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## LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

DOWNING STREET, June 21.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut.-Col. ROBERT CRAUFORD by the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

Zurich, June 7. 1799.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in consequence of a very severe action which took place on the 4th instant, Massena has been obliged to abandon his entrenched camp before this place, and that the Austrians took possession of the town yesterday afternoon.

In my dispatch of the 31st ultimo, I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, after the affair of Winterthur, the enemy retreated behind the Glat. In the subsequent days the right wing of the Archduke's army, under Gen. Nauendorf, advanced towards Buélach, the centre of Prince Reuss's column towards Kloten, and Gen. Hotze's to Bâslerdorf.

In order to threaten the enemy's right flank, and in hopes of thereby inducing him to quit the position of Zurich (the real strength of which was not known), Gen. Zellachich was sent with a column round the Greifensee, and afterwards advanced towards Zurich, in connection with another part of Gen. Hotze's corps, which crossed the Glat below Greifensee, but considerably to the enemy's right. As these demonstrations, however, were without effect, an attack was determined upon.

Between the Glat and Limmat is a considerable chain of hills, running nearly parallel to these rivers, and covered in most parts with thick woods. On this ridge, just in the front of Zurich, Massena had chosen a most

excellent and not very extensive position, which for several weeks past he had caused to be strengthened by numerous entrenchments, and in which, after the affair of Winterthur, he collected a considerable part of the army. The right wing was posted on the hill called the Zurich-berg, which is greatly elevated above every other part of the ridge within its reach, and is covered with very thick woods, in which the enemy had made considerable abbatis, entirely surrounding the hill, and defended by redoubts: And this being the most interesting and decisive point of the position, it was occupied by a large body of infantry; the right flank of which was thrown back en potence towards the town. The left wing of the army was placed on the continuance of the above mentioned chain of hills; likewise protected by extensive woods, abbatis, and entrenchments:—In the centre the ground was much lower, quite free from wood, and of easy access. Through this open space (which is not quite a cannon-shot in extent from wood to wood), pass the roads leading from Kloten and Winterthur to Zurich. This is the only part of the position in which cavalry could have acted; but it was completely covered by a chain of closed redoubts, considerably retired, and serving as a curtain to connect the two wings, by which it was so flanked and defended as to render the attack of this line extremely difficult so long as the wings of the army maintained the heights on each side of it. The left flank was further covered by a corps posted between Regensberg and the Glat, having its retreat towards Baden. The only defect of the position in the front of Zurich was, that in case of defeat the whole would have been obliged to defile through the town, situated close behind the right of the position, and in which there is but one bridge over the Limmat; for (whether owing to the

(R.)

[Price 6d.]



rapidity of the river or what other cause I know not) the enemy had not, as it was supposed he would have done, constructed any pontoon bridges in the rear of his centre or left.

From the above mentioned circumstances of the enemy's situation, it was evident that, if the Zurich-berg was forced, it must have brought on the defeat of their army; whose retreat through the town, just at the foot of this hill, would have been attended with the greatest difficulty.

Early in the morning of the 5th instant the army marched to attack the enemy. General Hotze's corps marched off to the left, crossed the Glat, formed on the enemy's right flank, and began the attack of the Zurich-berg. The enemy defended this post with the greatest obduracy, and although a considerable part of Prince Reuss's column was afterwards sent to assist in the attack, it was found impossible to force it. The enemy was driven indeed from some of the abbatis and entrenchments, but maintained his principal position on the Zurich-berg, till night put an end to the action.

During the night and the whole of the next day, both parties remained exactly where they had stood at the end of the affair, the Austrian infantry of the left wing being in many places almost within musket-shot of the enemy's abbatis and works. The great fatigue which the troops had undergone on the 4th, determined the Archduke to defer to the 6th the renewal of the attack. But the enemy, whose loss in the affair of the 4th had been very great, and who foresaw the total ruin of his army if the Zurich-berg should be forced, retired in the night from the 5th to the 6th, leaving in his entrenchments 35 pieces of cannon, three howitzers, and a great number of ammunition waggons. In the afternoon of the 6th, the Austrians occupied the town.

