



THE
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FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 7. TO TUESDAY, JUNE 11. 1799.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 5.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Sir Morton Eden, K.B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 23.

I have the honour of inclosing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, with the translations, together with the translation of an article in the Ordinary Gazette of yesterday, and sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the happy turn of affairs in the Grisons and the Little Cantons, which must contribute so essentially to the further success of the campaign in Italy, and so greatly facilitate the operations of the Russian army, which entered this country on the 15th inst. and of that under the command of the Archduke Charles.

VIENNA, MAY 18.

Captain Vimmer, of the regiment of Lobkowitz cavalry, arrived here yesterday from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, with the following account of his farther operations:

As every account agreed that the enemy had only a small garrison in Tortona, Field-Marshal Suwarrow ordered Prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to cross the Po without delay with the advanced guard, consisting of a regiment of chaffeurs, two battalions of grenadiers, two battalions of infantry, and two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Grekow. They passed the river Corvesino in barges and flat-bottomed boats, and pushed toward to Voghera. On reconnoitring, it was discovered that the enemy had strengthened the garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, General Karalczy received orders to join the Prince, who cross-

ed the river with two battalions of the regiment of Frolich, two squadrons of Lobkowitz's dragoons, and two of Karalczy's, which passed the Scrivia near Castel Nuovo, and formed near Torre di Garofole, between Tortona and Alexandria. But the following day having learnt that Moreau was posted near Alexandria, on the banks of the river, with the two divisions of Victor and Grenier, and whatever force he had been able to collect from Turin and other places, the Field-Marshal resolved to march with his whole army against Tortona.

The two divisions Zoph and Frolich, under the orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their camp at Casal Pusterlengo to Plaisance, where they passed the Po, after having previously carried the important post of Bovis, (leaving there General Morzin, with three battalions and two squadrons); and encamped near Castel St. Giovanni. The following day they passed through Voghera, and on the 9th arrived by Ponte Coronne at Tortona. At dusk the same day Major General Marquis Chatelet attacked the gate of Voghera with two battalions of Alvinczy, a reserve of grenadiers, and a squadron of Lobkowitz, under the orders of Colonel Spanochi, with the assistance of the inhabitants, who at heart are faithful to their King, the gate was forced, notwithstanding the fire from the citadel. Thus fell the fortress of Tortona, the key of Piedmont.

The Russian General Prince Gortzakow witnessed their operation. The troops were received with shouts of joy by the inhabitants. The town was illuminated the whole night, and the next day (the 10th) High Mass and Te Deum were sung at the Churches. There were but few cannon in the town. The enemy, seven hundred men strong, have retired to the Citadel, which is blockaded by four battalions, and the works are already begun. The enemy left behind them two hundred and fifty wounded or sick, of whom twelve are officers. The army passed the Servia on the 10th, which was so swollen and so rapid as to render it impossible to construct a

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(B.)



bridge. The men passed through the water up to their middle, and joined the Russian advanced guard near Torre di Gorofole. General Vukassovich advanced with his brigade beyond Novara to Verelli; and his advanced guard, under Colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important fortress of Ivrea, which secures to us the Valley of Aost. Thirty pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition were found in the place. A detachment of the same corps has also taken seventeen guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan, pushed forward with a corps of about two thousand men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took one gun-boat, and obliged the enemy to burn two others. Being supported by the peasants, who take up arms every where, he has marched against a body of French who have retreated to the environs of Chiavenna.—The Canton of Uri, and the Districts of Bellinzona, are also in insurrection against the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with thirty hussars, has armed all the peasants who join our troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, two posts from Turin.

Colonel Strauch, detached from the Tyrol with five thousand men, has penetrated into the Valley of Brembona, and has driven the enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni of the Tyrolese Chasseurs, with eight hundred men, is on his march from Edola to Terona in the Valteline against the enemy.

The Field-Marshal hopes, that by means of these different operations, combined with those of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Bellegarde, the enemy will be speedily driven from the Valteline.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has detached Field-Marshal Lieutenant Otto with five thousand infantry and fifteen hundred horse against General Montrichard, who is posted at Bologna. This corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this means our army will draw supplies from the fertile provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the same time the territory of Parma is wrested from the hands of the French.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, with six battalions and four squadrons, joined the grand army before Tortona after the reduction of Pezzighetone. General Hohenzollern was sent with four battalions to Milan, where are already six battalions, commanded by General Latermann, with orders to press the siege of the Castle of that city. The four squadrons of cavalry being unnecessary for the siege, have received orders to reinforce the army in Piedmont.

