



Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 22. TO TUESDAY, JUNE 26. 1804.

Downing-street, June 22, 1804.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Major-General Sir Charles Green by Earl Camden, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

MY LORD, PARAMARIBO, May 13, 1804.

It is highly gratifying to me to have the honour of informing your Lordship, that the Colony of Surinam has surrendered to his Majesty's arms; and I have the farther satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that this valuable acquisition to the British dominions has been made with very little loss on the part of his Majesty's troops.

In my dispatches from Barbadoes of the 2d of April, I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the arrangements for proceeding on the expedition against Surinam being nearly completed, I had reason to expect we should be enabled to sail from Barbadoes in the course of three or four days; and Commodore Hood, having previously signified to me that every thing in the naval department was ready, I directed the final embarkation of the troops, stores, &c. on the 6th of the same month. The following day the whole fleet weighed anchor and sailed.

On the 25th his Majesty's ship Centaur, having the Commodore's broad pendant, and on board of which I was embarked, came to anchor about ten miles off the mouth of the river Surinam; and during the night that and the next day the greater part of the fleet also anchored.

On the 26th, a corps, consisting of the flank companies of the 16th and 64th regiments, the rifle company of the 2d battalion 60th regiment, made up by detachments from the battalion companies of the 16th, 64th, and 6th West India regiments, to the amount of about 600 men, and the 1st brigade of Royal Artillery, besides armed seamen, was detached in different vessels under a convoy of his Majesty's ship Hippomenes, Captain Shipley. This corps was commanded by Brigadier-General Maitland, who had been directed to effect a landing at the Warappa Creek, about 10 leagues to the eastward of the mouth of the Surinam river, where the enemy occupied a post.

The object of this operation was to obtain a water communication with the Commewyne River, to procure plantations, and to obtain a sufficient number to transport the troops down that river towards its junction with the Surinam, and thereby facilitate our approach to take position in the rear of Fort New Amsterdam; and also with a view to cut off a considerable detachment of the enemy stationed at Fort Grandvacht, on the Mura Creek.

On the same day preparations were made for landing a body of troops to take possession of Bram's Point, where there is a battery of seven eighteen-pounders, which defends the entrance of the River Surinam. Brigadier-General Hughes undertook to superintend this service; the wind proving favourable, his Majesty's ships Emerald, Pandour, (having the 64th regiment on board), and Drake brig of war, got under weigh to attack the battery, when a fire was opened on the ships, which, however, was soon silenced by a few broadsides, and the enemy struck their colours. A detachment of troops under Brigadier-General Hughes, immediately landed, and took possession of Bram's Point, making prisoners a Captain and 44 men. The entrance being thus secured, the Commodore made signal for the ships to go into the river as soon as possible; in the course of that and the following day, the most considerable part of the fleet anchored in the river.

At this period the Commodore shifted his pendant to the Emerald, and I accompanied him on board that ship. We then judged it expedient to send a summons to the Governor of Surinam, with proposals for the surrender of the colony. Captain Maxwell of the Royal Navy, and Capt. Drummond of the 60th regiment (acting as my Aide-de-Camp), proceeded up the river with a flag of truce; and having delivered our summons to the Governor, returned in the night with information that an answer would be sent next morning.

On the 28th we received the Governor's answer, conveying a refusal to capitulate. It was determined that we should lose no time in endeavouring to make some impression on the enemy's posts; but I must here beg leave to observe to your Lordship that the coast of Surinam is of very difficult approach, shallow and full of banks; that a landing is only to be attempted at the top of the tide, and at particular points; the coast is uncleared, and from woods, and the marshy nature of the soil, it is impossible to penetrate into the interior, except by the rivers and the creeks.

The shores on both sides of the river Surinam are equally difficult of access, for the same causes, until you reach the battery Frederici, with the exception of one spot on the eastern shore, where a plantation, called Revolution, has been lately established. Our points of attack were therefore confined; and the enemy, by means of their forts, ships of war, and other armed vessels, were completely masters of the navigation of the river Surinam above Fort Amsterdam.