In the attack of the 4th inst. the Austrian infantry suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded; among the latter were Gen. Wallis, Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, and Major-Gen. Hiller. Gen. Hotze received a musket-shot in the arm early in the affair, but it did not hurt the bone, and fortunately does not prevent his continuing to command his corps. His absence at this moment would have been sensibly felt and sincerely regretted.

Cherin (General of Division and Chief of the Staff), together with two other French Generals, were severely wounded, and two Adjutant-Generals are among the prisoners, of which there are a considerable number.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. CRAUFURD.

LONDON GAZETTE—June 22.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 22. 1799.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH, to Mr NEPEAN, dated Tigre, off Tripoly, in Syria, the 2d of April 1799.

I BEG leave to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of my report to the Right Hon. Earl of St Vincent, of late events in this quarter.

MY LORD,

Tigre, off St John d'Acre, the 23d March 1799.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in consequence of intelligence from Gezar Pacha, Governor of Syria, of the incursion of General Buonaparte's army into that province, and his approach to its capital, Acre, I hastened with a portion of the naval force under my orders to its relief, and had the satisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made his appearance.

Much was done in this interval under the direction of Captain Miller, of the Theseus, and Colonel Phelypeaux, towards putting the place in a better state of defence, to resist the attack of an European army; and

the presence of a British naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make a vigorous resistance.

The enemy's advanced guard was discovered at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the night of the 17th, by the Tigre's guard-boats. These troops, not expecting to find a naval force of any description in Syria, took up their ground close to the water side, and were consequently exposed to the fire of grape shot from the boats, which put them to the rout the instant it opened upon them, and obliged them to retire precipitately up the side of the mount. The main body of the army, finding the road between the sea and Mount Carmel thus exposed, came in by that of Nazareth, and invested the town of Acre to the east, but not without being much harassed by the Samaritan Arabs, who are even more inimical to the French than the Egyptians, and better armed. As the enemy returned our fire by musketry only, it was evident they had not brought cannon with them, which were therefore to be expected by sea, and measures were taken accordingly for intercepting them; the Theseus was already detached off Jaffa (Joppa). The enemy's flotilla, which came in from sea, fell in with and captured the Torride, and was coming round Mount Carmel, when it was discovered from the Tigre, consisting of a corvette and nine sail of gun-vessels; on seeing us they hauled off. The alacrity of the ship's company in making sail after them was highly praiseworthy; our guns soon reached them, and seven, as per inclosed list, struck; the corvette, containing Buonaparte's private property, and two small vessels, escaped, since it became an object to secure the prizes without chasing further; their cargoes, consisting of the battering train of artillery, ammunition, platforms, &c. destined for the siege of Acre, being much wanted for its defence. The prizes were accordingly anchored off the town, manned from the ships, and immediately employed in harassing the enemy's posts, impeding his approaches, and covering the ship's boats sent further in shore to cut off his supplies of provisions conveyed coastwise. They have been constantly occupied in these services for these five days and nights past; and such has been the zeal of their crews, that they requested not to be relieved, after many hours excessive labour at their guns and oars. I am sorry to say that we have met with some loss, as per inclosed list, which, however, is balanced by greater on the part of the enemy, by the encouragement given to the Turkish troops from our example, and by the time that is gained for the arrival of a sufficient force to render Buonaparte's whole project abortive. I have had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the gallantry and perseverance of Lieutenants Bushby, Inglefield, Knight, Stokes, and Lieutenant Burton, of the marines, and of the petty-officers and men under their orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Earl of St Vincent,  
Commander in Chief.

List of the Gun Vessels composing the French Flotilla, bound from Alexandria and Damietta to St John d'Acre, taken off Cape Carmel by his Majesty's ship Tigre, Commodore Sir SYDNEY SMITH, K. S. the 18th March 1799, at eight o'clock P. M. after a chase of three hours.

La Negresse, of 6 guns and 53 men.

La Foudre, of 8 guns and 52 men.

La Dangereuse, of 6 guns and 23 men.

La Maria Rose, of 4 guns and 22 men.

La Dame de Grace, of 4 guns and 35 men.

Les Deux Flores, of 4 guns and 23 men.

La Torride (taken in the morning of that day and retaken),

of 2 guns and 30 men.

Total.—7 gun-boats, 34 guns, and 238 men.

