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DOWNING STREET, *January 27. 1807.*

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Backhouse, to the Right Honourable William Windham, dated Maldonado, on the River de la Plata, 31st October 1806.

SIR—In my letter of the 13th inst. I had the honour to transmit a copy of my letter, of the same date, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, apprising him of my arrival in the river Plata, and of my intention to occupy a position on shore, to await his further orders.

I, in consequence, immediately reconnoitred, from one of the frigates, which carried me sufficiently close in shore for the purpose, the works of the place, and the positions and defences in the vicinity of Monte Video, from which I formed, as the most eligible mode of attack, the idea of being able to carry the town and citadel by assault, on the south face edging on the water, in co-operation with the ships of the squadron under Commodore Sir Home Popham, which were to silence the batteries on that face, so as to enable the troops to land and enter. The attempt was accordingly commenced, on the 28th, by the navy; but the water proving too shallow to admit of the ships coming sufficiently near to cannonade it with effect, a further effort was necessarily given up.

Upon this I deemed it advisable, with the co-operative concurrence of Sir Home Popham, to take possession of the town of Maldonado, as a favourable position for the purpose of refreshing the troops, mounting my cavalry, and carrying on such other arrangements as might thereafter appear most necessary.

Not a moment was lost; and accordingly on the evening of the 29th, I landed with about four hundred men, composed principally of a part of the 38th regiment, under Colonel Vassal,

Price Sixpence.

and advanced against the town, which seemed to be occupied by about 600 regulars and militia, mostly mounted, with one howitzer, and one long four-pounder field piece, both brass.

Notwithstanding we were without any artillery, the enemy were soon dispersed, with the loss of their guns, and about fifty men killed and wounded. The loss on our side was two killed and four wounded, of His Majesty's 38th regiment.

To the cool intrepidity of our little column on this occasion, much praise is due, as it advanced with the utmost steadiness and alacrity, and without firing a shot, until sufficiently near to make a certainty of carrying both the guns and the town, which was principally done by the bayonet, notwithstanding the advance was made under heavy discharges of grape and musketry.

To the well known gallantry and ability of Colonel Vassal, I feel myself much indebted; and the conduct of every other officer in the field has commanded my thanks.

At day-break yesterday morning, I detached Colonel Vassal to take possession of the heavy batteries on the beach of the harbour, and on the peninsula, which precluded any communication for the enemy between the main land and the strong island and post of Goretti, situated in, and much commanding the bay of Maldonado, and which, in consequence, in the course of the day, surrendered at discretion to a summons sent from Sir Home Popham; and thereby prevented the necessity of carrying it by storm, and the consequent bloodshed that might have ensued. During yesterday and this morning the chief part of the remainder of the troops have been landed, and I have already contrived to mount nearly one half of my cavalry.

The Wellington transport being directed to sail immediately to England, I have taken the liberty of addressing this short account of my proceedings directly to you, Sir Home Popham having represented to me his inability to dispatch a vessel at this time to the Cape of Good Hope, precluding me the power of making my report through the regular channel of Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird.

I ought not to omit to mention the very steady and praise-worthy conduct of a small party of marines and armed seamen, sent on shore by Sir Home Popham, who joined and composed part of our column on its way into the town, and occupied such positions as were allotted to them during the night, in such a correct manner as to reflect the greatest credit both on the officers that commanded them and their own zeal and discipline.

I should also be wanting in justice to my own feelings, if I closed my dispatch without acknowledging the services I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Major Trotter of the 83d regiment, Acting Deputy Adjutant General to the forces at present under my command. And I also beg leave to acknowledge the assistance afforded me by Major Tucker of the 72d regiment, who, by permission of Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, is with me on this occasion, and acting in the capacity of military secretary.

I herewith have the honour to inclose the return of such ordnance, ammunition, and stores as have yet been discovered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. BACKHOUSE
Lieut. Col. 47th Regt.



Return of the Killed and Wounded.

38th Reg.—2 rank and file killed, 4 rank and file wounded.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, Stores, &c. taken from the Enemy in the Town and Vicinity of Maldonado, and Island of Goretti, on the 29th of October 1806.

Brass Ordnance—1 six inch howitzer, with ten rounds of ammunition; 1 six pounder, with ten rounds of ditto.