MAY 19.

The Archduke Charles has sent by his First Lieutenant Leibrich de Spleny an account, that Lieutenant-General Hotze had, agreeably to the instructions he had received, attacked the passes of Lucien's Steig on the morning of the 14th instant, and had succeeded in taking possession of them, and made prisoners almost the whole of the 14th demi-brigade, and took eight pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Hotze entertained great hopes that he should be able to take a greater number of prisoners as he advanced, the enemy being still in the Pratigau, and our troops having already reached the bridge of Zollbrucke, which leads from the valley of Pratigau to Coire, where his Royal Highness presumes our troops had arrived on the 14th. His Royal Highness will give as soon as possible the details of this important operation.

MAY 21.

Captain Comte Caramelli, of the Emperor's regiment of cuirassiers, arrived here this day as courier from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, with the particulars respecting the subsequent operations of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Grisons.

The enemy's divisions, which had been driven to the mountains by Colonel Plunket, and the column of General Heller, retreated to Furna, in the design of escaping either by Zizers or by Coire. But finding that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze occupied these two points, and that he had already posted two battalions in the lat-

ter, they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The total of the prisoners amounts to one thousand privates, eighty officers; a pair of colours has also been taken.— Besides this, in the pursuit after the affair of Lucien's Steig on the 14th, we took four pieces of cannon, and made two companies of grenadiers prisoners, without counting the eight pieces of cannon and the demi-brigade already mentioned.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze reconnoitred the enemy on the 15th near Reichenau; at the same time he appeared in great force against Ragatz, where the enemy had 2000 men. This demonstration produced an engagement, and the enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the bridge over the rivulet Pfefferer. We, however, pursued them beyond Fettes: part of them were driven into the valley of Sargans, where an officer and thirty men were made prisoners. We had a few men wounded. We took three more cannon from the enemy near Ragatz, which with those already mentioned make fifteen guns. After this last attack, the enemy withdrew in the night between the 15th and 16th with such precipitation, and had lost so much ground, that when this account came away, Field-Marshal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the same time the Field-Marshal Lieutenant received intelligence that Colonel Count St Julien was at Lenz, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Haddick at Felisur.

The enemy is retiring on the side of Fufis, probably in order to join the camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their retreat towards St Gothard by the only road now left them, viz. Illanz and the Devil's-bridge. But as the Upper League of the Grisons was preparing to rise, Colonel Strauch closed the passage of Splügen, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze that of Gunkels. It is also probable that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde will advance towards Coire and Fufis.— From all which it may be concluded that this corps of the enemy, consisting of seven thousand men, is in a most critical situation, from which it will be extremely difficult to disengage itself. In order to assist as much as possible Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze in the attack of Lucien's Steig, his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles made at the same time a demonstration towards the Rhine with such success, that a corps of the enemy of seventeen thousand men assembled near Schaffhausen were prevented from sending any detachment against Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze.

It appears by accounts sent by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kospoth to his Royal Highness, that on the night of the 14th, General Merfeldt surpris'd the enemy's post at Dundenheim, and killed three officers and sixty grenadiers who resisted. One officer and four soldiers were made prisoners. We took also fourteen horses.

MAY 22.

What Lieutenant General Bellegarde had announced previous to the bulletins of the 22d and 23d inst. which his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had ordered to be published relative to the operations of Lieutenant-General Hotze, is connected with what follows, although the intelligence from Lieutenant-General Bellegarde arrived later.

