Subscribe

F... Extraordinary.

AY: DAY, MAY 2-.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

CAMDEN,

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, has issued Orders to all the General Officers commanding his Majesty's Forces, to punish all Persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the Rebellion which now exists within this Kingdom, and has broken out in the most daring and violent Attacks upon his Majesty's Forces, according to Martial Law, either by Death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the Punishment and suppression of all Rebels in their several Districts; of which all his Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 24th Day of May, 1798.

W. Armagh,	Ely,	J Beresford,
Clare, C.	Dillon,	J. Parnell,
Char Cashel,	Lery	H. Cavendish,
W. Tuam,	O'Neill.	J. Blaquiere,
Waterford,	Carleton.	H. Langrishe,
Drogheda,	Castlereagh,	Theo. Jones,
Ormond & Offory,	H. Meath,	Jos. Cooper,
Westmeath,	G. L. Kildare,	D Latouche,
Shannon,	Muskerry,	J. Monck Mason,
Bellamont,	Glentworth,	Arthur Wolfe,
Roden,	Rossmore,	Robert Ross,
Altamont,	Tyrawly,	Isaac Corry,
Glandord,	John Foster,	Lodge Morres.
Farnham,		

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following NOTICE was distributed in Dublin on the 24th inst.

LIEUT. GEN. LAKE, commanding his Majesty's Forces in this kingdom, having received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant full powers to put down the Rebellion, and to punish Rebels in the most summary manner according to Martial Law, does hereby give notice to all his Majesty's subjects, that he is determined to exert the powers entrusted to him in the most vigorous manner for the immediate suppression of the same: and that all persons aiding in the present Rebellion, or in anywise aiding or assisting therein, will be treated by him as Rebels, and punished accordingly.

And Lieut. Gen. Lake hereby requires all the inhabitants of the City of Dublin (the great Officers of State, Members of the Houses of Parliament, Privy Counsellors, Magistrates, and military persons in uniform excepted) to remain within their respective dwellings from NINE o'clock at night till FIVE in the morning, under pain of punishment.

By order of Lieutenant General Lake, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in this kingdom,

G. HEWETT, Adjutant-Gen.

Dublin, Adjutant-General's Office, 24th May, 1798.

A Notice, similar to that issued by General Lake, ordering the Inhabitants to remain in their respective dwellings from Nine o'clock at Night till Five in the Morning, was this day published by General Nugent.

The following NOTICE is to be circulated by Major-General Nugent over all the North of Ireland.

In consequence of the Proclamation, declaring Martial Law, Major-General Nugent, Commanding in the Northern District, gives this public notice to the inhabitants of   and its neighbourhood, that a guard under the direction of an Officer, will be stationed

to receive arms of all kinds, (including pikes) and ammunition, which he expects will be delivered up by whatever persons may be in possession of them. The General will allow them until

for this purpose; after which time, if any of those articles are found in the house of any person whatever, his person and property must suffer for it.

General Nugent will give strict orders that no person shall be molested, nor any question asked of him, who may bring arms or ammuition to the above mentioned place within the time limited. Those who have registered arms in their possession, are hereby required to deliver them up to a guard appointed to give receipts for them at the Artillery Barrack during the same period.

G. NUGENT, Major General.

Belfast,   1798.

The following is circulated by order of Major-General Nugent:

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL NUGENT thinks it necessary to give this public Notice, that in consequence of the Proclamation declaring Martial Law, he cannot allow of the Race Meeting, which was to take place on Monday next, the 28th inst. and the following days, at the Maze Course.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated May 24.

" Last night the rebels attempted to force the gaol of Naas, an engagement took place between them and a party of the Armagh Militia, Ancient Britons, and 5th Dragoons—One Hundred and Fifty of the rebels were killed.—Lieutenant Barlow wounded; two of the Ancient Britons killed and four wounded. I saw several of the rebels dead bodies hanging to-day from the lamp irons at the Barracks, and in the Lower Castle-Yard; many have been taken into custody and severely flogged. The bustle and commotion in every part of the city is beyond description; and the arms and pikes taken up immense. I saw just now about one hundred complete pikes, and a cart load of pamphlets of a seditious nature."

