

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF IRELAND 1660–1820

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Head and shoulders portrait of George III (1738–1820), stipple engraving by P. W. Tomkins, London, 1801 (private collection).

THE PROCLAMATIONS
OF IRELAND
1660–1820

VOLUME 5

Proclamations issued during the reign of
George III

Part 2: 1791–1820

Edited by

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with

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IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

2014

Published by
Irish Manuscripts Commission
45 Merrion Square
Dublin 2
Ireland
www.irishmanuscripts.ie

ISBN 978-1-906865-22-1

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Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 1, Charles II, 1660–85, ISBN 978-1-906865-18-4
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 2, James II, 1685–91; William and Mary, 1689–1702;
Anne, 1702–14, ISBN 978-1-906865-19-1
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 3, George I, 1714–27 and George II, 1727–60,
ISBN 978-1-906865-20-7
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 4, George III, Part 1: 1760–90,
ISBN 978-1-906865-21-4
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 5, George III, Part 2: 1791–1820,
ISBN 978-1-906865-22-1

Typeset by Carole Lynch in Adobe Garamond
Printed by O’Sullivan Print, Dublin
Index prepared by Lucy Hogan



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PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED DURING THE
REIGN OF GEORGE III
PART 2: 1791–1820

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1. ORDERING THOSE INVOLVED IN RESISTING THE LAW ON LAND POSSESSION
IN COUNTY TIPPERARY TO SURRENDER

1 FEBRUARY 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

*Westmorland*¹

Whereas by an act of parliament passed in this kingdom in the twenty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act for the better execution of the law within the city of Dublin, and certain parts adjacent thereto, and for quieting and protecting possessions within this kingdom, for the more expeditious transportation of felons, for reviving, continuing and amending certain statutes therein mentioned, and for repealing an act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, an act for the improving of the police of the city of Dublin*,² it is amongst other things enacted, 'that if any person or persons shall, after passing the said act, forcibly, and without the due process of law, take the possession of any house, land, or tenement, and forcibly, and without due authority of law, hold such possession so taken by force, or shall forcibly oppose or resist the execution of any process of the law for giving or quieting the possession of any house, land, or tenement, every person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be transported to some of his majesty's plantations or settlements in America, or to some other place or places not in Europe, and the court before whom such person or persons shall be brought, shall have power and authority to order such offender to be transported for the term of seven years, in like manner as felons are directed to be transported by the laws of this kingdom; and that if any person or persons shall be presented or indicted by the grand jury of any assizes, or general quarter sessions of the peace in this kingdom, for having committed any such offence as aforesaid, such presentment or indictment shall forthwith be returned to the clerk of the Council, by the clerk of the crown, or the clerk of the peace, respectively acting at such assizes or general quarter sessions, and the person or persons named in such presentments, or indictments, shall, by proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors and Council of this kingdom for the time being, be ordered to surrender himself or themselves; and in case such person or persons so presented or indicted, and proclaimed, do not, within the time limited by such proclamation, surrender himself

¹ John Fane, 10th earl of Westmorland, was sworn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on 5 Jan. 1790: *NHI*, ix, 495; *HBC*, p. 166.

² 26 George III, chap. 24.

or themselves to some one or more of the justices of the peace of the county, county of the city or town where such presentment or indictment shall be made, he or they so presented or indicted, and proclaimed, shall, from thenceforth, be deemed convicted of felony, and transported as in cases of felony.⁷

And whereas the clerk of the crown for the province of Leinster has returned to the clerk of the Council an indictment found at the assizes holden at Maryborough in and for the Queen's county, on the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand and seven hundred and ninety, before the honourable Thomas Kelly,³ one of the justices of his majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and the honourable Peter Metge,⁴ fourth baron of his majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, by which indictment William Wilkins, of Goulyduff in the county of Kildare, yeoman, Garrett English, of Clanpierce in the Queen's county, yeoman, Patrick English, of the same, in the said county, yeoman, and James Wall, of the same, in the said county, yeoman, stand indicted, for that they on the twenty-third day of July, in the thirtieth year of his present majesty's reign, with force and arms (that is to say) with swords, sticks, and so forth, at Clanpierce in the Queen's county aforesaid, forcibly and feloniously did oppose and resist the execution of a certain writ of *habere facias possessionem*, and the execution of the said process of law for giving the possession of the said lands of Clanpierce, which said writ bore test the twenty-third day of June last past, and issued out of his majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and under the seal thereof, and returnable into the said court on the morrow of All Souls then next, which said writ was so issued at the suit of Richard Perry, for giving possession of the said lands of Clanpierce, to the said Richard Perry, to the great hinderance of justice, in contempt of our said lord the king, and his laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, contrary to his majesty's peace, his crown and dignity, and contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

And whereas the clerk of the peace for the county of Tipperary hath returned to the clerk of the Council one other indictment, found at a general quarter sessions of the peace held at Clonmell, in and for the county of Tipperary, on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, before George Smyth, esq., assistant barrister, Thomas Gordon, mayor of Clonmell, Nathaniel Mitchell, Richard Jones, Henry Briscoe, esqrs, and the reverend William Stephenson, clerk, by which indictment Anne Ryves, of Lisanure in the county of Tipperary, wife of Robert Ryves, Edward Ryves, Robert Ryves, Charles Ryves, of the same in the said county, sons of the said Robert Ryves, Charles Ryves, of the same in the said county, yeoman, Margaret Powell, Anne Marshall, of the same in the said county, maid-servant of the said Anne Ryves, and Michael Meagher, of Moyne in the said county, blacksmith, with divers other persons then unknown, stand indicted, for that they on the first day of November in the thirty-first year of the reign of his present majesty, at Lisanure in the said county Tipperary, did with force and arms, forcibly and without due process of law, feloniously enter into a certain house and parcel of land, with the appurtenances,

³ Thomas Kelly (1724–1809), MP for Portarlinton, was third justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1784–94, and second justice, 1794–1800: *HIP*.

