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DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 23. 1799

A letter, of which the following is a copy has been received by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alex. Hope, Deputy Adjutant-General to the army lately serving in Holland, from Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney, Baronet, and; by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, transmitted by him to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR, SWAN CUTTER, at sea, NOV. 20.

I have from time to time reported to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the progress which had been made in the embarkation and departure of the British and Russian troops which were left under my command, in the Province of North Holland; and I am now happy to acquaint you, that the last of them embarked yesterday morning, when the wind being fair, the whole of the ships of war and transports remaining in the Texel left that port.

Every thing belonging to the army was brought off excepting a small proportion of damaged provisions, a few waggons, and about 300 draught horses of little value, for which there was no tonnage; of these the latter alone were saleable, but they bore so small a price, that I thought it better to distribute the whole to the Magistrates of the different villages in and near which the army had been cantoned, to be delivered to any of the inhabitants who might have suffered from the inevitable consequences of war.

Several large Dutch Indiamen and other ships, which it was impossible for us to remove in their present state, but which might have been fitted out as ships of war by the enemy, were completely disabled and rendered useless for any further purpose, through the exertions of a detachment of Seamen, under the direction of Capt. Bovar. The desire of complying most strictly with the ar-

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ticles of the agreement entered into between his Royal Highness and General Brune, prevented their being blown up, which could not have been done without endangering the navigation of the Nieuve Diep.

Vice Admiral Dickson, as well as myself, made it our study to comply in this, as in every other instance, with the articles of the agreement, and I must do the French General the justice to say, that he seemed actuated by the same spirit.

Previous to quitting the Helder, I had, in obedience to his Royal Highness's instructions, discharged every just demand of the inhabitants of the country which has been occupied by the army; and I was happy to find that very few claims were brought forward beyond those which it was in my power to satisfy.

The embarkation of the troops, difficult from the multiplicity of the arrangements required, and sometimes arduous from the state of the weather, was carried on with the utmost zeal and activity by Vice-Admiral Dickson, and the officers and seamen under his command. I feel particularly indebted to Capt. Lawford of his Majesty's ship Romney, who was left on shore, and had the immediate direction of the embarkation, for his exertions and his attention to every branch of his Majesty's service, and to Captain Woodriffe, Principal Agent of the Transport Service, for his great zeal in the execution of the duties of that situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

The Hon. Col. Hope, Adjutant-General, &c.

P. S. Three armed vessels have been left to cruise off the Texel, to give warning to any British ships of our having evacuated the port.

It was agreed by the French General, that if any should arrive previous to the expiration of the month, they should, as a matter of course, be allowed to depart.

(B.)



Supplement to the Account of the Armistice concluded between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 26th ult.

Head-Quarters, Schagen-Brug, October 15, 1799.

GENERAL,

The late hour at which your letter reached me last night prevented me from sending sooner to Alkmaar Major-General Knox, the officer alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. He is entirely in my confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the subject respecting which he has received my instructions.

(Signed) FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army.

To General Brune, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Schagen-Brug, October 16, 1799.

By virtue of the authority and in obedience to the order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army, Major-General Knox will have the honour of communicating with General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian army, and of stating to him, That in consequence of the difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual state of the weather at this season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the position of the Zuyp.

That in this situation, with cantonments amply adequate to the amount of our forces, having an uninterrupted and certain means of keeping up our communication with England, and matters as we are of the Felder, the Texel, the Zuyder Zee, and the ocean, it depends upon us either to await the period when a favourable change of weather and of circumstances may enable us to renew offensive operations, or to withdraw our army by degrees and without risk from this country, retaining possession of such detached points as might be judged most favourable for annoying the enemy, or for securing real advantages to ourselves.

In the event of our recurring to this last mentioned measure, it will become our duty to neglect no means which can contribute to the preservation of the brave troops entrusted to our care, and for this purpose (however distressing, however ruinous to the inhabitants, and to the country, the alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful expedients which it is in our power to adopt. Having perfectly at our disposal the sea dykes, both towards the ocean and the Zuyder Zee, as well as the interior dykes, we should in that case be reduced to the terrible necessity of inundating the whole country of North Holland, and of adding to this calamity every destructive evil which must necessarily result from an attempt to force or interrupt our retreat. We should, under such circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample means we possess, of rendering the navigation of the Zuyder Zee henceforth impracticable, by obstructing the Mars Diep, and destroying the Nieuwe Diep; works upon which so many years labour, and such immense sums have been expended.

Our system of carrying on war having on all occasions been governed by the most liberal principles, necessity and the strongest sense of duty could alone induce us to adopt a system repugnant to the sentiments which have ever directed the conduct of the English nation.

