

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF IRELAND 1660–1820

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George III (1738–1820), mezzotint by James Watson, after a painting by Allan Ramsey, London c. 1760 (private collection).

THE PROCLAMATIONS
OF IRELAND
1660–1820

VOLUME 4

Proclamations issued during the reign of
George III
Part I: 1760–90

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with

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PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED DURING THE
REIGN OF GEORGE III
PART 1: 1760–90

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1760

1. ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF GEORGE II AND THE SUCCESSION OF
GEORGE III

1 NOVEMBER 1760

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

*George Armagh; Shannon*¹

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord King George the Second,² of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales:³

We the Lords Justices and Council, do, by this our proclamation, think fit to give publick notice thereof to all his majesty's subjects, and do require all mayors, sheriffs, and other his majesty's officers, to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and so forth, in all the cities and towns corporate, and market towns in the kingdom; and all officers both civil and military, and other his majesty's subjects, are hereby required to be assisting in the performance thereof with all due solemnity.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 1st day of November 1760.

Bowes, C.; Kildare; Drogheda; Grandison; Lanesborough; Lowth; Jocelyn; Loftus;
Wm Yorke; Edw. Willes; A. Trevor; Her. Langford Rowley; Nath. Clements;
C. Gardiner

God save the King

Universal Advertiser, 4 November 1760

¹ George Stone, archbishop of Armagh, Henry Boyle, earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, speaker of the House of Commons, had been sworn-in as Lords Justices on 20 May 1760: *NHI*, ix, 494; *HBC*, p. 166; see *dramatis personae*.

² George II died on 25 Oct. 1760, having reigned for thirty-three years: *HBC*, p. 42.

³ George III, who was born on 24 May 1738, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (1707–51), and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, succeeded his grandfather on 25 Oct. 1760: *HBC*, p. 43.

2. PROCLAIMING GEORGE III AS KING

1 NOVEMBER 1760

BY THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, ASSISTED BY THOSE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL, AND OTHER PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN WITH THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF DUBLIN⁴

George Armagh; Shannon

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God to call to his mercy, our late sovereign lord King George the Second, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales:

We therefore, the Lords Justices of this kingdom, and several of the Lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's Privy Council, and numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Dublin, do now hereby, with one voice, and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and so forth, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless, the Royal Prince GEORGE the third, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the 1st day of November 1760.

P Hamilton (mayor)	Henry Flood	Bowes C.
J Grattan (Recorder)	Rob Cunninghame	Kildare
F Fetherstone}	Ralph Gore	Drogheda
G Wrightson} Sh[eriffs]	W. Brownlow	Grandison
Henry Harte	J. Pomeroy	Lanesborough
John Tew	J. Severne	Lowth
Charles Holland	Ant. Foster	Jocelyn
Nicholas Morrison	Wm. Chaigneau	Loftus
Peter Barre	Wm. Clements	Wm Yorke
Phil Crampton	Richard Mercer	Edw. Willes
M. Clarke	Wm. Rosengrave	Ar Trevor
J. Stokes	Albert Gladstones	Her. Lan. Rowley
John Alcock	B. Coote Purdon	Nath. Clements
James Price	J. Heley Hutchinson	C. Gardiner
James Shiel	Fran. Sto. Sullivan	Richard Ferns and Leighlin

⁴ In accordance with tradition, the proclamation formally announcing the accession of a new monarch embraced a variety of interests over and above sworn members of the Privy Council. As in 1727, the signatories to the proclamation included officers (lord mayor (Patrick Hamilton), recorder (James Grattan), sheriffs (F. Fetherstones and G. Wrightson), and members of Dublin Corporation (notably aldermen Henry Harte and John Tew); members of the judiciary (Edward Willes); members of the Privy Council (beginning with John Bowes and including a number of bishops of the Church of Ireland), a significant number of members of parliament (Henry Flood, Ralph Gore, Anthony Foster, John Hely-Hutchinson); and other prominent figures and personages. In this respect Dublin followed the practice in London (Proclamation (Britain), 25 Oct. 1760: copy in Society of Antiquaries).

George Vesey
Darby Magill
T. Fitzgerald
David Fitzgerald

Hen. Mercier
Theaker Wilder
Jo Grace
Arthur Dawson

Lisle
G. Forbes
Arth. Down and Connor

Universal Advertiser, 4 November 1760

**3. RETAINING OFFICEHOLDERS IN POSITION SO THEY CAN CONTINUE TO
PERFORM THEIR DUTIES** **10 NOVEMBER 1760**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF
IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Requiring all persons being in office of authority or government in the kingdom
of Ireland, at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their
respective offices

George Armagh; Shannon; John Ponsonby

Whereas by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for the security of her majesty's person and government, and of the succession to the crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line*, it was enacted that no office, place or employment civil or military, within the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of her majesty's plantations, should become void, by reason of the demise of her said late majesty, her heirs or successors, kings or queens of this realm, but that every person and persons in any of the offices, places, and employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective offices, places and employments, for the space of six months next after such death or demise, unless sooner removed and discharg'd, by the next successor to whom the imperial crown of this realm was limited and appointed to go, remain and descend; and whereas a further part of the said act which required all officers in any offices, places or employments, who should be by that act continued, to take the oaths therein mentioned and do all other acts requisite by the laws and statutes of this realm to qualify themselves, to be and continue in such their respective places, offices, and employments, within such time, and in such manner and under such pains, penalties and disabilities as they should or ought to do, had they been newly elected, appointed, constituted and put into such offices, places or employments, in the usual and ordinary way stands now repealed by the statutes of 1 Geo., the 2nd, Stat 1, cap 5;⁶ and 1st Geo. 2nd, Stat 2. cap 23,⁷ whereby the taking such oaths in order to qualify themselves to be and continue in such offices, the places and employments is become unnecessary. And whereas his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure that all and every person and persons, who at the time of the demise of his late majesty, were duly and lawfully possessed of, or invested in any office, place or employment, civil or military within this kingdom of Ireland,

⁵ 6 Anne, chap. 41 (Regency Act of 1707; British).

