



THE  
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LONDON GAZETTE—October 15.

DOWNING-STREET—October 15. 1799.

[In the last Gazette we gave a copy of a letter from Lieut. General TRIGGE to the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, Secretary of State, dated August 23, acquainting him of the capture of the colony of Surinam. The following other letters upon this subject were omitted in our last for want of room.]

Head-quarters, Paramaribo,

SIR, August 23, 1799.

INCLOSED we have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the articles of capitulation on which this colony surrendered to his Majesty, together with the papers relating to the particulars thereof.

We have the honour to be, &c.

THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

HUGH SEYMOUR, Vice Admiral.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

By Lieutenant General Thomas Trigge and Vice Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's land and sea forces employed at the Windward and Leeward islands:—

A Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's ships being arrived upon the coast of Surinam with a very considerable military force, we seize the first moment to offer terms so evidently for the advantage of the colony placed under your command, that we trust they will immediately be subscribed to; and particularly as the similar mark of our Sovereign's gracious disposition has been productive of every possible happiness and advantage to your late sister colony of Demerara.

We have sent Captain Wm. Cayley, senior Captain of the Squadron, and Lieutenant Colonel the Baron de Rottenberg, commanding a battalion on this expedition, with these terms for your consideration, and shall wait 24

[Price Sixpence.]

hours for your decision on this subject. Should the offer made on our part in the name of his Britannic Majesty not be accepted, you must yourself be answerable for the effusion of blood and the loss of property which may be the consequence of terms not being attended to in time, which are formed for the general welfare of the colony over which you are placed, as well as the comfort and happiness of its individuals.

THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

H. SEYMOUR, Vice Admiral.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, August 16, 1799.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Thomas Trigge and Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's land and sea forces, employed at the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, and Surinam Francois, Fritivici, Governor-General of the colony of Surinam and its dependencies, Major-General of infantry, and Commander in Chief by sea and land in the said colony:—

According to which the said colony and its dependencies shall be put under the immediate protection of his Britannic Majesty, in conformity to the summons which has been sent by the said Commanders in Chief, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, the 16th August, 1799, and the additional articles proposed by the said Governor-General, and agreed to by the said Commanders in Chief, the 19th August, 1799.

Art. I. The colony of Surinam, with its dependencies, shall immediately be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, and shall quietly and peaceably submit to his Government.

II. The inhabitants of the colony shall enjoy full security to their persons and the free exercise of their religion, with the immediate and entire possession of their private property, whether on shore or afloat; such only being excepted as may appear to belong to the subjects of the King of Spain, or to those of the French Republic; the ancient laws and usages which

(A.)



have hitherto been observed in the colony respecting property continuing in force.

III. All ships of war, artillery, provisions, and stores in the public magazines and warehouses, as well as the effects of every description belonging to the public, shall be given up to his Britannic Majesty in the state they now are, regular lists being immediately taken by officers appointed for this purpose, by each of the contracting parties.

IV. All the debts of the colony which may exist at the moment of these terms being acceded to, shall be cleared by the produce of the taxes and imposts of the said colony, or by its revenues.

V. No change whatsoever shall take place in the laws of the colony, without it shall hereafter appear for the mutual advantage, and meet with the concurrence of the parties interested on that subject.

VI. In case the colony of Surinam remains in the possession of his Britannic Majesty at the conclusion of a general peace, it shall enjoy every right and every commercial privilege enjoyed by the British colonies in the West Indies.

VII. The troops now in the colony of Surinam, as well as the officers belonging to the different corps serving under its present Government, may, if they wish it, enter into his Britannic Majesty's service, on the same footing in respect to appointments and pay as the rest of his army, provided they take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty, and engage to serve him where their services may be required. Seamen will likewise be admitted into his Britannic Majesty's service, and will be sure to receive every possible encouragement.

VIII. The persons employed in the civil administration of the colony, who shall be recommended for their good conduct, may, on requesting it, continue in their present offices while their behaviour is proper, and that it accords with the oath of fidelity and allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, which they will be required to take. But the command of the troops must be placed in the hands of the British officer who shall be named by his Majesty, or by the Commander in Chief of his troops employed in the West Indies.

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.

H. SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.

FREDERICI.

*Dated on board his Majesty's ship Amphitrite, in the river Surinam, the 20th Aug 1799.*

#### ADDITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

*Proposed by his Excellency the Governor-General of the Colony of Surinam, J. F. FRIDERICI, respecting the articles of capitulation, proposed by their Excellencies Lieutenant-General THOMAS TRIGGE, and Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Lord HUGH SEYMOUR, &c.*

Art. I. That the offer made respecting the secure enjoyment of private property shall be confirmed with no other exceptions than those contained in the summons.—Answer.—Already agreed to.