Iron Ordnance—12 twenty-six pounders on sea batteries, 20 twenty-four pounders on the island of Goretti, 700 muskets, 200 pistols, 300 swords, 208 barrels of powder.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, January 27, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following is a copy of the principal one, have been received at this office from Commodore Sir Home Popham, addressed to Wm. Marsden, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Diadem, Rio de la Plata, August 25, 1806.

SIR—When the events of war cease to be favourable to any armament, I consider it the duty of commanding officers to state all the circumstances under their knowledge or information with clearness and perspicuity, which, either progressively or suddenly, led to a reverse of fortune.

In pursuing this course, I feel confident I shall be able to satisfy the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the liberal and beneficent principles upon which the government of General Beresford was conducted, do more honour to His Majesty's arms, and the character of Great Britain, than if he had resorted to expedients completely within his power, which would have effectually annihilated all the efforts of the enemy, and wrested, probably for ever, these countries from the crown of Spain.

Pueridon, one of the municipality, appears to have been the greatest organ of the revolution. He applied himself with great art and address in preparing the people for a general insurrection.

The arms in the town were secreted, ready for the moment of action, the discontented assembled every night, and attended to his instructions, and he raised all the rabble of the country by the ample supplies of money with which he was furnished on the north side of the river. Colonel Liniers, a French officer in the Spanish service, and on his parole, successfully employed himself in collecting people at Colonia.

Terror was established, and every person who refused to contribute his assistance to this conspiracy was threatened with immediate death.

I have traced this from very unquestionable authority, and so rapid was the progress of the revolution, when it first shewed itself, that it was not till the 31st July that I learnt by a dispatch from the General, which reached me at Ensenada, on my return from Monte Video, that he was apprehensive, from the information he received, an insurrection would shortly be made.

I heard at the same time from Captain Thomson that seventeen of the enemy's vessels had just arrived at Colonia, and as it was reported that force was still to be increased from Monte Video, I sent orders for the Diomedes to be brought to Ensenada, and for Captain King of the Diadem to come up with the remaining few marines, the two companies of blues, and as many other men as could in any degree be spared from the ships, for the purpose of arming some vessels to attack the enemy at Colonia, as it was impossible to prevent his crossing from the north shore whenever the wind was fair.

On the 1st of August, in the afternoon, the Leda anchored off Buenos Ayres, about twelve miles distant, and on my landing on the 2d,

which I did as soon as the weather would admit of a boat getting on shore, I found the General had just made a very successful attack on about fifteen hundred Spaniards under Pueridon, five leagues from the town, with five hundred men, in which he took all the enemy's cannon (I think nine pieces) and several prisoners.

On the 3d I attempted to return to the Leda, in the Encounter, which Captain Honyman brought within a few miles of the shore for this purpose, as it blew very strong; but the wind freshened so considerably from the eastward that we could not get to windward.

On the 4th, in the morning, it was very thick weather, and the gale increased so much that it was impossible to weigh.

About noon Captain King arrived in a Galivat with one hundred and fifty men from the Diadem, for the purpose of arming and commanding the few small vessels we had collected in the harbour; but he was not able to get there till the following day.

On the 5th, in the morning, it moderated, and I reached the Leda, when I received a report from Captain Thomson, that in the gale of the preceding day the enemy had crossed from Colonia totally unobserved by any of our ships, except the schooner under the command of Lieutenant Herrick, who was lying in the narrow gut leading to Conchas and St. Isidro, but the easterly wind had thrown so much water in the river that the enemy were enabled to cross over any part of the Patmas Bank without the necessity of making a greater detour by going higher up the river.

On the 6th and 7th it blew a hurricane; the Leda was lying in four fathoms, with two anchors down, and her yards and topmasts struck.

On the 8th I heard from Captain King that five of our gun-boats had foundered at their anchors; that the Walker had lost her rudder, and that the launches and large cutters of the Diadem and Leda were lost.

The torrents of rain that fell during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, had rendered the roads totally impracticable for any thing but cavalry, and consequently General Beresford was most seriously disappointed in his determination to attack the enemy at a distance from the town: in which, had it taken place, I entertain no doubt that his army would have added another trait of its invincible spirit under his dispositions.

