



Edinburgh Gazette.

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FROM FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, to TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1809.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, August 26, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, Bart. K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, to the Honourable W. W. POLE, dated on board the Victory, off Nargen Island, 31st July 1809.

(Concluded from last Gazette.)

SIR, *Princess Carolina, Aspo, July 26, 1809.*
Having been informed that the enemy had at this place several gun boats to protect their coasting trade, which is of the greatest consequence in supplying their army, &c. in all parts of Finland, and it having been represented to me by Captain Forrest the probability of their being destroyed, himself having offered in the most handsome manner to command the expedition, which I immediately accepted, and having directed all the boats of his Majesty's ships *Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and Prometheus*, (in all seventeen), armed in the best possible way, to put themselves under the command of Captain Forrest, and to assemble on board the *Prometheus* at six o'clock yesterday evening, I have now the happiness to inform you of a successful attack he made last night about half-past ten o'clock, on four gun boats, three of which he has captured, and a new brig laden with provisions: the gun boats had on board in all one hundred and thirty-seven men, besides twenty-three in the brig. They are very complete, and well found, which I intend sending to you by the *Minotaur*.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit Captain Forrest's letter on this subject, wherein he speaks in the highest terms of the spirited conduct of all the officers and men employed on this occasion. Were it possible for me to say any thing which could add to the meritorious conduct of so gallant and good an officer as Captain Forrest, I should most willingly do it; but

I trust the success of this brilliant action will do more justice to the intrepidity of every officer and man employed on this service than any language I can possibly use.

I also beg to inclose, for your information, a list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. DUDLEY PATER.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Prometheus, Aspo Roads, July 26, 1809.

SIR,

I am happy to acquaint you, that the endeavours of the boats of the squadron, which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the enemy's gun-boat force of convoys in the neighbourhood, have been crowned with the most complete success. Three gun vessels of large dimensions, of a new construction, being captured, after a sanguinary contest, together with a new armed brig, with soldiers on board, laden with provisions, destined for Abo.

Our loss is severe indeed, as might be expected from the nature of the force, and the extreme obstinacy with which the enemy defended their charge; the crew of one gun boat, No. 62. being to a man killed or dangerously wounded, as you will see by the returns. I cannot find words to express to you the zeal and intrepidity exhibited upon this occasion by all, and the manifest superiority of our seamen when it came to the cutlass. I must leave the circumstance itself to speak the eulogy of the following officers employed under my command, viz.

James Bashford, first Lieutenant of the *Princess Carolina*; — Pettey, first Lieutenant, and — Simpson, third Lieutenant, of the *Cerberus*; Cawen Forster, first Lieutenant, and Thomas Finemore, acting lieutenant, of the *Prometheus*: as more adequate to their merits

than any thing I can say in their favour. I cannot too much admire the conduct of Mr. Charles Chambers, Surgeon of the *Prometheus*, who very handsomely accompanied the expedition, with a view, should he escape, to be professionally useful. I sincerely lament, with the country, the under-mentioned gallant and most valuable officers.

Minotaur—Lieutenant John James Callanan, killed; Lieutenant William Wilkins, of the royal marines, ditto; George Elvey, midshipman, wounded.

Prometheus—Matthew Vezey, boatswain, mortally wounded; Thomas Humble, clerk, killed.

Princess Carolina—James Carrington, master's mate, killed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FORREST, Captain.

Captain Charles Dudley Pater, Princess Carolina, Senior Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Aspo Harbour.

[Here follows a return of officers and men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships *Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and Prometheus*.]

DOWNING STREET, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was, on the 30th ultimo, received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Deleytosa, 8th August 1809.

Mr LORD, *Deleytosa, Aug. 8, 1809.*

I apprized your Lordship on the 1st instant, of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army, which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a

Price Sixpence Halfpenny.



degree so considerable, as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject.

When I entered Spain, I had a communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Wilson and Colonel Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banós and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis De la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.

I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banós as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter which I inclose.

On the 30th intelligence was received at Talavera, that twelve thousand rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and twenty-four thousand at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banós.

General Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his corps.

Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona; and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banós without loss of time.

I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banós; and he was equally sensible with myself, of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona.

On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to General Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I inclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence.

On the 2d we received accounts, that the enemy had entered Plasencia in two columns.

The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only six hundred men, with only twenty rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Al-

maraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance.

The General called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera.

My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to choose whether I would go or stay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion was more important to us than to the Spanish army, that to open the communication through Plasencia, although very important to them. With this decision, General Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps coming from Plasencia.

This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I inclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon General O'Donoghue, and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility that in case of the enemy coming through Escalona, General Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before General Cuesta, of which I inclose a copy.

The British army marched on the 3d to Oropesa, General Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Ceninello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it.

