THURSDAY, May 31.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Whitehall, May 29.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

MY LORD, *Dublin Castle, May 24.*

The intelligence contained in my last dispatches must have prepared your Grace to hear of some attempts being made by the rebels to carry their traitorous designs into execution before every possibility of success was destroyed by the vigorous measures which have lately been pursued.

For some days orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the measures of government made it necessary for them to act immediately. Yesterday information was received, that it was probable the city and the adjacent districts would rise in the evening, subsequent information confirmed this intelligence. In consequence of which, notice was sent to the general officers in the neighbourhood, and Dublin was put in a state of preparation. The precautions taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatever, but I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that Dublin, open rebellion were committed in the Counties of Meath and Kildare. About half past two o'clock this morning, there was a regular attack made by a rebel force upon the town of Naas, where Lord Gosford commanded a part of the Armagh Militia, and detachments of the 9th Dragoon Guards, and Ancient Britons. The rebels consisted of about 1000 men, armed with muskets and pikes, and they made their attack with regularity, but were soon repulsed by the Armagh Militia, and then charged and pursued by the 9th Dragoon Guards and Ancient Britons, and I understand their loss amounted to near 200. Two officers and a few men have been lost of his Majesty's forces. It gives me pain to state that a small detachment of the town of Prosperous has been surprized, and a detachment at the village of Clane in their way to Naas, with some loss. There was also an attack on a small party of the 9th Dragoons, near Kilcock, which suffered; but in the course of the day, General Dundas was enabled to come up with a considerable body of rebels near the hills of Kilcullen, where they were routed with the loss of 200 men. There were also several bodies of rebels in different parts near Dublin, which were attacked by the Castlefarnham Cavalry and by a detachment of the 5th Dragoons, and dispersed with loss, and some prisoners and arms were taken. A rebel party however assembled at the Ford of the county of Dublin, near Dundrum, and overpowered some constables and took the baggage of two companies guarded by a small party of the Reay Fencibles, coming into town, and have during the course of this day, committed many outrages, several of them have been killed, but the rest remains undispersed. The city is tranquil, and I have no doubt will remain so this evening, and I trust that to-morrow we shall entirely disperse that body of the insurgents that have not been entirely routed to-day.

I should add, that the mail coach going to the north was attacked within a few miles of Dublin, by a select body, well mounted; the passengers taken out and the coach burned.—The Galway mail coach was also attacked in the town of Naas, but the rebel party was driven off before its departure was effected.

In consequence of this desperate conduct of the rebellious, I have issued the inclosed proclamation, with the advice of the Privy Council.

I shall in a future dispatch detail to your Grace the particular services which have been performed, but at present I am only furnished with regular reports, except from Lord Gosford, who appears to have acted with great firmness and decision.

I am, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Portland. CAMDEN.

Extract of a letter from Lord Viscount, Gosford, Colonel of the Armagh Militia, and Major Wardle, of the Ancient British Dragoons, to Lieut. Gen. Lake, dated Naas, May 24.

"This morning about half past two o'clock, a dragoon from Ballymore came in, and informed Major Wardle, of the Ancient British, that a very considerable armed body was approaching rapidly upon the town. The whole garrison were immediately formed, in case of such an event happening. They made the attack upon our troops, posted near the gaol, with great violence, but were repulsed. They then made a general attack in almost every direction, as they had got possession of almost every avenue into the town. They continued to engage the troops for three quarters of an hour, when they gave way, and fled on all sides.

"The troops immediately took advantage of their confusion, and drove them every direction, and killed a great number.

"A great quantity of arms and pikes were taken; and in less than half hour many hundreds more were brought in from pits near the town, together with three men, and barricades, all of whom were hanged in the public street. We took another prisoner, whom we have spared, in consequence of his having given us information that will enable us to pursue these rebels; and from this man we learn that there were above 1000 strong. They were commanded, and dressed in yeoman uniform, but made his escape; he informs us, by Michael Reynolds, who was well known, and we have got.

"We are not able to collect further particulars you shall be acquainted with them—About 30 rebels were killed and wounded; in the fields we imagine above 100; their loss cannot yet been brought together.

