



# Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FROM TUESDAY, SEPT. 16. TO FRIDAY, SEPT. 19. 1806.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 3. 1806.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 13.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have this day been received at the Office of the Right Hon. W. WINDHAM, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General BERESFORD, commanding a detachment of his Majesty's troops in South America.

Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2. 1806.

SIR,

I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter, dated the 30th April, the circumstances of my arrival at St Helena, and the result of the application to the Hon. the Governor of that place for troops.—The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage made Cape St Mary on the 8th of June. The Narcissus had been dispatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent Captain Kennet of the royal engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops) in the Narcissus, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river as circumstances would admit; and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narcissus until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the town of St Philip of Monte-Video,

[Price Sixpence.]

or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the province; and, after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships the troops and marines, and such seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his Majesty's ship Narcissus, which was effected on the 16th ultimo, and though then only about 90 miles from Buenos Ayres; still, though to his skill Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet, from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual opposing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning about eight miles from the Point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the Narcissus out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go, and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition, the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front; the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me, that though in winter it was impassable, it was then very practicable, and easy for guns to pass.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from his position, have counted every man I had; the numbers as per margin\*.

He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduction, which covered his left flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry (I have been since informed 2000), with eight field pieces. The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line as much as I could equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St Helena infantry, of 150 men, which I formed 120 yards in the rear, with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flanks should be threatened by his cavalry. I had two six-pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order, I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed, when the enemy opened their field pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground, that very soon obliged us to leave our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill, which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field pieces and one tumbril, and we saw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of Captain Donnelly, of the Narcissus, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance. I then marched, in hopes of preventing the de-



struction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about three miles, and eight from our then situation, and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on three companies of the 71st, under Lieut.-Colonel Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.

As soon as it was light, I sent Captain Kennet of the engineers, to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not 30 yards wide. As our situation and circumstances could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain under cover in the rear, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill-directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed us during these two days appeared to have been almost entirely provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed, were about 2000 infantry. I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great; the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every officer, and all the troops under my command: to Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, of the 71st, every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The battalion of marines, commanded by Captain King, of the royal navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by Commodore Sir H. Popham and every officer of the royal navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligation to Captain King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, and the St Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Ogilvie, commanding the artillery, for the manner in which the guns were

conducted and served. Captain Kennet, of the royal engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal, as were the Hon. Major Dean, my Brigade Major, and the Hon. Ensign Gordon, of the 3d Guards, my aid-de-camp.

By eleven o'clock A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the Hon. Ensign Gordon, a summons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner might be avoided; informing him that the British character would ensure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but I could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and on arriving near the city, an officer of the Governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not then time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city; and the terms granted and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honour to annex. I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken. I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BERESFORD, Maj.-Gen.

Major-General Sir D. Baird, Commanding-in-Chief, &c.

Total of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Beresford, at the Point de Quilmes, on the 26th June 1806.

1 Major-General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aide-de-Camp, 1 Asslt. Quarter-Master-General, 1 Asslt. Commissary; 1 Surgeon, and 1 Asslt.-Surg. (of the Staff); 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 4 Midshipmen, (of the royal navy); 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 15 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 2 Surgeons, 4 Assltant-Surgeons, 72 serjeants, 27 drummers, 1466 effective rank and file, 16 effective horses, 1 wheeler, 1 collar-maker, 4 artificers, 2 five and half-inch howitzers, 4 light six-pounders, and 2 light three-pounders.

W. C. BERESFORD, Major-General.

TERMS granted to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces by land and sea.

[These consist of ten articles. After the usual stipulations concerning the entrance of the troops, &c. and the marching out of the prisoners with the honours of war, they state that all bona-fide property, whether belonging to the people, the churches, or the public institutions, shall be unmolested; that all the inhabitants shall receive protection; that the different taxes shall be collected by the Magistrates, &c. until his Majesty's pleasure be known; that every protection shall be afforded to the exercise of the Catholic religion; that the coasting vessels in the river shall be delivered to their owners; and that all public property shall be surrendered to the captors.]

Castle of Buenos Ayres, July 5, 1806.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Arms captured at Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, viz.

Iron Ordnance.—7 eighteen-pounders, 1 twelve-pounder, 8 nine-pounders, 15 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 8 three-pounders.

