

Roch, David, same,
 Ronan, Nicholas, same,
 Stephenson, John, Ballyvaughan, Co. Limerick,
 Stevens, Thomas, same,
 Skiddy, Nicholas, City of Limerick.
 Stretch, Edward, same,
 Tobin, James, Fethard, Co. Tipperary,
 Thyrry, James, City of Limerick,
 Thyrry, Patrick, same,
 Thyrry, Stephen, same, apothecary,
 Wall, Gibbon, same, doctor,
 White, William, samé, merchant.

So much for "The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the good and great King William." So much for the Treaty of Limerick, and the good faith of those to whom the fortunes of Ireland were committed in an evil moment.

CHAPTER XXXVTI.

THE FORFEITED ESTATES.—THE SALES.—SIR WILLIAM KING'S DEATH.—ORANGEISM, &c.

AFTER several reports, and protracted negotiations, it was at length resolved by Parliament to bring to a conclusion the question of the forfeited estates. It is not necessary that we should go over the ground traversed by these heart-rending proceedings. From the principal reports it appeared that—

The Number of Acres in the several Counties in Ireland belonging to forfeiting persons were	1,060,792
Which being worth £211,623 a year, at six years purchase for life, and at thirteen years for an Inheritance amounted to	£2,685,130
Out of the Lands, the Estates restored to the old Proprietors by the Articles of Limerick and Galway, were valued at £724,923, and those restored by Royal Favour at £260,163, after which, and several other allowances, the gross value of all the Estates forfeited since the 13th of Feby., 1688, amounted to	51,622,343

The number of Grants and Custodiams, since the Battle of the Boyne, under the Great Seal of England, were 76, some of the principal of which are mentioned, viz.—

To the Lord Romney 3 grants of	49,417
To the Earl of Albemarle 2 grants of	108,633
To William Bentinck (Lord Woodstock)	135,320
To Ginkle Earl of Athlone (occasioned by the Parliament of Ireland)	26,480
To the Earl of Galway	36,148
To the Earl of Rochford, two grants of	30,512
To the Lord Coningsby	5,966
To Col. Gustavus Hamilton, for his services in wading through the Shannon, and storming Athlone, at the head of the English Grenadiers	5,382
To Sir Thomas Prendergast for the most valuable consideration of discovering the Assassination Plot	7,082

Several of the Grantees had raised great sums of money by sale of their lands, amounting in all to 868,155, particularly the Earl of Athlone (his grant being confirmed by Act of Parliament) who had sold to the amount of £17,684. These lands were forfeited by the Earl of Lucan, Patrick Sarsfield. The Lord Romney, £30,147, and the Earl of Albemarle, £10,000.

The lands granted in 1688, and now about to be disposed of by the Trustees, were in the county of Limerick:—

Acres profitable.	Value per annum.	Total Value.
14,882A. 2R.	\$4,728 10 0	£61,370 10 10
In the county Tipperary:—		
31,960~. 3R.	£8,888 12 0	\$45,552 2 6
In the county Clare:—		
72,426A.	\$12,060 17 0	\$156,791 1 0

The conduct of the confiscators made a noise throughout Europe, and in Paris a list of those lands was published under the following head, a copy of which we now have before us:—

ETAT DES TERRES CONFISQUÉES.

Par le Prince d'Orange, depuis le 13 de Fevrier, 1688, sur les Fideles Catholiques d'Irlande, qui ont servi le Roy, Jacques II. & l'ont suivi en France; Representé au Parlement d'Angleterre par les Commissaires employez a' cet effet.

As we have this remarkable document in the Book of Distributions, and afterwards printed in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Records, we take it fully from the latter as a piece of official information, which it is not surprising had caused indignation and anger throughout Europe:—

LANDS GRANTED IN 1688 AND THEIR VALUE

	Acres profitable.		Value per ann.			Total.		
	A.	R.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
County of Dublin	34356	0	16061	6	0	208796	18	0
County of Meath	92452	1	31546	4	6	410100	18	6
County of Westmeath	58082	1	14633	12	6	190237	2	6
County of Kildare	44281	3	16551	18	6	215175	0	6
County of Catherlogh	26303	0	7913	11	6	95872	2	0
County of Wicklow	18164	0	2719	3	0	35348	19	0
County of Wexford	55882	2	7551	10	6	98169	16	0
Queen's County	22675	0	5002	8	2	65031	13	9
King's County	30459	3	6870	13	0	89321	14	0
County of Kilkenny	30152	2	5243	8	6	68161	5	6
County of Longford	2067	2	348	9	9	4530	6	9
Co. Louth and Town of Drogheda	22508	0	6331	11	0	82310	3	0
County of Cork	244220	0	32133	12	6	417737	2	6
County of Kerry	90116	0	3652	11	9	47483	12	9
County of Clare	72426	0	12060	17	0	156791	1	0
County of Waterford	21343	0	4130	10	0	44476	10	10
County of Limerick	14882	2	4782	10	6	61470	10	10
County of Tipperary	31960	3	8888	12	0	45552	2	6
County of Galway	60825	0	10225	4	0	33523	19	0
County of Roscommon	28923	0	5808	15	0	62767	2	0
County of Mayo	19294	0	3186	5	6	37598	3	0
County of Sligo	5562	2	998	17	6	12985	7	9
County of Antrim	10103	3	1944	18	6	25284	6	0
County of Down	9079	0	1016	8	0	13212	4	6
County of Ardmagh	4962	0	588	0	0	7644	0	0
County of Cavan	3830	1	478	12	6	6222	2	5
County of Monaghan	3832	0	558	16	0	7264	8	0
County of Fermanagh	1945	0	389	0	0	5057	0	0
Total	1060792	0	211623	6	3	2,555,434	10	7

The denominations confiscated in the county of Limerick embraced a very large portion of the entire county.

In the county Tipperary Barony of Clanwilliam, according to the Book of Distribution, 155 denominations were **confiscated**.

Eliogarty m Territory of	Heagh	250	denominations.
Iffa and Off	...	424	ditto.
Ikerrine	...	47	ditto.
Kilnalongurty	...	24	ditto.
Kilnamanagh	...	45	ditto.
Lower Ormond	...	279	ditto.
Middlethird	...	168	ditto.
Owney and Arra	...	190	ditto.
Slievardagh and Compsey	...	105	ditto.
Upper Ormond	...	150	ditto.

In addition, all the Catholic glebe land, which was held for pious uses, was parcelled out in a similar ruthless manner. It amounted to several thousands of acres.

In the county of Clare, in the Baronies of Bunnratty, Burren, Clonderlaw, Corcomroe, Ibraken, Inchiquin, Islands, Moyfarta, Tullagh, there were enormous confiscations also under the several baronial denominations. Each denomination averaged some hundreds of acres, and the chief complaint against the ancient possessor was his being an "Irish Papist."

But the soldiers, notwithstanding, were by no means satisfied with the way in which they were treated. Early in 1701, a tract was published in London entitled, "Some considerations upon the Payment of the Arrears due to the Army, and on the Subscription for purchasing Forfeited Estates in Ireland;" which showed that all was not pleasant with the soldiers, or with the adventurers who had advanced their money on the faith of being rewarded by the green acres of Ireland.¹

The acres were plantation acres which bear a proportion to English, as 441 is to 264. The value of the goods and chattels (forfeited) were so uncertain, no estimate has been made of them. Debts due by judgment and statute, and a few mortgages due to forfeiting persons restored, amounted to \$120,013 13s. 10d. There were yet to be computed 297 houses in the City of Dublin, 36 houses in the City of Cork, with 226 houses situate in the several cities and towns of Ireland; together with 61 mills, 28 fairs and markets, 72 rectories and tithes, chief rents amounting to £283 per annum; and 6 ferries and fisheries, the forfeitures of persons not restored, value, in gross, £50,000. The woods of the kingdom, then standing on the forfeited estates not restored, particularly on the woods of Sir Valentine Browne, in the county of Kerry, where to the value of \$20,000 had been cut down and destroyed; and the waste on the woods of the late Earl of Clancarty's estate, in grant to the Lord Woodstock, was computed at £27,000.² In 1701 the trustees made a second report to Parliament of their proceedings; and in the year 1703 completed their duties by an auction, as directed, of the estates and interests which had not been previously granted or restored. They im-

¹ A tract entitled "Some Considerations upon the Payment of the Arrears due to the Army, and on the Subscriptions for Purchasing Forfeited Estates in Ireland." It is written in a bold, free, ungrammatical style, and is evidently the production of a disappointed man.

² And, "indeed so hasty have several of the grantees or their agents been in the disposition of the forfeited woods, that vast numbers of trees have been cut and sold, for not above 6d. a piece (one cause of the decay and destruction of the woods of Ireland); the like waste is still continuing in many parts of the kingdom, and particularly on the lands of Feltrim, within six miles of Dublin, and the woods of O'Shaughnessy, in the county of Galway, purchased by Toby Butler, Esq., for about £2,500, which was valued at over 12,000."—Report from the Trustees.

mediately after executed deeds of conveyance to the several purchasers. These deeds or transfers are enrolled in the Court of Chancery. By an act passed 33 Geo. III. cap. 42, the forfeited lands unsold vested in the Crown.

In the year 1704, the county of Limerick and county of Cork, were infested by three appropriators of somewhat different character, viz.: three notorious Tories, or Robbers, who carried every enterprise with a high hand; Connor More, O'Sullivan, and Philip Connell. They were, at length, so insufferable in their depredations, that the inhabitants of the various places named, rose against, pursued and beheaded them; and set up their heads at Mallow, Askeaton, and Newcastle west, county Limerick. Henry Widdenhams and Richard Stephens wrote to J. Dawson, Esq., secretary, Dublin Castle, informing him of the fact, and praying the persons may receive the rewards, particularly the widow of Laurence Hartnedy who lost his life in the affair.¹

To return to the sales, they were chiefly by "public sale;" the highest bidder was declared the purchaser. The sales in the county and city of Limerick, notwithstanding the extent and character of the confiscations, were comparatively few, the particulars of them are given in the note.² In Tipperary and

¹ Thorpe's Catalogue of the Southwell MSS.

² Lands brought to sale in the county of Limerick:—

Roll, 2nd Anne, first part, face.

John Hunt, of Glangoole, Co. Tipperary, gent., 12th June, 1703; consideration, £422 12s. 9d. The lands of Curra alias Curryhouse, 177a. 3r.; barony Kenry, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James, subject to a chiefry of 2s. 6d. to the Earl of Kildare. Inrolled 19th June, 1703.

Hon. William Fitzmaurice of Gullane, Co. Kerry, Esq., 12th June, 1703; consideration, £5,008. The castle, town, and lands of Gortnetubrid, 245a. 3r. Rosverilane, &c. Ballynelaugh, 396a. 2r. 8p. Killeene, 164a. Rath, 174a. and 32p. Drumcumane, 609a.—in Gortmore, and Coolgorman, 48a.—liberty of commonage on the commons of Clonluske alias Clongish—the mountain of Monymuck and Ballydanniell, 694a. 1r. 16p.—the lands of Clounmore, 429a. 3r. 24p. Total quit-rent, £30 7s. 6d.; barony Connello, Co. Limerick—the estate of Sir John Fitzgerald, attainted. Inrolled 21st June, 1703.

Roll, 2nd Anne, first part, back.

Sir Matthew Deane, knight, 11th May, 1703; consideration, £195 12s. 3d. The lands of Killmacanery, containing 76a.; barony Connello, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James II. Inrolled 10th June, 1703.

Richard Powell of Cloghville, Co. Limerick, gent., 19th April, 1703; consideration, £901 18s. 9d. The town and lands of Galbuoly, 180a. Tonetire, 74a. 3r. 6p.; barony Clanwilliam, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James II. Inrolled 14th June, 1703.

Roll, 2nd Anne, second part, face.

Sir Thomas Southwell, bart., 22nd June, 1703; consideration, £116—in Ardagh, 29a. 32p.; barony Connello, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James II. Inrolled 30th June, 1703.

John Bury of Ballynecarrigy, Co. Limerick, Esq., 22nd April, 1703; consideration, 6131. In Dromherbegg, being the moiety thereof, £35—rent, 19s. 9d.; barony Kenry, Co. Limerick—the estate of Sir Drury Wray, attainted. Inrolled 3rd July, 1703.

Said Bury, 30th April, 1703; consideration, 81,087. In Middle Killashara, 61a.—in south Killashara, 34a.—in Graige alias Grange, 40a. Pallice alias Castle Pallice, and Knockershan, 2838. 1r. 18p.; same barony and county—the estate of the late King James. Inrolled 3rd July, 1703.

Robert Twigg of the city of Limerick, alderman, 30th April, 1703; consideration, £1,833. The town and lands of Whitestowne, 248a. Scarballyvallisa, 40a. Ballyogarhine, 64a. Carrigmartin, 63a.—Coolcragh, 20a.; barony Clanwilliam, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James. Inrolled 3rd July, 1703.

Henry Widdenhams of Court, Co. Limerick, Esq., 22nd April, 1703; consideration, 6841. The town and lands of Kilgrogan alias Kilrogan, 114a. Kilvoca alias Kilknockan, 136a. 1r. Ringariffe, part of Curry, 198—part of Gurteencarraghane, 74a. Lissavarra, 70a.; barony Kenry and Connello, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James. Inrolled 3rd July, 1703.

Roll, 2nd Anne, second part, back.

James Dawson of Ballynecourty, Esq., 18th May, 1803; consideration, £1,161. The town and lands of Carryganoush and Ballynecreenagh, 152a. 1r. 8p.—Cloghillavarrilla alias Cloghillballyhilly, 100a.; barony Cuonagh, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James. Inrolled 5th June, 1703.

Dr. Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick, 13th May, 1703; consideration, £3,589. The town and lands of Lickadoone, 533a. Sr. 2p. Bohirload, 123a. 2r. Ballynafrankey, 102a. and 32p.

