



# Edinburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

FROM FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, to TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29 1807.

## FOREIGN-OFFICE, DECEMBER 19, 1807.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Honourable George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, November 29, 1807.*

SIR, I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his Royal Highness and family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.

This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal. It has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility;

thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily led to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th instant, his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property, which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th instant.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty; your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester on the 23d) directing me to authorize that measure, in case the Portuguese Government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take farther any steps injurious to the honour or interests of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon; and

though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if the case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility in renewing negotiations after my public functions had actually ceased; convinced that although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his Royal Highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship *Confiance*, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his Majesty would graciously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign,

Price Sixpence.



the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the administration of Government at Lisbon during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his passage over the bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about thirty-six sail in all. They passed through the British squadron, and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board of the Hibernia, but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honour to inclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologize for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DECEMBER 21, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, were received at this office on Saturday last, by Captain Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop the *Confiance*, from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

*His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, 22 Leagues West of the Tagus, Dec. 1, 1807.*

SIR,

In a former dispatch, dated the 22d November, with a postscript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proofs contained in various documents of the Portuguese government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France, operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; and Lord Strangford agreeing with me that hostility should be met by hostility, the blockade was instituted, and the instructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by his Majesty's govern-

\* See Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith's Dispatches.

ment of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm, and baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us, of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to reconsider his decision "to unite himself with the continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the continental powers of Europe.

In this view, Lord Strangford having received an acquiescence to the proposition which had been made by us, for his Lordship to land and confer with the Prince Regent under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furnished his Lordship with that conveyance and security, in order that he might give to the Prince that confidence which his word of honour as the King's Minister Plenipotentiary, united with that of a British Admiral, could not fail to inspire towards inducing his Royal Highness to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, in perfect reliance on the King's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, and establishing his Royal Highness's government in his ultra-marine possessions as originally promised. I have now the heartfelt satisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realised to the utmost extent. On the morning of the 29th, the Portuguese fleet (as per list annexed) came out of the Tagus with his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil and the whole of the Royal Family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful counsellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes.

This fleet of eight sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner, with a crowd of large armed merchant-ships, arranged itself under the protection of that of his Majesty, while the firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty-one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who but the day before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a power in the world, able as well as willing to protect the oppressed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*List of the Portuguese Fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th of November 1807.*

Principe Reale, of 84 guns.  
Rainha de Portugal, of 74 guns.  
Conde Henrique, of 74 guns.  
Meduza, of 74 guns.  
Affonso d'Albuquerque, of 74 guns.  
D. Joao de Castro, of 64 guns.  
Principe de Brazil, of 74 guns.  
Martino de Freitas, of 64 guns.

*Frigates.*

Minerva, of 44 guns.  
Golfinho, of 36 guns.  
Urania, of 32 guns.  
And one other, name not as yet known.

*Brigs.*

Voador, of 22 guns.  
Vinganea, of 20 guns.  
Lebre, of 22 guns.

*Schooner.*

Curioza, of 12 guns.

(Signed) JOAO JOZE MONT. TORRES,  
Major-General.

(Copy) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, 22 Leagues West of the Tagus Dec. 1, 1807.*

SIR,

In another dispatch of this day's date, I have transmitted a list of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ultimo, which I received that day from the hands of the Admiral commanding it, when I went on board the Principe Reale to pay my visit of respect and congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ship. I here inclose the list of those left behind. The absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the *Vasco de Gama*) she being under repair; Her guns have been employed to arm the Frietas, sixty-four, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The Prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, his Majesty and the British nation might be supposed to dictate.

I have by signal (for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather) directed Captain Moore in the *Marlborough*, with the *London*, *Monarch*, and *Bedford*, to stay by the body of the Portuguese fleet, and render it every assistance.

