

EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.

FROM TUESDAY JANUARY 26, TO FRIDAY JANUARY 29, 1779.

LETTER to a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT.

SIR, THEY who know, and it is sufficiently known, that by the invincible influence of the Congress and the alliance with France, America will not depart from its declaration of independence, must not suppose that any thing else can be done, but either give up the point, or go on contesting it. There is, alas, no middle way. Now none it appears, that at present *merit* independence will not satisfy; that France will be aggrandised at the expence of both England and America. — It is in vain now to look back, we must look forward, and get out of the mischief, by the grace of God giving unanimity, founded on real patriotism, the true love of one's country.

If it be for the good of England to submit to France and America unconditionally, it is a new idea. The only way to avoid this, is to unite as one man, and use every effort to prevent that happening.

Pelting and Billingsgating one another, is like what the several parties at Jerusalem did, when it was besieged to destruction.

One set are protesting against American independence, and against the war, at the same time; others pretend to be for American independence, and to finishing the war, leaving us to the future dependence on the humanity of France, Spain and America: for our existence as a nation, when their marine shall have grown up to an irresistible pitch of magnitude.

Others are quarrelling against the late commanders at sea and land, and these insulting every body that had the direction.

There has been a marked mildness in government, which so far deserves praise, as mildness and moderation are praise-worthy; but has the political courage, conscious of the purity and propriety of its measures, been equal to the state of things?

Are 70,000 sea-forces sufficient? Are our loans large enough? Are they on properly courageous terms, or are they timid?

I think government could and might be more mercenary for the public good. Bullied by the Americans, and by those who commanded against them, is I think too much.

I am not for accusing, but surely accusations from these are highly improper, most so now. — It is like duelling on board a ship driving, or in danger to drive, on a lee-shore.

Ye that are lovers of mischief will find that ye are preparing misery for yourselves in the end. The misery will far outweigh the vile pleasure of roasting ministers.

All our united efforts are wanted, not to be employed in saying cruel and smart things against one another, but in offering advice and assistance with truly good intentions to support the kingdom. Curses and revilings, and divisions, ought to be done away, and be covered with the disgrace they deserve, as they will only produce mischief and impediment.

We are tubbed with court-martials to gratify private revenge, as if we were mere whales. — We are losing our time, the most precious of all possessions, counteracting our own efforts, putting the whole nation and the spirits of this

country, which were in hot water enough before, into boiling pitch, about July 27, when the French fled from us in the night.

Have court-martials, after fermentation, ever had any credit? those of Matthews, Lestocke, and Lord George Sackville? Farewell, and be wise. Yours A READER.

To the Printer of the EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.
SIR,

With you could find as much room in your useful paper, after giving place to the Protestant interest, as put the subscribers to the Great Canal in this country in mind to call a meeting for the purpose of sending proxies to the general February meeting at St. Alban's tavern, London, to get the lock-dues upon heavy and low-priced articles lessened, such as coal, lime, slate, bricks, stones, small wood for roofing country houses, hay, straw, and corn, which would immediately bring considerable emolument to the subscription, as well as be of infinite advantage to the agriculture and commerce of the inland part of the country. Great quantities of light coal of the culm kind, could be shipped on the Canal, at a much cheaper rate than they can be afforded from the greater collieries on the Forth or Clyde, if the lockage on the above articles were once lessened to a halfpenny per ton, or what they could really bear. — Quere, Whether it would not be for the general advantage, to set the lockage by roup or auction annually, or for short terms, as now practised on the Halifax canal? It is astonishing to what height the lockage has been raised in a few years since that method was adopted at Halifax.

N. B. No roup nor auction can take place until such time as the lockage on heavy and low-priced articles, are paid at the rates they can bear; for at the present lockage bulky, heavy, and low-priced articles, are totally excluded from carriage on the Canal. A SUBSCRIBER.

WEDNESDAY'S POST.

From the LONDON PAPERS, Jan. 23.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, January 9.

HIS Excellency Count Mercy D'Argenteau, the Imperial ambassador at this court, made a few days ago a declaration to his Christian Majesty, to the following purpose: "that their Imperial Majesties, seeing themselves drove to a necessity of carrying on the war, requested his most Christian Majesty to furnish the empire his quota of 24,000 men, as settled by the treaty of amity, bearing date May the 1st, 1756." To the above, the King returned for answer, "that he valued too much the alliance with their imperial Majesties, not to do every thing in his power that could be conducive to make it firm and lasting; but he begged their Majesties would weigh the present circumstances: that, on the one hand, he was himself engaged in a war with the English, who, after annoying the trade of his subjects, had insulted his flag; which incident, by the tenure of the above treaty, entitles him to insist upon the same number of men from their imperial Majesties, and this would of course require not a granting, but an exchange of auxiliaries; that on the other hand, the treaty of 1756 explains and confirms that of Westphalia, of which France is guarantee, and all and every

power interested in supporting the constitution of the empire, are unanimous in requesting his most Christian Majesty to preserve the exact neutrality, which he has promised to maintain."

