



THE  
**Edinburgh Gazette.**

Published by Authority.

FROM TUESDAY, JUNE 4. TO FRIDAY, JUNE 7. 1799.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3. 1799.

By advices which have been received, it appears that the Childers brig and Success frigate had joined the British Squadron under the orders of Vice Admiral Lord Keith, in the Bay of Cadiz, on Friday the 3d of May, with information of the sailing of the French fleet from Brest, and the Spanish Squadron from Ferrol; that the morning of the following day the Brest fleet, consisting of 33 ships of war, had appeared off Cadiz, and that his Lordship, wishing rather to meet the enemy under sail than receive him at anchor with the Spanish fleet of 22 ships of the line in view, at anchor to leeward, and at no greater distance than seven or eight miles, had got under sail with his Squadron consisting of 15 sail of the line to give battle to the enemy, and stood off and on from the port of Cadiz; that during the course of that day the French fleet, though ships sent to reconnoitre had nearly approached the British Squadron, had made no attempt to attack it, or to form a junction with the Spanish fleet; and that on the morning of the 5th the wind which had blown fresh all the afternoon of the preceding day, with cloudy weather increasing to a perfect storm, and blowing right on the shore, he had lost sight of the enemy, excepting four ships of the line which had separated, and which he had endeavoured ineffectually to cut off.

That his Lordship had continued on his station until the 9th, when he proceeded with his Squadron off Cape Spartel, and having reason to believe that the enemy passed the Straits, proceeded on the 10th into Gibraltar Bay, where he is supposed to have anchored on the same day.

It also appears by advices from Gibraltar of the

[Price Sixpence.]

9th of May, that the Childers brig had joined Lord St Vincent on the 4th; that his Lordship had in consequence taken the necessary means for apprising the commanders of his Majesty's ships of the enemy's approach, and had made his arrangements with a view of collecting his force and pursuing the enemy, which had passed the Straits, and proceeded up the Mediterranean on the morning of the 5th.

An account has also been received, that the Squadron under Rear-Admiral Whitshed, consisting of five ships of the line, was off the Tagus on the 16th, and, from the state of the winds, would be likely to reach the Bay of Gibraltar on the 18th.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden to Lord Grenville, dated May 18. 1799.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour of inclosing an Extraordinary Gazette, published on Thursday last, containing intelligence from the army of Italy.

VIENNA, MAY 16. 1799.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, charged by Field Marshal Suwarrow with the siege of Pizzighetone, has sent his first Lieutenant Runcle with the particulars of the capture of that place on the 10th.

General Baron Sekendorff and Count Hohenzollern, had previously surrounded the fortress with a small body of troops, and with the assistance of the inhabitants of the environs, had begun to construct batteries.

On the 5th, Field Marshal Lieut. Kaim received orders to attack the place with his division, and to push forward the siege vigorously. In the night of the 5th, and during the whole day of the 6th, they worked with such dispatch to construct batteries, that in the night of the 6th some cannon were mounted.

On the 7th, before day-break, they began to attack.

(B.)



NOTICES OF EDITOR

## THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE

the fortrefs, and to throw in some howitzers, the fourth of which let fire to a considerable magazine of hay, straw, and wood, which continued burning all day.

Two hours afterwards Field-Marshal Lieut. Kaim summoned the fortrefs to surrender. The Governor replied, that he had orders from his Government to defend himself, and that he could not enter into any negotiation. The fire was therefore continued by our brave cannoners with such success, that in the evening a small powder magazine blew up, several batteries dismounted, and even the embrasures demolished.

In the night of the 7th, and in the morning till nine o'clock, we continued our works in such a manner that our batteries were not farther than musket-shot from the fortrefs. The fire in the town, the apprehension that a quantity of powder in the casemates might catch fire, and the proximity of our batteries connected by trenches, induced the enemy's Commandant to send proposals of negotiation, in writing, to Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, by one of his artillery officers.

The Field-Marshal Lieutenant sent the Quartermaster's first Lieutenant into the fortrefs, with the following capitulation, adding, that no change whatever could be made in it. The enemy's Commandant, after holding a council of war, required liberty to return with his garrison to France, and persisted in this point till ten at night; but Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim having then informed him that he could wait no longer, the capitulation was agreed upon, and was ratified on the morning of the 10th. The garrison, although consisting of 600 men and 30 officers, of whom two were on the Staff, was commanded by a Captain.