By Letters received in town last night, we learn the following particulars:

" A whole Company of the City of Cork Militia, and a detachment of the Ancient Britons, were surprised and massacred in the neighbourhood of Dublin by a large party of the Rebels, excepting an Officer and five privates of the Ancient Britons, who were saved by the great exertions of the Duke of York's Highlanders.

" On the 23d, at Clondalkin, about four miles from Dublin, on the Naas road, a party of the 5th Dragoons and Yeomen Cavalry, fell in with 400 of the Rebels, whom they dispersed, killed many, and brought in nine, who will be brought to a Court Martial this evening. Three others were hanged this morning in Berwick street, being condemned by Martial Law.

" A Party of the Reay Fencibles coming to town with the baggage of the regiment, were beset and murdered on this side Dunboine: in that town, four houses and the owners (Protestants) were last night (23d) murdered.

" Near Kilcullen there has been a very serious action, an officer of the 5th Dragoons and several men were killed and wounded by the insurgents, who were at last routed and above 200 of them were killed. At Naas there was another very serious action, in which as many more of the Insurgents were killed, without any loss on the part of the military. A great number of arms of every description, are brought to the Capital hourly, and there is no doubt that this rebellion will be crushed in a very few days. *The use of the Yeomanry at this moment is incalculable.*"

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST OF THURSDAY, MAY 24.

Five persons, suspected of being engaged in burning the Northern Mail Coach, by placing the obstruction of the carts, have been taken by the Attornies Cavalry, who happened to be patroling the neighbourhood, and brought into town.

In consequence of some information of an alarming nature received by Government, the drum beat to arms about 12 o'clock last night, and the several corps of Yeomanry in this city repaired to their alarm posts—cannon were placed in the avenues leading to the Castle—the military preparations were the most awful appearance—and a considerable degree of consternation prevailed throughout the night.

This morning led us further into the cause.—A large body of insurgents had assembled between Crumlin and Tallagh, in the neighbourhood of Saggard, all armed, and most of them mounted: they were opposed by the Yeomanry in that quarter, who fired on them, but without effect, and were obliged to retreat. An express having been sent in the interim, a reinforcement of Cavalry (the 5th Dragoons) arrived, between whom and the insurgents a conflict ensued, in which three of the latter were killed, and about 30 taken prisoners.—A quantity of pikes were also taken, and two carts.

The dead bodies were exposed throughout the whole of this day in the Lower Castle-yard; and the 5th dragoons, in returning to camp, carried through the city as trophies, the horse and boots belonging to one of the deceased. The insurgents were armed with pistols, swords, blunderbusses, and pikes.

Yesterday the Yeomanry continued their researches after concealed and other arms, great quantities of which, such as muskets, pikes, halberts, swords, and other weapons, were lodged in appointed *depots*. Several suspected persons were also taken into custody.

A messenger was sent off on Tuesday night with the bill for holding Commissions during the sitting of Term, which passed both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday.

For these two days past the punishment of whipping has been inflicted on several suspected persons, to induce them to make confessions of their guilt, its extent, and their accomplices: a great number of blacksmiths have been of the number, one of whom was carried through the city on horseback, his bellows borne before him, and his person hung over with pikes which had been found with him.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

We are sorry to state, that we received, this morning by express, the very simple first intelligence of the failure of the secret expedition.—*Courier.*

A brig belonging to the Armament which failed last week from Margate Roads, arrived in the Downs last night. The Lieutenant who commands her says, that the ships proceeded to Ostend, and arrived there on Saturday evening, when they immediately began to land the troops; and that shortly after the landing had been effected, our small force was attacked by a large body of French troops, who, as soon as the alarm had been given, were very soon collected on the coast. After a short though an obstinate and bloody action, the British troops, many hundred men having been killed and wounded, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war.—General Coote, with most of the other officers, we understand, is taken.—On board the ships, we are happy to state, there are only five persons killed—four sailors, and a Captain of a gun brig, Captain Popham, it is said, did not leave his ship, and of course is safe.

