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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 25. 1798.

Captain Gifford, first Aide-de-Camp to General the Hon. Charles Stuart, arrived this afternoon at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a dispatch from the General, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

Ciudadella, Nov. 18. 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's forces are in possession of the island of Minorca, without having sustained the loss of a single man.

As neither Commodore Duckworth or myself could procure any useful information relative to the object of the expedition at Gibraltar, it was judged advisable to dispatch the Petterel sloop of war to cruise off the harbour of Mahon for intelligence, where, after remaining a few days, she rejoined the fleet near the Colombites, without having made any essential discovery. So circumstanced, it was agreed to attempt a descent in the Bay of Addaya, and the wind proving favourable on the 7th inst. a feint was made by the line of battle ships at Fornelles, and boats were assembled for that purpose under the direction of Capt. Bowen, Capt. Polden, and Capt. Prefsland. Previous to the landing of the troops, a small battery at the entrance of the bay was evacuated, the magazine blown up, the guns spiked, and shortly after the first division, consisting of 800 men, was on shore. A considerable explosion to the westward indicated that the Spaniards had also abandoned the works at Fornelles. Nearly at the same moment 2000 of the enemy's troops approached in several different directions, and threatened to surround this inconsiderable force, but were repulsed with some loss on the left, while the guns of the Argo checked a similar attempt on the right flank, and the post was maintained until the debarkation of the different divisions afforded the means of establishing a position, from whence the enemy's troops would have been

[Price Sixpence.]

attacked with considerable advantage, had they not retired in the beginning of the night.

The strength of the ground, the passes, and the badness of the roads in Minorca, are scarcely to be equalled in the most mountainous parts of Europe; and, what increased the difficulty of advancing upon this occasion, was the dearth of intelligence; for, although near 100 deserters had come in from the Swiss regiments, and affirmed that the remaining force upon the island exceeded 4000 men, no particular account of the enemy's movements was obtained. Under this uncertainty, it was for a few minutes doubtful what measure to pursue, but as quickly determined to proceed by a forced march to Mercadal, and thereby separate the enemy's force by possessing that essential pass, in the first instance, and from thence advancing upon his principal communications to either extremity of the island, justly depending upon Commodore Duckworth's zeal and exertions to forward from Addaya and Fornelles such supplies of provisions and ordnance stores as might favour subsequent operations.

To effect this object, Colonel Graham was sent with 600 men, and, by great exertion, arrived at Mercadal a very few hours after the main force of the enemy had marched towards Ciudadella, making several officers and soldiers prisoners, seizing various small magazines, and establishing his corps in front of the village.

The persevering labour of 250 seamen, under the direction of Lieutenant Buchanan, during the night, having greatly assisted the artillery in forwarding the battalion guns, the army arrived at Mercadal on the 9th, where, learning that Mahon was nearly evacuated, a disposition was instantly made to operate with the whole force in that direction, and Colonel Paget detached under this movement with 300 men to take possession of the town: upon his arrival, he summoned Fort Charles to surrender, and made the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, a colonel of artillery, and 160 men, prisoners of

(B.)



war, removed the boom obstructing the entrance of the harbour, and gave free passage to the Cormorant and Aurora frigates, which were previously sent by Commodore Duckworth to make a diversion off that port. But these were not the only advantages immediately resulting from this movement; it favoured desertion, intercepted all stragglers, and enabled the different departments of the army to procure beasts of burthen for the further progress of his Majesty's arms.

Having ascertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works and entrenching themselves in front of Ciudadella, it was resolved to force their position on the night of the 13th instant; and, preparatory to this attempt, Colonel Paget with 200 men was withdrawn from Mahon; Colonel Moncrief sent forward with the detachment to Ferarias; three light twelve pounders and five and a half inch howitzers, and 96 marines landed from the fleet; when, in consequence of its having been communicated to Commodore Duckworth, that four ships, supposed to be of the line, were seen between Majorca and Minorca, steering towards the last mentioned island, he decided to pursue them, requested that the seamen and marines might re-embark, and signified his determination of proceeding with all the armed transports to sea: but weighing the serious consequences which would result to the army from the smallest delay on the one hand, and the advantages to be reasonably expected from a spirited attack on the other, it was thought advisable to retain them with the army; and, on the 12th instant, the whole force marched to Alpiuz, and from thence proceeded on the 13th to Jupet, Colonel Moncrief's detachment moving in a parallel line on the Ferarias Road to Mala Garaba.

These precautions, and the appearance of two columns approaching the town, induced the enemy to retire from their half-constructed defence within the walls of Ciudadella; and in the evening of the same day a small detachment under Captain Muter, was sent to take possession of the Torre den Quart, whereby the army was enabled to advance on the 14th, apparently in three columns, upon Kane's, the Ferarias, and Fornelles Roads, to the investment of the town at day-break, occupying ground covered by the position the enemy had relinquished: thus stationed, in want of heavy artillery, and every article necessary for a siege, it was judged expedient to summon the Governor of Minorca to surrender; and the preliminary articles were immediately considered: but doubts arising on the part of the enemy, whether the investing force was superior in number to the garrison, two batteries of three twelve pounders, and three five and a half inch howitzers were erected in the course of the following night within eight hundred yards of the place, and at day-break the main body of the troops formed in order of battle considerably to the right of Kane's Road, leaving the Picquets to communicate between them and Colonel Moncrief's post. This line, partly real, and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batteries, from whence two eighteen pound shot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley, and a distant appearance of the squadron, occasioned the cessation of hostilities, and renewed a negotiation, which, through the address of Major-General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, terminated in the annexed capitulation.