⁴ Peter Metge (c. 1741–1809), MP for Ardee, 1776–83, and Ratoath, 1783–4, was fourth baron of the Court of Exchequer, 1784–95: *HIP*.

then being in the peaceable possession of Edward Collins, esq., by virtue of a title then and still in being and unexpired, and the said Edward Collins from the peaceable possession of the said house and parcel of land with the appurtenances aforesaid, with force and arms, forcibly, and without due process of law, feloniously did expel and put out, and the said Edward Collins from the possession thereof, so as aforesaid, with force and arms, being forcibly, and without due process of law, feloniously expelled and put out, forcibly and without due process of law, feloniously do hold the possession of the same, against the peace of our said lord the king, his crown and dignity, and contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, pursuant to the said recited act of parliament, by this our proclamation, order the said William Wilkins, Garrett English, Patrick English, James Wall, Anne Ryves, wife of Robert Ryves, Edward Ryves, Robert Ryves, Charles Ryves, sons of said Robert Ryves, Charles Ryves, Margaret Powell, Anne Marshall, and Michael Meagher, and every of them, to surrender himself, herself, and themselves to some one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said counties respectively, on or before the first day of August next, in order to be dealt with according to law.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 1st day of February 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Waterford; Valentia; J. Blaquiére; Will. Conyngham; James Cuff;
J. Monck Mason; Arthur Wolfe; Rich. Longfield

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 3 February 1791

2. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR AN OUTRAGE IN COUNTY WESTMEATH

1 FEBRUARY 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas we have received information upon oath, that between the hours of seven and eight of the o'clock on Tuesday evening the twenty-fifth of January last, William Fagan, of Loughagar in the county of Westmeath, farmer, heard a man at the door of his house requiring admission, and to get a bed for that night; that on the said William Fagan's declaring that his house should not be opened for him, or any other person, at such an unseasonable hour of the night, that immediately after said William Fagan heard a whispering without, as from a number of persons, and instantly a large stone was flung at his kitchen window, which broke it in, on which a continual shower of stones was thrown in, accompanied with numerous shots of guns or pistols, as said William Fagan believed, one shot of which struck and desperately wounded him in the face, on which he fired a loaded pistol at the window, where the villains were endeavouring to force their way, who kept up a continual firing, into said house, who on his part used every exertion in his power by firing, whilst he could get at his arms;

however a number of said villains burglariously entered said William Fagan's house at said window, and after having desperately wounded the said William Fagan's wife, and one of his servant boys, they tied the said William Fagan and all his family, then broke open the said William Fagan's desk, presses and drawer, and therefrom feloniously took in cash and bank notes, to the amount of two hundred and fourteen pounds, eighteen shillings and nine-pence, with sundry articles of plate and watches, to the value of ten guineas, and damaged his furniture:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being fully determined to bring the several persons concerned in the said offence to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, on or before the first day of August next, discover all or any of the persons concerned in the said offences, so that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction for the same, such person or persons so discovering, shall receive as a reward, the sum of fifty pounds, for each of the three persons who shall be so discovered and prosecuted to conviction as aforesaid; and that if any person or persons concerned in the said offences (save and except the persons who fired the shots) shall within the time aforesaid, discover his, her, or their accomplice or accomplices, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended, prosecuted, and convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering, shall not only receive the said reward, but also his majesty's most gracious pardon for said offences.⁵

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other his majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost diligence to have the said felons, and every one of them, brought to justice.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 1st day of February 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Waterford; Valentia; J. Parnell; J. Blaquiere; Henry King;
Will. Conyngham; James Cuff; J. Monck Mason; Arthur Wolfe; Rich. Longfield

God save the King

Freeman's Journal, 10 February 1791

3. REWARD FOR APPREHENDING THE ASSAILANTS OF ALEXANDER BARKELY IN COUNTY ARMAGH

3 FEBRUARY 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas we have received information upon oath, that on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last, the house of Alexander Barkely, school-master, of Mallaghbawn, in the parish of Fork[h]ill in the county of Armagh, was forced open

⁵ This proclamation poses some problems. The *Freeman's Journal* of 8 March published a version with an additional paragraph, along the same lines as a paragraph included in several proclamations requiring those found guilty of resisting the law in respect of the possession of land to surrender to the authorities. However, the paragraph is incomplete, and so replete with syntactical and typographical errors as to suggest it was printed in error. The fact that all other versions of the proclamation (and it was frequently reprinted in 1791) correspond to the version presented here supports the conclusion that the version published on 8 Mar. was inaccurate, and the version provided here is the shorter variant published on 10 Feb. 1791.

by several persons in arms, who upon entering the same, wounded and maimed the said Alexander Barkely, and several of his family, in a desperate and inhuman manner, and robbed the said Alexander Barkely of several articles of considerable value:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being fully determined as far as in us lies, to bring the said offenders to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, on or before the third day of August next, discover any of the person or persons concerned in the said robbery and outrage, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction, such person or persons so discovering the said persons, or any of them, shall receive as a reward, the sum of five hundred pounds, for each and every of the first five persons so apprehended and prosecuted to conviction.

