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Whitehall, September 14, 1798.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received this Morning from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by His Grace the Duke of Portland, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD,

*Camp near St. Johnstown,
September 8, 1798.*

WHEN I wrote to your Grace on the 5th, I had every Reason to believe, from the Enemy's Movement to Drumahain, that it was their Intention to march to the North; and it was natural to suppose that they might hope that a French Force would get into some of the Bays in that Part of the Country, without a Succour of which Kind every Point of Direction for their March seemed equally desperate.

I received, however, very early in the Morning of the 7th, Accounts from Lieutenant-General Lake, that they had turned to their Right to Drumkeirn, and that he had Reason to believe that it was their Intention to go to Boyle, or Carrick, or Shannon; in consequence of which I hastened the March of the Troops under my immediate Command, in order to arrive before the Enemy at Carrick, and directed Major-General Moore, who was at Tubercurry, to be prepared, in the Event of the Enemy's Movement to Boyle.

On my Arrival at Carrick, I found that the Enemy had passed the Shannon at Balintra, where they attempted to destroy the Bridge; but Lieutenant-General Lake followed them so closely, that they were not able to effect it.

Under these Circumstances I felt pretty confident, that one more March would bring this disagreeable Warfare to a Conclusion; and having obtained satisfactory Information that the Enemy had halted for the Night at Cloone, I moved with the

Troops at Carrick, at Ten o'Clock on the Night of the 7th, to Mohill, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to proceed at the same Time to Cloone, which is about Three Miles from Mohill; by which Movement I should be able either to join with Lieutenant-General Lake in the Attack of the Enemy, if they should remain at Cloone, or to intercept their Retreat, if they should (as it was most probable) retire on the Approach of our Army.

On my Arrival at Mohill soon after Day-break, I found that the Enemy had begun to move towards Granard; I therefore proceeded with all possible Expedition to this Place, through which I was assured, on account of a broken Bridge, that the Enemy must pass in their Way to Granard, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to attack the Enemy's Rear, and impede their March as much as possible, without bringing the Whole of his Corps into Action. Lieutenant-General Lake performed this Service with his usual Attention and Ability; and the inclosed Letter, which I have just received from him, will explain the Circumstances which produced the immediate Surrender of the Enemy's Army.

The Copy of my Orders, which I enclose, will shew how much Reason I have to be satisfied with the Exertions of the Troops; and I request that your Grace will be pleased to inform His Majesty, that I have received the greatest Assistance from the General and Staff Officers who have served with the Army.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
CORNWALLIS.

P. S. I am sorry to find that the Wounds of Lieutenant Stephens of the Carabineers are more dangerous than they had been reported.

*His Grace the Duke of Portland,
&c. &c. &c.*

Letter from Lieutenant-General Lake to Captain Taylor, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated Camp near Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

“SIR,

“I Have the Honour to acquaint you, for the Information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that finding upon my Arrival at Ballaghy, that the French Army had passed that Place from Castlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their Motions. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, who commanded my advanced Corps, composed of Detachments of Hompesch's and the First Fencible Cavalry, by great Vigilance and Activity, hung so close upon their Rear, that they could not escape from me, although they drove the Country, and carried with them all the Horses.

“After Four Days and Nights most severe marching, my Column, consisting of the Carabineers, Detachments of the 23d Light Dragoons, the First Fencible Light Dragoons, and the Roxburgh Fencible Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel Sir Thomas Chapinan, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Earl of Roden, and Captain Kerr, the Third Battalion of Light Infantry, the Armagh, and Part of the Kerry Militia, the Reay, Northampton, and Prince of Wales's Fencible Regiments of Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, of the 64th Regiment, Lord Viscount Gosford, Earl of Glandore, Major Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkeley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macartney, arrived at Cloone about Seven o'Clock this Morning, where, having received Directions to follow the Enemy on the same Line, whilst his Excellency moved by the lower Road to intercept them, I advanced, having previously detached the Monaghan Light Company, mounted behind Dragoons, to harass their Rear.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, on coming up with the French Rear Guard, summoned them to surrender; but as they did not attend to his Summons, he attacked them; upon which upwards of 200 French Infantry threw down their Arms, under the Idea that the Rest of the Corps would do the same Thing; Captain Pakenham, Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, and Major-General Craddock, rode up to them. The Enemy, however, instantly commenced a Fire of Cannon and Mulketry which wounded General Craddock; upon which I ordered up the third Battalion of Light Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, and commenced the Attack upon the Enemy's Position. The Action lasted upwards of Half an Hour, when the Remainder of the Column making its Appearance, the French surrendered at Discretion. The Rebels, who fled in all Directions, suffered severely.

