



Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FROM FRIDAY, MARCH 15. TO TUESDAY, MARCH 19. 1805.

WHITEHALL—MARCH 14.

The following intelligence has been received at the East India House :

After the capture of Hinglaiz-Ghur, by the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Monson, as stated in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of July, Lieut.-Col. Monson advanced his position about 50 miles from the Mokundra Pass.

His corps consisted of five battalions of seapoys, with a proportion of artillery, and of two bodies of irregular horse, under Lieut. Lucan, and a native chieftain, amounting to 3000 men.

On the 7th of July 1804, Lieut.-Col. Monson received intelligence that Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (who, since his retreat before the army of the Commander in Chief, had occupied a position in Malwa, having the Cumbul river between him and Col. Monson's corps), had crossed the Chumbul river with the whole of his army and guns. Lieut.-Col. Monson was desirous of attacking Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and moved towards the place at which it was stated that Jeswunt Rao Holkar had crossed the Chumbul river. Col. Monson however states, that he had only two days grain in his camp; that part of his corps had been detached to bring up grain; that one battalion of his force was on its march to join him from Hinglaiz-Ghur; that he expected to be joined by an escort, with treasure for the use of his detachment; and that he had also received accounts from Colonel Murray, of that officer's intention to fall back on the Myhie river. Under these circumstances, Lieut.-Col. Monson determined to retire to the Mokundra Pass, and commenced his march on July 8.

[Price Sixpence.]

The detachment had marched nearly six coss, when intelligence was received that Lieut. Lucan's party had been attacked at a considerable distance in his rear, by the whole of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Monson states, that he immediately ordered the troops to march towards the enemy, when Bapjee Scindiah joined him, and said that the rear guard had been defeated, and many Sirdars had been either killed or wounded, and that Lieut. Lucan with several Sirdars were taken prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Monson therefore continued his march to the Mokundra Pass, which he reached at noon on the same day, without having been molested by the enemy.

On the morning of the 10th of July, Col. Monson was attacked by the enemy with little effect.

Lieut.-Col. Monson, not considering his post at Mokundra to be tenable, resolved to retire to Kotah, which place he reached on the 12th of July, in the morning, after two marches. The whole of the detachment experienced great fatigue, owing to the season of the year, and to the state of the country.

The Rajah of Kotah was unwilling to admit Col. Monson into the town; and Col. Monson continued his march to the Gaumus Nuddee Ghaut. The rains had set in with violence on the 10th of July, and about this period of time became incessant. Although the Gaumus Nuddee is only seven miles distant from Kotah, the obstructions occasioned by the rains and the nature of the soil, prevented Col. Monson from reaching the Gaumus rivulet until the morning of the 13th of July.

The rivulet was not fordable on the 13th,

and Col. Monson halted on the 14th, to procure a supply of grain from Puttun, distant about two coss.

On the 15th of July, Lieut.-Col. Monson continued his march, but the rains were so violent that it was impossible to move the guns; Lieut.-Col. Monson therefore halted. Lieut.-Col. Monson states, that he had no provisions in camp, and that all the neighbouring villages were exhausted; he was therefore induced to spike his guns, and to order the ammunition to be destroyed.

Col. Monson then prosecuted his march, and reached the Chumbulee rivulet on the 17th of July. The rivulet was not fordable on the 17th, but on the 18th of July, the European artillerymen crossed on the elephants, and proceeded on to Rampoorah.

On the 19th July, the rivulet continued to rise. The troops were in the greatest distress for food, but hearing that there was some grain in a village, at a few miles distance, a strong party was sent and returned with a sufficient quantity of grain for the use of the detachment for two days.

In the evening of the 21st July, Colone Monson detached Captain O'Donnell to beat up a body of cavalry, encamped at some distance. Capt. O'Donnell was completely successful; he captured some camels and two hundred horse.

On the 22d of July, Col. Monson, having procured a few rafts, crossed over the 2d battalion of the 21st regiment, and on the 24th, the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment. During the 24th of July, a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance. Colonel Monson immediately



drew up the remainder of his detachment, amounting to about 700 men, and maintained a contest with the enemy until sunset, when the enemy retired with the loss of several men and horses.

