



Edinburgh Gazette.

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FROM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21. TO FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24. 1806.

DECLARATION.

THE negotiations in which His Majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects, and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his Majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French Government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitting projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent negotiations has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negotiation originated in an offer made by the French Government of treating for peace on the basis of mutual independence, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation, and a distinct assurance was added, that His Majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his Majesty to afford a full foundation for negotiating; it was therefore accepted; with this reserve, that the negotiation should be conducted by his Majesty in concert with his allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too, in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majesty,

that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two Governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person intrusted by his Majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majesty for opening a regular negotiation by Ministers duly authorised, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a Minister sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his Majesty's Government, was induced by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his Imperial Majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an Ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interests he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negotiation with Great Britain, but violated, in point still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that Power as the price of all the facilities reported from her Minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the German Empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the States and Provinces of Germany; and not content with this

open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had, at the same time, instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such a conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negotiation, that his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay, and the French Government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his Minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's Minister that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared however to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of his Allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an Ally. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the Negotiation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his Majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that Power might be obtained; and his Minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his Ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negotiating was, after some objec-

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tion, acceded to by France; terms were now offered to his Majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negotiation; but these were still far short of what his Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his Majesty no other course than that of ordering his Admiral to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negotiation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negotiation finally broken off, while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCTOBER 21.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of St Vincent K.B. Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet, &c. to William Marfden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the *Hibernia*, off Ushant, the 14th October, 1806.

SIR—I transmit herewith a letter with its inclosures, which I have this day received by the Nile lugger, who conveys this to Plymouth, in pursuance of their Lordships' instructions of the 18th ultimo.—I am, &c.

ST VINCENT.
Tonnant, off Cape Finistere,
October 6, 1806.

MY LORD—Herewith your Lordship will receive copies of two letters from Capt. Collier, of his Majesty's ship the *Minerva*, which mark the continuation of that enterprising spirit which has distinguished the *Minerva's* officers and ship's company during the whole time she has been under my orders.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ELIAB HARVEY.

The Earl of St Vincent, K. B. Admiral
and Commander in Chief.

His Majesty's ship *Minerva*, at anchor
off Ons, October 2, 1806.

SIR—Reconnoitering the inlet of Pontevedro on the night of the 29th ultimo, in the cutter, I stood in for the Moie of Porto Novo, and cut out two chaffe mares.

On the 11th, the barge, under Lieutenant James, cut off from the Bay of Rocks a Spanish lugger from Aviles.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. R. COLLIER.

Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c.

His Majesty's Ship *Minerva*, at Anchor off
Ons Island, October 3, 1806.

SIR—To prove in some degree the general correctness of the information which I communicated to you in my letter of yesterday, I proceeded last night in the cutter, with Lieutenant Menzies, of the Marines, followed by the barge, in charge of Lieutenant James, with Mr Holt, Midshipman, and a select party of Marines, to reconnoitre the Bay of Rocks, in the hope of falling in with some of the six gun-boats near Carril.

After a row of seven hours we had the good luck to be hailed by one, (whom we discovered at anchor within pistol shot of the shore, attended by a small gun launch with a brass four-pounder;) she was immediately boarded on the quarter, and carried, as well as her attendant, without the loss of a single man. She proves the Spanish gun-boat, No. 2, commanded by Lieut. Don Jeffe Lopes, mounts a long 24 pound gun in the bow, and two short brass fours; her complement, 30 men, having some foldiers of the regiment Leon on board.

In justice to Lieut. James, I must observe, my only motive for making one in this affair, proceeded from the knowledge I conceived myself possessed of respecting that bay, but it afforded me an opportunity of witnessing his zeal and activity; Lieutenant Menzies, Mr Holt, the Marines, and boats's crews I have so frequently spoken of, that nothing remains for me add, but the conviction how highly they merit every former praise.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. R. COLLIER.

To Eliab Harvey, Esq. Rear Admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 18.

STAFF.

Henry James Reynett, Esq. to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District.

Assistant Commissary Richard Manby to be a Deputy Commissary of Accounts to the Forces.

George Townshend Courtenay, Gent. to be an Assistant Commissary of Stores, Provisions, and Forrage to the Forces.

GARRISON.

Lieutenant Nathan Ashurst, from the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Town Major of Portsmouth, vice Grant, deceased.

Commissions signed by his Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Renfrew.

Greenock Volunteer Sharpshooters—Capt. Wm. Macdowall to be Captain Commandant, vice Lee, deceased. Dated September 3, 1806.

Lieut. Thomas Ritchie to be Captain, vice Macdowall, promoted. Dated as above.

Second Lieutenant Archibald Baine to be First Lieutenant, vice Macnaught, resigned. Dated September 10, 1806.