“The Conduct of the Cavalry was highly conspicuous. The Third Light Battalion, and Part of the Armagh Militia (the only Infantry that were engaged) behaved most gallantly, and deserve my warmest Praise. Lieutenant-Colonel Innes's Spirit and Judgment contributed much to our Success.

“To Brigadier-General Taylor I have to return my most sincere Thanks for his great Exertions and Assistance, particularly on this Day; also to Lord Roden, Sir Thomas Chapman, Major Kerr, and Captain Ferguson, whose Example contributed much to animate the Troops. I ought not to omit mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Major Pakenham, and Captain Kerr, whose Conduct was equally meri-

torious; and I feel infinitely thankful to all the commanding Officers of Corps, who, during so fatiguing a March, encouraged their Men to bear it with unremitting Perseverance.

“To Captain Pakenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton (who came to me with Orders from Lord Cornwallis), and Major-General Craddock (who joined me in the Morning), I am highly indebted for their spirited Support; the latter, though early wounded, would not retire from the Field during the Action.

“I acknowledge with Gratitude the Zeal and Activity displayed on all Occasions by Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Major Hardy, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Captains Taylor and Eustace of the Engineers, Captain Nicholson, and my other Aides-de-Camp.

“I cannot conclude my Letter without expressing how much our Success is to be attributed to the Spirit and Activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, and I beg Leave to recommend him as a most deserving Officer.

“I have the Honor to be, &c.

“G. LAKE.”

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, near St. Johnstown, September 9, 1798.

LORD CORNWALLIS cannot too much applaud the Zeal and Spirit which has been manifested by the Army from the Commencement of the Operations against the invading Enemy, until the Surrender of the French Forces.

The Perseverance with which the Soldiers supported the extraordinary Marches which were necessary to stop the Progress of the very active Enemy, does them the greatest Credit; and Lord Cornwallis heartily congratulates them on the happy Issue of their meritorious Exertions.

The Corps of Yeomanry, in the whole Country through which the Army has passed, have rendered the greatest Services, and are peculiarly entitled to the Acknowledgments of the Lord Lieutenant, from their not having tarnished that Courage and Loyalty which they displayed in the Cause of their King and Country, by any Acts of wanton Cruelty towards their deluded Fellow-Subjects.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the King's Forces at the Battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

Killed.—Officers, None.—Privates, 3.—Horses, 11.

Wounded.—Officer, 1.—Privates, 12.—Horse 1.

Missing.—Privates, 3.—Horses, 8.

Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition taken.

3 Light French Four Pounders.

5 Ditto Ammunition Waggon, nearly full of made-up Ammunition.

1 Ditto Tumbril.—700 Stand of Arms, with Belts and Pouches.—with a great Number of Pikes.

Officer wounded.—Lieutenant Stephens of the Carabineers.

Return of the French Army taken Prisoners at the Battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

General and other Officers - - - 96

Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers 746

Horses, about - - - - - 100



N. B. Ninety-six Rebels taken—Three of them called General Officers, by the Names of *Roach*, *Blake*, and *Teeling*.

* * * The Enemy, in their Retreat before the Troops under my Command, were compelled to abandon 9 Pieces of Cannon, which they had taken in the former Actions with His Majesty's Forces.

G. LAKE, Lieutenant-General.

Names of the Principal Officers of the French Force taken at the Battle of Ballinamuck, 8th September, 1798.

- Humbert*—Général en Chef.
- Serazin*—Général de Division.
- Fontaine*—Général de Brigade.
- Laferrière*—Chéf de Brigade attaché à l'Etat Major.
- Dufour*—Ditto ditto ditto.
- Aulty*—Chéf de Bataillon.
- Démarche*—Ditto.
- Touffain*—Ditto.
- Babin*—Ditto.
- Silbermon*—Ditto.
- Mérou*—Commisfaire Ordonnateur.
- Brillier*—Commisfaire de Guerre.
- Tibault*—Payeur.

- Puton*—Aide de Camp.
- Framair*—Ditto.
- Moreau*—Capitaine Waguemestre Général.
- Arduin*—Chéf de Brigade.
- Servé*—Chéf de Bataillon.
- Hais*—Ditto.
- Mauchaud*—Ditto.
- Brand* } Officiers de Santé.
- Maffonnet* }

RECAPITULATION.

Sous Officiers	-	-	-	-	96
Grenadiers	"	"	"	"	78
Fusiliers	"	"	"	"	440
Carabiniers	"	"	"	"	33
Chasseurs	"	"	"	"	60
Cannoniers	"	"	"	"	41
				Total	748
				Officers	96
					844

Certifié par le Chéf de Brigade,

P. ARDOUIN

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