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FROM FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, to TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1808.

DOWNING STREET, SEPTEMBER 2, 1808.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were last night received from Lieutenant-General Sir HARRY BARRARD and Lieutenant-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, dated from head-quarters at Lourinha, addressed to Viscount CASTLEREAGH, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain CAMPBELL, Aid-de-Camp to Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-Quarters at Caldas, the 16th of August 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaco on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about four thousand in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer, who had gone out to Cebidos, when he had heard that the

riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood.

In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Honourable Captain Pakenham, wounded, but slightly; and we have lost some men, of whose number I have not received the returns:

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action at Lourinha, August 15, 1808.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded; 17 rank and file, missing.
2d Batt. 95th Foot—4 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded.
95th Foot—Lieut. Bunbury, killed; Captain the Hon. H. P. Pakenham, wounded.

G. B. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, at Villa Verde, August 17, 1808.

My Lord; The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front; at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas; and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills; forming the valley on the left; looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley; and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Cebidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an

eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least six thousand men, of which about five hundred were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of twelve hundred Portuguese infantry and fifty Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brig.-Gen. Bows's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and twenty British and twenty Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Cebidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Craufurd's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson), and four hundred Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Cebidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were

Price Sixpence.



immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade, (the 50th and 91st), and half of the nine-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order,

owing, principally, to my want of cavalry, and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy:—their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the general and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-General Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him;—to Major-General Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column; and to Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieutenant-Colonel Tueker and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, in the offices of deputy-adjutant and deputy-quarter-master general, and from the officers of the Staff employed under them. I must also mention, that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Robe.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. on the 17th of August 1808.

Head-Quarters, Lourinha, August 18, 1808.

General Staff—1 captain, killed.
Royal Artillery—1 captain, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Engineers—1 captain, wounded.

1st Brigade—Major General Hill.

5th Foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

9th—4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

38th—4 rank and file, wounded.

3d Brigade—Brigadier-General Nightingale.

29th Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 105 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

82d—6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

5th Brigade—Brigadier-General Craufurd.

45th Foot—1 ensign, killed; 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

50th—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

91st—None killed or wounded.

4th Brigade—Brigadier-General Bowes.

6th Foot—1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

32d—1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade—Major-General Ferguson.

36th Foot—None killed or wounded.

40th—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

71st—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

6th, or Light—Brigadier-General Fane.

2d Batt. 95th Foot—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 25 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—8 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing.

Cavalry.

20th Light Dragoons—1 horse, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 63 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 20 serjeants, 295 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 68 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the 17th of August 1808.

General Staff—Captain K. J. Bradford, 3d regiment foot guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, killed.

Royal Artillery—Captain H. Geary, killed.

Royal Engineers—Captain Howard Elphinstone, badly wounded.

5th foot—Major Emes, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Doyle, wounded.

9th—Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, severely wounded; Major Molle, wounded; Captain Sankey, wounded; Ensign Nicholls, wounded.

29th—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed; Majors G. Way and Thomas Egerson, wounded; Captains P. Hodge and A. Patison, wounded; Lieutenants R. Birmingham, St. John, W. Lucas, and Robert Stannus, wounded; Captain George Tod, missing; Lieutenants W. Birmingham, Ambrose Newbold, and Thomas Langton, missing.

6th—Captain John Currey, slightly wounded.

45th—Ensign Dawson, killed; Lieutenant Burke, slightly wounded.

8d—Lieut. R. Reid, dangerously wounded.

60th—Lieut. Kiety, slightly wounded; Ensign Dawes, slightly wounded; Adjutant De Gilso, slightly wounded.

95th—Captain Creagh, slightly wounded; Lieutenants Hill and Cortman, slightly wounded.

Abstract of the above Return.

4 officers, killed; 20 officers, wounded; 4 officers, missing; 3 non-commissioned officers and drummers, killed; 20 non-commissioned officers and drummers, wounded; 2 non-commissioned officers and drummers, missing; 63 rank and file, killed; 295 rank and file, wounded; 68 rank and file, missing; 1 horse, killed; 2 horses, wounded.

Total officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 482.

G. B. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters at Lourinha, August 18, 1808.

MY LORD,

Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brigadier-General Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of captain Bligh of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-General Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego bay for General Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brigadier-General Anstruther to land immediately, and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction.

General Loison joined General Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning: I also hear that General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Right Honourable Lord Castlereagh, &c.

Head-Quarters, Maceira,
Aug. 21, 1808.

MY LORD,

The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.

On my landing this morning, I found the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration.

I am happy on this occasion to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well contested action.

I send this dispatch by Captain Campbell, aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, no person being better qualified to give your Lordship information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HARRY BARRARD, Lieut.-Gen.
To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c.

SIR,

Vimiera, August 21, 1808.

I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning.

The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-General Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-General Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-General Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders and half a brigade of nine pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley; between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and in was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces cannon: he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale with

his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade, and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right.

The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in the flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons; but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left.