"It is impossible to say too much of the cavalry and infantry; the conduct was exemplary throughout.

LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION,

CAMDEN.

WHEREAS the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, has issued orders to all the general officers commanding his Majesty's forces, to punish all persons who shall be found, or in any manner assisting in the rebellion now raging within this kingdom, and has broken out in open violent attacks upon his Majesty's forces, by martial law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and terror of all rebels in their several districts; of which all his Majesty's subjects are hereby required to take notice.

Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 24th day of May, 1798.

Clare, C. Chan. Castlel. W. Inam. Waterford. Ormonde and Ossory. Westmeath. Shannon. Roden. Altamont. Glandore. Farnham. Ely. O'Neill. Carleton. Castlereagh. H. Meath. Mayo. Mulferry. Glentworth. Rosmore. Tyrawley. Beresford. J. Parnell. H. Cavendish. H. Langrishe. Theo. Jones. Jos. Cooper. D. Monck Mason. Arthur Wolfe. Rob. Ross. Isaac Morris.

GOD save the KING.

MY LORD, *Dublin Castle, May 24.*

I have the honour to send your Grace a copy of a message delivered this day to both houses of Parliament, in consequence of a proclamation referred to in my other dispatch of this day, and I request you will lay the same before his Majesty.

The houses of Parliament have unanimously voted Address in answer to the said Message, which I shall have the honour to transmit to you to-morrow, with an account of the proceedings of both houses upon the occasion.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest truth and respect, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

His Grace the Duke of Portland. CAMDEN.

"It is the right of my indispensable duty, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, under the present circumstances of the nation, to issue a Proclamation, a copy of which I am ordered to be laid before the House of Commons.

Dublin Castle, 24th May, 1798. C.

Dublin Castle, May 25, 1798, half past three, P. M.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Dundas to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naas, May 25, 1798.

In addition to the account which I had the honour of sending you yesterday, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that about two P. M. yesterday I marched out again to attack the rebels, who had assembled in great force on the North side of the Liffey, and were advancing towards Kilcullen bridge: they occupied the hills on the left of the road leading to Dublin, the road itself and the fields highly inclosed on the right. The attack began between three and four; was made with gallantry; the infantry forcing the enemy on the road, and driving them from the hills on the left; the cavalry, with equal success, cutting off their retreat. The affair ended soon after four. The slaughter was considerable for such an action; one hundred and thirty lay dead. No prisoners.

I have the further satisfaction of stating to your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops did not suffer in either killed or wounded. The rebels left great quantities of all kinds of arms behind them, and fled in all directions.

This morning all is perfect quietness. Gen. Wilford, from Kildare, joined me last night night; an officer with whom I serve with unspeakable satisfaction.

The troops of every discription, both officers and men, shewed a degree of gallantry which it was difficult to restrain within prudent bounds.—Capt. La Touche's Corps of Yeomanry distinguished themselves in a high stile.

BANKRUPT TO SURRENDER AT GUILDHALL LONDON.

Benj. Newington, of Estonbridge, Kent, tanner.

BANKRUPTS TO SURRENDER IN THE COUNTRY.

Stephen Vezey, late of Melkisham, Wilts, money scrivener.
Wm Summers, now or late of Ledbury, Hereford, timber-merchant.

DIVIDENDS AT GUILDHALL, LONDON.

June 19. Wm Gilbert Podd, of Bath, Somerset, picture dealer.
June 19. John Hall, of Coventry street, Piccadilly, mercer.
June 19. John Weblake, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall, shopkeeper.
June 29. Edward Ruilton, of Southwark, Surry, hop-merchant.
June 29. David Sivright, late of Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant.
July 5. Wm Coulthard, of Lothbury, merchant.

DIVIDENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

June 15. Edmund Walker, late of Kiddermiister, shoemaker.
June 29. Stephen Hodges, of Oundle, Northampton, innholder.

CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, JUNE 19.