⁶ 1 George II, sess. 2, chap. 5 (Land Tax Act, 1727; British)

⁷ 1 George II, sess. 2, chap. 23 (Indemnity Act, 1727; British).

do, according to their places, offices or charges, proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective offices. And that all his subjects be aiding, helping and assisting, at the commandment of the said officers and ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places as they and every of them tender his utmost displeasure and will answer the contrary at their peril:

We do therefore strictly charge and command that all person and persons who, at the time of the demise of his said late majesty were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any office, place or employment civil or military within this kingdom of Ireland do severally according to their places, offices or charges proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective offices; and all his majesty's subjects of this kingdom be aiding and assisting at the commandment of the said officers and ministers in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places as they and every of them tender his majesty's utmost displeasure and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the 10th day of November 1760.

By their excellencies command,
Tho. Waite⁸

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 22 November 1760

**4. AMENDING THE PRAYERS FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY IN THE BOOK OF
COMMON PRAYER**

10 NOVEMBER 1760

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

George Armagh; John Ponsonby

Whereas we have received his majesty's command that the following alteration be made in the common prayers for the King and royal family, on the death of his late most excellent majesty King George the Second.

And whereas by the late Act of Uniformity,⁹ which establishes the liturgy and enacts that no form or order of prayers, be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book, it is notwithstanding provided, that in all those prayers, litanies, and collects which do any wise relate to the King, Queen, or royal progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present occasions, according to direction of lawful authority:

We the Lords Justices and Council do order, that in all the prayers, litanies, and collects for the royal family, instead of the words *their royal highnesses George Prince of Wales, the duke, the princesses and all the royal family* be inserted (*her royal highness the Princess dowager of Wales*,¹⁰ *and all the royal family*). And we do hereby strictly charge

⁸ Thomas Waite (1718–1780) was under secretary to the chief secretary, 1747–77: see Sainty, 'The secretariat of the chief governors of Ireland', p. 32; *dramatis personae*.

⁹ The Irish Act of Uniformity (17 and 18 Charles II, chap. 6) was modelled on the English Act of Uniformity (13 and 14 Charles II, chap. 4).

¹⁰ Augusta of Saxe-Gotha-Attenburg (1719–72), who married Frederick, Prince of Wales in 1736, was Princess of Wales, 1736–51: *ODNB*.

and command that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with his amendment; and that in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars and curates within this realm, do (for the preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the foregoing direction: and for the better notice thereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the most reverend the archbishops, and the right reverend the bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the tenth day of November 1760.

Bowes, C; C. Dublin; Kildare; Drogheda; Grandison; Belvedere; Charleville;
Doneraile; Ant. Malone; Milton; Wm. Yorke; Ed. Willes; Nath. Clements;
C. Gardiner

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 22 November 1760

5. ANNOUNCING THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT 25 NOVEMBER 1760

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF
IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

George Armagh; Shannon; Jn. Ponsonby

Whereas his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure that the present parliament of this kingdom, which now stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of April next, be forthwith dissolved:

We the Lords Justices of Ireland, in obedience to his majesty's commands, do publish and declare, that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby dissolved; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said twenty-seventh day of April next.

Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the 25th day of November 1760.

By their excellencies command,
Tho. Waite

God save the King

Universal Advertiser, 29 November 1760;

Dublin Gazette, 29 November 1760

6. SEEKING SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PUBLIC LOAN FOR WHICH A
HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST WILL BE PAID

19 DECEMBER 1760

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF
IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

George Armagh; Shannon; Jn. Ponsonby

Whereas on the twenty-third of February last past, the House of Commons in this kingdom came to the following resolution, viz:

That whatever sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of three hundred thousand pounds, shall be paid into the Treasury at the instance of his grace the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom, for the time being, to supply such deficiencies as may arise in the aids granted this session of parliament, for the support of his majesty's civil and military establishment, and other necessary expences of government, for the defence of this kingdom for two years from the 25th of December 1759, shall be made good by this house, with an interest for the same, at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds by the year, to be computed from the respective times such sums shall be advanced, out of such aids as shall be granted to his majesty the next session of parliament.¹¹

And whereas it is necessary to the publick service that a subscription be immediately opened for a loan of one hundred thousand pounds, part of the said three hundred thousand pounds, these are therefore to authorise and require you forthwith to open a subscription at your office in the Treasury for a loan, for any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, every person to be at liberty to subscribe from time to time for such sum or sums as he shall think proper, not under fifty pounds each, and each subscription to be paid at the time of subscribing in one entire payment, and debentures of one hundred pounds or fifty pounds each, amounting to the respective payments, bearing an interest at five pounds per cent per annum, from the respective days of payment, are to be issued to the subscribers respectively; and you are to cause notice hereof to be given in the most publick manner, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the 19 December 1760.