Ninety-five pieces of cannon, ammunition sufficient for a siege of six months, provisions to supply a garrison of 5000 men for fourteen months, and a great quantity of powder, were found in the place.

This siege cost us only one man killed, and two wounded.

Articles of capitulation concluded between Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim and Captain Francis Jacquey, Commandant of the fortrefs of Pizzighetone.

1. The garrison shall evacuate the fortrefs, and shall leave the cannon, ammunition, and every thing that belongs to the civil and military administration. 2. The garrison shall march out on the 11th of May with all the honours of war; shall lay down their arms on the glacis and be made prisoners of war. The French officers and their allies shall keep their arms, baggage, horses, and military ornaments. Every facility of transport shall be furnished them, and a proper escort through the countries occupied by the Imperial and Royal troops. 3. The garrison shall retain their effects and knapsacks. Hostages shall be mutually given. Those of the French shall remain in the fortrefs until every thing shall have been faithfully delivered up to the Imperial troops. 4. Immediately on the signature of the capitulation the gate of Cremona shall be delivered up to the Imperial and Royal troops, and the gate opposite to Goza shall be occupied by General Seckendorf who commands at Goza. 5. The inhabitants shall not be molested for any sentiments they may have manifested during the stay of the French. 6. The sick and wounded shall be attended by a French surgeon, and shall remain at the hospital under the protection of Austrian probity. On their recovery they shall be sent under escort to France. 7. The French Commissaries of war, and those employed by the Cisalpine Governments shall remain in the place until the magazines shall have been delivered over to the persons named by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim. All persons not having borne arms shall be set at liberty and conducted to the French outposts.

Concluded and signed at Regano, the 9th of May, 1799.

KAIM, Field-Marshal Lieutenant.

JACQUEY, Captain and Commandant.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim had orders to follow the army immediately after the surrender of Pizzighetone. On the 11th he marched towards Toghiera, where our army was posted when the courier departed, and from whence General Gottscheim, who commanded the advanced guard, sent out patrols to the environs of Turin. The Russian troops, with Karaczay's regiment of dragoons under the orders of General Dollen, have entered Tortona. The enemy, after having been driven from the town by the Russians, threw themselves into the Castle, which is at some distance; but it is blockaded, as well as that of Milan.

The General of Artillery Kray writes on the 9th instant, that the garrison of Mantua, reported to be 12,000 strong, having learnt that the greater part of the force that blockaded it had marched towards Peschiera, made a general sortie; but that on the 7th he had recalled eight battalions in consequence of the complete evacuation of that fortrefs. This corps was advantageously employed at Roverbello under General Ellnitz, who defeated the enemy on every side with considerable loss, and took prisoners, a captain, aid-de-camp to General Monet, a lieutenant, and 40 men. General Kray of the artillery, not being able to give an exact statement of his loss, on account of the extent of his posts, has deferred making any return for the present.

Our army distinguished itself very much in refitting this sally, particularly in the commencement, when the enemy, infinitely superior in strength, had considerably advanced, and discharged a brisk fire of artillery. A secretary of General Monet, and a trumpeter, were taken prisoners. The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray sent them back both to Mantua, after delivering to them a copy of the capitulation of Peschiera. At the same time he signified to the garrison, that the cannonade, which they had conceived to be a signal from the French army, and which had induced them to make this sally, was in reality the bombardment of Pizzighetone, of which the garrison might convince themselves by sending one of their officers to the very spot.

At Peschiera, besides what has been already mentioned, 18 pontoons of tin, and several waggons have been found.

According to a report from the Archduke Charles, the enemy had attacked on the 9th inst. the advanced post of General Merville, between Biberach and Gegenbach, and had taken some hostages from the latter place on his retreat. On the following day, the enemy renewed his attack with more energy, and made our front posts rather give way, but retired to his former position.

All the rest of the enemy's line remained perfectly quiet.

*Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, Saturday, May 18, 1799.*

A courier arrived this morning, from Field-Marshal Suwarow, with accounts of the further progress of the army under his command. The headquarters were, on the 13th inst. at Tortona, the citadel of which had only an inconsiderable garrison.

General Moreau had collected all the French troops which had been scattered through Piedmont, and was encamped near to Alexandria, with about 17,000 men. The Imperial troops occupied Vercelli on the Sesia, Arona on the southern extremity of the Lago Maggiore, and Jurea on the Dora Baltea. The advanced posts were at Chivasso, near Turin; and the inhabitants in that part of the country had taken up arms for the purpose of aiding the Austrians. The Canton of Uri had risen, and driven out the French; the Valais were also in arms, and General Kaim had been sent with a considerable detachment to support them, and furnish them with arms, ammunition, &c.