These gun boats were loaded, besides their own complements, with battering-cannon, ammunition, and every



kind of siege equipage, for Buonaparte's army before Acre.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

*On board the Tigre, off Acre,  
March 23, 1799.*

N. B. The Marianne gun-boat was taken previously, and the transport, No. 1, subsequently, by the Tigre.

*Return of the killed and wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Theseus, and in the gun-vessels employed against the French army before Acre, from the 17th to the 23d March 1799.*

Tigre—Mr Arthur Lambert, Mr John Goodman, and Mr John Gell, midshipmen, and eight seamen killed; twenty seamen wounded, of which eight are among the twenty prisoners.

Theseus—Mr John Garra, midshipman, killed; John Waters, midshipman, and six seamen, wounded.

Total—Four midshipmen and eight seamen, killed; and one midshipman and 26 seamen wounded.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.  
*On board his Majesty's ship Tigre, before  
Acre, March 23, 1799.*

N. B. The officers, petty officers, and seamen employed on this service were volunteers. The dead bodies of Mr Gell, and Peter McKircher, seaman, which fell into the hands of the enemy, were buried by them with the honours of war.

#### ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 22.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord KEITH, Vice-Admiral of the Red, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the *Bardleur*, off Cadiz, the 27th April 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter received from Capt. Hope, of his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, announcing his having destroyed a French ship privateer, mounting sixteen long guns and carronades, which I have also communicated to the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

MY LORD,

Majestic, April 6, 1799.

I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that a French ship privateer, coppered, and mounting sixteen long guns and carronades, was yesterday drove on shore by his Majesty's ship *Majestic* and *Transfer* brig, under cover of a fort a few leagues to the eastward of Velez Malaga, where, finding it impossible to get her off, she was destroyed by the boats of the *Majestic*, under the command of Lieut. Boger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. HOPE.

The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.  
Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

#### DOWNING-STREET, June 22.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir MORTON EDEN, K. B. 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. to Lord GRENVILLE, dated June 1, 1799.

I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the Extraordinary Gazette of this place, containing the official relation of the surrender of the castle of Milan.

[The articles of capitulation are here inserted, confirmed by Latterman, Major-General, and Bechaud, Chief of Battalion, and Commandant, on the part of the French; and Count Hohenzollern, on the part of the Austrians. The garrison to march out with the honours of war, and the officers to be permitted to keep their swords; they are not to serve against his Imperial Majesty, or his allies for six months, and to be marched, under an escort, to the head-quarters of the French army.]

Extract of a letter from Sir MORTON EDEN, K. B. dated Vienna, June 4, 1799.

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship two Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, the one with a Supplement published yesterday evening, the other this day.

VIENNA, June 3.

General Baron Kray has sent Lieut. Diferiski, of the regiment of Nauendorf, with the intelligence of the capture of the citadel of Ferrara on the 23d of May.

Major-General Count Klenau states in his report, that not having succeeded in his endeavours, when he took possession of the town, to make the enemy evacuate the citadel, a regular pentagon in perfect repair, abundantly supplied with artillery, ammunition, and provisions, he was induced to direct Colonel Oreskovich to order Captain Victora of the artillery to erect two batteries; which work was carried on with so much activity and spirit, that they were finished in the evening of the 22d.

On the 23d, at three o'clock in the morning, the enemy had already evacuated the town, which General Klenau garrisoned with the light battalions of Bach. At eight o'clock Count Klenau summoned the Commandant of the fortresses to surrender, but a negative answer was returned.

The batteries being ready, and the artillery and ammunition having been conveyed into them at day-break, General Klenau ordered shells to be thrown both from mortars and howitzers into the citadel. Two magazines in the fortresses having caught fire, the Commandant was summoned a second time, and after some delay, a flag of truce was sent about nine o'clock in the evening with proposals of capitulation, which were concluded at one o'clock in the morning. The enemy's fire killed two privates of the artillery, and wounded an artificer.

On the 24th, in the morning, the copies of capitulation were exchanged, hostages mutually delivered up, and the gate of Soccorso was occupied an hour after.

Seventy-two new brass cannon, with their ammunition, and six months provisions, were found in the fortresses. The hospital stores alone are estimated at one million five hundred thousand French livres.