Toulon, Dec. 25. A Squadron of four ships of the line and five frigates sailed on the 24th inst. under the command of the Chevalier d'Arbert S. Hyppolite. This Squadron has provision for four months on board, but we are ignorant of its destination; some conjecture that it is intended to reinforce Count d'Estaing; others to join the Spanish fleet, who are soon to declare themselves against England.

The Lion, the la Bourgogne, and the Sovereign, are refitting with great expedition; the Hero, of 74 guns is now ready for launch and the Jason, of 64, will be ready in January; and the Triumphant, of 80, in March.

L O N D O N.

AD MIRAL KEPPEL'S TRIAL.

Further examination of Capt. Bazley, captain of the Formidable.

Q. How long upon the whole, do you reckon the Formidable was engaged?

A. I cannot speak to time, I think 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Q. When the admiral with the van and centre divisions had passed the rear of the enemy, did he immediately wear and double upon the enemy, and continue the engagement?

A. It is impossible for me to answer when the admiral did wear.

Q. by Sir Hugh Palliser. Supposing Sir, the admiral, with the ships that were with him, had continued to advance towards the enemy with the signal flying, and at the same time the Vice Admiral of the Red had bore down to the enemy, do you not conceive that the French in that instance might have been attacked and prevented from forming a new line, which they were then beginning to do with their heads towards the British fleet?

Sir Hugh Palliser. Take notice the prisoner smiles.

Admiral Keppel. Does the court preclude me that? It is my natural countenance.

A. I think I could have prevented them forming so soon as they did.

Q. Did the enemy, from their motions, shew any disposition towards renewing the engagement?

A. Not until after they began to form a line to leeward.

Q. Did the British fleet seem to avoid renewing the action? — A. Yes.

Q. What was the damages the Formidable received?

A. The fore-mast very much wounded and rotten, fore-top-mast and yard wounded, likewise bowsprit, the gib and fore-top-mast stay sail cut to pieces and went over-board, fore-top-sail cut to pieces, fore sail and spring stay shot away, all the fore shrouds on starboard side except one shot away, only three remained on the larboard side, all the fore top-mast shrouds and back stays except one on the larboard side gone; futtock shrouds and stay, all the braces, bowlings and running ropes, leading about the fore-mast (very few excepted) those were the chief of the fore-mast, the fore tacks and sheets shot away.

Q. By Admiral Montagu. Notwithstanding the description you have given of the damages

SALE OF THE ESTATE of WINTON, and others.

(By authority of the Lords of Council and Session, and in pursuance of an act of parliament of the 17th year of his present Majesty), THERE will be exposed to public SALE, by auction, within the Parliament house of Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon,

The Lordship, Barony, and Lands in EAST LOTHIAN belonging to the YORK-BUILDING COMPANY, viz. the Lordship of Seaton, the Baronies of Longniddry, Winton, Traenent, and Cockenzie, whereof the rents and upset prices were formerly advertised; to be sold either in separate baronies or smaller lots. In the view of a sale in smaller lots, a scheme of these smaller lots into which it is proposed to divide the estate has been prepared, and warrant obtained for exposing the same in 11 different lots; whereof the proven free rent and upset price for each lot is as follows:

The Lordship of SEATON in three Lots.				
Lots.	Proven Free Rent.	Upset Price.		
I.	L. 389 11 2 6 12ths	L. 973 0 2 6 12ths		
II.	349 6 1 7 12ths	873 13 3 7 12ths		
III.	275 0 2 11 12ths	687 6 0 11 12ths		
Barony of LONGNIDDRY in four Lots.				
I.	L. 477 15 3 6 12ths	L. 11,944 2 3 6 12ths		
II.	110 5 0 4 12ths	4506 5 8 4 12ths		
III.	258 18 11 4 12ths	6473 16 3 4 12ths		
IV.	343 10 3	8587 13 3		
Barony of WINTON.				
One lot, L. 409 0 7 6 12ths	L. 10,605 15 7 6 12ths			
Two lots, L. 409 0 7 6 12ths	L. 10,605 15 7 6 12ths			
III.	619 2 1 7 12ths	13,498 18 3 7 12ths		
I.	4268 11 5 4 12ths	L. 100,114 6 1 4 12ths		

Some of the advantages attending these lands have been noticed in the former advertisements; and the estate itself being so generally known, it is unnecessary to say any more than to observe, that in the division of the estate into lots, great attention has been paid to render the lots commodious.

