



THE
Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FROM FRIDAY, OCT. 27, TO TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1797.

DECLARATION.

[Published by his Majesty's command.]

His Majesty's benevolent endeavours to restore to his people the blessings of secure and honourable peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated; beyond the possibility of doubt, the determined and persevering hostility of the Government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the war originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged: And while by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to all his Majesty's faithful subjects, of his anxious and unremitting sollicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the Councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His Majesty could not but feel how much the means of peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every negotiation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree more favourable to the interests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of his subjects induced his Majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of war: Thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure and honourable peace, and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart and

the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New obstacles were immediately interposed by those who still directed the Councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for peace which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his Majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result, which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created; modes of negotiation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appeared in every step which was taken by them; and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their part, for the renewal of the negotiations. All these things his Majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points, in the public intercourse of great and independent Nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

He directed his Minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and in-

[Price Sixpence.]

(S.)

fructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of peace, reduced into the shape of a regular treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interests concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquillity. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied by such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his Majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his Majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter project has ever yet been obtained: No statement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negotiation, and accompanied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his Majesty's Minister, were at once frivolous and offensive; none of them productive of any solid advantage to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to these demands was soon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted by common consent as the just and equitable basis of negotiation, was now disclaimed; every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice, was disregarded; and a concession was required from his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negotiation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself, by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his Majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies have conquered in the present war, either from France, or from her allies. She required that the power of Great Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in History. She insisted, that in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his Majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his Empire. Nor was even this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of peace, but the price of negotiation; as the condition on which alone his Majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sa-

crifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of negotiation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation a demand, which could have been for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, His Majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should still be left for treating on reasonable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his Crown, and the rank and station in Europe in which it has pleased the Divine Providence to place the British nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his Majesty's intentions; and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed after his Majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable & extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negotiation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned; it was openly disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his Majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negotiate with sincerity, by the delivery of a counter-project, of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French Government in executing these promises were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her allies for those sacrifices on their part, which might afford the means of proceeding in the negotiation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his Majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect that his Minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

It was in this stage of the business that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new Plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these new Messengers of Peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the King's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the King's Plenipotentiary at the appointed place of Negotiation was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his Court had, two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no farther discussion had since occurred. His re-

ply was such as the occasion required: and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his Majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific dispositions. In cutting off the means of negotiation they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negotiate: in ordering the King's Minister to quit their country, they professed the hope of his immediate return to it: and in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favourable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the King's Minister, and attempting, as in every former instance to ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory; by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have still studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negotiation; have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation either on the particulars of the proposals of peace, so long since delivered by his Majesty's Minister, or on any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude: and this in the vain hope, that it could be possible by any artifice to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and to the world, it must be manifest, that the French Government (while they persist in their present sentiments) leave his Majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies the honour of his crown and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that instead of shewing, on their part, any inclination to meet his Majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in the form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of negotiation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which, nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset: reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, fresh demands, encreasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his Majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others, which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of peace, has been, on his Majesty's part, repeat-

edly called for, as often promised by the French plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negotiation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretensions (however inadmissible) urged as *the price of peace*; not to any ultimate difference *on terms*, however exorbitant: but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his Majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to restore peace to his subjects must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed by that fresh success which, by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: The rejection of such terms must now more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the war be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his Majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensable duty to fulfil: He will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a war, so destructive in its progress, and so burthenome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain: and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts, that the favour of Providence, by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and to resist with just indignation the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage, and success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British Empire: All the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquillity at home, and, above all, that Constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 25, 1797.

ST JAMES'S *October 25.*

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of the City of London, waited upon the King (being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea) with the following Address, which was read by Sir John William Rose, the Recorder.

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the Throne, to offer our sincere congratulations to your Majesty, on the most important Victory obtained by your Majesty's Fleet, under the command of Admiral Duncan, over that of the Dutch, on the ever to be remembered 11th day of October; a victory so splendid and glorious, even in the progress of such wonderful naval achievements as have already adorned the annals of the present war, elates our national feelings to an excess not to be expressed; and, while the mind's eye is dazzled with the brilliancy of the bravery of British seamen, every heart must experience the most solid satisfaction at the inestimable advantages which the country must derive from their success.

Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London can but imperfectly repeat their glowing sentiments of gratitude to the great Disposer of all events, for this most distinguished victory, at once adding to the lustre, and tending to the security of your Majesty's Crown and Government, and, as we trust and hope, accelerating your Majesty's most gracious endeavours for the attainment of a permanent and honourable peace, to the lasting prosperity of these kingdoms.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

I receive with peculiar satisfaction your congratulations on the most decisive and important victory which, by the blessing of God upon the bravery of my Officers and Seamen, has been lately obtained over the enemy's fleet, on the coast of Holland. My loyal city of London may rest assured, that I most heartily rejoice at every event that may tend to give effect to my endeavours to restore to my people the blessings of a safe and honourable peace.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 28.

Copy of a letter from Captain Charles Rowley, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Unité*, to the right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. dated at sea the 9th inst.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, in lat. 46 deg. 10 min. north, and long. 5 deg. 35 min. west, I captured the national corvette de *Converté*, of 14 guns and 90 men, commanded by Mons. Martineneq, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 4 days from Nantz, charged with secret dispatches, which he threw overboard, with 10 of her guns, in the chase. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble servant,
CHA. ROWLEY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of IRELAND.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

CAMDEN,

Whereas his Majesty's writs have been issued for calling a Parliament to meet and be holden at the city of Dublin: And whereas his Majesty hath signified His Royal Pleasure, that the

meeting of the said Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of November next. We do therefore publish and declare, that the meeting of the said Parliament be, and the meeting of the said Parliament is hereby further prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of November next; whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, are to take notice accordingly.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 20th day of October 1797.

By his Excellency's command,

T. PELHAM.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WAR-OFFICE, *Oct. 28.*

Late Horse Grenadier Guards—Mark Prayer, Gent. to be Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice South, who retires.

2d Dragoon Guards—Hon. Captain Lumley, from the 3d dragoons, to be Major, vice Gordon, promoted in the 46th light dragoons.

14th Light Dragoons—Cornet William Latham to be Lieutenant, vice Tyrrell, promoted—Quarter-Master Keagh to be Cornet, vice Latham.

17th—William Henry Lys, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon.

21st—Cornet Richard Cross to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice C. Macdonnell, promoted in Major-General Graham's regiment—Cornet George Marley to be Lieutenant, vice Crow, deceased.

26th—Major Robert Gordon, from the 2d dragoon guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Smollet, appointed to the 1st foot guards.

1st Foot Guards—First Major Major-General Francis d'Oily to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stevens, appointed to the command of the 65th foot—Second Major Major-General Sir James Duffe to be First Major, vice d'Oily—Third Major Major-General Andrew John Drummond to be Second Major, vice Sir James Duffe—Hon. Major-General Francis Needham, to be Third Major, vice Drummond—Lieut. Col. Frederick Charles White to be Captain, vice Needham—Captain Robert Cheney to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fitz-Gerald, who is dismissed from the service—Lieut. Colonel Alexander Smollet, from the 26th light dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice White—Ensign John Scope Colquitt to be Lieutenant, vice Cheney—Ensign Edward Thomas Hufley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Evelyn J. Stuart, promoted in the 66th foot—Lieut. John Edward Bonner, from the 43d foot, to be Ensign, vice Colquitt.

1st Batt. of the 1st Foot—John Dunrore Napir, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blair, promoted.

17th Foot—Quarter-Master William Kirk to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Macdonnell, promoted in the 21st dragoons—Serjeant H. Seaman to be Quarter-Master, vice Kirk.

18th—Robert James Dunn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Jackson, deceased.

28th—John Tucker, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lamont, promoted in the 59th foot.

44th—William Thwaites, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

49th—Major Isaac Brock to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Grant, who retires—Captain James Rooke, from the 8th foot, to be Major, vice Brock.

51st—Ensign Edward Cleaver to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Torre, promoted.

53d—Lieut. Henry Knight Erskine, from the half-pay of the 72d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland, who exchanges.

56th—Ensign John M'Donnell to be Lieutenant, vice Darley, deceased—Samuel Moore, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Prater—Andrew Crane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Donnell.

60th—Captain Julines Herring to be Major, by purchase, vice Martin, who retires—Thomas Hutchings, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Carrique, who resigns.

67th—To be Lieutenants—Ensign Collis, without purchase, vice Gamble, promoted; Ensign Dwyer, vice Ingram, deceased; Ensign A. W. Simons, vice Freeman, deceased.

69th—Ensign Barnabas Atkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Campbell, deceased.
 82d—Lieut. Archibald Chrystie, from the 78th foot, to be Captain, vice Meadows, deceased.
 88th—Ensign William Cardon Seton, from the 90th foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Silver, promoted.
 98th—Ensign Hugh Stewart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ferrier, dismissed by the sentence of a General Court Martial—Ensign Thomas Hobby, from Major Steel's corps, to be Ensign, vice Stewart.