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that if any person or persons, except the person or persons who actually wounded and maimed the said Alexander Barkely, or any of his family as aforesaid, shall, within the time aforesaid, discover his, her, or their accomplice or accomplices, so as that he, she, or they may be apprehended, and convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering, shall not only receive the said reward for each of the said first five persons discovered and convicted as aforesaid, but shall also receive his majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other his majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the persons aforesaid.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 3rd day of February 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Charles Cashell; Waterford; Charlemont; Carhampton; Valentia;
Loftus; Londonderry; John Foster; J. Parnell; J. Blaquiery; Wm. Brownlow;
Will. Conyngham; J. Monck Mason; R. Hobart; Arthur Wolfe

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 5 February 1791

4. EXEMPTING VESSELS FROM SPANISH PORTS FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO OBSERVE QUARANTINE

8 MARCH 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas his majesty's order in Council of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, has been laid before us, reciting, that on the humble petition of several merchants of London, in behalf of themselves and others trading to Spain, praying, for the reasons therein contained, that all ships coming from the ports of Spain, within the Mediterranean, laden with fruit, wine, and other goods not enumerated in the quarantine regulations, may, on the same being verified to the officers of the customs at the ports where such ships may arrive, be freely admitted to entry without performing quarantine; his majesty, having taken the said petition into

consideration, and being desirous to remove all obstructions upon trade, so far as may be consistent with the health and safety of his subjects, was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, that the quarantine then subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, be taken off, so far as respects ships and vessels coming directly from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from the island of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only; and that all such ships, and also all ships and vessels arriving from the town or port of Gibraltar, be permitted to discharge their respective ladings without unpacking, opening and airing, and without performing any quarantine. Provided that the cargo on board such ships shall consist entirely of articles not enumerated in the orders of Council directing the performance of quarantine, except any bags, straw, matting or platting on jars, which shall have been solely made use of as package for the said non-enumerated articles; and provided also that they bring with them clean bills of health, and that the master or person taking charge of such ship or vessel do first make answer, upon oath, before the superintendent of quarantine, or other person appointed for that service, to the printed questions usually put to the masters of ships coming from places from whence quarantine is required to be performed; and that by the said answers, which shall be transmitted by the said superintendent or other person appointed to see quarantine performed, to the principal officers of the customs, or to the chief magistrate at the place to which the ship is bound, it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the said principal officers or chief magistrate, that such ship did not touch at any infected place, nor had communication with any infected ship or vessel, during the voyage, and that the crew is free from infection:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, having taken the same into our consideration, and being desirous to remove all obstructions upon trade, so far as may be consistent with the health and safety of his majesty's subjects, do hereby order and direct that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean be taken off, so far as respects ships and vessels coming directly from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from the island of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only; and that all ships and vessels arriving from the town or port of Gibraltar, be permitted to discharge their respective ladings without unpacking, opening, and airing, and without performing any quarantine; provided that the cargo on board such ships shall consist entirely of articles not enumerated in the orders of Council, directing the performance of quarantine, except any bags, straw, matting, or platting on jars, which shall have been solely made use of as package for the said non-enumerated articles; and provided also that they bring with them clean bills of health, and that the master or other person taking charge of such ship or vessel, do first make answers upon oath before the superintendent of quarantine, or other person appointed for that service, to the printed questions usually put to the masters of ships coming from places from whence quarantine is required to be performed, and that by the said answers which shall be transmitted by the said superintendent, or other person appointed to see quarantine performed, to the principal officers of the customs, or the chief magistrate at the place to which the ship is bound, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said principal

officers or chief magistrate that such ship did not touch at any infected place, nor had communication with any infected ship or vessel during the voyage, and that the crew is free from infection.

And the commissioners of his majesty revenue are hereby directed to give the necessary orders to the proper officers of the several ports of this kingdom, to pay due obedience thereunto.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 8th day of March 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Glandore; Clonmell; Carleton; J. Blaquiere; R. Hobart;
Arthur Wolfe; R. Longfield

God save the King

Dublin Gazette 10 March 1791

**5. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE DEEMED GUILTY OF CONTEMPT
OF PARLIAMENT IN RESPECT OF TALLOW BOROUGH, COUNTY WATERFORD,
ELECTION PETITION**

17 MARCH 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION
Westmorland

Whereas the chairman of the select committee, appointed by the House of Commons to try and determine the merits of the petition of John Hobson, esq., complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Tallagh, in the county of Waterford,⁶ informed the House of Commons, that the said committee had directed him to report to the said house, that Captain John Towell, John Courtney, esq., and Daniel Tracy, publican of Tallagh, appeared to the said committee to have been duly summoned to attend and give evidence before the said committee, on the part of the petitioner. That the said Captain John Towell, and John Courtney, having disobeyed the said summons, were by the house severally ordered into the custody of the sergeant at arms. That it appeared to the said committee, that the said Daniel Tracy attended for several days among the witnesses who were summoned to give evidence before the said committee; but the said Daniel Tracy, without the permission of the said committee, and without submitting to be examined, absented himself, and was for such, his misconduct, ordered by the house into the custody of the sergeant at arms. That the committee have reason to believe the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, could give material evidence on the matter of the said petition to them referred, and that they have wilfully absented themselves; and the said committee therefore directed him to report the said matter specially to the house, for the interposition of its authority to enforce the attendance of the said Towell, Courtney, and Tracy.

⁶ The election returns for the borough of Tallow (Tallagh), county Waterford, were contested on eight occasions in all between 1713 and 1790 because the dukes of Devonshire, who were purportedly the 'commanding influence', were unable to maintain their ascendancy in the borough. In 1790, in response to John Hobson's challenge to the return of John Egan, the House of Commons ordered a new election in which Egan (who ran contrary of the duke's interest) was successfully returned: *HIP*, ii, 344–5.

And whereas it was, on the 16th day of March instant, resolved by the House of Commons, that the said Captain John Towell, John Courtney, esq., and Daniel Tracy, have been severally guilty of a gross contempt of the privileges of the house.⁷