Clare, the sales were much larger. Among the purchasers in **Tipperary** were John Pyke of Woodenstown (or **Wodingtowne**); John Cooke, Esq. of Kiltinane; Henry Gower of Dublin, gent.; Richard Kellett of Clonmel, gent.; Mathew Jacob of St. Johnstowne, Esq.; James Dawson of Ballinecourt, Esq.; John Perry of Woodruffe, Esq.; Joseph Judkin, county Tipperary, gent.; John Carleton of Knocknaminy, county Tipperary; John White of Cappagh, Esq.; Henry Luther of Dublin, Esq.; Sir John Meade, Bart.; William Baker of Lattin, Esq.; Robert Craige of Dublin, gent.; Richard Lewis of Newcastle; Richard Burgh of Grove, clk.; David Lowe of Knockelly, gent.; Edward Stradford of Belan, county Kildare, Esq.; Joseph Damer of Dublin, Esq.; John Butler of Kilvelighter, gent.; Alexander Montgomery. These lands comprised, principally, portions of the estate of the unfortunate King James, which he too obtained, by means to which we have already adverted. In Clare, the purchasers of lands were John Ivers of Mount Ivers, Esq.; John Cusack of Kilkisheen, Esq.; Hector Vaughan of Knocknemece, King's County, Esq.; Sir Donald O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland; (the estate of Nicholas Arthur, attainted), the same portions of many other estates; Terence Geoghagan; (the estate of Redmond Magrath, attainted); Thomas St. John of Ballymulcastle, Esq.; (the estate of Daniel Moloney, attainted); Robert Westrop of Bunratty, Esq.; (the estate of David Nihell, attainted); Robert Harrison of Fortfergus, Esq.; (the estate of Donough M'Namara, attainted, by lease from the Earl of Thomond for three lives, at L30 17s. 6d.—Harrison

Lismullaghunegg, 90a.; barony **Clanwilliam**, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James II. Inrolled 10th July, 1703.

The said Bishop Smith, 8th June, 1703; consideration, 8271. The town and lands of **Stonetowne** alias **Farrenshane, 17a. 2r. 8p.**; liberties of Limerick—the estate of the late King James Inrolled 10th July, 1709.

Roll, 2nd **Anne**, third part, face.

George Evans, the younger, of **Caherrassy, Co. Limerick**, Esq., 18th June, 1703; consideration, £312 7s. 7½d.—in **Kilmure, 27a.**—rent, 7s. 11½d.; barony **Clanwilliam**, Co. Limerick—the estate of Theobald, late Lord Brittas, attainted—in **Ballytownemore, 19a.**; barony **Poblebrin**, same Co.—the estate of the late King James—in **Howardstowne, 48a.**—rent, 14s. 7d.; barony **Small Co.**, same Co.—the estate of **Sir Drury Wray**, bart., attainted—one moiety of the lands of **Ballyphillip**—north liberties of **Corke**—the estate of **Ignatius Goold**, attainted. Inrolled 22nd June, 1703.

Abraham Green of **Ballynard**, Co. Limerick, Esq., 12th June, 1703; consideration, £1,010—the town and lands of **Ballynaclogh, 22a. 2r. 24p.**—part of **Sheadfeakle** and **Garryglasse, 108a.**—Co. City Limerick,—the estate of the late King James. Inrolled 22nd June, 1703.

The said **Abraham Green**, Esq., 12th June, 1703; consideration, £1,488. The town and lands of **Ballymacrees, 200a. and 16p.** **Lebanmucky, 161a. 1r. 8p.**; barony **Clanwilliam**, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James. Inrolled 22nd June, 1703.

Roll, 2nd **Anne**, third part, back.

James Dawson of **Ballyneecourt**, Co. Tipperary, Esq., 7th June, 1703; consideration, £290 in **Knockerdon, 57a.**; barony **Clanwilliam**, Co. Limerick—the estate of the late King James—Inrolled 22nd June, 1703.

Thomas Stepney of the Grange of **Portmarnock**, Co. Dublin, Esq., 23rd June, 1703; consideration, £509. The town and land of **Brittas, 128a. 1r. 8p.**—rent, £2 16s. 10½d.; barony **Clanwilliam**, Co. Limerick—the estate of **Theobald**, late Lord Brittas, attainted. Inrolled 6th July, 1703.

Abraham Green of **Ballynard**, Esq., 18th June, 1703; consideration, £321. The hamlets, towns, and lands of **Ballyvycoge** and **Ballymorishroe**; barony **Connello**, Co. Limerick; which weree mortgaged, or otherwise conveyed by **Gerrard Fitz-Gerald** of **Ballynard**, Esq., to his brother **James Fitz-Gerald**, Esq., counsellor at law, for the sum of £150; which, with the interest, amounted to £321; which James is attainted. Inrolled 6th July, 1703.

Edward Cosgrave of **Dublin**, gent., 22nd May, 1703; consideration, £50. The town and lands of **Ballyneety** and **Kilkeatry, 163a.** **Graigure, 101a.** **Ballylyone, 67a.** **Lislotane**, and **Ballybrue, 164a.** **Ballinvolla, 51a.**; barony **Connello**, Co. Limerick. **Lismongane, 92a.** **Gortreagh, 58a.**—the fishing were thereto belonging on the river **Lawn**; barony **Mognunihy**, Co. **Kerry**—the several closes of **Knockyne**, **Clonin**, **Lisneleenoughtragh** and **Lackeenivoudrick, 20a.**; barony **Corkagujny**, lame Co. the estate of **Edward Rice**, attainted. Inrolled 4th August, 1703.

obtained "the lands in consideration of L10;" **Nathaniel Lucas** of **Clonmel**, Esq., "consideration of £10," all their estates and interests to 100a. in **Tullacommon**, in **Glankeen, 121a.**; barony **Inchiquin**, county **Clare**—demised by **Murrough Earl of Inchiquin**, for 61 years from 1st May, 1666, at the rent of L5; the interest of which lease afterwards came to **Donough McNamearra**, attainted. Inrolled 1st November, 1703.

Among the lands brought to the hammer of the state auctioneer, were those which comprised the enormous estates of **Daniel O'Brien**, Earl of **Clare**, who lived in **Carrigaholt Castle**, where his name, cut on a large stone mantel-piece over the fire-place of one of the large rooms of the Castle, may yet be seen. These lands (among other lands) by patent dated 26th February, 1698, were granted to **Joost Earl of Albemarle**, who, by deeds of lease and release, dated the 9th and 10th of March, 1698, conveyed them to **Francis Burton**, **Nicholas Westby**, and **James MacDonnell**, Esqrs. A catalogue of these lands would occupy some pages of this work: they included among other possessions, the manor, castle, town and lands of **Ballykett**, with a fair and market, 114a. prof., 604 unprof.—**Moyferta**, east, with a market, courts leet and baron, 127a. prof., 274 unprof.—**Moyferta**, west, 1 qr. 226 a. prof., 135a. unprof.—**Rathrony**, alias **Rahony**, east, 1 qr. 219a. prof. 94a. unprof.—The manor, castle, town, and lands of **Carrigaholt**, alias **Reinmackaderrigg**, ½ qr. 55a.—**Kilcordan**, 1 qr. 128a. prof., 142a. 2r. unprof. Several thousands of acres not only in Western baronies, but in the barony of **Corcumroe, &c. &c.** The trustees by this deed received a sum of £10,161 : 17 : 5½. Messrs. **Burton**, **Westby**, and **MacDonnell**, each to hold a third part thereof to him and his heirs—Inrolled 5th June, 1703.

The **MacDonnells** are mentioned in **John Loyd's** History of **Clare** as among the descendants of an ancient **Ultonian** race, who, in the earlier wars, came down to **Connaught**, to which province **Clare** at that period belonged. The three names of **Burton**, **Westby** and **MacDonnell**, exist in **Clare** at this moment as possessors of the same broad lands which their ancestors thus obtained by purchase in 1703. The name of **Daniel O'Brien** still lives in the traditional remembrances of the people, as that of one who in his day fought manfully the good fight for **Ireland**, and sacrificed all he possessed on the altar of his country. There were few more beautiful residences than **Carrigaholt Castle**. Situated near the estuary of the **Shannon**, the landscape everywhere was enchanting; it inspired a love for **fatherland**—it embraced all that was grand and suggestive in **Irish scenery**. River, mountain, island, ruin, round tower, plain, sea—all grouped within the prospect in magic beauty from the towers of **Carrigaholt**; and to this hour there is not, perhaps, in any part of the land a lovelier or a bolder panorama than that which is presented to the eye, when one looks over the extensive territory which the illustrious patriot, the great **Earl of Clare**, claimed as the owner, but which he was destined to forfeit for his loyalty. This **Daniel** was an active supporter of **King James**; he raised at **Carrigaholt** a regiment of horse for his royal master, which from its facings, yellow, were called the **Ἰραζύρη βυῖδε**, or **Yellow Dragoons**; they went with the garrison of **Limerick** to **France**, where they distinguished themselves by glorious feats of arms in many memorable engagements.

¹ The Castle of **CARRIGAHOLT**, **Carrigaholt**, (the **Ulsterman's rock***) with the entire denomination of **West Corcovaskin, Co. Clare**, was the property of a branch of the **MacMahon**

* **Shaw Mason's** Statistical Survey of **Ireland**.

In the same year Mr. Vandeleur, the ancestor of **Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur**, M.P. for Clare, purchased the extensive **Kilrush** estates of the Earl of Thomond; they were not brought to sale by the State auctioneer. Mr. Vandeleur's family had been settled in **Kilrush** since 1687, when the Rev. John Vandeleur, M.A. a younger son of the **Ralahine** family, was collated to the prebend of **Inniscathrie**, alias **Kilrush**, to the vicarage of **Kilferagh**, and to the vicarage of **Kilballyhone**. This Rev. gentleman fought at the battle of **Aughrim** for **William**, and was seriously wounded.

The effect of these sales on the population of the several counties in which they took place, was destructive and ruinous. The change from the old proprietors, who, in general, were of the same race and religion as the people, was promptly and painfully perceptible.

As if to allay popular excitement, previous to these events, the statute of 1697, against Popish Bishops, Dignitaries, and Regulars, had been recently repealed; but the full force of a storm which only slumbered for a short season, soon fell on the devoted heads of the Catholics of Limerick. Plots were hatched in which innocent men were involved for crimes which existed only in the wicked imaginations of their unscrupulous persecutors. In 1702, three abandoned ruffians—and the more abandoned, the more acceptable to the authorities of the day—gave information that the Catholics of Limerick had engaged in a conspiracy to raise an army to support the claims of "the Pretender," to the English crown. Three gentlemen of eminence and worth, were summarily arrested on the sworn depositions of these perjured villains; Major **Geoffrey Keating**, Counsellor **Ronan**, and Mr. **Thomas Arthur**, merchant, were literally dragged from their peaceful pursuits, sent off to Dublin, under a strong escort of dragoons, tried, and rather strange to write, acquitted.¹ There was not a breath of evidence adduced against them; but the accusation and the noise were quite sufficient for the hateful purposes of those who had concocted this accusation against irreproachable citizens merely because they were Catholics.

On the 21st of September, same year, Parliament met, when the Duke of **Ormonde**, as Lord Lieutenant spoke, and told them that "they should make such other laws as were wanting for the Establishment of the Protestant religion, and the welfare of the kingdom." He also spoke of the necessity of providing such fortifications "as would much conduce to the safety of the kingdom, and particularly at Limerick." The Bill against the growth of **Poper**y was passed into a law. A book called "The Memoirs of **King James II.**" published by **Brocas** and **Malone**, in **Dublin**, was ordered

family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A romantic story is told of the manner in which the property went into the possession of **Henry O'Brien** of **Trummera** Castle, Co. Clare, the ancestor of **Daniel O'Brien**, Lord Clare. **Henry O'Brien**, having proceeded to **Carrigaholt**, to remonstrate with **Teigh Keugh MacMahon**, against certain outrages, the families being always on bad terms, was struck with the beauty of **MacMahon's** daughter, who, in the absence of her father at the opposite side of the **Shannon**, received **O'Brien**, when a mutual attachment arose between them. On the return of **MacMahon**, he treacherously fell on **O'Brien** and his servants; one of whom was killed. **O'Brien**, wounded, escaped, and lost no time in presenting himself to Queen Elizabeth, to whom he complained of the conduct of his relative **MacMahon**, who was at once declared an outlaw, and lost his estate which was granted to **O'Brien**. It had been agreed between **O'Brien** and the young lady, that the latter should hoist a black handkerchief on the northern pinnacle of the Castle, should her father arrive, by way of warning. This signal **O'Brien** neglected to look for; and hence the outrage on him, and the disaster that befel **MacMahon** in consequence. **Henry's** son **Dmíel** was knighted; was representative in Parliament for Clare, was a Member of the **Supreme Council** of **Confederate Catholics** in 1612, and at the restoration was created **Baron Moyarta** and **Viscount Clare**. **Daniel** was **Henry's** grandson. See p. 282.

¹ White's MSS.

to be burned by the hands of the common hangman at the Change and in front of the Parliament House. **Eustace**, who gave the book to **Brocas** and **Malone**, and who brought it from England, was ordered, with the printers and publishers, to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. When the motion was made for burning the book and prosecuting the printer, a speech was made by a Member, setting forth the great danger the Protestants were in in some parts of Ireland, "particularly in the county of Limerick where the Irish were beginning to form themselves into bodies and to plunder the Protestants of their arms and money."¹ The House entered into a resolution, that the Papists entertained hopes of bringing in the Prince of Wales under the name of **James III.** The country was inflamed with these rumours; and the passing of any measure, however atrocious and unscrupulous, was an easy matter with those who had leagued against the political existence of Irish Catholics. By this act it was, among other things, decreed, "that, after the festival of **St. John the Baptist** in 1704, every Popish Priest remaining in this country should give a return of his name, of his place of abode, of his age, of the parish of which he pretended to be the Parish Priest, of the place and time he was ordained, of the name of the Bishop or ordinary who ordained him." All "regulars" by this act were to be banished the kingdom. Several registrations were made in conformity with the provisions of the statute. In the county of Limerick forty-seven priests were registered at **St. Francis's Abbey**.² There were twenty-seven priests registered in the county of **Waterford**; forty-five in **Clare**, and sixty-two in **Tipperary**. The **Clare** clergy registered in **Ennis**, the **Tipperary** clergy in **Nenagh**. Several of these Priests had been ordained abroad; some in **Spain**, **France**, and **Rome**. Some had been ordained by **Dr. Oliver Plunkett**, the martyred Archbishop of **Armagh**; others in the private oratories and chapels of the nobility and gentry, who had adhered to the old faith.³ The returns of the clergy were made in 1704 and 1705.

In the latter year, about the month of **July**, the illustrious Doctor **Pierce Creagh**, of the family of **Carrigeen**, Archbishop of **Dublin**, to which he had been translated from the **Bishopric** of **Cork**, died at **Alsace** in **France**. He was born in Limerick; his life was remarkable for sanctity, and his happy death was conformable thereto. He was grand-nephew of **Richard Creagh**, Archbishop of **Armagh**, whose life and sufferings we have written in a previous chapter. He underwent, like his great uncle, terrible trials. On one occasion, when a witness was about to swear against him in **Cork**, "the whole floor of the Court-house gave way, and with all the people tumbled down into the under cellar, and the rogue of a false witness was crushed to death in the ruins. The other false evidences who were at hand fled immediately, and none escaped falling down with the floor except the judge, whose seat was supported by an iron bar, and Doctor **Creagh** whose chair happened to be supported on a beam, which did not give way, and there he continued sitting as it were in the air. The judge said that heaven itself acquitted him, and thereupon dismissed him with a great deal of honors."⁵

¹ Annals of the Reign of Queen Anne.