1st Regiment of Fencible Cavalry.

Cornet Henry Holdsworth to be Lieutenant, vice Cannon—Adjutant Robert Salmon to be Cornet, vice Holdsworth.

Cornwall Fencible Cavalry.

Lieutenant Stewkley Shuckburgh, on the half-pay, to be Lieutenant.

Lanark and Dumbarton Fencible Cavalry.

Cornet John Kirkwood to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 12th Dragoons.

1st Regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Robert Aitken to be First Lieutenant, vice Lockhart, deceased—Patrick Ballantine, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Aitken.

Coilton and Dalrymple Volunteers.

J. Hamilton, Esquire, to be Major-Commandant.
 To be Captains—Archibald Hamilton and William Fullerton, Esquires.
 To be First Lieutenants—Bargeny Hamilton and James McKemming, Gentlemen.
 To be Second Lieutenants—Montgomerie Hamilton and James Campbell, Gentlemen.

Linlithgowshire Cavalry and Infantry Volunteers.

James Earl of Hopetoun to be Colonel.
 Linlithgowshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.
 Sir James Dalryell, Bart. to be Major-Commandant.
 To be Captain—William Allan, Esq.
 To be Lieutenants—Lewis Ferrier and William Wifhart, Gentlemen.

To be Cornets—Malcolm Henderfon and Peter Dudgeon, Gentlemen.

To be Chaplain—The Rev. Hugh Micklejohn.
 To be Adjutant—William Wifhart, Gent.
 To be Surgeon—Thomas Baird, Gent.

Linlithgowshire Volunteer Infantry:

Borrowstownnefs Company.

To be Captain—John Dunlop, Esquire.
 To be First Lieutenant—Thomas Cowan, Gent.
 To be Second Lieutenant—Charles Addison, jun. Gent.

Linlithgow Company.

To be Captain—James Andrew, Esquire.
 To be First Lieutenant—Alexander Napier, Gent.
 To be Second Lieutenant—Edward Morton, Gent.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Volunteer Clark, from the 2d regiment of the Irish Brigade, to be Ensign in Major-General Campbell's regiment, vice Parys, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th ult. has not taken place.

Lieutenant William M'Carthy, of the 3d regiment of the Irish Brigade, who was dismissed the service in the Gazette of the 3d inst. is reinstated in his rank.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 24th instant.

For, *Brevet*—Major Thomas Brinley, of the 51st foot, late acting Deputy-Adjutant-General to the forces in the Island of Elba, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army,

Read, *Staff*—Major Thomas Brinley, of the 51st foot, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General to the forces serving in the Island of Elba, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Commission dated October 23, 1796.

BANKRUPTS.

John Maxwell, of Bromyard, Hereford, apothecary—Thomas Hanmer, the younger, Bristol, grocer—Robert Foster, Wifbeech, Cambridge, shopkeeper—John Means, Canterbury, glass-seller—John Bransby, Porteley Bridge, York, carrier.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the RETURNS made in the Week ending the 25th Day of October 1797, is

Sixty-four Shillings and Threepence Farthing per Hundred Weight,

Exclusive of the Duty on Customs paid or payable thereon, on the

IMPORTATION thereof into GREAT BRITAIN.

By authority of Parliament,

Grocers Hall, }
 Oct. 28, 1797.

HENRY NETTLESHIP,
 Clerk of the Grocers Company.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the RETURNS of the QUANTITIES and PRICES made during the SIX WEEKS preceding the 23d Oct. inst. and taken in the Manner directed by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 32d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Allowance of the Drawback and Payment of the Bounty on the Exportation of Sugar, and for permitting the Importation of Sugar and Coffee into the Bahama and Bermuda Islands in Foreign Ships," is

Sixty-two Shillings and Eleven pence Three Farthings per Hundred Weight;

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the IMPORTATION thereof into GREAT BRITAIN, which, by the Authority of Parliament, is directed to be deemed and taken as the Average Price of BROWN or MUSCOVADO SUGAR, for the Purpose of regulating the Allowance of the DRAWBACK on the Exportation of Sugar of the British Plantations, and the Payment of the BOUNTY on the Exportation of REFINED SUGAR, produced from Muscovado Sugar imported from his Majesty's Plantations in America.

Grocers Hall, }
 Oct. 25, 1797.