Four weeks salt provisions for the garrison, besides the enclosed List of Ordnance Stores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The assistance received from Commodore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and provisions, greatly facilitated the rapid movements of the army; and I am happy in the opportunity of declaring my obligations to Lord Mark Kerr and Captain Caulfield, for the supplies they sent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of further resistance, might have proved of the utmost importance in securing the army, or compelling the enemy to surrender.

The support I have experienced from Major General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Brigadiers General Stuart and Oakes, the exertion of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, my Adjutant General, the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of both the officers and men of the different regiments

under my command, have eminently contributed to the success of the expedition, and authorize me to represent their services as highly deserving his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Captain Gifford, my first aid de camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance concerning the capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the island of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHAS. STUART.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

TERMS of CAPITULATION demanded for the Surrender of the Fortress of Ciudadella to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty.

I. The Garrison shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.—*Answer.* The town and fortress of Ciudadella, and the Fort of St Nicholas, together with all artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, or effects, the property of His Most Catholic Majesty, shall be surrendered to His Britannic Majesty's arms, and the Gate of Mahon, and the Fort of St Nicholas, shall be delivered up to the British army to-morrow at noon.

II. They shall be preceded by four brass 4 pounders and two 2 inch howitzers, with lighted matches, and twelve rounds for each.—*Answer.* The garrison shall march out as proposed in the first and second articles, but the guns must be left with the artillery.

III. The said Garrison shall be sent with all due convenience to Spain, at the expence of His Britannic Majesty, to one of the nearest ports of the Peninsula, excepting the first battalion of the Swiss regiment of Yan, and the detachment of the dragoons of Numancia, with their horses and furniture, who shall be sent to Majorca, as belonging to corps which garrison that Island.—*Answer.* The garrison shall be conveyed to the nearest port of His Most Catholic Majesty.

IV. The officers in this island and fortress shall keep their arms, horses, and equipage, with the funds of their regiments, and shall be permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpose of bringing away their families, and removing or disposing of their property there.—*Answer.* Admitted, they paying their just debts; and the officers who have occasion to go to Mahon to bring away their families, or dispose of their property, will have passports on applying to the British Commander in Chief.

V. The officers of the war department, the revenue, and marine, together with the persons employed in every branch thereof, shall be permitted to follow the garrison, and are to be included in the articles III. IV. and V.—*Answer.* Admitted.

VI. Whatever officers and troops have been made prisoners in Mahon, or other parts of the island, since the 7th instant, are comprehended in the above five articles.—*Answer.* People who have already surrendered cannot be included in the above capitulation.

VII. The deserters from this army who have given themselves up to the protection of his Britannic Majesty, since the said 7th instant, shall be restored to our army.—*Answer.* Refused.

VIII. Beasts of burden, both great and small, shall be granted, at the ordinary prices, for those who may be desirous of going to Mahon.—*Answer.* Admitted.

IX. During the time the garrison may remain in this island, their necessary wants shall be supplied at the expence of Spain.—*Answer.* There will be no obstacle to the garrison's being supplied with provisions by its own officers while it remains, which will be as short a time as possible, and be regulated by the Commander in Chief.

X. The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals, and their treatment be at the expence of their regiments.—*Answer.* Admitted.

XI. The inhabitants of this island shall be allowed to continue in the free exercise of their religion, enjoying peaceably the revenues, property, and privileges which they possess, and enjoy at present.

XII. The Episcopal See of the island shall remain established in it, according to the bull for its new creation, enjoying the honours, authority, and rents belonging to the Bishopric, and subsisting with its Ecclesiastical Chapter, and as Suffragan of the Archbishop of Valencia.

XIII. The Universities (or Corporations) of the island shall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchises which have been granted to them by the ancient Kings of Spain, as they now possess them, and as they

have been allowed to them in the treaties which have taken place as often as this island has passed from one dominion to another.—Answer. XI. XII. and XIII. are articles which do not properly belong to this capitulation, but of course due care will be taken to secure the peaceable inhabitants in the enjoyment of their religion and property.

XIV. The merchant ship named *Experiencia*, which is in Mahon; coming from Smyrna, and belonging to the Consulate of Cadiz, and its cargo, shall remain free, and a passport be granted for its safe conduct to Spain.—Answer, refused.

XV. Commissioners will be appointed on both sides to settle the detail of the execution of this treaty; and to deliver and receive all stores, &c. the property of his Most Catholic Majesty.

(Signed) CHAS. STUART,
General and Commander in Chief.
J. T. DUCKWORTH,
Commodore and Naval Commander in Chief.
JUAN NEPOMUSENO DE QUESADA.

Ciudadella, 15th Nov. 1798.

Return of Ordnance taken in the island of Minorca, Camp opposite Ciudadella, Nov. 18. 1798.