On the morning of the 25th July, Colonel Monson ordered the 2d battalion, 21st regiment, to proceed through the Lackere Pass, and to take up a position near the entrance towards Rampoorah. The 2d battalion of the 2d regiment crossed the rivulet on the morning of the 25th; and having no provisions in camp, the Colonel moved on the morning of the 26th of July, with the 2d battalion, 2d regiment, and the 2d battalion, 12th regiment, towards Rampoorah, which he reached on the 27th. Col. Monson immediately adopted measures for supplying the two remaining corps, (the 2d battalion, 8th regiment, and the 1st battalion, 12th regiment), under Colonel Don, with provisions, and Colonel Don joined him at Rampoorah on the 29th of July.

On his arrival at Rampoorah, Col. Monson was joined by two battalions of sepoy, with four six-pounders and two howitzers, and a body of Hindostanee cavalry under Major Frith, together with a supply of grain, which had been sent from Agra by the Commander in Chief. Lieut.-Colonel Monson also adopted measures for collecting a supply of grain; but the supply was inconsiderable, and Jeswunt Roa Holkar having advanced in considerable force, he determined to prosecute his retreat to Khooshal-Gur, where he expected to be joined by six battalions and twenty-one guns, under the command of a native Commander under Sudasheo Bhow Bukfec. A garrison was left in the Fort of Rampoorah under the command of Captain Hutchinson, of the Bengal artillery.

The remainder of the detachment, consisting of five battalions and six companies of Sepoys, with two howitzers, reached the Rannas river on the morning of the 22d of August. The river was so high as to be scarcely fordable.

Three boats were found at the Bannas river, and Col. Monson, perceiving that the river did not fall so rapidly as might be expected, ordered Capt. Nicholl, with six companies of the 21st regiment to cross, and proceed to Khooshal Ghur, in charge of the treasure.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry, on the 23d August, pitched their camp about four miles distant.

On the morning of the 24th Aug. Col. Monson began to cross over his baggage with one battalion. The enemy took possession of a large village on the right, but this post was attacked and carried. The fall of the river having rendered it fordable, the enemy availed themselves of this circumstance, and their cavalry crossed in great numbers to the right and left. The greater part of Col. Monson's baggage had crossed, and three more battalions and one howitzer, were sent for its protection, he intending to follow with the remaining corps, as soon as the remainder of the baggage had effected its passage.

At four P. M. however, the enemy's infantry and guns arrived, and opened a heavy cannonade on the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the picquets posted on the south side of the river. Col. Monson immediately charged the enemy with this body of men, and succeeded in carrying

some guns. The enemy, however, rallied, and compelled the party to retire, and abandon the howitzer. Our troops suffered very severely, and with difficulty effected a retreat under cover of the 1st battalion 14th regt. Col. Monson was compelled to abandon his baggage, and to continue his retreat to Khooshal-Ghur, which he reached on the night of the 25th August. At Khooshal-Ghur Col. Monson found Capt. Nicholl, who had arrived in the vicinity of the fort of Khooshal-Ghur on the 24th August.

On the morning of the 26th August, the whole of the enemy's cavalry encamped in separate bodies, surrounding Col. Monson's detachment. A correspondence was at this period detected, between some of the native officers and the enemy. The most vigorous and effectual steps appear to have been immediately adopted to check this mischief; but, notwithstanding, nearly two companies from the 1st battalion 14th regiment, and a large proportion of the Hindostanee cavalry deserted.

On the 26th August, at seven P. M. Colonel Monson moved from the fort of Khooshal-Ghur, and formed an oblong square, having previously spiked the remaining howitzer.

During the night of the 26th August, and the greater part of the 27th, the enemy's cavalry, supported, as before, by some guns, attempted several times to penetrate the detachment under Col. Monson, but could not make the least impression on this compact body of men. On the night of the 27th, Col. Monson took possession of the ruined fort of Hindown, and at one A. M. on the 28th continued his retreat towards Agra. As soon as the detachment had cleared the ravines near Hindown, the enemy's cavalry made a desperate charge in three separate bodies, but were received by the Sepoys with determined coolness and bravery. The Sepoys reserved their fire until the enemy's cavalry had come almost within reach of the bayonet, and then gave their fire with such signal effect as to compel the enemy to retire in every direction.

