

MONTUCCI, L.L.D. A Native of Siena, Graduate of the University of Pisa, and Author of the Key to the Italian Classics, the New Pocket Italian Dictionary, &c. &c. &c.

PERRISTONE, Taylor and Leather Bookbinder, No. 2, Via-lana, Bond-street, next to the Nobility and Gentlemen who honour him with their commands...

PRINTED FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 47, New Bond-street.

OAKLEY and Co. Printers to Her Majesty, respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in the splendid Assemblage of new and elegant Patterns they have the honour of submitting to their inspection...

IRISH LINENS, DAMASK and DIAPYRE TABLEING, &c. No. 102, Fleet-street, corner of Chancery-lane.

MIDDLETON and INNES have lately received several importations of the most beautiful damask and diaper table linen, Yorkshire, Russia, Lancashire, Irish, and Scotch Holland Linens, &c. &c. &c.

The only WAREHOUSE for Curious Fine FLANNELS, RINDOFLY, &c. &c. &c. No. 1, Broad-street, near the Nobility and Public that he has now on sale, a large Assortment of the very best Welsh, Salford, Abergevery and other FLANNELS, white and coloured, &c. &c. &c.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS being the value which is fixed in the Act of Parliament of the celebrated PIGOT DIAMOND, which on Monday morning next will be sold at Guildhall, to be the property of the holder of the FIRST DRAWN Ticket, &c. &c. &c.

SWIFT and Co. No. 11, Poultry, London, established in the year 1759, and at their State Lottery Offices in Dame-street, Dublin, &c. &c. &c. are appointed to sell the Tickets and stamped Shares agreeable to Act of Parliament.

ENGLISH LOTTERY, begins Drawing on Monday next, 2 of £10,000, 10 of £1,500, 2 of £1,000, 10 of £500, 2 of £200, 10 of £100, 2 of £50, 10 of £20, 2 of £10, 10 of £5, 2 of £2, 10 of £1.

HALF A MILLION OF MONEY STERLING in Prizes, Part of the Capital will be determined as under: First Drawn Ticket, £100,000, 20th Day, 200,000, 30th Day, 300,000, 40th Day, 400,000, 50th Day, 500,000.

TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS are selling at every Licensed Lottery Office in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and the Prizes paid on Demand.

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MR. RIDGWAY, having purchased the Copyright of the New Historical Drama of the DEAF and DUMB, or, The Orphan, &c. &c. &c.

THE DEAF and DUMB, or, The Abbé de LEPÉE, An Historical Play in Five Acts, translated from the French Edition.

Printed for T. N. Longman and O. Rees, Paternoster-row. Of whom may be had, lately published, 1. Life, a Comedy, by Mr. Reynolds, price 2s.

OBSERVATIONS on the CONSTITUTIONS HIGH PRICES of PROVISIONS; shewing, amongst other articles, that the overgrown Opulence of the Husbandman &c. Farmer tends to subvert the necessary Gradations of Society, &c. &c. &c.

NORTHERN POWERS. On Wednesday next will be published, price 2s. 6d. A SHORT VIEW of the POLITICAL SITUATION of the NORTHERN POWERS, founded on Observations made during a Tour through Sweden and Denmark, in the year 1805, with conjectures on the probable issue of the approaching contest.

STATE of the FRENCH REPUBLIC at the end of the Year VIII. Translated from the French of Citizen HAVET, Chief of the Potations, &c. &c. &c.

THE CRIMES of EUROPE, for the Amputation of the Limbs of France, and the Disfranchisement of her Territory, with Illustrative Anecdotes, Military and Political. By Lord B. &c. &c. &c.

THE VALE of TRENT; a POEM. Birmingham: Printed and Sold by Grafton and Reddell; sold also by Mr. Hurst, Pall-mall, London.

A TWELVE-PENNY ANSWER to a Three and Sixpenny Pamphlet, intitled "A Letter on the Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in the Bank of England, on the Prices of Provisions, and other Commodities." Printed for W. Richardson, under the Royal Exchange.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, Feb. 25. Mr. Percival, Mr. Jekyll, and Mr. Newbold, received permission to give the Western Circuit, and Sir Wharfedale, Sir James Sinclair, and Lord Galway, obtained leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Abbott gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for a Select Committee to consider of the most effectual means of promulgating the Acts of the Imperial Parliament throughout the United Kingdom.

The Irish Militia Bill was reported, and after a few words from Lord Brough upon the propriety of allowing half-pay to Surgeons, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. ALLARDE moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the Grots and Net Produce of the General Post Office in Scotland during the year ending the 31st of April, 1798, 1799, and 1800, and the same to be ordered.

The Loan Bill and Sir Sidney Smith's Annuity Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

In a Committee of the whole House, several resolutions were agreed to by the House, and the business of the day was carried into Ireland.—The Report is to be received to-morrow.

A new Bill was moved for leaving to bring in a Bill for the regulation of his Majesty's Marine Forces when on shore.—Leave given.