Ciudadella and Fort St Nicola—Five brags $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; brags ordnance, four 4 pounders; mounted. Iron ordnance, six 18, ten 12, eight 9, and two 6 pounders; mounted.

Mahon—One 13 inch, three brags $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars; three brags $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; iron ordnance, fifteen 32, twelve 18, seventeen 12, and three 6 pounders, mounted; three brags $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; brags ordnance, three 24, four 12 pounders; iron ordnance, two 24, one 18, and five 12 pounders; dismounted.

Lower Musquito—Iron ordnance, one 6 pounder; mounted. Upper Musquito—Iron ordnance, three 9, two 6 pounders; mounted.

Calacoulins—Iron ordnance, four 12 pounders; mounted. St Teresa—Brags ordnance, four 12 pounders; mounted.

Fornells—Iron ordnance, fourteen 18 pounders; mounted.

Pointa Prima—iron ordnance, four 12-pounders, mounted.

Calacoufa—iron ordnance, four 12-pounders, mounted.

Total.—One 13; three $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars: three $8\frac{1}{2}$, three $6\frac{1}{2}$, five $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers: fifteen 32, five 24, thirty-three 18, fifty-two 12, eleven 9, eight 6, four 4-pounders.

Return of the Ammunition and Stores taken on the Island of Minorca.

50 of 13, 100 of $10\frac{1}{2}$, 180 of $8\frac{1}{2}$, 78 of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch shells.—1980 of 32, 3131 of 18, 4460 of 12, 1440 of 9, 1433 of 6, 764 of 4 pound round shot.—68 of 32, 320 of 12 pound grape shot.—47 of 32, 60 of 18, 168 of 12, 6 of 9, 48 of 6 pound double headed shot.—99 of 4 pound round shot, fixed ammunition.—144 hand-granades.—270,000 musquet ball cartridges.—2000 flints.—698 of 18, 1010 of 12, 160 of 9, 213 of 6 pound cartridges filled.—821 whole, and 3 half barrels of gunpowder.

HAYLORD FLAMINGHAM,
Captain, commanding the Royal Artillery.
His Excellency General the Honourable
Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of an Embarkation Return delivered by His Excellency Don Juan Nepomuseno Quesada, to His Excellency General the Honourable Charles Stuart, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in the Island of Minorca.

FORTRESS OF CIUDADELLA, in the Island of Minorca.
General State of the Spanish Troops who are to embark for the Evacuation of this Island.

153 Officers.—3528 Sergeants, drummers, and rank and file.—56 horses.

General Staff 16, including 1 Governor, 1 Lieutenant-Governor, 1 Major-General, &c. &c. &c.

PEDRO QUADRADO
Major-General.

Ciudadella, November 17, 1798,

I certify the above to be a true copy; and that since the landing of the British forces, and previous to the surrender of Ciudadella on the 16th inst. nearly 300 deserters have come over to the British army.

R. D. STEWART, Agent General.
N. B. The corps composing the Spanish force in this island are as follows; viz. regiment of Valencia, 3 battalions.—Swiss regiment of Ruttiman, 2 battalions.—Swiss regiment of Yann, 1 battalion.—A detachment of the dragoons of Numancia;—And a detachment of artillery.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 23. 1798.

Lieutenant Jones, of his Majesty's Ship *Leviathan*, arrived here this afternoon with a dispatch from Admiral the Earl of St Vincent, to Mr Nepean, of which the following is a copy:

Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1798.

SIR,

I inclose the copy of a letter from Commodore Duckworth, with other documents relating to the conquest of the island of Minorca; upon which important event I request you will congratulate the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant Jones, first of the *Leviathan*, is the bearer of this Dispatch, who, from the report of Commodore Duckworth, and my own observation while my flag was on board that ship, is highly deserving their Lordships favour and protection.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT,

Leviathan, off Fournelles, Minorca,
19th November, 1798.

MY LORD,

In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions to me of the 18th and 20th of October, I proceeded with the ships under my orders, and the troops under the command of the Hon. General Charles Stuart, to the rendezvous off the Colombrettes; and after having been joined by his Majesty's sloop *Petterell*, and the arrangements for landing had been completed, on the 5th in the afternoon I stood for Minorca, but in consequence of light winds, I did not make that island till day break on the 7th, then within five miles of the Port of Fournelles, where finding the wind directly out of that harbour, and the enemy prepared for our reception, I (having previously consulted the General) made the signal for Captain Bowen, of the *Argo*, accompanied by the *Cormorant* and *Aurora*, to assist in covering the landing, to lead into the creek of Addaya, there not being water or space enough for the line of battle ships, which he executed in a most officer-like and judicious manner: and in hauling round the northern point, a battery of four 12 pounders fired one gun, but on seeing the broadside, the enemy left it, blowing up their magazines, and spiking the guns, when the transports were got in without damage, though there was scarcely room for stowing them in tiers. During this service, which was rapidly executed, the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* plied on and off Fournelles, to divert the attention of the enemy; but knowing an expeditious landing to be our greatest object, as soon as I observed the transports were nearly in the creek, I bore away, and anchored with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* off its entrance, to see that service performed. One battalion was put on shore by 11 o'clock, and directly took the height, which proved fortunate, as the enemy very quickly appeared in two divisions, one of which was marching down towards the battery before-mentioned, when I ordered the covering ships to commence a cannonade, which effectually checked their progress, and the General kept them at bay with the troops he had; and by six o'clock in the afternoon the whole were on shore, with eight 6 pounders, field pieces, and eight days provisions, as also two howitzers.

