



# Edinburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, to FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1807.

## DECLARATION.

The declaration issued at St. Petersburg, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit. But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negotiation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St. Petersburg since the peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the Councils and the cabinet of St. Petersburg; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests, prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute in the face of the world the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the protector of the north of Europe, and guarantee of the Germanic constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Ma-

jesty can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or admitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia; and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance, in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian: a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained; and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining

Price Sixpence.



of such detention. It is, therefore, matter of surprise as well as of concern to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France, which it is asserted that his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment, which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the treaty, in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were—a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat, and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed, not four months before, to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty, but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary, there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia, (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial ally), and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interest in the negotiations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not, while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prus-

sian monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government; it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe, for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alleged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But until the Russian declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburg.

The inviolability of the Baltick sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltick. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon

which the inviolability of the Baltick is maintained; however, his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltick sea, from Dantzic to Lubeck.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltick, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Majesty conceive that, in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negotiation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial ally. But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negotiations with other powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of sub-

serviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catherine, was originally directed, and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe: and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain: and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negotiation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require: satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, December 18, 1807.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th of December 1807,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the injurious and hostile proceedings of the Emperor of all the Russias, as set forth in the declaration of this date, issued by his Majesty's command; and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and procuring reparation and satisfaction, his Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of all the Russias, (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port), so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the Emperor of all the Russias, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are

forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board; authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Russia, and the vassals and subjects of the Emperor of all the Russias, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty, at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Russia, or the vassals and subjects of the Emperor of all the Russias, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions, (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose above mentioned:

CAMDEN, P.  
WESTMORLAND, C. P. S.  
HAWKESBURY.  
MULGRAVE.  
ST. HELEN'S.  
SP. PERCEVAL.  
GEORGE CANNING.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DECEMBER 19, 1807.

Captain Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop Confidence, arrived this afternoon at this office, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, dated 6th December, stating that the Prince Regent of Portugal, with the whole of the Royal Family, consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant vessels.

The Portuguese fleet is attended by his Majesty's ships, Marlborough, London, Monarch, and Bedford, under the command of Captain Moore. One Portuguese line of battle ship is on its way to Plymouth. Only one serviceable Portuguese line of battle ship and three hulks had been left in the Tagus. Eight Russian line

of battle ships remained in the Tagus, only three of which were in a condition for sea.

Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith has resumed the blockade of the port of Lisbon with five sail of the line, and will probably by this time have been joined by an additional squadron of line of battle ships.

Lord Strangford, his Majesty's Minister to the Court of Lisbon, is arrived in the Confinance.

Christ's Hospital, December 19, 1807.

ALBION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF LONDON, instituted 1805;  
AND EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

For Insurance from FIRE, and on LIVES;—and for the Grant and Purchase of ANNUITIES.  
Capital, ONE MILLION.

The following Persons act for the Company, for the under-mentioned Places, and their respective Neighbourhoods; viz.

EDINBURGH—Alexander Anderson, Esq. South Bridge Street, Merchant.

GLASGOW—Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Merchant.

Insurances effected with such persons, and falling due at CHRISTMAS, should be renewed within fifteen days from that period.

No charge is made for Policies or Indorsements; and other valuable advantages are afforded, both with respect to Insurance from FIRE, and on LIVES. A Deduction is allowed on the Premiums of all Fire Insurances OUT OF LONDON.

The Company's Proposals may be had of the above Persons.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WARNER PHIPPS, Secretary.

\* \* \* Farming Stock may be insured in one sum, without an Average Clause.

#### INTIMATION.

THAT, in the petition presented to the Court of Session, for and in name of JAMES DOUGLAS, of the Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, vintner and horse-dealer, praying their Lordships to recall the sequestration of his estate, and to approve of the composition offered by him to his Creditors; to declare the Trustee exonerated, and to grant warrant for delivering up his bond of caution; to discharge the petitioner of all debts contracted by him prior to the 5th of June last, the date of the sequestration, except as to payment of the composition, &c.—the said Lords, by their interlocutor, of this date, appointed the same to be intimated for fifteen days in the Edinburgh Gazette, and allowed all concerned to give in answers or objections thereto, if they shall think fit. In obedience to which appointment, this intimation is made to all concerned.

Edinburgh, December 19, 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
WILLIAM BELL, of Albany Row, Edinburgh,  
Merchant.

ROBERT WILSON, accountant in Edinburgh, having been appointed Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Bell, and his nomination having been confirmed by the Court of Session, the Sheriff of Edinburgh has fixed Tuesday, the 12th day of January, and Monday, the 1st day of February, within the Sheriff-clerk's office, at 12 o'clock noon each day, for the public examination of the bankrupt, and others, in terms of the Statute. The Trustee hereby requires a meeting of the Creditors on Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing Commissioners, and instructing the Trustee as to the management and recovery of the bankrupt's estate. And he farther requires the Creditors to produce in his hands their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, at or previous to the said meeting; with certification, that unless such productions are made on or before the 7th day of September next, 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.

Edinburgh, December 24, 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**JOHN M'ARTHUR & CO.** Merchants in Glasgow,  
 and John M'Arthur, Merchant there, as an Individual.