Lord W. RUSSEL said, he rose pursuant to notice he had given yesterday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill which he was sure would be supported by all who had a due regard to the comforts of the lower orders of the people.

Mr. ROSE did not object to the Bill being brought in, but begged leave to remind the noble Lord of the many difficulties attendant upon such a measure.

A long conversation ensued between Mr. Joffice, Mr. Percival, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir W. Eford, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Brage, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Robinson. Many compliments were paid to the humanity of the noble Lord, but it was objected that a Bill of this kind could be much better framed in the Committee above alls, allowing the principle of it to be good.

It was intimated, that the policy of the Bill was unquestionable, and that it was absolutely necessary that it should be passed without delay.

The Army of Observation of the South, on the 9th instant, was along the Nera, as far as its mouth on the Tiber, and as far as the confines of the states of the King of Naples.

C. Dolomieu, Generals Damas and Maufour, and all the French detained in Sicily, were expected at the head quarters at Ancona.

A proclamation of the King of Naples for shutting his ports to the English, and opening them to the French, was also expected.—Mentour.

"May it please your Excellency—As the two French officers who were the bearers of your Excellency's letter to the Holy Father, return to Florence, I should think myself deficient in my duty if I did not inform your Excellency of the polite and agreeable manner in which your Excellency's officers, and it is the desire of the Holy Father that I should testify to them his complete satisfaction."

"His Holiness has learned with the greatest satisfaction the orders given by General Paulet, at Ancona, to cause Religion and its Ministers to be respected. They will certainly have them felt in a manner as to justify the protection granted to them, and to render themselves worthy of it."

"His Holiness has also ordered the Prelate, his Delegate, to neglect nothing that can contribute to the convenience of the troops who are obliged to pass through his territories at the same time, reflecting on the very unfortunate circumstances in which the whole territory and the surrounding countries are now placed, they will not adhere to want of good will, what can only be owing to the necessity of their being there."

"I must refer your Excellency to the two French Officers for details respecting the conferences which they had with your Excellency, when we informed him that your Excellency had refused to receive the Holy Father, that you would not receive him, but as that of shutting the ports against the King of Naples, which he has expected to see done by the Court. The Holy Father, however, hopes that his States (which are now reduced to the greatest misery) will not be exposed to the unavoidable damage that must be occasioned by the passage of an army."

"I beg your Excellency to allow me to take advantage of your goodness, to transmit to Paris the annexed paper for Monsieur de Castellan, &c. &c. &c. I have the honour to be, with the most distinguished esteem, your Excellency's faithful Servant. (Signed) C. CARD. CONSALVI.

I VENTOSI, FEB. 20. The Tuscan Government has ordered a forced loan of 100,000 crowns to be levied on all the absent subjects of Tuscany, or those who have co-operated with the enemy's armies in disturbing good order and tranquillity in Tuscany, since the re-entrance of the French. Should this tax not be paid in ten days, their effects will be put under sequestration.

Letters from Bourdeaux date, that several couriers have, within these few days, passed through that city, on their way to Madrid.

On the 17th, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a fête in celebration of the peace between Austria and France, at which were present the First Consul and his family, the other Consuls, the Senators and French Ministers, the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Powers, the Councils of State, a great number of Members of the Tribunal and Legislative Body, and all the Military Officers at Paris of superior rank.—There were also about three hundred ladies, the greater part young and handsome, and all richly or elegantly dressed.

On the 8th instant it was currently reported at Marseilles, that Minorca had been re-taken from the English by a French squadron, having on board a number of French and Spanish forces. This intelligence requires confirmation.

According to the late accounts from Vienna, it was rumoured there that the Prussian Minister expected to be recalled by his Court.

Yesterday evening a Russian Officer, the *avant courier* of M. de Kalitchev and the Russian Legation, arrived at Paris.

The French entered Mantua on the 6th instant, and were received by the inhabitants with transports of joy. The First Consul assisted at the fitting of the National Institute on the 15th, in his capacity of member, and stated that he had several Egyptian manuscripts present. Among those which he gave in were some written in Greek, Syrian, and Hebrew characters.

The Chevalier d'Azanza set out from Madrid on the 15th, on his way to Paris.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS. AUGSBURG, FEB. 4.—By a letter of a late date from Cracow we are informed, that the Russian army in Wolynia and Podolia, has suddenly begun to march towards Moldavia and Turkey in Europe. The affluence of the two Russian officers, by the Turkish foldery at Constantinople, and the declaration lately made to the Porte by the Russian Minister, may serve to explain this movement, which was not unexpected.

The Cabinet of Petersburg beholds, with a jealous eye, the influence which the British Government has at Constantinople; and the plan of an invasion of Turkey by the combined armies of two or three great Continental Powers, to compel the Grand Signior to withdraw himself from that influence, or to feel, in these provinces, for the basis of a general peace, is much talked of.