About five o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Navalmoral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz.

About an hour afterwards, I received from General O'Donoghue the letter and its inclosures, of which I inclose copies, announcing to me the intention of General Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehension that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Plasencia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santo Olalla in his front.

I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I inclose a copy.

This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after daylight, on the morning of the 4th.

The question what was to be done, was then to be considered. The enemy stated to be thir-

ty thousand strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united, or not very distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Buonaparte, to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be twenty-five thousand strong, were, on one side, in possession of the high road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river.

On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known, and after leaving twelve thousand men to watch Vanegas, and allowing from ten to eleven thousand killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to twenty-five thousand. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by two success in battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney avoiding an action had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with fifty thousand men, equally without a retreat.

We had reason to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them.

Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and if we had moved on, the enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource.

We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Calera; and after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arco Bispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least fifty thousand men disposable to oppose to the combined armies, and a corps of twelve thousand to watch Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly, I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arco Bispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arco Bispo.

About two thousand of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining fifteen hundred are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible, or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them.

From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should

have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated headquarters, Batz, August 29, 1809.

MY LORD,

Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st instant, signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the general and other officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction.

I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation.

I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than thirty-five thousand men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard.

The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about twenty-three thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's

ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant-Generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the numbers of sick already is little short of three thousand men.

It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to avail his Majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHATHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN, Bart. K. B., to the Honourable WILLIAM WELLESLEY POLE, dated on board his Majesty's ship the *St Domingo*, off Batz, the 27th August 1809.

I have now to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that the flat boats of every description of vessels being assembled, and every necessary arrangement made on the part of the navy, for landing the army near Sautfleet, on the beach which had been previously reconnoitred, and not hearing from the Earl of Chatham respecting his intentions, I communicated with his Lordship on the 24th instant, and on the following day I found his Lordship had not come to a determination, on account of the increased force of the enemy, and the army getting sickly, and that he had sent for the Generals to consult; I therefore, on the morning of the 26th, wrote to his Lordship, and I soon after went on shore to the meeting of the Lieutenant-Generals of the army, taking with me Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keates; I found them decidedly of opinion that no operation could be undertaken against Antwerp, with any prospect of success, at this advanced season of the year, and the enemy increasing in strength, and our own forces diminishing by sickness: and that as the taking of Lillo and Liefkenshoeik would not insure our obtaining the ultimate object of the expedition, without Antwerp being reduced, and the country near these fortresses being inundated; it was also their decided opinion, that the army ought not to make any attempt on them. I had already, in the most unqualified manner, offered every naval assistance to reduce these fortresses, and also in aid of every other operation of the army: conceiving the subject of the deliberations of the Generals perfectly military, I withdrew with Sir Richard Keates. The ships of the enemy which were

above the town of Antwerp about five miles have come down, and are now extended along the river face of it, except two of the line lower down, in the reach above Liefkenshoeik; and four frigates went to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom; behind them a crescent of sixty gun and mortar-brigs. The battery between Lillo and Fredrick Hendrick is finished; it has ten guns. The enemy has been driven from that which he was constructing on the Doel side with loss, by the fire of our bombs and gun-vessels.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 29, 1809.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir Rupert George, of Park-Place, in the county of Middlesex, and of St Stephen's-Green, in the county of Dublin, Knight, First Commissioner for conducting the Transport Service, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 26, 1809.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Joseph Phillips, from the 14th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Shiel, who exchanges.

14th—Lieut. Theobald Shield, from the 12th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips, who exchanges.

86th Regiment of Foot—Thomas Mercer, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Langlands, promoted in the 74th foot.

BREVET—Major-General Lord William Bentinck, to be Lieutenant-General in the army serving under Sir Arthur Wellesley.

STAFF—To be Assistant-Commissaries of Stores, Provisions, and Forage to the Forces,—Edward Pine Coffin, gent. H. M'Donnell, gent.

The under-mentioned Appointments to the 61st Regiment of Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 19th instant, have not taken place, viz.

Lieut. Duncan McDougal to be Captain of a company. Ensign Irwin to be Lieutenant. Volunteer Martin Lima to be Ensign.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 19th instant.

61st Foot—For Lieut. James Makrill to be Captain of a company, *vice Scott, deceased*; read Lieut. James Makrill to be Captain of a company, *vice Godfrey promoted*.