HENRY NETTLESHIP,
 Clerk of the Grocers Company.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Quarter of Eight WINCHESTER Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. AVOIRDUPOIS, from the Returns received in the Week ended the 31st of October, 1797.

INLAND 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.
Middlesex, -	54	4	28	6	30	9	22	2	29	3	38	7				
Surry, -	58	0	33	0	32	8	22	4	30	0	34	0				
Hertford, -	52	6			29	0	18	10	29	3	34	9				
Bedford, -	52	4	32	2	27	7	16	8	30	1						
Huntingdon, -	48	6			28	6	15	9	23	0						
Northampton, -	56	2	40	6	30	8	18	2	31	10	30	0				
Rutland, -	62	6			30	6	18	0	21	0			45	3		
Leicester, -	58	8			34	10	19	8	29	5			34	6		
Nottingham, -	61	4	36	0	37	0	19	10	34	11						
Derby, -	59	6			36	0	21	3	33	6	32	0				
Stafford, -	59	7			36	5	23	1	37	1	34	0	27	6		
Salop, -	61	2	43	8	44	2	22	3			34	6	67	10		
Hereford, -	51	9	44	10	42	4	22	6	34	7	33	0	66	10		
Worcester, -	63	2	32	2	40	1	24	10	32	11	38	3				
Warwick, -	58	4			38	6	21	6	39	4	49	0	37	1		
Wilts, -	69	8			38	6	20	4	44	8	40	0				
Berks, -	54	11	46	0	30	1	23	9	32	6	36	4				
Oxford, -	57	10			29	9	20	8	31	2	40	0				
Bucks, -	57	0			29	6	19	0	28	6	34	6				
Montgomery, -	58	10			40	0	21	5			35	4	40	3		
Brecon, -	70	6	48	0	35	11	21	8					38	10		
Radnor, -	67	4			38	8	21	5					53	6		

Distriets.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

First,	Effex, -	49	8	28	3	28	0	20	6	26	0	31	0				
	Kent, -	53	9	29	0	27	0	18	6	27	1	32	0				
	Suffex, -	54	0			32	0	21	0								
Second,	Suffolk, -	45	8			27	1	17	1	22	11	30	9	38	2		
	Cambridge, -	51	4	22	2	24	9	13	11								
Third,	Norfolk, -	45	7			24	4	15	10	21	6	30	9				
Fourth,	Lincoln, -	54	1			30	10	16	0	22	6			38	2		
	York, -	52	2	32	1	31	2	15	4	27	11	48	0	30	4		
Fifth,	Durham, -	59	2	36	0			18	6								
	Northumberland, -	53	10	27	0	22	9	18	3			26	8	12	6		
Sixth,	Cumberland, -	51	2	34	2	27	0	17	9					31	9		
	Westmorland, -	60	9	40	0	30	8	18	7					14	10		
Seventh,	Lancaster, -	52	6			33	11	21	0	30	2			15	8		
	Chester, -	53	0					20	0					16	5		
	Flint, -	60	9			35	5										
Eighth,	Denbigh, -	58	3			35	2	18	4					30	5		
	Anglesea, -			None	bought	for	Sale										
	Caernarvon, -	56	0	30	0	27	8	15	0					34	11		
Ninth,	Merioneth, -	64	0	48	0	40	0	20	0					30	6		
	Cardigan, -	59	10	33	4	28	10	13	8					25	11		
	Pembroke, -	51	10			28	4										
	Caermarthen, -	70	3			35	0	12	0								
	Glamorgan, -	65	7			32	2	17	8								
Tenth,	Gloucester, -	69	2			38	3	22	10	36	5						
	Somerset, -	75	6			30	0	22	4	32	8						
	Monmouth, -	69	6			44	10										
Eleventh,	Devon, -	72	10			31	7	16	4					36	11		
	Cornwall, -	67	3			33	3	16	10								
Twelfth,	Dorset, -	72	7			35	9	21	3	28	0						
	Hants, -	62	11			33	4	21	6	34	4						

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Per Quarter, - - - - - | 59 | 1 | 35 | 5 | 34 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 34 | 10 | - - - - -

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN IN SCOTLAND,

By the Quarter of Eight WINCHESTER Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128 lbs. Scotch Troy of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Oct. 1797.