UPON the application of said John M'Arthur & Co. and John M'Arthur, as an individual, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord MEADOWBANK, Ordinary officiating on the Bills, upon the 22d instant, sequestrated the whole estates and effects, heritable and moveable, real and personal, belonging to the said John M'Arthur & Co. as a company, and of John M'Arthur, as an individual partner thereof, and appointed their Creditors to meet at Glasgow, within the writing-chambers of Mr Robert Muir, writer, Brunswick Street, Glasgow, upon Tuesday, the 5th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing an Interim Factor on the said sequestrated estates, or of devolving the interim care and custody thereof upon the Sheriff-clerk of the county, in terms of the Statute: and granted commission to any of the Magistrates of Glasgow, the Sheriff-depute or substitute of the county of Lanark, or to any one or more of the Justices of the Peace of said county, to attend the said meeting of Creditors, to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths of verity thereon; and further appointed the said Creditors to meet a second time, at the place before mentioned, upon Friday the 22d day of said month of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee, or Trustees, in succession, as directed by the Statute; and obtained the sequestration, and times and place of meeting to be advertised.

In obedience to which appointment, this intimation is given to all concerned.

December 23, 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**JAMES MOFFAT**, Tanner in Edinburgh.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, that he has been called upon, by more than one-fourth of the Creditors in value, to convene a general meeting of the Creditors, in order to consider what measures should now be adopted regarding the bankrupt. He therefore requests the attendance of the Creditors in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Saturday, the 9th day of January first, at 12 o'clock noon.

December 25, 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**WILLIAM WELSH**, Baker, Alloa.

JOHN DRUMMOND, the Trustee, hereby intimates, that a meeting of said Creditors will be held within his writing-office, Alloa, upon Saturday, the 9th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, for taking into consideration an offer made by the friends of the bankrupt for the articles of household-furniture, and also giving him instructions of-new as to the sale of the heritable property, and other matters connected with his management as Trustee.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**GILBERT MACKENZIE**, Merchant in Invershin.

UPON the application of the said Gilbert Mackenzie, with the concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord MEADOWBANK, Ordinary officiating on the Bills, of this date, sequestrated the whole estate and effects, heritable and moveable, real and personal, belonging to the said Gilbert Mackenzie, and appointed his Creditors to meet at Dornoch, within the house of Hugh Leslie, writer there, upon Monday, the 11th day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to name an Interim Factor; and to meet, at the same place and hour, upon Monday, the first day of February next, for the purpose of electing a Trustee. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

December 24, 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL**, late Merchant, Kilmarnock.

ROBERT TOD, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Alexander M'Michael, requests a general meeting of the Creditors to be held in his counting-house, Tontine-buildings, Glasgow, on Friday 22d January next, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

The objects for the consideration of the meeting, are a final dividend, under certain circumstances—complete states being laid before them, whether Alexander MacMichael, the bankrupt, shall be liberated from jail, or still confined at the expence of the Creditors. In the latter case, is the aliment granted by the Magistrates of Ayr to be advocated? Other matters of importance will be laid before the Creditors for their advice.

Glasgow, December 21, 1807.

NOTICE

THE Creditors of **THOMAS WALLACE**, Wright in Paisley, are, by appointment of the Trustee, to meet in the Renfrewshire Tontine, Paisley, on Wednesday the 13th January next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon an offer of composition (of 10s. per pound, with security), made by the bankrupt, at the meeting held immediately after the second examination of the bankrupt.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

**ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL**, Merchant in Glasgow.

THE Trustee on the said Archibald Campbell's estate having, in consequence of directions from a meeting of the Creditors, presented a petition, for authority to make a dividend at the end of six months from the date of the sequestration, Lord MEADOWBANK, Ordinary on the Bills, upon the 22d December current, ordered this intimation of the same to be given, for the information of all concerned.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**DAVID DONNET**, late Merchant and Slop-Seller in Dundee.

THAT, upon the 24th day of December current, the Lord MEADOWBANK, Ordinary on the Bills, sequestrated the estate of the said David Donnet, and appointed his Creditors to meet within the house of Alexander Morren, innkeeper, Dundee, upon the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, to name an Interim Factor on said estate; and to meet again, at the same place and hour, on Wednesday, the 27th day of said month and year, to choose a Trustee, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Trustees to whom P. J. PAPPILLON, Cotton-dyer, sometime in Glasgow, afterwards in London, conveyed certain heritable subjects, in and near Glasgow, by deed of trust, dated 15th July 1803, being about to make a final dividend of the proceeds of their trust, give this last intimation, that if there are any Creditors entitled to the benefit of said trust, in debts contracted by him prior to that date, and who have not yet verified and produced their claims, they must transmit the same into the hands of Mr William Cuthbertson, accountant in Glasgow, on or before the 1st of February next: with certification, that no claim will be received after that date.

Glasgow, December 24, 1807.

INTIMATION

TO THE SUBSTITUTE HEIRS OF ENTAIL OF  
 The Estate of **TUSHILAW**, in the County of Selkirk.

APPLICATION has been made to the Court of Session by **JOHN KIRTON ANDERSON**, Esq. the present heir of entail in possession of this estate, for their authority to sell the Farm of Cachrabank, part of said entailed estate, the price thereof to be applied in purchasing the Land-Tax payable out of the estate, and other purposes of the Statute. On which application, the Court, on the 19th current, appointed the same to be intimated in the manner prescribed by the Act of Parliament. Agreeably whereto, the present intimation is given.

Edinburgh, December 24, 1807.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership Business carried on here by the Subscribers, under the firm of **ROBERT STRANG & CO.** was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the 31st December 1806.

**ROBERT STRANG.**  
**ROBERT STRUTHERS.**  
**MATTHEW BALMANN.**

*J. FLEMING, Witness.*  
*GEO. MARTIN, Witness.*

Glasgow, December 24, 1807.