FRAGUE, FEB. 2.—The Russian troops which had quitted Galicia to proceed eastwards, are advancing by forced marches towards the frontiers of Turkey; a part of these troops will remain, it is said, on the frontiers, till the arrival of the troops of another great power, which are to act in concert with them; the rest will continue their route towards the Russian ports on the Black Sea, where they will embark for an expedition destined to oppose the attempts of the English against Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 10.—The Porte received intelligence the day before yesterday, that the English troops under the command of General Abercromby, had arrived on the coast of Caramania. Lord Keith with his Squadron was at anchor at Marmatilla.—Some vessels from Alexandria with sick on board, had fallen into the hands of the English.

LONDON: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The following is the report of his Majesty's health which was yesterday exhibited:—"QUEEN'S HOUSE, FEB. 25, 1805. His Majesty's fever continues, but none of the symptoms are worse. (Signed) "T. GIBBERNE. "H. R. REYNOLDS."

In the evening, so late as half-past seven, it was stated at the QUEEN'S HOUSE, that "the state of the King's health continued the same as in the "morning."

Mr. PITT, we understand, intimated to his friend, the Governor of the Bank, with a view of its being announced to the Stock Exchange, that he meant to keep the seals and to continue in office until he could resign his trust into the hands of his MAJESTY.

We were prepared for this curious declaration, by the infamous surmise which was thrown out the day before, on the nature of the present calamity. It will be demanded, however, whether at this moment Mr. Pitt either is, or conditionally can be (to use his own phrase), the Minister of the Crown? What constitutes a Minister? It is not because he holds, for the moment, and by accident, the key of a red box. That which alone constitutes a Minister, is, that his MAJESTY shall appoint him to be his Privy Counsellor, to be his confidential Adviser in his Cabinet or Closet.

All the rest, viz. his key, his seal, his commission, and his title, are but the signs of this confidence. Now, it is not known that his MAJESTY, before his illness, withdrew his confidence from Mr. PITT? Did he not nominate and appoint his Successor? Nay, is it not perfectly understood that his MAJESTY did this in the most marked way, by a letter, informing him that his resignation would be received? In the spirit of the Constitution, therefore, Mr. PITT is no longer the Minister of the Crown, and he cannot legally do any one act, either as Chancellor of the Exchequer, or as First Lord of the Treasury.

He may keep the emblems of office, but he cannot perform the functions. If his dismissal had not been announced, and his successor had not publicly declared himself under his MAJESTY'S orders, perhaps Mr. PITT might have been considered as the virtual Minister, and might have still borne the semblance of power, as nothing would have appeared against the assumption. He would have had the plea of *habitu et repute* in his favour, which is good in the absence of a positive record—but here the record was made up and published.

What then shall we say of this unprecedented declaration, and that Mr. PITT still clings to office with such a pertinacious spirit that no subtlety, however gross, no mockery, however dangerous, will be untried, to give him a chance that the dilemma which he has created may yet re-establish his power—or bring down the whole edifice on his fall!

We yesterday received Paris Papers to the 21st inclusive. They do not bring any thing very striking. The people of Paris have not yet finished their feigns and rejoicings for the conclusion of the treaty of Lunéville. Both JOSEPH BONAPARTE and Count COBENZL have arrived in Paris to partake in these rejoicings.

The French Army of Observation of the South, as it is called, that is the covering army of observation in Italy, under General MURAT, was, upon the 19th of February, along the banks of the Nera to the place where it joins the Tiber, and from thence to the confines of the Neapolitan States. The movement of the army was to accelerate the expected decision of the Court of Naples to accept the ships of this country from all the ports of his SICILIAN MAJESTY, and to open the latter to the ships of France. In other words, the KING of NAPLES must accept such terms as the French clutch to bestow. It is thus that this imbecile power, to say no worse of it, is compelled to subjugate itself to the protector of the day. Now it is the Emperor PAUL that proceeds, under favour of his Excellency Citizen-General MURAT, who permits the KING of NAPLES to wear his little Crown from his brother-in-law's high consideration for the Emperor of the other Russias.

The Pope is to be treated with great deference and respect. The KING of NAPLES certainly shows the satisfaction of his fate to the temporary intrigue between BONAPARTE and the Emperor PAUL.

A letter from Constantinople of the 13th January, says that the British Expedition, under the command of General ABERCROMBY, is arrived on the coast of Caramania, and that the Squadron has cast anchor at Marmatilla. This letter mentions that ABDALLAH MESSOU'S functions in Egypt are confined to the duties of Governor General, and that the real command of the troops has, by order of BONAPARTE, been given to General REYNIER, an Officer of the first merit, and well known in Europe from his having been Chief of the Staff during the famous retreat of MOREAU in Suabia. If ABDALLAH MESSOU, conscious of his own inferiority in military talents, associates this Office (who indeed by seniority is the second) in the command, it will be a proof of his judgment. The functions of Governor and Commander have not been separated by any formal public decree.

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