

ly mildly pleading a little on their own behalf; and many others, who even held their peace, and said nothing on either side, have been, only on suspicion, hanged up at the lamps in the street; while others have been hacked to pieces by butchers, as they were coming out of their own doors.

"In short, such has been the cruelties exercised in the capital of this kingdom, that except what Josephus relates of the destruction of the Jews by one another, at the siege of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus, I believe it is not to be paralleled in history.

"However, be this as it will, all this comes upon us without a cause; and though some hundreds of innocent, at least of harmless people, have been sufferers through the whole, certainly lies among the great, to trace the beginning of this uproar, confusion and bloodshed, to its source.

"The waters have been long gathering together and pent up by the dams and banks of despotism, tyranny and oppression, and are now broke loose, with all the impetuosity of a torrent, in the floods of anarchy, madness and destruction!"

A few days since a circumstance of the most extraordinary nature occurred at Greenwich; a woman had been from thence to town, and had received a sum of money to a considerable amount, when returning at night, she thought the safest way would be by water; she immediately called a boat, when she with pleasure saw that the man who was to convey her was a friend, at least one with whom she was acquainted.

When she had seated herself in the boat, she told him how she was circumstanced with regard to her money. The man, who now appeared perfectly composed, became immediately very much agitated and confused; sometimes accelerated the boat, at others retarded its progress; at last, however, they reached Greenwich, and as soon as she was on shore the German dropped on his knees, and thanked God for his assistance in overcoming his inclination to murder her. He then told her what was the cause of his agitation, and assured her that it was with the utmost difficulty he overcame his desire to murder her; warned her to be more cautious for the future, and never let a man in his situation (at that time having a wife and several children in the most indigent circumstances) what her pocket contained. The man who could be capable of such an act must be an honour to human nature, and is therefore virtuous for having those vicious tendencies, since he had the power also of subduing them.

In England the Corn is all housed; the farmers say it was clean, and as heavy as ever they saw it. From the south of Scotland, as well as in Ireland, the accounts are as favorable—Foreign Countries Sicily has had the best wheat, France, except Normandy, but inferior. The harvest of Spain and Portugal been very bad indeed.

On Tuesday se'ennight died at Doncaster, Mr. Jennings, relict of Edward Jennings, Esq. He went to bed on Monday night in good health, was taken ill early in the morning, and shortly after; it is very remarkable that he made her will on Monday, in consequence of collecting the death bed advice of her husband, to settle her affairs speedily, as he was indeed she would die suddenly.

On the 7th ult. died at Philadelphia, Mr. John Clark, of Northampton, in the 92d year of his age. He was the last of eleven children (six sons and five daughters) three of whom lived to be above 90, four above 80, and one above 70 years of age. The sons with an exception, lived above fifty years with their wives, and survived them. This family is not more remarkable for their longevity, than for their numerous offspring. From the first of them only have descended 1158 children, 14 children and great-grand-children. See

Britain, in whom such power is invested, extend their much restricted liberty. Guernsey and Jersey want nothing but a Trial by Jury, as having already an Assembly of their States.—Conjecture may, however, reach so far, as to assert that, in process of time, even the natives of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts will seek that palladium of British and Irish freedom, though said to be inconsistent with Eastern principles from the remotest periods of history to the present; but surely no people in the world would give a preference to gloomy despotism, when contrasted with constitutional freedom, which carries in its pure and resplendent train, security of life, property, and the essentials of every earthly blessing.

Mr. Necker observes, in his report to the National Assembly, that the King of England enjoys the privilege of an absolute Veto, but would not dare to use it; but with all due deference to the information of so great a character, English, and oftentimes Irish bills, which had got the sanction of both Houses, have been cushioned by the advice of the British Privy Council. When any representation has been made for the return of such bills, the answer given is not indeed in the language of absolute refusal, but in the following French expression, "Le Roi s'avisera," the King will consider of it. The impeachment of both Houses for high crimes and misdemeanours, the Sovereign cannot set aside or pardon, though he may refuse signing the warrant of execution, but the delinquent must be kept close prisoner in the Tower. In that case, there can be no Royal negative, though a distinct branch of the Legislature. However, before the Regal power had been properly defined or known, English Kings frequently screened their favourites from the censure of both Houses.

Father Fay, who some time since was shipped on board the transport vessel with the convicts to North America, went in her no farther than mid-channel, between Wicklow Head and Saint David's, where he was put on board a Cumberland coal ship returning from Waterford, who, two days after, landed him at Whitehaven.

The Captain of the transport, in doing this, acted pursuant to his orders, contained in a sealed letter, which he was not to open, until out of sight of Dublin Bay:—"That he was to put Mr. Fay, with his trunks, on board the first vessel he met at sea, bound to any port of Great Britain, or the Continent of Europe."