AUGUST 29, 1809.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. Richard Earl Welby to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Duncombe, who retires.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Quarter-Master James Scott to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

2d—Quarter-Master — Marsden to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

4th—Richard Newman, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Warbrick, who retires. Quarter-Master John Jolly to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

5th—Quarter-Master Richard Haslam to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

6th—Quarter-Master Charles Short to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

7th—Quarter-Master Christopher Graham to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet Edward Trafford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Laton, who retires. Quarter-Master William Mason to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

3d—Quarter-Master Richard Bruntón to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

4th—Lieut. Thomas Dunkin, from the 13th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

6th—Quarter-Master William Armstrong to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Quarter-Master John Greenwood to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

10th—Lieut. J. R. L. Lloyd, from the 17th light dragoons, to be Captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Bowen, who retires.

12th—Quarter-Master Abel Hammon to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

13th—Quarter-Master James Laurence to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

18th—Quarter-Master Charles Tarleton to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

19th—Quarter-Master John Glog to be Regimental Quarter-Master.

25th—To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Cornet William Hilton. Cornet George Smith M'Kenzie. Cornet Daniel Cawood. Cornet P. F. Thorne.

To be Cornets—Cornet Robert Fletcher, from the 20th light dragoons, vice Hilton. Benjamin Jones, gent. vice M'Kenzie. Henry Lovelace, gent. vice Cawood.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—William Ainslie, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Harvey, promoted.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—To be Lieutenants—Ensign Edward Bowater, vice Walker, deceased. Ensign Duncan Campbell, vice Buchanan, deceased. Ensign Charles West, vice Dalrymple, deceased.

To be Ensigns, without purchase—Charles Sandys, gent. vice Bowater. Lieut. John Knox, from the 27th foot, vice Campbell. John Stapleton, gent. vice West. Charles O'Neil Prendergast, gent. vice Ram, deceased. Cumberland, gent.

To be Adjutant—Ensign William Stohart, vice Irby, deceased.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign James Bland to be Lieutenant, vice M'Lean, deceased. Ensign J. M. Balfour to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kent, resigned.

To be Ensigns, without purchase—A. M. Ayshford, gent. vice Bland. B. Wall, gent. vice Balfour. A. Walsh, gent.

6th—Ensign Gamaliel Nightingale to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Erskine, promoted in the 87th foot.

8th—Lieut. Henry Brewster to be Adjutant, vice M'Carthy, appointed to the 10th royal veteran battalion.

17th—Lieut. Benjamin Halfhide to be Captain of a company, vice Swyer, deceased.

23d—Ensign R. R. Jones, from the 63d foot, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Court, who exchanges.

25th—James Blagg, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rend, who resigns. Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Cahill, from the 4th garrison battalion, to be Surgeon, vice Taylor, appointed to the 26th foot.

26th—Surgeon John B. Taylor, from the 25th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Short, promoted on the staff.

31st—To be Lieutenants—Ensign H. H. Wynne, vice Fearon, promoted. Ensign James Cashel. Ensign A. W. Gamble. Ensign Charles Bailey.

To be Ensigns—Loftus Nun, gent. vice Wynne. Goodiff, gent. vice Cashel.

34th—Ensign William Gale Hasleham, from the 48th foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

39th—Alexander Cuppage, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Needham, promoted.

48th—William Handley, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hasleham, promoted in the 34th foot.

50th—John Godfree, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Heddle, promoted. Thomas Irwin, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Watson, promoted.

61st—John Roe, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Waters, promoted in the 5th garrison battalion.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

STILL, MAY, & CO., Merchants in Greenock, ALEXANDER BAUCHER & CO., Merchants in Newfoundland, and THOMAS GAIT & Co., Merchants, late of Monte Video, South America, now of Greenock, and Alexander Still and Alexander May, Individual Partners of said Companies.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP, Esq., manager of the Renfrewshire Banking Company at Greenock, Trustee on these sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that a meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Tontine Tavern at Greenock, upon Tuesday the 19th of September current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Commissioner in the place of the deceased Mr John Hamilton, late merchant in Greenock.

Greenock, September 1, 1809.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

LEWIS MACPHERSON, Merchant in Forres.

JAMES GUNN, merchant in Forres, hereby intimates, that having been appointed Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Lewis Macpherson, and his appointment confirmed by the Court of Session, the Sheriff of the county of Moray, has, on his application, fixed Friday the 15th and Friday the 29th days of September next, at 12 o'clock noon each day, within the house of Andrew Peary, vintner in Elgin, for the public examinations of the bankrupt, and others concerned in his business, in terms of the Statute.

The Trustee likewise intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the writing-chambers of John Forsyth, writer in Forres, upon Saturday the 30th day of the said month of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for choosing Commissioners, and instructing the Trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate; at or previous to which meeting, the Creditors are required to produce in the Trustee's hands, their claims and vouchers of debt, and oaths of verity thereon; with certification, that unless these productions are made between and the 21st day of May 1810, being ten months after the date of the sequestration, those neglecting shall have no share in the first division of the bankrupt's estate: all in terms of the Statute.

