rish, who are now fighting our cauſe a-
Tyrants and Oppreſſors, and to defend
ghts to the laſt drop of my blood, and
all ſecret; and I do agre to carry the
Breſt the next time the ſhip looks out
t ſea, and to kill every officer and man
l hinder us, except the Maſter; and to
reen Enſign with a harp in it, and af-
to kill and deſtroy the Proteſtants."
mutineers on board one of his Majeſty's
ear to have been engaged in the plan of
the ſhip to France, in expectation that
ld there be promoted in proportion to
nes; that one of their ringleaders was
ointed Captain, and that they were then
d with the French againſt Ireland; and
-laid villainy was diſcuſſed and aggra-
a degree of hypocriſy and impoſture,
o be paralelled; the particulars are ſta-
Appendix.
murineers in another ſhip were proved
nnected with correſponding ſocieties at
im. The oath which they attempted
ſter was, to carry the ſhip into an ene-
, either French, Dutch, or Iriſh;" and
t, in the event of being brought into
h an enemy's ſhip, to ſhoot their own
the quarter-deck."
e theſe proceedings of the United Iriſh-
he fleet exhibit ſo dreadful a picture of
inary deſigns, and of the ſimilarity of
s and principles to thoſe who have pro-
much calamity and bloodſhed in Ire-
r conduct on ſhore has not been leſs
of the moſt ſerious attention. Your
e have no heſitation in ſtating, on the
roof, ſtrongly confirmed by recent cir-
s, that among the various bodies inliſt-
part of Great Britain, for the pur-
edition and treaſon, the ſocieties which
formed by the United Iriſhmen in this
re in all reſpects the moſt formidable,
ly at the preſent moment; whether
with a view to their combination,
l numbers, or the atrocious nature of
s of which they are preparing, in a
time, to attempt the execution in di-
eration with France.
danger to be apprehended from theſe
s much increaſed, from the conſtant
rion which they maintain with the
Ireland; their mutual confidence in
r; and the alarming circumſtance of
, at this moment, ſubject to the ſame
ction, and the ſame Chiefs."

S FROM THE UNITED BRITAINS
TO UNITED IRISHMEN.

OW-MEN,

us to diſſipate thoſe prejudices which a
ad intereſted policy of opinion, from
by the people of England and Ireland,
name of the former, with whoſe ſen-
are acquainted, and whoſe confidence
declare that we will, by every poſ-
, promote the emancipation of both
To forward this great object, we
ur confidence, and in return demand
hough labouring under the yoke of
oppreſſion, the Siſter Countries have
ntly treated—Ireland has always been
f direct and open violence, England
Ireland has been robbed, England has
d. By one uniform plan, diviſion has
d on in both. Sacrificed as Ireland
the ambition of England, the idea of
reated as a free country was too groſs
ſed upon the meaneſt underſtanding.
d, whoſe avarice was flattered by the
ure of excluſive trade, greedily ſwal-
bait. She was taught to believe that
d upon her, while poverty was ſe-
Votaries of Univerſal Suffrage; Fox thoſe of Repreſentation by Houſeholders, and Pitt thoſe who wiſhed to diſfranchiſe the corrupt Boroughs, to throw their proportion of Repreſentation into the counties; but theſe have vaniſhed. The Society of the Friends of the People, and for Conſtitutional Knowledge, have diſcontinued their exertions. The London Correſponding and other Societies in Union with it, have ariſen upon their ruins; and as univerſal good is the baſis, we doubt not, but ſupported by numbers and principles, they will not be wanting in the hour of danger.—The Iriſh, always an heroic people, have, during the American war, become an armed nation. They took up arms for defence, and undertook the cauſe of Reform for ſecurity.—England likewiſe engaged in the cauſe of Reform, but her efforts were weak, as ſhe had not endured ſufficient to convince her of the neceſſity of Union. The efforts of a number of eminent perſons in both countries in the cauſe of Freedom, were inſufficient, becauſe prejudice yet prevailed, and more were not yet awakened to their juſt rights and true intereſts. The apoſtacy of ſeveral leaders in the Public Cauſe, added to the famous coalition, ſmothered for a long time the flame of Liberty, till the French Revolution again fanned its dying embers into a glow, which we hope and truſt will never be extinguiſhed.—The conduct of the two countries on this important event diſplayed a ſtriking contraſt.—Ireland, who, by her arms, had extorted from the Engliſh Government ſome fragments of her rights, ſeemed ready in the ſame manner to demand the reſt. England alſo formed Societies, whoſe object was emancipation; but alas! they over-rated its force. The Bills in Ireland, the Treaſon and Sedition Bills in England, and their conſequences in both countries, need hardly be mentioned. On the people they brought chains, on the Government irreconcileable hatred. One good effect has however reſulted from mutual ſufferings and mutual commiſeration; the prejudice of nations is done away, and the Engliſh burn with deſire to hail the Iriſh as freemen and as brethren. Our numbers are immenſe, our influence ſtill more conſiderable, and our ſentiments accord with yours; we are unthinned by the tyranny of the law or the ſword; 'tis true we have had our fears and our jealouſies; ſpies and informers have been introduced amongſt us; but all thoſe have ſerved only to point out more clearly the men who are worthy of truſt, and, in theſe, whether rich or poor, we have the higheſt confidence. Our delegate is entruſted to lay before you our whole proceedings; we therefore decline entering into particulars in the preſent Addreſs. We have repoſed confidence in you, and ſhall expect ſuch a return as you may think our integrity and talents deſerve. We doubt not but you will, with us, ſee the propriety of eſtabliſhing unlimited confidence, or declining our interference as fruitleſs. Should you think our ſituation, our influence, and our opportunities calculated to ſerve the common cauſe, rely upon our diligence, zeal, and our fidelity. With beſt wiſhes for the amelioration of the condition of man, and hopes that your exertions and virtues, aided by an united people, will ſpeedily emancipate your country, we remain in the Bonds of Brotherhood and Union,