In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty three ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and twenty thousand rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz.—the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers; the 5th battalion 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d battalion 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d battalion 52d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th regiment, commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th, commanded by Colonel Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pack; and the 82d regiment, commanded by Major Eyre.

In mentioning Colonel Burne, and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action have been conspicuous.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
JOHN BELL, Miller in Clauden.

AT a general meeting of the Creditors of the said John Bell, held upon the 15th August last, being the first lawful day after his second public examination, an offer of composition was made on the part of the said John Bell of 5s. per pound.

John Brown, merchant in Dumfries, the Trustee, therefore, in terms of the Statute, appoints another general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the house of Mrs Welsh, innkeeper in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 21st day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon, for finally deciding upon said offer.

Edinburgh, September 5, 1808.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

AITCHISON & SMITH, Merchants in Glasgow.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of George Smellie, merchant, Trongate, Glasgow, Trustee on the estate of Aitchison & Smith, have been audited by the Commissioners, and lie at his office for the inspection of the Creditors. No dividend can be paid for want of sufficient funds.

September 6, 1808.

TO THE CREDITORS OF
ANDREW LAWRIE, Baker in Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, merchant in Leith, has been appointed Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Andrew Lawrie; and his nomination having been confirmed by the Court of Session, the Sheriff of Edinburgh has fixed Monday the 19th day of September, and Monday the 3d of October next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, for the public examination of the bankrupt, in the Sheriff-clerk's office of Edinburgh. The Trustee hereby requires a meeting of the Creditors, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next, in 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 estate. And he further requires the Creditors to produce in his hands their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to said meeting; with certification, that unless such productions are made on or before the 16th day of May 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.

September 5, 1808.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
GEORGE & JOHN ARNOTTS, Lime-Burners at Hall of Ecclefechan.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Esq. of Daltonhook, having been elected Trustee on the sequestrate estate of the said George and John Arnott, and his election confirmed by the Lord Ordinary, he hereby intimates, that, on his application, the Sheriff of Dumfries has fixed the 15th day of September current, and 3d day of October next, within the Sheriff-clerk's office, Dumfries, at 12 o'clock noon each day, for the public examination of the bankrupts. And the Creditors are requested to meet on the 4th of the said month of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the house of William Park, vintner in Ecclefechan, for the purpose of choosing Commissioners, and instructing the Trustee.

The Creditors are also required to produce their grounds of debt in the hands of the Trustee, with oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to the said meeting; and unless said productions are made betwixt and the 20th April next, the party neglecting so to produce, shall have no share in the first dividend of the bankrupts estate.

September 5, 1808.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
JOHN GARDNER, Bookseller and Stationer in Glasgow.

THE said John Gardner, with concurrence of James Kerr, Trustee on his sequestrated estate, and of nine-tenths of his Creditors in number and value, has given in an application to the Court of Session, for approval of a composition of his whole debts contracted prior to 8th April last, the date of his sequestration, and for getting a discharge, and the Trustee exonerated, and his bond of caution delivered up. Of which this intimation is given, in terms of an interlocutor of Lord GLENLEE, Ordinary on the Bills, of this date, for the information of all concerned, and that they may give in answers or objections thereto within ten days, if so advised.

September 2, 1808.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Teller in the Kilmarnock Bank, having been confirmed Trustee on the sequestrated estates of THOMAS FINDLAY & CO., Tanners, Merchants, and Dealers in Leather in Riccarton, and of James and Thomas Findlay, Skinners in Riccarton, and Thomas Shaw, Shoemaker there, the individual partners of that company, hereby intimates, that the Sheriff of Ayr has appointed the 12th and 26th September current, for the examination of the bankrupts, within the Court-house, Ayr, at 1 o'clock afternoon each day; and that, on the 27th of September, a meeting of their Creditors will be held within John Begbie's, Kilmarnock, at 2 afternoon, for instructing him as to the management and recovery of the estate. The Trustee requires the Creditors (who have not yet done so) to lodge with him their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths to the verity thereof, at or previous to said meeting; and intimates, that unless these productions are made between and 27th March next, those neglecting shall have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

September 2, 1808.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
THOMAS NEWALL, in Edingham, by Castle-Douglas.

WILLIAM ADAMSON RODDAN, accountant in Kirkcudbright, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Thomas Newall; hereby intimates, that the Steward-substitute of the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, has fixed Saturday the 17th day of September current, and Saturday the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the court-house of Castle-Douglas, for the public examination of the bankrupt upon the state of his affairs, and all circumstances relative thereto; and that a meeting of the Creditors is to be held within the Douglas Arms, Castle-Douglas, on Monday the 3d day of October next, at noon, for choosing Commissioners, and instructing the Trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate.

The Creditors are hereby required to produce in the Trustee's hands, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths to the verity thereof, at or previous to the said meeting. And intimation is hereby given, that unless the said productions are made betwixt and the 11th day of May next, being ten months from the date of the sequestration, the party neglecting can have no share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

September 3, 1808.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
ROBERT STIRLING, Manufacturer, Glasgow.