Lieut.-Colonel Monson reached the Biana Pass about sun-set the 28th August. The troops were almost exhausted with fatigue and hunger, and Lieut.-Colonel Monson halted with an intention to remain during the night at the entrance of the Pass. The enemy, however, succeeded in bringing up some guns, and opened a heavy fire, which compelled Lieut.-Colonel Monson to continue his retreat to Agra. The detachment reached the town of Biana at nine P. M. on the 28th August. The night was dark; and the camp followers, with such baggage as remained with the detachment, having mixed with the line, the troops were thrown into confusion. It was impossible to restore order, and the different corps retreated in great disorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31st August. The enemy followed as far as Futty-poor, in straggling parties for the purpose of plundering, but made no united attack after the 28th.

The following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Governor General, under date the 8th September 1804, is published for general information:

"Although I cannot sufficiently lament the unfortunate turn affairs have taken with this detach-

ment, or the circumstances which led to them, still I feel it my duty to represent to your Lordship, that both officers and men of the detachment, on every occasion in which they were actually engaged with the enemy, maintained the superiority of British discipline, and shewed the utmost steadiness and gallantry; and that should an opportunity occur of leading against the enemy those who remain, I shall place the fullest confidence in their attachment and approved bravery and experience.

"I shall cause every possible inquiry to be made into the apparent disaffection on the part of some of the corps; but I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, that it does not appear to have been by any means extensive. Numbers of the Sepoys are daily coming in; and those that are still with the enemy, and have been obliged to take service, have sent word to their officers that they will avail themselves of the first opportunity of escaping to return. Those who refused to enter the enemy's service have been most cruelly treated, and, in general, mutilated in the right hand."

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCT. 11. 1804.

List of Casualties with the Hon. Colonel Monson's Detachment.

Second Batt. 2d Regt.—Major James Sinclair, killed 24th August 1804. Lieut. Thomas Parr, ditto. Lieut. N. P. Fulton, ditto. Lieut. William Owen, missing, but reported to have been killed. Lieut. W. W. Walker, killed Aug. 24. 1804. Lieut. H. P. Stacy, ditto. Lieut. Thomas Snider, ditto. 2d Batt. 8th Regt.—Lieut. Williams, killed 24th Aug. 1804. 2d Batt. 9th Regt.—Capt. James Crockatt, killed 24th August 1804. Lieut. A. R. Maillard, ditto. First Batt. 12th Regt.—Lieut. Henry Lloyd, killed 10th July 1804. Lieut. Ford, wounded, 27th Aug. 1804. Lieut. H. M. Rofs, do. August 24. Lieut. F. Bowring, do. Aug. 27. Lieut. Dalton, drowned in crossing Chumbala, 16th July 1804. Second Batt. 12th Regt.—Lieutenant Randall, wounded, 25th August 1804. Lieut. R. Davidson, missing, 8th July. 1st Batt. 14th Regt.—Lieut. H. H. Harris, killed 30th Aug. 1804. Mr. Brugh, Surgeon, ditto. 2d Batt. 21st Regt.—Lieut. W. S. Nixon, killed 24th Aug. Lieut. Arden wounded, 27th do. Artillery—Capt. Winbolt, drowned in crossing Bannas, 24th August.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH. 14. 1805.

Extract of a Letter from Peter Rainier, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Trident, 18th October 1804.

On the 17th Monf. Linois had seized on some country boats off Masulipatam Road, who gave him the intelligence of his Majesty's ship *Wilhelmina* having left that road a few days before for Vizagapatam road, with the *Princess Charlotte* Indianman in convoy, and accordingly he dashed into that road in the forenoon of the 18th, and commenced a furious attack with the *Marengo* and frigates on his Majesty's ship the *Centurion* (of 50 guns), whom I had a few days before substituted for the *Wilhelmina*, having ordered the latter to proceed to Calcutta with the *Bengal* and *Asia* Indianmen, who had some treasure on board. For the particulars of what followed I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain James Lind's letter of the 19th, whom I had given an acting order to command that ship, in the absence of Capt. J. S. Rainier, left dangerously ill at sick quarters.