John Wrigley, of Bankfoot, near Hebenbridge, Halifax, maltster.
James Fillwick, of Pasiham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.
Wm Wennington, of Thavies Inn, Holborn, hardwareman.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

War-office, May 19. 1798.

Bolton Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.—Ralph Boardman, Gent. to be Adjutant.

West Essex Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet John Hopkins to be Lieut. vice Geo. Petre, dec. Tho. Rutherford Abdy, gent. to be Cornet, vice Hopkins.

Hastings Gentlemen and Yeomanry.—Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. to be Captain, vice Bishop, who resigns.

Hertfordshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.—Sir John Sanders Sebright, bart. to be Captain. John Rooper, gent. to be Lieut. Tho. Dorien, gent. to be Cornet.

Northamptonshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.—Cornet Tho. Squire to be Lieut. vice Henson, who resigns. Henry Cole, gent. to be Cornet, vice Squire.

First Corps of Shropshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.—Capt. Wm Cludde to be Major Commandant.—Cornet Richard Emery to be Lt. vice Eyton, promoted. Wm. Edwards, gent. to be Cornet, vice Emery. Lieut. —— Eyton to be Captain of a Troop. Wm Briscoe, gent. to be Lieut. John Pigott, gent. to be Cornet.

Second Corps of Shropshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry.—The Hon. Wm Hill to be Captain of a Troop. Wm Hammer, gent. to be Lieut. Joshua Peele, gent. to be Cornet.

West Medina Loyal Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.—Rich. Foquett, jun. esq. to be Captain. James Cole, gent. to be Lieut. John Albin, gent. to be Cornet.

Exmouth Volunteers.—Samuel Warren, gent. to be Ensign, vice Black, promoted.

Newport (Isle of Wight) Volunteers.—James Barlow, esq. to be Captain. Henry Blake, gent. to be Lieut. James Blake, gent. to be Ensign.

Thurso Volunteers.—Wm Henderson, gent. to be Lieut. vice Davidson, who resigns.

Abingdon Volunteer Infantry.—Samuel Selwood, esq. to be Captain. Wm Tomkins, jun. gent. to be Lieut. Tho. Nash, gent. to be Ensign.

Basford Volunteers.—John White, esq. to be Captain. John Saunders, gent. to be Lt. Wm Dams, gent. to be Ensign.

Cheadle Volunteers.—James Harrison, jun. esq. to be Capt. Edward Dale, gent. to be Lieut. Henry Harrison, gent. to be Ensign.

Mansfield Volunteers.—Jeffery Brock, esq. to be Captain. Geo. Wragg, gent. to be Lieut. Benj. Bagshaw, gent. to be Ensign.

Newark Volunteers.—Captain Sam. Oliver to be Major Commandant. Lieut. Rich. Marshal to be Captain, vice Handley, dec.

Oxford Loyal Volunteers.—Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. to be Lieut. Col. Charles Pegge, M. D. to be Major.

To be Captains of Comps.—Jn Parsons, Joshua Cooke, esqrs.

To be Lieuts.—John Ireland, Wm Folker, Joseph Lock, John Bygate, gents.

To be Ensigns.—Henry Passand, Rich. Cox, Edw. Hutchings, Wm Hanwell, gents.

To be Adjutant, John Bygate, gent.

Stanfted Abbot Volunteers.—Nicholson Calvert, esq. to be Captain. Thomas Blackmore, gent. to be Lieut. Wm Booth, gent. to be Ensign.

Ryde Volunteers.—John Cooper, esq. to be Captain. Wm Arkey, gent. to be Lieut. Richard Waville, gent. to be Ensign.

Thornton Hall Pioneers.—James Forbes, esq. to be Captain. Ingatestone Hall Pioneers.—Mich. Mason, esq. to be Captain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rastadt, May 4. It is now reported that Buonaparte will come here directly from Toulon. The fleet fitting out there, which that General had refused to embark in, was to sail on the 15th, and to receive orders from him respecting its further destination.

The Prussian Envoys here exert themselves to the utmost to keep up a good understanding with the Emperor's Ministers.

