



THE

Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 29. TO TUESDAY, JULY 3. 1798.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

JUNE 26. M. P.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 26, 1798.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy has been this day received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

MY LORD, DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 24.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a dispatch received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, this day, from Lieutenant General Lake, dated Wexford, the 24th inst. together with a letter from Brigadier-General Moore, containing an account of his important successes.

I also inclose a copy of the proposals made by the rebels in the town of Wexford, to Lieutenant General Lake, and his answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

His Grace the Duke of Portland, &c.

MY LORD,

Wexford, 22^d June.

Yesterday afternoon I had the honour to dispatch a letter to your Lordship from Enniscorthy, with the transactions of the day, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's information, and the inclosed copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Moore to Major-General Johnson, will account for my having entered this place without opposition.

General Moore, with his usual enterprise and activity, pushed on to this town, and entered it so opportunely as to prevent it from being laid in ashes, and the massacre of the remaining prisoners, which the rebels declared their intention of carrying into execution the very next day, and there can be very little doubt it would have taken place; for the day before they murdered above 70 prisoners, and threw their bodies over the bridge.

Inclosed is a copy of my answer to the inhabitants of

[Price Sixpence.

this town, transmitted in my letter of yesterday to your Lordship.—The evacuation of the town by the rebels renders it unnecessary.—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the subscribers of the insolent proposals, Mr Keughe, and one of their principal leaders, Mr Roach, with a few others, are in my hands without negotiation. The rebels are reported to be in some force within five miles of this place, it is supposed for the purpose of submission, to which the event of yesterday may strengthen their inclinations. I have reason to think there are a number so disposed, and that I shall be able to secure some more of their leaders; but should I be disappointed in my expectations, and find they collect in any force, I shall lose no time in attacking them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

G. LAKE.

From enquiring the numbers killed yesterday were very great indeed.

DEAR GENERAL; Camp above Wexford, June 22. 1798.

Agreeable to your order, I took post on the evening of the 19th, near Fooke's Mill, in the park of Mr Sutton. Next day I sent a strong detachment under Lieut. Colonel Wilkinson, to patrol towards Tintern and Clonmines, with a view to scour the country, and communicate with the troops you directed to join me from Duncannon. The Lieut. Colonel found the country deserted, and got no tidings of the troops.—I waited for them until three o'clock in the afternoon, when, despairing of their arrival, I began my march to Taghmon. We had not marched above half a mile, when a considerable body of the rebels was perceived marching towards us. I sent my advanced guard, consisting of the two rifle companies of the 60th, to skirmish with them, whilst a howitzer and a six-pounder were advanced to a cross road above Goffsbridge, and some companies of light infantry formed on each side of them, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson. The rebels attempted to attack these, but were instantly repulsed, and driven beyond the bridge.

(B.)



A large body were perceived at the same time moving towards my left; Maj. Aylmer and afterwards Major Daniel, with 5 companies of light infantry, and a six pounder, were detached against them. The 60th regiment, finding no farther opposition in front, had of themselves inclined to their left, to engage the body which was attempting to turn us. The action here was for a short time pretty sharp. The rebels were in great numbers, and armed with both muskets and pikes. They were, however, forced to give way, and driven, though they repeatedly attempted to form, behind the ditches. They at last dispersed, flying towards Enniscorthy and Wexford.

Their killed could not be ascertained, as they lay scattered in the fields over a considerable extent, but they seemed to be numerous. I inclose a list of ours. The troops behaved with great spirit. The Artillery and Homepach's Cavalry were active, and seemed only to regret that the country did not admit of their rendering more effectual service.

Major Daniel is the only officer whose wound is bad; it is through the knee, but not dangerous.

The business, which began between three and four, was not over till near eight. It was then too late to proceed to Taghmon. I took post for the night on the ground where the action had commenced. As the rebels gave way, I was informed of the approach of the 2d and 29th regiments under Lord Dalhousie.

In the morning of the 21st we were proceeding to Taghmon, when I was met by an officer of the North Cork, from Wexford, with the inclosed letters. I gave, of course, no answer to the proposal made by the inhabitants of Wexford, but I thought it my duty immediately to proceed here, and to take post above the town, by which means I have perhaps saved the town itself from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal subjects, who were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The rebels fled, upon my approach, over the bridge of Wexford, and towards the Barony of Forth. I shall wait here your further orders. Lord Kingsborough has informed me of different engagements he had entered into with respect to the inhabitants. I have declined entering into the subject, but have referred his Lordship to you or General Lake.

I received your pencilled note during the action of the 20th. It was impossible for me then to detach the troops you asked for, but I hear you have perfectly succeeded at Enniscorthy with those you had. Mr Roache, who commands the rebels, is encamped, I hear, about five miles off. He sent Lord Kingsborough to surrender upon terms.