On the same evening, after ordering the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* to proceed off Port Mahon, with seven transports, to form a diversion, I got under weigh with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur*, and turned up to Fournelles with an intent to force the harbour; but, on my entering the passage, I found the enemy had evacuated the forts, and the wind throwing out caused me to anchor, when I made the *Centaur's* signal, (which was following me) to haul off, landed the marines of the *Leviathan*, took possession of two forts of four guns each; and one of six: but soon after the General requesting I would not enter this port, I ordered Captain Digby to embark the marines, and to put to sea, and cruise under the command of Captain Markham, who was employed in covering the port of Fournelles and Addaya, and preventing succour being thrown in, whilst my pendant was hoisted on board the *Argo*, where I continued two days, aiding and directing the necessary supplies for the army. In this I was ably assisted by Captain Bowen. During these two days I visited head-quarters to consult with the General, when it was decided, as the anchorage at Addaya was extremely hazardous, and the transports in hourly risk of being lost, to remove them to Fournelles, which was executed under cover of the *Leviathan* and *Centaur*. On the 11th I ordered the *Centaur* off Ci-

dadella, to prevent reinforcements being thrown in, and anchored the Leviathan at Fournelles, landed some twelve-pounder field pieces and howitzers, the sailors drawing them up to the army, shifted my pendant to the Leviathan, and left the Argo at Addaya, ordering Capt. Bowen to continue there till all the depots were re-embarked and removed, which was effected that day. Late that evening I received information from the General, that four ships, said to be of the line, were seen between Minorca and Majorca.

In the middle of the night the General sent me another corroborating report from the look-out man, of the four ships seen being of the line. I instantly put to sea, (though one-fifth of the crews were on shore) with two ships of the line, a forty-four, and three armed transports, and stood toward Ciudadella: when at day-light the next morning, that place bearing S. E. by S. eight or nine miles, five ships were seen from the mast-head standing directly down for Ciudadella. I instantly made the signal for a general chase, when I soon observed the enemy haul their wind for Majorca; but I continued the pursuit, to prevent the possibility of their throwing in succour to Minorca; and at noon I discovered the enemy from the fore yard to be four large frigates and a sloop of war; this latter keeping her wind, I made the Argo's signal to haul after her, and Captain Bowen, by his letter of the 15th, informs me he took her at half past three that afternoon, and she proved to be his Majesty's sloop Petterell, which had been captured the preceding forenoon by the Squadron of frigates I was in chase of. For further particulars on that head I shall refer you to Captain Bowen's letter, where I am convinced you will observe with great concern the very harsh treatment the officers and crew of the Petterell met with when captured; and he has since added, that one man, who resisted the Spaniards plundering him of forty guineas, was murdered and thrown overboard. I continued the chase till eleven o'clock that night, when I was within three miles of the sternmost frigate; but finding the wind become light I feared it would draw me too far from the island of Minorca; I therefore hailed the Centaur, and directing Captain Markham to pursue the Enemy, steered directly for Ciudadella, which I made the subsequent afternoon, (the 14th) with the Calcutta and Ulysses.

The next morning (the 15th) at day break, the Argo joined us off Ciudadella. Having had no communication from the General, I sent the first lieutenant, Mr Jones, though a very hazardous night, in the ship's cutter, with a letter to the General, proposing to cannonade Ciudadella if it would facilitate his operations. In the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant Jones returned with duplicates of two letters I had previously received by Capt. Gifford, the General's aide-de-camp, acquainting me that he had summoned the town on the 14th, and that terms of capitulation were agreed upon on the 15th to surrender to his Majesty's arms. When I went on shore I signed the capitulation the General had made, on which fortunate event I most truly congratulate your Lordship. The Centaur joined, not having been so fortunate as to capture either of the Spanish frigates, though within four miles of the sternmost, Captain Markham being apprehensive the continuance of the chase would carry him to a great distance from more essential service. From the 10th in the morning, when Fort Charles was put into our possession, and Lord Mark Kerr in the Cormorant, with the Aurora, Captain Caulfield, entered the port, those ships have been employed for the defence of the harbour, guarding the prisoners; and I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, in the performance of the various services incident to the movements I have stated, I cannot pass too high encomiums on the captains, officers, and seamen, under my command. From Captains Poulden and Prefsland, agents of transports, I received every possible assistance in their departments; and when it was necessary I should proceed to sea to bring to action a reputed superior force, they shewed great spirit and used every exertion to accompany me in their armed transports, as did Lieutenant Simmonds, the other agent in his.