The defences of the river, after passing Bram's Point, are Fort Amsterdam, situated on the confluence of the rivers Surinam and Commewyne; upwards of eighty pieces of ordnance are mounted in this fortress. Fort Leyden is armed with twelve heavy guns, and situated on the right bank of the Surinam, where it meets the Commewyne; is opposite to and commanded by Fort Amsterdam, at the distance of about two thousand yards. The battery Frederici is about two hundred yards lower down, and armed with twelve heavy guns.

On the left bank of the river, nearly opposite to Fort Amsterdam, is Fort Purmurent, having ten guns mounted; its rear and flanks protected by impracticable marsh and woods.

The fire of all these works and batteries intersect in the channel for ships going up the river.

The town of Paramaribo is defended towards the water by a battery of about ten guns, mounted in Fort Zelandia; a place otherwise of no defence. The ships of war and other vessels proceeded up the river as fast as the tides would admit of.

A plan was formed for making an attempt on Fort Purmurent; a detachment of the 6th regiment, under Captain Burton, accompanied by Captain Drummond, my Aide-de-Camp, with a body of armed seamen, commanded by Capt. Jervis, embarked at eight o'clock at night for that purpose, but, on approaching the fort, they found the tide was unfavourable for the undertaking, and returned.

On the 29th, Lieut.-Col. Shipley, commanding Engineers, went on shore at the plantation before stated, below the enemy's batteries, to endeavour to procure intelligence; and, on returning, report-



ed, that he had every reason to believe, that there was a practicable way through the woods, by which a body of men might be conducted to the rear of the Forts Leyden and Frederici. Lieut.-Colonel Shipley was indefatigable in ascertaining the accuracy of his information, in which he was ably assisted by Lieut. Arnold, of the royal engineers, and Mr Hobbs, acting engineer, and the result was such, that a detachment of 140 men of the 64th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cranston, with Major Stirke of the 6th West India regiment, ten men of the 6th West India regiment, with side arms, having felling axes, twenty of the artificers' corps, provided in the same manner, and about 30 armed seamen, commanded by Captains Maxwell, Ferris, and Richardson, of the royal navy, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General Hughes, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, Lieutenant Arnold, of the royal engineers, and Mr Hobbs, acting engineer, whose local knowledge proved extremely useful on this occasion, landed between the hours of ten and eleven at night, at Resolution Plantation, and proceeded through the woods with negro-guides.

A great quantity of rain having recently fallen, it was found that the path, at all times difficult, had become almost impassable, but no obstacle could damp the enterprising spirit of our seamen and soldiers, who, with persevering courage, after a laborious march of five hours, arrived near the rear of Frederici battery. The alarm having been given, a considerable fire of grape shot was made upon the troops before they quitted the wood, whilst forming for the attack, and of musketry as they approached the battery. The assault of our intrepid seamen and troops with fixed bayonets, was so animated and vigorous as to prevent any further resistance. The enemy fled to Fort Leyden, having set fire to the powder magazine, by the explosion of which a few British officers and men were severely wounded. Brigadier-General Hughes used no delay in moving on to the attack of Fort Leyden, but being under the necessity of marching by a narrow road, which was enfiladed by four or five guns, received a considerable fire of grape shot on his march, and of musketry on his nearer approach, which, however, was soon put a stop to by a repetition of the same impetuous attack on our part, and the enemy, after some firing, called for quarter, which was generously granted by the conquerors, although in the moment they were highly exasperated at the conduct of the Batavian troops in blowing up the powder magazine at Fort Frederici, after it had been in our possession. A Captain with some other officers and 120 men were taken at this post, about 30 having made their escape across the river Commewyne to Fort New Amsterdam.

By this brilliant affair a position was secured, by which a heavy fire could be brought on Fort New Amsterdam, a communication with the river Commewyne opened, the means of forming a junction with Brigadier-General Maitland's corps established, and the command of the finest part of the colony, abounding with resources of all kinds, obtained.