Paris, May 15. The Council of Five Hundred has in its three last sitting chosen by ballot the ten persons who are to be proposed by the Council of Elders as candidates, for the place of Directors, vacant by the going out of Francois de Neufchateau.

Neither Tallien nor Merlin of Tionville have been elected Deputies. The number of annulled elections amount to 50.

Boniface, keeper of the temple prison, is to be tried by the criminal tribunal, on a charge of misconduct relative to the escape of Sir S. Smith.

Gen. Grenier is SHORTLY to sail from Dunkirk with the troops destined for the invasion of England.—The troops which were hitherto in cantonments at St. Omer, Betnune, Arras, &c. have marched to the coast.

LONDON.

Wednesday morning the Hamburgh Mail in due course, every article of it presents a totally new aspect of affairs on the Continent.—War is the prominent feature!

Letters from Vienna state that a new levy of troops is ordered in Austria and all the rest of the provinces, and already put in execution, for the purpose of filling up all the regiments, &c.

An extraordinary Courier has arrived from Naples, by which it appears that the assurances given by the French Directory [illegible] that measures of defence are still pursued with the most unremitting activity. The number of volunteers increase daily, and even from Sicily crowds of young men offer themselves.

The Rastadt article is dated on the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant. The first of these dates contains the Answer of the Deputation of the Empire to the last Propositions of the French Ministers. In this the Deputation accedes partially to some of the terms proposed. It consents that the course of the Rhine shall be considered as the Boundary, but that the Islands, instead of belonging wholly to the French, shall belong to that Party in whose half of the River they are situated. The other Propositions are modified in a similar manner.

The Ecclesiastical Princes and Bishops of Suabia have made an offer of a very considerable part of their revenues to A CERTAIN POWER, to be made use of in defence of the Empire, in case a war should again be necessary. It is intended to increase the Hungary infantry from ten to twenty regiments, viz. 60,000 men. The Archduke Charles remains at Prague. General Mack has visited all the strong places upon the Tyrolean frontiers.

Letters from Rastadt contain the following intelligence:—It is now insisted upon, that the speedy return of Count Cobenzel has another very important object in view, viz. an accommodation between England and France, which proposal has been brought about by the Emperor of Russia, who is disposed to take the most active part in a war, should this proposal be rejected, AND SUPPORT ENGLAND WITH ALL HIS FORCES.

It appears as if the Congress was about to be speedily dissolved.

General Buonaparte has written that HE SHALL NOT RETURN TO RASTADT.—Bernadotte, it is moreover said, has demanded his dismission from the Directory. French Couriers, who arrived at Rastadt on the 15th and 16th of May, from Paris, brought orders for General Bernadotte and his retinue to return to Strasbourg.

All the Paris papers speak of a new coalition of the Northern Powers against France, instigated by the gold and splendid promises of England!

Letters from Basle of the 16th instant gave an account of great disturbances having broke out in several parts of Switzerland, and of a decree having been passed by the Legislative Body at Arau, in consequence of an attack upon Citizen Mengaud, that any attack upon a foreign Minister shall be deemed high treason.

By the last Mail we receive intelligence from Paris, through the channel of the Leyden Gazette, of the date of the 16th instant. By this it appears that Treilhard had been chosen as the new Director, in the room of François de Neufchateau.

In Switzerland, the people take every opportunity of resisting the oppression of their new masters; but their efforts are constantly subdued by the overpowering force of their detested tyrants.

The ambition of the French has lately followed a new track—when, by their arbitrary exactions, they have exhausted a whole country—when they have dissolved the Government, and released the Criminals—when, by the effect of Famine, and the perfidious activity of their Agents, the People are excited to acts of violence and insurrection—The French General is called upon—he appears, like a salutary Constellation in a storm—issues a Proclamation, disperses the Insurgents, takes the Government upon himself, and is hailed as the Preserver of Property and Order.—The whole of this scene of hypocrisy, and buffoonery, and blood, has been acted over in Switzerland. It is now in the course of its completion in Piedmont.