By their excellencies command,
Thomas Waite

To Sir Henry Cavendish, bart.,¹²
teller of his majesty's Exchequer of this kingdom
Henry Cavendish

Dublin Gazette, April 1761¹³

¹¹ *Commons Journal*, vi, 194 (23 Feb. 1760).

¹² Sir Henry Cavendish (1707–76), MP for Tallow, 1756–60, and Lismore, 1761–76, served as teller of the exchequer, 1755–76: *HIP*.

¹³ Pursuant to the order, on 31 Mar. 1761 Sir Henry Cavendish, writing from the Treasury Office, authorised a notice to the effect that his office in the Treasury would be open from 2 Apr. to receive loans.

contd. over

1761

7. IMPOSING QUARANTINE ON SHIPPING FROM CEPHALONIA

12 JANUARY 1761

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

George Armagh; Shannon; Jn. Ponsonby

Whereas we have received an authentick account that a contagious distemper had broke out at the town of Sarlata, in the island of Cephalonia:

We, the Lords Justices and Council do order, that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from those parts, and from and through the Mediterranean, be duly and punctually complied with. And that the officers appointed for the service of quarantine, do use their utmost care and diligence in causing the several rules and regulations thereof, be strictly pursued and carried into execution.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 12th day of January 1761.

Bowes, C.; Lowth; Wm. Yorke; C. Dublin; Doneraile; Edw. Willes; John Tuam;
 Jocelyn; A. Trevor; Kildare; Loftus; Her. Langford Rowley; Antrim; Sudley;
 W. H. Fortescue; Inchiquin; Farnham; Nath. Clements; Belvedere; Wm. Meath;
 C. Gardiner; Charleville; Ant. Malone; Ben. Burton

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 11 January 1762

8. ANNOUNCING A GENERAL FAST ON 13 FEBRUARY 1761

19 JANUARY 1761

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

For a general fast

George Armagh; Shannon; Jn. Ponsonby

Whereas his majesty having taking into his most serious consideration, the just and necessary wars in which he is engaged with the French King,¹⁴ upon the success whereof, the safety and well-being of this his realm doth, under God, wholly depend, and putting his trust in almighty God, that he will vouchsafe a special blessing on his arms both by sea and land, hath been graciously pleased to signify his royal pleasure,

¹³ *contd.* The notice ran as follows: 'Now I Sir Henry Cavendish do hereby give notice that my office in the Treasury will be open on Wednesday the 2d day of April next, and every day after (Sundays and Holydays excepted) from eleven o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive subscriptions and payments, pursuant to his grace the Lord Lieutenant's order.' This notice was printed directly after the proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette*.

¹⁴ A reference to the Seven Years War in which Britain was at this time engaged on many fronts and in many theatres (Europe, North America, Caribbean and India) in conflict with France: see Brendan Simms, *Three victories and a defeat* (London, 2008).

that a publick fast and humiliation be observed throughout this kingdom, on Friday the thirteenth day of February next:

We therefore, the Lords Justices and Council, do, by this our proclamation, appoint and command, that a general and publick fast and humiliation be observed throughout this kingdom, upon Friday the thirteenth day of February next, to humble ourselves before almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in a most devout and solemn manner, to send our prayers and supplications to the divine majesty, for averting those heavy judgments, which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and imploring his blessing and assistance on his majesty's arms, and for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety, and prosperity to his majesty, and his kingdoms.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command, that the said publick fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all his majesty's loving subjects in this kingdom, as they tender the favour of almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation, and upon pain of such punishment, as may be justly inflicted on all such, as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty.

And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the most reverend the archbishops and the right reverend the bishops of this kingdom, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chappels, and places of publick worship, and to take care that the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 19th day of January 1761.

Bowes, C.; C. Dublin; John Tuam; Kildare; Antrim; Inchiquin; Carrick; Belvedere;
Charleville; Doneraile; Loftus; Sudley; Will. Meath; Ant. Malone; Wm. Yorke;
Edw. Willes; A. Trevor; Her. Langford Rowley; W. H. Fortescue; Nath. Clements;
C. Gardiner; Ben. Burton

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Boulter Grierson, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
1761.

NAI, proclamation no. 174;

NLI, LO folder 12/25;

Dublin Gazette, 30 Jan. 1762

9. SUMMONING A NEW PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON 19 MAY 1761

6 APRIL 1761

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

George Armagh; Shannon; Jn. Ponsonby

Whereas his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of his Council of both kingdoms, for certain weighty and urgent occasions concerning his majesty and this state, and the defence of this realm of Ireland, and the church of the same, hath ordained that a parliament be held in this kingdom, and there to have conference with the prelates, peers, and other great men of the said kingdom concerning the same:

These are therefore to publish and make known by this our proclamation, his majesty's pleasure in that behalf, and that the said parliament is to be held at Dublin, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of May next, for summoning of which parliament writs will be issued, bearing test on Tuesday the seventh day of this instant April, whereof all persons concerned are to take notice.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of April 1761.

Bowes, C.; C. Dublin; John Tuam; Doneraile; Jocelyn; Will. Meath; Wm. Yorke;
Edw. Willes; A. Trevor; C. Gardiner; Fran. Andrews

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Boulter Grierson, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
1761.