General Klenau gives praise to Colonel Oreskovich, Captain Victora, and Lieut. Cantori, the two latter of whom not only erected their batteries 120 feet from the covered way, but by their skill and bravery also set fire to the enemy's magazines, which obliged them to soon to surrender.

Count Alberti, Lieut. Diferiski, and others, distinguished themselves upon this occasion, but particularly Colonel Skall, who joined General Klenau as a volunteer, and who proved both an able engineer and an experienced negotiator.

[Here follows the capitulation, consisting of 14 articles, and signed by Alberti, Captain of engineers, Colonel Skall, and De-faux, Chief of battalion Triqueurt, on the part of the Austrians; and by the Commandant Lapointe, on the part of the French. By this capitulation the citadel of Ferrara was to be given up to the Austrians 30 hours after; the garrison were to march out with the usual honours of war, and one field piece; to lay down their arms on the glacis, but the cavalry to give also their horses; the officers kept their swords, and the garrison was to be sent by the shortest way to the French army, having previously given their parole not to serve against the troops of the Emperor or his allies during six months; the sick were entitled to the same terms; the treatment of the Cisalpine and Piedmontese troops was to be like that of the French.]

As it is a principle in the Austrian service to distinguish brave soldiers, I consent to the request of the Commandant Lapointe, that non-commissioned officers may keep their side-arms; and I approve in general of the above articles of capitulation.

Count KLENAU, Major-General.

The French garrison consisted of fifteen hundred and twenty-five men. Ammunition of every sort, and in great abundance, was found in the place.

Whilst this operation was carried on against Ferrara, Lieutenant Grill was ordered upon another expedition against Ravenna.

According to his report of the 26th to General Kray, he embarked on the 24th, with four companies of the regiment of Stuart, and entered Porto di Goro on the 25th.

On the 26th he landed his troops at Porto Primaro with two three pounders, having previously concerted upon the mode of attack with Major Pooz, the Commander of the flotilla; and Jacobi, the chief of the insurgents at Commachio.

Major Pooz entered the canal of Ravenna with his flotilla, and landed his sailors. Lieutenant Grill marched to Ravenna through Pozzuolo with three companies and two pieces of cannon; and three hundred of the insurgents marched at the same time from St Alberto.

On his approach the enemy shut their gates and defended themselves, but the gates were soon forced open, and, after a short resistance, the enemy retreated by the gate of Lugo. They lost in their retreat one piece of cannon, a Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer, and about one hundred prisoners. Major Pooz was very active in the landing, and soon after the forcing of the gates, he came to the assistance of Lieutenant Grill with sixty armed sailors.

Lieutenant Stromada and Frankenbush, of the regiment of Stuart, distinguished themselves particularly.

To support the expedition against Ravenna, General Kray also detached a squadron of hussars, two companies of infantry, and a battalion of light infantry from Ferrara. The capture of this place secures the whole road along the coast, and the subsistence of the troops in the province of Ferrara.

An account from General Melas of the 21st May, from Candia, states, that after some very fatiguing marches, the three divisions of Kaim, Frolich, and Zoph, with the Russian troops under the command of General Forster, had entered the camp between Langasco and Candia on the Sisia, where the Russian General Rosenberg was already stationed with the rest of his troops, who, together with General Vukassovich, occupied the strong points of Valenza and Casale.

#### SUPPLEMENT,

Conformable to a report from his Royal Highness, dated, Head-quarters, Winterthur, 28th May:—

General Massena, Commander in Chief in Switzerland, made a general attack on our troops on the 25th, and occupied Frauenfeld at the moment when Field-Marshal-Lieut. Petrash, who had been detached by Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze, with the dragoons of Kinsky, and the brigade of General Prince Rosenberg, arrived there to occupy that post. The engagement lasted the whole day with the greatest obliquity. Our infantry, who had marched the whole of the preceding night, distinguished themselves by their intrepid conduct notwithstanding their fatigue:—They were supported with energy by the dragoons of Kinsky's regiment, under the command of General Prince Rosenberg, who, on account of the ground being unfavourable for cavalry, served on foot in the hottest fire with distinguished bravery. The Prince received a contusion, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing the command.