The enemy, however, by his inexhaustible supply of horses, suffered little inconvenience from the state of the roads, and he was therefore enabled to approach the town by several directions, without giving the British army any opportunity to attack him.

On the 10th, in the evening, the castle was summoned, and on the following day I landed, while our remaining vessels were firing on the Spanish posts, and I learnt that, exclusive of the Spanish army, which was divided into many columns, occupying the various avenues of the town, the inhabitants were all armed, and sheltered on the tops of the houses and churches, with a design of carrying on a war of ambush.

Under these circumstances, and the manifest disposition of the enemy to prevent an engagement, it was determined to embark the wounded that night, and cross the Rio Chello, for the purpose of moving towards Ensenada; but this measure was in a great degree frustrated by the weather, which became very violent during the night, and consequently retarded the progress of embarkation, though the enemy added a considerable number of men to the houses and churches near the castle, and advanced by all

the streets not under the influence of its fire; in short, Sir, his object was to avoid by every means a general action, and to place his men in such a situation that they could fire at our troops while they remained in perfect security themselves.

On the 12th, at day-light, I understand a smart fire began from the enemy's advanced posts, but was soon returned with great effect from our artillery, which was planted towards the principal streets leading to the great square, and for a short time the enemy by his immense numbers showed a greater degree of firmness than on any other occasion, and pushed forward with three pieces of artillery, which Colonel Pack of the 71st soon charged and took from him. During this time, however, reinforcements crowded the tops of all the houses commanding the great square from the back streets, and our troops were soon considerably annoyed by people they could not get at. The enemy commanded the castle in the same way, with the additional advantage of a gun on the top of one of the churches, which I consider an indelible stigma against the character of the bishop, not only from his situation, but the professions he made.

I can easily conceive how the feelings of General Beresford must, at this moment, have been on the rack; disappointed in his last efforts to induce the enemy to a general engagement in the great square, his gallant little army falling fast by shots from invisible persons, and the only alternative which could present itself to save the useless effusion of so much valuable blood, was a flag of truce, which was hoisted at the castle about one o'clock.

In an instant there were near ten thousand men in the great square, pressing forward in the most outrageous manner to get into the fort, and even firing at our men on the ramparts, so much so, that it was with extreme difficulty the British troops were prevented revenging this insult; indeed the General was obliged to tell the Spanish officers, if their men did not retire in the course of one minute, he must, as the only measure of safety, haul down the flag of truce, and recommence hostilities; this firmness had the desired effect, and he then sent his conditions to the Spanish General, and they were instantly acceded to.

I inclose a copy of the capitulation, and I trust the high and independent language in which it is couched, and the terms dictated by General Beresford to an officer at the head of myriads of people, will do him infinite honour in England, and obtain for him His Majesty's most gracious approbation of his conduct.

I have received, and annex a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, by which it appears that there are two officers, two serjeants, one drummer, forty-three rank and file, killed; eight officers, seven serjeants, ninety-two rank and file, wounded; and nine, missing; making a total of one hundred and sixty-five; and scarce any of those misfortunes were occasioned, except from the inhabitants on the tops of the houses and the churches.

The enemy confesses to have lost about seven hundred killed and wounded, in the short conflict in the streets; and if it had not been for the inhabitants, I have little doubt that the Spanish troops would have been completely defeated, although seven times the number of the British forces.

Nothing is more difficult than to give their Lordships an idea of the number of the men in arms: but from the best accounts we can obtain, it is thought Pueridon, and the other principal people engaged in this plot, had collected

from eight to ten thousand men in the country; that Liniers may have brought over from eight hundred to a thousand; and the town furnished, though armed in various ways, about ten thousand, under the secret arrangement of the magistrates.

When every vessel that could escape from Buenos Ayres had joined, I proceeded towards Ensenada, to retire the detachment of marines; Lieutenant Groves, of the Diadem, was obliged to quit the Belem schooner, as she would not work out: one gun-boat and a settee, a prize, were also left in the harbour, with the Justina, a small English merchant ship that had followed the expedition from St. Helena. Capt. Thomson, of the Neptune, who was in the castle, was made a prisoner, and Lieutenant Burgh, of the Reasonable, with Mr Ramsay, a midshipman, and seven men who were in the settee, as her boats could not hold them. Lieut. Herrick in the Dolores, the other armed schooner, worked out in a manner which, coupled with his conduct on the whole of this business, does him great credit.