Second Lieutenant William Laird to be ditto vice Ritchie, promoted. Dated as above.

James Park, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Laird, promoted. Dated as above.

William Galbraith, Gent. to be ditto, vice Baine, promoted. Dated as above.

Renfrewshire Yeomanry Infantry.—Lieut. Wm. Black to be Captain, vice Black, deceased. Dated October 1, 1806.

Ensign James Semple to be Lieutenant, vice Black, promoted. Dated as above.

The Average Price of BROWN or MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made for the Week
ending 15th October 1806,

Is *Forty-Two Shillings and Nine Pence Three Farthings* per Hundred Weight,

Exclusive of the duties of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

By authority of Parliament,

THOMAS NETTLESHP,

Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers' Hall, O. & 18. 1806.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Hofer, late of Poole, linen draper. Richard Willets and Joseph Jones, Manchester. Lancaster, manufacturer. Richard Willets, Salford; Lancaster, Lancaster, manufacturer. James Lilly, Staley Bridge, Lancaster, cotton spinner. James Knowles, Bodraog, Anglesey, innkeeper. Charles Swain, now or late of Birmingham, Warwick, tobacconist. John Bowler, Bishop's-Wearmouth, Durham, hatter. Simon Metz, late of St Mary Axe, London, merchant. Charles M'Hardy, William Simon, Arrowsmith Middleton, and James Lythgoe, Liverpool. Lancaster, tobacconists. William Furbrick, Gloucester, linen draper. Geo. Blackburne, London, insurance broker. William Clarke, Wapping, Middlesex, butcher. Wm. Barrow Arnold, late of St Mary, Surrey, carver and guildler.

ERRATUM in Gazette of 7th October.

In advertisement, notice to creditors of John Brown, baker in Bridgetown, for Thursday 30th October, as second diet for examination, read *Friday 31st October*, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff Court-house of Glasgow.—And, for Friday the 31st October, for meeting of the creditors, read *Saturday the 1st November next, at five o'clock afternoon*, in the Star Inn of Glasgow.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against DONALD A. URQUHART, Merchant, in Milntown of New Tarbet, are requested immediately to lodge states of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, with Mr Alexander Taylor, writer in Tain, the trustee, on his sequestrated estate, in order to enable him to pay the first dividend of the stipulated composition.

TAIN, 18th October 1806.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER FINLAYSON, Cattle Dealer in Westlaws, and JOHN FINLAYSON, Cattle Dealer in Nether Mains of Kinnaird

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estates of the said Alexander and John Finlayson, as partners in company, and as individuals, hereby requests the said creditors to meet in the George Inn, Perth, on Friday the 7th of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to decide upon some matters of importance which will then be laid before them.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

By the Quarter of Eight WINCHESTER Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lb. AVOIRDUPOIS, from the Returns received in the week ending the 11th of October, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat. | Rye. | Barley. | Oats. | Beans. | Pease. | Oatmeal. | Beer or Big |
|----------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Middlesex, - | 86 3 | 42 10 | 42 5 | 32 10 | 47 4 | 50 5 | — | — |
| Surry, - | 86 10 | 49 4 | 44 2 | 35 10 | 46 0 | 50 6 | — | — |
| Hertford, - | 73 0 | 43 0 | 42 8 | 26 10 | 39 0 | 39 9 | — | — |
| Bedford, - | 76 6 | 47 0 | 38 10 | 28 2 | 44 5 | 48 0 | — | — |
| Huntingdon, - | 74 4 | — | 39 8 | 25 8 | 39 9 | — | — | — |
| Northampton, - | 74 2 | 52 0 | 40 2 | 29 8 | 46 9 | 44 0 | — | — |
| Rutland, - | 76 9 | 47 0 | 43 3 | 23 9 | 46 6 | — | 62 0 | — |
| Leicester, - | 78 10 | 43 2 | 41 3 | 27 11 | 42 4 | 50 9 | 40 6 | — |
| Nottingham, - | 81 10 | 53 0 | 47 4 | 31 4 | 48 0 | — | — | — |
| Derby, - | 85 2 | — | 49 0 | 29 4 | 49 4 | 47 9 | 38 2 | — |
| Stafford, - | 82 9 | — | 51 1 | 31 3 | 51 0 | — | 39 10 | — |
| Salop, - | 81 11 | 56 0 | 50 2 | 28 10 | — | 44 5 | 66 6 | — |
| Hereford, - | 80 8 | 48 0 | 48 0 | 29 1 | 48 6 | 44 10 | 64 11 | — |
| Worcester, - | 85 3 | — | 52 0 | 35 2 | 50 3 | 43 11 | — | — |
| Warwick, - | 91 10 | — | 52 1 | 33 8 | 55 9 | — | 49 5 | — |
| Wilts, - | 73 4 | — | 43 6 | 32 8 | 56 4 | 44 0 | — | — |
| Berks, - | 84 6 | 50 0 | 42 0 | 33 2 | 49 4 | 50 7 | — | — |
| Oxford, - | 80 9 | — | 42 4 | 30 7 | 48 1 | 44 6 | — | — |
| Bucks, - | 81 3 | — | 40 7 | 33 7 | 47 2 | 48 0 | — | — |
| Montgomery, - | 89 7 | 57 7 | 46 4 | 25 8 | — | — | 50 10 | — |
| Brecon, - | 71 2 | — | 43 2 | 25 6 | — | 46 4 | 57 2 | — |
| Radnor, - | 86 3 | — | 38 7 | 25 5 | — | 35 2 | — | — |

