

that there has not been damage

amongst the Regiments that are
for embarkation for this Country,
and 8th regiments of Foot, to
this city; the 9th, 14th and 91st

the 1st regiment of Dragoons, or
ked at Donaghadee for Portpatrick.
for the County of Tipperary, in
ed as follow:—Nenagh, January
14th.—Cashel, January 20th and
burles, April 7th and October 6th.
April 14th and October 13th.

price of Brown or Muscavado
ed from the returns made in the
e 10th day of December, 1806,
and nine pence three farthings per
t, exclusive of the duties of cus-
ayable thereon on the importation
tain.

last, an excellent charity sermon
in Adam and Eve Chapel, when
lected in aid of 60 orphans and
ler the protection of the Charitable
ety.

LEGAL COMMISSION.

and Thomas Donohoe, acquitted.
n, acquitted, and to be discharged
for his good behaviour for seven

to be hanged on the 27th inst.
immons, James Kilbride, and Pa-
ourer, to be publicly whipped in
ard on the 22d inst. and the 19th
07, and confined six months each.
le, farmer to be publicly whipped
Granard, on the 22d inst. and to
ee months.

per cent. Cons. (Dec. 16) 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
ov. Deb. 5 per cent (Dec. 23) 92 $\frac{3}{4}$
n London (Dec. 23) —

General Advertiser.

WICK, DECEMBER 26.

etter, written with the most bene-
of instructing the County of
asantry, in the year 1802, we
ur readers, and lament that any
sts for its republication; but as
should be used in the way of
, (as most humanely observed by
xv.) it becomes a duty on every
kingdom, to assist as far as in
this laudable intention—we know
er for that purpose than those
from Counsellor DUNIGA—a gen-
zeal for the interests of his
his great abilities, are too well
quire any comment.

s frequently occur, which justify indivi-
from the ordinary maxims of private
f, under such influence, on hearing the
fact the County of Limerick. In pro-
for my native county, and a zeal for its
assume a sentiment congenial to the hu-
ommended by the wise and virtuous of
me, therefore, concisely to address you,
d away by a momentary delusion, though
atic vice. These observations shall be
itude due by all just men to our benefi-
social feelings which ought to govern
parents, and men.—Limerick enjoyed
pressive prosperity from the accession

country, I will not hastily impute to such motives your present practices—do they then arise from affected discontent, and an hope thereby to improve your present condition?—Allow me to add, that illegal methods will confirm the existing system. The voice of history and law proclaim alike this solemn truth; mark the riots in 1710, 1715, 1766, and 1780, in England; each of these was ruinous to the parties, founded on delusion, and tended to defeat the pretended object, for no wise or firm government can tolerate insurrection, or degrade itself by a compromise therewith; such movements even cause and confirm harsh laws, which nothing but imperious necessity could suggest or warrant.—Let me now take a transient view of similar tumults in Ireland—Hearts of Oak, Steel, Whiteboys, or whatever was the assumed name of rioters; their schemes have been uniformly baffled, their leaders brought to justice, and government strengthened by new and necessary laws.

Your country has fortunately bore slight traces of public commotion—in 1762 only two Whiteboys suffered; from that period to 1786, no ferment disgraced the County of Limerick, nor was it marked by any number of ordinary criminals; even in 1786 no capital conviction ensued, whence, it may be presumed, that a resistance to the payment of tithes was hastily adopted, and unaccompanied with any particular instance of atrocity or personal outrage. In my boyish days, an execution was so infrequent in your city, as to spread a general gloom over all its inhabitants; if compassion to guilty sufferers be thus excusable, what indignation must arise in honest minds, when industrious inhabitants are punished for innocent facts, and by lawless ruffians; a misconception about the Militia law in 1793, gave a like alarm, not however more violent than what agitated on its institution, parts of England; these disturbances were in each country with equal promptitude and vigour put down. The militia establishment has since become, and with great justice, extremely popular in both Islands. There was, however, a dignity in such designs, compared with the mean vices which form your present disgrace; at what former period did assassination extend to calves, with an intent to monopolize sour milk? when were whippings inflicted on industrious inhabitants for enlarging their tenures, or improving their stock, or burglaries committed not to acquire property, but to punish persons—and let me ask you in the name of common sense, are the arms of humane and loyal subjects, to be turned to destructive purposes by murderers and thieves! A Government which would not put down such criminals, may be suspected as the accomplice of their crimes; has any libeller inculcated such an opinion of our excellent Viceroy, or where would the wretch find credulity to believe him? Redeem then the character of our County, by an immediate detection of the principals, or an abandonment of their imputed crimes; a becoming partiality to Limerick-men, might induce me to imagine strangers guilty of the baseness, if an abuse of itinerant labourers did not constitute part of this charge. Must an abundant harvest be lost, or men tortured for an exercise of the most laudable pursuits? The fertility of Limerick would be an uncommon curse, if its benefit was thus counteracted; I know of no existing grievance which affects the great body of the people—should time or accident produce such, my feeble voice shall promote the removal by a constitutional appeal to the wisdom of Government, and Parliament, nor need you doubt that there will at all times exist a fund of legal talent, legislative intelligence, and public spirit to meliorate Irish laws, and improve the condition of all its inhabitants; let exertion be appropriate to situation and education, and general happiness must ensue.

