

We stopped the press yesterday, to announce the receipt of an account at the Admiralty-office, that the Squadron under the command of Captain Roddam Home, of the Caesar, of 80 guns, had fallen in with the French Squadron which appeared off Killala bay on the 27th ult. and had captured two of them. The Terrible, of 74 guns, was seen with her main-top sail to the mast, taking possession of the captured ships, and the rest of the British Squadron were well up with the other ships of the enemy. The Caesar, it is added, would have been able to have captured some of the French ships on the day before they were taken by the Terrible, but she had her fore-top-mast shot away by one of the French ships, which made her fall astern. To this account every degree of credit was given.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6.

Came in from Ireland, his Majesty's ships Foudroyant, of 80 guns; Canada, of 74 guns, Capt. Sir J. B. Warren; and Hazard, of 18 guns, Capt. Butterfield: none of the prizes that were captured by the above Squadron are yet arrived here.

Came in the Neptune, of 98 guns, Capt. Sir E. Gower, from a cruise, with the loss of her fore-top-mast.

Capt. Sir Thomas Byard, of his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, died at sea during the cruise. His corpse is now on board that ship. By his death the service has lost a most valuable officer.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 7.

It blows a very hard gale here. Several of the men of war have struck their yards and top-masts, and several of them have droyed, as well as some merchantmen.

An American, the Polly, cut her main-stay and sprouts, and ran into the harbour.

REDUCED PRICES OF LOTTERY TICKETS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for 'JONES'S PRICES' and 'PRICES ELSEWHERE'. Rows include Whole Ticket, Half Ticket, Quarter, Eighth, and Sixteenth.

JONES having purchased a large quantity of IRISH TICKETS, at an early period, from the Lottery Contractors, is enabled to supply the Public on the above advantageous Terms.

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.

In addition to the above Advantage, the Public can receive 2000 GUINEAS IN GOLD, which are constantly ready for the purpose of accommodating with CHANGE OUT OF BANK NOTES the Purchasers of TICKETS and SHARES at his Office, with an Extraordinary additional Charge whenever, and notwithstanding the above Conventions, M.M. JONES'S PRICES will be found under those of any Office in the Kingdom, as is evident from the above comparative Table.

SEAPPOINT BALL AND SUPPER.

THE second and last BALL and SUPPER this Season, at SEAPPOINT NEW ROOMS, Will be on THURSDAY the 22d Nov. inst. Ladies Tickets, 8s. 15d. or three for a Guinea. Gentlemen's do. 11s. 4d. each.

This Day is Published.

By JOHN E. SHAW, 98, GRAFTON-STREET, PRICK 6s.

THE Charge of the Hon. EDWIN GEORGE, late Recorder of Dublin, and now one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, delivered by him at the New Sessions-house, on the 20th Day of October, 1798, to the Grand Jurors of the City and County of Dublin, and now published at their request.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

On the Premises, On Friday the 30th of November instant, At the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, ALL the Interest in the Lease of the House, No. 48, College-green, lately occupied by Thomas Roberts, Linen-draper, which is in excellent order, without the smallest occasion to expend one shilling thereon; the Shop completely fitted up with Fixtures for immediate Business. There are 37 Years of the Lease unexpired from the first of December next. The Situation, it will be allowed, is one of the best in Dublin. There have been expended on Improvements, &c. upwards of 500 Guineas; the yearly Rent 120l. 15s.

Also, to be sold, a Profit Rent of 10l. per Annum, arising out of a House, No. 11, Castle-street, upon which the Tenant has expended upwards of 200 Guineas in useful Improvements, and for which a Fine of 10l. was paid. There are 58 Years of the Lease unexpired, from the 1st Day of November, 1798.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Wm. Warren, Auctioneer, No. 17, New Sackville-street.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL CRAIG, &c. &c. WHEREAS JOSEPH HOLT has been notorious in promoting the present unprincipled Rebellion, and is now at the head of a party of Rebels in the county of Wicklow. A Reward is hereby offered of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS to whoever shall deliver up the said Joseph Holt to any of his Majesty's Officers, or give intelligence by which he may be apprehended and secured. By Order of Lieutenant General CRAIG. D. J. FREEMAN, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

The Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 13.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

DUBLIN BARRACKS, Saturday, 10th November. Gen. Lotus, President.

Col. Vandeleur, Col. Wolfe, Col. Daly, Col. Tiber, Maj. Armstrong, Capt. Corry.