Your preference, speedily, is upon every account extremely necessary. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN MOORE.

It is difficult to judge of the numbers of the rebels.—They appear in such crowds and so little order. Information states those we beat to have been between five and six thousand.

Major General Johnson.

Terms proposed by the Rebels in the Town of Wexford.

That Capt. M'Manus shall proceed from Wexford towards Oulart, accompanied by Mr E. Hay, appointed by the inhabitants, of all religious persuasions, to inform the officer commanding the King's troops, that they are ready to deliver up the town of Wexford without opposition, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, provided that their persons and properties are guaranteed by the commanding officer; and that they will use every influence in their power to induce the people of the county at large to return to their allegiance also. These terms we hope Capt. M'Manus will be able to procure. Signed by order of the inhabitants of Wexford.

MAT. KEUGHE.

Lieut.-Gen. Lake's Answer to Mr Keughe's Proposals.

Lieutenant General Lake cannot attend to any terms offered by rebels in arms against their Sovereign; while they continue so he must use the force entrusted to him, with the utmost energy, for their destruction.

To the deluded multitude he promises pardon, on their delivering into his hands their leaders, surrendering their arms, and returning with sincerity to their allegiance.

Enniscorthy, 22d June.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 26. 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

MY LORD,

DUBLIN, JUNE 21.

I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that Brigadier-General Dunn has reported from Monasteran, that on the 19th inst. he had sent a strong patrol, under the command of Capt. Pack of the 5th dragoon guards, towards Prosperous, from Rathangan, and that Capt. Pack having fallen in with 100 of the rebels, well mounted and appointed, he instantly attacked and defeated them, taking eight horses, and killing from 20 to 30 men.

Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, of the 5th dragoons, having been detached to Prosperous on the evening of the 19th inst. found a body of rebels posted on a hill on the left of the town, who fled into the neighbouring bog on his approach. His advanced guard having been fired upon from the town, he brought two curriole guns to bear upon it, and set fire to part of the town. Much cattle was left behind by the rebels, which they had penned up near the mess-room of the barrack, together with many pikes and drums. Eight of the rebels were killed.

On the 20th inst. a detachment from Mount Kennedy, under the command of Lieutenant M'Laren, of the Reay fencibles, and Lieut. Gore, of the Mount Kennedy cavalry, attacked a body of near 300 rebels near Ballinarruff. The fire commenced from the rebels, who were posted behind a hedge, on the top of a commanding hill. After an engagement of about 20 minutes, they gave way in every quarter, leaving 20 dead behind them.

The North remains quiet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 30. 1798.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

MY LORD,

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 25.

I have the honour of inclosing to your Grace the copy of a letter received this day by Lord Castlereagh, from Major General Sir Charles A'Gill, and a return of the killed, wounded, and missing by the attack on Vinegar Hill and the town of Enniscorthy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

MY LORD, Kilkenny, June 24. 9 o'clock, P. M.

I have the honour to inform you, that early on the morning of the 23d inst. I received information that the rebels, amounting to several thousands, had escaped from the county of Wexford, and formed a camp at Kellymount, and were proceeding to Gore's Bridge. I instantly assembled all the force I could collect, and marched towards them. I did not arrive in time to prevent their defeating the detachment at that place, and taking twenty-four men of the Wexford Militia prisoners; they marched off rapidly towards Leighlin: the troops from thence, consisting of a small party of the 9th dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Higgins, Lieutenant-Colonel Rochfort's and Capt. Cornwall's yeomanry, killed sixty of them. Night coming on, I could not pursue them any further. By the position they took near Shanohill, I conceived their intentions were to form a junction with the colliers at Castlecomber. As soon as the troops were able to move, I marched with nine hundred men to attack them, and was sorry to find they had burned the whole town, and forced the soldiers who were in it to retire, before my arrival. Having cleared the town with the guns, and attacked them on all sides, about four hundred were killed, the remainder fled. They were commanded by a Priest called Murphy, and their numbers are said to amount to five thousand. Our loss was considerable. My force consisted of the Wexford and Wicklow Militia, under the command of Lord Loftus,

and the Hon. Col. Howard. The dragoons were commanded by Major Donaldson of the 9th dragoons, and Major Bernard of the Romney fencibles, with several yeomen corps from this county and Carlow, who, as well as the other troops, are entitled to my warmest praise for their bravery and alertness on this and every occasion.

C. ASGILL, Major-Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 21st June, in the attack on Vinegar Hill, and the Town of Enniscorthy.

Lieut.-General DUNDAS'S CORPS.—(Major-Gen. Sir J. Duff's brigade) 89th regiment, 1 rank and file killed. (General Needham's brigade) 7th dragoon guards, 1 Captain wounded. (Gen. Wilford's brigade) 9th dragoons, 1 rank and file killed. Durlavin yeoman cavalry, 1 rank and file wounded. 1st battalion light infantry, 1 subaltern killed, 1 serjeant wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 18 ditto wounded, 3 ditto missing. Sligo militia, 1 Field Officer wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded. Suffolk fencibles, 2 rank and file wounded.

