the managing and conducting the ſeveral Branches of their Trade, all Orders committed to their care will be executed with the greateſt punctuality, and every poſſible attention uſed for giving complete ſatisfaction to thoſe who may indulge them with their favours.

LONGMAN, CLEMENTI, and COMPANY, beg leave to declare they are now employing, in the Manufacture of PIANO FORTES, and other Muſical Inſtruments, workmen they have ſelected, of the firſt-rate genius and abilities, and are reſolved to give liberal encouragement to every new Invention that can be produced for improving Muſical Inſtruments, and for gratifying the Lovers of Harmony: and they conceive it would be a want of duty to themſelves, if they neglected to obſerve, that as Mr. CLEMENTI intends to devote a conſiderable portion of his time to ſuperintending and directing the finiſhing of Grand and Small Piano-Fortes, with additional Keys, &c. they may, without hazard to their reputation, be reaſonably allowed to aſſert that, from his known ſkill, experience, and judgment, their Inſtruments, for richneſs, ſweetneſs, brilliancy of tone, and pleaſantneſs of touch, will be equal, if not ſuperior, to any ever before offered to the Public.

LONGMAN, CLEMENTI, and COMPANY, requeſt all Orders intended for them may be addreſſed to No. 26, *Cheapſide*, as they have no connexion whatever with Mr. *Broderip* in the *Haymarket*.

THE greateſt diſcovery in the memory of man is allowed to be the CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, which is a certain and effectual remedy for Nervous Diſorders, Juvenile Indiſcretions, Lowneſs of Spirits, Female Complaints, Head-Ache, Debility, Loſs of Appetite, Relaxations, Indigeſtion, Coughs and Colds, Vious Caſes, Conſumptions, Gout in the Stomach, Impuities of the Blood, an ill-cured Lues, Gleets, Seminal Wakneſs, &c.

Prepared only by S. SOLOMON, M.D. F.R.H.S.

Author of the "Guide to Health," and other valuable orks, at his houſe, No. 12, Marybone, Liverpool, rice 10s. 6d. a bottle.

o Phyſician has been more fortunate in diſcovering a reedy for the nervous affections in general than Dr. Solom, of Liverpool. It is he who invented the Cordial Bam of Gilead, which is now univerſally eſtabliſhed by my great trials that have been made with it. It is poſſeſt of the moſt invigorating powers; it warms and cheers theeart, raiſes the ſpirits, and promotes digeſtion; it is an ſolute ſpecific for nervous, hypochondriac, conſumptiv and female complaints; laſſitude, debility, gleets, anoeakneſſes ariſing from juvenile imprudencies.

lis a matter of ſerious conſideration, that a certain fect vice practiſed by youth, is the ſource of moſt diſeaſes to hich they are ſubject in their maturer years. This dſive habit is the fault of both ſexes, generally learnt at gt ſchools, and is the moſt deſtructive thing that can be ſtiſed. But would young people only take time to con ſr, that every act of debauchery of this kind ſtrikes deep the root of their conſtitutions, inevitably haſtens many ming diſeaſes, and will, in the very flower of their ith, bring on all the infirmities of the moſt languiſhing age, and finally premature diſſolution; if they conſider ſe dreadful conſequences, they would abhor and deſiſt m ſo vile and abominable a practice.

But the melancholy train of ideas and infirmities this ructive habit brings on thoſe who are unfortunately athed to it, claims our pity and conſolation rather than vengeance and contempt. Turn then, ye unthinking rtals, turn from the paths that lead ye to deſtruction, walk in the road that will lead ye to happineſs: Fly n this tempting, this deceitful ſin, whoſe Syren charms re ye to your ruin—Turn to that all-gracious Lord, o is now only waiting that he may be gracious—"THERE IS STILL A BALM IN GILEAD, THERE IS LL A GREAT PHYSICIAN THERE."

is to be hoped that theſe obſervations will be ſufficient ſtop young people from this pernicious practice, and by prevent them from plunging into a ſea of miſery, wut, perhaps, a ſingle plank to eſcape upon.

othing, perhaps, weakens the mind ſo much as this pernicious practice, which takes poſſeſſion of the whole mind and attention, and prevents its votaries from following their reſpective avocations, by engroſſing their ideas, even when they ſhould be employed in devotion or buſineſs; it renders them ſtupid, dull, and thoughtful, and deſtroys all theirivacity, cheerfulneſs, and health; by bringing on conſumptions, weakneſſes, barrenneſs, and all the dreadful train of nervous complaints, which makes them timid, whimſical, and ridiculous. It agitates the mind, cauſes frightful ideas and horrid dreams, and ultimately renders them fearful of even being left alone for a few minutes.