The greatest part of the Valteline was likewise in possession of the Austrians.

ST JAMES'S, JUNE 4. 1799.

This day being observed at Court as the Anniversary of the King's Birth-day, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. The guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening there will be a Ball at Court, and illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster.

HORSE GUARDS, JUNE 4. 1799.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has his Majesty's particular commands to communicate to the several Corps of Volunteers assembled this morning in Hyde Park, the



great satisfaction with which his Majesty witnessed their regularity and military appearance, and the striking manifestation of their cordial and affectionate attachment to his Majesty. It is peculiarly pleasing to his Majesty to observe the effects of the unwearied diligence and attention of the Officers, and of the zeal and alacrity of the Volunteers composing this truly respectable force, which entitle them to the strongest expressions of his Majesty's approbation, and which gratify the just sentiments of national pride in the same proportion in which they add to the public security.

His Majesty cannot express the satisfaction he has received on this occasion, without the pleasing recollection of the principles of attachment to the Constitution under which these corps have been formed, and without considering their appearance and conduct on this day, as a proof of their firm determination to support his Majesty in transmitting it with its blessings, unimpaired to posterity.

His Royal Highness has peculiar pleasure in making known his Majesty's gracious sentiments on an occasion so acceptable to his feelings, and he requests the respective commanding officers to take the earliest opportunity of communicating them to the several corps seen by his Majesty this morning.

(Signed) FREDERICK, F. M.  
Commander in Chief.

## CROWN-OFFICE, JUNE 4.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament.

City of Norwich—John Frere, Esq. in the room of the Hon. Henry Hobart, deceased.

Borough of East Loos—John Smith of Seagrove House, in the county of Southampton, Esq. in the room of John Buller, Esq. who hath accepted of the three Chiltern Hundreds.

## WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 4. 1799.

## STAFF.

Colonel George Moncrieffe, of the 90th foot, to be Brigadier General to the forces serving in the Mediterranean only.

Major Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the 90th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the said forces, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

Major John Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Quarter-Master General to the said forces, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

## HOSPITAL STAFF.

Apothecary Robert Patrick to be Purveyor to the said forces. Hospital Mate — Crump to be Apothecary to the said forces.

## A Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander MacGregor Murray, from the Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteers, to be Colonel.

Robert MacGregor Murray, Esq. to be Lieutenant Colonel.

To be Captains—Ensign John M'Gregor, from the Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteers. Lieutenant Thomas Johnston, from the half-pay of the 34th foot. Robert M'Gregor, Esq.

Lieutenant Charles Grant, from the half-pay of the 81st foot. Ensign Thomas Brown, from the half-pay of Sir Vere Hunt's late levy. Lieut. John M'Lean, from the Dumbarton Fencible infantry. Captain John M'Gregor, from the late Rothfay and Cuthbert's Fencibles.

To be Captain-Lieutenant—Lieutenant David Miller, from the Dumbarton Fencible infantry.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. John Munro, from the late Ross-shire Fencibles. John Stewart, Lauchlan M'Quarrie, John Taylor, Duncan Campbell, Robert Buchanan, James Gordon, James Clarke, Kenneth Murchison, Peter M'Gregor, and Duncan M'Gregor.

To be Ensigns—Malcolm M'Gregor, Robert Gilchrist, Peter M'Gregor, John Hedderick, Hugh M'Gregor, John M'Farlane, James S. Chapman, Lieutenant John H. M'Pheron, from the North Lowland Fencibles.

To be Surgeon—John H. M'Pheron, Gent.

## BANKRUPTS.

Francis Harris and Samuel Grove, Bristol, merchants. John Judge, late of Tysoe, Warwick, maltster. Thomas and Jacob Brown, Hockerill, Hertford, coachmakers. John Tate, Whitehaven, mercer.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

FRANCIS BLACKIE, merchant in Glasgow, trustee upon the sequestrated estates of RAMSAY, SMITH, GRAHAM, & CO. late merchants in Glasgow, requests a meeting of their creditors, upon Monday the 11th July next, at 12 o'clock noon, in his Compting House, Ingram Street, to receive a final dividend from the Company's estates, along with the first dividend from the estates of the individual partners. The trustee has no funds in his hands for payment of a second dividend to the private creditors from any of the individual estates.