II. That the trade of neutral powers shall be continued on the same footing on which it now is, especially with respect to the Americans, to whom the inhabitants of the colony have great obligations.—Answer.—Already agreed to, as far as is necessary to place the colony of Surinam on the same footing as that of Demarara. The proposal made in favour of the Americans cannot be acceded to, but shall be transmitted to the British Government, whose favourable disposition towards America cannot be doubted.

III. That the officers and soldiers who are desirous of entering into the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be employed during the present war in the defence of this colony, and that those who do not chuse to enter into his Majesty's service shall be allowed to remain in the colony as private persons, or to go to any other place.

Answer.—This request cannot be granted consonantly with our instructions; but it is so reasonable, and is at the same time so much what the Commander in Chief wishes, that there can be little doubt but the object of the troops on this point will be accomplished. The troops which have been raised and continued at Demarara, is a proof of this. The latter part of this article, respecting the soldiers who do not wish to enter into his Britannic Majesty's service, is granted.

IV. That vessels and every thing necessary shall be provided to transport the Walloon guards, now in the service of this colony, to one of the ports of Spain in Europe; and that in other respects they shall be treated, according to the stipulations entered into with them.—Answer.—Being uncertain of the number to which the Walloon guards amount, and ignorant of the means of transporting them from the colony, it is impossible to fix upon any precise conveyance for them; but the spirit of the request will be conformed to, and 150 or 200 of them shall immediately be removed either to Spain, or to one of its colonies; it being understood that both officers and men are to be considered as prisoners of war, and that

they are not to serve against Great Britain until regularly exchanged.

V. That these troops, at present under the orders of the Governor-General of the colony, shall, on giving up the forts in which they are, march out with the honours of war, and ground their arms on the glacis of the forts, by command from their own officers; and that they shall in other respects be treated with the attention they have deserved by their good conduct and attention to the colony.—Answer. Granted.

VI. The usual honours of war, of firing of their guns before they strike their colours, shall be allowed to the men of war in the colony.—Answer. Granted.

VII. In what time is the article relative to private property to be understood.—Answer. On the subject of property it will be right to observe, that the habitations as well as property of individuals will be equally respected, whether they are present in the colony or not; such only being excepted from our protection as are now serving against Great Britain. Property of that description will be put in sequestration until instructions are received from the British Government on that subject.—The same rule will be observed towards French proprietors, who may be resident in France, or any of its dependencies.

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.

H. SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.

FREDERICI.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—October 12, 1799.

LIEUTENANT SENHOUSE, of his Majesty's brig Requin, arrived this afternoon with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:—

Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point,  
August 31, 1799.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the articles of capitulation signed on the 20th instant, for placing the very valuable colony of Surinam under his Majesty's protection, an event on which I most sincerely congratulate their Lordships.

Having been taken very ill on Tuesday last, I have not since been in a state to attend to business, which I hope will be admitted by their Lordships as a sufficient apology for my not giving them a detailed account of this fortunate event. I have, however, sent a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State, for their Lordships' information.

I have sent Lieutenant Senhouse in the Requin armed brig with my dispatches, whose intelligence, zeal, and activity have recommended him most strongly to my notice, and will, I hope, to their Lordships favour and protection.

I am not able at present to forward an account of the vessels captured at Surinam, two of which I have been obliged to take into his Majesty's service until their Lordships pleasure can be known; but I shall take the first opportunity of sending that account for their Lordships information. I am, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

The French corvette L'Hussar, a very fine vessel, only seven months old, mounts twenty nine-pounders, now serving as the Surinam sloop, and Lieutenant Cole, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

The Camphaan brig of 16 guns, late belonging to the Government of Holland, now serving under the same name, and Lieutenant Thwaites, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point,  
August 31, 1799.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have just received from Captain Western, of his Majesty's ship Tamer, giving me an account of his having on the 26th instant captured the national corvette Republicaine, of 32 guns and 220 men, commanded by Citizen Le Bozee, Capitaine de fri.

gate, after an action of ten minutes; on which I beg to congratulate their Lordships. I am, Sir, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

MY LORD, *Tamer, off Surinam, Aug. 29, 1799.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a little after day-light, being then about four leagues to windward of Orange, I discovered a strange sail bearing W. N. W. and having the evening before had a running fight with a large French corvette, who escaped by getting into shoal water, and the darkness of the night; and conceiving the sail in sight to be the same, I immediately gave chase. About half past five P. M. I got along side of her, when after about ten minutes close action she struck, and proves to be the national corvette Republicaine, (commanded by Citoyen Le Bozee, Captain de frigate,) of 32 guns, twenty-four long nines, and eight thirty-two pound carronades, and 220 men; from Cayenne on a cruize, and had taken two Americans: I had two seamen wounded in this business, and my sails and rigging a good deal damaged. The enemy is almost a wreck, and I have towed her up here with me; her loss I understand to be nine killed and twelve wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. THO. WESTERN.  
The Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE—October 19:

DOWNING STREET—October 19, 1799.