Surely ſuch a train of miſeries proceeding from this cauſe, might be ſufficient to deter young people from entering into ſuch a courſe! doubtleſs it would, if they were ſufficiently aware of it. But theſe are not all the baneful effects of this habit, as will be found in that excellent publication, entitled "A Guide to Health," twenty-ſecond edition which is conſiderably improved from the former ones, and illuſtrated with a number of remarkable caſes, and many letters from perſons whom the Cordial Balm of Gilead has reſtored to health, ſtrength, and happineſs, after innumerable remedies had been tried in vain.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead is calculated to reſtore a broken and decayed conſtitution to its priſtine health and vigour.

Sold by Mr. Matthews, No. 18, Strand; and by all the Medicine-venders in the three Kingdoms.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 3.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Wolley, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Arethuſa, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Havre, Oct. 24.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that on the 21ſt of this month, his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, under my command, drove on ſhore a lugger privateer on the Rocks of Cape La Hogue (where ſhe bilged and upſet), mounting as we ſuppoſe about ſix guns, carrying 40 men, and retook a ſloop, her prize. We had one man wounded by muſketry from the ſhore. The Eurydice had chaced her from Guernſey, where ſhe had taken the ſloop, and joined us in the evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. WOLLEY.

LISBON, OCT. 13.

The Princeſs of Brazil was yeſterday, between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the morning, happily delivered of a Prince, at the Palace of Queluz.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 3.

STAFF.—To be Majors of Brigade to the Forces in South Britain, Captain Lieutenant Frederick Hardyman, of the Royal Fuzileers; Hon. Captain William Moleſworth, of the 46th Foot, *vice* Gordon, who reſigns.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

E. May, Ludgate-hill, London, merchant.

W. Saxton, New Brentford, Middleſex, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS to ſurrender.

W. Wills, Oxford-ſtreet, grocer, Nov. 10, 13, and Dec. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Benne', Dean's-court, St. Paul's Church-yard.

L. Saurbrey, Strand, furrier, Nov. 6, 13, and Dec. 15, at one, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Meſſrs. Gregſon and Smart, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

J. Smith, Little Bartholomew-cloſe, drug-grinder, Nov. 10, 17, and Dec. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Hatton-Garden.

T. Kendall, George-yard, Lombard-ſtreet, vintner, Nov. 13, 24, and Dec. 15, at one, at Guildhall. Attorneys, Meſſrs. Burdon and Hayll, Cha ham-place, Blackfriars.

T. Culliford and C. Barrow, Strand, muſical-inſtrument-makers, Nov. 13, 20, and Dec. 15, at one, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. C. Barber, No. 28, Bell-yard, Carey-ſtreet.

C. Grant, Grafton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, haberdaſher, Nov. 12, 19, at twelve, and Dec. 15, at ten, at Guildhall.

Attorneys, Meſſrs. Fletcher and Nicholls, Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

G. Caſey, Old Change, factor, Nov. 10, 17, and Dec. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. E. Martin, Guilford-ſtreet, Foundling-Hoſpital.

W. Harding, Wirkſworth, Derby, mercer and linen-draper, Nov. 13, at five, 14, at eleven, at the Red-Lion inn, Wirkſworth; and 15, at eleven, at the George inn, Derby. Attorneys, Mr. Ince, Wirkſworth, Derbyſhire; or Meſſ s. Kinderley and Long, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London.

R. Roberts, Bala, Merioneth, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 13, 16, and Dec. 15, at eleven, at the Hop-pole inn, Cheſter. Attorneys, Mr. Humphreys, Cheſter; or Mr. Garnett, New Baſinghall-ſtreet, Guildhall, London.

J. Harris, Cowley-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, dealer, Nov. 8, 19, and Dec. 15, at eleven, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Vye, Church-row, Fenchurch-ſtreet.