It will be therefore as unwise in peasants to practise political speculation, or criticise legal establishments, as in members of Parliament to discharge their labourers from motives of oeconomy, and personally save the harvest. The harmony and true prosperity of society consists not in the equal ability of men, but their general protection, and the encouragement of eminence in every line of life to the common benefit of all. Under this impulse, the young and old, the poor and opulent, may equally deserve and fully enjoy the blessings of a free Government. But to complete this desirable purpose, Irishmen must emulously obey their governors, hold property sacred, personal freedom inviolable, and blend principles of religion and law, by upholding the rights of fellow-subjects as they reverence their own. If, however, contrary to my ardent hope and eager wishes, perseverance in crimes marks the county, rely upon it, our mild, yet just Government, will institute enquiry, and where guilt precedes, trial and punishment tread on the heels of each other. Truth and reason, modestly urged, may have no weight with hardened criminals, who will not allow a moment for reflection or repentance. Let them then prepare to exchange a wholesome cottage for a noisome prison, and the virtuous endearments of family and friends for public disgrace, personal punishment, and inevitable death. But, as in all lead there is silver, in all copper there is gold, so the mingled masses of mankind move in uniform direction with different tempers, talents, and manners. Disturbers of the public peace have, in this respect, an equal variety; the young and thoughtless may mistake a spirit of riot for an exertion of courage: an abuse of strangers for an attachment to neighbours, and in their opinion assumed regulations of labour

Craker, O'Brien, jun. and M'Mahon. Pater-
son, Peacock, Tydd, Ham, and M'Nemara, cut
for premiums. The following obtained Medals:
Kenny, Grecian History. Hargrove and Nolan,
Fabulous History. O'Grady and Maunsell, jun.
Declamation.

The Rev. J. Hoare, as Treasurer of the Fund
for confined Debtors, has released 22 persons from
Gaol within the present year. For six of this
number he paid the fees, and got two out under
the Insolvent Act. In every instance in which Mr.
Hoare has applied, the Sheriffs have humanely for-
given their fees. There are ten Debtors to the
poorer class in gaol at present; any relief sent
to the Treasurer, for them, will be disposed of to
the best advantage, in provisions or otherwise.

A general meeting of the governors and gover-
nesses of the County of Limerick Infirmary, is
to be held on Tuesday next, precisely at twelve
o'clock, to examine the treasurer's accounts for
the half year ending 25th inst. and to transact
other business of much importance to the institu-
tion. W. D. Hoare, treasurer.

MARRIED.

A few days since, by the Rev. James Martin, at Parsons-
town, the Rev. James Martin, jun. of Killaloe, to Miss
Margaret Mellisop, daughter of John Mellisop, of Parsons-
town, Esq.

Lately, by the Rev. James Ellard, at Kilmallock church,
the Rev. James Ellard, Curate of Killfennan, to Miss Frances
Benbetti, daughter of the late Hugh Bennett, of Bosnets-
town, in this county, Esq.

At King's Fort, in the county Meath, by the Hon and
Rev. Hamilton Cuffe, the Rev. Thomas Morris, Master of
the School of Bagnagher, to Miss Jane Chaloner, daughter of
the late Charles Chaloner, Esq.

Last Thursday morning, at St. Peter's Church, Cork,
John Wily, Esq. to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late
Mr. John Robinson, of that City.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, Capt. Wm. Blunt, of Newcastle,
in this county, a gentleman in whom shone, in their true lustre,
all those qualities which could dignify the Man, and
render him ornamental to society.

In North Frederick-street, Dublin, in the prime of life,
Mrs. Browne, wife of John Browne, Esq. and daughter of
Michael Browne, of Moyné, co. Galway, Esq.

Suddenly, in Aungier-street, Dublin, Mrs. Le Febure,
relict of John Le Febure, of Wexford, Esq.

On Sunday the 14th, at Garryhinch, in the 73d year of
his age, John Warburton, Esq. for many years the faithful
Representative in the Irish Parliament of the Queen's county.

LIMERICK MARKET PRICES.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Wheat, _____	2	0	to	2	3
Oats, _____	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
English Barley, _____	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	to	0	11
Bere, _____	0	9	to	0	0
Potatoes, _____	0	3	to	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, _____	25	0	to	28	0
Pork, _____	31	0	to	0	0
Fresh Butter, _____	1	1	to	1	2
Mould Candles (in Boxes) _____	0	11	to	0	0
Dipped ditto, _____	0	10	to	0	0
Beef, _____	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, _____	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIMERICK PRICE OF NEW BUTTER.

86s. 82s. 72s. Firkins,
84s. 80s. 70s. Tubs,
Rapeseed 21s. per barrel.

THE CREDITORS of Mr. FURNELL

Are informed, that unavoidable routine of law pro-
ceedings, heretofore, deterred him from adopting a decisive
plan to arrange the payment of their respective demands,
which shall be put on a speedy and satisfactory footing, as
will appear by a future publication—meantime he requests
they will continue to furnish Mr. O'REGAN with the
nature and amount of their claims—and that all those in-
debted to him, will be prepared to discharge their several
accounts, so as to assist him to carry such resolutions into
effect. Ballyseeda, Dec. 23, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

Some well circumstanced ESTATES in
the Counties of Limerick and Clare.

Apply to the Printer, who will refer to Principals.

December 26, 1806.