Dispatches of which the following are copy and extracts, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSAY, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. CLINTON, by the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSAY to Lord GRENVILLE, dated head-quarters, Shaffhausen, September 30, 1799.

MY LORD,

IT is with extreme regret I inform your Lordship, that an attack has been made on the allied army, the result of which has been favourable to the enemy.

The combined operations of the allies, of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th; and six battalions of the army, commanded by General Korsakof, were detached to Uznach on the 25th, for the purpose of increasing the force destined to act in that quarter.

The enemy, who was, no doubt, apprised of this circumstance, attacked the Russian army on the 25th, at a very early hour in the morning: A brisk attack of musquetry was heard on our left in the neighbourhood of Wallshofen, accompanied by a cannonade on our right, which appeared to proceed from the neighbourhood of Baden.

The attack on our left was intended merely for the purpose of drawing the attention from the true point; and the enemy passed the Limmat in great force in the neighbourhood of Weinengen, between Zurich and Baden.

By this manœuvre they broke the line in that quarter, cut off from the army the eight battalions under the command of Generals Markof and Duralof, who were posted between Weinengen and the Rhine; and, after leaving a corps for the purpose of observing and attacking them, they ascended the Limmat towards Zurich.

A regiment of dragoons being, in consequence of the detachments that had been sent away, and the troops that had been drawn to the left, the only force remaining in the part where the passage was effected, the enemy advanced and arrived in the neighbourhood of Zurich before they experienced any resistance of conse-

quence; the plain in front of Zurich between the Limmat and the heights, which, running parallel to the Limmat, form a continuation of the Albis to the north-west, being occupied at the same time by a line of their infantry and cavalry, who, with a very numerous train of artillery, attacked with great vigour the troops in front of Zurich, and prevented their detaching to their right, the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed.

At a late hour in the forenoon some reinforcements arrived on this side of the Limmat, but the enemy were already masters of some of the principal heights which command the town; and notwithstanding the bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated attacks, the superiority in point of force and position on the side of the French rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been lost. At sunset the French had made themselves masters of part of the Zurich-Berg and nearly surrounded the town.

The attack on the position of General Hotze had terminated rather in favour of the Austrians, but General Hotze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action, and General Petrarfch, who succeeded to the command of the army, having resolved, in consequence of the loss he had sustained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach.

The situation of the Russian army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich and the position in that neighbourhood, without delay. On the 26th in the morning the retreat took place, and the whole arrived in the course of that night in the neighbourhood of Eglisau and Shaffhausen without experiencing any loss of consequence during their march.

We have to regret the loss of between 2000 and 3000 men killed, wounded, and missing; and 10 pieces of cannon have, with a part of the baggage, fallen into the hands of the enemy. A nearly equal number of French cannon were taken by the Russians, but the want of horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cause of their being also obliged to leave these.

The army under the command of General Korsakof is at present posted with its right to Eglisau, and its left to the Lake of Constance.

By a letter just arrived from Field-Marshal Suwarow, it appears that he has taken the Mont St Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Altdorf and Schweitz. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN RAMSAY.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSAY to Lord GRENVILLE, dated Head-quarters, Shaffhausen, September 30, 1799.

YOUR Lordship has already no doubt received accounts through France, of the calamities which have befallen us in this country, in which our losses have most probably been exaggerated to a great degree. Aware of this I would if possible have sent your Lordship an earlier account; but it was impossible for me to give a correct statement of the real state of things, which was much worse to appearance when the army first arrived here than at present.

General Petrarfch has retreated from the different positions between Uznach and Rheinech, where it is supposed he has already passed the Rhine, and this part of Switzerland may be considered as completely evacuated for the present; it is the more unfortunate, as the successes of Field-Marshal Suwarow would have rendered the success of the projected operation almost certain, if we had fortunately been able to retain our

position. At present the Field-Marshal's situation will be rendered very critical, if timely notice has not been received by him of the retreat of the armies.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that from the reports I have received, there is reason to apprehend that the Swiss regiments of Bachman and Rovorea have suffered considerably. I have as yet received no exact accounts, and I will defer therefore making any report to your Lordship till another opportunity occurs, as I am in hopes their loss has been chiefly occasioned by dispersion, in which case it will probably every day diminish.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY CLINTON to Lord GRENVILLE, dated Bellinzona, Sept. 16. 1799.

HAVING been directed by Lord Mulgrave to attend Field-Marshal Suwarrow on his march to Switzerland, and to transmit to your Lordship accounts of the proceedings of this army, I have the honour to inform you, that it reached Tavence, about ten miles short of this place, yesterday evening; having performed in five days a distance of one hundred and sixteen English miles. It was the Field-Marshal's intention to have recovered, by the length of his marches, the three days lost by the false alarm for the safety of Tortona; but the assemblage of mules which was ordered to be made at this place not being completed, and the impossibility of carriages proceeding any further in the mountains, obliges him to halt for one day.