E. Smith, Lombard-ſtreet, Southwark, ſoap-boiler, Nov. 5, at eleven, 24, and Dec. 15, at ten, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Batchellor, Clement's inn.

[DIVIDENDS, &c. IN OUR NEXT.]

LONDON.

Saturday being the anniverſary of the birth-day of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Sophia, who completed the 21ſt year of her age, her Majeſty gave a public breakfaſt at Frogmore Lodge, at which the Duke of Clarence and a number of Nobility were preſent.

Yeſterday morning their Majeſties and the Princeſſes attended Divine Service at St. George's Chapel, Windſor. The ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Du Val, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Lord Mayor on Friday laſt ſubmitted to the conſideration of the merchants and bankers, the plan communicated to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a Tax on Perſonal Income. A Committee of nine Members are to report certain Reſolutions on Wedneſday next.

The following anecdote, of the manner in which the late ingenious Mr. Smeaton, the Engineer, became acquainted with the Duke and Ducheſs of Queenſberry, is well authenticated. The acquaintance began early in life: their firſt meeting was at Ranelagh, where, walking with Mrs. Smeaton, he obſerved an elderly Lady and Gentleman fix an evident and marked attention on him: After ſome turns, they at laſt ſtopped him, and the Ducheſs (of eccentric memory) ſaid, "Sir, I don't know who you are or what you are, but ſo ſtrongly do you reſemble my dear Gay, we *muſt* be acquainted; you ſhall go home and ſup with us; and if the minds of the two men accord, as do the countenances, you will find two cheerful old folks, who can love you *well*; and I think (or you are an hypocrite), you can *as well* deſerve it." The invitation was accepted, and, as long as the Duke and Ducheſs lived, the friendſhip was as cordial as uninterrupted; indeed, their ſociety had ſo much of the *play* which genuine wit and goodneſs know how to combine, it proved to be among the moſt agreeable relaxations of his life."

ROYAL HUNT.—Saturday morning his Majeſty, attended by Lords Cathcart and Walſingham, and ſeveral Noblemen, took the diverſion of hunting. The deer, which was of the breed of High-flyer, was turned out on Aſcot-Heath, and afforded an excellent day's chace. Taking firſt through the wood by Mr. Crutchley's ſeat, he leaped into the Great Park, from whence he eſcaped over Old Windſor Common, and croſſed the Thames, near Lord Walſingham's, into Buckinghamſhire, his Majeſty and all the company being compelled to go round by Staine's-Bridge, the deer ſtill keeping his direction through all the incloſures, without any of the hounds approaching till he came to the London Road, where they met him; the huntſmen and Yeomen Prickers being diſtanced for ſome time on account of the height of the waters. The animal, not at all ſpent with the long courſe he had taken, ran with great ſwiftneſs over Aſhford, Sunbury, and Twickenham Commons, where he a ſecond time baffled his purſuers, by ſwimming acroſs the Thames near Teddington; the King and his Attendants making over Richmond-bridge, cloſely purſuing him on the Common, he attempted to leap over the Park Wall, but failing, he was taken by one of the Yeomen prickers before the hounds came up.

His Majeſty, after the chace, rode home to Windſor by Kingſton and Hampton-Court.

The Venus, Lincoln, arrived at Poole from Newfoundland in 17 days, brings accounts that the Fiſhery in general has been pretty ſucceſsful this year; and that Admiral Waldegrave, with the fleet under his convoy, had arrived there ſafe.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, Oct. 25.

"On Tueſday arrived at Cove, his Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus, Capt. Lumſdaine, and Phœnix, Capt. Halſted, from a ſeven-weeks cruize off Cape Clear, during which they experienced very heavy gales of wind, but have met with no accident. They are getting ready for ſea again with all poſſible expedition."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 1.

"Remain the outward-bound fleets at the Motherbank, &c.

"Arrived this evening, the Superb, of 74 guns, from Ireland."

Extract of a Letter from Hull, Nov. 1.

"Repeated information has been brought hither lately from Holland, that the whole of the French forces are gone from that county; and that hopes are entertained by the ill-diſpoſed, that the Pruſſians will take poſſeſion of their ſtrongholds, and prevent the return of the banditti.