Brafs Ordnance.—1 thirty-two-pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 3 nine-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, 16 two-pounders, 4 one-pounders, 1 nine and half inch mortar, 3 five and half inch mortars, 1 six inch howitzer.

550 whole barrels of powder.—2064 muskets with

bayonets.—616 carbines.—4079 pistols.—31 musketoons.—1208 swords.

J. F. OGLIVIE, Capt. commanding Royal and St Helena Artillery.

Since the above return was sent to Major-General Sir David Baird, the following guns, left by the Viceroy in his flight, have been taken, and arms, &c. received:

Brafs Ordnance.—3 four-pounders, 3 two-pounders, and 1 six-inch howitzer.—199 muskets with bayonets.—71 muskets without bayonets.—85 pouches.—39 swords. I. F. O.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the troops under the command of Major-General Beresford, on the 26th and 27th June 1806.

St Helena Artillery.—1 rank and file wounded.

71st Reg.—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file wounded.

St Helena Infantry.—1 rank and file wounded; 1 officer missing.

Royal Marines.—3 rank and file wounded.

Corps of Seamen.—1 rank and file killed.

Names of Officers wounded and missing.

Captain Le Blanc, of the 71st regiment, shot in the leg; since amputated above the knee.

Assltant Surgeon Halliday, of the Medical Staff, attached to St Helena regiment, missing.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Beresford, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 11th July 1806.

I trust the conduct adopted towards the people here has had its full effect; in impressing upon their minds the honour, generosity, and humanity of the British character. His Majesty's Ministers will see by the detail of our proceedings, that, after the army had passed the Rio Chuelo, the city of Buenos Ayres remained at our mercy, and that, in fact, the only conditions on which I entered were such as I pleased to offer, and which humanity, and a regard to our national character, would naturally induce me to give under any circumstances. However, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, we not only consented to put in writing my promises, but acceded to many conditions not expected by them; and, contrary to direct stipulations, gave up to the proprietors all the coasting vessels captured, with their cargoes, and of which I annex a return\*, and the value of which amounted to one million and a half of dollars, and which being done with the views already exposed, will, I trust, meet with his Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to inform his Majesty's Ministers, that I had detached Captain Arbuthnot, of the 20th light dragoons, on the 3d inst. with a party consisting of 7 dragoons, and 20 infantry, (the whole mounted) to a place called Luxan, fifty miles distant. My principal object was to have the country reconnoitred, and to see what were the dispositions of the inhabitants; but with the avowed object of escorting back some of the treasure which had been taken from here, and to prevent its following the Viceroy, which I had reason to suspect was intended, though it was said to be all private property; and, in which case, we had declared, if brought back, it should be given to its owners, if of this city. Captain Arbuthnot returned last night; and I am glad to say with information of a pleasing nature; for your Lordship will see, by this detachment passing so easily thro' the country, that whatever their present inclinations may be, there is no very great danger from any hostile intentions against us; and Capt. Arbuthnot reports rather favourably of the general dispositions of the people. The country to Luxan, as I have already represented, in general the whole of it, is a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but the immense herds of horses and cattle—but principally horned cattle.

Luxan is situated on a river of the same name,

\* It has been found difficult to procure the return of vessels here alluded to, at least the names of all. They are of various classes, from 150 tons downwards, and amount in the whole to 180 in number.

and where there is a bridge over it, and the route leading to all the interior provinces, and I rather think it will be advisable on many accounts that I possess myself of it, which I can do by a small detachment. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged.—The waggons conveying this treasure may be expected here to-morrow. Those with the Royal treasure, and that of the Philippine Company, arrived some time since, and is already embarked. The Hon. Major Deane, who is the bearer of these dispatches, will give any further information to his Majesty's Ministers that they may desire; and I beg to recommend him as an officer deserving of any mark of favour that his Majesty may be graciously pleased to bestow on him.

[Here follow copies of two proclamations, addressed, the first by Major-General Beresford, and the second, jointly by that officer and Commodore Popham, to the inhabitants of the city of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, and assuring them, in his Majesty's name, that the administration in their Courts of Justice shall be suffered freely to proceed; that private property shall be held inviolate; and that the established religion of the country shall be "rigidly" protected. The second proclamation chiefly relates to the relinquishment, on the part of the captors, of private coasting vessels, small craft, &c. to their respective owners.]