On the 13th, in the morning, the detachment of marines, under the command of Lieut. Swaile, was embarked from Ensenada, and his two Spanish field pieces spiked and thrown into the river.

On the 14th I sailed for this anchorage, where I arrived the following day, and immediately addressed the governor of Monte Video on the subject of our troops.

On the 10th, in consequence of receiving by Colonel Liniers' aid-de-camp, a letter from General Beresford, I dispatched two of the transports to Buenos Ayres, where one arrived on the 17th, but from the prevarication of the governor of Monte Video in the first instance, and his subsequent dishonourable conduct, no troops have yet been embarked.

Whilst I had the honour of being on board the Leda, I had every reason to be satisfied with the zealous attention of Captain Honyman, his officers, and ship's company; and I cannot but express my extreme approbation of the conduct of all the officers and seamen, who were constantly employed in the small vessels and boats, under almost every privation, in the very severe and trying weather which we experienced the last ten days.

I most sincerely regret, however, that my situation has imposed on me the painful duty of making this report to their Lordships, especially as it is done principally by materials collected from different people, which they probably in many instances deduced from vague and uncertain conclusions: if, however, it should hereafter appear that I have failed in any instance to do ample justice to the conduct, energy, and prowess of General Beresford, and the officers and soldiers under his command, it has been owing to the limited scale of my communications since the 12th, from the extreme jealousy of the enemy, and not from any indisposition to appreciate their merits in the most liberal manner; a sentiment which I have held on every occasion, and publicly marked it in all my former dispatches.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

Fort Buenos Ayres, August 12, 1806.

The British General having no further object for remaining in Buenos Ayres, and to avoid an unnecessary effusion of blood, as also the destruction of the property of the inhabitants of this city, consents to deliver up the fort of Buenos Ayres, to the commander of His Catholic Majesty's Forces, on the following conditions:

Art. I. The British troops to march out with all the honours of war, to be considered as prisoners of war,

but to be embarked as soon as possible on-board the British transports now in the river, to be conveyed to England, or the stations where they came from.

II. The British, on their entrance into this place, made many Spanish prisoners of war, which remained on their parole; and as the number of officers is much greater on one side, and of men on the other, it is agreed that the whole shall be exchanged for the whole, the English transports returning to the place of their destination as cartels, and to be guaranteed as such by the Spanish Government from capture on the voyage.

III. Provisions, will be furnished for the passage of the English troops, according to the usual custom in like cases.

IV. Such wounded of the British troops as cannot be removed on board of ship, shall remain in the hospitals at Buenos Ayres, either under charge of the Spanish or British surgeons, at the option of the British General, and shall be furnished with every thing necessary; and, on their recovery, sent to Great Britain.

V. The property of all English subjects in Buenos Ayres to be respected.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, Maj. Gen.
(Considido) SANTIAGO LINIERS.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Beresford, from the 10th to the 12th of August, at Buenos Ayres.

Royal Engineers—1 Captain killed.
Royal Artillery—3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

St. Helena Artillery—9 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Drivers—1 rank and file, wounded
71st Reg.—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 5 sergeants, 67 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, missing.

Royal Marines—6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

St. Helena Reg.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Total.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, missing.—144.

N. B. 5 men of the 71st, 3 men of the Companies of Artillery, 1 Royal Marine, 1 of St. Helena Regiment—Total 10—dead since going into the hospital.

Officers killed.

Royal Engineers—Captain Kennett.
71st Reg.—Lieutenant W. Mitchell.

Officers wounded.

Royal Artillery—Capt. Ogilvie and Lieut. M'Donald.
71st Reg.—Lieut. Colonel Pack; Lieut. Murray;
Ensigns Counsel and Lucus (since dead.)

Royal Marines—Captain Mackenzie.
St. Helena Reg.—Leutenant Sampson.

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 27. 1807.

Her Imperial Majesty, Consort to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was safely delivered of a Grand Duchess, on the 15th of November last.