The loss was considerable on both sides. Night coming on put an end to the engagement; but the post was abandoned to the enemy, who had attacked it with three divisions.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Petrash highly commends the steadiness of the regiments of Kaunitz and Gemmengin. He extols particularly the bravery of General Prince Rosenberg, and the skill displayed by him in availing himself of every advantage that the ground afforded. He praises, in the highest terms, the co-operation and efforts of the Officers of the Staff, and more especially the courage displayed by the whole regiments during the action.

The number of prisoners taken on this occasion, at first stated to be only three hundred men, amounts to more than five hundred.

The Archduke Charles having determined to quit Fyn and Vyll, in order to attack the enemy with the left wing of the army, ordered Field-Marshal Lieut. Prince Reufs to march on the 26th with his division by Fyn, and form a junction with Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze, for the purpose of acting in concert.

The attack took place on the 27th, under the orders of Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze and Prince Reufs, whilst the right wing of the army remained upon the Fyn.

This attack had the wished-for success. The enemy was driven back every where with considerable loss. All our troops acting in Switzerland formed a junction on the 27th near Winterthur and Heffenbach, and our columns arrived at Winterthur at eleven o'clock in the morning. This obliged the enemy to retreat to their position near Zurich. We took on that day three hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon.

This first success of our troops in Switzerland determined General Massena to recall General Lorche with his division, who was already on his march for Italy.

VIENNA, June 1. 1799.

By accounts received from General Melas, of the 26th, it appears that the two divisions of Kaim and Frolich had passed the Stura and advanced against Turin, the capital of Piedmont, the left wing being placed upon the Reggio and Barco, and the right behind Madonna Della Campagna.

The suburb was occupied by two battalions of Giulay. The Russian troops, with the division of General Karaiczay, also passed the Stura and the Dora, and placed themselves in front of La Certosa, so that their right wing extended to Cruliako.

General Vukassovich, being reinforced with one battalion, advanced on the right bank of the Po, and occupied the heights; and at nine o'clock at night every thing was prepared for the bombardment of the town.

Lieut.-Colonel and Adjut.-General Thelen arrived here yesterday morning, with a farther account from Field-Marshal Suwarow, that on the 27th General Vukassovich, who commanded the advanced guard, summoned the town of Turin to surrender. Being refused, General Vukassovich ordered some shells to be thrown into the town, which set fire to one of the houses near the gate of the Po, when the well-disposed citizens, notwithstanding the opposition of the French, opened the said gate to General Vukassovich.

Two squadrons of the seventh regiment of hussars immediately forced their way into the town, and pursued the enemy as far as the gate of the citadel, and made 40 prisoners. In the mean time General Vukassovich occupied the town with his infantry and opened the rest of the gates. Captain Veczay took this opportunity to pursue the enemy with a detachment of cavalry and the picquet of Giulay, in the suburb of Palino, and took several prisoners.

The enemy having thrown themselves into the citadel, General Kaim's division was ordered to blockade it from within the town, and the Russian General Prince Pankrazion with five battalions, four companies of rangers, and four squadrons of Lewenohr from without.

The division of General Frolich has been stationed on the road of Pignerolo near Orbassano, to which place Zoph's division and the rest of the Russian troops have also been ordered.

Upwards of 360 pieces of cannon, a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores of every kind were found on the ramparts and in the arsenal. The enemy left two hundred and fifteen sick in the hospital. General Melas entertains no doubt that he will be able to discover an additional quantity of stores.

Immediately upon our entering Turin, the enemy cannonaded the town from the citadel for upwards of



an hour; and commenced the cannonade again at day-break, which lasted till five o'clock. A convention was afterwards agreed upon, by which the enemy engaged to do no farther injury to the town.

General Seckendorff, who advanced with his troops against Alessandria between the Orba and Bormida, whilst the Russian Lieutenant-General Schweikowsky invested the citadel, on the left bank of the Tanaro, is now blockading it from the side of the town, and his advanced posts extend from the Serivia through Novi Casine and Carantino to Maffo upon the Tanaro; the Russian Cossacks being also stationed between Maffo and Casale.

It is reported that the enemy are collecting their main force near Cuneo.

