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is 26 shillings and nine pence three farthings per
hundred weight, exclusive of the duties of cus-
toms paid or payable thereon on the importation
into Great Britain.

On Sunday last, an excellent charity sermon
was preached in Adam and Eve Chapel, when
1561, was collected in aid of 60 orphans and
foundlings, under the protection of the Charitable
Josephian Society.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Ferral Blaney and Thomas Donohoe, acquitted.
Patrick Wrin, acquitted, and to be discharged
on giving bail for his good behaviour for seven
years.

Peter Morris to be hanged on the 27th inst.
Robert Fitzsimmons, James Kilbride, and Pa-
trick Coyle labourer, to be publicly whipped in
the town of Granard on the 22d inst. and the 19th
of January 1807, and confined six months each.

Patrick Coyle, farmer to be publicly whipped
in the town of Granard, on the 22d inst. and to
be confined three months.

Eng. Stocks. 3 per cent. Cons. (Dec. 16) 59½
Irish Stocks. Gov. Deb. 5 per cent (Dec. 23) 92½
Buck. Dublin on London (Dec. 23) —

The General Advertiser.

LIMERICK, DECEMBER 26.

The following letter, written with the most bene-
volent intention of instructing the County of
Limerick Peasantry, in the year 1802, we
present to our readers, and lament that any
necessity exists for its republication; but as
every means should be used in the way of
PREVENTION, (as most humanely observed by
General FLOYD,) it becomes a duty on every
friend to this kingdom, to assist as far as in
his power, in this laudable intention—we know
nothing better for that purpose than those
observations from Counsellor DUNIGA—a gen-
tleman whose zeal for the interests of his
country, and his great abilities, are too well
known to require any comment.

Historical periods frequently occur, which justify indi-
viduals in a departure from the ordinary maxims of private
life. I feel myself under such influence, on hearing the
outrages which distract the County of Limerick. In pro-
fessing a partiality for my native county, and a zeal for its
prosperity, I only assume a sentiment congenial to the hu-
man mind, and recommended by the wise and virtuous of
every age—permit me, therefore, concisely to address you,
as brave men hurried away by a momentary delusion, though
incapable of systematic vice. These observations shall be
confined to the gratitude due by all just men to our benefi-
cent King, and the social feelings which ought to govern
them as husbands, parents, and men.—Limerick enjoyed
settled peace and progressive prosperity, from the accession
of the Brunswick line—an evident proof appears in extended
commerce, improved property, increased population, and a
security of personal freedom unexampled in the history of
mankind. Have these blessings changed in the present reign?
I affirm, without the fear of refutation, that they have been
secured and confirmed within that period. More good laws
for the Irish nation have been sanctioned in this reign, than
grace our Statute-book for five preceding centuries. Religion
has been dignified by perfect toleration, commerce freed
from ancient shackles, personal freedom secured by law, and
national independence elevated to a rank with Great Britain.
The system grew up and was perfected under opposite Ad-
ministrations; thereby marking a general disposition to serve
Ireland, and proving an unchanged benevolence in the Sovereign.
Let other Monarchs, with all the wiles of politics, court
the character of Great—be it the juster ambition of
George the Third to merit from impartial posterity the nobler
name of Good—with what warmth ought his fortunate sub-
jects attest what hostile nations acknowledge and record.—
The frame of our Constitution encourages this excellence in
the Chief Magistrate—with a wisdom embracing every class
in society, the middle and lower ranks engage its peculiar
regard; thus Irish peasants, freed from personal servitude or
feudal vassalage, enjoy a full license for industry in any part
of the empire, to which fancy or enterprise may lead them;
the doctrine of imprisonment for debt has been assimilated in
their favour to English law, and a fairness of equal freedom
dealt out to them in all its variety. A minute criticism on
the singular wisdom of our legal and political establishment,
would be a delightful task, and bear a resemblance to a treatise
on the happiness of mankind; but such attempt must ill
suit my talents, and it is unnecessary to prove that in obeying
the law, like the Divine will, consists perfect freedom, happi-
ness, and virtue. Is this a system which warrants revolt?
Is it calculated to inspire inciviliation, or sanctify murder?
To pass more largely self-evident truths, must appear an in-
sult to the most uncultivated understandings. No Limerick
peasant can be insensible to those principles in theory or
practice. Let me therefore record in a brief view the con-
duct of your ancestors, as an incitement to virtue and cor-
rection in their misguided descendants. In earlier days,
Limerick was the rallying point when plague, famine, or
civil war shook and desolated the land; Irishmen looked up
to its inhabitants for instruction; protection, and support—
With a courage superior to cruelty, and sincerity incapable
of deceit, your ancestors met their enemies in the field, and
by herem delayed a nation's fate; they, however, stand
uncharged by history, or even party venom, with any dis-
position to riot, outrage or murder. Had it been their kind