WHITEHALL, January 27. 1807.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Tod, Esq. Advocate, to be one of the four Commissaries of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Andrew Balfour Esq.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Andrew Duncan, jun. Esq. to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police, to the University of Edinburgh.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

DONALD MACBEAN, Merchant in Inverness.
NOTICE is hereby given, That, upon application of the said Donald Macbean, with concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Court of Session, by their interlocutor of the 31st ult. sequestrated the whole Estate, heritable and moveable, real and personal, of the said Donald Macbean, situated within the jurisdiction of the Court, and appointed his creditors to meet at the house of James Fraser, vintner in Inverness, on Friday the 13th day of February inst. at one o'clock afternoon, to name an interim factor or manager on said sequestrated estate; and thereafter, on Friday the 6th day of March next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee on said sequestrated estate.

INTIMATION

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN SILVER, Merchant in Stonehaven:

THAT the said John Silver, with concurrence of his trustee, and of his whole creditors who have lodged their grounds of debt, has applied to the Court of Session, for approval of the composition offered by him, and a discharge of his debts, prior to the date of his petition for sequestration, and for declaring the trustee exonerated. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOACHIN JACOB BERNHARD, late of St. Thomas's Apostles, in the county of Middlesex, now of the city of Glasgow, Hawker or Pedlar.

CAMERON GRAEME, merchant in Glasgow, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Joachin Jacob Bernhard, hereby intimates, that the Sheriff of Lanarkshire has named Thursday the 5th, and Thursday the 19th of February curt. at One o'clock afternoon, for the public examination of the said Joachin Jacob Bernhard, and those connected with him; to take place within the Tolbooth of Glasgow: And on Friday the 20th of this month, at the same hour, a meeting of the creditors is to be held within the Star Inn, Glasgow, for instructing the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate; and the trustee requires such of the creditors as have not already lodged with him their claims and vouchers of debt, with oaths of verity, to do so at or prior to the said meeting; with certification, that unless said productions are made before the 29th of August next, the party neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN BAYNE, Cattle-Dealer in Leadmachany.
UPON the application of the said John Bayne, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Court of Session did, upon the 31st day of January last, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said John Bayne, wherever situated within the jurisdiction of the Court, and appointed his creditors to meet within the house of John Adie in Muthill, upon Saturday the 14th day of February current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing an interim factor, if the creditors shall think fit to name one, or, failing their so doing, to devolve the interim care and custody of the effects upon the Sheriff-clerk of the shire of Perth; and also appointed the creditors to meet at the same place and hour, upon Saturday the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of choosing a trustee, or trustees in succession. Of all which, this notification is given in terms of the statute.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Partnership carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN RICHARDSON & COMPANY, was this day dissolved.

James Richardson is empowered to manage any after correspondence relating to the affairs of the Company.

Signed, { JAMES RICHARDSON.
WILL. STEWART.
JOSEPH YOUNG.

Perth, January 31. 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEX. FERGUSSON, late Merchant in Girvan.
THE said Alex. Fergusson having, with concurrence of the Trustee, and four-fifths of his Creditors in number and value, presented a petition to the Court of Session for a discharge of all his debts contracted prior to the date of his sequestration; the Court, upon the 27th January curt. appointed intimation to be made in the Gazette and Minute-book, and also upon the Walls of Parliament-House. In terms of which, Intimation is hereby made to all concerned.

Edinburgh, Jan. 27. 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALLAN CAMERON, Junior, Merchant in Fort-William.
THE Lords of Council and Session, of this date, sequestrated the said Allan Cameron junior's whole estate and effects, heritable and moveable, and real and personal, and appointed his Creditors to meet within James Curl's, vintner, Glasgow, on Thursday the 5th February next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, to choose an Interim Factor, and farther to meet at same Place and Hour, on Thursday the 5th March next, to elect a Trustee.