I must now beg leave to mention my First Lieutenant, Mr George Jones, who, in the various and hazardous

services he had to undergo during the attack of the island, has proved highly deserving my praise; I have therefore put him to act as Commander of the Petterell, which ship I have presumed to recommission, to convey the present dispatches. There is also high merit due to my Second Lieutenant, Mr William Buchanan, whom I landed as second in command under Capt. Bowen, with more than 250 seamen; there were likewise the Leviathan's and Centaur's marines with the army, to the number of 100; but other essential service calling Capt. Bowen on board his ship, the command of the seamen devolved on Lieut. Buchanan, and, as will appear by the strongest accompanying testimony given him from the Commander in Chief of the army, he performed the services with the army with the greatest ability and exertion. I should feel myself remis, were I to close this without noticing to your Lordship the particular exertions, activity, and correctness of Lieutenant Whiston of the Constitution cutter, in the various services and messages he had to execute.

The General having signified his wish that his dispatches should be sent without delay, I have not yet been able to visit the port of Mahon, to obtain a return of the state of the dock-yard, or vessels captured in that place; but I understand from Capt. Lord Robert Mark Kerr, that there are no ships of war, and only one merchant ship of value; the particulars of which I will transmit by the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the highest respect, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

SIR,

Argo, at Sea, Nov. 15, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at half past three P. M. on the 13th inst. I had the good fortune to come up with the ship that I hauled the wind after round Cape Rouge, conformable to your signal; she proved to be his Majesty's ship Petterell, in possession of Don Antonio Franco Ganerada, Second Captain of the Spanish frigate Flora, who, in company with the three others named in the margin*, captured her the day before.

These frigates had come from Carthagena, had touched at Barcelona, sailed from thence on Saturday last, bound to Mahon, with eight millions of rials on board to pay the troops.

Deeming it absolutely necessary to make the Petterell useful until your return, I took all the Spaniards out (72 in number), and gave her in charge of my first lieutenant, Mr Lyne, with a mate, two midshipmen, 30 seamen, and 12 marines, directing them to land an officer and Guide at Fournelles, with a letter for General Stuart, and to return here immediately.

I am sorry to inform you the Spaniards behaved very ill to the officers and seamen of the Petterell, having robbed and plundered them of every thing. Great part of the captains and officers clothes I have recovered. I returned off this place yesterday, but being calm I could not get near the shore.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

Commodore Duckworth.

JAMES BOWEN.

* Casilda, of 40 guns; Pomona, of 40; and Proserpine, of 42.

SIR,

Before Ciudadella, Nov. 18, 1798.

I have the honour to return to you and the Gentlemen employed on shore under your command, my sincere thanks for your activity, zeal, and assistance, in forwarding the light artillery of the army; neither can too much praise be given to the seamen for their friendly and cheerful exertions under very hard labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which will ever merit my acknowledgments, and affords me the satisfaction of assuring you that I am, with sincere regard,

Yours, &c. CHA. STUART.

Lieutenant Buchannan.

A List of Stores found in the Arsenal at Port Mahon.

The keel and stern frame for a man of war brig, on the stocks, with all the timbers, and part of the clothing, all the rigging, &c.

14 gun-boats, hauled up with all their rigging in good order, but the boats very old.

13 boats from 36 to 26 feet in length, all their rigging in good order, and fit for service.

2 cables of 17 inch.—2 ditto of 9 ditto.—2 ditto of 5½ ditto.—Rope of 5 inch, 400 fathoms.—ditto of 3 ditto, 400 ditto.—ditto of 2½ ditto, 600 ditto.—ditto of 1½ ditto, 400 ditto.—ditto of 1 ditto, 300 ditto.—ditto of ½ ditto, 400 ditto.—Old junk, 6000 pounds.—Six anchors, from 14 to 17 hundred weight.—7 grapnels, of seven hundred weight.—A large quantity of all sorts of iron work.—A brass mortar, of 13 inch.—3 ditto of 12 ditto.—Some shells, of 13 inch, and of 8 inch.—2 top masts for 74 gun ships.—3 lesser ones.—Several caps and spars.—1000 fir planks.—Several knees, and some oak plank.—20 tons of nails of all sorts.—3 bolts of new, and about 400 yards of old canvas.—24 Spanish pendants.—Blocks for the sheers and heaving ships down of all descriptions, with various other small articles.

November 18. 1798.

J. WOOLDRIDGE,
Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

Lift of ships and vessels found at Port Mahon, and taken possession of.

A ship of 540 tons, partly laden with cotton, gums, and drugs; a ship of 200 tons, in ballast; a xebec of 60 tons, laden with horn; and four small Tartans.

(Signed) J. WOOLDRIDGE,
Lieutenant of the Cormorant.

Nov. 18.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 25.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Earl St Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.

Herewith you will receive the copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, inclosing one from Captain Ball, of his Majesty's ship Alexander, with the capitulation of the island of Goza.

My Lord, Vanguard, at Sea, Nov. 1. 1798.

I have the honour to transmit you a letter received from Captain Ball, dated October 30th, together with the capitulation of the castle of Goza, and a list of ordnance, &c. found in it; the prisoners are now embarked in the Vanguard and Minotaur till I can get a vessel to sent them to France. Captain Ball, with three sail of the line, a frigate, and fire-ship, is entrusted with the blockade of Malta, in which are two sail of the line, and three frigates ready for sea; and from the experience I have had of Captain Ball's zeal, activity, and ability, I have no doubt but that in due time I shall have the honour of sending you good accounts of the French in the town of Valetti.

I am, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's most obedient servant.
HORATIO NELSON.
Admiral Earl of St. Vincent.