From these considerations, and from our persuasion that General Brune and the Dutch people must be actuated by similar motives, and equally desirous to prevent an useless effusion of blood by the amicable arrangement of a point which is perhaps the object of both parties, and from our anxiety in case of a different result, to stand justified to the whole universe, from whatever destruction may in consequence devolve upon this country; we propose and offer to General Brune, and to the Batavian Republic, that the English and Russian troops shall evacuate, before the end of the month of November next, all the coasts, the islands, and the interior navigation of Holland, without committing an act detrimental to the great sources of its navigation, or laying the country under any inundations.

For this purpose, we propose that a suspension of hostilities shall take place until the period above specified. That during this interval we shall remain in full possession of all the points, and of the whole extent of country we occupy at this moment, and that the line of the respective advanced posts shall also be that of separation between the two armies; and that this line shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of either, even in the event of our choosing to retire from any part of our present position, or of our quitting it altogether.

That during the above-mentioned interval no interference shall be allowed, nor any objections be started, with respect to the conduct of either of the parties within the limits of their respective possessions; and that all the rights of war (every act of hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in force.

That we will grant to the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country occupied by us, every protection consistent with discipline, in the circumstances under which we are placed, and all the advantages which the conduct generally observed by British troops entitles them to expect on such an occasion.

If these proposals accord with the wishes and are conformable to the intentions of General Brune, there can be no difficulty whatever in carrying them into execution in three days from the date hereof.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. (Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE FRENCH AND BATAVIAN ARMIES.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October 1799, the 8th year of the French Republic.

Brune General in Chief to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian army.

GENERAL,

Major-General Knox, who was instructed to confer with me on your part, upon the subject of a note which he has delivered, signed by your Secretary, will communicate my answer contained in an explanatory note.

(Signed) General in Chief of the Combined French and Batavian army.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October 1799, the 8th year of the French Republic.

The Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the English army, proposes that a cessation of hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the approach of the inclement season. He proposes to withdraw from the Batavian territory, between the present period and the end of November next, the whole army under his command; and consents that no damage shall be committed, no sluices opened, or dikes broken up, on condition of his retreat not being molested by the French and Batavian army.

These motives would not have been brought forward by the Duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of means sufficient for advancing into the country; for in that case, he would have had the facility of extending his quarters, of procuring subsistence, and, in short, of placing himself beyond the reach of the inconveniences arising from the unfavourable season. We ought consequently to look to advantages in an arrangement, proportionate to the insufficiency of the forces under his command.

The terms proposed by the Duke of York contain nothing but what would be the necessary result of a cessation of hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the Duke of York will cause the dikes to be destroyed, the country to be inundated, and the villages to be burned, for the mere purpose of committing such acts of violence, as such conduct would be contrary to the laws of war, and must draw upon him the reprobation of all Europe, and of his own nation. It appears therefore evident, that the Duke of York would confine himself to such measures as might be useful to his own army, or detrimental to ours; but we look upon such accidents as inseparable from a state of war. No object of advantage to us appears therefore to result from the proposals which have been made.

Since, however, the sufferings of humanity come un-

der the consideration of the Duke of York, General Brune is ready to meet this honourable feeling, and in doing so, declares that the following stipulations on which he offers to consent to a suspension of hostilities are so obviously just, that he cannot depart from them.

I. The Batavian fleet, which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient powers to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent compensation.

II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.—This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.

III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this article is complied with.

IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within 48 hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp; its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up, however, its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen-Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a vidette at the height of Callants-Oog.

V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian Republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation in the country.

VI. All ships of war or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

VII. To guarantee the execution of these articles, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected amongst the Officers of rank in his army.

By order of General Brune, Commander in Chief of the Combined French and Batavian army.

(Signed) VLEURY, Secretary.  
Head Quarters, Schagen-Brug,  
Oct. 17. 1799.

GENERAL,

I send back Major General Knox with my answers to the explanatory note which he has delivered to me in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude on my part upon every point which relates to the subject of his mission.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian army.

To Gen. Brune, Commander in Chief, &c.

Head Quarters at Schagen Brug,  
Oct. 17. 1799.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army, proposed to General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian army, an arrangement equally to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the farther effusion of blood, and to preserve this country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the best of its ports, involving the total ruin of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce.

In answer to which General Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his Royal Highness will recur to measures not less revolting to humanity than repugnant to the character of the British nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe.

Devastation or destruction is certainly incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English nation; and as little do either accord with the disposition of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief:—but there are duties preceptually prescribed by the nature of particular situations, the omission of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as render the measures necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honourable agreement.

Deeply impressed with what is due to his country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity, on the other; persuaded, likewise, that General Brune is equally guided by these sentiments, his Royal Highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the answers annexed to the different articles.