NAI, proclamation no. 175;
NLI, LO folder 12/24

**10. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF ASSAILANTS OF TWO WAX CHANDLERS
IN DUBLIN**

16 APRIL 1761

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Against the persons who wounded, maimed, and disfigured Joseph Barton, and Joseph Rathborne, wax chandlers.¹⁵

[Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, 16 April 1761]

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 99¹⁶

11. PROROGUING THE ASSEMBLY OF PARLIAMENT TO 23 JUNE 1761

23 APRIL 1761

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF
IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION¹⁷

The Irish parliament is to be prorogued from 19 May to 23 June 1761.

[Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, 23 April 1761.]

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 99

¹⁵ Joseph Rathborne assumed responsibility for the wax chandler business established in Dublin by his father, on the latter's death in 1738, though he may have had little interest in the business: see Joan Tighe, 'An early Dublin candle maker', *Dublin Historical Record*, 14 (1955–8), pp 66–73; Bernard Neary and J. G. Rathborne, *The Candle factory: five hundred years of Rathborne's master chandlers* (Dublin, 1998).
¹⁶ PROI (1922).

¹⁷ This proclamation is listed in *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, viii, 99, and printed in *Commons Journal*, vii, 6.

12. **EXTENDING THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT TO 25 AUGUST 1761 25 JUNE 1761**
 BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF
 IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION¹⁸

The Irish parliament is to be further prorogued from 23 June to 25 August 1761.

[Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, 25 June 1761.]

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 99

13. **EXTENDING THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT TO 22 OCTOBER 1761**
5 AUGUST 1761
 BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF
 IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION¹⁹

The Irish parliament is to be further prorogued from 25 August to 22 October 1761.

[Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, 5 August 1761.]

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 100

14. **ORDERING THE IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN FOR THE KING'S NAVY 5 AUGUST 1761**
 BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF
 IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

George Armagh; Jn. Ponsonby

Whereas his majesty's service doth at this time require a speedy supply of seamen and seafaring men to man such of his majesty's ships as are now ready to be commissioned, we, the Lords Justices of Ireland, by his majesty's command, do charge and require all civil magistrates within this kingdom, to assist the captains and officers of his majesty's ships in impressing seafaring men for his majesty's fleet, and to use their best endeavours to take up, and send on board his majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of this kingdom, such seamen and seafaring men, as shall be met with, for his majesty's service.

And his majesty has directed, that the persons who shall be instructed with the conducting them to such ships or vessels, be paid by the commanders of his majesty's said ships and vessels, for the encouragement, twenty shillings for each seaman fit for service, and six pence a mile for every mile they respectively travel, not exceeding twenty miles.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 5th day of August 1761.

Thos. Waite

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 11 January 1762

¹⁸ This proclamation is listed in *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, viii, 99, and printed in *Commons Journal*, vii, 6.

¹⁹ This proclamation is listed in *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, viii, 100, and printed in *Commons Journal*, vii, 6.

15. PROSCRIBING UNAUTHORISED IMPRESSMENT

13 NOVEMBER 1761

[BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AN ORDER]

Whereas information hath been laid before the Lord Lieutenant, that several persons are lately arrived in this kingdom from Great Britain; and that they have raised, and are, at this time raising men in different parts of Ireland for regiments on the establishment of Great Britain, all which proceedings are entirely without the consent or privity of the government here:

His excellency doth hereby signify his pleasure to all such persons that they do immediately desist from raising any men in this kingdom; and doth strictly charge and command them that they do, on no account whatever presume to take away any men from hence whom they have already raised; but that they do discharge all such men forthwith, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Whereof all justices of the peace and all others his majesties officers civil and military, whom it may concern, are to take notice.

Dublin Castle, 13 November 1761

W.G. Hamilton²⁰*Dublin Gazette*, 2 January 176216. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OR
MURDERERS OF MARY ANN KNOX

20 NOVEMBER 1761

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

*Dunk Halifax*²¹

Whereas we have received information, that Miss Mary Ann Knox, daughter of Andrew Knox, of Prehen,²² in the county of Londonderry, esq., was waylaid on the publick road leading from Prehen to the town of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and was there in a most barbarous and inhuman manner, murdered on the 10th day of November instant, by John McNaghten of Benvardeen in the county of Antrim, esq., and his accomplices, whose names are not yet known:²³

Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do by this our proclamation, publish and declare, that any person or persons who shall within six calendar months from the date of this our proclamation, first discover and apprehend all or any of the persons who were present, aiding and abetting the said John McNaghten in committing the

²⁰ William Gerard Hamilton, chief secretary, served two Lords Lieutenant of Ireland – Halifax and Northumberland – between Apr. 1761 and July 1764: *NHI*, ix, 530; *HBC*, p. 170; see *dramatis personae*.

²¹ George Dunk, earl of Halifax was sworn-in as Lord Lieutenant on 6 Oct. 1761: *NHI*, ix, 494; *HBC*, p. 166; see *dramatis personae*.

²² Andrew Knox (1709–74) of Rathmullan, county Donegal, in 1738 married Honoria Tomkins, the Prehen heiress, which brought him to reside in county Londonderry. He was an undistinguished MP for county Donegal, 1743–60, 1761–8: *HIP*.

²³ For accounts of the murder of Mary Ann Knox and the subsequent execution of John McNaghten, see James Kelly, 'The abduction of women of fortune in eighteenth-century Ireland', *Eighteenth-Century Ireland*, 9 (1994), pp 26–7; J. B. Cunningham, 'Sir James Caldwell and the life of half-hanged McNaghten', *Donegal Annual*, 13 (1980), pp 549–58.

said murder, so as they or any of them be convicted thereof, the person or persons so discovering and apprehending any of the offenders, shall have and receive the sum of five hundred pounds sterling for every person so apprehended and convicted, which sum shall be paid by the clerk of the Council or his deputy, upon producing a certificate under the hand of the judge or judges before whom such offender or offenders shall be convicted or found guilty of the said crime.