SIR, Alexander, off Malta, Oct. 30. 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Commandant of the French troops in the castle of Goza, signed the capitulation the 28th inst. which you had approved. I ordered Captain Creswell, of the marines, to take possession of it in the name of His Britannic Majesty, and his Majesty's colours were hoisted. The next day the place was delivered up in form to the deputies of the island, his Sicilian Majesty's colours were hoisted, and he acknowledged their lawful Sovereign.

I embarked yesterday all the French officers and men who were on the island of Goza, amounting to 270.

I enclose you the articles of capitulation, and an inventory of the arms and ammunition found in the castle, part of which I directed to be sent to the assistance of the Maltese, who are in arms against the French. There were 3200 sacks of corn in the castle, which will be a great relief to the inhabitants, who are much in want of that article.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. JOHN BALL.

Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Between Alexander John Ball, Esq; Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Alexander, appointed to conduct the blockade of Malta, under Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. on the part of Great-Britain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lochey, Auj. de Batt. Commander of the French troops in the Castle of Goza.

I. The French troops shall march out of the castle of Goza, with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms as they get out of the gate.

II. The castle of Goza, with all the military implements and stores, shall be delivered up to the British officer appointed to take charge of them.

III. The French officers and troops shall be protected in their persons and effects, and the officers allowed to retain their side-arms; they shall be embarked immediately on board his Britannic Majesty's ships, and sent to France in transports, at the expense of the French government. They are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty, or his allies, during the war, until regularly exchanged.

Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. has entered into articles with the inhabitants of Goza, that if the French surrender to the British, they shall be considered as under their protection, and they will not offer them the smallest insult or molestation.

Signed the 28th October 1798.

ALEXANDER JOHN BALL,
Captain of his Britannic Majesty's
Ship Alexander,
LOCHEY, Auj. de Battalion.

Approved—Horatio Nelson.

Extract of Articles found in the Castle of Goza, the 28th October, 1798.

50 barrels of powder; 9000 ball cartridges; 1000 musket cartridges without ball; 1700 flints; 38 eighteen pound cartridges, filled; 140 twelve pound ditto; 450 six pound ditto; 268 four pound ditto; 25 three pound ditto; 33 two pound ditto; 18 eighteen-pounder gun, good, and 200 shot; 2 twelve-pounder gun, good, and 900 shot; 4 six-pounder gun, good, and 2985 shot; 400 hand grenades, filled; 90 pikes, and 90 halberds; 3200 sacks of corn.

N. B. No small arms, except those laid down by the French troops.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 25. 1798.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d inst.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship the Boadicea, to Vice Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. which is transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

SIR, Boadicea, at sea, Dec. 9. 1798.

I have the honour to inform you, that a ship privateer, named the Invincible-Buonaparte, mounting twenty guns, (12 and 18 pounders) with a crew of 170 men, of various nations, quite new, 16 days from Bourdeaux, and never having made any capture, was this day taken by his Majesty's ship Boadicea.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Vice Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, Bart.

Copy of another letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 21st inst.

SIR, Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge, Captain of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, to me, together with another copy of a letter to Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo, which are transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

SIR, Cambrian, at sea, Dec. 8. 1798.

Enclosed I have transmitted to your Lordship a copy of my letter, of this day's date, to Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo.

I am, Sir, &c.

A. K. LEGGE.

MY LORD,
I have to inform you, that I have this morning captured La Cantabre, a French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men.

She is three days from Bayonne, quite new, on her first cruize, and a very fine vessel.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. A. K. LEGGE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 25, 1798.
Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated December 23, 1798.

SIR,
Enclosed are copies of two letters from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, and the Hon. Captain Legge, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, which are transmitted to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c. BRIDPORT.

MY LORD,
I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that this day his Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the Stag, captured a French brig privateer, called La Resource, carrying 10 guns and 66 men, two days out from La Rochelle, bound on a cruize upon the coast of Africa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. T. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

MY LORD,
I have the honour to inform you, that this morning at one o'clock, we recaptured the Dorothea, a Danish brig, from Amsterdam, bound to Tangiers, laden with bale goods. She had been taken on the 9th inst. by the Rusee, a French brig privateer from Bayonne, in lat. 42 deg. 30 min. north.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTH. K. LEGGE.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 25.
Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Sept. 8, 1798.

SIR,
I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 10th Feb. last, the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, have recaptured 6 British and 16 American vessels of different denominations, bound to and from these islands, and have also detained 20 vessels under neutral colours on suspicion of having enemy's property on board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of another letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, September 8, 1798.

SIR,
I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 8th ultimo, his Majesty's ships Concorde and Lapwing have captured the undermentioned French privateers (Schooners) belonging to Guadaloupe.

La Buonaparte, of 8 guns and 72 men.

L'Amazone, of 10 guns and 80 men.

La Sauveur, of 4 guns and 22 men.

La Fortune, of 2 guns and 22 men.

And the Lapwing captured, on the 12th ultimo, the Invariable schooner letter of marque, of 4 guns and 20 men, laden with dry goods, from St Bartholomew's, bound to Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of another letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Mr Nepean, dated October 22, 1798.

SIR,
You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 8th ultimo, three French privateers belonging to Guadaloupe have been captured and sent to this island by his Majesty's ships under my command, as under mentioned.