Major-Gen. JOHNSON'S CORPS.—Royal B. artillery, 1 rank and file wounded. Mid Lothian, 1 subaltern wounded, 1 rank and file wounded. Hompesch's Hussars, 2 rank and file wounded; 5th battalion 60th regiment, 1 Captain wounded, 1 serjeant missing, 5 rank and file killed, 5 rank and file wounded; 4th battalion 60th regiment, 1 subaltern killed, 1 do. wounded; 1 serjeant killed, 3 rank and file killed; 22 rank and file wounded, 1 rank and file missing. Dublin County, 1 field officer wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 rank and file wounded.

Total. 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, and 16 rank and file killed; 2 field officers, 2 Captains, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Barnes, 13th foot, attached to 4th batt.; and Lieutenant S. Sandys, Longford Militia, killed; Colonel King, Sligo Militia, Major Vesey, Dublin county, Captain Dunne, 7th Dragoon Guards, Captain Schundea, 5th batt. 60th, Lieut. Barker, Kildare, attached 4th batt. Lieut. Hill, Mid-Lothian, wounded. G. HEWITT, Adj.-General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 29, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, Commander of his Majesty's ship Endymion, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Wexford, June 22, 1798.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, when cruising at the entrance of St. George's Channel with the squadron under my command, I received information on the 19th, that the King's troops were to commence their attack on the rebels at Wexford on the 20th or 21st. I immediately proceeded off that harbour with the ships named in the margin*, and five cutters which I had collected. Lieutenant Carpenter, senior Lieutenant of the Endymion, was immediately dispatched in command of the cutters and ships launches, manned and armed with carronades in their prows to blockade the inward part of the entrance of the harbour, and to prevent the escape of the rebel armed vessels, and others, of which they were in possession, to the amount of forty or fifty sail. On the 21st, I was joined by the Chapman and Weazle sloops, which, being of light draught of water, anchored much nearer in than the frigates could venture, and thereby gave more effectual protection to the cutters and launches destined to attack the harbour and fort at the entrance of it, which fired on them. On the arrival of Captain Keen, of the Chapman, I directed him to conduct the operations of the cutters and launches, and endeavour to possess himself of the harbour and fort, the tides being so low, and the wind blowing out, that neither of the sloops could get in. The launches proceeded to attack the fort, of which they soon possessed themselves, upwards of 200 of the rebels precipitately retreating from it, leaving behind them their colours flying and three six-pounders. The launches then immediately proceeded up the harbour; and, upon their arrival at the town, had the happiness to find the King's troops were just marching into it, they having entirely defeated the rebels in two separate attacks on the 20th and 21st, and who are now flying in all directions. Two of their Generals, Hay and Roche, taken prisoners.

* Endymion, Phoenix, Glenmore, Melampus, Unicorn.

As the object of the squadron remaining at anchor here is now fully accomplished, it is my intention to go to sea to-morrow, if possible; and I am happy to be informed, since the reduction of Wexford, that the appearance of his Majesty's ships and vessels off the harbour, and the measures pursued by them, has been attended with the happiest consequences, and greatly contributed to check the further progress of the horrible massacres that have been committed in the town of Wexford, disgraceful to humanity.

There being a number of boats and small vessels along the coast, belonging to the rebels, which I conceived would be employed in facilitating the escape of the fugitives, I have ordered the boats of the squadron in, and destroyed about 100 of them; in some, pikes were found concealed.

The public service has greatly benefited by the judicious arrangements of Capt. Keen and Lieut. Carpenter, and by the zeal and activity manifested by them and the officers and people employed in the different ships, boats, and launches under their command, and otherwise.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 20, 1798.

The Marquis Cornwallis, who embarked at Holyhead yesterday at two o'clock on board the Loftus Packet, arrived safe in this harbour about five o'clock this day.—His Lordship, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin, and proceeded to the Castle, attended by a squadron of dragoons. Upon his arrival there, at six o'clock, he was introduced in form to his Excellency the Earl Camden, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the presence chamber, whence a procession was made, in the usual state, to the Council Chamber.

The Council sitting, his Lordship's commission was read, and the oaths being administered to him, his Excellency was invested with the collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick, and received the sword from the Earl Camden. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the presence chamber, and received the compliments of the Nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival and taking upon him the government of this kingdom.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 23.

This day, at half past three o'clock, the Earl Camden, late Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, left the Castle, in order to embark on board his Majesty's yacht, Dorset, on his return to England.

His Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, and the Earl Camden, proceeded on horseback, attended by their respective suits. They were escorted by numerous bodies of yeomen cavalry, and attended by a great number of the Nobility and persons of distinction, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and principal citizens in their carriages, followed by a concourse of people to the water side. The streets were lined by the yeomen infantry. Lord Camden received the strongest demonstrations of affection and respect in passing through the streets from the people, who testified their regard by repeated wishes for his welfare and happiness.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JUNE 26.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Brigadier-General the Hon. Thomas Maitland, commanding his Majesty's forces in the island of St Domingo, dated on board his Majesty's ship Thunderer, off Mole St Nicholas, the 10th of May 1798:

SIR,

I embrace the very first opportunity of informing you, that, on the 22d of last month, I came to the resolution of immediately evacuating the towns of Port-au-Prince and St Marc's, with their dependencies, together with the parish of Arcahaye; and it is now with great pleasure I have the honour of acquainting you, that this measure has been carried in—

to complete effect without the smallest loss of any kind; and in a manner, I flatter myself, to give perfect satisfaction, as far as under the circumstances it was possible, to all the French inhabitants and planters, whether these chose to follow the fortune of his Majesty's arms, or to remain in the part of the colony about to be evacuated.

In considering the modes of effecting this very difficult but important object, there seemed to me but two in any degree practicable; the one, to withdraw the small British force, and such of the colonial troops as it was immediately possible to induce to go with us, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts; the other, to state fairly my determination, and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour, in a deliberate way, to withdraw the whole of our stores and force, and at the same time to attempt to obtain some terms for the numerous inhabitants, who, either from necessity or choice, wished to remain.

The first of these measures seemed to me (however safe to the British) to be so perfectly contrary to the spirit of generosity and liberality which has ever actuated the British nation, and so certain of being attended with immediate and shocking scenes of bloodshed among the inhabitants, whose natural impetuosity of character would be increased by contending passions, deluded hopes, and different interests, that I determined at once to set it aside; and I began the 23d ultimo, in consequence of adopting the second, to embark the heavy stores of every description; stating my full determination to all the parties concerned, and sending at the same time a flag of truce to General Touffaint L'Ouverture, at Gonaives, to acquaint him with my resolution, and leaving to his option, either to obtain the possessions we evacuated in a state of ruin, or in a state of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a solemn manner, the lives and properties of such persons as chose to remain.

General Touffaint immediately agreed to the last proposition, and sent to Port-au-Prince on the 28th inst. a confidential officer, who, having met Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant-General, on my part, on the 30th April the accompanying agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties.

The stipulation in favour of the inhabitants and planters afforded them the only security in my power to obtain, and with which they were so entirely satisfied, that although at first they had universally resolved to follow the King's forces, yet, upon hearing of this agreement in their favour, many of them who had actually embarked relanded; and I think I may safely assure you, there are not ten rich proprietors who have, ultimately, upon this occasion quitted their properties.

By the 6th inst. the whole of the heavy British stores of every description being embarked, and all the French brass guns and mortars, with such of the inhabitants as voluntarily wished to go, and all the merchandise belonging to British merchants, I ordered the parish of L'Arcahaye to be evacuated, which was accordingly done the 7th at noon. The 8th, at two o'clock in the morning, I withdrew the whole of the force from Port-au-Prince, and embarked it at Fort Bizoton, and on the 9th, in the morning, the whole fleet failed to its different destinations.

I have not heard from Colonel Grant, who commanded at St Marc's, but I have every reason to believe he evacuated that place on the 6th or 7th of this month, and I entertain no doubt but that he is now at the Mole, where I ordered him to proceed with his garrison.

You will readily believe, that on such an occasion much military precaution, and much exertion in all the departments must have been necessary, as well for the honour and security of his Majesty's arms, as to enable me to move off within a reasonable period.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of his Majesty's British and Colonial Forces, I have nothing to say, but what tends infinitely to their credit.

To the heads of departments I feel myself extremely indebted for the zeal and activity with which they seconded my wishes, most particularly to Lieutenant-Colonels Nightingall and Littlehales, Deputies Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals; and to Captain Spicer, commanding the Royal Artillery; nor can I here omit doing myself the pleasure of signifying to you what very essential aid I have received from the zeal and intelligence of Mr Wigglesworth, his Majesty's Commissary General.

To the royal navy I am under every obligation for their cordial assistance throughout the whole of this service; to Captains Couchet and Ogilvy of his Majesty's ships Abergavenny and Thunderer, it is principally owing that I was enabled to carry my wishes into effect.

Lieutenant Young, of the navy, chief agent of transports, conducted himself in the execution of this arduous task in such a manner that I should neglect a very material, though pleasant part of my duty, were I not to seize this opportunity to recommend him in the strongest manner to your notice. He is a very old officer, but his length of services has neither impaired his zeal, nor diminished his activity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS MAITLAND,

Brigadier-General, commanding in St Domingo.