Extract of a Letter from Munich, dated September 29. 1799

Two thousand four hundred men, as a part of the Elector's contingent, are to march on the 1st of next month from the neighbourhood of Donanwerth to join the army of the Archduke Charles.

The plan for forming into military corps the inhabitants of the Palatinate is to have its effect throughout the Circle of Bavaria. It is framed for twenty thousand men, and is to be commanded in Bavaria by Major-General Duroy, an officer enjoying a high military character.

Head-Quarters, Savigliano, Sept. 18. 1799.

ON the 16th the Austrian army arrived at Bra. On the same day the French advanced from the side of Coni and Fignerol, to Fossano and Savigliano. In the latter place they succeeded in taking by surprise an Austrian detachment, consisting of four hundred men, and two pieces of cannon. It was reported that the French intended the day following to form a junction of all the corps in the different vallies, for the purpose of advancing into the plain with the greater security, in order to pillage and plunder the country. To prevent this movement, the main army marched from Bra in two columns on the 17th; one under the command of General Kray attacked Fossano. The enemy, who were in force there, defended themselves with great bravery for near two hours; but the superior courage of the Austrian troops obliged them to abandon the post with the loss of about two hundred and fifty prisoners. The Austrian General Sechendorf, an officer of great reputation, was very severely wounded. The column of General Melas took possession of Savigliano without great resistance. Two pieces of cannon and two hundred prisoners were taken. The whole army will encamp near this town to-day.

I am, &c.

BENTINCK.

DOWNING-STREET—Oct. 17. 1799.

ERRATUM in the Gazette Extraordinary of Monday last. In the dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, page 1044. col. 2. line 18, for Captains *Goddard* and *Jurcoing*, Captains *Goddard* and *Turquand*.—(See last Edinburgh Gazette, page 320. col. 1. line 57.)

At the Court at St James's, the 16th of October

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Richard Master, Esquire, to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the island of Tobago and its dependencies in America; he this day took the oath appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's plantations.

ST JAMES'S—Oct. 16.

Monfieur de Chevalier, d'Almeida having received new letters of credence from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, giving him the same character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal, he this day had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver such new credentials.

To which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

CROWN-OFFICE—Sept. 18.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament.

*Borough of Boroughbridge*—The Hon. John Scott, in the room of Sir John Scott, Knight, become a Peer of Great Britain, and summoned to Parliament.

*Shire of Argyll*—The Right Hon. John Douglass Edward Henry Campbell, commonly called Lord John Campbell, second lawful son of his Grace John Duke of Argyll, in the room of the Right Hon. Frederick Campbell, commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell, who hath accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of his Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the county of Buckingham.

*Shire of Edinburgh*—Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, re-elected, having accepted the office of joint Clerk and Keeper of the General Register of Seaisins in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

GEORGE LORIMER, Farmer and Cattle Dealer, Gateside.

PROVOST LORIMER, trustee on the said GEORGE LORIMER's sequestrated estate, at the request of one of the Commissioners, hereby intimates, that a General Meeting of the Creditors will be held within the house of Edward Whigham, vintner in Sanquhar, upon Wednesday the 6th day of November next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to determine a proposition to be then made for settling the question as to the tack of Gateside farm, depending betwixt Mr James Williamson, merchant in Edinburgh, as representing the late Mr Isaac Williamson his brother, and the creditors.

THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, Slater in Edinburgh, are requested by Mr Kay accountant, trustee on the sequestrated estate, to meet in John's Coffehouse, on Friday 22d November next, at two o'clock, P. M. for determining as to the future management.

There has been no fund for a dividend at any of the three statutory periods, now elapsed, prescribed by Parliament, because the whole heritage, which composes almost the only subject, remains unsold, except the property near the Chapel of Ease, which was purchased 9th January last, at an adjourned roup by one of the creditors holding the sole real security upon it.

A state of the claims lodged in terms of law, and of the bankrupt's affairs, lie open at the house of the trustee, for inspection of the creditors or their agents.

QUEEN STREET, 19th Oct. 1799.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

INTIMATION is hereby given by the Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the late JAMES PALMER, merchant and printer in Kelso, that he has made up a second state of the funds, and scheme of division thereof, preparatory to their being divided so far as recovered, against the 17th of November next. And intimation is further given, that said state and scheme, and ranking of the Creditors, lie in the hands of James Henderson, writer in Jedburgh, Agent for the Trustee in the sequestration, for the inspection of all having interest, and that they may object to the state and scheme, and ranking therein, if they shall see cause.