JAMES THOMSON, junior, accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Robert Stirling, agreeably to the resolutions of a general meeting of the Creditors, held this day, hereby intimates, that another general meeting will be held within his counting-house, No. 26, East Albion Street, upon Thursday the 29th day of September next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of deciding upon an offer of composition made at the said general meeting. Intimation of which is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

Glasgow, August 31, 1808.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
JOHN HAMILTON, Cattle-Dealer in Lukeston, in the Parish of Kilmalcolm.

THE Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Hamilton hereby intimates, that at a meeting of his Creditors, held within the Tontine Inn, Greenock, on the 9th August last, an offer of a composition of 5s. in the pound was made for the said John Hamilton, payable at 12 months from that date, and caution offered therefor; and that a meeting of the said John Hamilton's Creditors is to be held within the Tontine Inn, Greenock, upon the 21st September instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider of said offer, in terms of the Statute.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
JOHN WADDELL, Portioner and Grain-Dealer at Airdrie Toll.

THE Trustee upon Mr Waddell's sequestrated estates requests a meeting of the Creditors, to take place on Wednesday the 14th current, at 2 o'clock P.M. in the office of Mr William Gordon Mack, writer in Glasgow, to take under their consideration an offer made by the bankrupt, at last meeting, of a composition of 10s. per pound of his debts,

September 6, 1808.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
ANDREW SCEALES, Junior, Merchant in Leith.
JOHN CRAWFORD, merchant in Leith, Trustee under the sequestration awarded against the said Andrew Sceales, junior, hereby intimates, that he has, as directed by the Statute, made up states of the bankrupt's affairs, which lie in his hands, for the inspection of all concerned, till the 7th day of October next. No dividend.

Leith, September 5, 1808.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Creditors of WILLIAM SCOTT, cooper in Leith, is to be in Robertson's tavern, Leith, upon Tuesday the 13th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, to decide on an offer of composition. In the meantime, a state of the affairs may be seen in the hands of Mr James Scott, wood-merchant, Leith, the Trustee, or George Houston, writer, Drummond Street, Edinburgh.

FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION IN RENFREWSHIRE.

To be Sold, by Public Roup, at Paisley, within the Tontine Inn, on Thursday the 15th day of September 1808, at 2 o'clock afternoon,

THE SUPERIORITY of all and whole the LANDS of CRAIGLUNSHOCH, BRIDGEND, and JORDANSHAW, with the Pertinents, lying in the barony of Duchal, and parish of Kilmacolin, affording, by the old extent, duly retoured, a Freehold Qualification in the county of Renfrew.

The writs and conditions of sale are in the hands of Robert Walkingshaw and Andrew Dow, writers in Glasgow.

Alloa, 29th August 1808.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE Copper and Tinsmith Business carried on at Alloa, and also in Dublin, by the Subscribers, residing here, and Daniel Miller there, under the firm of MILLER, LEISHMAN, & MILLER, was DIS-SOLVED, by mutual consent, upon the 22d instant.

The subscriber John Miller is appointed to discharge the debts due to or by the Company.

Each of the Subscribers is to carry on the same branch of business here in future on his own account.

JOHN MILLER, for self, and as being authorized by the said DANIEL MILLER, JAMES LEISHMAN.

JOHN DRUMMOND, Witness.
ROBERT MILLER, Witness.

NOTICE.

JAMES CRAIG sometime ago retired from the Concern carried on under the firm of JOHN THOMSON & CO., Tanners, Paisley, and the heirs of the deceased ROBERT CLARK have no interest therein.

The business is carried on by the remaining Partners, under the same firm; and accounts will be settled as usual.

JOHN THOMSON.

ALLAN FISHER.

JAMES CRAIG.

JAMES CRAIG, jun.

WILLIAM CLARK, } Executors of Robert Clark.

JOHN FISHER, }

JOHN THOMSON, jun. Witness.

GEORGE BRUCE, Witness.

Paisley, August 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

ROBERT STEVENSON having been appointed sole Engineer to the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses, has withdrawn from the GREENSIDE COMPANY, of which he ceased to be a Partner on the 2d day of May last; and likewise from the Copartnery of SMITHS & STEVENSON, Blair Street, on the 25th day of July last.

THOMAS SMITH.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

JAMES SMITH.

GEO. CALLAM.

The business of the Greenside Company will continue as formerly; and the Concern in Blair Street, formerly Smiths & Stevenson, will be carried on in future by Thomas Smith and his Son, under the firm of THOMAS & JAMES SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day withdrawn from being Members of the HIGH STREET VICTUALLING SOCIETY here.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

JOHN BRYCE.

THOMAS YOUNG, senior.

THOMAS YOUNG, junior.

Glasgow, March 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commission and other Business in which I was concerned with Mr JAMES PROVAND, terminated on the 7th July 1806.

Mr Provand continues to carry on the business, since that period, on his own account.

WM. EWING.

Glasgow, September 2, 1808.

ERRATUM in last Gazette—In Dissolution of Johnston and Taylor, read Sept. 1, 1808, instead of Sept. 1, 1801, as advertised by mistake.