Brigadier-General Hughes's exertions upon this occasion were highly meritorious, and by his animating example contributed much to the success of the day.

On the 30th, in the morning, the Commodore and myself went on shore at the captured forts, and directions were given for covering the troops and guns from the fire of Fort New Amsterdam, to which they were greatly exposed, and for pointing the fire of the forts towards the enemy. The troops underwent great fatigue in executing these works, which, however, they cheerfully submitted to, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Shipley, who, as usual, was unceasing in his exertions. Brigadier-General Hughes remained in the command there, giving every necessary support and countenance. The enemy fired from time to time from Fort New Amsterdam, by which three men at Fort Leyden were wounded, but some shells being thrown in return from two mortars, which we had got on shore at Fort Leyden, the firing on the part of the enemy ceased.

On the same day I received a report from Brigadier-General Maitland, that a landing had been effected at the Warappa Creek by the first division of his corps, under the command of Major Hardyman, of the 1st battalion of the Royals, who took possession of the enemy's post, where there were two guns, after a short resistance; and the Brigadier-General further stated, that he was proceeding to land with the whole of his corps. Under these circumstances no time was lost in disembarking at Fort Leyden the rest of the troops, and pushing

ing them on by the north bank of the Commewyne to nearly opposite Zooland's Plantation, where it was intended to cross the river to form a junction with Brigadier-General Maitland's corps on its expected arrival there. The artillery, stores, and provisions, were also conveyed, in boats by the indefatigable exertions of the navy, into the Commewyne River, and an armed naval force established therein.

On the 3d May, Brigadier-General Maitland, having, with great diligence, procured a number of plantation boats to convey his corps, appeared coming down the Commewyne in very good order, and landed at a plantation on the south side of that river.

On the same evening part of the 16th regiment, crossed the Commewyne to join Brigadier-General Maitland, and were followed the next day by the remainder of that regiment. Orders were also given for all the troops to pass as quickly as possible.

On the 4th, between two and three o'clock, Brigadier-General Maitland's corps moved on through a wood, and approached Fort New Amsterdam within a mile to reconnoitre, with a view to extend their position towards the river Surinam, and thereby invest that fortress. Some shots were fired by the enemy's advanced sentinels, who retired. At this time Commodore Hood being with me at headquarters on the Commewyne, we received a flag of truce from the Commanding Officer of the Batavian troops, with proposals to surrender on terms of capitulation. Orders were in consequence issued to suspend hostilities until the conditions should be finally agreed upon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley and Captain Maxwell of the Royal Navy, were sent to settle the terms. They returned early on the morning of the 5th, with two separate capitulations, signed by Lieut.-Col. Batenburgh, commanding the Batavian troops, and Commodore Bloys, Chief of the naval department; but an article in the one signed by the Military Commandant not being sufficiently clear, Brigadier-General Maitland was employed to arrange the business, which being completed to our satisfaction, at five o'clock on the same evening, the advanced corps, under the command of Brigadier-General Maitland, marched in and took possession of Fort New Amsterdam. The Batavian frigate and sloop of war were also taken possession of at the same hour.

General Green expresses himself in terms of the highest approbation of the conduct of the officers, whose situations enabled them to distinguish themselves on this occasion; and acknowledges his particular obligations to Commodore Hood, and all the officers of his Squadron, for their zealous co-operation, which, from the peculiar nature of the military positions in that country, was essentially necessary to the success of the undertaking. He adds, that the principal inhabitants of the colony appeared to be extremely rejoiced at the event which had taken place, restoring to them the powerful protection of the British Government, and the solid advantages arising therefrom.

Capt. Campbell, the General's Aid-de-Camp, was the bearer of the dispatches.