"We learn, by a ſhip arrived here after a paſſage of ſix weeks from Zante, that immediately upon an account of the defeat of the Toulon fleet by Admiral Nelſon being received, the inhabitants began to ſhow their true opinion of the French ſoldiery; but upon further information that the Turks had come to an open rupture with the Director in France, and conſequently the uſual ſupply of proviſions to the iſland from the former being ſtopped, they became outrageous, fell upon them, and killed 300; and but for the flight of the remainder (about the ſame number), and ſhelter found in a fort, they too would have been extirpated, as muſt ſhortly be the caſe now. The name of a Frenchman throughout thoſe, until now, peaceable Venetian iſlands, is ſynonimous to that of robber; and when repeated by the females of decency, it is attended with a ſort of tremulous loathing.—So much for French Philoſophy!"

Such, it is ſaid, is the ſcarcity of men in France, that, in the races of *Vendemiaire*, moſt of the prizes were won by *women*.

On Friday a young man was found drowned in the Plaiſtow Marſhes, Eſſex. He appeared about 26 or 27 years of age.

DIED,

On Thurſday ſe'nnight, at his ſeat at Hitin, in Hertfordſhire, Sir Charles Farnaby Raſſe, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Town and Cinque-Port of Hythe.

Poſtſcript.

LONDON.

Friday evening (the day of our laſt publication) the Public were ſurpriſed by the arrival of intelligence from Ireland of the appearance of another French force off the coaſt of that Country. The accounts hitherto received vary materially in their report of the ſtrength of the Enemy, and as none of them come in an official form, it is hard, if not impoſſible, to ſay which is the moſt entitled to credit.

The following, however, are the particulars which are ſaid to have been forwarded to Government from Dublin Caſtle:—On the 27th ult. ſeveral French frigates (the moſt authentic accounts ſtate *four* frigates and *one* armed brig) appeared in Killala and Sligo Bays, but the wind being adverſe, and the weather tempeſtuous, no attempts were made to land troops: the country people ſhowed the beſt diſpoſition to meet the Enemy, had he landed. Lord Cornwallis has detached a large force to thoſe parts of the Country threatened, without, however, expoſing ſuch diſtricts as are known to be moſt diſaffected.

Some advices ſtate, that while the French frigates were off Killala Bay, two ſoldiers of the Princeſs of Wales's Fencibles went on board them, who were carried off, the frigates having weighed anchor the moment they came on board.

It is thought highly probable that when theſe frigates learn the fate of the Breſt ſquadron, they will abandon every intention to land troops in Ireland, and think themſelves happy if, like Napper Tandy, they can retrace their courſe to ſome French harbour. This, however, we hope will be impoſſible.

The preſent ſquadron, it is generally agreed, muſt be that which ſailed from Rochelle on the 15th of laſt month.

Little apprehenſion was entertained in Ireland from the force which theſe veſſels contained, and there is reaſon to hope that our ſhips, under the command of Sir George Home, will fall in with them. The Fox cutter, which they chaſed, ſoon after fell in with Rear-Admiral Sir George Home's diviſion, and acquainted him with the poſition of the Enemy.

Another Mail arrived from Dublin on Saturday, but brought no further intelligence. The following are the accounts in the Dublin Papers moſt deſerving of notice:—

"DUBLIN, *Oct.* 29.

"At three o'clock yeſterday morning, an Expreſs arrived from the County of Mayo, at the Caſtle of Dublin, bringing information that a number of veſſels of war had been ſeen on Friday evening ſtanding into the Bay of Killala; and that, from their appearance and movements, they were ſuppoſed to be a French ſquadron.

"A ſecond Expreſs, which arrived in the courſe of the day, brought intelligence that the ſquadron in Killala-Bay conſiſted of ſeven

ſail of men of war, beſides ſmaller veſſels; that the people in the neighbourhood had begun to drive their cattle, and carry their corn, &c. inland; that troops were marching down to the ſhore, and that the Yeomanry were particularly zealous in forwarding preparations for repelling any attempt of the Enemy.

"His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant gave inſtant orders for his *ſuite* to hold themſelves in readineſs to leave Dublin; his marching baggage was inſtantly packed up, and his Excellency was expected to ſet off this morning to the county of Mayo, as ſoon as it ſhould be aſcertained that the Fleet was an hoſtile one.