District	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.
Thirteenth,	Fife,	48	2	19	10	18	2	17	5	20	9	20	9	16	0	16	10
	Kinross,					21	5	15	7					15	8		
	Clackmannan,	43	0			23	9	18	9	27	1	27	1	16	0		
	Stirling,	48	5			25	0	18	8	28	4	28	4	16	6	23	8
	Linlithgow,	57	11			27	3	20	8	31	2	31	2	15	7		
	Edinburgh,	60	0			23	8	18	8	28	0	28	0	15	0		
	Haddington,	50	4			26	2	19	1	26	10	26	10	15	2		
	Berwick,	38	0			20	0	16	2			27	4	16	10		
	Roxburgh,	52	11			19	1	17	1			27	8	12	6		
	Selkirk,	31	8			20	0	17	6			18	4	14	0	16	6
Fourteenth,	Peebles,													13	0		
	Dumfries,	49	0			24	0	17	6					15	0		
	Wigton,					17	4	13	4					12	0	16	0
	Ayr,	50	0			25	0	16	0	34	0	34	0	14	8	22	0
	Kirkcudbright,					29	1	15	4					13	2		
Fifteenth,	Argyle,							19	4					16	0		
	Dumbarton,															26	5
	Lanark,	59	3			27	11	21	3	32	9	37	11	16	0	24	0
	Renfrew,	66	0			27	0	18	3	37	1			15	11		
	Bute,													15	0		
	Orkney & Shetl.	} No		Return.													
	Caithness,																
	Sutherland,																
	Rofs & Cromarty,	42	0			20	8							21	4	21	4
	Inverness,					29	1							15	2	20	8
Sixteenth,	Nairn,	41	8	25	8	22	10	15	4	25	8	25	8	14	2		
	Elgin,			27	3	23	1	15	0	27	3	27	3	13	7		
	Banff,					16	7	15	3					14	0	14	0
	Aberdeen,							16	6					13	6	18	4
	Kincardine,	64	6			25	2	16	9					15	0	23	3
	Forfar,	52	8			25	0	20	5					15	7	22	8
	Perth,	46	6			21	5	17	10					15	8		

AVERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Per Quarter, - 1 50 1 | 24 3 | 23 3 | 17 4 | 28 11 | 27 8 | 15 1 | 20 5

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated, computed according to the Directions of the Acts of the 31st and 33d of Geo. III.

District	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.	
	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Boll.	per Qr.	per Qr.	per Qr.	
First District,	51	4	23	8	31	6	21	5	27	4	39	9	*34	10		
Second,	46	3	22	0	26	5	15	8	22	11	30	9	38	2		
Third,	45	7	*35	5	24	4	15	10	21	6	30	9	*34	10		
Fourth,	52	0	*35	5	29	8	15	7	23	5	*35	5	33	6		
Fifth,	56	6	30	0	22	9	18	4	*30	5	26	8	12	6		
Sixth,	55	0	*36	1	27	11	18	1	*30	5	*35	5	23	3		
Seventh,	52	8	*35	5	33	11	20	7	30	2	*35	5	15	10		
Eighth,	58	11	39	0	32	3	17	2	*30	5	*35	5	32	3		
Ninth,	62	0	33	4	31	5	14	3	*30	5	*35	5	25	11		
Tenth,	71	10	*35	5	37	11	22	7	34	6	*35	5	*34	10		
Eleventh,	70	1	*35	5	32	9	16	9	*30	5	*35	5	36	11		
Twelfth,	67	1	*35	5	34	5	21	4	31	2	*35	5	*34	10		

N. B. The Figures against which Asterisks are placed are the general Average Prices of England.

AVERAGE PRICES, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated, computed according to the Directions of the Acts of the 31st and 33d of Geo. III.

Thirteenth,	47	9	19	10	22	5	17	11	27	0	26	2	15	1	19	0
Fourteenth,	49	6	*24	3	23	9	15	6	34	0	34	0	13	8	19	0
Fifteenth,	62	7	*24	3	27	5	19	7	34	11	37	11	15	8	25	2
Sixteenth,	49	5	26	5	22	11	16	8	26	5	26	5	15	4	20	0

N. B. The Figures against which Asterisks are placed are the general Average Prices of Scotland.

Published by Authority of Parliament

JOHN JAMES CATHERWOOD, Receiver of Corn Returns.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

To be Sold by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st January 1798, at one o'clock P.M.

THE whole OUTSTANDING DEBTS owing to the sequestrated estate of PETER FORRESTER, Merchant in Edinburgh, and the Companies in Edinburgh and Leith, wherein he was concerned—together with a liferent right to a house in Fowlis's Close, Edinburgh, presently set at L.10 Sterling. The debts which (including a large debt due by F. & A. Forrester & Co. St Petersburg) amount to about L.22,600 Sterling, will be exposed in four separate lots, at very low upset prices.