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Beresford to the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 16th July 1806.

I am now able to transmit nearly an account of the money which has been received as prize under the terms of my agreement with the acting Governor of the place, previous to my entering the town. The statement shews the various departments and public bodies, whence the sums forming the total has been derived. The sum of 1,086,208 dollars is going home in his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, and Sir Home Popham and myself have thought it right to reserve here, for the exigencies of the army and navy, a considerable sum; and for the purpose of keeping down the exchange on bills drawn by the respective services, and which would otherwise bring the dollar to an enormous price. It is estimated that the merchandize in the King's stores, principally Jesuit's bark and quicksilver, and which is in the Philippine Company's stores, with the little that is retained of floating property, will amount, if it can be disposed of, to between two and three millions of dollars.

Of the bullion delivered in, some is claimed as private property, and which shall be delivered in the same spirit of liberality with which, we trust, it will be considered we have acted here. The 61,797 dollars were yesterday delivered to the Consulado, on their assurance only that it belonged to the people of this town, and they have a claim upon forty or fifty thousand dollars more, which will be settled this day.

Account of Monies, &c. received in consequence of an Agreement on the 28th June 1806, and that brought from and near Laxam.

	Dollars.
Embarked on board the <i>Narcissus</i>	1,086,208
Remains in the Treasury	205,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,291,323</b>

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 13.

Captain Donnelly, of the *Narcissus*, arrived last night at this Office, with a dispatch from Commodore Sir Home Popham, addressed to W. Marsden, Esq. of which the following is a copy:

*Narcissus*, off Buenos Ayres, July 6. 1806.

Sir,

In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives

that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in the Rio de la Plata. I have, therefore, only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron, previously congratulating their Lordships on his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America. To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture, in addition, to assure their Lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley, on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the *Narcissus* for that purpose. On the 8th ult. we anchored near the island of Elores, and after passing Monte Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the *Encounter* and *Ocean* transports, near the south coast of the river, and on the 13th we joined the squadron. It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the *Narcissus*, the *Encounter*, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the *Diadem* blockaded the port of Monte Video, and the *Raisable* and *Diomedé*, by way of demonstration, cruized near Maldonado, and other assailable points.—Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds, and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off Point Quelmea a Pouichin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the *Narcissus* to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the *Encounter* was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole, however, was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition, consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's troops from the Cape, and that from St Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of Captain King, of his Majesty's ship the *Diadem*, which was composed of the marines of the squadron, augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of the Royal Blues from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform. The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies; which, however, proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure. This, in some measure, checked our advancement; nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy, that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the

satisfaction of seeing from our ships near 4000 Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.—I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their Lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time, they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their zeal and exertions.—On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the Banks of the River Chello, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the Castle of Buenos Ayres, in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town. I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging, in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command. Captain Rowley, with Captain Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off Maldonado.—Captain Donnelly, who did me the favour of requesting I would go up the river in the *Narcissus*, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself in every occasion where he could promote the objects of the expedition;—and, as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordship's protection, under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I consider Captain King, with the officers of the marine battalion, so completely under the report of General Beresford, that I shall only state to their Lordships my extreme satisfaction on hearing personally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they transported the artillery and troops across the Rio Chello after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieutenant Talbot, of the *Encounter*, manifested great zeal in every instance where it was necessary to call on him. Lieutenant Groves, of the *Diadem*, was also very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance stores; and I think it highly proper to state to their Lordships, that the masters and crews of the different transports behaved with great attention during the whole of this service.

I inclose a copy of the terms \* granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their Lordships will see that the coasting vessels in the river, supposed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were restored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majesty's Government.—I have the honour to be, &c.

H. POPHAM.

I have sent Lieutenant Groves to take possession of Ensenada de Baragon, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two gun-vessels and two merchant ships.

H. P.

\* See Major-General Beresford's dispatches.

## TREASURY CHAMBERS—SEPT. 13.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Halkett, James Chapman, John Wilson, Samuel Harman, and Nicholas Saumarez, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Examination of Accounts of the Expenditure of Public Money in the West Indies.

## ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—SEPT. 16. 1806.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to William Marlden, Esq. dated at Port Royal, August 3. 1806.