Your's Fraternally.

Friday, Jan. 5, 1798. (Seal)

The Appendix, which follows, is very long, and conſiſts of a great variety of documents:—We ſelect the following paper, which is all we have at preſent room to inſert.

Copy of a Teſt propoſed by the United Engliſhmen to be uſed by the ſoldiers:—

"I. A. B. do ſwear not to obey the Colonel,

A Court-Martial is now ſitting in Tipperary, for trial of ſuch offenders as may be brought before them.—Preſident, Captain Wilkinſon, of the Loyal Durham Cavalry.

Proceedings of the Court-Martial, ſince our laſt Publication:—

Thurſday the following perſons were put on trial—John Kelly, alias Shawn Buoy, Patrick Kelly his ſon, James Lacy, John Sullivan, Pat. David Kelly, and John Cavanagh, charged with breaking into the houſe of Edmond Carmody, of Kilmacaneerla, in this Co. on the morning of the 20th inſt. tying the family, and ſtealing out of the houſe 40 Guineas, ſome Linen, &c.—the trial of the above men occupied the whole of that day.

Friday the Court met, and adjourned to this day; when William Meehan was put on trial, charged by Captain Waller with diſobeying the orders of Lieut. Gen. Lake, and inſulting him, ſaid Capt. Waller, in the town of Newport, in the execution of his duty.

Yeſterday, a duel was fought at Rhebogue, near this City, by Captain Baker, and Lieutenant R. Ryan,—when after an exchange of two ſhots, the former received a wound in the piſtol arm, which was obliged to be amputated.

This day at 12 o'clock, Michael Donohue, who had been produced as a witneſs by Sullivan, on his trial before the General Court-Martial on Thurſday laſt, was Pillored on the New Bridge, with a label on his back, "*For contempt of Court.*"

Four malefactors were executed at Trim, on Saturday laſt. Another, named Cadwell, was reſpited for a week.

The Governors of the Houſe of Induſtry, are requeſted to meet on Monday next, upon buſineſs of importance to the Charity.

MARRIED. On Saturday, 16th inſtant, at Abergavenny, Monmouthſhire, Thomas Leſroy, Eſq; of this City, to Miſs Paul, daughter of Jeffry Paul, Eſq; of Silver-ſpring, co. Wexford.

PORT-NEWS, March 29. Sailed the Zephyr, Barry, Pool, proviſions; Venus, Campbell, Greenock, oatmeal and butter; Hartley, Richardſon, oatmeal and oats; Aurora, M'Mullin, Liverpool, oats; Favourite, Haſtings, Geenock, oats.

CLOVER SEEDS.

☞ *FISHER and MARK* have for Sale, New White Dutch Clover Seed, Engliſh Red Ditto, and a few Sacks of Trefoil, juſt arrived per the Nancy, from London.

Newtown Pery, Limerick, 3mo. 30, 1799.

☞ A Poſt-Chaiſe, as good as new, to be Sold reaſonably; apply to the Printer.

(2p) March 27, 1799.

JOHN FLATTLEY, & CO.

LIMERICK,

☞ Have now for Sale at their Stores, Freſh TEAS, Black and Green, juſt arrived by the Active, Lewis Jenkins, from London.

30 Hhds. Muſcavado Sugars,

10 Hhds. Prime Wrapper Tobacco.

SWEDISH IRON,

Half Flat and Square aſſorted.

They daily expect a parcel of Broad Iron.

March 27, 1799.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1ſt day of May next, during the Minority of William Caſey, now 13 years of age, the Houſe, Offices and Demeſne of Seafield, containing 98 Acres, ſituated in the Barony of Ibrican, and Co. of Clare, long known to be the moſt complete place for Sea Bathing in that Country; the Houſe, Offices and Walled Garden, are