By the articles of capitulation, the garrison are made prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to some port of the Batavian Republic, engaging not to serve against his Britannic Majesty or his allies. Private property to be respected, &c. &c. as usual.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British Troops, in the assault of the Forts Leyden and Frederici.

Royal Engineers and Artificers, 1 rank and file killed; 64th regt. 2 rank and file killed, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

Officers Wounded—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Cranston, of the 64th regt. Lieut. Arnold, of the Royal Engineers, Mr Hobbs, Assistant Engineer, Lieut. Rois, of the 64th regt. Lieut. Brownrigg, of the 87th regt. Brigade Major to Brigadier General Hughes.

Of the Royal Navy—Centaur, 1 petty officer and 2 seamen killed; 4 seamen wounded. Pandour, 1 seaman wounded.

Officers Killed—Lieut. Smith, first of the Centaur; mortally wounded, died the following day. W. Shieldham, midshipman of the Centaur. Mr —, boatswain of the Druke.

Officers Wounded—Lieuts. King and Henderson, of the Centaur, severely; Lieut. Brand of the Unique, severely.

Return of Batavian Prisoners.

Military, &c.—1 Lieut.-General, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 19 Captains, 22 First Lieutenants, 30 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon-major, 6 First

Surgeons, 10 Second Surgeons, 2 Serjeant-majors, 79 Serjeants, 150 Corporals, 24 Drummers, 1434 Privates, 13 Women, and 11 Children.

On board the Dutch ships of war—1 Commodore, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 6 Midshipmen, 3 Surgeons, and 192 petty officers and seamen.—1 serjeant, 4 corporals, and 29 privates, of marines.

Total number of prisoners, troops and navy, exclusive of Staff and Departments, 2001.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken at the capture of the Colony.

Iron and brass ordnance, 282 pieces, from 2 to 36 pounders, and a vast quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, exclusive of the ordnance and ordnance stores at the several outposts.

The Gazette also contains dispatches from Commodore Hood, who commanded the naval part of the expedition, giving a similar detail of the operations; the ships that fell into our possession were—

The Proserpine frigate, of 32 guns, 18 pounders, the Pylades corvette, of 18 guns, three merchantmen, from 8 to 12 guns, a schooner of 10 guns, several gun boats, &c. The merchantmen and schooner are claimed as private property.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 21, 1804.

Copies of the following letters, written by Major-General Wellesley to his Excellency the Governor-General, have been received at the East India House, enclosed in a dispatch from the Governor and Council at Bombay, dated the 10th of January 1804:—

Camp at Doagaum, Dec. 15, 1803.

MY LORD,

After the battle of Argaum I determined to lose no time in commencing the siege of Gauighur, and accordingly marched on, and arrived at Elechpoor on the 5th inst. with both divisions, and halted on the 6th, in order to establish an hospital for the wounded in the battle of Argaum.

The fort of Gauighur is situated in a range of mountains between the sources of the rivers Poorna and Taptee. It stands on a lofty mountain in this range, and consists of one complete inner fort, which points to the south, where the rock is most steep, and an outer fort, which covers the inner to the north westward and north. This outer fort has a third wall, which covers the approach to it from the north by the village of Labada. All these walls are strongly built, and fortified by ramparts and towers.

The communications with the forts are through three gates; one to the south with the inner fort, one to the north-west with the outer fort, and one to the north with the third wall. The ascent to the first is very long and steep, and is practicable only by men; that to the second is by a road used for the common communications of the garrison with the countries to the southward, but the road passes round the west side of the fort, and is exposed for a great distance to its fire, it is so narrow as to make it impracticable to approach regularly by it, and the rock is scraped on each side; this road also leads no farther than the gate.

The communication with the northern gate is direct from the village of Labada, and here the ground is level with that of the fort, but the road to Labada leads through the mountains for about 30 miles from Elechpoor, and it was obvious that the difficulty and labour of moving ordnance and stores to Labada would be very great.

However, after making enquiry at Elechpoor, it appeared both to Colonel Stevenson and me, that this point of attack was, upon the whole, the most advantageous, and we accordingly adopted it.