Theobald Wolfe Tone having been put on his trial, and although much interesting matter occurred, the proceedings occupied the Court but a very short time. The Judge Advocate having read the charge against the prisoner, of High Treason, the latter pleaded guilty, but requested permission to read a paper which he held in his hand, adding that he had preserved it in such moderation of language, as should prevent its contents from giving offence to the Court.

Judge Advocate—Is there any thing in the paper which you wish should go before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant?

Prisoner—I have no objection. A Member—You have already pleaded guilty to the charge of having acted traitorously—do you mean by any thing contained in that paper to retract that plea?

Prisoner—Certainly I have admitted the charge, and consequently the appellation by which I am technically described.

President—It is not the wish of the Court, Sir, to deny you any indulgence, which, consistently with their duty, they can grant, but they must reserve to themselves the power of stopping you, if you shall utter any thing irrelevant to the case before them, or unfitting for them to listen to.

Prisoner—The Court, no doubt, will reserve to itself that discretionary power, but I repeat, that I have endeavoured to be as moderate as possible, and if any of my expressions should happen to appear objectionable, I shall be willing to substitute others less so.

Here the President having given permission, the prisoner read a paper containing matter so exceptional and inflammatory, that we would grossly deviate from our duty by giving it insertion and publicity. It is not our wish to add a pang to those which must be felt by such as are yet interested in the fate of Mr. Tone, but we cannot help lamenting, that the only opportunity which offered for him to make some atonement to his country, for the miseries which he brought on it, he perverted to the purposes of further sedition and aggravated offence. Instead of modest repentance, on that awful occasion, when by his own admission he stood convicted of the most heinous crimes against society, he, without the strength of Sampson, or the virtue of his cause, sought to make his death terrible in crime, and to spread a wide and extensive ruin round his grave—hapless man! who can approach his God in the pride of error. Had he confessed the injury which he has done to his country, and applied the last exertion of his eloquence to dissipate the remains of political delusion, we would yet find a tear for his fate, and an eulogium on his talents.

When the prisoner had read the paper about half through; he was stopped by the Court.

President—Mr. Tone, it is impossible we can listen to this.

A Member—It appears to me, that this paper has been produced here with a design of making injurious impressions on the minds of persons who may be in this room.

President—I cannot think there are any persons of that description here.

Prisoner—I do not think either that there are any such persons here, nor have I read the paper with the intention imputed to me. What follows will be found less exceptionable.

Judge Advocate—If what follows be of such a nature as you described to me yesterday, I really am of opinion, Mr. Tone, that it must operate to your prejudice—you will therefore do well to consider before you read it.

On the further advice which the Court and the Judge Advocate humbly urged, the prisoner consented to cancel part of the most exceptionable of what he read, and also some subsequent matter, which he said was only the expression of his thanks to the Roman Catholics, a body whom he had once, he said, the honour of serving. He then desired to know if he might proceed.

President—It is a principle by which we shall be scrupulously ruled, to avoid most carefully every thing not immediately relative to your case, and the ends of justice; and it is but fitting that we expect you to confine yourself simply to the charge made against you—a reverse conduct can tend to no good purpose.

Prisoner—I have said nothing, nor do I mean to say any thing that has not been already uttered with respect to me in both Houses of Parliament, where my name has been so often quoted.

He was then suffered to proceed, and finished a paper, the reading of which was the greatest abuse of indulgence, which we ever witnessed, and which was eminently calculated to effect mischief, if the destructive consequences of those politics which it expressed, remained yet doubtful.

A Member—This paper then which you have read, contains nothing in denial of the charge made against you.

Prisoner—What I have once done, I would be ashamed to deny.

Here the prisoner having been asked by the Judge Advocate, if there was any thing else which he wished to offer to the Court, he replied, that if he was not to be brought up again before the decision of the Court, he would wish to say a few words more, which being permitted, for, indeed, indulgence was strained to its utmost extent to accommodate him, the prisoner proceeded:

I conceive that I stand here in the same light with our Emigres, and if the indulgence lay within the power of the Court, I would only re-

quest what French magnanimity allowed to Charrette and to the Count de Sombreuil, the death of a soldier, and be shot by files of grenadiers—This is the only favour I have to ask, and I trust that men susceptible of the nice feelings of a soldier's honour, will not refuse the request. It is not from any personal feeling that I make this request, but from a respect to the uniform which I wear, and to the brave army in which I have fought. From papers which I yesterday delivered into the hands of the Brigade Major, it will be seen that I am as regularly breveted an officer in the French service, as any here is in the British army, and it will be seen that I have not my commission as a protection."