The gallant and spirited conduct displayed by Capt. Lind, his officers and crew, in the defence of his Majesty's ship *Centurion* against so great a superiority of force, under every advantage on the part of the assailants, with the complete defeat given the French Admiral and Squadron in the conclusion, merits every encomium, and, I trust, will be honoured with their Lordships' fullest approbation. For my own part, I do not hesitate to rank this brilliant action with the most famous of the defensive kind recorded in the glorious annals of the British navy.

His Majesty's Ship *Centurion*, in Vizagapatam-Road, 19th Sept. 1804.

SIR—Yesterday morning, whilst at anchor in this Roadstead, and waiting till the Indianman, the *Princess Charlotte*, and the country ship the *Bar-naby*, the two ships you directed me to convoy to

Madras, were loaded, three ships were perceived under the land in the south-west, coming down before the wind, with all sail set. About half-past nine A.M. it was seen that the strange ships were enemies, and were a line of battle ship and two frigates; the line of battle ship hoisted, with her colours, a flag at the mizen topmast-head, and I believe was the *Marengo*, Admiral Linois, and I shall so call her in this letter. The frigate appeared to be of thirty-six or forty guns. For the information of the convoy the signal of an enemy being in sight was hoisted, and soon afterwards one for the convoy, as they were best able to put into a port in view. This was done that the two ships that we had taken under convoy might get close in shore for protection, or, if necessary, to be run on it: the *Barnaby* complied with this signal; she ran in shore, but unfortunately afterwards got into the surf, and was totally lost.

About ten A.M. the headmost of the enemy's ships, a frigate, was about half a mile from the *Centurion*, without any colours flying. Several shot were fired at her. About the same time the cable was cut, and topmasts sheeted home, which were already loose for the purpose; by this means the broadside was brought to bear upon the enemy, and prevented the ship being boarded or raked; by this manœuvre, likewise, a frigate, that was within a cable's length of the *Centurion*, and appeared to have an intention to board, got a close and well-directed broadside into her: the action soon became general; the three enemy's ships directed their fire on the *Centurion*, their only object, for the *Princess Charlotte* Indiaman had very early struck her colours. The *Centurion* stood in shore, the *Marengo* and one frigate on the starboard quarter, the other frigate on the larboard; they were all less than half a mile distant, and kept firing, which the *Centurion* returned. Her fire was chiefly directed against the *Marengo*. About a quarter before eleven the French ships stood to sea; and immediately after this I got on board, though with much difficulty and danger. I had been on shore to expedite the sailing of the convoy, and was not present in this early part of the action; for, till now, the *Centurion* had been under the direction of Lieutenant James Robert Philips, the First Lieutenant; and, before I proceed any further in this account, permit me to notice the judicious conduct of this deserving and old Officer, and his gallant defence of the ship against so superior a force as that of the enemy. I hope, Sir, his conduct will be thought worthy of a reward, and that he will be esteemed deserving of promotion.

On my coming on board, I found the sails and rigging so very much cut as to render the ship not in a state to be worked, and therefore anchored at the back of the surf, about a mile and a half to the north-east of the town; this situation was the best I had in my power to take, both for defence, and to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy if overpowered.

A battery of three guns at the town, under the command of Col. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, had kept a fire on the enemy whilst within reach in the roadstead, but now we were too far distant to receive any support from it. I sent on shore to request guns might be brought on the beach nearer us; this was a thing, I have since been convinced of, totally impracticable, or it would have been done. We prepared again for action; and, whilst thus employed, the enemy, in the offing, wore and stood towards us; the *Marengo*, after having repeatedly tried the range of her guns, came to an anchor abreast of us, and about a mile distant; clewed up her topmasts, furling her courses, and commenced cannonading. This threatening appearance of being determined to persevere, and to succeed, only served to animate the officers and men of his Majesty's ship to greater exertions of defence with the lower deck guns, the only ones that would reach the enemy, for she was too far distant for the carronades, but all the enemy's shot reached us. In the mean time, one of the frigates kept under sail on our quarter, and nearer than the *Marengo*, and annoyed us much by her fire; the other frigate carried off the Indiaman from her anchorage in the road.