SIR,  
I transmit herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters I have received from Lieutenant Rorie, commanding his Majesty's brig Morne Fortunée, acquainting me of his having captured a French privateer schooner, and driven on shore and destroyed a Spanish armed schooner, with a letter of marque.

I am, &c.

J. R. DACRES.

His Majesty's brig Morne Fortunée,  
off Beata, May 16. 1806.

SIR,  
I beg leave to inform you, that his Majesty's brig under my command, after a chase of two hours, captured the French privateer Le Luni, mounting two carriage guns, with a complement of forty-seven men, out four days from the city of St Domingo, without making any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. RORIE.

To James Rich. Dacres, Esq. Com-  
mander in Chief, &c.

His Majesty's brig Morne Fortunée,  
off Island Mona, June 8. 1806.

SIR,  
I have the honour to acquaint you, his Majesty's brig under my command drove on shore, on the 3d instant, between the island of Saona and Cape Enganna, the Spanish letter of marque schooner

L'Aimable Jenette, mounting two six-pounders, with a complement of twenty men.

It being impossible to get her off, I sent the boats to destroy her, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Kingston, which service he accomplished much to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. RORIE.

To James Rich. Dacres, Esq. Vice-Admiral of  
the White, Commander in Chief, &c.

## INTIMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given; That an application is to be made to the next Session of Parliament, for authority to Build a BRIDGE over the River Beaulie, at or near the Burgh of Beaulie, in the parish of Kilmorack, and county of Inverness, to the opposite shore, in the parishes of Kirkhill or Kiltarlity; which is intended to open the communication of the great Northern Post Road; and also to establish a Toll on said Bridge, for indemnifying the expences thereof and necessary avenues thereto.

August 1806.

## TO THE CREDITORS OF

PETER LESLIE, Vintner in Edinburgh.

JAMES EYRE, Trustee upon Peter Leslie's sequestrated estate, has made up a third state of the bankrupt's affairs, as at this date, and a scheme of division amongst the creditors who have lodged claims since the 5th June 1803, when the former division was made; which state and scheme of division will lie open, for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, in the hands of Messrs Brown and Molle, W.S. No. 16, North Castle Street, Edinburgh, till the 20th October next, when the creditors, on calling there, will receive payment of their dividends.

Sept. 19. 1806.

## TO THE CREDITORS OF

ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, merchant in Leith.

AT the Meeting of his Creditors held upon the 16th inst. being the day after his examinations, the said Archibald Crawford made offer of composition, which was approved of by the Creditors present; and another Meeting is appointed to be held in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th October next, at one o'clock, finally to decide on the said offer.

## TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM HANNAY, Merchant in Kirkcudbright.

WILLIAM ADAMSON RODDAN, Accountant in Kirkcudbright, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said William Hannay, intimates, That at a general meeting of the creditors, held on the 13th current, a proposal of a composition of eleven shillings per pound was made, and unanimously approved of by the meeting. The trustee therefore requests, that the creditors will meet at Kirkcudbright, within the house of Anthony M'Kezic, innkeeper there, on Friday the 24th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the said offer of composition.

Sept. 15. 1806.

## TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN GLASS SANDEMAN, merchant in Glasgow

THAT upon the 12th inst. the said John Glass Sandeman, with the concurrence of the trustee on his sequestrated estate, and upwards of 4-5ths of his creditors in number and value, has applied for a discharge of all debts contracted by him prior to his sequestration—and the Lord Polkemmet Ordinary on the Bills has appointed the same to be intimated upon the walls of the Inner and Outer House, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, that all parties having interest may object thereto if they think fit—and notice is hereby given, that the Court of Session will resume consideration of the said petition and determine thereon, at the distance of three Kalendar months from the above date.

Sept. 19, 1806.

## TO THE CREDITORS OF

HUGH LOVE & COMPANY, Merchants in Glasgow.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr Robert Auld, trustee on the estate of the said Hugh Love and Company, has presented a petition to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, craving a "warrant for making the first dividend from the estate of the said Hugh Love and Company, upon the 28th November next." On which petition Lord Polkemmet, Ordinary, has pronounced an interlocutor, "appointing the said petition to be intimated on the walls of the Bill-Chamber for 14 days, and also to be advertised twice in the Edinburgh Gazette, in common form, and ordaining all concerned to give in objections thereto, if they shall see cause."