The Hon. Brigadier-General Maitland, commanding in chief his Britannick Majesty's forces in the island of St Domingo, having intimated to General Touffaint L'Ouverture, commanding the French army in the said island, his intention to evacuate the towns of Port-au-Prince, St Marc's, and their dependencies, with the parish of L'Arcahaye; and having proposed to General Touffaint L'Ouverture, to send a person to Port-au-Prince, charged with full powers, that this object might be effected in a manner most consonant to the interests of humanity and the views of each party; and Gen. Touffaint L'Ouverture, having consented to the above proposals, and having sent to Port-au-Prince Monsieur Huin, Adjutant-General to the French army, Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Monsieur Huin, Adjutant-General to the French army, did meet on board his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, the 30th April, 1798, when the following conditions were mutually agreed on, and have been since ratified on the one part by Brigadier-General Maitland, commanding in chief his Majesty's forces; and on the other by Gen. Touffaint L'Ouverture, commanding the French army.

Conditions agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant General to his Britannick Majesty's forces, and Monsieur Huin, Adjutant General to the army of General Touffaint L'Ouverture, who are respectively invested with full powers for that purpose.

1st. The towns of Port-au-Prince, Saint Marc's and their dependencies, with their present works, and the parish of L'Arcahaye, shall be left to General Touffaint L'Ouverture in the state agreed upon between us; viz. all the iron guns to be rendered unserviceable, except three or four, by verbal agreement between us, in a given time, which shall be fixed at the period when the British forces can conveniently be withdrawn.

2d. As an express condition, and in consequence of the first article, General Touffaint L'Ouverture engages, in the most so-

solemn and positive manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who may choose to remain.

3d, In order to facilitate and accomplish these conditions, it is agreed that there shall be a suspension of arms for a limited time, not exceeding five weeks from this day.

Done on board his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, in the Road of Port-au-Prince, this 30th day of April 1798.

(Signed) HUIX, Adjutant-General of the army of the French Republic. (Signed) M. NIGHTINGALL, D. A. General to his Majesty's forces.

WESTMINSTER, JUNE 28, 1798.

This day, the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following bills:

An act for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom, and for granting new and additional duties of customs on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of certain ships entering outwards or inwards, to or from foreign parts, until the signing the preliminary articles of peace.

The loan and other finance bills.

An act for transferring the management of the salt duties to the Commissioners of Excise, repealing the duties on salt, and granting others, &c.

The amended contribution act.

An act for explaining and amending certain acts relating to the stamp-duties, and for extending the rates and duties of stamps now payable on vellum, parchment, and paper, to all other materials.

An act to explain and amend an act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, an act for repealing the duties upon male servants, carriages, horses, mules and dogs, and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for abolishing certain offices in the Customs, and for regulating certain other offices therein, and for applying the fees which have been received from vacant offices towards the augmentation of the superannuation fund.

An act for preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects.

An act more effectually to prevent during the war, persons, being his Majesty's subjects, from voluntarily repairing to or remaining in France, or any country or place united to France, and to prevent correspondence with such persons, and with his Majesty's enemies.

An act to amend an act of the present Session of Parliament, for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or resident therein, in certain cases.

An act for the administration of assets, in cases where the executor to whom probate has been granted is out of the realm.

An act for regulating, until the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the shipping and carrying of slaves in British vessels from the coast of Africa. And to nine private bills.

WESTMINSTER, JUNE 29.

This day, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

An act for raising the sum of three millions by Loans or Exchequer bills.

An act to revive and continue, until the 10th day of April 1799, and amend an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on distilleries in the several parts of the Highlands of Scotland therein particularly described, for a limited time, and for regulating the duties on distilleries in the respective districts in Scotland; and for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on spirits distilled for consumption, and a duty on unmalted grain used in distillation in Scotland, and for altering and amending certain other acts of Parliament for the regulation of distilleries in Scotland.

An act for ascertaining the duty payable on taxed carts.

An act for the regulation of the provisional force of cavalry, raised by virtue of two acts of the last session of Parliament.

An act for the better security and defence of the town and port of Liverpool.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By the measures adopted during the present session, you have amply fulfilled the solemn and unanimous assurances which I received from you at its commencement.

The example of your firmness and constancy has been applauded and followed by my subjects in every condition in life.

A spirit of voluntary and ardent exertion, diffused through every part of the kingdom, has strengthened and confirmed our internal security; the same sentiments have continued to animate my troops of every description; and my fleets have met the menaces of invasion, by blocking up our enemies in all their principal ports.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The extensive and equitable scheme of contribution, by which so large a proportion of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectation of those who had vainly hoped to exhaust our means and to destroy our public credit.

You have been enabled to avail yourselves of farther resources, from a Commerce increased in extent and vigour, notwithstanding the difficulties of war; and have had the singular satisfaction of deriving, at the same moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality, and patriotism.