Major General Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it.

It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops to make an exact report of whatever relates to his command, his Royal Highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British Government every communication which has taken place between his Royal Highness and General Brune.

ARTICLES proposed in the Explanatory Note from General Brune.

Art. I. The Batavian fleet which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient power to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent compensation.

Answer.—His Royal Highness will on no account treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

Art. II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the Governments of the two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.—This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.

Answer.—This demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the Combined Army must sustain should its embarkation be delayed upon. It is by no means admitted that such would be the result; but as in the event of the army's carrying on the campaign during the winter, the loss of a certain number of men must naturally be expected, his Royal Highness, influenced by this consideration, agrees to promise, in the name of the British Government, that five thousand French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each to be regulated according to the terms of the article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. Nothing further in this article can be agreed to.

Art. III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by Gen. Brune to see that this article is complied with.

Answer.—The fort and batteries of the Helder will be left generally considered, in an improved state.—None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.

Art. IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall, within 48 hours, evacuate the position of the Zuyp. Its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up, however, its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen-Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a vidette at the height of Callants-Oog.

Answer.—On no account will it be consented that the army shall be withdrawn from the position of the Zuyp, until every preparation requisite to render its embarkation easy and complete can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition shall be made to the works at the Zuyp, and persons properly authorized shall be admitted from time to time to ascertain and report upon this point for the satisfaction of General Brune; but no armed detachment will be permitted to approach or to take post nearer than they already are in preparation.

It must be further understood, that, on his part, General Brune will not allow any approaches or offensive preparations to be carried on, and that the French and Batavian army shall remain in the line of advanced posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the line of separation between the two armies respectively.

Art. V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible.

Answer.—All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and

islands of the Batavian Republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation in the country.

Answer.—The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and at this season of the year any unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible; but to prevent any difficulty or future discussion upon this point, it is proposed, that the period of the suspension of hostilities shall be limited to the end of the month of November next, in order to secure sufficient time for the complete evacuation of the country, which, however, shall be effected sooner, if practicable.

Art. VI. All ships of war, or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

Answer.—The ships of war, or other vessels immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, or which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea again as soon as possible.

Art. VII. To guarantee the execution of these clauses, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected among the officers of rank in his army.

Answer.—Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined British and Russian army.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Sec.

SIR, ALKMAAR, OCT. 17, 1799.

I have seen General Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received his Royal Highness's instructions. I have found the greatest disposition on the part of General Brune to enter fairly into the subject.

In respect to the essential article of the fleet, General Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch Directory, to make the delivery of it a *sine qua non*; and I much doubt whether there is any chance of his being brought to give way on this point, at least without some assurance that his Royal Highness would forward the demand to his Court.

In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation, I brought the General to lower his demand to 8000 men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other point can be amicably settled.

I beg his Royal Highness's orders on these points; and I hope to receive them by noon to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. KNOX.

To the Honourable Colonel Hope, Adjutant General, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 18, 1799.

SIR,

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared that every paper or proposal from General Brune, and consequently that relative to the whole Dutch fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz.

“His Royal Highness will, on no account, treat upon this article; the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.”

If General Brune expects any thing further to pass on that subject, the sooner the negotiation is put an end to the better.

In regard to the number of prisoners, if every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon, his Royal Highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter further into the subject; and he directs you to finish the negotiation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ALEX. HOPE.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

To the Hon. Major-General Knox,  
&c. &c. &c.

Alkmaar, October 18, 1799.

Three P. M.

SIR,

I have received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you, that every thing is settled to his Royal Highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which General Brune has given immediate orders to all his posts that hostilities shall cease, and that no further works of any

kind shall be carried on; he requests his Royal Highness will be pleased to give similar orders without loss of time, as a report has just been made that some houses have been set on fire on the road leading to Herenhuyfen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Honourable Colonel Hope, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. General Brune has sent off to Amsterdam to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the flotilla there fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 23, 1799.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain to Thomas Troubridge, Esq. Captain of the Royal Navy, and of Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Napier, Esq. to be Commissary of the Commissariat of Caithness, vacant by the death of William Sinclair, Esq.