At a quarter past one P.M. nearly two hours after this cannonading had commenced, and which had been kept up with vigour on both sides, the *Marengo* cut her cable, hoisted her jib, and stood to sea. By some of her last shot our cable was cut, and we made some sail, and got further off shore before we brought up with the sheet anchor. When the *Marengo* first made sail, I supposed she intended to make a short stretch, tack, and renew

the action nearer, and made all necessary preparation to receive her, but she, frigates, and prize Indiaman, stood to sea, and a little before sunset bore up to the north-east, towards the bottom of the bay.

What damage the enemy has sustained, or from what cause they declined further contest with us, I cannot tell.

After this full account of the transactions of the day, I feel it a duty incumbent on me not only to repeat the high sense I have of Lieutenant Philips' services, but likewise to inform you that the other Lieutenants of this ship, Lieutenants David Pringle, Richard Coote, and Wm. Fairbrother Carol, displayed great gallantry and spirit on the occasion; the last mentioned, Lieut. Carrol, though a young officer, has seen much service, and as his commission of Lieutenant is not yet confirmed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, may I request that you will be pleased to represent his great merit, to induce their Lordships to do it. To the zeal and energy of Lieut. Warring of the *Marines* I am much indebted.

To insert any thing in this letter in praise of the behaviour of the veteran and gallant crew of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, must be needless to you, Sir, who are well acquainted with it, but I cannot refrain from saying that they displayed great experience, and cool courage, and the good discipline of the ship was conspicuous, and does great credit to their proper Commander, Captain Rainer.

His Majesty's ship has received considerable damage in her masts, yards, and rigging. The foremast, mizenmast, and mainyard, are badly wounded, as well as several smaller masts and yards; several shot remain in the bottom between wind and water, one came through into the gunner's storeroom; but for your full information of particulars, there accompanies this detailed reports of damages sustained in the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's departments, as far as they have been yet ascertained. It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that very few men, considering the long action, have suffered; none were killed, and only nine wounded, one of them is since dead, the others are not in apparent danger.

I have received all the assistance that this place could afford me from Colonel A. Campbell of his Majesty's 74th Highland regiment, commanding officer of the district, and from all the Company's servants, both civil and military, at this settlement. I am, &c. (Signed) JAMES LIND.

Peter Rainer, &c.

Trident, Madras Road, Oct. 1, 1804.

Sir,—I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, informing particulars of your proceeding in execution of my orders, and of the very noble defence you made in his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, under your command, in Vizagapatnam road the preceding day, against the formidable attack of so superior a force of the enemy, as described in your letter, led on by the French Admiral, Linois, in the *Marengo*; the gallant and spirited conduct displayed on this occasion by yourself, officers, and crew, merits the highest applause, wherein you not only saved his Majesty's ship under your command from falling into the enemy's hands, as well as from shipwreck, by running her on shore, as a very obvious resource that offered to prevent it, but gave the French Rear-Admiral a complete defeat.

I shall not fail to forward your letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty for their Lordships' information by the present opportunity, and have no doubt but their Lordships will bestow on you some honourable acknowledgment of their approbation of your gallant conduct. I remain, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

To James Lind, Esq. acting Captain of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 16, 1805.

