



THE

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FROM *FRIDAY*, JULY 20 TO *TUESDAY*, JULY 24. 1798.

PARLIAMENT STREET, July 21.

The Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received on the 17th instant by the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-Generals COOTE and BURRARD; no opportunity to transmit them having occurred until the return of Mr JOBERNES, by whom they were forwarded.

SIR,

Ostend, June 23. 1798.

Not having had it in my power to send my dispatches by my Aid-de-camp, Captain Williamson, I take the opportunity by Mr Jobernes, the Staff Surgeon, who was ordered to Ostend by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, Maj. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas. &c.

On a ridge of sand hills, three miles to the east of Ostend, May 19. 1798.

SIR,

I have the most sincere satisfaction to acquaint you of the complete and brilliant success attending the expedition entrusted by his Majesty to the care of Captain Popham, of the royal navy, and myself. The Squadron reached Ostend about one o'clock this morning.

The able and judicious arrangements of Captain Popham, and great exertions of himself, the officers and seamen under his command, enabled us to disembark the troops at the place from which I have the honour of dating this dispatch; and from Captain Popham's local knowledge, I gained such information, as very much removed the difficulties we had to encounter on shore, and contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

General Sir Charles Grey sent you, Sir, an outline of the disposition of the troops, and of the plans, previous to our sailing from Margate; these were carried into execution, with a little alteration, which I was obliged

to make, in consequence of the whole of the troops not having landed.

Soon after we disembarked, I detached Major-General Burrard, with four companies of light infantry of the guards, the 23d and 40th grenadiers, and two six-pounders, to take possession of the different posts and passes that it was necessary to occupy to enable us to carry our plans into execution. In effecting this he met with strong opposition from a considerable body of sharpshooters, who were gallantly repulsed with some loss, and by a rapid march cut off from the town of Ostend.

During the time Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the engineers, who was employed in bringing up the powder and other materials to effect the destruction of the sluices of the Bruges Canal, the troops were posted as follows: The grenadiers of the 11th and 23d regiments, with cannon, &c. at the Lower Ferry, to prevent the enemy from crossing from Ostend. A detachment of Colonel Campbell's company of the guards, under the command of Captain Duff, and the grenadiers of the 40th regiment, under the command of Captain Lord Aylmer, at the Upper Ferry for the same purpose. The remainder of Colonel Campbell's, with three other companies of the guards, under the command of Colonel Calcraft, at the sluices and country around, to cover the operation.

The 11th regiment on the fourth east front, to secure a safe retreat for the troops, if pressed.

The light infantry companies of the 11th and 23d regiments, under Major Donkin, to cover the village of Bredin, and extend to the Blankenburg road near the fea, as well as to co operate with the 11th regiment.

The greater part of the 23d regiment remained on

(R.)

[Price 6d.]



board the ships of war, stationed to the westward of the town, as well to divert the enemy's attention to that point, as to land and spike the cannon, should an opportunity offer.

By the time the troops were properly posted, the necessary materials were brought up to the sluices, by the indefatigable exertions and extraordinary good conduct of Captains Winthrop, Bradby, and M^r Kellar, and Lieutenant Bradby, of the royal navy, whose services on shore cannot be too highly praised.

Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, in about four hours made all his arrangements, and completely destroyed the sluices; his mines having in every particular the desired effect; and the object of the expedition thereby attained; and which, I have the satisfaction to add, was accomplished with the trifling loss of only five men killed and wounded. Several vessels of considerable burden were also destroyed in the canal near the sluices.

No danger even for an instant abated the ardour of the seamen and soldiers.—To their unanimity his Majesty and the country are indebted for our success.

No language of mine can do justice to the forces employed upon this occasion; and, as it is impossible to name each individual, I beg leave to state the great exertions of a few.

To that excellent officer, Major-General Burrard, I shall feel everlasting obligation: To his counsel, exertions, and ability, I am in a great measure to attribute the success of the enterprise.

His Majesty's Guards, conspicuous upon all occasions, on this service have added to their former laurels. To Colonel Calcraft, who commanded them; Colonels Cunningham and Campbell, of the same corps; Major Skinner, of the 23d regiment, commanding the grenadiers; Major Donkin, of the 44th regiment, commanding the light infantry; and Captain Walker, commanding the royal artillery; I feel myself much indebted for their good conduct in the various services in which I employed them.

In Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, I found infinite ability and resource. His zeal and attention were eminently conspicuous; and in my opinion this gentleman bids fair to be of great future service to his country.

I should not do justice to the zeal and spirit of Lieutenant Gilham, of the Sussex militia, if I did not state to you, that, anxious to be employed in the service of his country, and to learn his profession, he applied to his Commanding Officer at Dover, the night before we sailed, for permission to join our force. He left Dover in a violent gale of wind, and came on board the morning we got under weigh. I attached him to Colonel Campbell's company of the battalion of Guards, where he acquitted himself much to his honour.

Captain Visscher, Sir Charles Gray's Aid-de-camp, Captain Williamson, my Aid-de-camp, and Major of Brigade Thorley, I sent to attend the Guards, light infantry, and grenadiers, in their different positions, as well to give their assistance to the respective Commanding Officers, as to apprise me of any circumstance that might occur, so as to require my immediate information, they being thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the expedition. They conducted themselves to my most perfect satisfaction, as did Lieutenant Cliften, of the royal artillery, who attended me, Captain Cumberland of the 83d regiment, and Cornet Nixen of the 7th light dragoons, who acted as Aid-de-camp to Major-General Burrard.

In my letter of the 13th instant, I had the honour to inform you of my having accepted the services of Mr Jarvis, a surgeon of Margate. His great attention was

unremitting, and his conduct upon this occasion is highly praiseworthy.

To Colonel Twiss I shall ever feel great obligation for the able assistance he gave me at Dover, in preparing the necessary instruments for destroying the sluice-gates, as well as for the instruction he was so kind as to give Lieutenant Brownrigg for this service.

As a feint to cover the operation of bringing up the materials, and of destroying the sluices, Captain Popham and myself sent a summons to the Commandant of Ostend, to surrender the town and its dependencies to his Majesty's forces under our command, which had the desired effect. I have the honour to inclose you a copy of the summons, with the Commandant's answer.

By an unavoidable accident, the four light companies of the 1st guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Warde and Boone, were not landed in the morning; I think it however but justice to declare, that every thing that brave men then could attempt was done at the imminent risk of their lives to accomplish it; and I am conscious the zeal and courage they manifested to partake in the dangers of their brother soldiers, would have made them ample sharers in any honour to be acquired, or danger to be encountered on shore, had they been able to reach it.

I have sent a dispatch to Sir Charles Grey by his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Visscher; and Capt. Williamson, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour to deliver you this. Both these gentlemen are well qualified to give you any farther information, and I beg leave to recommend them to your notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, Major-Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Copy of the summons sent for the town of Ostend, &c. to surrender; dated east of the harbour of Ostend, May 19. 1798.

SIR,

We the officers commanding the sea and land forces of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, think it necessary to apprise you, that we shall be obliged to bombard and cannonade the town of Ostend, unless you, as Commandant, shall immediately surrender the same, with its dependencies, troops, and military stores belonging to the Republic, to the arms of our Sovereign.

We leave to you to take into your serious consideration the very formidable force now lying before the town and port of Ostend, as you cannot but be responsible for the consequences of a vain and fruitless resistance.

We are willing to grant half an hour for your full consideration of the above terms, and are convinced that your humanity and good sense will point out the necessary steps to be taken to accede to our proposals, as, in default thereof, we shall be under the necessity of immediately commencing hostilities.

We have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, Major-Gen.

HOME POPHAM, Capt. R. N.

To his Excellency the Commandant
of Ostend.

Translation of the Commandant of Ostend's answer to the summons.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

Garrison of Ostend, 30th Floreal,
6th year of the Republic.

MUSCAR, Commandant of the garrison of Ostend, to the Commander in Chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

GENERAL,

The Council of War was sitting when I received the honour of your letter; we have unanimously resolved not to surrender this place until we shall have been buried under its ruins.

(Signed)

MUSCAR,
Commandant of the Garrison.

SIR,

Ostend, May 20. 1798.

Major-General Coote, in his dispatch yesterday, had the honour to inform you of the brilliant success of the enterprize, of which he had the command, as far as related to the destruction of the gates and sluices of the canal of Bruges.

The General having been severely wounded this morning, I have the painful task of detailing our unavoidable surrender soon after.