By letters received in town by the last Lisbon Mail, we learn that about 12 English privateers, which had been fitted out at Gibraltar, had taken several valuable prizes, amounting in number to about 130, which, for immediate security, they had carried into Malta.—This port was, before they could carry off their prizes, blockaded by a French force. His Majesty's ships Medusa, of 50 guns, the Inconstant frigate, of 36 guns, and La Bonne Citoyenne, of 24 guns, were then dispatched to relieve the privateers, and to assist them in bringing away their prizes—When they had reached the place of their destination, and before they could effect the service on which they were dispatched, another French force, still more superior, succeeded in blocking up the frigates.

In consequence of this intelligence, Sir H. Nelson was dispatched with ten sail of the line, as well to relieve the blockade of the privateers and frigates, as to watch the operations of the Toulon fleet. We entertain little doubt as to the success of any expedition undertaken by this experienced officer.

Tuesday the dispatches for the undermentioned ships were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to their respective Pursers, viz. the Rockingham, for Bombay; the Berrington and Thetis, for Madrass and Bengal; the Calcutta, for St. Helena and Bengal; the Osterley (extra ship) for Madrass; and the Tellicherry (extra ship) for St. Helena and Bengal.

The above are the last for this season.

A letter is received from Captain Wilson, addressed to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society, dated Canton, in China, the 16th of December last, informing him, that through the peculiar blessing and protection of Divine Providence, he had been enabled to settle eighteen Missionaries on the island of Otaheite, together with the women and children. Ten of the Missionaries were settled at Tengataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, and one of them, viz. Mr. Crook, at the Marquesa's.

The Volunteers of Argyleshire, consisting of 26 companies, have almost unanimously agreed to serve in any part of the western district of Scotland, and most of them in any part of Britain? and additional companies are forming upon the new plan, from similar feelings for their King and country.

We understand that in addition to those already mentioned, of the Inverness-shire volunteer companies, the Lochaber, Gordonsburgh, Moidart, Morar, two Glenegg companies, Dunvegan, Braecadale, Bennicalich, Strath, Slate, and Broadford, Duntulm and Portree, island of Eigg, two North Uist, Boisdale, and the Harris companies, have all volunteered to go to the extent of the military district, and some to any part of the kingdom, in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof—and have in general subscribed to the voluntary contribution for the defence of the kingdom.

The Warminster troop of Yeomanry Cavalry had a Field Day last Friday, when they unanimously agreed that the troop should be augmented from 60 to 80. Eleven young gentlemen immediately offered themselves, and were approved. Two corps of Infantry are also raising, one for the town and the other for the district. The Committee have recommended Mr. Thring and Mr. Lye to the Lord Lieutenant, as proper

At the approaching Assizes at Worcester, a cause of considerable importance is to be tried, between the Marquis of Downshire, Plaintiff, and Lady Dowager Sandys, Defendant: the question is, whether the Last Will of the late Lord Sandys, in favour of her Ladyship, was or was not a Testamentary Instrument, extorted by compulsion, to set aside a previous Will, in which Lady Downshire was bequeathed the *Ombersley* Estate, in the County of Worcester, at the death of Lady Sandys, value 4000l. per annum?

Monday Mr. Pitt compleated the 39th year of his age, on which occasion an elegant Entertainment was given at Mr. Dundas's house at Wimbledon.

A Caution.—Several Gentlemen have lately been fined on the Hair-powder Act in a singular manner. A set of informers lurk about the office in Somerset Place, and when they observe a person coming out with a certificate in his hand, dog him home, and then hardily swear, the term of indulgence being expired, that they saw him wear hair-powder on a day or two preceding. The Act, it is proper to add, being imperative, no blame can attach on those whose duty it is to levy the penalties.

Dublin Castle, May 26, 1798.—Ten, A. M.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James M'Chee, Vicar of Clonmore, County Carlow, dated Hackets-town, three o'clock, P. M. May 25.

"In consequence of an information received this morning that a large body of rebels were marching to attack the town, Lieut. Gardiner, with the men under his command, and a party of yeomanry commanded by Captain Hardy, went out to meet them. Having reconnoitered their force, which amounted to between three and four thousand, they took post on the hill under the church, and when the rebels came tolerably near, the officers and men made a feint, and retreated into the barracks.