The provision which has been made for the redemption of the land-tax, has also established a system which, in its progressive operation, may produce the happiest consequences, by the increase of our resources, the diminution of our debt, and the support of public credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The designs of the disaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly pursued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my subjects.

In Ireland, they have broken out into the most criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed, on my part, to subdue this dangerous spirit, which is equally hostile to the interests and safety of every part of the British empire. I cannot too strongly commend the unshaken fidelity and valour of my regular, fencible, and militia forces in Ireland, and that determined spirit with which my Yeomanry and Volunteer forces of that kingdom have stood forward in defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects, and in support of the lawful government.

The striking and honourable proof of alacrity and public spirit which so many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifested on this occasion, has already received the fullest testimony of the approbation of Parliament. This conduct, personally so honourable to the individuals, affords the strongest pledge both of the military ardour which actuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the safety and happiness of Ireland, which are essentially connected with the general interests of the British empire. With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished and important success which has recently attended the operations of my arms against the principal force of the rebels, I trust the time is fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance, will be brought to a just sense of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themselves to forgiveness, and to that protection which it is my constant wish to afford to every class and condition of my subjects, who manifest their desire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

This temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious prin-

ciples which have been industriously propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the most disastrous effects. With such warnings before us, sensible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the blessings we have to preserve, let us continue firmly united in a determined resistance to the designs of our enemies, and in the defence of that Constitution which has been found by experience to ensure to us in so eminent a degree, public liberty, national strength, and the security and comfort of all classes of the community.

It is only by perseverance in this line of conduct, that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine protection which we have so abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous contest to a happy issue, and to maintain undiminished, the security, honour, and lasting prosperity of the country."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 8th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 8th day of August next.

BY THE KING,
A PROCLAMATION,

For apprehending BEAUCHAMP BAGNALL HARVEY, Esq.
GEORGE R.

Whereas Beauchamp Bagnall Harvey stands charged with open acts of Treason and Rebellion, in commanding the rebel force in the county of Wexford in Ireland; we therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving subjects to discover and apprehend the said Beauchamp Bagnall Harvey (who is a thin man, about 35 or 36 years of age, and is about five feet six inches high, and floops a little, and is of a darkish complexion, and has dark eyes, and is marked with the small pox), and to carry him before some of our Justices of the Peace, or Chief Magistrates of the county, town, or place where he shall be apprehended, who are respectively required to secure him, and thereof to give speedy notice to our Privy Council, or one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to the end he may be forthcoming, and may be dealt withal, and proceeded against according to law. And whoever shall discover and apprehend the said Beauchamp Bagnall Harvey, and bring him before such Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, or so discover him, that he may be apprehended, shall receive a reward of one thousand pounds, which said sum of one thousand pounds the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly. Given at our Court at St James's, the 29th day of June 1798, in the 38th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

ST JAMES'S, JUNE 11.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto the Right Hon. Adam Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and Knight of the Russian Imperial Order of Saint Alexander Newsky, in consideration of the great zeal, courage, and perseverance uniformly manifested by him during the arduous period in which he commanded the fleet in the North Seas, and particularly of his able and gallant conduct in the glorious and decisive victory obtained over the Dutch fleet on the 11th day of October last, his royal licence and authority, that he, and his issue, may bear, as an honourable augmentation, in the center of his paternal arms, a representation of the gold medal conferred upon him by his Majesty upon occasion of the said victory, pendant from a blue and white ribbon, ensigned with a naval crown, and subscribed "Camperdown;" and that the same be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office; and also to order

his Majesty's said concession and declaration to be registered in the College of Arms.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 26.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, the 30th of May 1798.

SIR,

I inclose a letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship the Aurora, acquainting me with his having captured a Spanish brig with dispatches from the Havannah.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST VINCENT.

MY LORD, Aurora, River Tagus, May 27.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on my return from seeing the Newfoundland convoy to the westward, I captured, on the 8th instant, in lat. 35 deg. N. long. 26 deg. W. El Recevifo Spanish brig, mounting 6 guns, Joseph Medina, commander, 47 days from Havanna, with government dispatches. I have the honour to be, &c.

Earl St Vincent, &c.

H. DIGBY.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Basse Terre Road, St Christopher's May 13, 1798.

SIR,

I herewith enclose, for their Lordships information, a copy of a letter which I have received from Capt. Dickinson, commander of his Majesty's sloop Victorieuse, giving an account of his being attacked off Guadaloupe by two French privateers, one of which he captured, and the other escaped, from his not being able to pursue her without leaving his convoy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

SIR,

Victorieuse, St Kitt's, May 12. 1798.