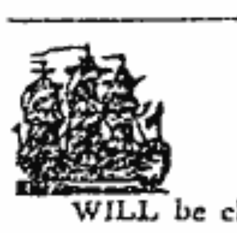
The whole of the fleet is expected to arrive this day. The Lieutenant of the brig which is already arrived, proceeded with his dispatches to the Admiral at Deal, as soon as he came on shore at Dover.

The number of land troops employed on this expedition amounted to 2800, not one of whom, it is stated, has escaped.

The naval force consists of the Romney of 50 guns, Captain Lawford, who is senior officer, and consequently Commodore; a 44, two frigates of 28 guns each, the Woolverine gun-vessel, and smaller gun boats and vessels.—No ships of the line, as was at first stated, we now understand, were employed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

states, that dispatches were, early this morning, brought to the Admiralty from Captain Popham, lying off Ostend, which contain an account that the object of the expedition had been nearly accomplished, by the destruction of several of the gun-boats prepared for the invasion of this country; but before it was entirely completed, the French had collected a very superior force, attacked our troops, and completely defeated them, with the loss of 50 men killed—It is said that 600 of our men had re-embarked.



FOR LONDON,

THE BROWNLOW,

JAMES CAUGHEY, Master;

WILL be clear to sail in FOURTEEN DAYS.

HENRY HASLETT, Agent.

Belfast, 22d May, 1798.

MUSLIN BLEACH GREEN.

To be Sold by Auction, on Friday the 1st June next, at Drew's Tavern, at One o'Clock;

THAT extensive BLEACH GREEN in Castlereagh, occupied by Robert Wilson and Co. within a mile and a half of Belfast; in which there has been lately erected a Drying House, with a Stove on the newest and most complete plan—held by Lease under the Marquis of Downshire, and now in most complete order in every respect. Terms of payment will be declared at the sale.

Belfast, 14th April, 1798.

Belfast News-Letter.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

NEWS-LETTER OFFICE, Half past Four o'Clock.

We stop the press to state, that an Express has just arrived, stating, that Martial Law has been proclaimed in Dublin.

By Letters received in town on Wednesday we learn, that an insurrection was on the point of breaking out in Dublin on the same day, but which has been fortunately frustrated by the vigilance of Government. A general search for arms having taken place, in one street, (Dorset street) *five hundred stand of arms* were seized.

On Tuesday evening a message was sent to the House of Lords, requesting the House immediately to take measures for the general safety. A bill was brought in, read, and sent to the Commons and passed, and sent to Britain by express for the Royal Assent, permitting the Courts of Oyer and Terminer to sit during term.

We congratulate our countrymen on this fortunate discovery of a plot, which would have involved this country in a civil contest, and been of fatal consequences to thousands of deluded people, who now may have time to repent of their temerity, and prize the blessings of a well-regulated government.

The following are official communications upon this business:

EXPRESS.

" SIR,   Drogheda, May 24, 1798.

" In compliance with Mr Cooke's orders, I have forwarded his intelligence with as little delay as possible, of which the following is a copy.

" I have the honour to be, Sir.

" Your very humble servant,

" HENRY LESLIE,

" Capt. Commanding Fermanagh Reg

" at Drogheda."

To General Nugent, Blaris Camp.

" SIR,   Dublin Castle, Thursday morning.

" This city was to have been attacked last night; but by precautions taken, that design was prevented. The Northern Mail Coach was attacked by Rebels, and burnt, at Santry—the Southern at Lucan. There is every reason to believe that no second attempt will be made. Their Northern leader, Neilson, who had been let out of gaol, is taken. You will please to forward this intelligence to General Nugent with all expedition, and have it published as much as possible.

" I am, Sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant,

" E. COOKE."

To the Officers Commanding at Drogheda

General Post Office, May 24, 1798.

" SIR,

" Information has been received at this Office, that the Mail Coach which was dispatched with the Mail for the North last night, was stopped by a numerous banditti near Santry, who set fire to and consumed the Coach and entire Mail. I am therefore commanded to desire you will make this event as publicly known as possible to the inhabitants of your town and neighbourhood.

" I am, Sir,

" Your humble servant,

" JOHN LEES, Secretary."