DIED. At Fisherwick, Staffordshire, (England) the Right Hon. the Countess of Donegal.—At Killileagh, near Armagh, Mr. Thady Byrne, aged 104.—On Usher's island, the amiable Mrs. Fagan, for many years agent to the late and present Lord Fitzwilliam.

### LIMERICK CASHEL RACES.

Monday, Sept. 21.—50l. for 4 yrs. old, was won by Mr. Hamilton's Fa. O'Leary, beating Friar, Maid of the Mill, and Partner.

Tuesday, 50l. for 3 yrs. old, was won by Mr. Strang's Coolun, beating Mr. Hamilton's Father O'Leary.—The heat won easy by Coolun.

Wednesday, 50l. for 6 yrs. old, was won by Mr. Hamilton's K. David, beating Lady Betty and Tantrum.—good running.

Thursday.—50l. for 3 yrs. old, won easy by Mr. Edward's Zenophon, beating L. Betty.

Friday, 50l. for Hunters 12st. rode by Gentlemen—4 mile heats.

Mr. Foster's g. g. rode by Mr. M. Daly, 1 1

Mr. Fallon's g. g. rode by Mr. Kelly, 2 dr.

Mr. Vandeleur's m. rode by Mr. Creagh dist.

Mr. Lane's g. g. rode by Mr. Fitzgerald, dist.

Mr. Barlow's c. h. rode by Mr. Cully, dist.

Saturday, 100l. weight for age, was won by Mr. Hamilton's K. David, beating Mr. Strang's Coolun.—2 to 1 on David.

It is with much concern we inform the Public, that the Lady of Sir Hugh Dillon Maffly, Bart. is dangerously ill at Donags.

tatives in Parliament.

The Duke of Clarence and the wooden Walls of England.

The Volunteers of Ireland, three times three.

The Corn Fields of Ireland.

The Inland Navigation.

The Manufactures of Ireland.

The Committee of 1788.

The friends of Liberty in France.

The memory of those brave men who fell in demolishing the Bastille.

One Word for All.

Last night there was the most violent storm ever remembered; in town several houses were unroofed; in the country several trees were torn from their roots and carried to a distance, stacks of corn and hay carried entirely away, and we fear the corn unripened has been materially injured; the storm began at eleven, and continued above four hours; several vessels were driven from their moorings in the river, and stranded.—On the above account, the Post did not arrive this day until 12 o'clock.

This morning Michael M'Mahon, who was usually employed in serving lawnoices, was found dead near the Market House; there were no marks of violence on his body.

Fairs in the County Limerick, in October.

Kiteely 1st October.	Galbally 15th Oct.
Knockany ditto.	Cahirconlish 17th.
Knocklong ditto.	Abbeyfeal 18th.
Newcastle ditto.	Bruff ditto.
Pedamore 9th.	Montpelier 19th.
Lismullane 10th.	Kilfinan 25th.
Spurroboy 11th.	Murroe 27th.
Ballybrood 13th.	Glanogra 28th.
Portrenard ditto.	Knockaderry 29th.
Adare 14th.	Hospital 30th.

BIRTHS. Last Monday, on the Assembly Quay, the Lady of Arthur Adams, Esq; of a daughter.—Same evening, at Newtown-Pery, the Lady of Standish Grady, of Grange, Esq; of a son.—Tuesday, the Lady of Henry D'Esterre, Esq; of a Son and Heir.

MARRIED. A few days ago, at Stagdale-Lodge, William Green, of the co. Waterford, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Jane Maffly, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Maffly; a young Lady possessed of every amiable and endearing accomplishment, mental and personal, with a large fortune.

DIED. Yesterday at Newtown-Pery, in her 76th year, Mrs. Newman, relict of Richard Newman, Esq; late of Newberry, in the Co. Cork;—she was in piety unaffected, in charity unbounded, in friendship warm, and in benevolence universal.

The several TENANTS to the Estate of WALKER JACKSON, Esq; beg leave to return him their most grateful Thanks, for his very generous REMITTANCE to them of a FOURTH PART of their RENTS—a Liberality they have repeatedly experienced before!

(2p) September 29, 1789.

£2000 to be LENT.

Together or in separate Sums of 100l. each; apply to the Printer. None but such as can offer the most unexceptionable Security for the Principal, and will engage to pay the Interest punctually at Limerick, will be attended to.—ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to be LENT on Personal City Security. Inquire of the Printer hereof. October 1, 1789.

£1,200 to be Lent on undoubted Security; Apply to HENRY M'MAHON, Esq; Charlotte's-Kay, Limerick. Dated this 17th of August, 1789.

PHILIP SMYTH,

Intending to discontinue the WINE BUSINESS, will Sell, at FIRST COST, for Ready Money, or approved Bills, any Quantity, from one-fourth of an Hoghead upwards, of his STOCK on Hands, consisting of every Sort in usual Demand here; or he will Dispose of the entire together, and his spacious