On our return yesterday to the beach at eleven o'clock A. M. where we had disembarked, we found, that, from an increase of wind and surf, our communication with the fleet was nearly cut off, and that it was impossible to re-embark the troops. The General, well aware of the risk we ran in staying in an enemy's country, naturally exasperated against us for the damage we had recently done them, attempted to get off some companies, but the boats soon filled with water, and it was with extreme difficulty the lives of the men were saved. It then became necessary to examine carefully the ground we were likely to fight upon; and such a choice was made as might have insured us success, had any thing like an equal force presented itself.

Major-General Coote took every precaution the evening and the night afforded to make our post among the sand hills upon the shore as tenable as possible, by directing Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, to make small entrenchments where it was necessary, and, by planting the few field pieces and the howitzer we had on the most favourable spots, to annoy the enemy in their approach to attack us.

In momentary expectation of them, we impatiently looked for a favourable opportunity to get into our boats, but unfortunately it never presented itself.

About four o'clock this morning (the wind and surf having increased during the night), we perceived plainly two strong columns of the enemy advancing on our front, and soon after we found several other columns upon our flanks.

The action began by a cannonade from their horse artillery, which was answered from our field pieces and howitzer with great animation. Our artillery was served admirably; and had not the enemy soon after turned our flanks, which, from their very great numbers, could not be prevented, they would have paid dear indeed for any advantage their superiority of numbers gave them. The force they employed, we have since found, was assembled from Ghent, Bruges, and Dunkirk; and General Coote and myself were very soon convinced that our case was desperate, and that we had no choice left but to defend our post, such as it was, for the honour of his Majesty's arms, as long as we were able. We maintained this very severe and unequal conflict for nearly two hours, in which extreme hot fire was interchanged, particularly on our left flank, which, as well as our right, was now completely turned. Wishing, however, to make one strong effort, Major-General Coote ordered Major Donkin, of the 44th regiment, on the left; with a company of light infantry, to endeavour to turn that flank of the enemy which had made most impression upon us, and Colonel Campbell, with his own light company of the Guards, to effect the same purpose by a concealed and rapid march round the sand hills. The uncommon exertions of these two invaluable Officers, when the signal was made for them to advance, are above all praise; their companies in the attempt were much cut down, and Colonel Campbell and Major Donkin, with one subaltern (Captain Duff); were wounded. About this time Major-General Coote perceived that part of the 11th regiment, towards our left, had given way, and was likely to distress the other parts of the front nearest to it. At the moment he was endeavouring to rally them, and had put himself at their head to regain the lost and advantageous ground from

which they had retreated, at that most critical period, when most conspicuous for gallantry and conduct, he received a very severe wound in his thigh; and being unable to go on; he sent for me from the right, where I was stationed.

We both found that our front was broken, and our flanks completely turned, the enemy pouring in upon us on all sides, and several valuable officers and many of our best men killed and wounded. It was evident we could not hold out ten minutes longer; and therefore we thought it more our duty to preserve the lives of the brave men we commanded, than to sacrifice them to what, we conceived, was a mistaken point of honour. Had we acted differently, it is probable that in less time than what I have just mentioned; their fate would have been decided by the bayonet.

Major-General Coote, by whose bed I am writing, has enjoined me to repeat the praises (and I am witness he has justly bestowed them) on the officers and men which he had the honour to mention in his dispatch of yesterday. And we hope that, although we have not been finally successful in re-embarking, our conduct and exertions, in having effected the object of the enterprize, will be deemed honourable by his Majesty and our country; and we rely upon his gracious acceptance of our endeavours and zeal in the attempt to extricate the troops entrusted to our charge from difficulties both unavoidable and insurmountable.

Major-General Coote and myself would willingly bestow praise where it is due, but, among many competitors, it is difficult to select without appearing to overlook others well deserving. We have, Sir; however, the honour of mentioning to you Colonel Campbell of the third guards light infantry, and Major Donkin of the 44th, whose conduct, if any thing could have protracted our fate, had been equal to the difficulty of effecting it. Captain Walker commanding the royal artillery, Captains Wilson and Godfrey, and Lieutenants Simpson, Hughes, and Holcroft, all of the same distinguished corps, after having done every thing which men could do, spiked their guns, and threw them over the banks, at the moment the enemy were possessing themselves of them. The latter gentleman, Lieutenant Holcroft, when all his men were wounded except one, remained at his gun doing duty with it to the best of his ability. Captain Gibbs of the 11th, and Captain Halkett of the 23d light infantry, eminently distinguished themselves by their cool intrepid conduct during the whole time.