Colonel Stevenson had equipped his corps at Afurghur for the siege of Gauighur, for which service it had long been destined; and I therefore determined that he should make the principal attack by Labada, while I should cover his operations with my own division, and all the cavalry, and, if possible, assist them by other attacks to the southward and westward.

On the 6th inst. the 1st battalion of the 2d regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Chalmers, and two companies of the 94th, and the 1st of the 6th, under Captain Maitland were detached, the former to drive in the enemy from the ground, which they occupied to the southward of the fort, and the latter to seize the fortified village of Damargaum, which covers the entrance of the mountains by the road by which Colonel Stevenson was to pass towards Labada, and to protect the parties sent forward to reconnoitre, and repair the roads in the mountain. Both these detachments succeeded. On

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the 7th, both divisions marched from Elechpoor, Colonel Stevenson into the mountains by Damar-gaum, and my division towards the southern face of the fort of Gaulghur. From that day till the 12th, on which day Colonel Stevenson broke ground near Labada, the troops in his division went through a series of laborious services, such as I never before witnessed, with the utmost cheerfulness and perseverance. The heavy ordnance and stores were dragged by hand over mountains and through ravines, for nearly the whole distance, by roads which it had been previously necessary for the troops to make for themselves.

On the 12th, at night, Colonel Stevenson erected two batteries in front of the north face of the fort, one consisting of two iron eighteen pounders and three iron twelve pounders, to breach the outer fort and third wall, and one consisting of two brass twelve pounders, and two five inch howitzers to destroy and clear the defences on the point of attack.

On the same night the troops of my division constructed a battery for two iron and two brass twelve pounders on the mountain under the southern gate, with a view, if possible, to breach the wall near the gate, or, at all events, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter. Unfortunately the iron guns could not be removed into the battery, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the troops, and the fire of the brass guns produced but little effect.

The fire of all these batteries opened on the 13th in the morning, and on the 14th, at night, the breaches in the walls of the outer fort were practicable; all the arrangements were made for storming on this day; Lieut.-Col. Kenny of the 11th regiment commanded the party for the storm, consisting of the flank companies of the 94th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Haliburton's brigade, with Lieut.-Col. Maclean's brigade in the reserve. At the same hour I made two attacks from the southward, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter, one under Lieut.-Col. Wallace, consisting of the 74th regiment, five companies of the 78th, and the 1st battalion of the 10th regiment on the north-west gate. These last attacks could be of no service, excepting to draw the enemy's attention from that from the north, unless they should succeed in blowing open the gates, till they should communicate with detachments from Col. Stevenson's corps, as they had no other means of entering this fort.

All the troops advanced about ten in the morning. The detachment under Lieut.-Col. Chalmers arrived at the north-west gate at the moment that the enemy were endeavouring to escape through it from the detachment of Col. Stevenson's corps, which had been sent to communicate with Colonel Chalmers; and he entered without difficulty.

The wall in the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, was then to be carried; after some attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outward fort, a place was found at which it was possible to escalate the wall. Capt. Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regt. fixed the ladders against this place, escalated the wall, opened the gates for the forming party, and the fort was shortly in our possession.

The enemy's garrison was numerous; it consisted of Rajah Poot's, and a great part of Bury Sing's regular infantry, which had escaped from the battle of Argamu, commanded by Bury Sing himself; they were all armed with Company's new muskets and bayonets; vast numbers were killed, particularly at the different gates.

The service has been performed, I hope, with small loss on our side; no officer has been killed, and none wounded, that I have heard of, excepting Lieut.-Col. Kenney, of the 11th regt. and Lieut. Young, of the 2d battalion of the 7th.

In the performance of this service all the good qualities of British troops have been conspicuous to a degree which I have seldom witnessed. In bringing on their ordnance and stores to the point of attack, the troops of Col. Stevenson's division performed the most laborious work with a zeal for the service, and patience and perseverance never surpassed; and, when opposed to the enemy, their conduct shewed the same gallant spirit that has carried the British troops through so many difficulties in the course of this war.