Districts.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|
| First, { | Essex, - | 82 0 | 49 0 | 41 6 | 34 6 | 40 6 | 48 0 | — | — |
| | Kent, - | 89 0 | 51 0 | 40 6 | 38 6 | 45 0 | 55 0 | — | — |
| | Suffex, - | 86 10 | — | — | 34 8 | 47 0 | — | — | — |
| Second, { | Suffolk, - | 72 7 | 41 4 | 41 7 | 29 8 | 39 10 | 44 10 | 47 8 | — |
| | Cambridge, - | 72 1 | 42 0 | 38 7 | 21 0 | 41 8 | 40 0 | — | — |
| Third, { | Norfolk, - | 68 10 | — | 38 9 | 26 6 | 40 0 | 43 0 | — | — |
| Fourth, { | Lincoln, - | 74 2 | 43 3 | 39 0 | 23 8 | 44 6 | 60 0 | — | — |
| | York, - | 72 6 | 46 8 | 39 11 | 27 8 | 45 6 | 15 8 | 40 6 | — |
| Fifth, { | Durham, - | 74 0 | — | — | 26 7 | — | — | — | — |
| | Northumberland, - | 73 3 | 47 5 | 36 1 | 28 0 | — | 42 0 | — | — |
| Sixth, { | Cumberland, - | 72 10 | 56 6 | 45 0 | 27 11 | — | — | — | — |
| | Westmorland, - | 78 7 | 61 4 | 46 4 | 30 11 | — | — | 23 2 | — |
| Seventh, { | Lancaster, - | 72 11 | — | 42 8 | 28 9 | 44 0 | — | 23 7 | — |
| | Chester, - | 73 4 | — | — | 28 6 | — | — | 23 9 | — |
| Eighth, { | Flint, - | 76 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Denbigh, - | 82 11 | — | 49 11 | 26 5 | — | — | 48 4 | — |
| | Anglesea, - | 70 0 | — | 36 0 | 21 0 | — | — | — | — |
| | Carnarvon, - | 76 8 | — | 38 8 | 21 2 | — | — | 49 3 | — |
| Ninth, { | Merioneth, - | 82 5 | — | 51 0 | 25 0 | 56 0 | — | 47 5 | — |
| | Cardigan, - | 78 4 | — | 36 0 | 16 0 | — | — | — | — |
| | Pembroke, - | 65 6 | — | 35 4 | 19 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | Carmarthen, - | 89 4 | — | 38 10 | 18 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Tenth, { | Glamorgan, - | 82 7 | — | 38 8 | 21 5 | — | — | — | — |
| | Gloucester, - | 84 8 | — | 47 9 | 26 5 | 48 1 | 44 0 | — | — |
| | Somerfet, - | 82 8 | — | 34 4 | 27 0 | 47 4 | — | — | — |
| Eleventh, { | Monmouth, - | 87 5 | — | 46 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Devon, - | 82 11 | — | 40 5 | 31 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Twelfth, { | Cornwall, - | 83 11 | — | 34 7 | 24 4 | — | — | — | — |
| | Dorset, - | 78 5 | — | 41 9 | 33 5 | 56 0 | — | — | — |
| | Hants, - | 80 6 | — | 41 4 | 34 3 | 42 0 | — | — | — |

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Per Quarter, | 79 5 | 48 11 | 42 5 | 28 11 | 46 6 | 46 7 | 45 5 | —

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

| Wheat, | Rye, | Barley, | Oats, | Beans, | Pease, | Oatmeal, | Beer or Big, |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| per Qr. | per Qr. | per Qr. | per Qr. | per Qr. | per Qr. | per Boll. | per Qr. |
| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 76 8 | 48 3 | 40 10 | 26 11 | 45 8 | 45 11 | 42 4 | — |

Published by Authority of Parliament,
JOHN JAMES CATHERWOOD, Receiver of Corn Returns.