Lists of the debts may be seen, and further particulars learned, by applying to Robert Allan, accountant, No. 5, North St David's Street, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN LAWSON, jun. Merchant in Dumfries.

John Armstrong, writer in Dumfries, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said John Lawson, hereby intimates to his creditors, That, at a general meeting, within the Coffee-house of Dumfries, this day, for the purpose of giving the trustee directions as to the recovery and disposal of the bankrupt's estate, Mr John Thorburn, writer in Edinburgh, came forward and offered full payment to the heritable and preferable creditors, at the term of Whitunday next, and 13s. in the pound of composition to the personal creditors, payable in six months from this date, on condition that the trustee convey the bankrupt's estate and effects, heritable & moveable to him and his cautioners. That the creditors present, at said meeting, thought the said composition reasonable, and directed the trustee to advertise another general meeting, to be held in the Coffeehouse here, on Saturday the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to determine on the said offer.—Of all which intimation is now made, in terms of the statute, that none of the creditors may pretend ignorance.

Dumfries, Oct. 21. 1797.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER MAITLAND, late Cattle Dealer in Licklyhead.

Peter Beattie, surgeon in Inch, having been appointed trustee for the said creditors, and his appointment having been regularly approved of by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, does hereby intimate to the creditors, That on the proper application having been made, the Sheriff of the county of Aberdeen has been pleased to appoint Friday the 10th, and Saturday the 25th of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, of each of the said days, as the diets for the examination of the bankrupt, to take place within the Laigh Tolbooth of Aberdeen; and does further intimate, That, upon Monday the 27th of the said month of November, at 12 o'clock noon, a meeting of the creditors is to be held within the house of George Moir, vintner in Aberdeen, for instructing the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate; and further, the trustee hereby requires the creditors to produce, in his hands, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to the said meeting, if not already produced; and does intimate, That unless the said productions are made between and the 25th of June 1798, being 10 months from the 25th of August last, 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, all in terms of section 26th of the statute, 33d of Geo III.

NOTICE

THIS is to certify, That the Manufacturing concern lately carried on in Glasgow and Kilbarchan, under the firm of BRODIE & COCHRANE, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 1st of November 1796.

Glasgow, Aug. 16. 1797.

WM. BRODIE.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Willm. Marshall, writer, witness.
Ebenr. Marshall, writer, witness.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN PATERSON of Castlehill.

The meeting formerly advertised to be held on Thursday next, for giving necessary directions to John McCaul, merchant in Glasgow, trustee on Mr Paterson's sequestrated estate, respecting the sale of his lands at Renfrew IS POSTPONED (on account of the Glasgow Sacrament;) and a meeting for the same purpose will be held, at the trustee's office in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 15th of November next, at one o'clock, when Mr Paterson's creditors are requested to attend.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of HENRY BELL, Wood Merchant in Glasgow.

That on the application of the said Henry Bell, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord Ordinary, officiating on the bills did, upon the 27th of October curt, sequester the whole real and personal estates of the said Henry Bell; and appointed his creditors to meet, in the house of Claud Currie, vintner in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor; and at the said place and hour, on Wednesday the 6th day of December next, in order to name a trustee.—Of all which intimation is hereby given.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE approach of the drawing of the IRISH STATE LOTTERY for November, renders it necessary for adventurers, (particularly those who reside at a distance in the country) to lose no time in forwarding their orders to the respective Lottery Offices in London, at which they usually deal; the great and increasing demand for Tickets and Shares, in the present Irish Lottery, making it very probable that the small number of Tickets of which this Lottery consists will be inadequate to supply the Public.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS & SHARES
in the Irish State Lottery for Nov. 1797.

Whole Ticket—L.6 12. 0.

Half, - - - L.3 11 0 | Eighth, - - - L.0 19 0
Quarter, - - - 1 16 6 | Sixteenth, - - - 0 10 0

In the above Lottery there are

2 Prizes of L.20,000 | 3 Prizes of L.2,000
2 — of 10,000 | 5 — of 1,000
2 — of 5,000 | 10 — of 500, &c.

And only 30,000 Tickets.

Country correspondents, by remitting to any Lottery Office of credit in London, bank notes, Post Office orders, or cash by the carriers, mail or stage coachmen, may have Irish Tickets and Shares sent them, and their orders complied with the same as if personally present.

The drawing begins on Monday 20th November.