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 7th inst. passing to leeward of Guadaloupe, in his Majesty's sloop Victorieuse, under my command, with the trade of Trinidad for St Kitt's, we saw two French privateers to the windward, who had the temerity to bear down and attack us, with an intention of carrying us by boarding. The one was a schooner of 12 guns and 80 men, the other a sloop of six guns and 51 men. The sloop very shortly struck, being nearly sunk, and proves to be the Brutus, commanded by Citizen Roufel, belonging to Guadaloupe, ten days out, and had not taken any thing; had four killed, and four wounded. The schooner, I am sorry to say, got off, though extremely damaged, and lost many men, owing to my not being able to chase far from the convoy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief, &c. E. S. DICKINSON.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, St Christopher's, the 13th May, 1798.

SIR,

I am to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships, that Capt. Warren, in his Majesty's sloop Scourge, on the 11th instant, chased on shore on Saint Martin's, a French privateer brig of fourteen guns.

The crew, after setting fire to her, got on shore, and she blew up before the boats which were sent from the Scourge could get to her, and was consequently totally destroyed. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Basse Terre Road, St Christopher's, May 13, 1798.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the undermentioned French privateers, which had been fitted out at Guadaloupe and Porto Rico, have been captured and sent into the different islands at the periods, and by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, as against their names expressed.

By the Solebay, Capt. Poyntz, 17th March 1798, off Antigua, Auguffine, schooner, of two guns and 23 men.

By the Matilda, Capt. Milford, 29th and 31st of March 1798, to the northward of Antigua, La Vantour sloop, of ten guns and 64 men; and L'Aigle brig, of twelve guns and 86 men.

By L'Aimable and Scourge, Captains Lobb and Warren, 6th and 8th ultimo, off Porto Rico, La Triumph brig, of 14 guns and 88 men; also Chasseur schooner, of two guns and 18 men; and on the 20th, by L'Aimable alone, L'Espiegle schooner, of two guns and 18 men; by the Requin, commanded by Lieut. Senhoufe, the 1st inf. off St Bartholomew's, Mutine sloop, of six guns and 44 men.

By the Tamer, Capt. Western, 2d inf. to windward of Barbadoes, Brahe Bas, schooner, of eight guns and 82 men.—I have the honour to be, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 30. 1798.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Halsted, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Plymouth, the 5th inst.

I have the honour of acquainting you, for their Lordships information, that his Majesty's ship, under my command, arrived here this morning, in company with the Caroline French privateer, and the Henry of Liverpool, her prize. The above ships were captured by the Phoenix on the 31st ult. in lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. lon. 15 deg. 38 min. W. The Caroline is a very handsome ship, coppered, only eight months old, and sails exceedingly fast. She is pierced for 20 guns, carrying twelves and sixes, most of which were thrown overboard in the chase, and 105 men, had been 10 days from Nantz, without making any other capture than the Henry, and a Danish ship. The Henry is a valuable ship, bound to Jamaica, and was captured by the above privateer on the 3d ult. on which day we also sent in an American ship, which had been taken some days before.

This privateer is one of those I went in search of the 28th ult. agreeably to intelligence I received from the Success transport, and by which ship I had the honour of acquainting you for their Lordships' information, by letter of that day's date.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 30. 1798.

2d Dragoons—John Corrie, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Johnstone, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Peter Abercrombie, from the 33d foot, to be Captain-Lieut. vice Robertson, deceased.

26th—Richard Brittain, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cockburne, promoted in the 45th foot.

28th—Capt. C. E. Tolley, from the 5th dragoon guards, to be Captain, vice Jones, who exchanges.

1st Foot Guards—Capt. R. Turbevillé Bingham, from the 82d foot, to be Lieut. vice Lister, who exchanges.

Coldstream Foot Guards—H. John Conyers, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson, promoted in the 17th foot.

2d Bat. 1st Foot—Martin Thomas Cockledge, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Pherson, promoted.

5th Foot—Ensign Francis D'Arcy Bacon, from the 26th foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Uffcher, who retires.

7th—Henry Jas. Reynett, Esq. late Captain in the 81st foot, to be Paymaster.

11th—Joseph Hammond, to be Ensign, by purchase vice Burdlem, promoted.

16th—Edward Byrne, Esq. Quarter-Master on the half pay, to be paymaster.

20th—John Fulton, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robert Fulton, promoted.

22d—Serjeant-Major Edward Harris to be Adjutant, vice Abbott, who resigns.

42d—Ensign Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice M'Leod, deceased—John M'Leod, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell—Lorn Ferrier, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macpherson, promoted.

60th—Captain — Nehmer, from the late York rangers, to be Captain.

66th—William Birch Brinley, Esq. to be Paymaster.

82d—Capt. William Henry Lister, from the 1st foot guards, to be Captain, vice Bingham, who exchanges.

88th—Ensign William Carden Seton, from the 90th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Silver, promoted.