Edinburgh, Jan. 21. 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
MICHAEL SWAN, Merchant in Dumfries.
THE Adjourned Meeting, to consider of an offer for Composition, took place on 26th January curt. but very few Creditors being present, they declined deciding, and therefore again adjourned to Monday, 16th February 1807, when the Creditors are earnestly requested to attend at 12 o'clock at noon, in the house of Wm. Potter, inn-keeper in Dumfries.
Jan. 26. 1807. Wm. GORDON, Trustee.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN MANWELL, Merchant in Edinburgh.
A Meeting of the Creditors, in consequence of previous advertisement, was held on the 18th day of July last, when the Creditors present agreed to accept of a Composition by the Instalments, and with the Caution then offered. Application has now been made with concurrence of nine-tenths of the Creditors who have lodged claims under the sequestration, to approve of the Composition, recal the Sequestration, exoner the Trustee, and discharge the Bankrupt of all debts contracted prior to the date of the sequestration. Upon which application, the Court, by a deliverance on the 28th day of January last, appointed the same to be intimated on the walls of the Inner and Outer-House, in common form, and also to be advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette, of which this intimation is given.
Edinburgh, Feb. 2. 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES BUIST, Baker in Perth.
AN application having been made to the Court of Session by the said James Buist, with concurrence of the Trustee upon his sequestrated estate, and four-fifths of his Creditors in number and value, for a discharge of all debts contracted by him prior to the 2d January 1805, the date of his sequestration; this Intimation thereof was appointed to be given, for the information of all concerned, upon the 27th day of January 1807.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
BY ROUP.

In the Auction-Room of WILLIAM MUDIE, Trongate, on Tuesday the 28th April next, at Two o'clock afternoon.

THE OUTSTANDING DEBTS owing to the sequestrated Estate of WILLIAM SHAW & Co. late thread-manufacturers in Glasgow, in two lots.

Lot I. A Debt secured by adjudication over certain Houses in Port Glasgow, opposite the Dock, belonging to Captain Robert Finlay, amounting, principal and interest, to L. 320. Upset price, L. 260.

N. B. The property over which this debt is secured yields L. 26 per annum of rent, in the actual receipt of the disposer; is insured in the Glasgow Fire Office, and premium to Whitsunday 1808 paid.

Lot II. A number of other Debts owing to the said Estate, conform to List.

The List of Debts, Vouchers, and Conditions of Roup, to be seen by applying to David Kay, accountant in Glasgow, trustee on the Estate. January 28. 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
JOHN CHALMERS in Carclive.

ROBERT PETTICRUE, in Burton, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said John Chalmers, hereby intimates, that his appointment has been confirmed, and that the Sheriff of Ayr has appointed Monday the 9th and Monday the 23d days of February next for the examination of the bankrupt, within the Court-hall of Glasgow, at 12 o'clock noon.

A meeting of the Creditors is to be held within the house of William Stirling, vintner, Ayr, on Tuesday the 24th of February, at 2 o'clock afternoon, to name Commissioners, and for instructing the Trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate.

The Trustee intimates to the Creditors, to lodge their claims and oaths of verity in his hands, certifying those who fail to comply with this requisition on or before the 16th of October next, being Ten Months from the date of the sequestration, they shall have no share in the First Distribution of the debtor's effects.
Ayr, Jan. 26. 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES WILSON, Joiner in Dalswinton Village.

ROBERT NEILSON, merchant in Dumfries, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said James Wilson, hereby intimates, that there is to be a General Meeting of his Creditors, in the writing-office of Wm. M'Craken, writer in Dumfries, upon Monday the 16th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and at the same time the First Dividend arising from the estate of the said James Wilson, will be paid to the Creditors who have lodged their grounds of debt and oaths of verity.

The Trustee farther intimates, that the State of Accounts and Scheme of Division lie open, at the writing-office of the said William M'Craken, for the inspection of the Creditors.
January 28. 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

MATHEW HUNTER, Tanner in Bridgehouse.

HUGH COWAN, merchant in Ayr, hereby intimates, that he has been appointed Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Mathew Hunter, tanner in Bridgehouse, and that his nomination has been confirmed by the Court of Session; that the Sheriff of Ayrshire has appointed Monday the 9th and Monday the 23d days of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff-Court-house of Ayr, for the public examination of the bankrupt.

The Trustee farther intimates, a meeting of the Creditors will be held within the house of William Stirling, vintner, Ayr, on Tuesday the 24th February next, at 12 o'clock noon, being the day after the Second Examination, for instructing him as to the management and recovery of the estate, and for choosing Commissioners. On or before which day he requests the Creditors to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon; and unless said productions are made betwixt and the 6th day of October 1807, being Ten Months after the date of the first deliverance on the petition for sequestration, the party neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.
Ayr, Jan. 26. 1807.