² By the Charter of **James I.** the site and precincts of **St. Francis's Abbey**, described as extra-parochial, were excepted from the county of the city, as a convenient place for the Court House of the county of **Limerick**, and freeholders in the Abbey voted as of the Barony of **Pobble Brien** for county members of Parliament. Under 6th **Geo. IV.**, cap. 99, sec. 6, **St. Francis's Abbey** has become part of the county of the city.

³ **Dr. James Whelan**, Bishop of **Ossory**, ordained the Pariah Priest of **Doon** at **Garryricken**, the residence of **Lord Mountgarret**.

Baltus S. J. quoted in **White's MSS.**

⁵ *Ibid.*

Sir William King, **Knt.** of Kilpeacon,¹ who figured so prominently in many of the events of these and preceding years, died on the **10th of September, 1706.** He had been **representative** in Parliament for the county of Limerick in 1661, together with **Robert Oliver, Esq.** He was oftentimes mayor of Limerick, of which he was Governor in 1690, when he was made prisoner by the **Irish**, and having escaped, he gave important **information** to William. He built the Church, close by the ancient castle and his own mansion, of Kilpeacon, as a chapel of **ease**; but this Church was subsequently given up to the Ecclesiastical authorities, on the destruction of the old parish Church of **Knocknegaul.** The old house of Kilpeacon was burned to the ground several years ago, and the castle was thrown down. **In** the Church of Kilpeacon is a **black** marble slab set in a moulding of **floriated white marble**, which was formerly topped to the ceiling with trophies and armorial **carvings**, elaborately executed, to Sir William King. On the slab is a long Latin inscription which we translate as follows:—

H.S.C.
WILLIAM KING, **KNIGHT**,
Repeatedly Mayor of the **City of Limerick**,
Commandant of the Castle, Lord **Lieutenant** of the County,
Whose generous **mind** to open **his** house and home,
To all good persons was accustomed,
So as to **attach** equally to **him** both heaven and earth,
At his own coat caused **this** temple to be built,
And the **indwelling Deity** to be honored.
Young in **proress**, old in **council** he was powerful.
He illustrated the **virtues** of both **ages** by perpetual example.
He at last resigned **honors** which **accrued** to **him** through **life**,
Having departed this life **Sept. 10th, A.D. 1706**,
When **under this same** monument,
In the hope of a happy **resurrection**,
Of that **excellent** woman and **most beloved wife**,
Lady Barbara **King**,
He had **deposited** the **sacred ashes**.
Now with two **pledges** of a most happy **union** which **lasted 50 years**,
John and Barbara **King**.
Also of this **same** marble the **occupants**,
Lie **enjoying** the **loan** of a **sepulchre**,
The **remains** of **Stephen Moore, Esq.**
And of **Bridget** his **wife** of **Clonmel**,
Who **died** at Kilpeacon, **1705.**²

Tradition states that there **was** a camp at Kilpeacon during the **Williamite** wars, and that Sir William King entertained the officers and soldiers at his own expense.

Sir William King was married to Barbara, daughter of John Boyle, Bishop of Cork, and widow of **Sr** John Brown of **Hospital**, who was killed in a duel with **Mr. Christopher Barnwell** in **England.**³ Having no issue living his **property** descended in **succession** to his grand nephews **Richard** and **Edward Villiers, Esqrs.** It was possessed for some time by the family of "Tuthill of the Island," the last of whom, John Tuthill, Esq. is entombed in the cemetery, adjoining the Church, where the Villiers' are also buried. In this cemetery is the mausoleum of the Westropp's of **Attyflinn.** Kilpeacon subsequently became the property of Joseph Cripps, Esq. of **Edwardstown**, who took the name of **Villiers**; from him it descended to his grandson the late **Edward Cripps Villiers, Esq.** who, at a cost of **£12,000**, built "**Kilpeacon Court**,"

¹ Kilpeacon is distant five miles from Limerick, in the Barony of Small County.

² On the sides, below the middle of the inscription, are these words:—*Kidvell, fecit.*

³ See page 147.

the **exceedingly** tasteful and beautiful residence of Major **George Gavin,**¹ late of the 16th Lancers, in which he served with distinction in India, and one of the **Representatives** in Parliament of the city of Limerick, who purchased the house quarter, demesne, and a large portion of the estate, in 1851 and 1852.²

We return to the working of the No Popery Laws. Howard, in "**his** Special Cases on the **Laws** to prevent the growth of Popery," relates **distressing** cases which prove the terrific **working** of these Laws; but he adds one fact, which redounds to the eternal honour of the faithful persecuted Catholics of Ireland—it is **this**, "that between 1703 and 1709, there were only thirty-six conformists in Ireland;" and among the few who **suffered** themselves to succumb to temptation, some, on their death-beds, sought a refuge in religion, from the remorse with which they were visited by **their** temporary **apostacy.**³

¹ Major **George O'Halloran Gavin, M.P.**, a maternal descendant of **O'Halloran**, the **historian**, and one of the representatives in Parliament of the **City of Limerick**, purchased **Kilpeacon house** and demesne of 429 acres, in 1850, and in 1851, the **lots adjoining**, consisting of 250 acres, for **£12,000**, in the **Incumbered Estate Court.**

² The **armorial Ensign** of the name of **Gavin** or **O'Gavin** copied out of an ancient family document:—

This name **being** of martial antiquity, as doth appear by the Irish College of **Heralds**, lineally descended from **Heremon**, being the 36th branch from that **tribe**, and held large **possessions** till the arrival of the **British** under, "**Strongbow**," the 16th reign of Henry II., which reduced the **kingdom** to its obedience, in the **said** reign, wherein the name of **Gavin** suffered most severely. The **ancient** arms of **this** house beareth arms argent, a **bordure**, azure "**asuside**," a saltire or cross of **St. Andrew** gules—a sword erect between the saltire proper, pomel and hilt, or on the top a **mullet** of five **points** gules—crest on a wreath of **its** colors, a sword erect pomel and hilt, or on the top a **mullet** of five **points** gules as in arms—motto, **Malo mori quam Fodari**, in English, "**I would rather die than be disgraced**" Major **George Gavin** was married to **Jane**, daughter of **Montifort Westropp, Esq.**, of **Mellon**, who served in the 17th Lancers, and has issue.*

* **Pedigree** of the **Westropp** family, taken from ancient family papers that are written on vellum:—

They came ova to Ireland in the reign of **King John**; **this** traces them till the reign of **James I.**, they are of **English** origin, tracing from **John Westropp**, son and heir to "**Edward**," living in the reign of **King John**. **This John** married in 1282 **Johanna**, the daughter of **John Manby**; he was father to **Thomas** Westropp, who named in 1326, the daughter of **Thomas Linaker**, and had with other issue a son; and he was father of **Robert** Westropp, of **Breatow**, and had with other issue, a son, **William** Westropp, who married in 1348, a daughter of **Thomas Wentworth** of **Briston**, and he was father of **Robert** Westropp, who married in 1380, a daughter of **Sr Robert Meimb**, and their son **Richard** Westropp, married in 1440, the daughter of **Sr Francis Hastings**, Knight, and was father of **James Westropp**, who married in 1470 the daughter and heiress of **Marmaduke Levinge**, by whom he had an only son and heir, **Hugh** Westropp, who married twice, and by his second wife whom he married in 1542, he had three sons, of whom **James** was father to **William Westropp**, who went to Ireland and first established his family there. Then his son **Mountiford** of **Bunratty Castle, County Clare**, **High Sheriff** of that **Shire** in 1674—he acquired vast estates by purchase in 1671, and afterwards **this Mountiford** married **Frances**, third daughter of **Thomas Taylor** of **Ballynort, County Limerick**, Esq., and by his wife, daughter to **Sr Francis Berkley**, Bart. of **Askeaton** and **M. P.**, and **Catherine** his wife, daughter of **Adam Loftus**, Archbishop of **Dublin**, and had issue. Then the third son, **Ralph** Westropp of **Cahardangan**, whose will (dating 17th October, 1735.) was duly proved, April 1st, 1741, named **Jane**, daughter of **Randal Roberts** of **Brightfulstown**, and had issue. The son and his heir, **Ralph** of **Attyflinn**,† married, 1761, **Mary**, second daughter and co-heiress of **William Johnson** of **Ballybrigan** in **County Cork**, and had issue, first, **John** of **Attyflinn**, eldest son; secondly, **William**, married a daughter of **Darby O'Grady** and had issue; third son, **Ralph**, married, 1795, **Harriet Vereker**, sister of **Viscount Gort**, and had issue.

³ Vide Howard's Special Cases.

† **Attyflinn**, according to local tradition, means the "house of **Flan**," i.e. **Wan O'Brien**, second brother of **O'Brien Duv**, Lord of **Carrigogunnel**, which **Flan** was a professed infidel, although a great contributor to the support of the **Monks of Manister**, until an alleged miracle converted him, when he finally became a monk of **Manister**. The "miracle" was, that a paper contribution of his, or promise to contribute, on being thrown into the scale, proved as heavy as the usual weight of beef which he was in the habit of contributing; a sceptical mind might object, that the **Cistercian monks** eat no beef; but then the poor whom they fed, did.

Among the oases related by Howard,¹ are those of Tisdal v. Quin, Evans v. Quin, and the curious one relative to the sons of Sir Stephen Rice, one of whom was informed against by Stone, a "discoverer."

Sir Stephen Rice died in 1714; he had three sons, Edward, James and Thomas. By his will he devised Land to Edward for life; but Sir Stephen being a Papist, the Estate, notwithstanding the will, by the acts against the Growth of Popery, descended to the three sons in gavel-kind. Edward, his eldest son, turned Protestant, and thereby became entitled to the fee of the Estate, and died in May, 1720, and by his will devised his estate to the defendant, a Papist, in fee. The Plaintiff filed his Bill the 20th of October following, before the six months allowed by, 2 Anne, c. 6, for conforming, had elapsed. The defendant demurred, for this, and that this was not a purchase by a Papist, within the meaning of the second act, which gave the benefit of conveyances to Papists to a Protestant discoverer. There was much argument on both sides; the court being of opinion that this case did not fall within the clause of the first act, which makes a purchase by a Papist void or within the clause of the second act, which gives lands conveyed to a Papist to a Protestant discoverer; that a desire here was not to be considered as a purchase in the legal sense, in opposition to descent, but that it fell within the clause of the first act, which gives the benefit of it to the next Protestant relation; and the demurrer was allowed, but without costs. Edward became a Catholic again on his deathbed, which gave rise to further litigation, on a case in which Mary Rice, his daughter, appeared.

In the case of Evans against Quin, in Chancery, 26th of June, 1725, where Quin, who was of Popish parents, but became a Protestant in 1709, and was then called to the bar, but never filed any certificate of his conformity, but purchased an estate; and a bill of discovery being filed against him for this purchase, he pleaded that he was a Protestant; and on solemn argument the plea was allowed; the court being clearly of opinion that he was a good Protestant to purchase, notwithstanding he never filed any certificate of his conformity. Similar cases can be produced *ad infinitum*.

There was no more odious or noisome character than the discoverer if we except the Priest-catcher.²

In the year 1709, it was enacted, that every registered popish priest should take the oath of abjuration before the 25th of March, 1710, "in any of the Pour Courts of Dublin, or in any of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the counties in which they were registered, which, if they did not perform, and celebrated mass, or performed any other priestly function, they became obnoxious to the pains and penalties of a convicted regular priest." This

¹ Howard's Special Cases on the Laws to prevent the growth of Popery.

² McGraths of Clare, lost their extensive properties, comprising Derrymore, Kilkishen, Cloaroad, and a portion of Barren, by the perfidy of a person named John Cusack, who, so characteristic of the persecution and treachery of the times, made information, filed bills of discovery, and thereby became possessed of a certain portion of the property. He was interred in the little cemetery of Cloulea, near Kilkishen in the County of Clare, and even after death an incident occurred to mark his career. Tradition has it, that when on his tombstone was inscribed an Irish epitaph expressive of his character, his friends turned the flag; however, on the inverted side there soon appeared the following caustic lines:—

"God is pleased when man doth cease to sin.
The devil is pleased when he a soul doth win.
Mankind are pleased when e'er a villain dies.
Now all are pleased, for here Jack Cusack lies."

This being equally disagreeable to their feelings, they took up the ling at night and having broken it to pieces flung them into a lake near the place.

statute was directly contrary to the ninth article of the Treaty of Limerick. No priest, though registered, could perform any sacerdotal office except in the parish for which he was registered. A priest removed, or dead, was not to have a successor. Ample rewards were given to the priest-catcher, the schoolmaster-hunter, and the persecutor of every degree and kind. In the county of Limerick, amid these terrible trials, it is related that but one Catholic clergyman fell before the tempest; and that such was the horror widely entertained of his, alas! unfortunate apostacy, that the members of his own family refused to receive him after his fall. Even the Protestant bishop, Dr. Smyth, does not appear to have encouraged him, while Dean Daniel sent him off with "five thirteens." In 1710, a complaint, with the nature of which we are unacquainted, was forwarded against Dr. Smyth—who appears ever to have been in hot water—to the Duke of Ormonde, who he was told, "since his lordship is unwilling to come to town, to wait on the Lord Lieutenant, he is afraid his Excellency will make him a visit at Limerick. It is said with assurance, that he designs a progress through Munster, and will set forward the 20th current, the day after ye recess begins. He goes by Kilkenny, so to Clonmell, Cork, Kingsale, and Limerick."

In a postscript, it is said, "to promote one Mr. Smedly of Cashel, to the vicar-generalship of Cork; this was ye occasion of ye motion for bringing in heads of a bill against Simony, &c., was caused by the Protestant bishop of Cork having broken his promise to the Lord Lieutenant."

Injurious reports had been sent up against Dr. Smyth. Sir Thomas Southwell's friendly offices were sought for; and Thomas Burgh, Esq., brother-in-law of the bishop, and at the time high in office under the government, assured his lordship how very little attention should he bestowed on cowardly anonymous slanders. Whatever those rumours were, true or false—and we must believe them to be false, if they rested on no other foundation than a letter written by an unknown hand—Dr. Smyth got over the difficulty in which they appear to have temporarily placed him. But though the most unsparring persecution continued to prevail against the Catholics, not only in the city and county of Limerick, but every where else in Ireland, the Orange animus which had distinguished the Round-heads and Covenanters was creating the greatest excitement, not only in Ireland but in England, where, Dean Swift in his letters from London to Stella, describes the "Yahoos," with the satirical power for which he had become famous.