Also, Mr William Taylor to be Commissary Clerk of Caithness and Sutherland, vacant by the death of Mr Alexander Macleod, late Commissary Clerk.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Thomas Taylor to the church and parish of Tippermuir, in the presbytery and shire of Perth, vacant by the translation of the Reverend John Inglis to the church of Old Grey Friars in Edinburgh:

Also, Doctor James Playfair to the church and parish of St Leonard's, in the presbytery of St Andrew, and county of Fife, vacant by the death of Doctor Joseph MacCormack, late Minister there.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Boonham, late of Atherstone, Warwick, carrier. Adam Crompton, Bolton-le-moors, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. Thomas Mitchell, Hatton-Court, Threadneedle-street, London, merchant. William Ridett, late of Green-street, Parklane, now of King street Mews, horse-dealer. John Pierce, Bread-street, London, warehouseman. Thomas Abbott, Wisbeach, Cambridge, liquor-merchant. George Durant, North Tawton, Devon, serge-maker. Mary Rockett, Rockfeather, shopkeeper. Charles Holt and Edward Davis, Hatton-wall, Middlesex, jewellers and factors. Daniel George Rofs, Hereford, innholder. William Hurley, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen-draper. John Firth, Washway, parish of Lambeth, Surry. Anthony Bradley, Ashburn, Derby, and Thomas Marshall, Birdsgrove, parish of Mathfield, Stafford, cotton-spinners. Hugh and James Currie, Liverpool, grocers. William Mercer, Tunbridge, Kent, miller. Charles Viner, Kent-street, Southwark, baker.

#### INTIMATION.

THE Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HOPE of Waughton has by petition, dated the 21st current, made application to the Court of Session, for authority to sell, in terms of the acts of Parliament 38th Geo. III. c. 60, and 39th Geo. III. c. 6. & 40, certain parts of the entailed estate of LUFFNESS, lying in the parish of Aberlady and constabulary of Haddington, for the purpose of purchasing the Land Tax of his entailed estates of Waughton, Luffness, and Westfortune, lying in the parishes of Prestonkirk, Aberlady, and Atholstoneford, and constabulary foresaid; and also for authority to burden the said entailed lands, or part thereof, with such further sum of money, as in conjunction with the produce of the lands to be sold, may be wanted to make up the sum required to redeem the Land Tax payable from the said lands, and defray the expences attending the transaction; of which notice is hereby given to all concerned.

NOVEMBER 25, 1799.

#### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN M'QUEEN, Smith in Edinburgh.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD, merchant in Edinburgh, trustee on the sequestrated estate of John M'Queen, requests a general meeting of the creditors in John's Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 26th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive a report of the present state of the funds, and to concert measures for the final settlement of the bankrupt's affairs. There will be no further dividend at the above meeting.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE SLIGHT, STATE of his Affairs, and Scheme of Division among his Creditors will be seen till Thursday the 26th day of December next, on applying to Alexander Forlyth, writer, No. 3, South St David's Street, Edinburgh, by whom the dividends will then be paid.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW EADIE, Merchant in Perth. JAMES DEWAR, merchant in Perth, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Andrew Eadie, has made out states of the bankrupt's funds, which are to lie with him for the inspection of all concerned, till the 23d of December next, when the trustee requests a meeting of the creditors, within the house of Duñcan Macdougall, vintner in Perth, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of giving directions regarding the heritable property. No dividend is to take place, as the funds already realized, after discharging an heritable debt, will not admit of it.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM LORIMER, Spirit Dealer in Dumfries, now in Penpont. THE Trustee on the said WILLIAM LORIMER's sequestrated estate, requests a general meeting of the Creditors upon Saturday the 28th day of December next, within the George Inn Tavern, Dumfries, at 12 o'clock noon, being a second Statutory Meeting, when a state of the bankrupt's affairs as they now stand, will be laid before the Meeting; but on account of particular circumstances, which will then be explained to the Creditors, no dividend can then take place. NOVEMBER 25, 1799.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER FARQUHARSON, Grazier and Cattle Dealer in Achriachan, Banffshire.

THE Creditors and doers for Creditors, who attended the General Meeting, for deciding finally on the offer of a composition made by the said Alexander Farquharson, being unanimously of opinion, that the same should be accepted of; application was therefore made to the Court of Session, to have the composition approved, the sequestration recalled, and the said Alex. Farquharson discharged, in terms of the act of Parliament; and the Court, upon the 22d inst. appointed the application to be intimated *once* in this paper, and consideration of it is to be resumed in fourteen days from the date of the application.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

FRANCIS BLAIKIE, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM SMART, late Vintner in Glasgow, hereby intimates to the Creditors of the said estate, that states of his intromissions, and of the funds of the Bankrupt unrecovered, as also a list of the claims lodged and ranked, have been submitted to the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and now lie open for the inspection of the Creditors.

The Trustee is also authorized to intimate, that such Creditors as have been found preferable by decret arbitral, will be paid their preferable debts at the Trustee's Office in the Tontine Buildings, on the 27th of December next, being the day appointed for the first dividend; but that there are not funds in his hands at present for division among the common Creditors of the estate.

FRANCIS BLAIKIE.

GLASGOW, Nov. 21, 1799.

EDINBURGH—Printed for the PROPRIETORS.