"A report was at the ſame time current, that two veſſels, apparently French, had been ſeen ſtanding into Killybegs harbour on Saturday morning laſt; but of this we believe no certain account has been received."

"*Tueſday, Oct.* 30, 12 *o'clock.*

"The Mail of laſt night having been detained by adverſe winds, I ſend this by the ſame packet which carries my letter of laſt night.

"The veſſels have left Killala Bay. No attempt was made to land.

"Holt is ſaid to have ſent in terms of *capitulation.* He is reduced to *ſeventy* men."

"SLIGO, *Oct.* 27.

"No leſs than four frigates and a French man of war are now lying off Killala, in the very ſame place the laſt French veſſels were when they made their landing. They are now lying at anchor, but have not yet attempted to land any men. This account may be depended on, as it came by a diſpatch from the Fox cutter, which eſcaped them this morning, through a heavy fire of cannon kept up for ſome time. We heard the firing here this morning. I hope there will be a good account of them, if they remain there for any time, as there are Engliſh ſhips of force in the Offing to the weſtward, and intelligence has been diſpatched to them. This buſineſs has put a ſtop to all trade, in this town, for this market-day."

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hamburgh Mail of the 26th ult. due on Wedneſday, arrived on Saturday afternoon, but brings nothing very intereſting. The Vienna letters ſtill continue to dwell on the news recently received from Conſtantinople concerning the critical ſituation of Buonaparte, and the burning of the French tranſports at Alexandria; but no new fact is mentioned.

Neither is there any authentic news reſpecting the re-capture of Malta. The Vienna letters only confirm the information ſtated in this Paper many days ſince, that the garriſon had offered to capitulate on terms which the inhabitants refuſed to accede to.

The French Plenipotentiaries, it appears, have applied to the Imperial Miniſtry at Raſtadt, to know for what object the march of the Ruſſian troops was intended. The only anſwer returned, however, was, it is ſaid, that upon the ſide of the Emperor no explanations had ever been received reſpecting the purpoſes for which the Allies of France were to be employed.—(*See the Raſtadt article.*)

The Archduke Charles, according to letters from Vienna, is to command the Imperial Army of Italy; and the Prince of Orange the Army of the Empire.

The plague is ſaid to rage with great violence at Belgrade.

All the Imperial troops in Lower Bavaria have advanced to the Lech; they are ſucceeded by freſh corps from Hungary and Bohemia. Two regiments of Auſtrian Cavalry ſtationed near Paſſaw, have received orders to march to Italy.

The Frankfort Journal of the 20th ult. ſays, that the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel had ſent orders from Weſel to Caſſel, that his field-equipage might be held in readineſs for uſe. The Landgrave has alſo greatly ſtrengthened and augmented the fortifications of Weſel, and is collecting there three months proviſions for 5000 men.

The Garriſons of Mentz and of Straſbourg have marched to reinforce the Army in Switzerland; they are ſucceeded by freſh troops from the interior.

The intercepted Diſpatches to and from Buonaparte, as alſo the papers found on board the ſhips captured at Aboukir, are ſtated to intereſt Naples in ſuch degree as to induce redoubled energy throughout the dominions of his Sicilian Majeſty in preparations for war.

The Declaration of War made by England againſt Genoa has created there conſiderable ſenſation. A ſmall Britiſh ſquadron is ſtated to have already appeared before the place, for the protection of which the French have occupied the Gulph of Spezzia.

The King of Pruſſia has augmented the pay of his ſoldiers, two *groſchn* (about two-pence Engliſh) every fifth day.

CONGRESS AT RASTADT.

RASTADT, *Oct.* 18.

The French Plenipotentiaries are by no means pleaſed with the tenor of the laſt German Note; a coolneſs is obſerved between them and the Pruſſian Miniſters; yet no apprehenſions are entertained that the threatened *ultimatum* is to follow immediately. On the whole, it appears, that the French Government will not be the firſt to take up arms.

To the French application in regard to the march of the Ruſſian troops, an anſwer has been returned in general terms, that as no ſatisfactory account had as yet been given with reſpect to the operations of the French Allies, the Deputation muſt forbear entering into any explanation on the above ſubject.