And we do hereby require all justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other officers civil and military, and all other his majesty's good subjects, with their utmost diligence to be aiding and assisting in the seizing and apprehending any of the said offenders.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 20th day of November 1761.

George Armagh; Bowes, C.; John Tuam; Drogheda; Hillsborough; Shannon;
Belvedere; Charleville; Wm. Yorke; W. Flood; Edw. Willes; A. Trevor; H. L. Rowley;
Wm. Fownes; Francis Andrews; W. G. Hamilton; C. Gardiner

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 2 January 1762

**17. REQUIRING THOSE PROMOTED IN THE ARMY TO SUBSCRIBE
TO A DECLARATION**

26 NOVEMBER 1761

[BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, A DECLARATION]

This is to give notice, that for the future, when any person shall be promoted or obtain a commission in his majesty's army in this kingdom without purchase, such person shall previously to his receiving his commission, on being posted in his corps, sign and lodge with the agent of the regiment or corps to which he is appointed, a declaration to the following purpose, that is to say:

I A.B. do declare upon my honour, that no gratification of any kind has been given to any person by me, or to the best of my knowledge or belief by any other person for me, on account of my commission of [] in the regiment of [] commanded by [].

And every person who shall be permitted to purchase in his majesty's army in this kingdom, previously to his receiving his commission, or being posted in his corps, shall sign and lodge with the agent of the regiment or corps to which he is appointed, a declaration to the following purport, that is to say:

I A.B. acknowledge to have paid £[] and no more for my commission of [] in the regiment of [] commanded by []

And it is his excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that all such declarations be carefully kept by the respective agents, to be by them produced when required. And that in all instances where it shall be found that any money or other consideration hath been given for a commission not openly sold with permission, the person obtaining such commission will be superseded.

Dublin Castle, 26 November 1761

By his excellency's command,
W.G. Hamilton

Dublin Gazette, 2 January 1762

18. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF ARSONISTS IN

COUNTY ARMAGH

8 DECEMBER 1761

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Dunk Halifax

Whereas, we have received information upon oath, that in the dead time of the night of the sixteenth of November last, there was fire set in three different places to a turf-stack adjoining to a stable at Church-Hill in the county of Armagh, in which there were nine horses, and also adjoining to a range of buildings, consisting of store-houses and out-offices, in which were contained a considerable quantity of valuable goods; and at the end whereof there was a dwelling house, inhabited by William Bull and his family. And that at the same time there was also fire set to two large stacks of oats, one stack of barley, and one stack of straw, the property of Thomas Verner, of the city of Dublin, esq., and which were in the said Thomas Verner's Hagard at Church-Hill aforesaid; and wherein was also one other stack of corn, and one large pike of hay, the property of the said Thomas Verner.

And whereas it further appears by the said information, that at the dwelling house of the said Thomas Verner at Church-Hill aforesaid, as well as the house wherein the said William Bull and his family constantly live and reside, is contiguous to the said turf-stack and corn so set on fire, which houses, together with many office-houses adjoining thereunto, in which were upwards of thirty head of black cattle, and several horses, the property of the said William Bull and of Thomas Hays of Mullinacill, in said county of Armagh, were in danger of being consumed by said fire, and were with difficulty saved.

And whereas by an act of parliament made in this kingdom in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty, it is enacted, 'that from and after the first day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, if any person or persons wilfully or maliciously set fire to any house, out-house, barn, or stable, or to any hay-yard, stack, or rick of corn, straw, hay or turf, or to any ship or boat, although the same be not burned, or should be procuring, aiding or assisting, in any of the said offences, every such person so offending, being lawfully convicted, should be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.'²⁴

And whereas the persons concerned in said offence, have not yet been discovered, we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being desirous that such offenders be speedily brought to condign punishment, and made publick examples, and in order that all persons may be deterred from committing such crimes, do, by this our proclamation, publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within the space of six kalendar months from the date of this our proclamation, discover and apprehend the person or persons concerned in setting fire to the said turf, corn, and hay, so as they, or any of them, be convicted of such offence, such person or persons, so discovering and apprehending, shall receive as a reward for such discovery, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, for the first of the said offenders who shall be so discovered, apprehended, and convicted. And if any person or persons concerned in, or guilty of

²⁴ 29 George II, chap. 12.

the said offence, shall, within the time aforesaid, discover and apprehend any of the said offenders, so as they, or any of them, shall be convicted or found guilty of the crime aforesaid, such person or persons so discovering and apprehending such offender or offenders, after such conviction, shall receive his majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence, and also the said reward; which sum shall be forthwith paid by the clerk of the Council, or his deputy, upon producing a certificate under the hand or hands of the judge or judges, before whom such offender or offenders shall be convicted of the said offence.

And we do hereby require all justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all other officers, civil and military, and all other his majesty's good subjects, with their utmost diligence to be aiding and assisting in the seizing and apprehending the said offenders, and every of them.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 8th day of December 1761.