Glasgow, June 6. 1799.

## NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of WILLIAM CALDWELL, late of Yardfoot.

That a state of the affairs of the said William Caldwell, and of the whole proceedings since the date of the sequestration, and funds still unrecovered, lies open for the inspection of the creditors, at the trustee's house in Lochwinnoch, but the Commissioners have found that no dividend can be made at this time.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID TURNBULL & CO. late Merchants in Glasgow.

THAT a meeting of the creditors is to be held at Glasgow, within the house of Claud Currie, vintner there, on Thursday the 27th day of June current, at 12 o'clock noon; in order to chuse a new trustee; and also to take into consideration a proposal for selling off by public auction, the whole outstanding debts still due to the said sequestrated estate.

## NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of GEORGE ROSS, merchant in London, as an individual, and as one of the partners of George Ross and Co. late merchants there.

Upon application by the said George Ross to the Court of Session, for a discharge of the debts contracted by him before the date of the sequestration of his estate, the Lords appointed intimation of the said petition to be made in terms of the statute; and of which all concerned are hereby requested to take notice.

Edinburgh, May 31. 1799.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IT being the intention of the Trustees to whom ROBERT SAUNDERS, late calico-printer at Pollockshaws, conveyed his whole property and effects, for behoof of his just and lawful creditors, to make an interim dividend in the month of July next, in case through the whole trust funds not being then recovered, they cannot make a final one; The creditors of the said Robert Sanders are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of July next, to lodge with John Fleming, writer in Glasgow, the agent for the trustees, their claims against the said Robert Sanders, with affidavits to the verity thereof; that a scheme of division may be made up; certifying those who shall fail to do, that they will be cut out from any share of the said interim or final division.

Glasgow, 28th June 1799.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW ROCHEAD, dealer in grain at Duntiblae Mill, in the parish of Kirkintilloch.

THAT upon the 6th June current, the Lords of Council and Session did sequestrate the said Andrew Rochead's estates, real and personal, and appointed his creditors to meet within the house of William Lang, vintner in Kirkintilloch, on Saturday the 15th day of June current, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor on said estate; and to meet again on Saturday the 13th day of July next, and hour fore-said, in the same place, to chuse a trustee, in terms of the statute.

## MEETING OF CREDITORS.

MR JAMES BELL, the trustee upon the sequestrated estate of JAMES WOOD, merchant in Eymouth, hereby requires the whole creditors of said James Wood, to meet by themselves or doers, upon Friday the 21st of June inst. within the house of Mrs Allanshaw, innkeeper in Eymouth, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for considering the proceedings in the submission betwixt him and the trustees for the creditors of Joseph Bogie, merchant in Grangemouth, and for naming an agent in Edinburgh, to attend to their interest in that submission. To examine the state of funds in hand, and to favour the trustee with their directions about making the third dividend.

NOTICES OF AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN  
 For the Quarter ending the 25th of May, 1799.

By the Quarter of Light, White, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lb. Avoirdupois, from  
 the several Counties of ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Oatmeal	Beer or Bisc
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex,	64 8		34 6	35 5	44 0	39 11		
Surry,	64 0		37 4	35 2	43 6	43 6		
Hertford,	59 1		34 9	35 3	42 10	44 1		
Bedford,	60 6		34 0	36 1	39 7			
Huntingdon,	58 4		32 4	31 0	37 2			
Northampton,	58 4	36 0	33 0	29 4	38 0	39 0		
Rutland,	61 6		35 6	31 0	37 0	42 0	50 10	
Leicester,	61 2		33 8	28 8	39 4	57 7	39 2	
Nottingham,	60 8	37 0	36 3	30 11	44 10			
Derby,	62 6		38 0	30 6	44 0			
Stafford,	65 4		37 3	29 11	44 4	33 8	36 7	
Salop,	65 0	55 6	41 3	26 5	48 0	44 1	67 10	
Hereford,	61 10	49 7	34 4	28 2	38 4	39 4	63 6	
Worcester,	57 9	24 4	35 3	27 4	33 4	41 2		
Warwick,	65 6		38 6	29 5	42 3	50 0	42 5	
Wilts,	57 0		32 2	28 10	41 0	40 0	42 6	
Berks,	55 1		35 9	36 0	44 0	42 6		
Oxford,	60 1		33 5	28 10	37 4	44 0		
Bucks,	59 1		34 6	30 9	39 6	39 0		
Montgomery,	61 0		35 2	27 2		36 9	66 1	
Brecon,	59 4	51 2	38 1	22 4		42 8	44 3	
Radnor,	58 6		33 8	24 9		35 11	68 8	

Districts. MARITIME COUNTIES.