And whereas an humble address hath been presented to us by the knights, citizens, and burgesses in parliament assembled, that we would be graciously pleased to issue our proclamation for apprehending the said Captain John Towell, John Courtney, esq., and Daniel Tracy, with a promise of reward for the same:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, have thought fit to issue this our proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all persons whatsoever, to discover and apprehend, or cause the said Captain John Towell, John Courtney, esq., and Daniel Tracy, to be discovered and apprehended, and carry them before some of our justices of the peace, or chief magistrates of the county, town or place, where they shall be apprehended, who are respectively required to secure the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, so apprehended, and thereof to give speedy notice to the right honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, the serjeant at arms attending the said house, and to the clerk at the Council, to the end they may be forthcoming, to be dealt withall and proceeded against according to law. And for the prevention of the escape of the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, into parts beyond the seas, we do require and command all officers of the customs, and other officers and subjects of and in the respective ports and maritime towns and places within the kingdom of Ireland, that they, and every of them, in their respective places and stations within the said kingdom, be careful and diligent in the examination of all persons that shall pass, or endeavour to pass beyond the seas; and if they shall discover the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, then to cause them to be apprehended and secured, and to give notice thereof as aforesaid.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all persons, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, that they do not anyways conceal, but do discover them the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, to the end they may be secured. And for the encouragement of all persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, we do hereby further declare, that whosoever shall discover and apprehend them, the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, or any of them, and shall bring them before some justice of the peace or chief magistrate as aforesaid, shall have and receive as a reward for the discovery, apprehending, and bringing them the said John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy, before such justice of the peace or chief magistrate as aforesaid, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 17th day of March 1791.

⁷ John Towell, John Courtney, and Daniel Tracy were deemed guilty of 'gross contempt' by the House of Commons arising out of the inquiry into the contested election petition in respect of the borough of Tallagh, because, in the case of Towell and Courtney, they not only failed to respond to the summons to attend to give evidence to the committee appointed to determine the petition, but also evaded the efforts of the serjeant at arms 'to capture them'. Daniel Tracy, who attended the committee hearings for several days before absenting himself without permission, likewise evaded the serjeant at arms: *Commons Journal*, xiv. 389.

FitzGibbon, C.; Bective; Roden; Glandore; Longford; Carleton; John Foster;
J. Parnell, C.E.⁸; R. Hobart; Arthur Wolfe

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by George Grierson, printer to the King's most excellent majesty.
1791.

NAI, proclamation no. 211;
Hibernian Journal, 18 May 1791

**6. INSTRUCTING MAGISTRATES TO ASSIST WITH THE IMPRESSMENT OF
SEAFARING MEN**

26 APRIL 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION⁹

Westmorland

Whereas his majesty's service doth at this time require a speedy supply of seamen and seafaring men to man his majesty's fleet which is now fitting out; we do, by his majesty's command, direct and require all civil magistrates in this kingdom to use their best endeavours to cause all such seamen or seafaring men fit for his majesty's service as may be met with, to be taken up, and sent on board any of his majesty's ships or vessels in the ports, or on the coasts of this kingdom, or to any of his majesty's sea officers who may be employed to raise men on shore for his majesty's fleet, according as the places

⁸ C.E. is an abbreviation for chancellor of the Exchequer.

⁹ The proclamation followed rapidly on the promulgation on 25 March 1791 by George III of a proclamation 'for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war', which ran as follows: 'Whereas it is our royal intention to give all due encouragement to all such seamen and landmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves in our service; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our royal proclamation: and we do hereby promise and declare, that all such able seamen, not above the age of fifty, nor under the age of twenty years, fit for our service, who shall, on or before the thirty-first of May next, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in our Royal Navy, either with the captains or lieutenants of our ships, or officers employed in tenders, or at rendezvous on shore, for raising men for the service of our navy, shall receive, as our royal bounty, the sum of three pounds each man; and all such ordinary seamen, of the age above mentioned, fit for our service, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of two pounds each man; and all such able-bodied landmen, not above the age of thirty-five, nor under the age of twenty years, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of twenty shillings each man, as our royal bounty; such respective sums to be paid them by the respective clerks of the cheque, residing at the ports or places where the ships, in which they shall be entered, shall be, immediately after the third muster of such seamen and landmen. And we do declare, that the qualifications of the seamen and landmen, so entering themselves as aforesaid, shall be certified by the captain, master, and boatswain of the ship or vessel where they shall enter. And, for prevention of any abuses, by any persons leaving the vessels to which they shall belong, and entering themselves on board any other our ships or vessels, in order to obtain the said bounty money, we do hereby declare and command, that such seamen and landmen, belonging to any of our ships or vessels, as shall absent themselves from any of the said ships or vessels to which they shall belong, and shall enter themselves on board any other of our said ships or vessels, in order to obtain the said bounty, shall not only lose the wages due to them in the ships or vessels they shall leave, but also be severely punished according to their demerits': *Freeman's Journal*, 11 June 1791.

where such ships or vessels, or such sea officers may be respectively stationed, shall be nearest; and for the encouragement of the person who shall be entrusted with the care of conducting them, they will be paid by the captain or commander of such ship or vessel, or sea officer employed on shore as aforesaid respectively, a reward of twenty shillings for each seaman or seafaring man fit for his majesty's service, and six-pence a mile for every mile such seaman or seafaring man may have travelled, not exceeding forty miles.

And we do further direct and require the said civil magistrates to give all possible countenance and assistance to the officers of his majesty's ships or vessels, or to the sea officers who may be employed on shore as aforesaid, in impressing or otherwise procuring men for his majesty's fleet.

Given at his majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 26th day of April 1791.

By his excellency's command,
R. Hobart¹⁰

God save the King

Freeman's Journal, 9 June 1791

7. ANNOUNCING THE DUTIES APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT ON PARCHMENT,
VELLUM AND PAPER

26 APRIL 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas by an act passed in this kingdom in the last session of parliament entitled, *An Act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the commissioners for managing the stamp duties*,¹¹ it is enacted, that for the better distribution of the vellum, parchment and paper, (in the said act mentioned) and that his majesty's subjects may have the same with convenience, and at an easy rate, the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being, shall, once in every year at least, set the prices at which all sorts of stamped vellum, parchment and paper shall be sold; and that the said commissioners for managing the duties upon vellum, parchment and paper, shall stamp the said prices so set upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, and on every sheet or piece of paper sold by them to be sold.

We, John Earl of Westmorland, Lord Lieutenant general and general governor of his¹² majesty's kingdom of Ireland, in pursuance of the said act, do, by these presents, set the several prices following of all sorts of stamped vellum, parchment and paper, over and above the several duties payable to his majesty for the same, by virtue of the said act, viz.