#### DOWNING-STREET, June 22.

The Emperor of Russia having, as a mark of friendship towards his Majesty, and of esteem and regard towards his Majesty's naval service, and particularly towards the officers and crews of the ships who served on the 1st of August 1798, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, signified to his Majesty's Minister at Petersburg his desire, that the Leander of 50 guns, which, having been engaged in that action, was, after a most gallant and distinguished resistance, captured on its passage home by a French ship of the line, of 74 guns, and has since been recaptured from the enemy by his Imperial Majesty's arms at the surrender of Corfu, should be presented to his Majesty, in his Imperial Majesty's name, with a view to its being restored to his naval service.

The King has been pleased to accept, with the highest satisfaction, this distinguished mark of attention and friendship on the part of his ally; and has directed, that the Leander should be received accordingly from such officer as the Emperor of Russia may direct to deliver the same, and should again be placed among the ships composing his Majesty's fleet employed in the Mediterranean.

#### WHITEHALL, June 22.

The King has been pleased to appoint Claud Irvine Boswell, Esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the room of James Burnett, of Monboddo, Esq. deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Neil Ferguson, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of Fife and Kinross, in Scotland, in room of Claud Irvine Boswell, Esq. appointed a Lord of Session.

#### ST JAMES'S, June 20.

This day the Baron de Mylius, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemberg, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials: To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cortel, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

The Baron de Mylius had an audience of the Queen immediately afterwards, being introduced to her Majesty by the Earl of Morton, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

#### THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 19th day of June 1799,

is Sixty-five Shillings, and Five Pence Halfpenny per Hundred Weight,

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

#### TO THE HEIRS OF ENTAIL OF THE ESTATES OF TOUCHADAM AND PITLOCHIE.

**WILLIAM MURRAY, Esq.** of Touchadam, has applied to the Court of Session for liberty to purchase the land tax of Touchadam and Pitlochrie, in terms of an act of Parliament, passed in the 38th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for making perpetual subject, to redemption and purchase, in the manner therein stated, the several sums of money now charged in Great Britain as a land tax for one year from the 25th day of March 1798." Of which notice is hereby given to the heirs of entail of these estates.

#### INTIMATION.

**THAT Mrs JOHANNA FERFUSSON of Isle,** has, by a petition, dated the 19th current, made application to the Court of Session for authority to sell certain parts of her entailed estate, to purchase her land tax, in terms of the acts of Parliament, 38th George III. ch. 60. and 39th George III. ch. 6. and 40.—Of which public notice is hereby given to all concerned.

24th June 1799.

#### INTIMATION.

**THAT his Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL** has, by a petition, dated the 19th current, made application to the Court of Session for authority to sell certain parts of his entailed estate, to purchase his land tax, in terms of the acts of Parliament, 38th George III. ch. 60. and 39th George III. ch. 6. and 40. Of which public notice is hereby given to all concerned.

24th June 1799.

#### NOTICE.

**IN the Process of Sale of the unentailed Property of** the deceased **JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.** of Auchinleck, and for ranking his Creditors on the price of the same:

The CREDITORS of the said deceased James Boswell, Esq. are hereby required to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session, on or before the 4th July next, in order that they may be ranked according to their respective preferences on the price of said unentailed property now sold, under the usual certification.

Edinburgh, 15th June 1799.

#### TO THE CREDITORS OF

**DONALD M'KENZIE, Merchant in Inverness.** On the application of Peter Anderson, writer in Inverness, trustee on the sequestrated estate of Donald M'Kenzie, merchant in Inverness, the Sheriff has fixed Tuesday the 2d and Tuesday the 23d days of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff Court Place of Inverness, as the two diets for the public examination of the bankrupt and others acquainted with his affairs. And a meeting of the said Donald M'Kenzie's creditors will be held, within the house of John Ettles, vintner in Inverness, on Wednesday the 24th day of the said month of July, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of giving instructions to the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate. The trustee farther requires the creditors to produce to him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to the said meeting; and farther intimates, that unless the said productions are made between and the 20th February next, being ten calendar months from the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, the party neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

#### TO THE CREDITORS OF

**HENRY ANDREWS, Merchant in Inverness.** The said Henry Andrews having, at the meeting of his creditors held immediately after his second examination, made a proposal of composition, and offered caution for the payment thereof to the satisfaction of the creditors present, Peter Anderson, writer in Inverness, trustee upon the said Henry Andrews' sequestrated estate, has, in terms of the act of Parliament, appointed another meeting of the creditors to be held, within the house of John Ettles, vintner there, on Monday the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of deciding on the above offer. Of which all concerned are hereby required to take notice.