The rebels seeing this, came on with a great shout, imagining the day to be their own. In a few minutes Captain Hume came up with about thirty of his troop, and instantly charged them, on which the rebels retreated. A general pursuit took place; and so complete was the rout, that about three hundred of the miscreants now lie dead on the field of battle.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Macauly, of the Antrim Militia, to Major Hardy, commanding in the county of Wicklow, dated Ballinglass, May 24, 1798.

"Between twelve and one o'clock to-day the insurgents appeared in the neighbourhood to the amount at least of four or five hundred. Thirty of the Antrim Militia under my command, and Cornet Love with twenty of the 9th Dragoons, were sent to attack them; at the instant that we were advancing upon them, in the town of Stratford upon Slaney, Capt. Stratford appeared at the other end of the town, with part of his corps: we attacked the rebels on both sides, and completely routed them, having between one and two hundred killed, besides many wounded; who made their escape.

"There are several of our men wounded, and one of the 9th Dragoons very severely. I have great pleasure in telling you, that every man behaved as well as possibly could be wished."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, dated May 26.

"This place is perfectly tranquil, and has ever been so.—We have had no mail from Dublin since that arrived on Wednesday evening.

"In Carlow city, on Thursday morning at two o'clock, a thousand or more made an attack on the Garrison, having first possessed themselves of the cannon, which, however, they were forced to abandon. Major Dennis, with one troop of our 9th Dragoons, commanded, and had but ten minutes notice. There were two companies of different regiments of Militia besides; they killed 400, and routed the remainder. They say that the people fired out of their houses on the Military, but I imagine these fellows got in to be more secure; be that as it may, the Rev. Mr. Lee came through yesterday morning, and could not walk without going on their carcases; and says the troops burnt a great part of the town.

"I walked from a friend's house at one this morning and every thing was still and quiet here—We have a guard of 200 men, and no person without a pass is let into the city. Our yeomanry parade all night, fresh patrole every hour, and all lights are put out after nine.

"Yesterday sentinels were posted on the new bridge, and the Ferry Boat stopped from plying. No persons were permitted to pass to or from either side without being known, or if not, giving a satisfactory account of their business."

The following notice was on Tuesday, issued from the superintending Magistrate's office:

"The Superintendant Magistrate most earnestly entreats all persons, immediately on receipt or sight hereof, to cause their stables and other out-offices to be strictly searched for concealed arms; and in case any shall be found, to make a return thereof to him, or to the next Magistrate, or some Officer of a Military Guard. The Superintendant Magistrate also entreats all householders, in case of any disturbance or riot cautiously to restrain every person in their houses from going into the streets, as thereby only the Guilty can suffer, in case the Military should be reduced to the necessity of firing."

John Quin, the gardener of Mr. Woodmason, banker, was brought in among the Prisoners in Dublin, together with another labourer, working for him, under a charge of treason—Mr. Armit's groom is in custody, for combining to murder his master and family—The marker at a billiard table is in custody, for a charge of being engaged to assassinate John C. Beresford, esq.

A fellow has confessed, that for some time past the priests have exhorted them in the Chapels to treason: he has given up their names. One of them is a popular preacher, and an intimate friend of Lord Fitzgerald.

Several Bishops and Clergy have offered to enroll in any corps. Dean Beresford mounted duty the night before last, as one of the Centries at the Custom House.

The after sittings for trials by *nisi prius*, &c. were on Tuesday to have commenced in the Courts of Justice; but the Judges having declared, that the agitated state of this City at present, was a season unfit for the calm and candid proceedings of the Law, postponed the business to a time more opportune.

Died, on Wednesday evening, at his house in Harcourt street, the Right Hon. John Scott, Earl of Clonmell, Baron Earlsfort, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Patentee Clerk of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer.

In consequence of the death of the Earl of Clonmell, it is confidently spoken of, that the Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe is to succeed to the Chief Justiceship, and that Mr. Toler succeeds to the office of Attorney General, who is to be succeeded by Mr. Stanley, as Solicitor

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