To the Postmaster of Belfast.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 22.

The Right. Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh acquainted the House that he had a Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to this House, signed by his Excellency; and he presented the same to the House, and it was read by *Mr Speaker*, and is as followeth:

" CAMDEN,

" I am to acquaint the House of Commons, that in consequence of the disorders which have taken place in the neighbouring Counties, and of the preparations which appeared to be making by the disaffected in this metropolis and its vicinity, the Magistrates thought it proper to apply to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to place the city under the provisions of the act passed in the thirty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign, more effectually to suppress insurrections and prevent the disturbance of the public peace: this application has been complied with, and I am now with the utmost concern to inform the House of Commons, that I have received information that the disaffected have been daring enough to form a plan for the purpose of possessing themselves in the course of the present week of the metropolis, of seizing the Seat of Government and those in Authority within the city. In consequence of this information, I have directed every Military precaution to be taken which seemed expedient. I have made full communication to the Magistracy for the direction of their efforts, and I have no doubt that by the measures which will be pursued the designs of the rebellious will be effectually and entirely crushed.

" I have taken the earliest opportunity of making this communication, and have the fullest confidence that I shall be supported by the Commons in such measures as shall be necessary finally to suppress the rebellious conspiracy which exists in this kingdom."

Ordered—That the said message be entered in the Journals of this House.

Resolved, *nem. con.*—That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to return his Excellency our sincere thanks for the Message he has sent this day to the House; the intelligence it communicates fills us with indignation and horror, whilst it rouses in us a spirit of determined resolution and energy; we rely upon the vigilance and vigour of his Excellency's Government, which, we trust, will continue unabated until the Conspiracy which so fatally exists be utterly dissolved; sensible of the danger which surrounds us, we are fully prepared to meet it under his Excellency's auspices; and we feel assured, that his successful efforts in the cause of our Sovereign and the Constitution will soon be crowned with universal gratitude, not only from the loyal who have stood their ground with firmness, but from the deluded who have been traitorously seduced.

Resolved, *nem. con.*—That Mr. Speaker with the House do forthwith attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the said Address, and present the same to his Excellency as the Address of this House.

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the Address of this House to his Excellency, and that thereupon his Excellency was pleased to return the Answer following:

" The manner in which the House of Commons has expressed its approbation of my conduct, calls for expressions on my part to which no language I can use is equal.

" The wisdom, the firmness, and the spirit which have been manifested during the whole of this eventful period by the House of Commons, and the peculiar promptitude, alacrity and unanimity, which have now been evinced, must tend in the most effectual manner to crush rebellion and to save the state."

Ordered—That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Answer be entered in the Journals of this House.

Being repeatedly called on by the Proprietors of the Belfast News-Letter, and Northern Star, to pay the expence (amounting to 54l. 1s. 4d.) of publishing the Address of the Gentlemen of Killultagh and Derryvolgie to the Rev. Philip Johnson, with his Answer annexed, offering a Reward for the Apprehension of the Assassin who attempted his Life—I request the Gentlemen who came forward on that occasion, will have the goodness to pay such sums as they may think proper for defraying said expence, into the hands of the following Gentlemen, viz.—Dougherty Gorman, Esq. Glenavy—Stafford Gorman, Esq. Brewmount, Pointz Stewart, Esq. Derriaghy, and Mr. Archibald Mussen, Lisburn

The only sums already paid are as follows, viz.—W. Smith, P. Stewart, Philip Stewart, Wm. Rogers, D. Gorman, S. Gorman, G. Vaughan, J. Watson, E. Wakefield, J. Ridgeway, R. Duncan, W. Gregg, W. Kennedy, R. J. Smyth, Esqrs. Rev. P Fletcher, and Rev. T. Higginson, half a guinea each.

Lisburn, May 19, 1798.   R. J. SMYTH.

Mr Secretary Pelham sailed yesterday evening from Donaghadee for Portpatrick, on board the Palmer packet.