Inverness, June 21. 1799.

#### TO THE CREDITORS OF

**GEORGE GRANT, Merchant in Keith.** That at the meeting of the said George Grant's creditors, held on the 10th of June current, being the first lawful day after his last examination, he made offer of a composition of five shillings in the pound of the principal sums due by him, payable the one half thereof at Martinmas next, and the other half at Martinmas thereafter, 1800; whereupon the creditors directed the trustee to call another meeting for the purpose of determining on the expediency of accepting of the composition. The trustee therefore intimates, that a meeting of the said George Grant's creditors will be held for the above purpose on Monday the 22d day of July next, within the house of Robert Gordon, vintner in Keith, at 12 o'clock noon; and he requests that the creditors of the said George Grant will attend said meeting either by themselves or others properly authorized.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight WINCHESTER Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. AVOIRDUPOIS, from the Returns received in the Week ended the 15th of June 1799.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex,	64 6	37 8	34 8	35 10	43 8	37 0	17 3	
Surry,	65 0		37 8	36 0	45 6	44 6		
Hertford,	60 5		35 7	37 6	47 1	46 6		
Bedford,	62 1			33 6	44 2			
Huntingdon,	59 7		33 6	33 9	37 11			
Northampton,	58 4	36 c	33 6	29 2	38 4	39 0		
Rutland,	61 6	40 c	34 0	32 6	42 0		51 8	
Leicester,	61 5		33 2	30 7	39 10	59 5	39 8	
Nottingham,	62 9	39 c	36 0	31 7	50 6			
Derby,	62 6		31 6	30 0	47 4		29 0	
Stafford,	63 1		38 8	29 7	45 6	35 4	35 3	
Salop,	61 6	52 9	40 3	28 9	46 2	42 5	67 10	
Hereford,	61 3	49 7	34 9	30 4	37 10	38 10	63 6	
Worcester,	56 8	24 4	34 0	27 2	34 5	30 10		
Warwick,	63 1		39 4	33 0	41 3		46 2	
Wilts,	57 8		33 4	30 8	44 0	43 0		
Berks,	60 8		34 10	35 2	45 9			
Oxford,	59 11		33 4	30 4	39 5	44 0		
Bucks,	60 0		35 0	32 3	39 0	41 0		
Montgomery,	65 6		36 9	32 2		36 9	57 2	
Brecon,	70 11	54 4	39 8	22 4			45 7	
Radnor,	60 7		32 0	25 0		35 11	68 8	

## Districts.

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

First,	Essex,	62 4	29 0	33 4	34 9	39 9	35 0		
	Kent,	62 0		32 6	35 10	42 9	43 0		
	Suffex,	63 0		34 0	35 0				
Second,	Suffolk,	58 6		32 8	32 10	37 6		69 2	
	Cambridge,	58 6		28 0	27 5	41 11			
Third,	Norfolk,	56 10	35 0	30 5	35 4	38 0			
Fourth,	Lincoln,	58 3	44 0	32 8	29 4	39 4			
	York,	56 7	45 4	34 10	29 2	41 2	64 0	40 9	
Fifth,	Durham,	65 2		28 0	30 2				
	Northumberland,	57 7	38 0	31 6	28 2	39 2	40 6		
Sixth,	Cumberland,	66 4	46 0	34 10	25 7			20 10	
	Westmorland,	77 1	55 4	39 0	26 10			21 2	
Seventh,	Lancaster,	68 2		39 5	27 7	45 5	49 4	21 8	
	Chesler,	62 6			31 1	47 6		22 4	
	Flint,	68 10		46 9					
Eighth,	Denbigh,	72 2			26 9			50 10	
	Anglesea,	None	bought for sale.						
	Caernarvon,	75 8	40 0	43 4	20 0	48 0	42 0	50 10	
	Merioneth,	74 8	52 6	48 0	30 9			44 10	
	Cardigan,	70 6	52 0	42 11					
Ninth,	Pembroke,	61 9		42 10					
	Caermarthen,	80 0		46 0	21 0				
	Glamorgan,	73 6		37 4	24 8			19 10	
Tenth,	Gloucester,	61 5		34 8	34 11	40 0			
	Somerset,	67 1		35 6	30 6	42 0			
	Monmouth,	68 1		37 0					
Eleventh,	Devon,	69 0		29 0	25 6				
	Cornwall,	70 4		34 6	26 6				
Twelfth,	Dorset,	64 3		31 6	32 8	45 6			
	Hants,	63 4		33 0	32 1	45 11			

## AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Per Quarter, — | 64 1 | 42 9 | 35 8 | 30 2 | 42 5 | 42 5 | 42 1 | —

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.