Admiral Rainer, commanding in the East Indies, also transmits the following accounts of captures:—

By the *Dedaigneuse*, a French privateer of 4 guns, some small arms, and 36 men. By the *Caroline* frigate, after a chase of 16 hours, the French privateer brig *Les Frenes Unis*, of 8 (pierced for 16) guns, and 134 men, 15 of whom were officers, and 40 soldiers. The privateer had one man killed; the *Caroline* not a man hurt, but both sustained much injury to boats, booms, rigging, &c. By the *St. Fiorenzo*, a *Chasse Maree*, of 2 brass six pounders, 6 brass swivels, and 25 men. She was boarded in a most gallant style by the frigate's barge and cut-

ter; and carried after a most determined resistance, without the loss of a man. The enemy had two men killed, and the first and second Captain, and three others very dangerously wounded—the Captain, it was feared mortally, as he had a ball thro' his body. By the *Caroline*, the General de Caen, French privateer ship, of 360 tons, 22 guns, and 200 men, stored and victualled for five months.—By the *Sheerneck*, the *Alfred*, French privateer, of 14 guns, and 80 men. By the *Albion* and *Sceptre*, the French ship *Clarisse*, of 12 guns, and 157 men;—a brig of 4 guns and 36 men, and 2 vessels laden with slaves.

Copy of a letter from Mr Thomas Musgrave, commander of the *Kitty* private ship of war, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated at Falmouth the 14th inst.

SIR;

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, that on Sunday the 10th inst. in lat. 48. N. and long 10. 15. W. we fell in with the Spanish private ship of war *Felicity*, mounting 20 guns and 170 men, commanded by Jose Vincento de Cinza, out 10 days from St. Andero; and after an engagement of one hour and a half, she struck to the *Kitty*, private ship of war, of London, under my command. I am concerned to add, that we had one man killed, and two dangerously wounded. In justice to the officers and ship's company, I must say their conduct deserves the approbation of their Lordships, when you take into consideration that not 20 of them ever saw a gun fired before, and not twice that number ever were at sea before we left the Downs, on the 3d inst.

I have the honour to be &c.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE.

ST JAMES'S, FEB. 20, 1805.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Vickers Gibbs, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor General.

BERLIN, FEB. 26, 1805.

The Dowager Queen of Prussia expired yesterday morning, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 9, 1805.

The King's German Legion, — Stille, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Garrison Battalion—Ensign Geo. Ball, from the 2d garrison battalion, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign.

2d—Ensign Wm. Leunon, from half pay of 68th foot, to be Ensign; Quartermaster Hiram Seaman, from the late 7th garrison battalion, to be Quartermaster.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion—John Page, late Serjeant of the Royals, to be Ensign, vice Barron, promoted.

GARRISON.

Major-General Charles Wm. Este to be Lieutenant Governor of Carlisle, vice Ramsden, deceased.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Serjeant Alex. Calder, from the royal artillery, to be Quartermaster.

MEMORANDUM.

Ensign Alex. Proudfoot, of the 2d West India regt. who was superseded in the Gazette of the 23d ult. is reinstated in his rank.

Lieut. — D'Arcy, of the 15th foot, is superseded.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1805.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. H. Blackley to be First Lieutenant, vice H. Meggs, resigned; dated Feb. 18, 1805.—Second Captain Geo. Crawford to be Captain; First Lieut. David Storey to be Second Captain, vice Crawford; Second Lieut. J. A. Chalmer to be First Lieutenant, vice Storey; all dated March 1, 1805.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Robert Thomson to be Second Lieutenant; dated Nov. 1, 1804.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Inverness.

Aird, Strathglass, Urquhart, and Dore's Battalion. 1st Aird Company—Ensign Alex. Falconer to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Fraser; Hector McEachin to be Ensign, vice Falconer, promoted; both dated Feb. 22, 1805.

Glenclog Company—Donald McIver to be Ensign, vice McLeod, appointed in the 78th regt.; dated Sept. 1, 1804.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Beadwell, Brick-lane, Christchurch, Middlesex, victualler. Thomas Harding, Bolton, Lancaster, linen-draper. Wm. Lewis, Tredegar Iron-works, Monmouth, shopkeeper. John Lord, Eyke, Suffolk, grocer. John Burch, Liverpool, liquor-merchant. Robt. Arton, York, linen-draper. John Margetts, late of Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, Middlesex, chemist. James Gray, Monk-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Thomas Clarke, late of Wilmslow, now of Morehills, Marthall, cotton-spinner.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES MELLES, Merchant in Stirling.