The General, in conclusion, particularizes a number of officers who greatly distinguished themselves, and bestows the highest encomiums on their courage and conduct. The quantity of property taken had not been ascertained, but the General supposes it would not be much.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the siege and storm of Gaulghur.

General Wellesley's Division—Europeans, 2 wounded; Natives, 1 killed, 9 wounded, and 1 missing.

Subsidiary Force—Europeans, 5 killed, and 57 wounded; Natives, 7 killed, 42 wounded, and 2 missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded—Lieut. Young, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I. killed; Lieut.-Col. Kenny, commanding the 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I. and Lieutenant Parby, of the 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I. wounded.

Return of Ordnance, &c. found in the fort—52 pieces of ordnance, mostly brass, and serviceable; upwards of 2000 stand of English arms, 150 wall pieces, carrying from half a pound to one pound balls, and a variety of country arms not yet collected.

It appears from the same dispatches, that treaties of peace were signed with the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Row Scindia, the former on the 17th of December 1803, the latter on the 30th of the same month; which have been transmitted to the Governor General.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 23. 1804.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following Gentlemen, and their respective Heirs Male:—

David Rae, of Eskgrove, in the county of Mid-Lothian, Esq. one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Session, and Lord Justice Clerk of the High Court of Judiciary in Scotland.—Colonel Sir William Clarke, of Crosses Green House, Cork.—Henry Harvey Aston Bruce, of Downhill, London-derry, Clerk, A. B.—John Lees, Esq. of Blackrock, Dublin.—Samuel O'Malley, Esq. of Rose Hill, Mayo.—Lieut.-Gen. William Myers, Colonel of the 2d West-India regiment, and Commander of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands.

The King has been pleased to appoint Richard Wharton, Esq. to be a Comptroller of Excise in Scotland, in the room of Arthur Duff, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Walker, Kidderminster, grocer. Ralph Good, Sarum, linen-draper. John White, Great Ruffel-street, Covent Garden, tin-plate-worker. Benjamin Ellis, Liverpool, liquor-merchant. John Smith, late of Dufour's Place, Poland-street, Westminster, merchant. John Belcher, Lamb's Conduit-street, Middlesex, merchant. William Elliott, late of Newington Causeway, Surrey, haberdasher.—Henry Fulcher, Shoe-lane, London, victualler.—Benjamin Ellis, Holt, Norfolk, vintner. Ogle and Walton, Liverpool, merchants. Nicholas Windover, Epfom, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Robert Dymoke, Temple Mills, near Stratford, calico printer. Whitelock Bartholomew, now or late of Carlisle, grocer.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES & GEORGE GIBSON, Merchants in Glasgow, and of CHAS. GIBSON, as an Individual.

At the statutory meeting, held under the sequestration, on the 16th inst. a composition was offered by the said Charles Gibson on his own, and the company's debts, which was approved of by the Creditors present. And a general meeting of the Creditors is appointed to be held on Friday the 13th July next, at one o'clock afternoon, in the Office of M'Nay & Elder, writers in Glasgow, to consider and finally decide on the same.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES CAMPBELL, of Springfield, and JAMES CAMPBELL, jun. in Upper Barnicroh, now deceased, Drovers and Dealers in Cattle.

THE meeting of the Creditors of the said James and James Campbell, held this day, having adjourned the consideration of the offer of composition and caution made by the bankrupts, the trustee hereby calls another meeting of the Creditors, to be held within the house of Mrs Clint, innkeeper at Carlingwork, upon Saturday the 14th of July next, at mid-day, for the purpose of deciding upon the said offer of composition and caution; and for instructing the trustee with regard to the management and disposal of the bankrupt's estate.

JOHN NAPIER, Trustee.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 23d June, 1804.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of DAVID ARNOT, Grocer in Perth.