First District,	60 4	*42 9	34 1	33 2	42 8	41 10	*42 1	
Second,	58 6	*42 9	31 10	31 0	39 0	*42 5	69 2	
Third,	56 10	35 0	30 5	*30 2	36 8	*42 5	*42 1	
Fourth,	56 8	44 0	32 8	29 0	38 4	*42 5	43 7	
Fifth,	61 0	38 0	30 7	28 8	39 2	40 6	*42 1	
Sixth,	70 8	48 4	35 11	26 1	*42 5	*42 5	21 0	
Seventh,	66 6	*42 9	39 5	28 9	45 11	49 4	21 10	
Eighth,	73 1	46 3	44 11	25 0	48 0	42 0	47 3	
Ninth,	70 3	52 0	41 9	22 2	*42 5	*42 5	19 10	
Tenth,	65 8	*42 9	35 3	32 8	40 8	*42 5	*42 1	
Eleventh,	69 8	*42 9	33 8	26 3	*42 5	*42 5	*42 1	
Twelfth,	63 9	*42 9	32 7	32 5	45 9	*42 5	*42 1	

N. B. The Figures against which Afterisks are placed are the general Average Prices of all England.

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**MELDRUM JAMES WALKER and JOSEPH PARKIN.**

William Scott Moncrieff, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on their sequestrated estate, hereby gives notice, that the Sheriff of Edinburgh has appointed Friday the 5th and Friday the 26th days of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, for the examination of the said Meldrum James Walker and Joseph Parkin.

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Vintner in Inveraray.**

Duncan Paterfon, writer in Inveraray, having been chosen trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Alexander Marquis, and his nomination confirmed by the Court of Session, he hereby intimates, that, in terms of the act of Parliament, the Sheriff Substitute of Argyshire has appointed the first public examination of the said Alexander Marquis, the bankrupt, to take place within the Court House of Inveraray, upon Tuesday the 9th day of July next, and the second one, at the same place, upon Friday the 26th day of the same month of July. And that a meeting of the creditors is to be held, within the Court House of Inveraray, upon Saturday the 27th day of July next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, for the purpose of instructing the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate; and such of the creditors as have not already lodged their claims and grounds of debts, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the trustee's hands, are requested to do so at or previous to the said meeting; and such of the said creditors as fail to do so, between and the 16th day of February next, shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate. Of all which this intimation is given in terms of the act of Parliament.  
June 24. 1799.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

**THE** Business carried on under the Firm of **COLIN GILLESPIE & CO.** in America, and **WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.** in Great Britain, are this day dissolved by mutual consent.

**WILLIAM LITTLE.**  
**COLIN GILLESPIE.**

N.B. All claims against the above concerns will be immediately settled by applying at the counting-house of William Little and Co. Liverpool.  
Liverpool, June 19. 1799.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

**ANDREW GIB, Merchant, Kinghorn.**

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said Andrew Gib, held upon the 8th June curt. in consequence of previous advertisement, in order to decide upon an offer of composition of 5s. in the pound, the same was unanimously agreed to by the creditors and doers for the creditors present, in number and value exceeding the proportion required by the statute.—An application having since been made to the Court of Session to interpose their authority, by approving of the composition, recalling the sequestration, and exonerating the trustee in terms of the statute; the Court, upon the 21st curt. ordained intimation thereof to be made once in the Edinburgh Gazette, and on the walls of the Inner and Outer Parliament House for fourteen days. Of all which notice is hereby given.

ERRAT.—In the Gazette of Friday, June 7, in the notice to Andrew Rocheid's creditors, the meeting to chuse a trustee is on Monday the 15th July—and not Saturday the 13th as advertised by mistake.

EDINBURGH—Printed for the Proprietors.