All the gentlemen of the Staff conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of Major-General Coote and myself.

To Captain Cumberland of the 83d, and Cornet Nixon of the 7th light dragoons, who flatteringly offered to accompany me, and who acted as my Aid-de-Camp, I am much indebted; their attention and activity I found of most material service.

Mr Lowen, volunteer, attached to the 23d light infantry, was twice wounded, and was particularly conspicuous, and remarked as a most promising soldier. We think it but justice to the enemy to say, that our wounded are treated with humanity, many of them are in the hospital of this town, and are well attended by their surgeons.

Our numbers on shore were about 1000 men, of which we are afraid there are from 100 to 150 killed and wounded. The enemy, by all accounts, have lost about the same number; but it is impossible to give any just return of the number we have lost till we hear from Bruges, where the prisoners were sent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HARRY BARRARD, M. G.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

P. S. A return of the killed and wounded is now more regularly transmitted by Major-Gen. Coote.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, M. G.

Ostend, June 17. 1798.

Return of Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Seamen, killed, wounded, and missing, on the Sand Hills near Ostend 20th May 1798.

Royal Artillery.—6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 rank and file, wounded; 20 rank and file, missing.

Royal Engineers.—2 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

17th Light Dragoons.—1 rank and file, wounded.

1st Guards.—1 rank and file, wounded.

2d Guards.—4 rank and file, killed; 2 drummers, missing.

3d Guards.—6 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded; 25 rank and file, missing.

11th Foot.—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 28 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot.—4 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

44th Foot.—1 major wounded.

49th Foot.—1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Navy.—11 seamen killed, 3 seamen wounded.

Total.—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file, 11 seamen, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 59 rank and file, 3 seamen, wounded; 2 drummers, 45 rank and file, missing.

Names and rank of officers killed and wounded.

Major General Coote, badly wounded.

Colonel Campbell, 3d Guards, badly wounded (since dead.)

Colonel Hely, 11th Foot, killed.

Major Donkin, commanding battalion of light infantry, wounded slightly.

Capt. Walker, commanding Royal Artillery; wounded (since dead.)

Capt. Duff, 3d Guards, slightly wounded.

Volunteer Lowen, attached to 23d light infantry, wounded severely.

Royal Navy.—Mr Wisdom, Mr Belding, masters mates of his Majesty's ship Circe, killed.

From the best accounts.

Ostend, June 10. 1798.

M. THORLEY, Maj. of Brigade.

Return of Officers, non-commissioned, and Rank and File, under the command of Major General Coote, surrendered prisoners of war on the Sand Hills, near Ostend, 20th May 1798.

At Lille.—Royal Artillery, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 60 rank and file.

At Lille and Ostend.—Royal Engineers, 1 second lieutenant.

At Lille.—17th Light Dragoons, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file.

At ditto.—Four Companies of Guards, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 16 serjeants, 9 drummers, 260 rank and file.

At Douay, Fort L'Escarpe.—11th Foot, 1 major, 6 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 40 serjeants, 16 drummers, 400 rank and file.

At Lille.—23d Reg. Grenadiers and Light Infantry, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 4 drummers, 160 rank and file.

The remainder of the list of prisoners will appear in next Gazette.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, That the Copartnery Business carried on here, by the subscribers, under the firm of DAVID THOMAS and COMPANY, Stockingmakers in Glasgow, was, upon the 18th day of November last, Dissolved by mutual consent.

Glasgow, July 20, 1798. (Signed) JAMES PATERSON.
DAVID THOMAS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

Edinburgh, July 4, 1798.

THIS day the Copartnership betwixt JOHN WILSON and CO. was, by mutual consent, Dissolved. All the debts due to the said company are to be paid to John Richardson and Co. who are authorized to receive the same, and who will pay the debts due by the said company preceding this date.

JO. WILSON.
JO. RICHARDSON.
A. SYMINGTON.

NOTICE.

IN a question between certain creditors of PETER RALSTON, late Skinner in Glasgow and St Ninian's, and James Morrison manufacturer in Glasgow, to set aside his election as factor and trustee on the sequestrated estates, Lord Glenlee, by interlocutor, of the 18th current, appointed a meeting of the whole creditors to be held in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on the 8th of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, to chuse a new trustee in place of the said James Morrison, and public intimation thereof to be given in the Edinburgh Gazette 14 days previous thereto. In obedience to the above appointment this notice is given to all concerned.