¹⁰ Robert Hobart was chief secretary, 1789–93: *NHI*, ix, 530.

¹¹ 30 George III, chap. 16.

¹² The word 'his' is repeated in the printed text of the proclamation.

PARCHMENT

	1st sort	(each)	Twenty-two pence
Whole	2d sort	—	Twenty-one pence
Skins	3d sort	—	Twenty pence
	4th sort	—	Eighteen pence

PLAIN PAPER

Demy	—	Three farthings
Thick post	—	One halfpenny
Thin post	—	One halfpenny
Royal	(each sheet)	One penny farthing
Medium	—	One penny

PRINTED PAPER

Leases or demy-paper	(per pair)	Five pence
Leases on Propatria	—	Four pence
Bonds and warrant	(per sheet)	One penny
Indentures of apprenticeship	—	One halfpenny
Bonds, per half-sheet	—	One halfpenny
Letters of attorney	—	One halfpenny
Releases	—	One halfpenny
Kerry Bonds	(each)	One farthing

Given at his majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 26th day of April 1791.

By his excellency's command,
R. Hobart

Freeman's Journal, 1 September 1791

8. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE INVOLVED IN AN ATTEMPTED
RESCUE IN COUNTY WATERFORD

18 MAY 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas we have received information, upon oath, that John Greene, junior, of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, under-sheriff of said county, having in the month of April last, received the usual direction from his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to transmit William Linneen, who was ordered for transportation, at the last assizes of Waterford, to be put on board the Queen Transport, then at Cork, and about to sail for Botany Bay; that the said John Greene, and the guard who assisted him in conducting the said prisoner, were, on Sunday morning, the twenty-fourth day of April last, violently attacked at Cappoquin, by a numerous and outrageous

mob, among whom was one James Linnane, the rest being unknown to the said John Greene, and that the said James Linnane, together with the said mob, did attack and assault the said John Greene and said guard, by pelting the said John Greene and said guard with stones, with a felonious intent to rescue the said Linneen from the said John Greene and the said guard; and that the said James Linnane and the said mob pursued the said John Greene and the said guard, for upwards of three miles, during which time said John Greene and the most of the said guard received several severe wounds from the said mob, who were excited and encouraged thereto by the said Linnane, who was the leader and principal fomenter in the said riot; and that the said James Linnane, during the time he and the said mob continued pursuing and assaulting the said John Greene, and the said guard as aforesaid, often declared he would take away the life of the said John Greene, if the said John Greene, would not immediately release the said William Linneen, the prisoner then in the said John Greene's custody; and that the life of the said John Greene and of the said guard were in the most imminent danger of being taken away by the said James Linnane and the said riotous mob; and that it was with the utmost difficulty and hazard that the said John Greene prevented the said William Linneen from being rescued:

Now, we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, having a just abhorrence of such unlawful and riotous proceedings, and being determined, as far as in us lies, to being the perpetrators thereof to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons do and shall, on or before the eighteenth day of November next, apprehend the said James Linnane, or any other persons concerned in the said riotous mob, and lodge him or them in any of his majesty's jails in this kingdom, so as that he, she, or they shall be prosecuted to conviction, such person or persons shall receive as a reward the sum of fifty pounds sterling; and if any of the persons concerned in the said riotous mob, (except the said James Linnane) will discover his or their accomplice or accomplices, or any of them, so as that he, she, or they may be prosecuted and convicted of the said offence, such person or persons shall not only be entitled to the said reward, but shall have his majesty's free pardon for the said offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, peace officers, and bailiffs, constables, and all other his majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said James Linnane and any other of the persons concerned in the said offence.

Given at the Council chamber, in Dublin, the 18th day of May 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Char. Cashel; Bellamont; Loftus; Carleton; H. Cavendish;
D. Latouche; R Hobart; Arthur Wolfe

God save the King

Clonmel Gazette, 25 May 1791

9. EXTENDING THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT TO 6 SEPTEMBER 1791

21 JUNE 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF
IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION*Westmorland*

Whereas his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure, that the parliament of this kingdom, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the 5th day of July next, be further prorogued to Tuesday the 6th day of September next; we do therefore publish and declare, that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby further prorogued to Tuesday the 6th day of September next; whereof the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present parliament, are to take notice accordingly.

Given at his majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 21st day of June 1791.

By his excellency's command,
R. Hobart

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 7 July 1791

10. ORDERING THOSE INVOLVED IN RESISTING THE LAW ON LAND POSSESSION
IN COUNTY CLARE TO SURRENDER

29 JUNE 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas by an act of parliament passed in this kingdom in the twenty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act for the better execution of the law within the city of Dublin, and certain parts adjacent thereto, and for quieting and protecting possessions within this kingdom, for the more expeditious transportation of felons, for reviving, continuing, and amending certain statutes therein mentioned, and for repealing an act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, an act for the improving the police of the city of Dublin*,¹³ it is amongst other things enacted, 'that if any person or persons shall, after passing the said act, forcibly, and without due process of law, take the possession of any house, land, or tenement, and forcibly and without due authority of law, hold such possession so taken by force, or shall forcibly oppose or resist the execution of any process of the law for giving or quieting the possession of any house, land, or tenement, every person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be transported to some of his majesty's plantations or settlements in America, or to some other place or places not in Europe, and the court before whom such person or persons shall be brought, shall have power and authority to order such offenders to be transported for

¹³ 26 George III, chap. 24.

the term of seven years, in like manner as felons are directed to be transported by the laws of this kingdom; and that if any person or persons shall be presented or indicted by the grand jury at any assizes, or general quarter sessions of the peace in this kingdom, for having committed any such offence as aforesaid, such presentment or indictment shall forthwith be returned to the clerk of the Council, by the clerk of the crown, or the clerk of the peace, respectively acting at such assizes or general quarter sessions, and the person or persons named in such presentments or indictments shall, by proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors and Council of this kingdom for the time being, be ordered to surrender himself or themselves; and in case such person or persons so presented and indicted, and proclaimed, do not, within the time limited by such proclamation, surrender himself or themselves to some one or more of the justices of the peace of the county, county of the city or town where such presentment or indictment shall be made, he or they so presented or indicted and proclaimed, shall from thenceforth be deemed convicted of felony, and transported as in cases of felony.'

