

To the *Com-Merchants* of the City of Limerick.

Gentlemen,

I FEEL it my duty, before I go out of Office, thus publicly to return you my Thanks, for the handsome manner in which you came forward, and continued to supply Oatmeal to the Markets during the late trying Season, which not only enabled me to give Provision to the Poor at Half the Price it brought in other parts of this Kingdom—but also to preserve that Peace and good Order in this City, which, considering the pressure of the times, was most exemplary.

I congratulate you on the Fall our Markets have now experienced, and on the prospect of a plentiful and abundant Harvest, objects which must be ever grateful to liberal Minds.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient, and very humble Servant, FREDERICK LLOYD, Mayor.

Limerick, Exchange, Sept. 24, 1800.

The Letter, mentioned (among other things) occurrences of this Summer, was received last Thursday at the Post-Office, and every attention paid to it: But the Writer must now perceive the necessity of calling on the Person to whom it was written, at his house; or if a meeting elsewhere, is preferred, it will be punctually attended to, on mentioning time and place, so that there can be no mistake in another Letter left at his house.

In consequence of orders issued by General Sir James Duff, Bart. on Monday last, the following General Court Martial assembled yesterday at the County Court-house, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before them for rebellion, sedition, or any other crime connected therewith:—viz. Major Vandeleur, Capt. Regent, President; Captain Price, 46th regt. Capt. Bagnall, Capt. Price, 46th regt. Capt. Campbell, 45th regt. Lt. Col. Bowerman, Capt. Regt.; Judge Advocate Charles M. Omsby, Esq.

The Court being sworn, immediately proceeded on the trials of Thomas Collopy and ———— Slowman, charged with breaking open the stable of the Rev. Mr. Parker, on the morning of the 3d inst. and taking thereout a horse his property, for the purpose of joining a party of Rebels:—the Court closed at three o'clock, and adjourned to Thursday.

On Friday night last, the house of John Hourigan, farmer, near Abington, was entered by a gang of armed villains, who robbed him of twenty guineas.

Sunday night, seven Men, confined in one of the Cells at the New Gaol, found means to make their escape, by cutting away the under part of the Cell door.

Price of Pork this day, 40s. per Cwt. Price of Butter this day—Cowle and Full-weights 1st Quality, 116s.—2d ditto 114s.—3d ditto 112s. per Cwt.

MARRIED. On Sunday last, Joseph Suddy, Esq; merchant, to the very agreeable and accomplished Miss Mary Bodkin, eldest daughter to Mr. Anthony Bodkin, of this city, merchant.

DIED. On Sunday the 21st inst. at Salford, near Neazagh, Mrs. Anne Waller, relict of the late Samuel Waller, of Newport, Co. Tipperary, Esq; and sister to the late Lt. Chancery Clerk, Esq;

she was born in the second year of the present century, and retained her intellects till very advanced age, she bore a lingering illness with perfect patience to the Divine Will, her friends have the honor to send her liberally, and she is interred in the church-yard at Salford, near Neazagh, on the 21st inst. Edward Waller, Esq; of the same family, died on the 21st inst. at the age of 80 years.

one thought that in the last interview between Count Lehrbach and Citizen Duroc, it was agreed that a Congress should be called for a general peace.

great change has suddenly taken place in our army in Germany. Gen. Baron Kray, to whom the command of the army immediately to Count Collowrath, commander of the 2d regiment of artillery, and with whom the Major will retire till further orders is elated in Hungary.

is now asserted that the French Adjutant, de, left Alt-Oettingen very much dissatisfied. change will likewise take place in the command of our Italian army; General Melas has been ordered for permission to retire on account of his advanced age. Some say that General Ott will be the successor; others, that Prince John of Liechtenstein will take the command of that army. According to accounts from Lemberg, a Russian army of 60,000 men is assembled on the frontiers of Russia.

are quite ignorant of the state of the negotiations. According to some, the Mines and the Kingdom of Naples are to form the limits of the Austrian possessions in Italy; according to others, the line of the Oglio will be the limit.

the Hungarian Noblesman has voluntarily offered himself, in case the war should continue, to enter into the field a corps of troops entirely at his own expense. This offer was received by his Imperial Majesty, with particular pleasure, and will be accepted if circumstances render it necessary. Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Turkey, M. de Gagny, who had been sent back last year by the Emperor, and had hitherto resided at Vienna, is now at Madrid.