Colonel and Brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing marches, reached Chiavenna with his brigade on the 9th inst. at which place Col. Le Loup of the van guard of Gen. Vukassovich had arrived on the preceding day.— From the 7th the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chiavenna, by the valley of Giacomo, leaving at the first place 32 pieces of cannon, of which we have taken possession. Colonel Strauch, being reinforced by three battalions of light troops, and the remainder of the third battalion of Michael Wallis, commanded by Col. Carneville, pursued the enemy to the heights, and Col. Prince Victor de Rohan went with his force to Bellinzona, to dispute the passage of the Bernadin. The brigade of Col. Strauch had many difficulties to surmount at Morpegon, in the valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait two days at Placca, in order to dig a road through the snow near Casa St Marco, as it was impossible for the soldiers to march, the snow being 15 feet deep, and not hard enough to bear. By this means the communication is re-established with the principal corps

of Lieutenant-General Bellegarde, by Silva, Plana, Malagio, and Caffatsch. Demonstrations were made for the purpose of alarming the enemy on the hills of Julie and Albula, in order to facilitate the operations of General-Lieutenant Hotze, whom General Bellegarde was prepared to support on the side of Javos and the hill of Albula. Col. de Marseille of the regiment of Clairfayt had brought from Albula two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy. At Malagio, and at several other places on the road to Chiavenna, were found a great quantity of ammunition, muskets, and waggons. The enemy had destroyed a part of them in retreating. The first intention of the enemy was to proceed to Chiavenna by the mountain of Septime, in order to join General Lacourbe near Lenz; but the detachment of the van guard of Gen. Bellegarde, which had advanced from Pamada as far as Malagio and Caffatsch, prevented this, and obliged them to retreat by the Splugen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel A. Craufurd, dated Head Quarters of General Hotze, Mayensfeldt, May 22. 1799.

On the 14th instant I had the honour to write your Lordship a few lines, containing the account of the successful attack made by General Hotze on the enemy's post at St Lucien's Steig, and his other positions in the Grison country. In the course of the evening of the 14th, above a thousand more prisoners were brought in, so that the number taken in this affair amounted in the whole to between three or four thousand men.

The difficulties attending this operation were extremely great, and its success reflects the highest honour on the General and the troops. The fortified pass of St Lucien's Steig completely closes and defends the direct passage from Veldkirch into the Grison country; its natural and artificial strength is such as to render a direct attack upon it in front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its flanks are so well supported as to render it impossible to turn it, without marching over such mountains as might almost have been deemed impracticable for troops. The first or right hand column marched from Veldkirch on the great road straight to the Steig. The destination of this column was to form in front of the post, to make such demonstrations as to threaten an attack, and endeavour to draw off the enemy's attention from his right flank, and to be in readiness to pursue the enemy with the cavalry and flying artillery, as soon as the other columns should have obliged him to abandon the Steig. The second column, commanded by Major-General Yelachitz, consisting entirely of infantry, made a considerable detour to the left, effected this march by extraordinary exertions over a chain of mountains, by which the right flank of the position of the Steig is covered, and descended about day-break in the rear of the flank, in a place where, from the extreme difficulty of the ground, the enemy could not expect an attack. This column dislodged the enemy from the post of the Steig, and made prisoners great part of the infantry that defended it. The third and fourth columns, commanded by General Hiller and Colonel Plunket, marched from Veldkirch up the Montafune Valley, from whence they with great difficulty crossed at different points the chain of mountains which separates it from the valley called the Brettigaw, and driving the enemy from the different positions he occupied on this side, they descended into the Valley of the Rhine by Marchlines and Zizers; the advanced guard of the first column pursuing the enemy from the Steig, arrived at Zizers time enough to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the Brettigaw.

Of the remains of the enemy's corps in the Grisons, one column retired through Coire to Rechenau, where they took post behind the Rhine, and another passed that river at the Zollbrucke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear-guard at Ragatz. On the 15th, General Hotze reconnoitred the enemy at Reichenau; but finding them very strongly posted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The same day, however, he ordered Colonel Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with considerable loss. About 50 prisoners and two pie-

ces of cannon were taken. The advanced posts were pushed forward to Sargans.

On the 16th, the enemy retired from Reichenau towards Disentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the loss of two cannon and several men. On the same day they were driven from Wallenfadt and Werdenberg, on which occasion they also lost three pieces of cannon. On the 19th, the enemy with a very superior force, made a severe attack on the corps commanded by Colonel Cavacini, at Wallenfadt, but was completely repulsed on this occasion. The battalion of Swiss Emigrants, commanded by Colonel Rovorca, (which formed a part of Colonel Cavacini's corps,) was engaged for the first time; it suffered a good deal, and behaved with great bravery. The enemy is now in full retreat from the Pockenbourg, and canton of Appenzell. The Austrian patrols entered St Gall the night before last, and found between Rheineck and that place thirteen pieces of ordnance, besides a considerable quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole, the enemy's loss in this quarter, from the 14th to this day, exclusive of killed and wounded, may be estimated at near 4000 prisoners, and 36 pieces of cannon. Lieut. General Bellegarde is at Chiavenna.