24th July 1798.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

HECTOR FAIRFOWL, Boot and Shoe maker in the New Town of Edinburgh.

The Lord Meadowbank, Ordinary officiating on the bills, did, upon the 20th day of July 1798, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said Hector Fairfowl, and appointed his creditors to meet within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to chuse an interim factor; and also appointed the said creditors to meet at the said place, upon Tuesday the 28th day of August next, for the purpose of chusing a trustee or trustees, as directed by the statute. Of which this intimation is given to all concerned.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES PARTICK, Farmer at Quinzie Burn, and Cotton Yarn Merchant near Kilfyth.

At a meeting of the creditors, held upon the 20th of June last, William Aitchison, writer in Glasgow, was chosen trustee, and his nomination has been since confirmed by the Court of Session. The trustee, by the recommendation of the creditors, having applied for and obtained the authority of the Court to get the bankrupt examined in Glasgow, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire has appointed Wednesday the 1st of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Sheriff Court Hall of Glasgow, and Saturday the 18th of that month, at the same hour and place, for the public examination of the bankrupt, on the state of his affairs.—A meeting of the creditors is to be held, on Monday the 20th of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the house of Ja. McCrone vintner in Glasgow, in order to give instructions to the trustee in terms of the statute; and such of the creditors as have not already lodged claims, are hereby required to produce their grounds of debt, with the oaths of verity thereon, in the trustee's hands, on or before the 15th of March next, being ten months after the date of the sequestration, otherwise they will not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the estate.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN HOBBS, Tenant and Cattle Dealer in Smid-

dyhill.—Colin Alison writer in Montrose, has been appointed and duly confirmed trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Hobbs, in terms of the act 33d of his present Majesty, c. 74. That on the application of the trustee, the Sheriff of Forfarshire has fixed Wednesday the 1st, and Wednesday the 15th days of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Sheriff Court Room of Forfar, for the said John Hobbs's examination. That a meeting of the creditors is to be held in the house of John Hunter, vintner in Forfar, on Thursday the 16th of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for instructing the trustee as to the management and recovery of the estate, and also for naming commissioners for the purposes of the act of Parliament. The creditors are also hereby required to produce, in the trustee's hands, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity thereof, at or previous to the last mentioned meeting; and they are hereby certified, that unless the said productions are made between and the 16th of March 1799, 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 bankrupt's estate. Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the said act of Parliament.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ANDREW WILSON, late Merchant in Lanark.

Richard Vary, the trustee, requests the creditors will meet in the New Inn there, on Monday the 6th August, at noon, to give directions regarding the sale of the outstanding debts, &c. in order finally to wind up the bankrupt's affairs. He has made up a state of the funds recovered, with a scheme of a second dividend, which will lie open for inspection till the meeting, when he will either pay these dividends, or deposit the same till the outstanding debts are sold, and a final dividend ready to be made, as may be judged most proper by the creditors.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ANDREW NEILL Builder, Edinburgh.—John Reid, merchant in Leith, trustee on Mr Neill's sequestrated estate, intimates, that he has made up a final state of the bankrupt's affairs, and a scheme of division of the funds amongst the creditors, which will lie in his hands, or in that of R. Dick writer in Edinburgh, until the 15th of September next, on which day, at 12 o'clock noon, the creditors are required to meet, in John's Coffeehouse, to receive their final dividends, and discharge the trustee, &c.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

HUGH MACKAY, Coppersmith, Edinr.—At a meeting of his creditors, held 11th July curt. Wm. Anderson, merchant in Edinburgh, was chosen trustee on the sequestrated estate of said Hugh Mackay, and his appointment has since been confirmed by the Lord Ordinary on the bills. On the trustee's application, the Sheriff of Edinburghshire has fixed Tuesday the 7th and Tuesday 28th days of August next, within the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinr. at 12 noon, each day, for the public examination of the bankrupt, &c. The creditors are also requested to meet in John's Coffeehouse, Edinr. on Wednesday 29th August next, at 12 noon, to instruct the trustee relative to the management and recovery of the estate; and the creditors are required to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of the trustee, betwixt and 12th April next, being ten months from the date of sequestration, under the certification contained in the statute.