

ty and the King:  
less than 100 waggons set out on Thursday from Paris, for the armies; and it was believed, according to accounts from the southern western departments, that, in a few days, 100 men would march through Paris for peace.

A letter from Dunkirk further states, that the country about there was preparing to be under water, as the most sure mode of defence against the Austrians. The people were at work in cutting canals across the roads, and the great canal that runs towards Lille, being filled from the sea, would soon be to inundate the country. The gentlemen who live there are now obliged to go everywhere about on foot, as the roads are rendered impassable for carriages.

The Savoyards have left Paris to bear arms against the northern Hive; there are now no hewers of wood, nor drawers of water to be found; but what is still worse, bread becomes scarce.

Edward, the Englishman, who is now at Paris, disgracing his country by the most furious attacks against Kings and Subordination, is a man who used to write miserable verses under the signature of Sylvester Otway. Poets too volatile, too jealous, too malignant, too weak, for the weighty province of France.

Lord George Cavendish has conducted himself with the most commendable zeal of humanity towards a large body of unhappy French prisoners. This Nobleman has opened his tent at his seat in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne, and tents by his order have been placed to accommodate those unfortunate exiles, and they are every day liberally supplied with food and proper refreshments.

The Duke of Orleans was certainly engaged in a party at hazard, when the head of his relative was carried triumphantly under the window of the hotel.—Col. Tarleton, and Linley were of the party.

The new importation of French Priests is nothing else, it will increase the appearance of piety. At one Catholic Chapel, where Mass had used to be performed but once a week, it is now increased to four times; all of which has for several days past been entirely admitted to strangers.

**DUBLIN, September 20.**

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in the army on this establishment, and the commissions, dated the 31st of July, 1792, are come over accordingly, viz. 1st. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Trotter, Captain, vice Smith, resigned. 2nd. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant J. Gulkayns Crosbie, Lieutenant, vice Trotter.—Mr. Henry Badham Thornhill, Captain, promoted.

3rd. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant James Hall, Captain, vice Skene, resigned.—Cornet Alfred Francis Strong, Lieutenant, vice Hall.

4th. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Mr. George Nixon, Cornet, vice Strong, promoted.

5th. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Mr. Leonard Shasto Orde, Cornet, vice Bacon, promoted.

6th. Regiment of Foot, Captain Gonville Bland, from half-pay of Major Fish's late Regiment, Captain, vice Wilmot, exchanged.

7th. Regiment of Foot, Captain William Ashe, from half-pay of the Independent Company, Captain, vice Bland, exchanged.

8th. Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Grant, Captain, vice Baker, resigned.

9th. Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant George Bell, Captain, vice Ramsay, resigned.—Ensign John Cochran, Lieutenant, vice Bell.—Mr. P. Hutchinson, Captain, promoted.

10th. Regiment of Foot, Ensign Joseph Graham, Lieutenant, vice Knot, resigned.—Mr. Benjamin Johnston, Lieutenant, vice Graham.—Mr. George M. Potts, Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, resigned.

11th. Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Ingram, Captain, promoted.

mon light on the road to see a number of armed men, to the amount of two or three hundred, rally out and force the men at work in the fields to join them, arm themselves with forks and the various implements of husbandry. Those would soon accumulate in their route to 10,000. It was sufficient to say that a man was a traitor or an aristocrat, to have his house laid in ashes and his head upon a pike. His plan was to cry out liberty and equality. They in return shouted "Long live the English."

Had Louis XVI. being unsupported by the injurious friendship of his fellow-despots he might this day have been tranquilly and gloriously seated on a throne supported by general affection—but what a sad reverse has he experienced! Those intrigues, set on foot for the restoration of his unlimited power, have occasioned the massacre of his friends, brought destruction on his country, and involved himself and family in one common ruin. Where those frantic cruelties and abominations will terminate it is impossible to conjecture; but the wide system of bloodshed and devastation, of which France is now likely to become the theatre, will certainly be imputable to an unhappy thirst after unrestrained power, and the fatal intrigues of its partizans.

It would seem as if the real proceedings of the French were sufficiently sanguinary and cruel, without calling in the aid of fiction to heighten the representation; we perceive, nevertheless, that several of the English prints have fallen on this mode of rendering the people of Paris still more odious by various narratives in which every art is used to interest the passions, and inspire horror. While M. Calonne resided in London, it was one part of his plan against the Revolution of France to engage some of the newspapers to depreciate the event. In his elaborate detail of the circumstances of the Revolution he informs his readers, that he once had it under his contemplation to annex to his work extracts from the different public papers in Europe, in order to demonstrate the general horror in which it was held. This, however, would have only shewn M. Calonne's own sentiments on the subject, having himself been at the pains and expence of corrupting many of these sources of public information.