At the Court at St James's, the 5th of June, 1799.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy Council by the Right Honourable the Earl of Chatham, K. G. Lord President, and his Royal Highness took his place at the Board on his Majesty's right hand.

This day, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy Council by the Right Honourable the Earl of Chatham, K. G. Lord President, and his Royal Highness took his place at the Board on his Majesty's left hand.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, JUNE I. 1799.

This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Bryan Connor, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Commons, signifying his pleasure that they should immediately attend his Excellency in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the several bills passed during the Session.

Then his Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have received his Majesty's commands to release you from your further attendance in Parliament, in order that the various parts of the kingdom, which are still agitated by the projects of the disaffected, may reap the advantage of your more immediate vigilance and protection.

"I am at the same time to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the continued and undiminished zeal which you have manifested for counteracting the wicked plots of internal conspirators, and for the defeat of every hostile attempt which the desperation of the enemy may meditate.

"The situation of affairs on the Continent has been materially improved in the period which has elapsed since the commencement of the Session. The signal advantages already obtained by the Austrian arms, and the vigorous and decisive exertions on the part of Russia, must be subjects of great joy and congratulation to all who can estimate the value of established order and legitimate Government. I know the pleasure you must derive from the consoling prospect that Europe may be ultimately rescued from the ravaging arms and desolating principles of France.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you in his Majesty's name for the large and ex-

traordinary supply which you have so honourably voted to meet every wish of the Government, and every exigency of the State. You must reflect with the highest satisfaction on the liberal co-operation which in every moment of difficulty you have experienced from the British Parliament: And I have the fullest confidence that the public spirit of this country will not be found inferior to that of Great Britain, in submitting to such temporary burthens as the safety of the community may require.

"I sincerely regret that so extensive a demand should be made on your liberality; but when no measure has been left untried by the malice of our enemies to fever this kingdom from the British Empire, and to involve you in all the horrors of rebellion and massacre, you have displayed true wisdom in proportioning your exertions to the blessings you have to preserve, and the miseries you have to avert.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am to return you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the many important measures you have accomplished this session. Your liberality and justice to those who have suffered from their loyalty, will confirm the exertions of the well-disposed; and your judicious provisions for the regulation of paper currency, are calculated to preserve its credit from depreciation without diminishing the necessary circulation.

"I am sensible of the confidence which you have reposed in me, by enabling me to exercise the powers of martial law in the best manner adapted to the present circumstances of the country. It will be my care to employ those powers for the purposes for which they were given, by taking the most effectual and summary measures for the suppression and punishment of rebellious proceedings, interfering as little as possible with the ordinary administration of justice among his Majesty's peaceable subjects.

"I have his Majesty's particular commands to acquaint you that a joint address of the two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain has been laid before his Majesty, accompanied by resolutions proposing and recommending a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, to be established by the mutual consent of both Parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections. His Majesty will receive the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the accomplishment of a system which, by allaying the unhappy distractions too long prevalent in Ireland, and by promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of his respective kingdoms, must afford them at all times, and especially at the present moment, the best means of jointly opposing an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of foreign and domestic enemies; and his Majesty, as the common Father of his People, must look forward with earnest anxiety to the moment, when, in conformity to the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of his subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, they may all be inseparably united in the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free Constitution, in the support of the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the whole British Empire.

"I feel most sensibly the arduous situation in which I am placed, and the weight of the trust which his Majesty has imposed upon me at this most important crisis; but if I should be so fortunate as to contribute in the smallest degree to the success of this great measure, I shall think the labours and anxieties of a life devoted to the service of my country amply repaid, and shall retire with the conscious satisfaction that I have had some share in averting from his Majesty's dominions those dangers and calamities which have over-spread so large a portion of Europe."

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 16th day of July next, to be then here holden: And this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 16th day of July next.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 8. 1799.

3d Dragoon Guards—Captain John Mansel to be Major, by purchase, vice Tiddeman, who retires. Lieutenant James Rivers to be Captain, vice Mansel. Cornet Egerton Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice Rivers.