I keep in the *Hibernia* close to the Prince's ship. I cannot as yet send the *Foudroyant*, *Plantagenet*, and *Conqueror*, on to Admiral Purvis, according to their Lordships order of the 14th, which, I trust, will be the less felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither with reference to the Russians being within the straits, before it was known they were on my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*List of Portuguese Ships that remained in Lisbon.*

*S. Sebastiao*, of 64 guns—unserviceable without a thorough repair.  
*Maria Prima*, of 74 guns—unserviceable; ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted.  
*Vasco de Gama*, of 74 guns—under repair, and nearly ready.  
*Princesa da Beira*, of 64 guns—condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.

*Frigates.*

*Fenix*, of 48 guns—in need of thorough repair.  
*Amazona*, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.  
*Perola*, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.  
*Fritao*, of 40 guns—past repair.  
*Veney*, of 30 guns—past repair.

(Copy) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Hibernia, at Sea, Lat. 37° 47' Long.*

SIR,

14<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> December 6, 1807.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I succeeded in collecting the whole of the Portuguese fleet, except a brig, after the gale, and that the weather was such as to allow the necessary repairs, and such distribution of supernumeraries and resources to be made, as to enable Vice-Admiral Don Manuel d'Acunha Sottomayor to report to me yesterday all the ships capable of performing the voyage to Rio Janeiro, except one line of battle ship, which he requested might be conducted to an English port. I meant to escort her part of the way, but she did not quit the fleet with me last night as settled. I hope, however, she may arrive safe, as she is not in a bad state, being substituted for the *Martino de Freitas*, which was at first destined to go to England, in consequence of a fresh arrangement made yesterday on the latter being found in the best state for



the voyage of the two. I have detached Captain Moore in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to attend the Portuguese fleet to the Brazils. I have thought it my duty, in addition to the usual order, to take the above ships under his orders, to give Captain Moore one to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him the greater weight and consequence in the performance of the important and unusually delicate duties I have confided to him. I feel the most perfect reliance in that officer's judgment, ability, and zeal.

The Portuguese ships did not, after their repartition, want more provisions or slops from us than the list inclosed, which I supplied from this ship and the Conqueror.

This dispatch will be delivered by Captain Yeo of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communications by flags of truce, which it was the interest of those in power, who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct. Lord Strangford speaks of his conduct in terms of warm approbation; on this ground I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships, to whom his general merits as an officer are already well known. Having been in Lisbon without restraint during the intercourse, he is qualified to answer any questions their Lordships may wish to put to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
W. SIDNEY SMITH.

MEMORANDUM.

The Diana merchant vessel, having on board about sixty British subjects, who had been detained in consequence of the embargo, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portuguese fleet, and it is supposed that she bore up for England at the commencement of the gale.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN or MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 23d day of December 1807,  
Is Thirty-three Shillings and Two Pence Three Farthings per Hundred Weight,

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

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.

NOTICE  
TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM WARDROP, late Merchant and Planter in Trinidad.

THE general meeting, called by public advertisement, in terms of the Statute, on this day, in order to decide upon certain proposals made for Mr Wardrop, having been attended by only three of the Creditors, it was considered proper to postpone the decision upon a matter of so much importance to all concerned, until the sense of a fuller meeting should be obtained.

The Trustee was therefore appointed to call another general meeting, upon Thursday the 31st day of December current, at 1 o'clock afternoon, to be held within his counting-house, Smith's Court, Brunswick-Street, when it is most earnestly requested, that every Creditor claiming against the said William Wardrop, either individually, or as a partner with Archibald Ritchie of Port-Glasgow, will attend.

ROBT. AULD, Trustee.

Glasgow, December 17, 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

CHARLES MACFARLANE, Tacksman of Clachan and Dealer in Cattle, in the Parish of Kilmorick, and Shire of Argyll.