The trial of Dr. Sacheverell now came on in London, and that remarkable case aroused all the passions of the Anti-Episcopalians. It not only agitated society in London, but it had its effect in Limerick, where General Ingoldsby commanded, and where Major-General Fairfax was second in command. The garrison was composed of two or three regiments; and the officers were in the strongest manner opposed to the bishop and his adherents. The feelings by which they were actuated spread to the soldiery, who in every instance, did what they could to manifest their violent animosity. The Mayor and members of the Corporation were set upon also by these licentious officers and soldiery; and the commander appears to have had no immediate controul over the conduct of men enraged with political and religious excitement, and inflamed, in addition, with strong drink.

To such a pitch did bigotry rise in these times, that on the rumour that the chevalier, son of James II., commonly called the Pretender, but in

¹ Dr. Smyth's Papers.

foreign countries known by the title of James III., had attempted to invade Scotland, but failed in his expectations; the Catholics were turned out of Limerick on the 19th of March, and were kept out for three weeks and three days.' Such was the tyranny observed after the Treaty of 'Limerick!

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE ORANGE MILITARY RIOTS IN LIMERICK IN 1710—STATEMENT OF DR. SMYTH, THE PROTESTANT BISHOP—DEPOSITIONS—STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS AND THEIR PETITION—SUSPENSION OF THE OFFICERS AND FINAL DISMISSAL OF MAJOR CHAYTOR.

THE military riots in Limerick in the autumn of 1710, form a curious episode, not only in the history of the city, but in the history of the kingdom generally. They have been recorded not only in the depositions of witnesses who bore testimony to the outrages, which, for successive days and nights, were perpetrated by a band of drunken Orangemen—licentious officers; but in the humble petition of the officers themselves after they had been convicted, and while the danger of a severe retribution impended. Their names were:—Major Chaytor, Captain Jephson, Captain Plaistow, Lieutenant Mason, Lieutenant Bartlett, Lieutenant Conningham, Lieutenant Barry, and Ensign Hunter, of Sir John Wittenrongs's regiment; and Lieutenant Wright, Lieutenant Shoebridge, Ensigns Kelly and Blount, of Lieutenant-General Pidcomb's regiment. It appears by the depositions¹ of witnesses before us that, in the dead of night, on the 11th of September, they made terrible noises in the city, in several places, and more particularly below the Bishop's (Protestant) Palace, where they were heard to drink "confusion, damnation, plague, pestilence, famine, battle, murder, and sudden death to Dr. Sacheverell and his adherents." This, they called, in their own profane manner, "the Litany of Health;" adding also, "confusion to all Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." A representation of the facts was made by the Recorder to Major-General Fairfax, who was old and feeble, and little better able to cope with the difficulty than, in the first instance, to order one sentinel to be placed at the door of the Bishop's residence.

Dr. Smyth made his statement to the Government in a large, bold hand, plain and quick:²—

On the 12th of September last, about one o'clock in the morning (as I judge) there came before my house several persons with musical instruments, who sang a song, which (I am informed by those who heard it more distinctly), was a very scandalous one. Afterwards I heard them repeat the words—confusion and damnation—which, I suppose, was when they drank confusion and damnation to Dr.

¹ White's MSS.

² From contemporary MS. depositions, autograph petitions, letters, Thorpe's Catalogue of the Southwell MSS.—Sloane MSS. in the British Museum, &c., &c.

³ Ex-Sloane MSS.—British Museum.

Sacheverell, and all his adherents, and all of his principles, as I was informed they did, by a gentleman, who says, he opened his casement and heard them. They staid before my house a considerable time, and (as the same gentleman informed me, whose depositions are taken before ye mayor and other justices) drank other healths, among which, was the health most prophanelly called—the Litany health; wherein, they prayed that plague, pestilence, and famine, &c., might fall on all (and among them, particularly on all Archbishops and Bishops, &c., to the best of his remembrance, and as he verily believes) who should refuse to drink to ye glorious memory of King William. The former of their healths was likewise drunk at one Alderman Higgins's, and neither of them drunk at any other house, as appears by depositions taken as before. The persons concerned in this (as appears upon oath) were Major Cheater, at that time the commanding officer-in-chief of ye garrison, Captain Plasto, Lieutenant Mason, Lieutenant Barkly, and Lieutenant Walsh,¹ all belonging to Sir John Whitttrongue's regiment, and Captain Blunt, of Colonel Rooke's regiment. After this, on ye 21st of this month, about four, as I conceive, in the morning, I and my family were again disturbed by several persons who passed by my house and made a strange unusual noise by singing with feigned voices, and by beating with keys and tongs (as it appears on oath) on frying-pans, brass candlesticks, and such like instruments. Afterwards, on the 24th instant, about the same-hour, I was startled out of my sleep (as I was each time before) by a hideous noise, made at the corner of my house, by winding of horns and the hollowing of men, and the cry of a pack of dogs. I lay some considerable time in bed, in hopes they would soon have gone away; but finding they did not, I got out of bed, and opened my window, and stood there for some time, in hopes of discovering who they were (for it was a moon-shiny night) but could not. At length the dogs in full cry, to ye number I believe of twenty-three or twenty-four couple or thereabouts, ran by my house, and in some time after returned again, and soon after, in the same manner ran back again, making the same noise. After they had passed by my house the first time, I called to the sentinel at my door, and asked him who those men were, and what they were doing; who answered me, that they were officers who had got a fox, and dragged him along, and sent ye dogs after him. What the persons are who were guilty of the second and third riots, appears by the depositions taken before our Justices of the Peace. I cannot but observe that Major Cheater (with others of that regiment, as I think appears by ye depositions) was always one, and in the second riot was accompanied by Lieutenant Barkly.

The gentlemen who from the first gave affront on me, having owned their fault, and asked my pardon, I should never have mentioned it to their prejudice, had it not been for the repeated indignities they have put on me since, which, (if continued) will oblige me to remove with my family out of town, till these gentlemen come to a better temper. Beside these abuses which I have mentioned, I and my family have been frequently alarmed and awakened in the dead of night by soldiers, (as they afterwards appeared to be), who feigned themselves to be spirits; some by stripping themselves naked, and others by putting on white garments, and throwing stones at the sentinel at my door, and at other times by throwing stones on the slates of my house, which made an unusual noise when they were tumbling down; and one night particularly, the century^a was so much affrighted and made such a noise, that I was forced to rise out my bed to encourage him, and to assure him they were no spirits.

All this having been done since ye first abuse that was put on me, and never before, having received any such abuses by any officers or soldiers since my first coming to this town, there having been always a good understanding betwixt us, and the officers of all former regiments having been at all times very obliging and courteous to me, which I think myself bound in justice to acknowledge.

¹ This name Q stated to be Wright in the depositions and petitions, &c.

² Sic in orig.

For these reasons I cannot but believe that **these** later outrages were the **result** of **some resentments** occasioned by the first **abuse**; and that the first abuse **was** occasioned by an opinion they **conceived** that my principles did not in all things agree with **their** own.

THO. LIMERICK.

October the 27th, 1710, at Limerick.

We learn **moreover** from the **depositions**, that on the 20th of October the riots were **renewed**, when, some of the officers above **named**, went through the **streets** in the night, "beating **warming-pans**, **stew-pans**, &c.; and with this uproar and bawdy songs, **pretending** to serenade the city;" and again **they** made a set on the Bishop, against whom they **appear** to have had a violent animosity. The Mayor **interposed** his authority, in order to check these disgraceful proceedings; but, in return, he received gross insult from Major **Chaytor**, who was the **principal** actor, and, apparently, the **prime** mover in all these doings; and about three or four o'clock a.m. on the morning of the 23rd of the same month, he (**Chaytor**) with others of the above named officers, hunted a fox through the city, with a pack of about thirty dogs and three hunting horns, disturbing, in a **particular** manner the Bishop, at whose house they began the noise, and continued it until six a.m. The Bishop **drew** up the above complaint; and Major-General **Fairfax**, who **seems** not to have been able to make an energetic movement to suppress these **shameful** excesses, wrote to Dr. **Smyth** in the following terms:—

"Nov. 2, 1710.

My Lord,

I was **extremely** troubled to **heare** of the **greate** disorder committed against yr. **Ldsp.** and the whole **garrison** of Limerick. The Recorder has given the **Lieutenant General** an account of it, so I **need** say no more of it. I have **ordered** another **sentinell** to be att yr. **Lp's. doore**; and if I **were** able I woud wait on you myself and **see** if I **could** keep better order; but it is a **hard** matter to do where men are mad and give **themselves** a **liberty** to act so contrary, not only to **soldiers** but to that of Christianity. Yr. **Lp. may** see by my writing how ill I handle a **pen**, and may be **assured** that I am in **great** truth,

my Lord,

Your most obedient hmbc scrvt.,

J. FAIRFAX.

Pray my humble **servico** to your good lady and fireside.

For The Right **Revd. Father** in God,

The Lord Bishop of Limerick,
att Limerick*."

Dr. Smyth **endorses** the letter to the effect that it "**concerns** some **abuses** put upon me by **some officers**," and that Major-General **Fairfax** had ordered him "**two centinels**."

Lieutenant-General **Ingoldsby**, to whom the Recorder had **written**, and who is referred to by Major-General **J. Fairfax**, was one of the **Lords Justices** of Ireland from 1706 to 1711—the anti-Papal and implacable Lord **Wharton** was Lord Lieutenant during a portion of the time—the Duke of **Ormonde**

* This letter is sealed with red wax, and an impression of Fairfax's arms—a lion rampant.

after. **Ingoldsby**, in his private memoranda states, that he early appeared in **Ireland** in **King William's interest**, was made a prisoner in Limerick, and sustained losses here to the amount of twelve thousand pounds, at least, notwithstanding which, he never troubled **His Majesty** for **anything** more than to be engaged in **his service**."

The following is a copy of the petition which **was** forwarded to the Lords Justices:—

"To their **Excellencys** the Lords Justices of Ireland. The Bumble Petition of the Mayor, Bishop, **Aldermen**, and Comon Council of the City of Limerick.

Humbly sheweth That your **Petitioners** were several times of late, in a violent manner insulted by several officers of this **garrison**, viz., Major **Cheator**, Capt. **Jephson**, Capt. **Wright**, Capt. **Plasto**, Lieut. **Mason**, **Ensigne Kelly**, and Lieut. **Barkley**; that the said officers att one time in the dead of the night, went about this **City**, and under the Bishop's and other Houses, Drank Confusion, Damnation, Plague, Petilence, and **famine**, battle, murder, and sudden death to all Arch Bishops, **Bishops**, **Priests**, and Deacons, Doctor **Sechivorel** and all his adherents, at another time in like manner, **drunk** such like and Bawdy healths, and at the third time in like manner, with a large pack of **Doggs** and a ffox hunted through the **City**, first abasing the mayor and Corporation when they were celebrating the anniversary of the **twenty-third** of October, all **wh.** pticularly appear at large by sevell. Informations taken upon oath before the mayor and magistrates of this **City** **hereunto** annexed [and by memorial of ye **Ld. Bp.** also annexed]. And since we **Complaine** against some officers, we can't but acknowledge and make **knowne** by this Petition, that **Collonll Kendol** commanding officer of this garrison, behaved **himsel**fe **oblidging** to this **City**, and took great care and pains to **rectifie** these **abusses**.

May it therefore please your Excellencys to order such **Reliefe** for your **Petitioners** in' the **premisses** as your Excellencys in your great **Wisdom** shall think fitt; and your **Petitioners** will ever pray.

Dated under the Comon Seal of the said **City**, at our Comon **Council** Chamber this 27th of October, ano **dni** 1710."

Annexed are several **Depositions** taken before **Pearce** Piercy, mayor, and 3 magistrates, **occupying** several pages.

The above given List of 11 officers **complained** against, and mayor's reasons for omitting 2 names.

"Dublin Castle, 2nd Nov. 1710.

Sir,—The enclosed **Petition** and **Informations**, with a **Complaint** of the Bishop of **Lymerrick** all in his own hand writing, having ben laid before the **Lords Justices**, their **Excys.** imediatly sent for all the **officers complained** of to come up hither, and **suspended** them from their commands and pay **untill** her maties. **further** Pleasure be known therein, and in the mean time, their **Excys.** hav **comanded** me to transmit them to you, to be laid before my Lord **Duke**, that his Grace may doe therein as he shall judge proper.

You will also herewith receive a **Memorial** of some of the officers concerned in the **Riot**, to Lieut. **Genll. Ingoldsby**, that his **Grace** may see what they say in their own **behalf**e. I have nothing else to **trouble** you with at this **time**, being **very** truly,

Sr. your most **faithfull**

humble **servt.**,

J. DAWSON:

Mr. Southwell."

† Ex Sloane MSS. Brit. Mus. 20720.

The officers returned the following untrue reply:—

"To hi Excellency Liেন্ট. &all. Ingoldsby, one of her magties, Lord Chief Justices of Ireland.

May itt Please your Excelley,

Wee the undernamed officers In the Honble. Sr. John Wittenrong's Regimt., Being Injuriouly and falsly Impeached for several misdemeanours (as they are pleas'd to term them), By the aldermen of Limrick for meeting on Septembr last and Drinking the glorions memory of King William with other like Healths, which wee humbly presume do nott In the least argue any disaffection to the present government, and some other Innocent proceedings, which, we believe will be specif'd with additions to your Excellency, nott out of any Conviction of a Crime Committed, Bat an ambition we shall allways have to bear your Excellency preposess'd with nothing to our disadvantage, as we can on oar honours assure your Excellency our Intentions were fair and not levell'd att any particular persons, So we flatter our selves your Excellency will construe our actions as such, your Excelleys favourable determination will be an Extrordinary Obligation to your Excelleys

most humble and obedient servtts,

B. CHAYTOR,
GEO. WRIGHT,
THO. MASON,
THO. PLAISTOW,
EDMD. BARTLETT."

Ingoldsby writing to James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, relative to these military outrages, states that a court-martial would be most likely favourable to their own cloth—orders the officers' pay to be suspended, and hints that His Grace should give directions that the pay, during the suspension, "should be distributed by the Bishop to the poor of the town of Limerick."¹

Chaytor, and his brothers in arms and in disgrace, who were at length convicted of these doings, lost no time in throwing themselves on the mercy of the authorities; they addressed "an Humble Petition" to Ingoldsby, and as a specimen of utter abasement and trepidation, we do not know that we have ever read a more "humble" document in every particular.²

¹ Thorpe's Catalogue of the Southwell MSS.