And whereas the clerk of the peace for the county of Clare hath returned to the clerk of the Council one indictment found at a general quarter sessions of the peace, held in and for the county of Clare, on the third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by which indictment Timothy Kelly, Laurence Molony the elder, Laurence Molony the younger, Patrick Molony, Michael Molony, John Molony son of Thomas Molony, John Molony son of Michael Molony, yeomen, Patrick Molony, smith, and John Cunneen, yeoman, all of the parish of Dysart, in the county of Clare, stand indicted, for that they on the first day of May, in the thirty-first year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, with force and arms, at Muckullen, in the county of Clare, forcibly, feloniously, and without due process of law, did take the possession of that part of the lands of Muckullen aforesaid, then in the possession of John Kelly, and forcibly and feloniously, and without due authority by law, do hold such possession from the said John Kelly, against the peace of our said lord the king, his crown and dignity, and contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

And whereas the clerk of the peace for the county of Clare hath returned to the clerk of the Council one other indictment found at a general quarter sessions of the peace, held in and for the county of Clare, on the third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by which indictment, Daniel Tool, smith, William Shaughnessy, butcher, and James Shaughnessy, yeoman, all of Ennis, in the county of Clare, stand indicted, for that they on the first day of May, in the thirty-first year of the reign of our sovereign lord, George the Third, with force and arms, at Bobernalicky, in the county of Clare aforesaid, forcibly and without due process of law, did take the possession of a certain dwelling house there situate, then in possession of Stephen McDonogh, and forcibly and feloniously, and without due authority by law, do hold such possession from the said Stephen McDonogh, against the peace of our said lord the king, his crown and dignity, and contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, pursuant to the said recited act of parliament, by this our proclamation, order the said Timothy Kelly, Laurence

Molony the elder, Laurence Molony the younger, Patrick Molony, Michael Molony, John Molony son of Thomas Molony, John Molony son of Michael Molony, yeomen, Patrick Molony, smith, John Cunneen, yeoman, Daniel Tool, smith, Michael Shaughnessy, butcher, and James Shaughnessy, yeoman, and every of them, to surrender themselves and himself to some one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said county of Clare, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December next, in order to be dealt with according to law.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 29th day of June 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Drogheda; Bellamont; Loftus; J. Blaquiere; John O'Neill;
D. Latouche; R. Hobart

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 7 July 1791

**11. PROCLAMATION WITH TABLE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTED GRAIN AND OTHER
FOODSTUFFS**

21 JULY 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION
Westmorland

Whereas by an act passed in this kingdom in the thirty-first year of his majesty's reign, entitled *An Act to promote a reciprocal preference in the corn trade between this kingdom and Great Britain*¹⁴ it is enacted 'that in case provision shall be made by any law or laws to be passed in the parliament of Great Britain during the present year, for the admission of any species of corn or grain, or any malt, meal or flour made thereof, of Irish growth and manufacture, from this kingdom into Great Britain, sooner than from any foreign parts, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's most honourable Privy Council, to determine the prices at which every such species of corn, grain, malt, meal or flour, of British growth and manufacture, and of foreign growth, ought to be respectively admissible into this kingdom, so as to give a similar preference to the admission of every such species of corn, malt, meal and flour, being of British growth and manufacture; and that when the price or prices of any species of corn, ascertained in the manner directed by law for regulating the import of corn, shall be at or above the price or prices, determined in manner aforesaid for the admission of such species of corn or grain, and malt, meal or flour made thereof, from Great Britain, being of British growth and manufacture; and in like manner, when such price or prices, so ascertained, shall be at or above the price or prices so determined on for the admission of foreign corn or grain, from foreign parts, all such corn and grain, malt, meal and flour, of British growth, and also all such corn and grain, of foreign growth, shall be allowed to be imported into this kingdom from Great Britain, or from foreign parts respectively, so soon as the said

¹⁴ 31 George III, chap. 4.

prices so determined on shall be published by proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette*, and that if in the provision aforementioned,] establishing such preference, any duty shall be imposed in Great Britain, on the import of any species of corn, grain, malt, meal or flour, from this kingdom or from foreign parts, the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom, for the time being, and Council, shall, in such proclamation, direct similar duties according to the different weights and measures used in the two kingdoms, to be levied and paid on all such corn, grain, malt, meal or flour, as shall be imported by virtue of this act, on importation thereof from Great Britain, Ireland, or from foreign parts respectively’.

And whereas an act passed in the present year in the parliament of Great Britain, by which it is enacted ‘that whenever any act shall have passed in the parliament of Ireland, permitting the importation from Great Britain into Ireland, of wheat, wheat-meal, or flour, rye, barley, bere or big, oats, oatmeal, pease, beans, and India corn or maize respectively, at prices equal to the prices mentioned in a certain table contained in the said act, and subject to no higher duty than those specified in the said table, the duties to be paid upon the importation into Great Britain from Ireland and the province of Quebec, and other British colonies or plantations in North America, and also from other foreign countries, of wheat, wheat-meal or flour, rye, barley, bere or big, oats, oatmeal, pease, beans and Indian corn or maize, shall, after the expiration of three calendar months from the notification by order of his majesty in Council, to be published in the *London Gazette*, of such act having passed in the parliament of Ireland, and during the continuance of such act, or any other act passed to the same purport and effect, be respectively regulated and ascertained according to the prices of wheat, rye, barley, bere or big, pease, beans, oats and oatmeal, in manner specified in the said table.’¹⁵

And whereas the said act of parliament of Great Britain hath made provision for the admission of corn, grain, meal and flour, of Irish growth or manufacture from this kingdom into Great Britain, sooner than from foreign parts, and given a preference thereunto:

We the Lord Lieutenant and general governor of Ireland, being desirous that this kingdom should have the advantage of such preference, have this day, by and with the advice of his majesty’s Privy Council of Ireland, pursuant to the said recited act, passed in this kingdom as aforesaid, determined and ascertained that the price at which corn, grain, meal and flour, of British growth and manufacture, and of foreign growth, ought to be respectively admissible into this kingdom, according to the meaning and intention of the said acts of parliament, at such prices, and subject to such duties respectively as are set forth in the following table to wit:

¹⁵ 31 George III, chap. 42 (British).