George Armagh; Bowes, C.; John Tuam; Kildare; Shannon; Charleville; Rothés;
Will. Meath; Wm. Yorke; W. Flood; Rich. Aston; Edw. Wiles; Wm. Fownes;
H. L. Rowley; Nath. Clements; C. Gardiner; Fran. Andrews

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 2 January 1762

19. OFFER OF A PARDON TO DESERTERS THAT RETURN TO DUTY

WITHIN TWO MONTHS

15 DECEMBER 1761

[BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, A DECLARATION]

Whereas it hath been represented to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that there are at this time great numbers of deserters from regiments of foot which have been or now are in this kingdom, who appear publicly in different parts of the country: his excellency the Lord Lieutenant doth hereby promise his majesty's most gracious pardon to all such deserters as shall at any time within the space of two months from the date hereof, voluntarily surrender themselves to the corps to which they did respectively belong, or inlist, without levy money, in any other corps now in this kingdom, declaring from what regiment, and at what time they did desert, and every such deserter shall be deemed to belong to the regiment in which he shall so inlist.

But notice is hereby given that all such deserters as shall be apprehended within the said space of time will be treated with the most exemplary rigour; and as an encouragement for the discovering and apprehending of such deserters, whoever shall apprehend and lodge in any of his majesty's goals in this kingdom any such deserters, within two months from the date hereof, shall receive (exclusive of twenty shillings which the commanding officer of each regiment has orders to pay) the sum of forty shillings reward for each and every deserter so apprehended and lodged in any of his majesty's goals as aforesaid, to be paid by the collector of the district wherein such deserter shall be apprehended and lodged, upon producing to such collector a certificate from a justice of the peace of the committal of such deserter and giving a receipt for the said

reward under such certificate. And every collector is hereby required to pay such rewards, as also to subsist such deserters during their continuance in the respective goals at the rate of 3d. per day for each deserter, and likewise without loss of time, to give notice by letter to the adjutant general to be directed to him under cover to the Chief Secretary at the Castle of Dublin, of the committal of such deserters, specifying their names and the regiments from which they deserted, to the end that they may be immediately brought to tryal. And his excellency the Lord Lieutenant doth hereby strictly charge and require all magistrates, justices of the peace, and all other officers civil and military, to give their aid and assistance, and to use their utmost endeavours in discovering and apprehending all such deserters.

Dublin Castle, 15 December 1761

W.G. Hamilton

Dublin Gazette, 2 January 1762

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20. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE WHO ASSAULTED WATCHMEN
IN DUBLIN

12 JANUARY 1762

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Offering a reward for discovering and apprehending several persons, who, on the first day of this instant January, riotously assembled themselves in the city of Dublin, and in a most violent and outrageous manner, did assault and wound several watchmen of the parishes of St. Paul and St. Mary, in the said city, in the execution of their office in guarding the publick peace, of which wounds one of the said watchmen is since dead

Dunk Halifax

Whereas we have received information upon oath, that on Friday morning the first of this instant January, Lieutenant Robert Parks and Robert Dillon, which several other persons, armed with watch poles, hangers, scymeters, or swords, did, in a most riotous and unlawful manner, assemble themselves in different parts of the city of Dublin, and in a most violent and inhuman manner did abuse, assault and wound, Andrew Cooper, Nicholas Mahony, Laughlin Donnelly, Hervey Eaton, John Maguire, and Hugh Dolan, when attending their respective duties, as watchmen, in their respective

parishes, and also Henry Kennedy, when doing his duty as inspector of the watch of said parish of St. Mary's.

And whereas Hugh Dolan, one of the said watchmen, is since dead, of several wounds received from the persons concerned in the said riot, and by an inquisition taken on the view of his body, before one of the coroners of the city of Dublin, it appears, that the said High Dolan was murdered by persons unknown.

And whereas the said Lieutenant Parks and Robert Dillon, have been since apprehended, and are now in his majesty's goals of Newgate. And whereas several other persons concerned in the said riot and murder have not yet been discovered, we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being determined to encourage and support all officers, in the due execution of their several offices, and desirous that the persons guilty of or concerned in the said murder and riot, may be brought to condign punishment, and made publick examples, do by this our proclamation publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within the space of three kalendar months from the date hereof, discover, apprehend, and prosecute to conviction any of the persons guilty of the said murder, riot, and outrage, so as they, or any of them, be convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering and apprehending, shall receive, as a reward for such discovery, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, for each of the first of the said offenders, who shall be so discovered, apprehended and convicted; and if any person or persons concerned in, or guilty of the said offence, except the said Parks and Robert Dillon, shall within the time aforesaid, discover and apprehend any other of the said offenders, so as they of any of them shall be convicted or found guilty of the murder, riot and outrage aforesaid, in such case the person so discovering and apprehending such offender or offenders, after such conviction, shall receive his majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence, and also the said reward, which said sum shall be forthwith paid by the clerk of the Council, or his deputy, upon producing a certificate under the hand or hands of the judge or judges, before whom such offender or offenders shall be convicted of the said offence.

And we hereby require all justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all other officers civil and military, and all other his majesty's good subjects, with their utmost diligence, to be aiding and assisting in apprehending the said offenders, and every of them.

Given at his majesty's castle at Dublin, the 12th day of January 1762.