First,	Essex,	61 0	30 0	33 10	34 4	37 6	34 0		
	Kent,	63 4		32 6	36 2	41 0	43 0		
Second,	Suffex,	64 0		34 0	30 6				
	Suffolk,	58 8		32 1	33 4	38 10	40 0	57 3	
Third,	Cambridge,	61 0		30 11	30 4	42 0			
	Norfolk,	56 7	34 8	30 3	30 0	39 3			
Fourth,	Lincoln,	58 4	40 0	31 6	29 2	39 4			
	York,	56 3	45 4	32 5	27 11	40 11	64 0	48 9	
Fifth,	Durham,	64 10	39 0	30 8	28 2				
	Northumberland,	56 11	39 4	29 4	27 10	36 0	38 2	20 0	
Sixth,	Cumberland,	73 0	50 8	37 1	26 11			31 3	
	Westmorland,	73 8	50 10	31 10	28 11			25 5	
Seventh,	Lancaster,	67 8		32 8	29 0	47 4	48 0	22 9	
	Chester,	64 4			30 3			21 11	
Eighth,	Flint,	71 9							
	Denbigh,	69 5		36 10	29 10			50 10	
	Anglesea,	None	bought	for Sale.					
	Carnarvon,	74 4	40 0	42 4	18 8	40 0	52 0	41 4	
Ninth,	Merioneth,	74 9	55 10	48 0	24 4			44 11	
	Cardigan,	67 3	44 0	42 0					
Tenth,	Pembroke,	63 11		44 8	18 8				
	Carmarthen,	77 4		48 0	15 4				
Eleventh,	Glamorgan,	63 5		36 2	24 6				
	Gloucester,	61 3		32 8	25 8	34 4	35 6		
Twelfth,	Somerfet,	65 2		34 2	25 4				
	Monmouth,	66 4		36 5					
Eleventh,	Devon,	68 3		32 0	26 6			43 4	
	Cornwall,	66 11		32 8	22 5				
Twelfth,	Dorset,	61 5		31 8	31 0	41 0			
	Hants,	62 0		33 4	27 0	42 3			

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Per Quarter,	63 6	45 2	35 3	28 7	40 9	42 8	44 4	
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AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated, computed according to the Directions of the Corn Acts of the 31st and 33d of Geo. III.

	Wheat, per Qr. s. d.	Rye, per Qr. s. d.	Barley, per Qr. s. d.	Oats, per Qr. s. d.	Beans, per Qr. s. d.	Pease, per Qr. s. d.	Oatmeal, per Boll. s. d.	Beer or Big. Per Qr. s. d.
First District, — —	61 5	37 11	34 6	34 5	42 10	39 0	*44 4	—
Second, — —	59 4	*45 2	31 10	32 3	39 8	40 0	57 3	—
Third, — —	56 7	34 8	30 3	30 0	39 3	*42 8	*44 4	—
Fourth, — —	56 4	40 10	30 9	28 8	38 7	*42 8	47 11	—
Fifth, — —	60 10	39 3	29 7	27 11	36 0	38 2	20 0	—
Sixth, — —	73 3	50 8	36 0	27 7	*40 9	*42 8	29 3	—
Seventh, — —	66 6	*45 2	32 8	29 3	47 4	48 0	22 7	—
Eighth, — —	72 5	50 6	41 5	24 4	48 0	52 0	44 8	—
Ninth, — —	66 9	44 0	42 11	19 6	*40 9	*42 8	*44 4	—
Tenth, — —	64 1	*45 2	33 11	25 6	34 4	35 6	*44 4	—
Eleventh, — —	67 8	*45 2	32 5	24 0	*40 9	*42 8	43 4	—
Ewe & h, — —	61 9	*45 2	33 0	28 7	41 10	*42 8	*44 4	—

N. B. The Figures against which Asterisks are placed, are the general Average Prices of England.

Published by Authority of Parliament,

JOHN JAMES CATHERWOOD, Receiver of Corn Returns.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 29th day of May, 1799,  
Is Sixty-Seven Shillings and One Penny Farthing per Hundred Weight,  
Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

By Authority of Parliament,

HENRY NETTLESHIPP,  
Clerk of the Grocers Company.

Grocers Hall,  
June 1. 1799.