A TABLE

	Wheat, per barrel			Rye, pease and beans, per barrel			Barley, per barrel		Bere and big, per barrel		Oats, per barrel		Oatmeal, per cwt.		Flour, per cwt.								
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.							
<i>When imported from Great Britain</i>																							
If under,	1	11	11	$\frac{9}{57}$	1	2	0	$\frac{40}{55}$	14	10	$\frac{2}{7}$	17	4	11	2	$\frac{2}{19}$	13	0	7	0	$\frac{1}{2}$		
High duty		16	1	$\frac{131}{228}$		15	2		13	7	$\frac{3}{7}$	15	10	$\frac{2}{3}$	4	7	$\frac{163}{711}$	6	11	$\frac{1}{5}$			
If at or above,	1	11	11	$\frac{9}{57}$	1	2	0	$\frac{40}{55}$	14	10	$\frac{2}{7}$	17	4	11	2	$\frac{2}{19}$	13	0	0				
But under,	1	14	7	$\frac{5}{57}$	1	4	1	$\frac{30}{55}$	16	1	$\frac{1}{7}$	18	9	$\frac{1}{3}$	11	10	$\frac{37}{76}$	13	10	$\frac{2}{5}$			
First low duty		1	7	$\frac{109}{114}$		1	0	$\frac{9}{22}$		9	$\frac{2}{7}$		10	$\frac{5}{6}$		8	$\frac{29}{76}$		10	$\frac{2}{5}$	1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
If at or above,	1	14	7	$\frac{5}{57}$	1	4	1	$\frac{30}{55}$	16	1	$\frac{1}{7}$	18	9	$\frac{1}{3}$	11	10	$\frac{37}{76}$	13	10	$\frac{2}{5}$			
Second low duty		3	$\frac{113}{114}$			2	$\frac{3}{44}$		1	$\frac{6}{7}$		2	$\frac{1}{6}$		1	$\frac{181}{456}$		1	$\frac{11}{15}$		2	$\frac{1}{6}$	
<i>When imported from any foreign country</i>																							
If under,	1	13	3	$\frac{7}{57}$	1	3	5	$\frac{15}{35}$	15	5	$\frac{5}{7}$	18	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	11	10	$\frac{37}{76}$	13	10	$\frac{2}{3}$			
High duty		16	1	$\frac{131}{228}$		15	2		13	7	$\frac{2}{7}$	15	10	$\frac{2}{3}$	4	7	$\frac{163}{912}$	6	11	$\frac{1}{5}$	7	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
If at or above,	1	13	3	$\frac{7}{57}$	1	3	5	$\frac{15}{55}$	15	5	$\frac{5}{7}$	18	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	11	10	$\frac{37}{76}$	13	10	$\frac{2}{3}$			
But under,	1	15	11	$\frac{1}{19}$	1	5	6	$\frac{1}{11}$	16	8	$\frac{4}{7}$	19	6	12	6	$\frac{33}{58}$	14	8	$\frac{4}{5}$				
First low duty		1	7	$\frac{109}{114}$		1	0	$\frac{9}{22}$		9	$\frac{2}{7}$		10	$\frac{5}{6}$		8	$\frac{29}{76}$		10	$\frac{2}{5}$	1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
If at or above,	1	15	11	$\frac{1}{19}$	1	9	6	$\frac{1}{11}$	16	8	$\frac{5}{7}$	19	6	12	6	$\frac{33}{38}$	14	8	$\frac{4}{5}$				
Second low duty		3	$\frac{113}{114}$			2	$\frac{3}{44}$		1	$\frac{6}{7}$		2	$\frac{1}{6}$		1	$\frac{181}{456}$		1	$\frac{11}{15}$	1	1		

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do, by this our proclamation, make known and declare, that all corn, grain, malt, meal and flour, of British growth and manufacture, and of foreign growth, are, from henceforth, until the tenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and no longer, to be respectively admissible into this kingdom when the same shall respectively be at the prices set forth and specified in

the said table herein contained, and subject to the duties specified in the said table respectively, which duties respectively, we do hereby publish and declare, are to be raised, levied and paid upon the importation into this kingdom of every such species of corn, grain and meal respectively, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited act, passed in this kingdom as aforesaid.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 21st day of July 1791.

FitzGibbon, C.; Bellamont; Clonmell; John Foster; B. Yelverton; H. Cavendish;
Will. Conyngham; Robert Hobart

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 23 July 1791

12. EXTENDING THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT TO 15 NOVEMBER 1791

2 SEPTEMBER 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas the parliament of this kingdom stands prorogued to Tuesday the 6th day of September instant: we do publish and declare that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby further prorogued to Tuesday the 15th day of November next, 1791; whereof the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present parliament, are to take notice accordingly.

Given at his majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 2nd day of September 1791.