At a meeting of his Creditors, held upon the 18th inst. being the first lawful day after his second examination; the said David Arnot, having made offer of a composition of Seven Shillings and Sixpence in the pound of his debts, payable at 3 and 8 months after the offer shall be approved of by the Court of Session; and having offered caution for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditors assembled at the meeting, who were likewise of opinion that the composition offered was just and reasonable, the trustee hereby intimates, that another meeting is to be held for the purpose of deciding upon the offer, within the Hammermen's Inn, Perth, on Thursday the 12th of July next, at twelve o'clock noon.—Of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM RAINNEY, Merchant in Cupar Fife.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Rainney, agreeable to the resolution of a general meeting of said creditors, held on the 13th April last; hereby intimates, that another general meeting will be held within the Coffee-room in Cupar, on the 12th day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of deciding on an offer of a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable at six and twelve months, made at last meeting.—Intimation of which is hereby given, in terms of the statute.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of SAMUEL M'CAUL, Wood Merchant in Kirkcudbright.

At an Adjourned Meeting of said creditors, held at Kirkcudbright on the 2d day of June last, the former offer of a composition was restricted by the bankrupt to 3s. 6d. in the pound of his whole debts, as at the date of the sequestration against him, 5s. of which to be paid on 1st September next, and the remaining 3s. 6d. to be paid on 1st January thereafter, for which composition the bankrupt offered to produce satisfactory caution.—And the creditors having appointed an adjourned meeting to be held for the purpose of deciding on said offer, the trustee, Robert M'Millar, writer in Edinburgh, accordingly requests the attendance of the whole creditors, by themselves or their agents, properly authorized, to decide on said offer, to be held in the house of Robert Cochran, vintner, Kirkcudbright, on Wednesday the 4th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of PROVAND & BAIRD, Merchants in Glasgow, and JAMES PROVAND and THOMAS BAIRD, the Partners thereof.

At the meeting of creditors, held immediately after the last examination of the bankrupts, they made offer of 300l. over and above the sums to be recovered from their sequestrated estate, payable at 12 and 18 months from the date of acceptance, for which they would find security on getting a final discharge of the debts due by them. Mr Provand farther offered the sum of 300l. upon condition of the creditors giving up any claim they have to his life rent annuity; and the trustee proposed that Mrs Provand's household furniture should be given up to her, in respect it appeared that it was not purchased with the funds of the bankrupts. The creditors resolved that a new meeting should be held on Wednesday the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, in order to take the above offers and proposals into consideration, and decide thereupon—of which meeting notice is hereby given.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW RODGER, late Cooper in Ayr.

UPON the application of the said Andrew Rodger, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Court of Session, upon the 23d June inst. sequestrated the estate, and effects, heritable and moveable, real and personal, belonging to the said Andrew Rodger, and appointed his Creditors to meet at Greenock, within the house of John Park, vintner there, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, to name an interim factor, and at same place and hour upon Wednesday the 25th of that month, to chuse a trustee.

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INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of JOHN MUIR, in Delvadie.

JOHN M'MECKAN, merchant in Stranraer, having been appointed trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said John Muir, hereby intimates, that the Sheriff has appointed Tuesday the 10th of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Court-house of Wigron, and Wednesday the 25th of said month, at the same place and hour, for examining the bankrupt; and that on Thursday the 25th of said month, a meeting of the Creditors will be held at the same place and hour, for instructing the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate. And the trustee hereby requires the Creditors to produce, in his hands, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to the said meeting; and further intimates, that unless the said productions are made between and the 22d day of January next, being ten months after the date of the said sequestration, the party neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

NOTICE

STATES of the affairs of JOHN URE, late Tackfman of the Gallowgate Toll Bar lie with the Trustee, at Mr Hill's No. 44. Miller-street, for the inspection of the Creditors, until the 25th July next, when a dividend will be paid.
GLASGOW, 22d June, 1804.