AT a general meeting of the creditors of the said James Melles, held in Gibb's Inn, Stirling, on 5th March curt. being the meeting after the second public examination of the bankrupt, the said James Melles made a proposal of composition upon his debts, and also offered caution therefore, which the creditors then present unanimously approved of. James McEwan, merchant in Stirling, the trustee, hereby intimates, that, in conformity to the statute, a general meeting of the creditors is to be held upon Wednesday the 3d of April next, (in place of 27th March curt. as formerly advertised) at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of John Gibb, vintner, Stirling, for the purpose of deciding upon the said offer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE trustee upon the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Cattle-dealer at Threeland, requests a meeting of his Creditors, at Adam's Hotel Aberdeen, upon Wednesday the 4th April next, at noon, to consider of the present situation of the bankrupt's affairs, and instruct the trustee thereon.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER MAIN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ALLAN HOUSTON AND SON, merchants in Glasgow, are requested to lodge their claims and affidavits thereon, with James Anderson, Tradefland, Glasgow, on or before the 5th day of April next, certifying, that those who neglect to do so will be deprived of a dividend about to be made by the trustees on that company's estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DALRYMPLE, Farmer and Cattle-dealer in Clachan-pluck.

JOHN LAITHWAITE, writer in Stranraer, trustee on James Dalrymple's sequestrated estate, intimates that he has made up a state of the bankrupt's affairs, which will be open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, in the trustee's hands, at his office in Stranraer, till the 24th day of April next, being the first lawful day after the expiry of one complete year from the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration.

The funds of the bankrupt hitherto realised have barely been adequate to the payment of preferable debts, and the necessary expenses, so that no dividend can be made.

The bankrupt's tack is the only subject remaining undisposed of; and as it is necessary that the trustee have further directions regarding the disposal of it, he hereby requests a general meeting of the creditors for that purpose, to be held within Mrs McMaster's Inn, Stranraer, upon the said 24th day of April next.

STRANRAER, 15th March, 1805.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

WILLIAM SCOTT MONCRIEFF, trustee upon the sequestrated estates of JOHN WHITE & CO. cotton-spinners at Eskmills, and of JOHN WHITE, one of the partners of said company, hereby informs their creditors, that states of their affairs, with schemes of division, lie in the trustee's office for the inspection of the creditors, until the 18th April next, on which day they are requested to meet in the said office, at one o'clock afternoon, to receive their dividends and give instructions as to the future management of the estates.

EDINBURGH, 18th March, 1805.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

THE trustee on the sequestrated estates of McCULLOCH & M'TYER, shoemakers in Glasgow, and JAMES McCULLOCH as an individual, hereby intimates, that the debts outstanding due to them, will be sold by public roup, in the house of James Curl, near the Exchange, Glasgow, on Friday 21st June next, at one o'clock. For particulars apply to Mr James Elder, writer, Glasgow.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOSEPH MOFFAT, Merchant in Dumfries.

THE meeting of the Creditors of Mr Moffat held at Dumfries this day, without coming to a final resolution on the offer of composition, and caution made by the Bankrupt, adjourned the consideration thereof till the 27th of March curt. The Trustee therefore, hereby gives notice that another meeting of the Creditors will be held in the George Inn, Dumfries, at 4 o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 27th curt. for deciding on the offer of composition and caution.

7th March, 1805.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JOHN M'FARLANE, Shopkeeper and Changekeeper in Sneddon of Paisley.

SUCH of the creditors of the said John M'Farlane as have not already lodged their claims, with affidavits, in the hands of his trustees, are hereby required to lodge the same, before the first day of April next, in the hands of Mr John Stewart, manufacturer in Sneddon of Paisley, certifying those who fail, that they will be deprived of all share in the final dividend, which will then take place.

PAISLEY, March 14. 1805.

NOTICE

GREIG & RICHIE, builders in Edinburgh, and THOMAS GREIG and DAVID RICHIE, the individuals of that company, to be examined in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, the 4th and 18th April next, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouse, on Friday 19th April, at two o'clock, to give instructions to John Aitken, merchant in Leith, the trustee; and to lodge their claims betwixt and 2d November next.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BROWN,
FOR THE PROPRIETORS.