By his excellency's command,
S. Hamilton¹⁶

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 6 September 1791

13. EXTENDING THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT TO 19 JANUARY 1792

14 NOVEMBER 1791

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure, that the parliament of this kingdom, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the 15th day of November

¹⁶ Sackville Hamilton (1732–1818) was under-secretary in the Civil Department, 1780–95 and 1795–6: *DIB*; *HIP*.

instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday the 19th day of January next, 1792, then to be held at Dublin, and fit for the dispatch of business: we do therefore publish and declare that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby further prorogued to Thursday the 19th day of January next, 1792, and the same shall be then held at Dublin and fit for the dispatch of business; whereof the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present parliament are to take notice, and to give their attendance accordingly.

Given at his majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 14th day of November 1791.

By his excellency's command,
R. Hobart

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 15 November 1791

1792

14. OFFERING A REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERERS OF A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR

28 JANUARY 1792

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION
Westmorland

Whereas we have received information upon oath, that on the morning of Friday the twentieth day of January instant, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a murder was committed on the body of Michael Hanlon, a journeyman taylor, in Cope Street, in the county of the city of Dublin, by some person or persons as yet unknown:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, having a just abhorrence of all such barbarous and inhuman crimes, do hereby offer a reward of one hundred pounds sterling, to any person or persons who shall, within the space of six calendar months from the date hereof, discover and prosecute to conviction, all or any of the person or persons who were concerned in committing the said inhuman murder.

And we do further promise and declare, that if any of the persons concerned in committing the said murder, except the person who actually committed the same, shall, within the time before limited, discover any of his, her, or their accomplices concerned in committing the same, such person so discovering shall not only be entitled to the beforementioned reward, but shall also receive his majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other his majesty's loving subjects, that they use their utmost diligence in discovering and apprehending the said offenders, and every of them.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 28th day of January 1792.

FitzGibbon, C.; Waterford; Carleton; D. Latouche; R. Hobart; Arthur Wolfe;
James Fitzgerald

God save the King

Freeman's Journal, 19 April 1792

15. ORDERING THE APPREHENSION OF JAMES NAPPER TANDY 23 FEBRUARY 1792

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Westmorland

Whereas the sergeant at arms of the hon. House of Commons, being called before the said house on Wednesday the 22nd day of February instant; he informed the said house, that he had dispatched three of the messengers attending said house, to execute the order for taking into his custody James Napper Tandy,¹⁷ one of whom being brought to the bar, informed the house, that he went to the dwelling-house of James Napper Tandy, and shewed him warrant, and his authority; and the said James Napper Tandy went into a parlour, as if for his hat, but shut the door, and made his escape, as he supposed through a window.

And whereas on the same day, it was resolved by the House of Commons, that the said James Napper Tandy, having been arrested by a warrant of Mr. Speaker,¹⁸ issued by the order of said house, and having made his escape from the officer of said house who arrested him, has been guilty of a gross violation of the privileges of the said house.

And whereas, an humble address hath been presented unto us, by the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in parliament assembled, that we would be graciously pleased to issue our proclamation for apprehending the said James Napper Tandy, with a promise of reward for the same:

¹⁷ James Napper Tandy (1737–1803) forged a reputation as an ebullient radical on the common council of Dublin Corporation. This endeared him to the strong radical constituency in the city but alienated him from the authorities who not only regarded him with hostility, but also contrived to humiliate and to belittle him at every opportunity. This tendency became particularly marked in the early 1790s, and when the solicitor general, John Toler, rather gratuitously poked fun at Tandy during a debate in the House of Commons on 20 Feb. 1792 by referring after a jocular fashion to his rather weathered visage, Tandy perceived that his honour had been impugned. However, his attempt to manoeuvre the solicitor general into offering a challenge so badly backfired that he was deemed to have violated the privileges of the House of Commons and he was ordered to be taken into custody. However, rather than accept the sanction Tandy went into hiding, and in the process further damaged his already injured reputation: *DIB*; Kelly, *That damn'd thing called honour*, pp 203–5; idem, 'James Napper Tandy: radical and republican' in James Kelly and Uaitear Mac Gearailt (eds), *Dublin and Dubliners* (Dublin, 1989), pp 1–25.

¹⁸ John Foster, speaker of the House of Commons, 1785–1800: *DIB*.

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council have thought fit to issue this our proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all persons whatsoever to discover and apprehend, or cause the said James Napper Tandy to be discovered and apprehended, and 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 the said James Napper Tandy so apprehended, and thereof to give speedy notice to the right hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the serjeant at arms attending the said house, and to the clerk of the Council, to the end he may¹⁹ be forthcoming to be dealt withal, and proceeded against according to law.

And for the prevention of the escape of the said James Napper Tandy into parts beyond the seas, we do require and command all officers of the customs, and other officers and subjects of and in the respective ports and maritime towns, and places within the kingdom of Ireland, that they and every of them in their respective places and stations within the said kingdom, be careful and diligent in the examination of all persons that shall pass, or endeavour to pass beyond the seas; and if they discover the said James Napper Tandy, then to cause him to be apprehended and secured, and to give notice thereof as aforesaid.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all persons, as they will answer the contrary at their perils that they do not any ways conceal, but do discover him, the said James Napper Tandy, to the end he may be secured; and for the encouragement of all persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said James Napper Tandy, we do hereby further declare, that whosoever shall discover and apprehend him, the said James Napper Tandy, and shall bring him before some justice of the peace, or chief magistrate as aforesaid, shall have and receive as a reward, for the discovering, apprehending, and bringing him the said James Napper Tandy, before such justice of the peace, or chief magistrate as aforesaid, the sum of fifty pounds

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 23d day of February 1792.

FitzGibbon, C.; John Foster; John Parnell; Henry King; William Conyngham;
James Cuffe; J. Monck Mason; R. Hobart; Arthur Wolfe; James Fitzgerald;
Geo Warde

God save the King

Hibernian Journal, 29 February 1792

**16. OFFERING A REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERERS OF
BENJAMIN LYNEALL**

20 MARCH 1792

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION
Westmorland

Whereas we have received information upon oath, that on the evening of Friday the sixteenth day of March instant, between the hours of eight and nine of the o'clock, several

¹⁹ The text reads 'many'.