² "To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, one of His Majesty's Lord Justices of Ireland.

The humble petition of Major Henry Chayter and the several subscribing officers, Sheweth,

That your Petrs. having through Inadvertency & In Excesse of Liquour, acted some Irregularities in Lymerick for which the Bishop and Corporation have lately exhibited their memorialls against us with several affidavitts relating thereto (to several of which your Petitioners object).

That some of those Irregularitys so complained off were longe since actually forgiven by the Bishop and Corporation, pardon being publickly asked the Bishop for the same on the Exchange in Lymerick, by some of yr. Petis. who since that time have not offered the least affront or abuse to the Bishop or Corporation.

That your Petis. assure your Excellency, and they do Hereby declare upon their Honours, that such indiscretions and errors (as they were really guilty off) were totally owing to Liquours, and that neither of them was committed with any intent whatever to affront, abuse, insult, or disturbe either the Bishop or any member of the Corporation.

That your Petis. have a just resentment of their Irregularities and are willing to make such acknowledgements to the Bishop and Corporation as your Excellency shall please to order and direct them.

That your Petis. have not only laboured under your Exceys. displeasure a long time, but also

The petition document having been presented, in due form, the Lieutenant-General forwarded it to the Lord Lieutenant for His Grace's consideration and directions; but notwithstanding the very submissive tone of the petition, and the alleged forgiveness of the outrages by the Bishop, Mayor, &c., the Duke of Ormonde wrote to the Lords Justices "ordering the dismissal of Major Chaytor from the army, as being commanding officer he should have prevented such riotous proceedings."¹

The Bishop, however, was destined for further troubles. He received a threatening letter "in an unknown hand," (a very good hand too) "if the seat in St. Mary's Church, Limerick, which Alderman Colpoys enjoys, be not given to Mr. Bindon." The letter was sent by a messenger, and was wrapped up in an envelope, inside which was the following note:—

o Sir,—The Bearer being not well acquainted with yr. towne, I presume to desire the favour, that you will send one of your servants with this Letter to my Lord Bishop's, that when he returns tomorrow he may have an answer thereto, for Sir,
Your faithfull humble servt.,

Bridge, the 1st June, (1710).

JOHN COLE."

We are not told that His Lordship complied with the mandate. But notwithstanding his sufferings and annoyances, as well from the military rioters as from members of his own congregation, the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth survived them and lived to a ripe old age.

Matters became somewhat more tranquil afterwards.

On the 21st of May, 1712, peace was proclaimed in Limerick between England and France by the Mayor, William Butler, Esq., the Sheriff, the Corporation, accompanied by the Earl of Inchiquin and his son, the Lord O'Brien, and many other gentlemen, all on horseback; the trades also appeared with their usual colours.²

The same year William Butler being Mayor, His Grace James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, came to Limerick. The inhabitants went to meet him as far as Bruff. The streets were lined by the army. The Governor, Mayor, Bishop, Clergy, Corporation, met him at St. John's Gate, where the Governor stopped his coach, "demanding if he was the Lord Lieutenant, James, Duke of Ormonde? Upon his avowing that he was, and at the same time showing his star, the Governor delivered him the keys of the City, the Mayor delivered him the sword and mace, and the Bishop gave him the keys of the Church, &c.; the great guns then fired and the bells rung. He was conducted to the Bishop's house, where he then lodged, and the army fired three rounds."³

under the misfortune of being suspended and being at great Expenses in Towne, and totally strangers, and being wholly unable to support themselves and Families any longer.

Yor. Petis. therefore humbly begg (the Premises being considered) yor. Excelley. to take off their suspensions or to grant such other relief as to your Excellency shall seem fit, and yor. Petis. further pray for and entirely depend on your Excellency's clemency and goodnesse in remitting and forgiving them.

and your Pets. shall for ever pray, &c.
EDMD. BARTLETT,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
H. CHAYTOR,
NICHLS. KELLY,
T. PLAISTOW,
W. JEFFSON,
THO. MASON."

¹ Thorpe's Catalogue of the Southwell MSS.

² White's MSS,

³ Ibid.

1713.—Dr. James **Strich**, age 71 years, Catholic Pastor of **Rathkeale**, was vicar-general of the Diocese of Limerick, the See being long vacant of a Bishop.¹

This year there was a general election: among those anxious to represent in Parliament the city of Limerick was Mr. **Ingoldsbys** Phipps, son of Sir **Constantine** Phipps, the then notorious Lord Chancellor of Ireland. As the Protestant Bishop had very great interest in the city, and as he was potent not only with the **anglican** clergy, but with the Mayor and Corporation, the Lord Chancellor² zealously sought his **influence** on behalf of his son.

Local interests and local men were more potent, and Mr. Henry **Ingoldsbys** and Mr. George Roche were returned.

Diverging for a moment from these matters, it may be remarked that Lord Orrery, having had considerable landed property in the County of Limerick, had also much to do with tithes, &c., and a fair share of correspondence with the Bishop. Several of the Protestant Churches at this period were falling, or had fallen into ruins, and attention having been called to the extremely dilapidated state of the Chancel of **Kilfinane**, Lord Orrery wrote to the Bishop in these terms:—

“London, Feby. 2nd, 1714.

My Sir,

I have received your **Lrds** Letter of the 19th of Novb. wh. I have thus long delayed giving an answer to only that yourself, **first** speak with Mr. **Badham** about the business of it who is now here. I have now **talk'd** with him upon it, and given him the necessary orders, for supplying my proportion towards repairing the Chancel of **Kilfinane**.

He tells me there are some perquisites due to me which he has not yet been able to receive, but by your Lordships assistance, he hopes he shall. I will not trouble your Lordship with a **further** explanation of the matter, but leave it to him to admit &c., and

am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient **Sevt.**

ORRERY.”

During the mayoralty of Mr. **Hezechiah** Holland in 1714, peace was proclaimed in **Limerick** between **Anne** Queen of England and **Philip V. King** of Spain. As on all other similar occasions the Corporation and public functionaries made a great **display**.³

¹ White's MSS.

² Lord Chancellor Phipps was one of the Lords Justices with Lieut. Gen. Ingoldsbys in 1711. General Ingoldsbys died in the Government, **January** 29th, 1711. Lord Chancellor Middleton succeeded Sir Constantine Phipps on the Irish woosack on the 20th of March, 1716. Sir Constantine wrote a peculiarly small and exceedingly neat hand, and “dried” his letter to the Bishop, not with blotting paper, but with sand of a shining substance.

³ White's MSS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TRoubles in **THE CORPORATION** OF LIMERICK—ACCUSATIONS AND RECRIMINATIONS—LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY—PETITIONS AND COUNTER PETITIONS—PERSECUTIONS, ETC—POSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

THE year 1715, was rendered famous in Limerick by violent disputes between the Whig and Tory—rather between the Orange and the old Loyalists parties, into which the Corporation was already split. As yet, the notion of the success of the Prince of Wales, King **James's** son, had not ceased to be entertained by a considerable number, even of Protestants in Ireland; and whilst their “honours” were dividing the loaves and fishes among themselves, and leaving a legacy of debt and poverty to their successors to the seventh generation, jealousies arose among them, which developed their ugly features in the shape of mutual recriminations on many occasions. Though they joined in hate against their Catholic fellow citizens—if indeed Catholics could now be designated by the name of citizens at all, they did not join in love among themselves. This state of things was exemplified in a remarkable manner early in this year, when “underhand” representations were made to the government, reflecting on the loyalty to the **Hanoverian** rule, which had just commenced on the death of Queen **Anne**, of certain corporators, including Mr. **William Franklin**, the Mayor, and involving in the charge, the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Smyth, who, it was alleged by his enemies “disturbed the government,” and “was present at a meeting of the Corporate Body, when a sum of **L150** was improperly voted to His Worship the Mayor.” So gross and injurious a charge was promptly met and refuted, for on the 11th of October, a meeting of the Corporation was held, at which it was resolved, “that it does not appear to us, that the Right Rev. Father in God, **Thomas Lord Bishop** of Limerick, has busied himself in our corporate affairs, and to obstruct the service of the government. In testimony whereof, we have put our hands, **this 11th of October, 1715.**”

This document, or resolution, which is rather obscure in its phraseology, bears the **subjoined signatures** :—

John Scymonr,
James Yeomans,
David Davis,
Paul Farel,
William Carr,
Robert Palmer,
Christopher Carr,
Joseph Ffepps,
Michael Apjohn.

William Franklin, Mayor,
Edward Wright,
James Robinson,
Robert Twigg,
Richard Pope,
John Vincent,
Richard Lilles,
John Higgins,
Randal Holland,
Rawley Colpoys,
Hezekiah Holland,
Edward Voakes, } Shrfs.
Benjamin Barrington,
Henry Exham,
Francis Sergeant,
Edward Sexton,
James Jacques,
George Robinson.

Previous to this, viz. on the 13th of April, 1715, the Mayor, in vindication of his own loyalty and that of his brother Corporators, which had been seriously impeached, wrote to the Bishop, who was at the time in Dublin, at the house of his brother-in-law, Thomas Burgh, Esq., Accountant General, "bitterly complaining that at the previous assizes a few aldermen and burgeses of the City of Limerick drew up and signed an address to His Majesty George I., who had just ascended the throne of England, in an unprecedented manner, having neither consulted the Mayor, Recorder, Justices of Peace for the city, concerning any congress, nor desired their concurrence to what they had drawn; whereas affairs of that nature, as your Lordship knows, are to take their rise in an assembly of the Common Council, and to be proposed by the Mayor. The reason of that clandestine proceeding was that they might have an opportunity of reflecting on the magistrates and others, their fellow-citizens, as disaffected to his Majesty's accession and government. The multiplicity of important business at the assizes, and the extraordinary application of my Lord Chief Baron, on whom we were obliged to attend, prevent our having an address ready to send with him. Therefore, by the advice of our Recorder, it was agreed to defer drawing one up until the sessions. But lest the misrepresentation of some of our own members should make any impression on the Government, I have with this sent the City's address to His Majesty, which I desire your Lordship to present to the Lords Justices, and to do the City right by letting them know the truth of the matter.

"I am your Lordship's most humble and
most dutiful servant,
"WM. FRANKLIN."

The seal to this letter has a crowned rose, a thistle and a rose.

The address bears the following 254 names; very few of which are represented in the present times in the city of Limerick:—

Wm. Franklin
Tym. Purdon
Ed. Vokes
Bea. Barrington } Shers.
Hez. Holland
Ed. Wight
Ja. Robinson
Rob. Twigg
Ric. Pope
Ric. Lylyza
Jn. Higgins
Rand Holland
Wm. Butlr
Rawl. Colpys
Geo. Robinson
James Yearmans
Dav. Davis
Paul Favryers
Thos. Cook
Char. Wade
Tho. Harris
James Boyle
Rob. Green
Jn. Hare
Wm. Turner
James Carr
James Davenport

Jn. Cloud Wm.
James Dalton
Sym White
Francis Tomkins
Ralph Wilson
Wm. Carr
Chr. Carr
Rob. Palmr
Jos. Hepp
Michael Apjohn
Geo. Bridgmn
Bob. Wilkington
Ed. Brown
Mic. M'Nemera
Geo. Davis
Ephr. Mounsell
Mor. Ryan
Jn. M'Hevoy
Jn. Ricorzi
Dan. Shee
Jn. Thornhill
Wm. Gray
H. Coumey
Jr. Lee
Jn. O'Neal
Wm. Hutchins
Dan. Glisseen

Geo. Evans
Rob. Smart
James Benes
Tho. Brown
Nic. Gains
Ed. Fenton
Tho. Franklen
Rob. Bradley, Sen.
Rob. Bradley, Jun.
Charles Bradley
Rob. Starkey
Wm. Hawes
Tho. Smyth
Thymo Keane
Anton Sparks
Ben. Henn
Com. Bowens
Nic. White
Ed. Sykers
James M'Donell
Robbart Allin
Tym Devery
E. Ormsby
Wm. Twig
Ro. Cashit
A. Ormsby
Jn. Brown

Hen. Barclay
Jn. Moore
Hugh Gough
Char. Story
Ric. Wight
Ric. Burgh
Pat. Moline
Wm. Smith
fran Williams
John Blood, Jun.
Wm. Burrill
David Carr
Samuel Broylor
Izaac Campell
Ja. Parker
John Boyd, Jun.
Jn. Stenson
Ed. Stokes
Tho. Moulton
Jn. Clark
Char. Epwell
Jonath Epwell
Wm. Bury
Sam. Machell
Ed. Halorane
Geo. Wright
Char. Hughes.
Gilbert Buxton
Wm. Buxton
Dav. Mahony
Walter Cashin
Tym, Holland
Ric. Henderson
Sam. Haly
Ric. Butt
Tho. Barrot
Jas. Murphy
Emanuel Mounsell
Ed. Crawley
Job Boles
Jas. Cunningham
Tho. Gardiner
Wm. Gardiner
Tho. frankland
Ed. Davis
Ric. frankland
Mark Goodbody
Jn. Newton
And. Barkley
Wm. Benn
Jn. Bull
Jn. Kindells
Tho. Meyls
Geo. Carlile
Sam. Kerky

Jr. Byria
F
Rob. Stent
Bart. Donovan
Tym. Ryan
Jn. Marshall
John Myles
Jos. Beaker
Geo. Hudson
Lau. Doulin
Tym. Sanders
Geo. How
John Dick
Step. Lambard
John Cox
Wm. Purcell
Jn. Boyle
Jn. Gregory
Owen M'Can
Dav. Condon
Jn. Davis
Ric. Derden
Ric. Williams
Jn. Gilman
Tho. Cox
Jn. Bull
Rog. Doherty
Jn. Gartny
Tho. French
Ol. fowls
Jno. Dargan
Rob. Hutchens
Jn. Alen.
Com. Hearn
Tho. Hoskins
James Smith
Richd. Butler
Tho. Bury
James Ryan
Jn. Thomson
Tho. Bryan
Darby Mc
Nic. Grady
Geo. Bishop
Jn. Piercy
Tho. Keys
Jos. Laud
Tho. Hyes
Pier Butler
Ed. Gray
James Smith
Tho Woods
Jn. Carr
Jn. Archer
Jn. Rork