The German Note inſiſts a-new on the re-victualling of Ehrenbreitſtein; yet the Imperial Plenipotentiary found it neceſſary to hold, on the 14th inſt. a peculiar conference on this head with the three French Miniſters, and in the name both of the Emperor and the Empire, to enforce this demand in the moſt earneſt manner. It is feared, leſt the fortreſs ſhould ſoon be forced to ſurrender from a want of proviſions. Count Metternich has drawn up a brief account of this conference, which he yeſterday communicated to the Deputies of the Empire, and preſented on the 14th inſt. to the French Miniſters, a verbal Note on this ſubject. This Note is in ſubſtance as follows:—"The Negociations of Peace between the Empire and France are ſo far advanced, and the Empire has ſo fully evinced its wiſh of concluding a Peace by the moſt important ſacrifices, that the difficulties which remain yet to be removed, cannot any ways be imputed either to its ſentiments or conduct. In this ſtate of affairs, it is extremely ſtrange, that the French ſhould block up Ehrenbreitſtein more cloſely than before. This fortreſs is to be left undiſturbed to the Empire during the Negociations. A contrary conduct on the part of the French Government cannot but deſtroy that confidence, without which it is impoſſible to bring the Negociations to a ſucceſsful iſſue; peace cannot be concluded, nor be permanent, if it were concluded."

On the tenor of this Note Count Metternich held on the 14th inſtant a conference with the French Miniſters. Citizen Bonnier ſaid that no declaration could be given in regard to Ehrenbreitſtein until the anſwer of the Deputies (which was delivered on the 17th) had been received. Count Metternich replied, among other things, that on the ſame grounds on which Kehl and Caſſel remained in the poſſeſſion of France until the concluſion of peace, Ehrenbreitſtein ought to remain in the poſſeſſion of the Empire until the event of a pacification. Purſuant to the Convention entered upon ſome time ſince, the re-victualling of the ſaid fortreſs ſhould not have met with the leaſt obſtruction. The French Government would act againſt every principle of equity and juſtice, if it ſhould oppoſe the re-victualling of that place at a time when a conſiderable progreſs had been made in the negociations for peace, and when theſe negociations ſeemed actually to draw to an end." Citizen Bonnier anſwered, The Empire might conclude a Peace, and, after this was done, the ſtipulated fundamental principles of the treaty ſhould certainly be carried into effect. The French Republic was now giving an evident proof of its good ſentiments and the ſincerity of its conduct, by ordering the French troops to retreat from the Right Banks of the Rhine, to eaſe the inhabitants of that Country; ſo that every thing depended on the definitive concluſion of Peace. He concluded with obſerving, that the Republic had made great ſacrifices to attain that end, but that at the ſame time it was obliged to aſſert its dignity and political conſideration; a principle from which the French Government could never mean to depart. Count Metternich rejoined, that this principle was acted upon by all Governments, and that he could not forbear to obſerve on this occaſion, with frankneſs and ſincerity, that the public conſideration which Governments were held in, depended chiefly on their faithfully obſerving treaties and conventions, and that on this ground he demanded the re-victualling of Ehrenbreitſtein. Citizen Bonnier forcibly repeated all his former obſervations, and eſpecially thoſe reſpecting the pacific diſpoſitions of the French Government, and teſtified his wiſh, that the next anſwer of the Deputies of the Empire might be of ſuch a nature as to lead to the concluſion of a definitive treaty of Peace, without requiring any further long and tedious diſcuſſions, of which the French Government was heartily tired, and could make no new conceſſions. He concluded with aſſuring, that a declaration on the ſubject under conſideration would be given as ſoon as the anſwer of the Deputation of the Empire had been received.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas arrived at his houſe at Wimbledon on Friday laſt, from Scotland, and in the evening Mr. Pitt paid him a viſit.

The Emperor of Germany is reported lately to have diſmiſſed near four thouſand of his Officers, to whoſe perfidy and treachery are imputed the diſaſters which befel the Imperial forces in the laſt campaign in Italy.

Le Tigre, of 80 guns, Sir S. Smith, was on Thurſday driven by adverſe winds into Torbay: The report of General Pichegru being on board this veſſel is untrue.

POSTSCRIPT CONTINUED.

MAILS.