George Armagh; John Tuam; Kildare; Inchiquin; Drogheda; Shannon; Charleville; Lowth; Doneraile; Rothes; Loftus; Will. Meath; Wm. Yorke; W. Flood; Rich. Aston; A. Trevor; Ant Malone; Nath. Clements; C. Gardiner; Fran. Andrews

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 19 January 1762

21. ORDERING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS TO RETURN TO DUTY

14 JANUARY 1762

[BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AN ORDER]

His excellency the Lord Lieutenant doth hereby signify his pleasure, that all officers belonging to his majesty's regiments of horse, dragoons and foot on this establishment, now recruiting in Great Britain, do immediately return to this kingdom; and that all officers absent either in Great Britain or Ireland, by lycence of government, or otherwise, and men upon furlow, except the parties now on the recruiting service in this kingdom, do forthwith join their respective corps.

Dublin Castle, 14 January 1762

W.G. Hamilton

Dublin Gazette, 16 February 1762

22. DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST SPAIN

16 JANUARY 1762

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

Dunk Halifax

Whereas his majesty hath been pleased to issue his declaration of war against the King of Spain, in the words following:²⁵

The constant object of our attention, since our accession to the throne, has been, if possible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to settle the publick tranquillity upon a solid and lasting foundation. To prevent those calamities from being extended still further; and because the most perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain is, at all times, the mutual interest of both nations; it has been our earnest desire to maintain the strictest amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the disputes between us and that crown in the most amicable manner. This object we have steadily pursued, notwithstanding the many partialities shewn by the Spaniards to our enemies

²⁵ Britain declared war against Spain on 4 Jan. 1762, and Spain reacted by issuing its own declaration of war against Britain fourteen days later. The backdrop and context for this was provided by rising Spanish concern at the implications of British gains in the Seven Years War. Charles II, who ascended to the throne of Spain in 1759, authorised the presentation of a memorial by his envoy to Britain in December in which he made known his concern that British successes in North America upset the balance of power in Europe established by the Treaty of Utrecht. Some desultory negotiation followed, but disputes over log cutting and the denial of Spanish requests for access to the Newfoundland fishery were more important as they drove a wedge between Britain and Spain and encouraged the latter to gravitate towards France. Difficult Anglo-French negotiations in 1761, some aspects of which are hinted at in this proclamation, were also significant as they encouraged France to pursue the alternative strategy of allying with Spain, that resulted in the conclusion in Aug. 1761 of the Treaty of Paris (Family Compact). William Pitt, the egotistical but brilliant secretary of state for the Southern Department, urged a pre-emptive strike against Spain, but this was rejected, and Pitt resigned in Oct. 1761. Since this ostensibly strengthened the peace interest in London, it seemed to increase the likelihood of a negotiated settlement, but Spain's decision to declare war in January, based on its own strategic concerns with restoring the balance of power in Europe, ensured that war and not peace continued for some time: Jeremy Black, *A system of ambition? British foreign policy, 1660–1793* (Sutton, 2000), pp 194–9.

the French, during the course of the present war, inconsistent with their neutrality: and most essential proofs have been given of the friendship and regard of the court of Great Britain for the King of Spain and his family. After a conduct so friendly, and so full of good faith, on our part, it was matter of great surprise to us, to find a memorial delivered on the twenty-third day of July last, by Monsieur Bussy, minister plenipotentiary of France,²⁶ to one of our principal secretaries of state, expressly relating to the disputes between us and the crown of Spain; and declaring that, if those objects should bring on a war, the French King²⁷ would be obliged to take part therein. Our surprise was increased, when afterwards, this unprecedented and offensive step made by a power in open war with us, was avowed by the Spanish minister²⁸ to our ambassador at Madrid,²⁹ to have been taken with full approbation and consent of the King of Spain.³⁰

But as this avowal was accompanied with the most becoming apologies on the part of the King of Spain, and with assurances, that such memorial never would have been delivered, if it have been foreseen that we should have looked upon it in an offensive light; and that the King of Spain was at liberty, and ready, to adjust all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention or knowledge of France; and soon after, we had the satisfaction to be informed by our ambassador at Madrid, that the Spanish Minister, taking notice of the reports industriously spread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with us; and as the Spanish ambassador at our court³¹ made repeated declarations to the same effect, we thought ourselves bound, in justice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the same tender concern for the welfare of our subjects, which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain if it could possibly be avoided, made it necessary for us to endeavour to know with certainty, what were the engagements, and real intentions of the court of Spain. Therefore, as we had information that engagements have been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and it was soon after industriously spread throughout all Europe, by the ministers of France, that the purport of those engagements was hostile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war: we directed our ambassador to desire, in the most friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain;³² or of such

²⁶ Francois de Bussy was a career diplomat, and the long time minister plenipotentiary of France at London. For some evidence of his various activities see Black, *A system of ambition*, pp 45, 165, 188, 190.

²⁷ Louis XV (1710–74), king of France, 1 Sept. 1715–10 May 1774.

²⁸ Ricardo Wall (1694–1777), Spanish ambassador to London, 1749–1752, was appointed secretary of war in 1759, and served in that position until 1763: *ODNB*.

²⁹ George William Hervey, earl of Bristol, was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, 1758–61. He arrived in Madrid on 8 Sept. 1758, and departed on 17 Dec. 1761, following the conclusion of the Family Compact, without ever formally taking leave of court: D. B. Horn (ed.), *British diplomatic representatives, 1689–1789* (London, 1932), p. 135.

³⁰ Charles II, King of Spain, ascended the Spanish throne in 1759 and reigned until 1788.

³¹ The current Spanish ambassador in London was the Count de Fuentes: for the text of his exchanges with the earl of Egremont in Dec. 1760 see *The London Magazine, or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligence*, 30 (1760), pp 690–92.