Denis Gafney
James Power
Wm. Nowman
Richd. Moore
Xando Woodcut
Geo. Hendersen
Josep Vokes
James Blackwill
Wm. Long
Hen. Long
Ric. Thomson
Mat*
Abrah. Houth
Den*
Tym. Lacy
James England
James Bernard
Wm. Jessop
fran. Wainwright
Arch. Millar
Chr. Marshall
James Ryan
Jn. Blood, Jun.
Willm. Barrett
Tym. Shinners
Rob. Blood
Ed. Kean
Jn. Edwards
Tho. Kirby
Jn. Kelly
Dunstill Atkinson
Mat M'Mahan
I
Richd. Conry
Jn. Menahan
Char. Copley
Pat. Draw
Jn. Roberts
Jn. Ambery
Ric. Green
Ed. Bourke
Pat. White
Pat. Mac Dannel
Char. Henry
Jn. Smyth
Rob. Walker
Den. M'Dannel
Phil. Burr
Ric. Cepglan
Hen. Gybson
Wm. Wild
Jasper Cheevers
Phil. Hind
Walr. Wall

These demonstrations produced the desired effect of allaying for a season the excitement between the hostile factions in the common council—and their honours thought it better policy to put on at least a mask of moderation, in order, the more effectually to carry out their joint schemes of personal aggrandizement, and lend their aid towards the iniquitous operation of the "no Popery laws," which though the Priest-catcher had become obnoxious for a while to all classes—even to Protestants—so much so, that though the odious informer was often assailed with clubs

* * These names cannot be decyphered.

and stones and hunted by an enraged populace, yet a desire to keep down Catholics was continually manifested. De Burgo,¹ indeed, avows that during the Hanoverian rule the laws against Catholics were not carried out with severity, and that all general persecution ceased till the year 1744, when it was renewed with great fierceness, owing, he adds, to the spread of Jansenism.²

The Oath of Abjuration, however, against "the Pretended Prince of Wales," and in sustainment and acknowledgment of the Hanoverian succession, and its limitation to the heirs of the Princess Sophia, was enacted and vigorously enforced; but this Oath contained no reference whatever to the subject matter of religion.³

It was with difficulty, notwithstanding this vaunted mildness of the Hanoverian rule, that a priest could exist independently. In the country he was a mark for the villiage tyrant. In the city, he did not move beyond the precincts of his small oratory or chapel. As an instance, in illustration of the state of things in and about Limerick, at this period, we may observe that during the sieges of 1690 and 1691, the Church of Kilmore or Kilmurry Magdalene in the Eastern Liberties had become a complete ruin. It was close by the site of the Williamite camp. Colonel Kilner Brazier, the resident landlord, made an effort to rebuild the fallen church—a laudable enterprise no doubt, if properly conceived and honestly carried into effect. Mr. Loyd, the rector, and Dr. Smyth, the Bishop, were interested in the project; but they do not appear to have been as zealous or as earnest, or rather as unscrupulous as Colonel Kilner Brazier desired that they should be. Mr. Loyd was either too poor or had too many other demands on him to contribute £30 yearly, towards the maintenance of a curate, and the Bishop had no disposable funds to give towards the building. After vestry meetings had failed to achieve the desired object, a resolution was adopted at one of those meetings by which a sum of £60 was ordered to be levied off the Catholic inhabitants of Kilmurry. Brazier had recourse to the Rev. Bryan O'Donnell, the then parish priest of Kilmurry, to raise the required sum. Father O'Donnell did not feel bound to call upon his parishioners to contribute. The result was that he was threatened by Colonel Brazier in letters which bespeak the temper of the times and the unenviable position of a Catholic Clergyman.⁴

Mr. O'Donnell,

You may remember I sent for you to discourse you about the sixty pound we the Pars. and Churchwardens presented at the Vestry, the 21st of April, to be levied off ye Parish for building of Kilmurry Church, if any of your congregation do refuse I opin you will acquaint them wh. wt. I told you, and sent me their answer for no time I will lose in forwarding the woork and preceeding (proceeding?) agst. them as I told you if they did not comply is what offers from your friend and Sarvant,

K. Brazier.

To Ffathar Bryan O'Donnell.

¹ Hibernia Dominicans, pp. 160-161.

² Hibernia Dominicana, 160-161.

³ See Hibernia Dominicana, where the Oath is fully set out.

⁴ From Original Papers of the Right Rev. Dr. Smyth, in the Corporation of Limerick.

This blandly persuasive and significant missive had not the desired effect; and another, couched in more menacing words was forwarded:—

Mr. O'Donnell, a little would make me resolve, you never should say mass here again. I am not to be sarved as you think; this is in relation to what I writt to you about: and more, you have not put all you brought with mo of your Parish to there Oaths as I'd desire about the boards and the things stolen from me and my woork men, I expect your immediate answer to

K. Brazier,

Saterday.

To Mr. Bryan O'Donnell, Priest.

Priests and people continued to suffer; and where the Jack in office dressed up in a little brief authority issued his mandate, however oppressive or intolerable, he was imperative and inflexible, and disobedience was certain to receive its quick retribution. The arm of the exterminator, it is true, was not raised; but there were other and galling trials endured in abundance by the people. Owing to the war between England and France, the value of land fell considerably, and districts became tenantless. Holdings, which were valuable in other circumstances were surrendered, and leases would not be taken out even on low terms. The wages of the artizan and labourer, were not low, considering the depression which prevailed, but land became a drug—and was offered at any price that could be obtained from the farmer. The case of Pritch, in the first instance, and of Bruce, the representative of Pritch, afterwards, against Chidly Coote, Esq., of the County of Limerick, arose out of this fluctuating value of land, and occupied the Court of Chancery for many years.² Pritch, who was tenant of the lands of Gar-rincoony, and Rathnabilty, in the County of Limerick, had allowed his interest to lapse on a representation made by Mr. Coote, that he could not obtain a certain sum of money which he required to raise on a marriage settlement, if Pritch's lease was on record against him. Mr. Coote, on the other hand had contended that Pritch voluntarily surrendered his interest, and allowed large arrears of rent to accrue, which he was unable to discharge, owing, as he (Pritch) alleged, to the decline in the value of land. Mr. Coote, during Pritch's unoccupancy, let the lauds to one Godsill, at 6s. 6d. an acre. Pritch's rent was 6s. The Chancellor decided in favor of Pritch and Bruce, and directed a new lease to be given. Mr. Coote appealed to the House of Lords; but was unsuccessful.⁵

Whilst the state of things was thus disheartening and disagreeable, the corporators of Limerick having had time to cool down, commenced to make some improvements. On the large strand, which was then westward of the west water gate mill, they built the new quay, now known by the name of the Mardyke.⁴

¹ Wages of Carpenters, Masons, Plasterers, &c., 1s. 6d. a day—Labourers, Gd a day.

² From Contemporaneous records.

³ At this time Licadon, Boherload, Ballinafrankey, and Lismullanebeg, were let to Mr. Hunt for £300 per annum—real value then £512, "and after the present war with France, a fat beefe at Xmas, or £2 in lieu thereof." The tenant was obliged to build a house, and make other improvements. Licadon contains 850 acres and about 40 acres of bog. Caheravala contains 297 acres, was set M Mr. Hunt at the yearly rent of £80, with a lease of lives. Other denominations were held under these lettings—the total rent out of all was £531 9s. 0½d.—the real estimated value in 1728, was £923 3@2½d. In 1865, the lettings amount to a far higher sum in proportion—while taxes are immeasurably higher at present than they were in the times of which we are writing.

⁴ White's MSS. state that the Proprietors of it were the Vincent Family, and the heirs of Alderman Foord.

The interests of education were also pretty well cared for: at this period the Rev. Robert Cashin was the head master of a first class Diocesan School, in Limerick, and the teacher of many men of eminence, including Dr. Sylvester O'Halloran, the Historian; the Rev. Joseph Ignatius O'Halloran, S.J.; Charles Johnston, Author of *Chrysal* or the *Adventures of a Guinea*; Charles Smyth, Esq., M.P., and several others. He was afterwards appointed to the Rectory of Dromin and Athlace, in the gift of Lady Robarts, on the recommendation of Dr. Smyth. The school fees in those times, appear not very large, and the school-master's salary was but £10 per annum.²

On the 9th of April, this year (1719), a highly distinguished Irishman, Edmond Sexton Pery, was born at Limerick.³

CHAPTER XL.

PERSEVERANCE OF THE CATHOLYCS OF LIMERICK IN THE FACE OF PERSECUTION. THE FIRST CATHOLIC BISHOP SINCE THE SIEGES—CORPORATE MISDEEDS—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS PEARCE—EXECUTION OF THE REV. TIMOTHY BYAN—EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the presisting enmity of the Orange faction irrespectively of every consideration of decency, truth, and honor, and the contumely and scorn with which Catholics and the Catholic Clergy continued to be treated, the old faith lived in the hearts of the people, and the year 1720 became remarkable in the Annals of Limerick in a pre-eminent degree. Until that year there had not been a Catholic Bishop appointed to the diocese of Limerick since the death in Paris, of the Right Rev. Dr. Moloney; when the Court of Rome at length adjudged it proper to appoint a Bishop to govern the diocese. The selection of the Holy See was made in the person of the Right Rev. Cornelius O'Keeffe, a native of the diocese of Cork, and of the family of the O'Keeffes of Clouna Phircane, in that county.⁴ The day that witnessed the advent of a Catholic Prelate to a clergy and a people, who had been so long severely suffering, and so many years without a spiritual ruler, was a joyous one indeed. While to all the Catholic citizens of every degree, nothing could have been more acceptable.

Almost contemporaneously with the arrival of Dr. O'Keeffe a partial relaxation was experienced in the rigors of the penal code. An order was

¹ It is said Johnston wrote this celebrated standard novel, because he was disappointed in obtaining a situation under government. Mr. William Johnson, J.P. of Limerick, is a descendant of the novelist.

² Limerick, 4th March, 1718, Received of the Right Rev. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Limerick, the sum of Twenty pounds sterling in full of one whole year's school-master's salary, and for a year's schooling of his Lordship's son and Thomas Coulston, ending the Second of February last. Witness my hand Ro. CASHIN.

³ He had been speaker of the Irish House of Commons—an indefatigable member of Parliament for the City of Limerick, which he represented for many years, and which he greatly added to and improved, having been the projector of the new town. He had been raised to the Peerage as Viscount Pery, and died at his house in Park-street. London, on the 24th of February, 1806, and was buried in Hunsdon in Herefordshire, in the Calvert's family vault.*

⁴ White's MSS.

* His Lordship's second daughter had been married to Mr. Calvert.

given by Parliament for liberty to Catholics to dwell in Limerick, without undergoing the process of registration, contrary to the Act of 1703; but the Catholics were compelled to enter into security for their good behaviour.¹ Toxeth Roche,² a bigot and a firebrand³ was particular in enforcing this order; but it may be added, that like many other men equally earnest in enforcing the letter of the law, his own conduct in the Corporation, did not prove to be above suspicion.

During his mayoralty in 1721, a Charter of Incorporation was granted to the Curriers and Tanners of Limerick;⁴ but the star of these Orange Roches was not destined to remain much longer in the ascendant. Systematic plunder and oppression had been arousing the resentment, not indeed of the Catholics alone, but of the Protestants themselves, who were not within the magic circle of the Corporation. The gentlemen of the county commenced a lawsuit against the municipal body, on account of the many illegal exactions which were practised in the collection and in the levying of the Customs and the Gateage. The Catholic merchants, taking advantage of this auspicious occasion, contended with the Corporation about the Small Duties, called Cockett duties, which had been paid to the Corporation on the importation of goods, and which were proportioned according to the duties which they paid the Crown.⁵ The case went before Parliament; several members of the Corporation were summoned to Dublin; the decision on the point being left to a committee of twenty-four members of the House. The Corporation had a ready excuse for their misconduct, alleging that many Catholics were living in Limerick, and were not registered in accordance with the act of 1703, and that all such should be turned out of the city. Some of the most prosperous merchants were among this number. This was a dangerous plea, as leave had been just given to Catholics to live and trade in Limerick, without registration. The committee, however, decided the question in this way: they decreed that it should be optional with the Catholic merchants to pay the small duties to the Corporation as before, or compound by paying £5 each year in lieu of these small duties. By this decree about £100 per annum were gained for the Corporation; and the liberty of dwelling in Limerick, contrary to the Act of 1703, was secured to the Catholics without registry.

¹ White's MSS. We speak of his Lordship's high character and great labours for the advancement of religion, in the proper place of our history. Some of this family distinguished themselves as Officers in King James's army, and served afterwards in the Irish Brigade in France.

² It may be proper to observe that "the Corporation" Roches of Limerick, were not related to the ancient Catholic family of that name, who were a branch of the Fermoy house, and were plundered of their patrimony in Cork county by Cromwell, and driven to Clare, where some of them continued in business, and about the period at which we have arrived in our history, settled in Limerick, where they became eminent merchants and bankers—and one of whom, the late William Roche, Esq., was returned member for the city of Limerick, with David Roche, Esq., created a baronet in 1842 (a descendant of the Corporation Roches)—both liberals, in the first reformed Parliament, in 1833, and represented the city for some years.

³ It is said of Toxeth Roche, that he knocked off a Catholic merchant's hat, because the owner had not obsequiously done homage to the civic autocrat, by humbly taking it off whilst passing him.

⁴ The persons named in the Charter as of the Corporation of Curriers and Tanners, are Alderman William Franklin, William Brett, Thomas Brett, Charles Taweys, Edward Gray, William Benn, James Fortness, and Joshua Tabb. The draft of the Charter, which is signed by George Roche, Mayor, and Toxeth Roche, Town Clerk, is among the Corporation documents.

⁵ The Catholic merchants of Cork had previously succeeded in abolishing the Small Duties—White's MSS.

⁶ White's MSS., which state, in addition, that there was a schedule made, mentioning what goods were to pay customs at the gate, and how much the custom was for each kind.

These proceedings checked the dominant party; and though the Corporation in 1722, in their anxiety to propitiate the Protestant interest, endowed a Protestant school, this endowment was soon afterwards withdrawn, and the Roches were destined to meet further municipal reverses.'