Judge Advocate. "I wish you to be aware that your acceptance of a commission in the French service amounts to positive proof of the charge advanced against you, but, from your admissions already, I suppose that by the production of those papers, you merely want to show that you were an officer in the French army."

Prisoner "Nothing more."

The papers were then produced, and were a brevet for the rank of Chef de Brigade, and a letter of service, both bearing the signatures of the President of the French Directory, and the Minister of War.—By one of those it appeared that his last appointment was to proceed to Brest to join the Army of England; and to some questions asked of him, he answered that he had been appointed to three several armies destined on three several expeditions, under Buonaparte, Hoche, and Kilmaine, an Irishman.—Having been asked why he was designated in the brevet and letter of service by the name of Smith, together with that of Tone, he endeavoured to explain this by saying, that in proceeding from America to France, it was necessary that he should have a passport, and accordingly took the first that fell in his way, which happened to be made out in the name of Smith; on entering France, he was accordingly registered by that, and his real name which he had added thereto; "indeed, said he, almost every soldier in France has what they call a nom du guerre."—He repeated his desire to be indulged with death in the most honorable manner, and as he had no doubt of the decision of the Court, he expressed a wish that the confirmation of it by the Lord Lieutenant might be had as soon as possible, and execution of the sentence immediately follow, within an hour of it were practicable.

The President replied, that the Court would forthwith proceed to a consideration and judgment of his case, after which no delay would take place, in transmitting the proceedings to his Excellency, and that it was probable whoever went with them, would bear back the Lord Lieutenant's determination on the subject.

The prisoner then thanked the Court for the indulgence which had been extended to him; he was brought back to the provost, and strangers were ordered to withdraw.

The prisoner is not quite so thin and pale as when he left this country; his face has acquired a scarlet redness, and his body is more full than it was.—He was dressed in the French uniform: a long blue coat embroidered at the lap and cuffs, and ornamented with two epaulets; he wore a coloured waistcoat, blue pantaloons, and half boots, which were fantastically decorated with lace—a large cocked hat bore the ensign of anarchy, the tri-coloured cockade.

On the prisoner's entrance into the Court, he was much and apparently agitated by terror, as to be obliged to take a glass of water, but in consequence of the humane and encouraging conduct of the President and the rest of the members of the Court, he grew in a little time more assured.

Since the trial of Mr. TONE, he begged that no one would be admitted to see him, not even his nearest relations. He lay in bed on Sunday, until the middle of the day. Early on Monday morning, knowing that he must shortly forfeit his life for the atrocities he had been guilty of, against his King and Country, this unhappy and misguided man, with that contempt of a future state, which is the leading feature in the new philosophy of the French school, cut his throat, but not so effectually as he wished, to terminate his life: Providence has reserved him for a more awful atonement to his injured country, and the wound has been seen up. A razor was the instrument he used in his desperate effort, as he lay in bed, attended by guards. It was intended to execute him yesterday in the front of the New Prison, but the following occurrence prevented that event:

Yesterday, application was made by Counsellors Curran and Johnson, to the Court of King's Bench, for an Habeas Corpus to bring before that Court Theobald Wolfe Tone, grounded on the affidavit of his father, Peter Tone, purporting that Theobald Wolfe Tone was tried by a Court Martial, on a charge of high treason, and was ordered for execution, though the said T. Tone did not belong to his Majesty's army, &c. and that such proceedings and sentence was pronounced during the sitting of his Majesty's Law Courts.

The Court ordered the Habeas Corpus, and that the prisoner should be brought up to the bar of the Court instantly.

In some short time an answer was made to the Court, that Theobald Wolfe Tone was unfit to be brought up, having dangerously wounded himself, and the Surgeon belonging to the Fifth Dragoons appearing to give testimony, the Court ordered him to be examined, when he deposed that he had visited T. W. Tone in the Provost Marshal's, who was incapable of being removed in consequence of his making an attempt on his life, having with a razor cut his throat across, nearly from ear to ear, and also separated the wind-pipe—that languishing under his present condition, he could not be stirred without immediate danger to his life.

The business remained so far undetermined, as not to admit of any further proceedings until the recovery of the unhappy offender—but in any event, it cannot be supposed that the present application can succeed, where he has been legally tried, and on his own confession, convicted, and sentenced by a Court-martial.