Forres, August 31, 1809.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM SMITH, residing at West Drums of Aulbar, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the firm of James Smith & Co., Merchants in Montrose.

CHARLES BRUCE, writer in Montrose, the Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby intimates to the Creditors, that, in consequence of a requisition made to him by certain Creditors, as to the succession of the bankrupt to his father, who died lately, he has applied to the Sheriff of Forfarshire, to have the bankrupt and others examined relative to the defunct's settlements, and destination of his estate; and that the Sheriff has accordingly fixed the 16th day of September current, for the said examination, within the Court-house at Forfar, at 11 o'clock forenoon. And the Trustee further requests, that a general meeting of the Creditors be held within the house of James M'Harrie, vintner in Montrose, upon the 19th day of the said month of September, at 12 o'clock mid-day, in order that he may lay before them the result of the said examination, and get their instructions thereanent.

Montrose, September 1, 1809.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN STEVENSON, Wood-Merchant and Cattle-Dealer, lately at Eastwood, now in Glasgow.

At the last meeting of Creditors held immediately after the public examination of the bankrupt, he made offer of a composition of 10s. per pound, payable at twelve and eighteen months, by equal instalments, with sufficient security; which offer the meeting thought reasonable, and appointed another meeting of Creditors to be held within the Prince of Wales' Tavern, Glasgow, on Monday the 25th September current, at 12 o'clock noon, to decide upon the said offer. Of which notice is hereby given by the Trustee.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ROBERT DOLLAR, Merchant in Glasgow.

JOHN DONALD, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Robert Dollar, iron-monger in Glasgow, requests a general meeting of Mr. Dollar's Creditors to be held within the office of Archibald Maxwell, writer in Glasgow, on the 20th of September next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of giving instructions to the Trustee relative to the disposal of the outstanding debts, and other matters which may be laid before the meeting.

Glasgow, August 30, 1809.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

BENJAMIN CLARK, Drover and Cattle-Drover at Black Park.

A PETITION having been presented for the said Benjamin Clark, with concurrence of William Adamson Roddan, accountant in Kirkcudbright, Trustee upon his sequestrated estate, and of nine-tenths of his Creditors in number and value, for having a composition offered by him approved of by the Court, and for a discharge of all debts contracted by him prior to the 10th of November 1807, being the date of the interlocutor awarding sequestration, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, by interlocutor dated the 2d of September current, appointed the petition to be intimated on the walls of the Bill-Chamber, in common form, and also in the Minute-Book, and to be advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette, that all parties having interest may object thereto if they think fit. Of which notice is hereby given.

Edinburgh, September 4, 1809.

NOTICE

THE Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, by interlocutor, dated the 4th of September current, sequestrated the whole estates, real and personal, belonging to DANIEL M'INTOSH, Merchant in Killin, and appointed the Creditors to meet within the house of Archibald Carmichael, keeper of the Coffeehouse in Stirling, upon Wednesday the 20th of September current, at 12 o'clock noon, to name an Interim Factor on the said sequestrated estate; and upon Wednesday the 11th day of October next, at the same hour and place, for the purpose of electing a Trustee. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

September 5, 1809.

NOTICE

JAMES FLEMING, Merchant in Kirkcaldy, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROBERT DICK, Dyer in Linkton of Kirkcaldy, has made up a state of the funds and debts of the bankrupt, as ascertained in the course of the sequestration, which lies in his hands, for inspection of the Creditors.

The personal Creditors are to receive no dividend at present.

NOTICE

THE Copartnership of Messrs SPITTAL & KILGOUR, Hosiers in Drummond Street, Edinburgh, was this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. All claims against said Company are, by special agreement, to be paid by Mr James Spittal, merchant, South Bridge Street; and it is requested that all those indebted to Messrs Spittal & Kilgour will make immediate payment to the said Mr James Spittal, as having the sole right to receive and discharge the same.

JOHN SPITTAL.
JOHN KILGOUR.

Edinburgh, September 1, 1809.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber has this day ceased to be a Partner in the Soap and Candle Business carried on in Paisley, under the firm of JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.; nor has he any thing to do with the further prosecution of the business, or the collection of the debts now owing to it.

ALEX. FORSYTH.

JOHN MURDOCH, Witness.
ROBT. NAIRNE, Witness.
Paisley, August 31, 1809.

NOTICE

THE Copartnership Business carried on here by the Subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAM MACFARLAN & CO., was, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED upon the 31st day of May last.

AGNEW CRAWFORD.
WILLIAM MACFARLAN.

WILLIAM KERR, Witness.
JNO. M'DOUGAL, Witness.
Greenock, August 31, 1809.