About this time Lieut.-General Thomas Pearce was governor of Limerick. A brave soldier, he had served abroad in the campaigns in Spain and Holland, and was a most unlikely person to quail before the terrors of a civic faction. Between him and these Roches a violent dispute arose, which was carried on with unsparing acrimony, and the interest of which extended to the country. Pearce championed public rights; the Roches and their partizans continued to be the defenders of a degraded monopoly. After a long succession of fights, Pearce succeeded, not only in becoming a member of the Corporation, but in 1726 he forced himself into the mayoralty. He had received slights and affronts from the Roches, and he was resolved on revenge. His first course was to create among the members of the council intestine divisions, and having, by this means, shaken the power of his assailants, he became a candidate for the mayoralty, which, and many violent contests and animosities, he obtained this year, though the contrary party protested against the legality of his election, and therefore would not give up to him the sword of state or the mace. Nor did he get them till the following year when they were necessary for proclaiming King George the Second, who ascended the throne the 11th of June, 1727, in which year Pearce was signally successful in obtaining the representation of the city of Limerick, together with Henry Ingoldsbys, Esq. He continued Governor all the time, and the same hostility existed between him and the Roches.²

In Limerick at this period there were twenty-two companies of soldiers, whilst in Cork there were but eleven companies. The troops selected for these garrisons were all English Protestants or foreigners.³ The "mild Hanoverian rule" did not recognise the military existence of Papists, nor did the ruling body feel secure without alien mercenaries in addition to English soldiers. The superiority of Limerick over Cork as a garrison town, was acknowledged; and this admitted superiority Limerick continued to hold until, in recent years, the authorities have thought proper to reduce it from its ancient rank and station, and make it second to Cork in this respect.'

During the mayoralty of Lieutenant General Pearce, a shocking tragedy was enacted in Limerick. The Rev. Timothy Ryan, who is said by White⁴ to have been an irregular and excommunicated priest, but who did not deserve the terrible doom to which he was consigned, was committed to gaol by the Mayor (Pearce) "for marrying a Protestant man and a Catholic woman," contrary to an act of Parliament which was passed this year, and which made it death in the priest.⁵ He was tried at the following assizes, and condemned, and was the "first" person executed⁷ in Ireland for this "crime" since the

¹ The next year (1723) was a very dry year, there was little or no water in the river Shannon; it commonly flowed salt water up to the Quay; a ling was catch't (ling caught) between the two towers of the Quay, and there was a second growth of fruits.—White's MSS.

² White's MSS.

³ Mr. Edgar, secretary to the Pretender, in reference to the military arrangements of Ireland in 1726—quoted in Croker's Antiquarian Researches.

⁴ Limerick continued the head quarters of three regiments until the Crimean War in 1853, and had been the residence of the General Officer until 1858. Lieut.-General Sir James Chatterton, Bart. was the last General who commanded in Limerick.

⁵ White's YSS.

⁷ He was executed at Gallows Green.—White's MSS.

⁶ Ibid.

passing of the act of Parliament.¹ In the local annals the nefarious execution of this clergyman was suppressed, as if even bigotry and prejudice had been ashamed to refer to so cruel a legalized murder.² Many a dark and fearful deed of blood and vengeance was perpetrated in these sad days³ of religious intolerance and ascendancy, which have never seen the light.⁴ As to corporate iniquity, however, there are some brief records of the spoiliations of the orange faction. Prior to the change in the government caused by the Revolution, there were sixty-five leases executed by the Corporation to members of that body—

No.	Term of Years.	Date of first lease of each term.	Number of L	Date of last lease of each term.	All prior to the y. 1690.
1	21 years	or shorter terms	4		
2	31 years	10th Dec. 1670	6	10th Feb. 1698	
3	41 years	2nd March, 1694	2	21st Dec. 1694	
4	51 years	6th March, 1657	42	16th Aug. 1699	
5	61 years	6th Sept. 1672	2	13th Oct. 1685	
6	81 years	12th Jan. 1665	3	9th Sept. 1665	
7	99 years	28th Oct. 1676	6	19th Sept. 1676	
Total number of leases.			65	Executed in the 17th Century.	

The following leases were executed prior to 1746 (some twenty years after this time) at which period the greater portion of the Corporation Estates were granted in fee or for 999 years, to members of the then Council:—

No.	Term of Years.	Date of first lease of each term.	Number of Leases.	Date of last lease of each term.
1	{31 yrs.}	14th July, 1703	5	16th July, 1705
2	{40 yrs.}	8th Feb. 1700	5	10th March, 1712
3	51 years	16th Sept. 1700	17	26th Oct. 1724
4	71 years	6th April, 1707	1	6th April, 1717
5	99 years	2nd Sept. 1706	31	23d Feb. 1746
Number of Leases.			57	Executed prior to 1746.

added to which, during the above period, four leases only seem to be executed

¹ De Burgo (Hib. Dom., p. 716) states that several priests suffered for violating this law.

² In the first edition of Ferrar's History of Limerick, there are two lines referring to the fact. In the second edition there is no mention of it.

³ White's MSS.

⁴ This was a stain on the reputation of Lieutenant-General Pearce, who was the brother of the distinguished Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, the architect of the magnificent Irish Parliament House. Sir E. L. Pearce was at this time Engineer and Surveyor General of the King's works. He obtained a sum of £1,000 from the Commons, and an address from the House of Lords in Ireland, "for his true ability, skill, and good workmanship in building of the Parliament House in College Green," an edifice which was then, and which continues to be, the admiration of Europe. He had been a Captain in Nevill's regiment of Dragoons, and he sat in the Parliament of Ireland for the borough of Ratoath.

⁵ Report of the late Robert Potter, Esq. sometime M.P. for Limerick city, and Solicitor to the Reformed Corporation.

for larger terms than those just out. Two of them were leases of pieces of the Strand—a third a lease of a Common, reserving to the Corporation and the citizens the right of using the same as they should think fit, and the fourth to **Hugh Heney, Esq.** of Clynoc, West Singland.¹

Such was the system carried on by the followers of the great and good King William; and at each of their festive gatherings the charter toast was now "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory." But they had not, as we have seen, every thing their own way. They did not sleep on a bed of roses. On the 26th of May, 1727, and on the 1st of June, 6th of June, 23rd of June, and 9th of October, in the same year, several resolutions were entered into, by which it was declared that the assent of the citizens was necessary to the making of a Common Councilman, or the payment or disposal of corporate money, and that without such assent in a Court of D'Oyer Hundred, such election of Common Councilman was void, and no money could be paid or disposed of.²

In this year Father Thomas O'Gorman, a native of Munster, and who had entered the order of the Jesuit Fathers in Castile, in Spain, taught School in Limerick; he had previously taught in Clonmel and Cork also.³

CHAPTER XLI.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—A GENERAL ELECTION.—GUILDS OF TRADE.—THE BATTLE OF THE MAYOR'S STONE.—THE THEATRE.

IN recording the events of these dismal days, though an occasional gleam of sunshine may appear, its only effect is to bring out into more painful relief the gloomy and revolting features of the picture. Ever aggressive and busy, the dominant party in the state, as well as in the local governing bodies, lost no opportunity to show the Catholics their legal inferiority, and to impress upon them that they had nothing more than a permissive existence, which might be withdrawn at any moment it pleased the powers to do so. Pursuant to orders, in 1730 and 1731, returns were made to Parliament by the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, the Protestant bishop of Meath, Clogher, Raphoe, Derry, Dromore, Down, Connor, Ardagh, &c., consisting of documents or papers taken from convents, friaries and houses where Catholic clergymen had resided. In 1731 a report was made by the Protestant Primate, from the Lords' Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of Popery in Ireland, and to propose such heads of a Bill as they shall think most proper for explaining and amending the Acts to prevent

¹ Report of the late Robert Potter, Esq.

² This appeared in the Council Book produced to Parliament in 1761, but the Court of D'Oyer Hundred became an absolute mockery and delusion. It was filled with the prowling partizans of the dominant faction when it met, and things went on as usual.

³ Jesuit Catalogue of 1752—Father O'Gorman was the teacher of the Rev. James White, compiler of White's MSS. and had him sent to Spain to study for the Church.—White's MSS.

the growth of Popery, and to secure the kingdom from any danger from the great number of papists in the nation." In the preface of this extraordinary production it is said: "As leading perseverance in promoting and increasing Protestant seminaries (Protestant charter schools just invented) and due execution of the laws against the Popish clergy, will, it is hoped, in the next age root out that pestilent, restless, and idolatrous religion!"

In this book it is stated that they (the Protestant informers) had discovered parcels of papers at the friaries of **Boulay**, near Portumna; of **Kilconnell**, near **Anghrim**; and of **Kannalfish**, near Loughrea; in convents near **Athenry**, **Meelick**, **Clare**, **Galway**, and **Dunmore**; and lastly in the house of **Thady Glynn**, a Popish priest in **Dunmore**, who kept a seminary there. Amongst these papers were copies of the Acts of the Chapters of Friar Minors held in **Dublin**, from 1717 to 1729. From those Acts it appeared, that the **Franciscan** order alone had, in 1717, 61 convents; that in 1724 they had increased to 62; and in 1727 and 1729, to 67 in Ireland." The abstract of the returns which this book contained is as follows: "Q6 dioceses; 664 mass houses, of which 229 had been built since the commencement of the reign of **George I.**; 1445 priests officiating; 51 friaries; 254 friars; 2 nunneries; S (*gr.* 4) nuns; 24 Popish chapels; 549 Popish schools."

It is impossible for language to describe the intense sufferings of the great body of the people in these times. Severities to the Catholics in this season of general distress must have horror-struck every man of feeling.² The whole population of Ireland at the time could not much exceed 1,700,000 souls, of whom 700,000 were Protestants.' In 1652, according to the survey of Sir William Petty, the Catholics amounted to 800,000 and the Protestants to 700,000 only, so that in the course of less than a century, by the fosterage of Government, the Protestants had more than doubled while the Catholics continued stationary. In the face of persecution, many of the exiled clergy, risking their lives, returned, and exposed to the merciless pursuit of priest-catchers, who were again sent on the chase, to the cold and damp and starvation of bogs and caverns.⁴ When the rage of persecution had abated, they issued from their hiding places, bare-headed and bare-footed, half-naked, half-famished, proceeded from cabin to cabin, instructing the ignorant, consoling the unfortunate, infusing the balm of religion into the hearts of the wretched.

While these unheard of persecutions existed, French influence strange to say, predominated so strongly in the Councils of Great Britain that leave was allowed to recruit publicly in Limerick and in other cities in Ireland for the Irish Brigade then in France. Lieutenant-Colonel **Hennessy** of the Irish Brigade, and other officers of the French recruiting service, were recommended by the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Richard **Walpole** to the Irish Government; but Primate **Boulter**, the originator of the Charter Schools, was unfavourable to Colonel **Hennessy**.⁵ An outcry was raised against this system, but it went on nevertheless until the defeat of the British army at **Fontenoy**, in 1745—and until the stir made by the Pretender in England and Scotland, when the impolicy of allowing the bone and sinew of Ireland to fight against England in foreign fields appeared but too plain to those who had hitherto encouraged the enlistment. But whilst this was going on

¹ To this was added an Appendix, containing original papers. Dublin, printed in 1741, and reprinted in London, by J. Oliver, in 1747.

² O'Connor's Dissertation on Irish Catholics.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ O'Connor's Dissertations on the Irish Catholics.

in 1733, in order the more effectually to banish Priests and deprive Catholics of any shred of landed property left them, a bill was brought in to annul all marriages celebrated by Popish priests and friars, and to illegitimize the issue—a measure which caused unusual consternation, and against which Lord Mountgarrett and Lord Cahir petitioned to be heard by counsel on their own behalf, and on that of the rest of the Catholics of Ireland; but whether owing to the remonstrances of the French court, or the shameless cruelty of the measure, the bill was withdrawn. Nearly all through this century up to a later period, the position of the Catholics was deplorable in the extreme.

To illustrate this state of things, a general election had occurred a little before: this time (1731), and as usual on such occasions, excitement prevailed. The rival candidates for the city of Limerick were Mr. Charles Smyth, son of the Bishop, and a Mr. Rawson. Among the freemen who recorded their votes for Rawson was one David Parker, who was objected to because his wife was a papist.¹ Parker had offered to swear that he never knew his wife to be of any other than the Protestant persuasion; but the objection was insisted on, and it need hardly be added that it prevailed. George Howe, freeman, was objected to also, and his vote reserved for scrutiny, "he having a Popish wife." Robert Napper, freeman, was objected to for the same cause; and Jasper Chievers, freeman, was "reserved for the scrutiny for turning from ye Protestant to ye Popish religion;" whilst William Kelly, freeman, was equally objected to and ordered to attend the scrutiny, because "he went to mass, which he denied, but confessed that he read his recantation."² These were the happy times and enlightened days, when religion was made the stalking-horse of mere faction?

It was a specific duty on the part of the candidate that he should enrol himself in the guilds of trade; and accordingly we find Mr. Charles Smyth admitted by "the Master, Wardens, and Elders of the Society of Victuallers of Limerick, to all the privileges, franchises, &c. of the Society." He was also admitted a member of the Cordwayner's Society, of which Robert Wilson was the Master. It is scarcely necessary to add that these guilds were true blue, real Orange, and that they exercised powerful influence on the fate of

¹ Arthur Roche's Poll Book.

² Ibid.

³ It was the custom at this period with the mayors to appoint a deputy in writing, "or give a deputation," and written authority, during his (the mayor's) absence from the city. The following is a copy of an authority given by the Right Worshipful Charles Smyth, Mayor, to Alderman Robinson, to act for him:—

City of County } I do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint James Robinson, Esq. of
of Limerick. } said city, Alderman, to be Deputy Mayor during my absence from ye said
city, to hold Courts, and do other judicial acts for the speedy execution of justice in the city
and the county of the city of Limerick aforesaid. Witness my hand and seal ye 25th day of
October, 1732. CHARLES SMYTH.

⁴ The following is a copy of the certificate which is written in a very admirable hand on vellum:—

¹ We, the Master, Wardens, and Elders of the Society of Vittulers in the citty of Limerick, unanimously concurr'd and agreed together to admitt Charles Smith, of the said city, Esq. into oar Society as a free Brother and Member of the same, and by virtue of oar Charter to enjoy all the Privileges, Franchises, and Liberties, that we or any of the said Society, can or doth enjoy by the said Charter. In witness whereof, we, the Master and Wardens, have subscribed our hands, and affix the Company's seal the Eleventh day of October, 1731.

"GEORGE ALLISON, Master.

"PHILIP TOMLINSON, } Wardens"
"ROBERT SMITHSON, }

"Wm. TOMLINSON, Clark.

The red war seal of the Society is attached, bearing the arms of the Victuallers, on a shield, supported by winged bulls, a lamb on the crest over a helmet: two axes quartered on the shield. Legend—"The Company of Victuallers of the city of Limerick." The policy of securing the co-operation of the guilds in Parliamentary elections was universal at this time.

elections. Mr. Charles Smyth was therefore returned. But the guilds did not at all times agree among themselves. On the contrary, they had several severe contests and bloody battles, one of which has been handed down to us in verse, which commemorates

THE BATTLE OF THE MAYOR'S STONE,¹

And which from its graphic and illustrative character we admit to a place in the history, although by no means remarkable for poetical merit. It should be borne in mind that orange and blue were the colors of the Clothiers whatever their religion might be. Like the "Weavers' March," and the "Butcher's Quick-step," it was formerly very popular, but is now extremely scarce.