ATLANTON, August 30. General Daultan, Chief of the Staff, received last night a courier from Augsburg, with orders to announce to General Klenau, that the armistice was at an end. communication between the two banks of the river will cease this day at five in the evening. However hoped that this suppression is not permanent, and that a passage will be allowed to the boats furnished with passports. General Greig is expected to return this evening.

PUTTARD, August 31. All the French troops in our neighbourhood will march this day to-morrow: they will take the road to Ulm. A corps of grenadiers which was here set out day at noon.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2. Every thing announces the opening of the Campaign; and we are informed that Bonaparte has written to several of our Generals, that they must undergo the fatigues of another campaign, to obtain Peace by Vienna.

General Moreau, before he left this City, sent couriers to the Generals of Divisions of his army, with orders to break up with their troops in Bavaria and the Tyrol. General St. Suzanne, with his corps, will undertake the sieges and blockades of Phillipburg, Ulm, and Ingolstadt; the army under Angereau will remain in the Rhine; it occupied. The divisions of the left wing were employed in the blockade of Ulm and Ingolstadt will join the active army, as will also the corps of the right wing in the Voralberg, Grisons, and Helvetia. The latter will be commanded by the corps of the Army of Reserve has lately arrived in Switzerland. All these troops are more than complete in the number of their men, and never was there so numerous and formidable a French army in Germany.

the presence of a number of troops, a decree to be issued, and the army to be sent to the frontiers of the Rhine.

But, continues the Editor, let good Citizens receive with this contempt, they deserve these insinuations, which are equally unfounded and odious, and which are only spread abroad in order to perplex and alarm them. There are certain intentions which Government is supposed to harbour, merely because it is known that its determination is quite the reverse. The Peace of the first Vendemiaire, which obscure malcontents point out as the moment for a change in the State, will only serve as an additional occasion for Government to manifest its respect for the constitution of the Republic, while it furnishes every Frenchman with a new motive for placing confidence in a Government which neither can, nor has hitherto had any other wish or interest at heart, than what must be the wishes and the interest of the French nation.

The news of the victory gained over the English by the Spaniards was announced at Madrid by the Levée, and produced great enthusiasm. The King asked the French Ambassador what he would not give great pleasure to the First Consul Bonaparte: "I am very glad (he said) to show him that our troops are also brave." The Queen added, "We hope that General Bonaparte will hear of our successes with as much pleasure as we hear of his triumphs."

LONDON, September 16, 17 & 18.

This morning arrived the Hamburgh Mail, due on Sunday. The passengers by the Prince of Wales packet, which brought over the Mail, report, that previously to their quitting Cuxhaven, intelligence had arrived there of hostilities having recommenced on the Rhine, and an action taken place, in which the French had been defeated.

The accounts in the printed journals are much of the same nature with those in the Paris journals received yesterday. General Kray has been removed from his command, but not as has been stated, to take the command in Italy: he has been permitted to retire to his estate in Hungary till further orders. General Kray has been succeeded by General Collowrath. General Melas also, it is said, has applied for permission to retire—on account of old age!

Those who recollect that the armistice which a few months ago, saved the Austrian army from annihilation, was negotiated by these able officers, and who consider hostilities as about to be revived, will not look to old age or infirmity for the cause of their retiring!

Some recent regulations have been made in the Aulic Council at Vienna. In future no General is to be Member, who has not been employed several campaigns. Generals Mack and Zuch have recently been appointed Members.

Accounts have been received from Sir James Pulteney, stating, that on the 21 inst. the troops under his command had sailed from Vigo-Bay towards the Mediterranean, under convoy of the Gibraltar of 80 guns, and the Ajax of 74—Admiral Warren, with the remainder of the squadron, had separated himself from the armament, and has since rejoined the Channel fleet off Ullant.

The Swan sloop of war, which arrived a few days since from Halifax, has brought home the Hon. Mr. Macdonald and his colleague, Mr. Guillemaud, two of the American Commissioners.

Georges, the leader of the French Royalists, is now in this country. He went to Paris, in order to obtain the benefit of the amnesty, and remained there some time, but he has now returned to France, and is now in the hands of the French. He is not a fugitive in his declaration of escape; and the justice of the law is not to be derided (soon manifested by a decree) for his apprehension.

Mr. Hudson, Surgeon