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 unfrequent in your city,
as to spread a general gloom over all its inhabitants; if com-
passion to guilty sufferers be thus excuseable, what indigna-
tion 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 improv-
ing their stock, or burglaries committed not to acquire prop-
erty, 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 abandon-
ment 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 success, 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 pro-
mote 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 im-
telligence, and public spirit to meliorate Irish laws, and im-
prove 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 po-
litical speculation, or criticise legal establishments, as in mem-
bers of Parliament to discharge their labours from motives
of economy, and personally save the harvest. The har-
mony and true prosperity of society consists not in the equal
ability of men, but their general protection, and the encour-
agement 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 desir-
able purpose, Irishmen must emulously obey their govern-
ors, 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, how-
ever, contrary to my ardent hope and eager wishes, persev-
erance 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 mo-
ment 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 dis-
grace, 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 neigh-
bours, and in their opinion assumed regulations of labour
and industry, materially differ from tyranny and plunder.—
Such persons, honest, though misled, may be stayed in their
headlong career by a calm appeal to reason and self-interest.
The novelty of this address may encourage perusal, and for-
bids an anonymous signature; for your benefit I submit my
name to criticism; absence has not made my person entirely
forgot—nor is the safety of the meanest inhabitant an object
of indifference to my feelings. Honest men can feel by sym-
pathy of sentiment, how far it becomes a native to unite his
country's character with his own, and disinterestedly pro-
mote its peace and prosperity—but if this innocent effort
fails of all other effect, recollect your comparative weakness,
with the proud majority of untainted Limerick-men; they
are humane, civilized and brave; mistake not their mildness
for timidity, nor patience for forgiveness; patriotism will
combine with loyalty in crushing lawless rioters, and pro-
tecting the honest and industrious peasant. A recollection
of crimes may perish with the guilty persons, or operate as
a salutary example to after times, whilst surviving Limerick-
men, like their Militia, sustain with integrity and honor, the
lustre of hereditary fame.

BART. THOMAS DUNIGA.

Dennis Lyons, jun. Esq. received a letter from
Admiral Lord Gardner, commanding the ships
at Cork, stating that his Lordship will give a con-
voy from the Shannon for such victuallers as will
be bound for the Downs as soon as he may be in-
formed they will be ready.

Yesterday morning a meeting took place at
Faranshore, near this city, between Lieutenant
B— and Ensign C—, both of the 97th re-
giment, stationed here; after taking their ground,
and previous to the signal being given, Lieutenant
B's pistol, by some accident, went off, the con-
tents of which lodged in the ground at a short
distance; by the interference of the seconds the
parties were then reconciled.

Last Tuesday the body of Captain Beeres, of
the 69th regiment, was taken from the burial
ground of St. Munchin's church, and conveyed in
a leaden coffin on board the sloop which lately
arrived here for the purpose of taking it to Li-
verpool, where the friends of the deceased reside.

to be held on Tuesday next, precisely at 10 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 Killahee, 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 Kilmallock, to Miss Frances
Benhatt, 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 Banagher, 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. Bluet, of Newcastle,
in this county, a gentleman in whom shone, in their true lus-
tre, 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 Moyne, co. Galway, Esq.

Suddenly, in Aungier-street, Dublin, Mrs. Le Febure,
rel. 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 official
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	11½	to	0	11½
English Barley, —————	0	10½	to	0	11
Bere, —————	0	9	to	0	0
Potatoes, —————	0	3	to	0	3½
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	4½	to	0	5½
Mutton, —————	0	4½	to	0	5½

LIMERICK PRICE OF NEW BUTTER.

8s. — 8s. — 7s. — Firkins,
9s. — 8s. — 7s. — 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.
Ballyreeda, 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.

Lieut. General Floyd has received a letter,
dated 14th inst. signed "a Country Gentleman";
and another letter, dated the 18th, signed "Hafis"
—In answer to both, it is enough to say, that
their subject is well considered, and further expan-
sion would not be advisable by this public
method; more letters would be useless, but an
interview is desired.

AN APPRENTICE

Would be taken to the PRINTING BUSINESS, at
the Office of this Paper—where he will have an
opportunity of becoming complete master of his
profession. A country lad would be preferred.

SIGNIOR HOPPORINI,

Dancing Master from Italy,

Understanding that some Professors of Dancing, pretend
to teach this Science in Six Lessons, begs leave to inform the
Nobility and Gentry of Limerick, and its vicinity, that he
will in Three Lessons fully complete young Ladies and Gen-
tlemen, not only in all the dances taught by the most eminent
Masters in London, but also in all the most fashionable one's
now prevalent on the Continent.

To be heard of at Ferdinand's Hotel.

[3 posts] Limerick, Dec. 19, 1806

DANCING.

DANIEL MORIARTY, Professor of Dancing,

Cannot without surprise, accompanied with the utmost in-
dignation, observe the intrusion of Foreigners into this town,
endeavouring to supplant the Natives in the favour of the
Public. MORIARTY hopes this caution will be sufficient
to put the inhabitants of this respectable City upon their
guard—and when they can bestow their patronage upon a
Countryman of their own, not to permit themselves to be
duped by the pompous professions of strangers.

MORIARTY can venture to assert, and will adduce most
satisfactory testimonies to his abilities in forwarding his Schol-
ars, whom he always finishes in One Lesson.

To be heard of at the Hotel near the New Gaol.

[3 posts] Dec. 19, 1806.