ON the 23d December current, the Lord MEADOWBANK, Ordinary officiating on the Bills, sequestrated the whole estate, real and personal, heritable and moveable, of the said Charles Macfarlane, and appointed his Creditors to meet at Carindow, within the house of George McKenzie, vintner there, upon Wednesday, the 6th January next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, for the purpose of choosing an Interim Factor; and again to meet, at the same place and hour, on Wednesday, 27th of said month of January next, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee on said sequestrated estate. Of all which intimation is here given, in terms of the Statute.

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.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN JOHNSTON, Spirit-Dealer in Dumfries.

WILLIAM WALLACE, writer in Dumfries, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Johnston, hereby intimates, that the first dividend of the said sequestrated estate will be paid by him, at Dumfries, the 23d day of January next; and that, in the meantime, the state of the funds, and scheme of division, lie in his hands, for the inspection of the Creditors.

Dumfries, December 19, 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM COWAN, Flesher in Ayr.

HUGH COWAN, merchant in Ayr, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said William Cowan, hereby intimates, that a meeting of the Creditors will be held, in his counting-house, on Tuesday, the 19th January next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, to decide on an offer of composition.

Ayr, December 24, 1807.

NOTICE.

STATES of the affairs of ROBERT MILLAR, late calicoe-printer at Milncroft, near Glasgow, lie with James Handyside, the Trustee, 73, Wilson Street, until the 28th of January 1808; on which day, at 1 o'clock afternoon, the Creditors are required to meet in the office of the Trustee, to discharge him, and to receive a final dividend from the estate.

Glasgow, December 28, 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM POE, Vintner and Grain-Dealer in Maybole.

THAT, upon the application of the said William Poe, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord MEADOWBANK, Ordinary officiating upon the Bills, upon the 25th day of December instant, sequestrated the whole estate and effects, heritable and moveable, real and personal, of the said William Poe, and appointed his Creditors to meet within the house of Miss Pyper, innkeeper in Maybole, upon Saturday, the 9th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, to name an Interim Factor; and again to meet, at same place and hour, upon Saturday, the 30th day of said month of January next, to elect a Trustee on said sequestrated estate. Of all which notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

December 26, 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

DAVID BONE, Grocer in Glasgow.

ON an application by the said David Bone, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, of the date hereof, sequestrated the whole estate, real and personal, of the said David Bone, and appointed his Creditors to meet within the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of choosing an Interim Factor; and again to meet, at the same place and hour, upon Friday the 29th day of January next, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

December 29, 1807.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM EFFREY, Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT, upon the 26th day of December current, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, sequestrated the estate of the said William Jeffrey, and appointed his Creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to choose an Interim Factor; and, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at the same place and hour, to choose a Trustee or Trustees upon the sequestrated estate. Of which this notice is given to all concerned, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnery Concern of R. & R. ADAMS & CO. muslin-manufacturers in Paisley, was this day DISSOLVED, by the mutual consent of the surviving partners: All the debts due to and by the company will be settled by John Adam.

JOHN ADAM, for self and  
RICHARD ADAM,  
ROBERT ADAM.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Witness.  
ARCHIBALD ARTHUR, Witness.

Paisley, November 30, 1807.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERIES.

THE Copartnery of KEDSLIE & HART, Leith, was finally DISSOLVED, upon the expiry of the lease of Canonmills, held by them, the 25th day of May last.

AND KEDSLIE,  
THO. HART.

ALSO,

THE Copartnery of KEDSLIE & SON; Corn-merchants, Edinburgh, was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the 20th day of October last.

AND KEDSLIE,  
ALEX. KEDSLIE.

Edinburgh, December 25, 1807.

