

their European Majesties, the reward of five hundred guineas, for the discovery of the authors, exhibitors, or abettors, provided the same be done within three calendar months from the date thereof.

Though the character of the Brussels Gazette has been so long notorious for its lying accounts, that every intelligence from that quarter comes with a suspicious recommendation, yet we are, notwithstanding, induced to lay before our readers the extract of a letter from Brussels, received by a merchant of this city from a young gentleman who, in June last, went from this to join the army of the French emigrants in their proposed invasion of France.—The date of the letter is the 2d of this month. The writer, after some family business, says, "At ten last night I arrived here from Clermont, in Lorraine, as sick, weary, and low spirited as any gentleman in Europe, I will except none. The hardships we injured from the day we joined the army of the Princes, on the 23d July, to the 29th of September, when we left them, may be conceived, but not told: for my part I have had enough of campaigning for my life, though I should live to a patriarchal age.—Hunger, thirst, want of fuel, beds, or even straw, are only part of our sufferings. The fact is, those rascally French Princes have not only been themselves deceived, but have deceived the Prussians, Austrians, and all who believed their damned gasconading declarations, that every city would open its gates to them, and that the very day they entered the territories of France there would 200,000 Frenchmen join their standard. We had, indeed, continual desertions of disaffected officers and some soldiers, before we reached the frontier, but from the day Longwy was taken not a man joined us, while on every side of us every hour increased our enemies numbers. The combined armies are now retreating in tolerable order, but it will be a miracle if one-half returns to Coblenz."

The city of Chambery, where the French army under General Montelquion has established its head quarters, is the capital of the duchy of Savoy, situated in the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, near six degrees east of London. It is large, populous, and well built. The streets, which are mostly watered by running streams, are piazzed in such a manner that the passenger may walk dry and shaded in every weather. The suburbs are large and handsome, and in the centre of the city is the Royal Palace, where the Parliament meets, an Assembly consisting of four Presidents and a considerable number of senators, being the supreme tribunal of the duchy. There are several churches and monasteries, the grandest of which is that formerly occupied by the Jesuits. The duchy, of which this is the metropolis, contains 3,572 square miles.

The French entered Savoy by the way of Grenoble and the Grand Chartreuse.

Private advices from Constantinople mention, that the greatest care is taken by the court and ministry of that capital of despotism, to prevent the common people from a knowledge of the affairs of France, to which, however, the Greek, Jewish, and American merchants and brokers, in every port of the empire, are no strangers. It seems as if the late revolution, and consequent deposition of one European Monarch, had spread a panic from Cape Finisterre to the Dardanells, as frequent councils are held at the Seraglio, supposed by the public, but known only to a few Ambassadors, to be about French affairs.

It has been asserted, that a tax on absentees would not only be an infringement on the liberty of the subject, but be unprecedented.—This may be insisted on by those interested in the measure, but without foundation: Such a tax exists at Naples, and similar taxes are established in Holland and Venice. In the reign of Richard II. of England, gentlemen were obliged to reside on their estates, under penalty of forfeiture. In every tax the

round the North end of the island, which distance they may now run in one hour.

It appears inconceivable to us, and owing to some great mismanagement, that the King of Sardinia should have permitted General Montelquion to enter Savoy as he has done. It is true that the country is quite open, and not a strong post in it, but the Piedmontese Generals ought to have taken better precautions, before they advanced 24 miles into France towards Lyons.

During the whole of the present campaign, the French have been extremely apprehensive of the interference of the English, and yet the Members of the Jacobin Club have dared to utter the grossest calumnies against the Sovereign and Ministry of this country, notwithstanding the strict neutrality which it has maintained.

There is this difference between the French and American Revolution. In America no barbarity were perpetrated—no mens' heads were stuck upon poles—no ladies' bodies, mangled, were carried through the streets in triumph—their prisoners guarded and ironed, were not massacred in cold blood. The Americans did not, at discretion, harrass, murder, or plunder the clergy—nor roast their Generals, unjustly, alive. They set limits to their vices, at which pursuits rested. And whatever blood was shed, flowed gallantly in the field. The American Revolution, it ought to be repeated, was not accomplished as the French has, by massacres, assassinations, or proscriptions, battles, severe and honourable were fought, and the chance of war left to decide.

The packets were eagerly expected all yesterday. The Besborough left the Head on Monday night; but has met with such blowing weather at sea, as to prevent her arriving here as yet.

A writ has been issued directed to the Sheriff of the County of Longford, in consequence of which the 1st day of November next has been appointed for holding the Election of a Knight of the Shire for that County, in the room of Laurence H. Harman, Esq; now the Right Hon. Lord Oxmantown.