1st Dragoons—Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel George De Grey, from the 26th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major-General Garth, promoted to the command of the Suffex Fencible Cavalry.

12th Light Dragoons—Francis Raynes to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Catton, promoted.

16th—Captain James Brock, from the 2d dragoon guards, to be Major, without purchase, vice Hawker, promoted to the Suffex Fencible Cavalry.

26th—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Saville H. Lumley, from the 52d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice De Grey, removed to the 1st or royal dragoons.

Coldstream Foot Guards—John L. Campbell to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stirling, promoted.

7th Foot—Lieutenant Ambrose Sutton, from the half-pay of the late 6th regiment of Irish Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Sutton, whose appointment does not take place.

9th—George Hanway Sargent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hanger, promoted.

15th—Ensign Alexander Gordon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stenton, who retires.

20th—Thomas Hunter to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wardlow, promoted in the 68th foot.

39th—Lieutenant James Buchanan, from the 22d foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Alex. Buchanan, who retires.

44th—Ensign James Browne to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, who retires.

47th—Ensign Charles Livesay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grome, who retires. Lieutenant Charles Haynes to be Adjutant, vice Hardyman, promoted.

48th—Hugh Falkner to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James, promoted in the 30th foot.

51st—George Chaloner to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Short, promoted.

52d—Brevet Lieut. Col. Alexander Dirom to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice Lumley, appointed to the 26th light dragoons; Brevet Major Harcourt Mafter to be Major, vice Dirom; Capt.-Lieut. Philip Savage to be Captain, vice Mafter; Lieutenant Charles Wright to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Savage.

53d—Captain Terence M'Mahon, from the Minorca regiment, to be Captain, vice Macnamara, who exchanges.

83d—George Gulland to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hamilton, whose appointment does not take place.

84th—Major James Cockburn, from the 24th light dragoons, to be Major, vice Orde, who exchanges.

88th—Lieutenant — Irwine, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cutfield, promoted.

4th West India Regiment—Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, from the half pay of the late 6th regiment of the Irish Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Holland, superfed.

Scotch Brigade—Henry Parsons White, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Campbell, promoted.

Royal Garrison Battalion—Serjeant-Major James Christie, from the 26th foot, to be Ensign, vice Blundell deceased.

Minorca Regiment—Captain John Macnamara, from the 53d foot, to be Captain, vice M'Mahon, who exchanges.

Suffex Fencible Cavalry.

Major-General Thomas Garth, from the royal dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Sir George Thomas, who is removed from the service.

Major Samuel Hawker, from the 16th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Teesdale, who is removed from the service.

Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop's Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

Quartermaster John Moon, from the half pay of Sir Vere Hunt's late levy, to be Quartermaster, vice Pitchford, whose appointment does not take place; Adjutant Alexander Campbell, from the half pay of the late Loyal British Fencibles, to be Adjutant, vice Adams, who is removed from the service.

Colonel M'Neill's Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

George Jack, Esq. to be Captain, vice Campbell, whose appointment does not take place; Lieutenant John Campbell, from the half pay of the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Jack, whose appointment does not take place; Lieutenant John Campbell to be Quartermaster, vice Moon, whose appointment does not take place.

Lyndale Company of Inverness-shire Volunteer Infantry.

John Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Macdonald, promoted in the regiment of the Isles.

Mid-Lothian Volunteer Artillery.

Adjutant Houston Rigg Brown to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who resigns.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 21st ultimo.

Colonel M'Neill's Regiment of Fencible Infantry. For Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Grant, from the Fraser Fencibles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel,

Read, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Grant, from the Fraser Fencibles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with permanent rank in the army.

This Gazette contains his Majesty's Order in Council to prohibit, for six months longer, the exportation of salt-petre, gunpowder, arms and ammunition, and lignum vitae.

BANKRUPTS.

Isaac Macon, Deptford, broker. Edward Osman, parish of St John, Hackney, baker. Thomas Madgwick, late of Buxted, Suffex, tanner. James Richards, Welworth Common, Surry, mustard-manufacturer. James Butler, late of Drury-lane, hosier. John Vale, Birmingham, toy-maker. John Greenwood, late of Whitcomb-street, parish of St Anne, Soho, auctioneer. Thomas Metcalfe, Birmingham, factor. Charles Hicks, Merthyr, Glamorgan, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERCEDED.