Last Monday the people of the Castle ran all over Dublin, communicating to all whom they met, on the authority of a letter from a noble Lord to a noble Lord—a letter from a Rev. Bishop to a Right Hon. Commoner—a letter from a Post-master to a Revenue Commissioner—and an express from some place or other, to somebody or other, giving a circumstantial account of the immolation of Louis XVI. and his Queen, the massacre of Madame Elizabeth, and the inhuman murder of the innocent infants, the Dauphin and Madame of France.—Such a catastrophe to the bloody scenes that have really been acted at Paris, inspired every bearer with still greater horror.—But matters are as yet not quite so bad—Two packets have since arrived here, silent as the grave on this disastrous event; so, that we may naturally presume, the report had no foundation.

The Mercury, Captain James Fatt, from the Isle of Man for this Port, is on shore off the Muglins.—The cargo, which is very valuable, together with the vessel, it is feared will be lost.—The Captain and his crew got safe, on Sunday evening, into the Black Rock.

The exportation of linens from Ireland for the last year, appears to amount to three millions four hundred thousand yards, coarse and fine, to Great Britain.

By the death of Aderman Smith, Mr. Alderman Carleton stands next in rotation for the civic chair.

Ennis, Sept. 20. Since our Assizes, the town has been completely invested by a gang of Housebreakers, Shoplifters, and Pickpockets; villains who in all probability were discharged from the Gaol throughout the Kingdom.

**Limerick Chronicle.**

**L I M E R I C K.**

A letter from Officer of the Garrison of Cork, to a Gentleman of this City, dated the 20th instant, mentions, that the Commanding Officer there had received orders for two regiments, which were expected every tide from England—the 17th and 34th—the former for Clonmel and out-quarters, the latter for this City.

The 11th and 18th regiments of Infantry at present in Gibraltar, are ordered to England, they are to be relieved by the 66th, and 67th, from the West-Indies, who are to be replaced by two regiments from this Kingdom.

With pleasure we can inform the Public, that there is a Sunday School opened in Newmarket, in this County, where poor Children of each sex, are instructed (gratis) in reading, writing, and arithmetic; this has not only the desirable effect of tending to make useful members of Society, but also of preventing the profanation of the Sabbath; a crime as little attended to at present, by the higher class of Citizens as the most illiterate.—A Gentleman who had witnessed the good effects of this School in said Village, on his return to his native town Doneraile, immediately instituted a similar School, which promises from the protection of the truly humane, to be a blessing to that neighbourhood.

Michael Halloran, who received sentence of Death last Saturday, is to be executed near Ennis, on Saturday the 6th of October.

Wednesday last Richard Archer fell from a scaffold, and had his leg miserably fractured; and yesterday Michael Heaphy had his thigh fractured by a fall from a horse; they were admitted into the County Hospital, where, we are informed, there is a scarcity of old linen.

**MARRIED.** At Cork, by special license, Mr. Ephraim Hetherington, of London, Merchant, to Miss Lane, daughter to the late Thomas Lane, Esq; with a very considerable fortune.—Last Thursday, Mr. John Hogan, clothier, to the agreeable Miss Emily Bourke.

**DIED.** Last Thursday, at Headborough, Co. Waterford, Mrs. Smith, Lady of William Smith, Esq.

**JAMES ANGLIM,**

HAS for Sale, at his Stores in Denmark-street, the following Goods, which he is determined to dispose of on very moderate Terms:—

- 40 Puncheons and a few Hhds. Strong Old Whiskey.
- A few Puncheons Old Rum, of excellent flavor.
- A few Quarter-casks Malaga Wine, remarkably rich.
- Congou, Singlo, and Hylon TEAS.
- A Quantity of Pot, Pearl, and Calcutt } ASHES.

12 Casks BARRILLA.  
35,000 AMERICAN BARREL STAVES.  
Limerick, Sept. 22, 1792.

**Fashionable London Beaver HATS,**  
For Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, & Servants.  
One Hundred and Forty-Four Beaver HATS, in the present Style of London at last Arrived to  
**JAMES RYAN.**

Some of these HATS are perhaps of the FIRST QUALITY EVER IMPORTED INTO LIMERICK, and are now ready for SALE.

He is also Supplied with  
Gold and Silver MUSLINS,  
Clouded and Satin TABYNETS,  
SATINS and Figured SILKS,  
Brussels LACES, from 1s. to 40s. per Yard.  
MUSLINS, MUSLINETS, DIMITIES,  
Patent, French and Irish GLOVES,  
English RIBBONS, and RIBBON SASHES,  
Patent and Plain Silk STOCKINGS, &c.  
N. B. WEDDING, MOURNING, and FUNERAL APPARATUS.  
Limerick, Sept. 22, 1792.



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