The salt pans, by the scheme of the lots, goes into lot 2d of Traenent, 200l. of the rent of the coal and salt pans being thrown into that lot; 90l. of the rent of the coal on lot 3d of Traenent; and the remaining 10l. of rent paid for the coal on the barony of Winton. The coal and salt pans are possessed on tacit locatation under a lease, by which the lessee was taken bound to work the coal in a regular manner, so that there should be 200 sets therein, and to drive the level of the main coal 230 fathoms each year of his lease, and to leave the whole together with the salt pans, waggons way, and machinery of every kind, in good order; the machinery, waggons, tools, colliers, and salters houses, agreeable to a valuation and inventory taken at his entry. The waggons, tools, and other moveable machinery, are to be conveyed to the purchaser of the 2d lot of Traenent; and the other obligations of the workman of the coal, so far as regards the colliers houses, fixed machinery, and the working of the coal in the pits, will be made over to the purchaser of the lots in which the same is locally situated. The waggon way is to be communicated to the purchaser of lots 2d and 3d of Traenent, and a liberty reserved on paying damage, to carry the waggon way through the hill at Seaton to the harbour of Port Seaton, in the direction it formerly went, when the coal was wrought for the Company's account.

The schemes of the lots, printed particulars of the rent of each lot, a general plan of the estate, distinguishing the boundaries and marches of the different lots, plans of each barony, and separate plans of the eleven lots, pointing out every possession, tract, or field, and its quality, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie, writer to the signet.

ALSO to be SOLD at the same time and place.

The Lands of EAST RESTON, and part of WEST RESTON, with the Millstead Mill Lands of East Reston, lying in the parishes of Collieston and Thre of Berwick, also belonging to the said Company. The proven free rents of these lands and mill, after deducting the annual burdens, is 155l. 13s. 7d. 8 12ths sterling, which are to be set up at 387 7 11 8 12ths, being 25 years purchase of the free rent of the lands, and 20 years purchase of the mill and mill land. The leases of the lands and mill expire at Whitsunday next, when the tenants are obliged to leave the mill and houses on the premises all in good repair; and a considerable additional rent may

be expected, on account of the fertility of the soil, and their vicinity to the town of Eymouth. The valued rent is 411. 9s. 7d. Scots, which affords a qualification to the purchaser to elect or be elected member of parliament.

The whole of these Lordships, baronies, lands, and others, holden blench of the crown. The title deeds articles or sale, and the judicial rentals, may be seen in the office of Alex. Keith, depute clerk of Session, or in the hands of the said Alexander Mackenzie.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE

To be sold by public roup within the Exchange Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 10th of February 1779, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and Shire of Fife, these Lands pay of yearly rent L. 263 sterling, hold of the crown, and are valued in the Cets books at L. 930 Scots; they pay no stipend or Schoolmaster's salary, lye within five miles of the county town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay, they contain about 360 acres are of a deep black soil, and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Alto. The Lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the Lands called PEWLANDS, and Banks of Inverdovat these lands including L. 9: 11: 10 sterling of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 bolls oat meal, and 10 bolls barley, pay of yearly rent L. 159: 5: 2 sterling. They hold of the crown, and stand valued in the Cets books at L. 723: 9: 7 Scots, contain about 478 acres are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee, and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above 7 or 8 years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie writer, Byre's Close, Edinburgh.

As Kinnaird and Inverdovatly discontinuous, they will be set up separately.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c. PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, Prepared and sold by T. Greenough, Apothecary, at the King's arms and pebble and mortar, No. 10, on Ludgate hill, London. Price 1s. the box.

WHICH contain all the softening and healing virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all coughs, hoarseness, sore throats, and obstructions on the lungs, healing the rawness and soreness of the breast, promoting the expectoration of the tough phlegm, and affording great relief in asthmatic complaints and shortness of breath. They likewise are very beneficial in consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach; but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against one of whom, an *invenio in re ipsa*, a verdict was, in December 9th, 1768, obtained in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the box, *Pectoral Lozenges prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 7, in Ludgate-street, from BALSAM of TOLU.*

Sold also, by appointment, by Messrs. HUSKARD ELDER, and CO. opposite the Town-church, Edinburgh, *libere viny bebit*.