98th—Captain William Douglas, from the late 2d battalion of the 84th foot, to be Captain, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

100th—Hospital Mate James Anderson to be Assistant Surgeon.

Royal Garrison Battalion.

Ensign — Bird to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon, deceased.

Ensign John Mitchell, from the 36th foot, to be Ensign, vice Bird, promoted.

5th West India Regiment.

Volunteer H. M'Dermott to be Ensign, vice Meynell, who is dismissed the service.

Captain Murray's Corps.

Thomas Younger to be Adjutant.

STAFF.

Colonel John Doyle, of the 87th foot, to be Brigadier-General at Gibraltar only.—Philip Rogers Bearcroft, Esq. late Deputy Commissary of Accounts at St Domingo, to be Commissary of Accounts in the Leeward Islands, vice Dornford, deceased.—William M'Myne, Esq. late of the 58th foot, to be Paymaster at Duncannon Fort.

GARRISONS.

William Coxe, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garrison of Portsmouth, vice George Coxe, who resigns.—Surgeon James Muttelbury, from the 59th foot, to be Garrison Surgeon in the island of Antigua, vice Taylor, who retires on the half pay.

Dumfriesshire Fencible Cavalry.

Thomas Lovell to be Cornet, vice Veitch promoted.

1st Battalion of the Breadalbane Fencibles.

Captain-Lieutenant John Cameron to be Captain of a company, vice Grey, promoted.—Lieutenant Archibald M'Arthur to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Cameron, promoted.—Ensign Patrick MacArthur to be Lieutenant, vice A. M'Arthur. Ensign G. G. Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice M'Vean, deceased. James Robertson, to be Ensign, vice P. MacArthur. Serjeant John Campbell, from the 2d battalion, to be Ensign, vice Smith, who resigns.

North Berwick Volunteers.

Lieutenant Robert Burn to be Captain, vice Dalrymple, who resigns. Ensign John Kirk to be Lieutenant, vice Burn. John Grieve, to be Ensign, vice Kirk.

BANKRUPTS.

Wm. Jukes, late of Berkeley street, Clerkenwell, carver and gilder. Peter Newlyn, Allesford, Southampton, currier and leather cutter. John Vaile, Gloucester, carpenter and timber dealer. John Owen Harries, Cardigan, shop-keeper. John Shillitoe, Towerstreet, London, plumber. James Kelly, Woolwich, sawer.

Wm. Crois, Bristol, soap boiler. Andrew M'Kean, Manchester, cotton spinner. Richard Mec, Kingwinford, Stafford, nail-ironmonger. Roger Haynes, Swallow-street, Westminster, hackneyman. Charles Garland, Brackley, Northampton, foleman. John Tory, Winborne Minster, Dorset. William Blake, Strand, baker. John Jarratt, the younger, Water-Lane, London, merchant. Joseph Tant, Paul-street, Fimbury, carpenter. Wm. Chatteris, Leicester, grocer and druggist. Joseph Simpson, Macclesfield, silk-throwster.

COMMISSIONS SUPERSEDED.

James Pond, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERY of TAIT, RUSSELL, & COATS, manufacturers here, was DISSOLVED on the 28th day of February last, when George Coats ceased to have any interest or concern in the business.

Paisley, July 2. 1798.

JAMES TAIT.
WM. RUSSELL.
GEO. COATS.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of ROBERT OSBURN, Lincn-Printer at Thornlie Bank.

That the said Robert Osburn having applied to the Court of Session, with concurrence of his creditors, to be discharged, in terms of the act passed in the 23d year of his present Majesty's reign, the Court, upon the 29th day of June last, ordered the application to be notified three different times in the Edinburgh Gazette, that all parties having interest may object thereto, if they think fit.

JULY 3. 1798.

N O T I C E

TO the CREDITORS of DAVID FAIRWEATHER in Middle Barras.

At the former meeting of the creditors a proposal was made, and agreed to by those then present, for abandoning the sequestration, and accepting a voluntary trust-disposition from the bankrupt, which was referred for a final consideration to the meeting formerly advertised to be held at Stonehaven on 10th July current.

It is therefore requested, that the whole creditors will attend the meeting on the 10th July current, either by themselves, or agents properly authorised, and will come prepared to give their votes as to the proposed plan of voluntary trust.

N O T I C E

TO the CREDITORS of JOHN WATT, Merchant in Leith, as an Individual, and as a Partner of PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER & CO. of Leith and Edinburgh.

Mr Watt having, with concurrence of Mr Allan, trustee upon his sequestrated estate, and four-fifths in number and value of his creditors, applied to the Court of Session for a discharge of the debts contracted by him or the said Companies, prior to the 20th August 1793, the date of the sequestration awarded against them, the Court appointed intimation of the said application to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette; and this notice is accordingly given to all concerned.

EDIN. 29th JUNE 1798.