By the Bittern, September 8th, off Marigalante, Le 10 Aout Brig, of 12 guns and 50 men; she had been cruizing on the American coast, where she had taken three American vessels, and one Dane, and was returning to Guadaloupe.

By the Matilda, the 5th instant, off the N. E. end of Antigua; L'Intrepid brig, of 14 guns and 74 men; had been out three days from Guadaloupe, without making any captures.

By the Pearl, the 14th instant, off the east end of Antigua, the Scevola sloop, of 10 guns and 73 men; had been out two days and taken nothing.

And the Pearl, a few days previous to the last capture, likewise destroyed a small French privateer row boat, under Dominica.

I have the honour to be, &c. HENRY HARVEY.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Cole, Manchester, warehouseman. - Walter George, Chepstow, Monmouth, innkeeper. - Ed. and Wm. Turogton, Carlhalton, Surry, tailors. Joshua Garrett, St. Mary Ax, London, merchant.

RUTHERGLEN BRIDGE, Dec. 22, 1798.

THE COPARTNERY carried on by the Subscribers in Glasgow and at this Place, under the Firm of PETER and CHARLES PAPILLON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to the Company will pay what they owe to Peter Papillon, who will discharge the Company's debts.

PETER PAPILLON.
CHARLES PAPILLON.

SECOND NOTICE—SECOND TERM.

IN the process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of ADAM SMITH, late of Stockbridge, and GEORGE NEILSON, of St David's Street, Edinburgh, against Lieutenant JOHN NEWLANDS, of Lochhead, and his Creditors—Lord Meadowbank, Ordinary, assigned the 1st day of February next for the Second Term for the whole Creditors of the said Lieutenant John Newlands to produce all their Claims, Rights, and Diligences, competent to them respectively, against him or his estate, with certification as in a reduction improbatum; and ordained this interlocutor to be inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette once a week for three weeks successively, to the end it might come to the knowledge of all parties concerned. In obedience to which interlocutor this intimation is made.

H. S. STEVENSON, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM SMART, Keeper of the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow.

ON the application of the said William Smart, with the necessary concurrence of Creditors, Lord Armadale, Ordinary on the Bills, this day sequestrated the whole real and personal Estate of the said William Smart, a meeting of whose Creditors was appointed to be held within the said Tontine Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 2d January next, at twelve o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of chusing an interim factor; and another meeting on the 22d day of that month, for electing a trustee; of which this public intimation is given.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 26, 1798.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER LAUDER, Farmer at Dron, near Dundee.

The Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Alexander Lauder, requests that the whole Creditors will attend a Meeting within the house of William Gordon, vintner in Dundee, upon Friday the 11th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, mid-day, in order to consider of a proposal to be made for discharging the said Alexander Lauder of all debts contracted prior to the sequestration, and finally winding up the sequestrated estate. The Trustee requests that all the Creditors will, pointedly attend to this notification, as the business of the intended meeting materially concerns their interest.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Quarter of Eight WINCHESTER Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lb. AVOIRDUPOIS, from the Returns received in the week ending the 15th of Dec. 1798.

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,	49	3	28	6	31	8	25	2	33	5	39	7				
Surry,	48	6	27	0	31	0	25	0	34	0	37	3				
Hertford,	43	10			29	1	23	9	33	4	36	4				
Bedford,	43	3			27	7	20	5	29	9	33	2				
Huntingdon,	42	4			27	8	19	0	30	3						
Northampton,	43	0	26	6	25	2	19	6	26	8	30	0				
Rutland,	47	6			27	6	20	0	30	0			50	0		
Leicester,	47	9			28	3	19	10	30	7	39	7	36	8		
Nottingham,	50	0	29	0	33	2	21	0	34	10	36	6				
Derby,	52	6			32	6	19	3	37	3	37	0				
Stafford,	50	8			29	9	22	1	34	8	35	4	26	6		
Salop,	47	6	34	6	33	4	18	0	40	10	33	1	67	10		
Hereford,	44	11	36	8	30	1	17	10	31	1	31	1	58	7		
Worcester,	47	5	24	4	36	1	24	6	31	4	36	8				
Warwick,	46	3			27	5	19	0	32	3	37	0	36	4		
Wilts,	46	4			29	4	22	2	37	8	34	0				
Berks,	46	3			28	5	22	0	32	4	34	2				
Oxford,	45	5			26	8	20	3	27	9	30	11				
Bucks,	46	3			26	6	21	10	29	6	31	9				
Montgomery,	41	3			28	3	13	10			34	7	34	11		
Brecon,	48	0	40	0	29	7	18	8			32	0	34	11		
Radnor,	46	2			30	3	18	1			28	7	53	6		