ARRIVED	DUE
1 Hamburgh	1 Hamburgh
1 Waterford	3 Dublin
	2 Waterford

Intelligence was received in town on Friday, that the Sirius frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. King, had ſucceeded in capturing a ſecond Dutch frigate, the Fury, of 36 guns, of which we ſtated her to have been in purſuit, after having captured her conſort, which proves to be the Waakſamkeid, of 26 guns. The Fury, which ſtood an action before ſhe ſurrendered, had troops on board, which were certainly deſtined againſt Ireland. From the ſilence of Saturday's Gazette, it appears that no official account of this capture had reached the Admiralty. The fact, nevertheleſs, which was before generally credited, is fully confirmed by the following letter received this morning at Lloyd's:—

Extract of a Letter from Hull, Nov. 3.

"The Sirius frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. King, arrived in the Humber yeſterday with the Fury, Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, in tow. Captain King fell in with this frigate, and another of 26 guns, off the Texel; the latter he took without exchanging a ſhot, and immediately ſent her for Yarmouth roads: he then followed the Fury, and, after a long chace, and running fight of 40 minutes, ſhe was obliged to ſtrike to the ſuperior gallantry of Britiſh ſeamen. She had 500 men on board including ſoldiers, and a large quantity of ſtores, ſoldiers' arms, baggage, &c. It is reported that the Sirius had one man killed, and one wounded; the Dutch frigate had 10 men killed and ſeveral wounded: the Officers and troops are all Frenchmen, and are intended to be landed here. A Pilot is appointed by the Trinity-Houſe, to take the above prize to Yarmouth Roads."

Extract of a Letter from Harwich, Nov. 1.

"The Sally, fiſhing-ſmack, is juſt arrived. The Maſter brings an account of the capture of the ſecond Dutch frigate by the Sirius, who had her in tow, with her foremaſt gone and her quarter beat in; her name is the Fury, and was captured on the 24th ult. I am happy to ſay, only one man is wounded on board the Sirius; the number on board the Fury is not known."

On Friday advices were received at the Admiralty that the Hoche and Robuſt men of war were at anchor off the Iſland of Rathlin on the 22d ult. This is the very Northernmoſt part of Ireland. The Bellone French frigate, and one or two of ours were reported to be in company. This intelligence, however, does not correſpond with other advices received on Saturday at the Admiralty, that ſome of the Iriſh Revenue cutters had ſeen the above ſhips in Dungarvan Bay, which is quite to the Southward, on the 25d ult. The firſt information appears to be moſt entitled to credit.

Admiral Lord Nelſon has entirely recovered from the effect of the wound on his head; he has been moſt ſplendidly entertained at Naples. From the time of his arrival to the 25th, the date of the laſt accounts, his Neapolitan Majeſty each day prepared for him a magnificent entertainment. The Vanguard ſuffered ſo much in the action of the Nile, that it became neceſſary to tow her into Naples by two frigates. Four additional Engliſh ſhips of the line have arrived at Naples to be repaired, and the ſmall ſquadron which had for ſome weeks been cruizing in the latitude of Sicily, had ſailed for Egypt. Some veſſels continned off Malta.

It is evident that the project of invading Ireland, by the means of the different ſquadrons which have lately ſailed from the French and Dutch ports, was concerted by the Directory at a time when it ſtill entertained hopes that the deſcent effected by General Humbert had met with complete ſucceſs, and when it was ſuppoſed that all Ireland was in a ſtate of inſurrection. This proves how much the Directory was deceived by the reports of its own Agents. Almoſt every ſhip employed in invading Ireland has already been taken by our ſhips; and the expedition which, a few days ſince, appeared off Killala and Sligo, will, in all probability, ſhare the ſame fate. The failure of all theſe attempts will perhaps convince the French that neither general nor partial expeditions can ſucceed againſt a country, whoſe active and vigilant Government is enabled, by its happy poſition and ample means, to diſconcert all its meaſures.

Some letters received on Saturday from Ireland ſtate—that the barracks lately erected at Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, for the reception of the military, were, on the night of Monday laſt, burned to the ground by a body of Inſurgents.

The Marquis Cornwallis has gained much popularity by an act of juſtice and humanity:—A man of the name of Loftus had been condemned to death by a Court-Martial, on the evidence of one Kennedy, a ſoldier, and was to be executed on the 29th ult. An order was iſſued on that very day by Lord Cornwallis, to reverſe his ſentence. The Court was accordingly aſſembled anew, when the villainy of the accuſer and the innocence and ſimplicity of the condemned man appeared in the ſtrongeſt light.