1st, Mr. Greenough's Tincture for the teeth, scurvy in the gums, and tooth-ach, which renders the teeth beautifully white, fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, entirely cures the scurvy in the gums, and removes the causes of an offensive breath. Price 1s. 6d. the bottle.

2d, Mr. Greenough's Tincture for the tooth-ach, which never fails giving immediate ease, and in a little time perfectly cures the most excruciating pain. Price 1s. the bottle.

N.B. These tinctures have now been in general use for more than thirty years; and as the standing the test of time and experience is the strongest proof of real excellence, it is hoped the universal esteem they have acquired during that period, is a sufficient evidence of their merit, efficacy, and safety.

At the same place may be had, BLACK SILK COURT PLASTER; as also, Kennedy's celebrated COPPER PLEASTER, which is a never failing cure for cutis of every kind, entirely dissolving them so as never to return again; yet it does not occasion the least pain, but, on the contrary, gives immediate ease as soon as applied. Price 1s.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The whole LANDS and ESTATE, lying in the county of Argyle, belonging to ROGER HAMILTON M'NEIL of Tainish, Esq; either in whole or in lots, as purchasers shall incline.

If sold in lots, they will be divided as follows, viz.

Lot 1. The property and superiority of the island of Gigha. This island contains by an accurate survey, 2607 acres, 3 roods, and 15 falls, of which above 1500 acres belong in propriety to the said Roger Hamilton M'Neil, and the rest are held ten of him for payments of considerable feu duties. The property lands are all out of lease, the farms are mostly inclosed and are very improvable. The present yearly rent of Gigha is as follows, viz.	<i>Sterling,</i> L. 236 16 6 61 12 9 1/2 2 8 L. 300 17 3
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Ardenenth is wadsetted for 350 l. sterl. but when redeemed, it will give about 50 l. sterl. of yearly rent, and the right of reversion will be disposed to the purchaser of this lot.

Gigha is situated on the west side of Kintyre, scarce three miles from the continent, and is remarkable for excellent harbours which are much frequented, being the only ones in that part of the country. The seas around Gigha abound with all kinds of fish, particularly cod which is caught and exported in great quantities. There is plenty of lime stone on the grounds, and the shores are covered with wreck for making kelp.

Lot II. The Lands of Rose and others, lying in the parish of North Knapdale. These lands consist of 224 1/2 acres, 1 rood and 14 falls, and are all out of lease, except one farm, upon which there is a different tack at a low rent: the lands are mostly arable, and are the best for producing corn and barley in that country; there are two corn mills well watered on the ground, some planting, and some natural oak woods. There are several islands adjacent which afford fine pasture, and the shores likewise abound with wreck for making kelp.

The yearly rent of this lot converting the victual at 16s. per boll, is as follows, viz.

Property,	L. 389 3 27 12ths.
The duty out of Ardenenth,	5 11 14 1/2 12ths.
	L. 394 14 3 11 12ths

The above two lots hold feu of the family of Argyle, and the tenants pay the whole public burdens over and above their rent except what follows, viz.

Feu duty payable to the Duke of Argyle out of Tainish's estate in Gigha and Knapdale, L. 59 13 1 8 12ths.

Money stipend payable to the minister of Gigha, 15 0 0

Augmentation stipend to the minister of Knapdale, 4 3 39 12ths.

Lot 3. The Lands of Tainish and Dontaish, Strathnith and Greenhaugh. These lands consist of 337 acres, and upon this part of the estate the mansion house stands. Besides yielding good grain, these lands contain fine natural woods, a great part of which has been lately cut, but what remains is still valuable. The woods lately cut are mostly inclosed with a good stone wall.

The shores of this lot likewise produce great quantities of kelp.

The present yearly rent, including some casualties payable by the tenant, of lot 2. is L. 98: 9: 9 sterling, and these tenants likewise pay the whole public burdens.

Owing to various circumstances the whole of the above estate has been let for many years past at a great under-value, but from offers which have been already made by the present possessors, and others, there is no doubt that this estate will yield of free rent upon giving leases for nineteen years above L. 1000 sterling.

For further particulars application may be made to Dr. James M'Neil of Nuttall, Stephen's garden, Leith-walk, who has full powers to conclude a private bargain, and who is possessed of maps and rentals of the estate.