In the last packets the report is received and seems to acquire some strength, that a Counter-revolution has broken out in France, and the leading Members of the Republic put to death.—However ardently such an event may be desired by every man who wishes well to humanity, we cannot but attach the uncertainty of report to it, at the same time that we think it highly probable that a people goaded by such a tyranny as now prevails in France, may break out into public commotion, and that their recent naval defeats may have assisted in giving action to those feelings, which must long since have been strongly excited in every French breast, the miseries consequent of a sanguinary Revolution, and the destructive schemes of ambition, plunder and massacre, by which it has been succeeded.

We have the pleasure to learn, that by letters received in town yesterday, intelligence is received, that two of the French frigates of the last Squadron, which appeared off Killala, have been captured, and brought in there by some of his Majesty's ships of war.

This agrees with the account received from Sir George Home, on board the Caesar man of war, which came into Cork; that gentleman mentioned that he left two men of war engaged with the French Squadron, and that he was certain two of them would be captured; and we are happy to find, that his good judgment, in that point, has been confirmed.

We stop the press to mention, that the mail of the 9th inst. has just come to hand, which states that undoubted accounts have been brought by the Hamburg mail, of an insurrection having broke out in Brabant and Flanders, on account of the requisition of men made by the Directory. The insurgents were 12,000 strong.

These accounts add, that an insurrection had likewise broken out in the South of France on the same account.

Another French frigate of 28 guns, is captured by the English on the American coast.

Yesterday, came on the election for Common-Council, for the Guild of Merchants. There never appeared a more interesting period of the kind, in the remembrance of this respectable body. The ballots were so numerous, that it is not possible to make a return of those elected for a day or two.

Lord Chief Justice KILWARDEN, as a Freeman of the Guild of Merchants, yesterday balloted for Common Council. The Citizens were happy to see their highly respected and justly venerated late Representative in Parliament, come among them to vote on the occasion.

Last week, John Moore, some time confined in the Provost prison, at the Barrack, was transmitted to Castlebar, to be tried before a Court Martial, on treasonable charges.

It is said, he is the person, who was appointed President of the Municipality of the Province of Connaught, by the French General, Humbert, when the latter was at Castlebar.

Moore is the son of a man of some fortune who lives in that part of the country—a fortune that he acquired in Spain; and to distinguish him from others of his name, he was commonly called Spanish Moore.

Yesterday, Messrs. Mulhern, J. Dixon, Oldham, and Louth, were elected Common-Council for the shoemakers corporation.

Same day, the corporation of Hofters elected as Common Council, Messrs. McKenny, and Folds.

It has been by some ridiculously deemed bravery in those persons, who were Traitors to this country, to come to it, as they did, with the French: But this, some of their confederates in prison here say, we hear, was unavoidable, and their authority is not of the worst kind. The French Government had grown tired of the borings and solicitations of the Irish Traitors, and resolving to get rid of them, determined that all the supporters of the Irish Union in France, should accompany the recent expedition for invading Ireland. This being the case, we can no longer wonder at miscreants coming to this country with a rope about their neck, the French Government having resolved to be no longer tormented with their Treasons; and it is natural to conclude, since their naval Squadrons have been so unfortunate in the attempts upon this country, which the Irish Traitors had sedulously urged, all distinctions of such wretches will become hateful in France, and ere long be banished from thence.

We are happy to learn, that no accounts of disturbance have been heard from any part of the country, within these few days past. We trust it has nearly arrived at that happy period, when nothing but industry and harmony will prevail amongst all ranks of his Majesty's subjects.

THE unparalleled efficacy of DUBOAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE in effectually removing all Consumptions, Asthmas, obstinate Coughs, &c. &c. is strongly exemplified by the following testimonial (in addition to the many that preceded it) from one of his Majesty's Messengers:

SIR, TO MR. DUGAN. Having for a length of time experienced a pressure at my chest, attended by a violent cough, I tried a variety of Medicines, but derived not the least benefit from any one of them; on the contrary, found my cough more obstinate; at length I had recourse to your Balsam of Licorice, from which I experienced all the advantages imaginable. In justice to the superior merit of your Medicine, and for the benefit of the community, I give you this acknowledgment, with liberty to make it public if you chuse. And am, Sir, your obedient servant, Dublin Castle, Oct. 10, 1798. JAMES HYDE. Sold at Spillbury, Duigan, & Co. 45, Mary-st. bot. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.