A letter received from the county of Wexford mentions, that from the active and decided meaſures taken by General Taylor, order is likely to be ſoon completely eſtabliſhed in that quarter.

A letter from New-York, dated the 16th September, contains the moſt melancholy details of the ravages committed by the Yellow Fever on that Continent: the contagion had ſpread from the cities to the adjoining diſtricts, and threatened univerſal extermination, unleſs the coming Winter ſhould happily repreſs its virulence. At Philadelphia there is not more than *one houſe in fifteen open*, and yet the deaths were from 60 to 70 a day. At New-York the mortality and deſertion were ſimilar; and Boſton, which hitherto eſcaped this deſtructive malady, is now involved in all its horrors. Such perſons as had the means of flight had retired to the country; moſt of the ſhops are ſhut up; all public places are cloſed; and large fires, compoſed of ropes, tar-barrels, &c. are conſtantly kept in the ſtreets to carry off the infection.

In conſequence of an application from the Grand Signor, Government is about immediately to ſend to Conſtantinople four Officers of Engineers, with an equal number of Artillery, of Cavalry, and of Infantry.

Letters from Guernſey, dated on Tueſday laſt, ſtate, that the gun-veſſels, &c. in Cherbourg had been diſmantled for the purpoſe of manning the numerous privateers fitted out at that port and along the coaſt.

It is a ſingular and intereſting fact, that during the laſt week, no leſs than *One thouſand and ninety-four* new accounts were opened at the Bank, in the 3 per Cent. Conſols and Reduced, by that number of *new* Stock-holders. Tueſday produced 368, Wedneſday 407, and Friday 319.—With this general diſpoſition to buy, no perſon can wonder at the late riſe in the Funds. Great-Britain now holds a proud pre-eminence—alike free from every hoſtile attack externally, as from domeſtic ſtrife. Every man holds one and the ſame opinion of political affairs; they ſee the power of the French Republic gradually waſting, the whole world its enemy, and our internal reſources even accumulating by the progreſs of the war. The riſing of the funds ſtands therefore on the beſt of all poſſible baſes—Public Confidence. The redemption of the Land-Tax has alſo an obvious effect on every day's market.

The ſubſcription at Lloyd's for the wounded ſeamen and widows of Lord Nelſon's fleet amounted on Saturday to more than 17,000l. and the Committee have not yet got a return from the country towns which have exerted themſelves for the ſame benevolent object.

Sir Edmund Hartopp, Bart. of Four-Oaks Hall, Warwickſhire, is elected Member of Parliament for the County of Leiceſter, in the room of the late Mr. Pochin.

Sir James Graham, Bart. is returned Member for Ripon, in Yorkſhire, in the room of William Lawrence, Eſq. deceaſed.

MARK-LANE EXCHANGE.—*This Day.*

Wheat, 30s. to 50s.—Barley, 20s. to 30s. od.—Rye, 20s. to 26s.—Oats, 20s. to 30s. od.—Pale Malt, 38s. od. to 42s. od. Amber ditto, 38s. od. to 42s.—Peas, 40s. to 50s.—Hog ditto, 33s. to 38s.—Beans, 30s. to 36s.—Tick, 28s. to 33s.—Fine Flour, 43s.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Bank Stock 138⅛, 139	Bank Long Ann. 16⅛, ⅜, ⅛, ⅜
3 per Ct. Red. 55⅜, ¾	Bank Short, 1778 and 1779—
3 per Ct. Conſ. 56¼, ⅜, ⅝, ½, ¾	Imp. 3 per Cent. Ann. 53¾, 54
4 per Ct. C. Ann. 70⅛, ⅜, ¼	Ditto Ann. 25 Years 11 5/16, ¾
5 per Ct. Ann. 86, 85¾, 86, 85¾	Conſols for Account 56¼, ¾, ⅝
India Stock 168	Omnium —
New 5 per Ct. 83½	
Iriſh 5 per Ct. 76½, ¼	

Nov. 5. GUNPOWDER-PLOT. *No Buſineſs done at the Stock-Exchange.*

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