The Reay Fencibles, commanded by Colonel Mackay, who marched from hence to Cavan a few days ago, have received a route for Dublin; the first division reached there yesterday.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Rose, in the absence of Mr. Pitt, submitted to a committee of the British House of Commons, a resolution to prevent ships from sailing in future without convoy; and, in recompense for the protection to be thus afforded by government, he proposed the following taxes:—A tax of 2½ per cent. on manufactured sugar and tobacco, exported—of ½ per cent. on all other exports to Europe, Ireland excepted—of two per cent. on all other exports to America and the West Indies—of three per cent. on all imports, excepting on rice and tobacco from America. And the following duties on tonnage—To America, 2s. per ton; East Indies 4s.; Ireland, Jersey, &c. 6d.; Russia and the Baltic, 1s. 6d.

The Executive Directory of France shew their regard to civil liberty, by transporting men to the wilds of South America without trial; to political liberty, by annulling at pleasure the choice which the people have made of representatives; and to republican parity, by attempting to extort immense bribes in a Hounslow with neutral ... with a free, neutral, unoffending, and even friendly state.

A correspondent at Hull says—A letter is received from Captain Wilson, addressed to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society, dated Canton, in China, the 16th of December last, informing him, that through the blessing of Divine Providence, he had been enabled to settle eighteen Missionaries on the island of Otaheite, together with the women and children, where their reception was distinguished by the greatest hospitality and kindness on the part of the natives.—Ten of the other Missionaries were settled at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, and one of them, (viz. Mr Crook) at the Marquesas.

Captain Wilson had the opportunity of revisiting the Missionaries at Otaheite and Tongataboo, after having left them among the natives for a considerable interval, and they continued to experience the utmost kindness, and assurance of protection. It was intended to have left two Missionaries at the Marquesas, where the Chief of the island manifested the greatest desire to receive them: but one of them preferring to return to Otaheite, Captain Wilson proposed that Mr Crook also should return, but could not prevail on him to leave the natives, who discovered so strong an affection to him, and so ardent a desire to retain him.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

Information having been received, that Lord Edw. Fitzgerald was concealed in the house of Mr Murphy, a feather-merchant, in Thomas-street, Dublin, Mr. Justice Swan, Major Sirr, and Captain Ryan went there between the hours of six and seven o'clock, on Saturday evening last, with a party of soldiers in two carriages. Whilst Major Sirr and Captain Ryan were placing the guard to prevent an escape, Mr. Swan got into a small outer office, and from thence into the lower part of the house, up stairs, where meeting a woman, he pushed her down and got into a room on the first floor, where he found a decanter with the remains of some wine, and glasses on the table, with chairs round it; meeting no person there, he rushed into a back room, two stories high, where he found Murphy, the owner of the house, standing in the room, Lord Edward lying in the bed with his coat off, and his breeches and stockings on. Mr. Swan informed his Lordship he had a warrant against him for high treason, was sorry for his situation, but he should receive from him every polite treatment suitable to his rank. His Lordship immediately rose up in the bed, darted at him, and he, Mr. Swan, feeling something, as if a pistol was snapped at him, saw Lord Edward snatch a dagger from under the clothes, with which he made several stabs at him, which passed through his clothes without wounding him: His Lordship then closed upon Mr. Swan, shortened the dagger, and gave him a stab in the side, under the left breast, having first changed it from one hand to the other over his shoulder (as Mr. Swan took it); although severely wounded, he was unwilling to take his Lordship's life, and desired him frequently to surrender, and endeavoured to arrest the dagger from him; in the scuffle his Lordship made many violent attempts to repeat his blow; finding the blood running from him, and the impossibility to restrain him, he was compelled, in defence of his life, to discharge a double barreled pistol at his Lordship, and wounded him in the shoulder; he fell on the bed, but recovering himself, run at him with the dagger, which Mr. Swan caught by the blade with one hand, and endeavoured to trip him up. Capt. Ryan, directed by the report of the pistol, ran up into the room, and found Mr. Swan bleeding and entangled with Lord Edward. Mr. Swan said to Ryan "he has murdered me!" on which Ryan threw himself upon Lord Edward and Swan, and was then stabbed by his Lordship. On Captain Ryan's approach, Lord Edward made a strong effort, and forced the ... from Mr. Swan, and ... [illegible] desperate ... [illegible]