NOTICE

21st JUNE, 1804.

WILLIAM LAWRIE, manufacturer in Glasgow, a partner of the Company carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of WILLIAM and ROBERT LAWRIE & CO. and in Germany, under the firm of LAURIE & CO. having died in the month of October last, Intimation is now given, that his executors and representatives have had no interest or concern in the business carried on under these firms since the period of the said Wm. Laurie's death.

(Signed) ROBERT LAURIE, for W. & R. LAURIE, & Co.

(Signed) JAMES LAURIE, for the Executors and Representatives of WILLIAM LAURIE.

(Signed)—ROBERT HARVEY, Witness.
PET. M'CALLUM, Witness.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM KINNAIRD, Chemist in Edinburgh.

THOSE who were Creditors to Mr Kinnaird at or prior to 20th Dec: 1792, are requested to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, with Charles Sélkrig, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on the estate, or William Molle, writer to the signet, betwixt and the 1st October, otherwise they will receive no share of the funds to be divided at the term of Martinmas next.
EDINBURGH, 25th June, 1804.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT DOLLAR, Ironmonger and Merchant in Glasgow.

JOHN DONALD, merchant in Glasgow, trustee on the said Robert Dollar's sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that the Sheriff of Lanarkshire has named Friday the 6th of July next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, and Friday the 20th of that month, at the same hour, for the public examination of the said Robert Dollar, and those connected with him, within the Sheriff Court-house of Glasgow. And on Saturday the 21st of said month of July, at 11 o'clock forenoon, a meeting of the Creditors is to be held within the Tontine Tavern Glasgow, for instructing the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate, and naming commissioners; and the trustee hereby requires such of the Creditors as have not already done so, to lodge in his hands their claims and vouchers of debt, with oaths of verity, at or previous to the said meeting; with certification, that unless said productions are made, betwixt and the 11th day of Feb. next, being ten months after the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, the party neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM BAIRD, Merchant in Glasgow.

WILLIAM BAULD, merchant in Glasgow, was chosen trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Baird, and his nomination has since been confirmed by the Court. Upon his application, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire has fixed Friday the 6th, and Friday the 20th of July next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of these days, within the Sheriff Court-house of Glasgow, for the public examination of the bankrupt, and others connected with his affairs. A general meeting of the Creditors will be held in the writing office of

Peter Paterson, writer in Glasgow, upon Saturday the 21st of July, at same hour, for instructing the trustee. Previous to which meeting, the Creditors are requested to lodge their claims, with affidavits thereon; with certification, that those who fail to do so before the 20th of February, 1805, being ten months from the date of the sequestration, will have no share of the first division of the bankrupt's funds. Of all which intimation is made according to the statute.

THIRD NOTICE—FIRST TERM

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale at the instance of the GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, and DIRECTORS of the BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, and EBENEZER GILCHRIST, Manager for the said Company, against ALEXANDER MALL, eldest Son and apparent Heir of the deceased JOHN MALL of Marlefield, and all and sundry the Creditors of the said Alexander Mall, the Lord Balmuto, Ordinary, by interlocutor dated 6th June current, assigned the 14th day of November next to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the First Term, with certification as to a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

By Authority of the Court of Session.
FOR REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

There is to be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July 1804, between the hours of one and three after-noon,

ALL and WHOLE, that Part and Portion of the LANDS of AUCHENSAIL, consisting of about 60 to 70 acres, bounded on the north by the Lands of Darleith, on the west by the Lands of Kerpoch, on the east by the Lands of Kilmahew, and on the south by march stones or stakes dividing it from the remaining parts of the Lands of Auchensail, lying in the parish of Cardross and shire of Dumfriesshire, belonging to Captain John Rouet Smollet, of Bonhill.

These lands are to be sold for redemption of the land tax of the entailed estate, of which they form part; and this notification is given in terms of an appointment of the Court of Session.

For further particulars apply to James Balfour, jun. writer to the signet.