Districts.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

First,	Essex,	45	6	27	0	29	10	23	4	30	0	30	6				
	Kent,	47	0	29	0	29	0	22	4	32	9	40	0				
	Suffex,	48	4			30	8	21	3	36	0	39	0				
Second,	Suffolk,	43	0	26	0	28	0	22	7	29	5	35	4	38	2		
	Cambridge,	41	5			26	10	20	0	28	0	34	8				
Third,	Norfolk,	41	5	24	6	25	6	20	9	28	8	32	5				
	Lincoln,	42	6	30	3	27	9	19	8	28	3	39	9				
Fourth,	York,	43	8	30	0	27	11	20	8	34	6	35	4	34	2		
	Durham,	49	2			27	8	19	0								
Fifth,	Northumberland,	43	6	26	4	24	2	18	10	24	0	25	8				
	Cumberland,	53	3	36	7	26	10	18	10			31	6	33	11		
Sixth,	Westmorland,	55	2	28	0	31	9	20	2					17	6		
	Lancaster,	51	8			36	5	21	6	37	7			17	10		
Seventh,	Chester,	48	9			33	5	21	2			62	0	17	4		
	Flint,	55	2			34	8										
Eighth,	Denbigh,	55	5			34	8	17	7	44	10	38	5	38	2		
	Anglesea,	None	bought			for sale.											
Ninth,	Carnarvon,	54	6	36	0	32	0	16	0					35	0		
	Merioneth,	53	9	39	4	32	0	17	6			32	0	32	10		
Tenth,	Cardigan,	52	7	30	0	30	0	13	7			32	0				
	Pembroke,	48	7			29	8	12	0								
Eleventh,	Carmarthen,	53	5			31	2	13	4								
	Glamorgan,	54	7			26	8	16	3								
Twelfth,	Gloucester,	49	4			28	8	20	7	29	8	30	2				
	Somerfet,	52	9			30	6	18	8	32	8	44	0				
Eleventh,	Monmouth,	49	11			31	8	19	0								
	Devon,	54	3			28	9	17	10	35	8	56	0	32	2		
Twelfth,	Cornwall,	53	3			27	11	15	4								
	Dorset,	50	8			29	11	21	0								
	Hants,	48	8			30	5	21	8	35	1						

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Per Quarter, | 48 4 | 30 5 | 29 8 | 19 7 | 32 5 | 35 10 | 36 7 |

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

	Wheat, per Qr. s. d.	Rye, per Qr. s. d.	Barley, per Qr. s. d.	Oats, per Qr. s. d.	Beans, per Qr. s. d.	Pease, per Qr. s. d.	Oatmeal, per Boll. s. d.	Beer or Big, per Qr. s. d.
First District, ————	47 7	26 8	32 6	26 3	33 10	45 10	*36 7	————
Second, ————	42 7	26 0	27 9	21 8	29 3	35 3	38 2	————
Third, ————	41 5	24 6	25 6	20 9	28 8	32 5	*36 7	————
Fourth, ————	42 8	29 4	27 2	20 1	29 0	37 6	34 2	————
Fifth, ————	46 1	26 4	24 8	18 10	24 0	25 8	*36 7	————
Sixth, ————	54 0	33 8	28 10	19 4	*32 5	31 6	25 8	————
Seventh, ————	50 8	*30 5	34 11	21 5	37 7	62 0	17 9	————
Eighth, ————	54 8	37 8	33 8	17 0	44 10	35 2	34 8	————
Ninth, ————	52 4	30 6	29 9	13 9	*32 5	32 0	*36 7	————
Tenth, ————	50 9	*30 5	30 0	19 4	30 5	37 1	*36 7	————
Eleventh, ————	53 10	*30 5	28 4	16 5	35 8	56 0	32 2	————
Twelfth, ————	49 7	*30 5	30 3	21 6	35 1	*35 10	*36 7	————

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

Published by Authority of Parliament,

JOHN JAMES CATHERWOOD, Receiver of Corn Returns.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 19th day of December 1798,

Is Sixty-Eight Shillings and Six Pence Halfpenny per Hundred Weight,

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

By Authority of Parliament,

HENRY NETTLESHIP,

Clerk of the Grocers Company.

Grocers Hall,
Dec. 22. 1798.

INTIMATION to the CREDITORS of JOHN CAMPBELL,
late Vintner in Perth.

THAT upon the application of the said John Campbell, with concurrence of Creditors, to the extent required by law, the Lord Armadale, officiating as ordinary on the bills, upon the 24th December current, sequestrated the whole real and personal Estate of the said John Campbell, wherever situated within the jurisdiction of the Court, and appointed his Creditors to meet within the house of Thomas Wakefield, vintner in Perth, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing an interim factor; and to meet in the same place and at the same hour, on Thursday the 31st day of said month of January next, for chusing a trustee, and granted commission to any of the Magistrates of Perth, or the Sheriff-depute or Substitute of Perth, or any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, to attend said meetings for the purposes specified in the statute, and appointed intimation to be made in the Gazette in common form. In obedience to which appointment this intimation is made to all concerned.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 27. 1798.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of WILLIAM MORRISON, Manufacturer in Dundee.

Ebenezer Anderfon, merchant in Dundee, trustee on the said William Morrison's sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that, on Monday the 14th day of January next, a meeting of said creditors will be held within the house of William Gordon, vintner in Dundee, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the claims they have against Alexander Morrison, merchant in Dundee, for the advance made by William, under the contract of copartnership entered into betwixt them, on 26th March 1795, and for instructing the trustee to raise an action against the said Alexander Morrison, for count and reckoning thereanent.

Dundee, 27th December 1798.

EDINBURGH—Printed for the PROPRIETORS.