**NOTICE**  
**TO THE CREDITORS OF**  
**JAMES CRAIG, Shoe-merchant in Glasgow.**  
**A**T a general meeting of the Creditors of the said James Craig, held at Glasgow, upon the 18th day of December current, being the meeting after the second examination of the bankrupt, the said James Craig made an offer of a composition of his debts, with security. Robert Alexander, merchant in Glasgow, the Trustee, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors is to be held within the writing-rooms of William Gordon Mack, writer in Glasgow, upon Friday the 15th day of January next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of deciding upon the said offer.  
*Glasgow, December 18, 1807.*

**TO THE CREDITORS OF**  
**JOHN MILWRAITH, Bookseller and Stationer in Ayr.**  
**W**ILLIAM EATON, writer in Ayr, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Milwraith, hereby intimates to the Creditors, that he has prepared a state of the bankrupt affairs, in terms of the Act of Parliament, which, with a scheme, apportioning the fund of division among them, will be open, for the inspection of the Creditors, at his office in Ayr, till the 30th day of January next, when a dividend will be paid to those Creditors who have lodged their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, as required by the Statute.

**NOTICE**  
**TO THE CREDITORS OF**  
**WILLIAM & JOHN HUTCHESONS, Merchants in Ayr.**  
**A**PETITION for Hugh Cowan, merchant in Ayr, Trustee upon their sequestrated estate, having been presented to the Court of Session, to be exonerated of his office of Trustee, the Court, upon the 19th current, appointed the same to be intimated upon the walls of the Inner and Outer-House for eight days, and to be once inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette; and declared that they would then resume consideration of the petition. Of which intimation is hereby made to all concerned.  
*Edinburgh, December 20, 1807.*

**AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN SCOTLAND,**

By the Quarter of Eight WINCHESTER Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs.; or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, SCOTCH TROY, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of December 1807.

Districts	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.
13th	Fife, - - - - -	58	8	37	2	36	2	33	6	51	10	51	10	26	6		
	Kinross, - - - - -	57	2					28	7					27	0	31	10
	Clackmannan, - - - - -	64	7			37	6	33	2	54	3	54	3	28	4		
	Stirling, - - - - -	71	3			37	6	32	6	58	2	58	2	28	0	30	0
	Linlithgow, - - - - -	59	2			37	10	30	10	58	8	58	8	27	5		
	Edinburgh, - - - - -	66	2			38	2	33	2	65	0	64	5	27	10		
	Haddington, - - - - -	65	6			40	3	37	7	58	7	58	7	27	4		
	Berwick, - - - - -	53	4			42	8	34	8			60	0	25	0		
	Roxburgh, - - - - -	60	6			38	9	28	2			63	0	23	6		
	Selkirk, - - - - -	56	6			40	6	28	9					25	0		
	Peebles, - - - - -													26	10		
	Dumfries, - - - - -	68	0			36	0	28	0					23	4		
	Wigton, - - - - -	60	0			34	8	25	4					22	0	31	4
Ayr, - - - - -	56	0			35	0	26	0	72	0	72	0	26	8	30	0	
Kirkcudbright	64	0			32	0	26	0					21	8			
15th	Argyle, - - - - -							28	6					30	8		
	Dumbarton, - - - - -	50	4											27	9	37	9
	Lanark, - - - - -	68	11			47	2	37	9	67	9	58	7	29	0	34	9
	Renfrew, - - - - -	63	11			36	2	29	0	73	11	73	11	29	2	37	10
	Bute, - - - - -							30	0					24	0		
	Orkney and Shetland, - - - - -	No		Return.													
	Caithness, - - - - -	No		Return.													
16th	Sutherland, - - - - -	No		Return.													
	Ross and Cromarty, - - - - -																
	Inverness, - - - - -	49	9			40	11							26	0		
	Nairn, - - - - -	53	8	51	2	36	0	27	10	51	2	51	2	28	11		
	Elgin, - - - - -	58	2			37	6	29	0					28	5		
	Banff, - - - - -	51	11			33	2	25	6					25	9		
	Aberdeen, - - - - -							24	6					24	0	30	7
	Kincardine, - - - - -							25	2					22	6	29	5
Forfar, - - - - -	55	9			34	2	30	2					23	6	27	8	
Perth, - - - - -	55	1			34	1	21	2	57	0	57	0	26	0			
<b>Average of Scotland,</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>