John Hughes, late of Shrewsbury, hawker and pedlar.

NOTICE

THAT Mrs RONALDSON DICKSON of BLAIRHALL has applied to the Court of Session for authority to sell part of the Lands of INZIEVAR, in the parish of Saline and County of Fife, to enable her to redeem the Land Tax on the estate of Blairhall and Inzievar.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE manufacturing concern carried on here, for some time past, under the firm of SIMPSON & ORR, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 7th March last. All debts due to and by the Company to be settled by James Simpson, who continues to carry on the business.

JAMES SIMPSON.
THOS. ORR.

Glasgow, May 1. 1799.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

THAT the concern sometime carried on here, under the firm of BRAND, CRAIG, and COMPANY, was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of January 1796.

JOHN BRAND.
CAMPBELL, CRAIG, & CO.

Glasgow, June 1. 1799.

JAMES BOGLE, Executor of
Michael Bogle.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN and GEORGE CURRIES, or CORRIES, Cattle-dealers in Ecclefechan.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of the said John and George Curries, or Corries, it was the opinion of the Meeting, that the Trustee was well founded in two processes raised by him against Jonathan Currie, in Ecclefechan, and that the Creditors ought to contribute in proportion to their debts to carry on these actions, and the Trustee was required to certify to the whole Creditors, that if they do not intimate to him betwixt and the 26th day of June current, to the contrary, that they will be held as approving of the prosecution of the said actions, and that they will be ready to contribute their respective proportions of the expences, and that such as refuse so to do shall be held as renouncing all claim to any share of the funds which may be recovered in consequence thereof. And that another Meeting of the Creditors is to be held within the Coffeehouse of Dumfries, on Wednesday the said 26th day of June current, at six o'clock in the evening, for the further consideration of what is before stated. Of all which intimation is hereby made.

NOTICE

THE CONCERN under the Firm of CAMPBELL, CRAIG, and COMPANY, was this day DISSOLVED, on account of the death of Mr Michael Bogle, one of the partners. The debts due to and by the Company, will be settled by JAMES CRAIG, jun. who now carries on the business on his own account.

JAMES BOGLE, Executor of
Michael Bogle.
Glasgow, June 1. 1799. JOHN CAMPBELL.
JAMES CRAIG, Junior.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS and DEBTORS of JOHN MACARTHUR, Merchant in Perth.

INTIMATION is hereby given, that the Court of Session have confirmed the nomination of Charles Husband, writer in Perth, as Trustee on Mr MacArthur's sequestrated Estate, and that the Sheriff has fixed the public examinations of the Bankrupt, &c. to take place within the Sheriff Court Room at Perth, on Monday the 24th day of June current, and Monday the 8th day of July next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.— A meeting of the Creditors is to be held in the house of Peter MacDougal, White Bull Inn, Perth, on Tuesday the 9th day of July next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of instructing the Trustee in the management and recovery of the Bankrupt's estate. The Creditors are requested to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the Trustee's hands at or previous to said meeting; and those who do not lodge the same betwixt and the 17th day of February next, will receive no share of the first distribution of the Debtor's estate.

Those who are indebted to the Bankrupt's estate, are requested immediately to order payment to the Trustee, to save themselves the expence of prosecutions.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE MILLER, Merchant in Kirkcaldy.

At a meeting of the creditors of the said George Miller, upon the 2d May last, Andrew Ronaldson, writer in Kirkcaldy, was appointed trustee, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Court. Upon an application by the trustee, the Sheriff of Fife has fixed the public examinations of the bankrupt, &c. to take place within the Sheriff Court-room at Cupar, upon Thursday the 13th day of June current, and Tuesday the 2d day of July next.

The trustee also intimates, That there is to be a meeting of the creditors, in the house of Thomas Dawson, vintner in Kirkcaldy, on Wednesday the 3d day of July next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, for the purpose of instructing the trustee in the management and recovery of the bankrupt estate. The creditors who have not produced their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, are required to lodge the same in the trustee's hands at or previous to the said meeting; and he further intimates, That, unless these productions are made between and the 23d January next, being ten months after the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, the party or parties so neglecting shall receive no share of the first distribution of the bankrupt's estate.