³² The Treaty of Paris (Family Compact), which was signed on 15 Aug. 1761, committed France and Spain to an alliance aimed at combating Britain's increasing power and influence as a result of strategic gains achieved since the outbreak of the Seven Years War.

articles thereof as immediately related to the interests of Great Britain, if any such there were, or, at least, an assurance that there were none incompatible with the friendship subsisting between us and the crown of Spain. Our astonishment and concern was great, when we learnt, that so far from giving satisfaction upon so reasonable an application, the Spanish ministers had declined answering, with reasonings and insinuations of a very hostile tendency: and at the same time we had intelligence, that great armaments were making in Spain by sea and land. We thought it absolutely necessary to try, once more, if a rupture could be avoided: we therefore directed our ambassador to ask in a firm, but friendly manner, whether the Court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hostilely against Great Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and if he found the Spanish minister avoided to give a clear answer, to insinuate in the most decent manner, that the refusing, or avoiding to answer a question so reasonable, could only arise from the King of Spain's having already engaged, or resolved to take part against us, and must be looked upon as an avowal of such hostile intention, and equivalent to a declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid.

The peremptory refusal of the court of Spain to give the least satisfaction, with regard to any of those reasonable demands on our part, and the solemn declaration at the same time made by the Spanish minister, that they considered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonstration that their resolution to act offensively, was so absolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer dissembled or denied. The King of Spain therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to consider the war as already commenced against us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid; we trust, that be the blessing of almighty God on the justice of our cause, and by the assistance of our loving subjects, we shall be able to defeat the ambitious designs, which formed this union between the two branches of the house of Bourbon; have now begun a new war; and portend the most dangerous consequences to all Europe.

Therefore we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war against the said King of Spain; and we will, in pursuance of such declaration, vigorously prosecute the said war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our subjects, and the prosperity of this nation, which we are determined at all times with our utmost power to preserve and support, are so greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our several countries, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers, under them, by sea and land, to do, and execute all acts of hostility in the prosecution of this war against the said King of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts, willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same; whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence, or communication, with the said King of Spain, or his subjects. And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons of what nation soever, not to transport, or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the said King of Spain; declaring that whatsoever ship or vessel shall

be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said King of Spain, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdom divers of the subjects of the King of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spanish subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

Given at our Court at St James's, the second day of January 1762, in the second year of our reign.

God save the King

And whereas his majesty by his order in Council, dated the second day of January, 1762, hath signified his royal will and pleasure, that the said declaration be likewise published in his majesty's kingdom of Ireland; we the Lord Lieutenant in obedience to his majesty's said command, do hereby publish his majesty's said royal declaration accordingly, strictly charging and commanding all his majesty's loving subjects to take notice thereof, and to conform themselves according to the tenor of the said declaration.

Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the 16th day of January 1762.

By his majesty's command,
W.G. Hamilton

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 19 January 1762

23. ORDERING THAT A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING AND HUMILIATION IS

HELD ON 12 MARCH 1762

21 JANUARY 1762

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Dunk Halifax

Whereas his majesty having taken into his most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which his majesty is engaged with the French King, and the King of Spain; and putting his trust in almighty God, that he will vouchsafe a special blessing on his arms both by sea and land, has been graciously pleased to signify his royal pleasure, that a publick fast and humiliation be observed throughout the kingdom on Friday the twelfth day of March next:

We therefore, the Lord Lieutenant and Council do, by this our proclamation appoint and command, that a general and publick fast and humiliation be observed throughout this kingdom, upon Friday the twelfth day of March next, to humble ourselves before almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our payers and supplications to the divine majesty, for

averting those heavy judgments, which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and imploring his blessing and assistance on his majesty's arms; and for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety, and prosperity to his majesty, and his kingdoms.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command, that the said publick fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all his majesty's loving subjects in this kingdom, as they tender the favour of almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as may be justly inflicted on such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty.

And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the most reverend the archbishops, and the right reverend the bishops of this kingdom, to compose a form of prayers suitable to this occasion,³³ to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of publick worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 21st day of January 1762.

George Armagh; Bowes, C.; C. Dublin; John Tuam; Kildare; Inchiquin; Grandison; Hillsborough; Shannon; Rothes; Doneraile; Farnham; Wm. Yorke; W. Flood; Edw. Willes; Wm. H. Fortescue; Ant. Malone; Nath. Clements

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 30 January 1762

24. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF MICHAEL TOOLE

10 FEBRUARY 1762

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Dunk Halifax

Whereas it appears to us by the coroner's inquest of the county of Wicklow, that Sarah Owens, late of Ballyhenery in the said county, was on the 20th day of January last, barbarously and inhumanly murdered at Rathdownes in said county: and whereas it appears to us by examination on oath, that there is great reason to suspect that one Michael Toole, of Lebeg in said county, is the person who has committed said barbarous murder; we the Lord Lieutenant and Council do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall within the space of six calendar months, apprehend the said Michael Toole, so as he may be legally convicted of the said offence, such person or persons shall receive the sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid by the clerk of the Council or his deputy.

And we do hereby strictly command all justices of the peace, sheriffs, bailiffs, and all other his majesty's good subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend the said Michael Toole, in order to have him prosecuted for the said barbarous murder.

³³ This resulted in the publication of *A form of prayer to be used in all churches and chapels throughout the kingdom of Ireland upon Friday, the twelfth of March 1762, being the day appointed for a general fast and humiliation before almighty God* (Dublin, 1762). There is a copy in the Royal Irish Academy.