Married, on Monday the 8th inst. by special licence, the Hon. Vesey Knox, son of Lord Viscount Northland, to Miss Gisborne, daughter of the late General Gisborne.

**BIRTH.** The lady of Richard Powell, of College-green, Esq; of a son and heir.

**DIED.** At Maynooth, Mr. George Eustace, son of John Eustace, of Wexford, Esq.—At Monaghan, the 14th instant, the Rev. John Hawkshaw, aged near 80, many years a Rector in the diocese of Clogher.

Cork, October 15. On Thursday last an elegant entertainment was given by the principal Roman Catholics of this city and county, to Richard Burke, Esq; son of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. The meeting was very numerous, and the entertainment conducted in the handsomest manner by stewards appointed for the purpose; every rarity the season could afford was provided, with the best wines. Many loyal toasts were given, and the day concluded with that harmony which an happy society must always enjoy, and which denoted the respect they had for their guest, and their attachment to his worthy father.

This day there was a respectable and numerous Meeting of the Roman Catholics of this County and City, for the purpose of drawing up a Declaration, to which they unanimously agreed.

Yesterday at the Chapel of St. Peter and Paul, in Carey's-lane, a Charity Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Florence M'Carthy, for the purpose of giving support to poor-schools, where the children of the indigent are educated; he took his text from Ezekiel, Chap. XVIII, v. 7. when a collection of 36l. 8s. was made.

Married. Last Saturday, Richard Walsh, Esq; M. D. to Miss Conron, daughter to the

“When corn, in wet harvests like the present one, cannot be gathered, by reason of the continual rains, before it is damaged; if the farmers would be at the trouble before the grain is threshed, to take it to the kiln and dry it, it would extract from it the stain and bad effluvia, and render it nearly as useful for feeding cattle as if it were well got in, and much more wholesome than that which is heated by being gathered too quick. Bad provender brings on pestilential murrain.—Sheep, hogs, and poultry, fed with damaged grain (and it will this year be given to them, for it cannot be applied to any other purpose) affect the health of mankind. A remedy is now offered by the author of this to his country and the world. A farmer may soon erect a kiln; or a common kiln for a whole parish, might be built where malsters' kilns cannot be had. All grain not gathered dry, soon grows mouldy; and particular care ought always to be taken to dry it, or it will not be fit either for the use of man or beast.”

Last Tuesday night, Mr. Anderson, surveyor of Excise at Rathkeal, with a serjeant's guard from the 34th regiment, quartered in this City, attended by a Constable, proceeded for Newmarket, (Kenry) in this County; in the neighbourhood of which they seized a boghead of whiskey. But their chief design was to apprehend James Walsh, malster, of Newmarket, for a breach of the Excise Laws, which having effected, they were taking him off, when the party was attacked by a number of country people, who pelted the army with stones; on which they were ordered to fire, and the same being complied with, unfortunately killed a young man named Philip Fitzgerald, a labourer, and desperately wounded two others:—James Walsh was lodged in the prison at Rathkeal.

The Coroner's Inquest was held the following day on the deceased Fitzgerald,—when their verdict was “wilful murder, against the Revenue Officers, and the Soldiers who fired.”

The Master and Wardens of the Company of Brogue Makers; sent six pair of Brogues to the House of Industry on Wednesday last, which they seized said day for being fraudulently manufactured.

Yesterday two companies of the 34th Regt. marched hence for Clare-Castle, where they are to be cantoned, until further orders.

**DEED.** On Thursday morning, in Nicholas-street, Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. Lewis, late of this City, Limner.—Yesterday, on George's-Quay, much regretted, Mr. John Henderson.

**PORT NEWS,** October 19. Arrived the Prince Frederick, Holsh, Dram, timber and deals.

(FOUR PACKETS DUE.)

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDRENS' Best LONDON Finished HATS.

LENAGAN, opposite the Main Guard, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has Received per the Greyhound, from LONDON, a parcel of HATS in the newest Stile, and that he is remarkably well Assorted with every Article in the WOOLLEN DRAPERY LINE.

N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted. [2 Posts.] Limerick, October 20, 1792.



\* \* \* The only Office in Limerick, Appointed and Licensed by Government for the Sale of Lottery Tickets and Shares, is at the KING'S-ARMS, near the Exchange, LIMERICK:

S C H E M E		For a Guinea Ticket,	
Of the Irish Lottery.		WILL BE PAID	
1	of 1,20,000	2000	if 1,20,000
2	— 10,000	1000	— 10,000
6	— 1,000	100	— 1,000
20	— 500	50	— 500
80	— 50	5	— 50