The only "various readings" we notice in this ballad, which from its mythological allusions would seem to have been written by a schoolmaster, and which as an orange ballad is unique as a Limerick production, are in the end of the fourth stanza, of which the last two lines in the colloquial verse, are sheer nonsense, and in the second line of the sixth, in which for "law's delay," which reads suspiciously Shakespearian, we find "dint of law," in which there is no rhyme, though there is very good reason.

We are bold Limerick Clothiers, we'll have you for to know ns
That we must bear the sway wherever we shall go;
Though they were vast in number, we came on like claps of thunder,
And we made them to lie under with our warlike blows.
Though seven to one opposed us, we gave them hearty doses,
Cut heads and bloody noses, bruised bones and broken pates;
They found in time of battle that we were men of metal,
Our blows to them proved fatal and made them curse their fates.

Though Vulcan² with his weapons had sworn he'd kill the Weavers,
Assisted by the Carpenters, and by the Masons too—
There were Tinkers, Bricklayers, Glaziers with Stone Cutters and Braziers,
All joined against the Weavers, but all it would not do.
For as we sat merry boozing, the plot it was concluding,
Which spread a vast confusion outside of Thomond Gate,
But these dogs they were so footy, in us they had no booty,
We taught them then their duty and made them soon retreat.

When we received true tidings of their wicked base contrivings,
Thinking to beguile us while they in ambush lay,
Full closely then we tramped to where they were encamped,
And our stoat and noble captain valiant Bennis led the way;—

¹ This stone was placed near the cross of Killeely, outside Thomond Gate, on the old road to Ennis, and it had the following inscription. It has been removed for several years:—

THIS PAVING WAS WH
OLY ENDED AT THE
CHARGES OF THE CORPO
RATION, JAMES WHIT
E FITZJAMES ESQVIB
BEING MAIOR ANNI DI
MDCXXXVIII.

² The Blacksmiths bore the arms of Vulcan.

Saying "Gentlemen be faithful, to **us** prove not **ungrateful**,
 Though seven to one engage **us**, **give** not one inch away;—
 Let it never be reported that they beat Limerick Clothiers,
 In spite of their reproaches we'll bear the bell **away**."

For when **first** they did attack **us** with adzes keen and **axes**,
 They stood as if already fixed onr Clothiers to destroy;
 But soon we did attack them, and nobly we did whack them
 To **our** great satisfaction we worked them sore annoy :
 "Come on, my boys," cries **Bennis**, we'll drive these dogs to **Fanis**,
How dare they fight against **us**? we'll make them be **more** meek,
 We'll show them Limerick Clothiers are gentlemen and soldiers,
 And if they want a licking they **shall** have it once a week.

Like unto sworn brothers they joined against **our** Clothiers,
 Who behaved themselves like soldiers in the battle's **fiery** heat—
 Like gentlemen of honor moving under Jason's **banner**,¹
 We marched to their **dishonor** though the **rapture** it was great ;
 For their daughters, wives and elders like poisoned Salamanders,
 Laid on young **Alexander** with great sticks and stones,
But onr undaunted heroes drove back the tribe of **Neroes**,
 And soon applied an obstacle to **our** insulting foes.

Although they bred **this** faction they still **sought** satisfaction,
But not by **noble** action, bat by the law's delay;
 For these cowards base and arrant, they got a power of warrants,
 Against the Blue and Orange that ever bore the sway.
 But like grinning asses along the street they pass **us**,
 Disdained even by their **lasses** who cry out at them **shame**,
 But since its your own seeking and for law **you** lie a creeping,
 Wait for our next merry meeting and then redeem your fame.

And to **tell you** their superior he **was** a butter taster,
 An old insipid **negur**, that was whipped **out** of Cork,
 For **turning** tallow chandler he ran a race with **Randle**,
 And showed them **all a gauntlope** from South Gate to the North.
 Then after this disaster he came to Limerick faster,
 And now he's **become** master all over **Vulcan's** train,—
 Which **causes** me to wonder, all, that **such** a base old **scoundrel**
Should be their chief **commander**, or ever bear that name.

For it's **well known** to **all** people that he **was** prone to evil,
 To **Belzebub** the **devil** we may him well **compare**—
 For a **damzel** brisk and airy he **very** fain **would** many,
 But soon he did **miscarry** all in the County Clare.
 For his **virtuous** wife being **living**, this **hot** blooded old devil
Would fain have been a minion of **his** fair elected **bride**—
 But of **his** **hopes** deprived **this** old rogue soon contrived
 To cut his throat **in private**, all by the Shannon side.

¹ The Golden Fleece was the arms of the Clothiers.

Now Clothiers sit ye merry, drink brandy, wine, and sherry,
 Malaga and canary, fill **bumpers**, do not spare,¹
 For equity and justice shall ever be **amongst us**,
Since his noble worship brave **Franklin** is the Mayor.
 The Lord may bless **his** honor, and all to him belonging,
 For he is worthy to be made a baronet or knight,
 For quality and commons **and** Protestants and Romans,
 And widows and poor orphans still **bless** him day and night.

The Lord may bless and prosper our good and noble master,
 Who saved us from disaster, I mean **brave Sheriff Vokes**,—
 For in the time of danger to **us** he proved no stranger,
Our rights he did maintain them and from **us** did **ne'er** wvolt ;
But like a wise conductor he did **us** aid and **succour**,
His men above all others, their foes they did subdue,
 For like a wise Apollo his **enterprise** did follow,
 Till we made them **all** acknowledge that we were the **True Blues**.

In the **midst** of these proceedings, which **throw** greater **light** on the
 manners of the day **than** some of the facts recorded in much more dignified
 documents, **projects** were afloat for building Theatres in Dublin and Cork,
 and subsequently in Limerick. The Theatres of the three cities had been
held by the same patentee for many **years** subsequent to these times. Sir
 Edward Lovet Pearce wrote to Charles **Smyth**, Esq., M.P., on the subject, a
 letter as follows :—

^u Dublin, February 2nd, 1732.

Sr,

I hear from others, **and** from your Brother, Sr. **Thos.**, that **you** are at Cork, **on**
 a design of **building** a play house. As **our** schemes of that sort for **this** city are
just ripe, and many gentlemen of fortune are concerned with me in a project, which
 will in all **probability** take effect, I have been at a good deal of **paines** to **enform** my-
 self of the necessary **conveniencys**, and to make **such** a designe as may best answer
our intentions. At least we are a great number **who** are **satisfied** with it, or I
would not venture to recommend it to you, who **probably** (as we do) propose some
 advantage to yr. self. The meaning of all this is to tell you, that if **you** **realy** are
upon such a design, **and** send me a plan of ye ground, with the **streets** that lead to
 it, and mention the money **you** expect to lay out, I **will** as soon possible return **you**
 a plan fitted for yr. purpose, with **our** scheme at large by which we **raise** the
 money and **secure** ourselves. I am not a **judge** whether ye **affairs** will **permitt**
you to stay so long from yr. town of Limerick, but I **hope they will**, became I think
 it would be for yr. advantage. I know **Lt.-Genel.** Pearce has **writt** to **you** lately,
concerning the affair of the Gates and **Walls**, presented by yr. Grand **Jury** of the
Citty, but that is a business will be more **adviseable** in **you** to post pone till the time of
 the assizes, because the **Judges** may probably **have** some **directions** there in, and **you**
 may like best to hear what they will say before you send yr. answer, which I know
 is not expected before the assizes. I hope **you** will believe I offer this in **friend-**
 ship to you, and with **reguard** to Sr. **Thos.**, yr. Brother, **and** that I am,

Yr. most **humble**

To Charles **Smyth**, Esq.,
 at **Limerick**.

and obedient **servant**,
ED. LO. PEARCE."

¹ Claret and white wine were in general use. Mr. Stritch imported claret, which he sold at
 £55 a tun. Mr. Pierce Moroney was also a wine merchant. "A hoghead of white wine" sold
 for ten pounds. Imperial tea 4s. per lb. green tea 6s. per lb. in 1723; good coffee was sold in
 Mary-street by Mr. Holland Goddison, at 4s. per lb.

CHAPTER XLII.

CIVIC RIVALRY—ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH—THE GREAT FROST—FEARFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE—WHITEFIELD'S VISIT TO LIMERICK AND HIS OPINION OF THE INHABITANTS—THE LAND AND ITS CHANGES—MISDEEDS OF THE CORPORATORS AGAIN.

The principal event in 1733, was a grand civic procession, which was made by Philip Rawson, Esq., the Mayor, who had been the defeated candidate a short time before, but was now desirous of showing his strength as father of the city. Accompanied by the entire corporation in costume, and the several guilds of trade, with banners, badges, &c., he went around the city—or as White quaintly expresses it, "rid the fringes," levelling such encroachments as had been made on the high roads and commons of the corporation. There had not been so brilliant a procession for many years, and its effect was long remembered.

The city was confined at the time principally to the English town and Irish town; the size and population of the parish of St. Michael may be judged of from a very simple fact. The parish had been joined to that of St. John in 1709; but in 1735, the Rev. Dr. Pierce Creagh, who had officiated as Catholic pastor of St. Mary's, afterwards for many years, arrived from Rome, where he had completed his studies, bringing with him a papal bull for the Catholic archdeaconship of the city, and the parish of St. Michael belonging to it.² On the 21st of February in that year, he took possession of the archdeaconship, but the parish of St. Michael being so extremely poor at the time, it was not able to support a clergyman, and Dr. Creagh heeded it not.³ Not only was the parish poor, but throughout the city and country much misery prevailed, and bigotry and fanaticism had full swing. Depression, dearth, and famine were generally felt to act with galling severity on the masses; whilst a few years later, a dreadful frost—the great frost of 1739, which continued for forty days, and from which many memorable incidents have⁴ been dated, was accompanied and followed by unparalleled

¹ White's MSS.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ For instance, in the Pedigree of General Maurice de Lacy of Grodno, in Russia, and of the County of Limerick, it is stated he was born the year of the great frost. He died at Grodno in 1820, and was the last male descendant direct of the great Hugh de Lacy, Governor of Ireland.

To the eminently warlike County of Limerick family of De Lacy, of which Maurice De Lacy was one of the most illustrious members, and to their kinsmen the Browns of Camas, we have briefly referred in a preceding chapter. But a more comprehensive notice of them and of their noble relations, the Herberts of Rathkeale, is demanded in this History.

The family of the De Lacys in the annals of history of the last eight centuries ranks high for military prowess, and sagacity in council, and deeds of daring and importance at the Norman Conquest, and it will be found that from that time, and throughout the eight centuries of great events which happened to England and Ireland, to the present age, and throughout the great military and political achievements on the continent of Europe—in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, by the Crusaders, the Knights Templars, the Confederated Barons, down to the Irish Confederacies, and the famous Irish Brigades; and in the Civil Wars of the Norman Kings, the Conquest of Ireland, of Scotland, of Wales, the struggle for Magna Charta, the Wars of the Roses, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, down to the religious dissensions in England and Ireland, the Cromwellite Wars, the battles for religion which dosed with the Treaty of Limerick, in 1691; or the military events in Spain and France, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, down to the Insurrection of 1817, when one of the Generals Lacy was sacrificed to the liberties of that country; and in the great wars of Germany, in the seventeenth and eighteenth cen-

miseries. Persons died of sheer starvation in the public streets, and their bodies lay unburied. The condition indeed of the people was so terrible, that

turies; the wars against Turkey, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, those of the famous Irish Brigade, the wars by the French against Marlborough, with Catholic Germany against Sweden and Prussia, and the Russians against Turkey—in short, in every leading European event to the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, the family of De Lacy of Limerick has supplied a member, and achieved undying renown. From Walter De Lacy, whose daughters were married into the noble house of Fitzgerald, Earls of Desmond and Kildare, descended Hugh Lacy, Bishop of Limerick, in Queen Mary's time; the family rose and fell with the Fitzgeralds' intestine wars, in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. In the seventeenth century there were three brothers of the family settled in the County Limerick—one in Ballygarry, one in Bruree, and one in Bruff; and from those descended the famous "Pierce Lacy" who was executed by the Justices in 1617; being one of the five exempted from the pardon of 1601. His descendant, Colonel Lacy, continued the wars in Munster in 1641, and treated with Ireton at the siege of Limerick in 1651, but was excluded from the amnesty. John Bourke, Lord of Brittas, half-brother of Pierce Lacy, was executed in 1607; and in 1618, his relative married to the daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin, was created Baron Brittas; in 1641 attainted, restored, 1688 attainted and lost their properties. Cromwell expelled the Lacys root and branch, and only one of the Bruff branch escaped the slaughter by dismounting a horseman. Pierce Lacy was conspicuously engaged in the siege of Limerick, 1691. From these branches sprung the Irish Brigades, and the French, Spanish, Anstrian, Polish and Russian warriors, Marshals and Generals De Lacy and Brown, whose exploits for a century, up to the close of the last century, filled Europe with their fame. In the list of English by descent at the end of the sixteenth century, in the county of Limerick, the Lacys of Ballygarry, of the Broue (Bruff) and of Bruree, are ranked with "the gentlemen and freeholders" of the county, 'as contradistinguished from the "meere Irish," and the factions in Munster, viz. the "McSwines and M'Shees, then in faction"—the latter gallowglasses,* though at the siege at Askeaton in 1641—"John Lacie of the Brouff" is denounced, with M'William Bourke, second son of Lord Brittas, and others, by St. Ledger, Lord President of Munster, as among "the Mounster Rebelles."† History teems with the achievements of the De Lacys in Russia and Austria. It was for his remarkable successes in the Council not less than in the Field, that the "famous Marshal De Lacy, the son of an Irish Exile from the county of Limerick, was loaded with as much honor by the rulers of Austria, and received from the Emperor Joseph a letter (written the day before the Emperor's death)" which is translated in his kinsman's "Cornet Pierce's Historical Researches," as follows:—"Vienna, 19th February, 1790. My dear marshal Lacy, I behold the moment which is to separate us approaching with hasty strides! I should be very ungrateful indeed if I left this world without assuring you, my dear friend, of that lively gratitude on which you have so many claims, and which I have had the pleasure of acknowledging in the face of the whole world! Yea! you created my army: to you it is indebted for its credit and its consideration. If I be any thing I owe it to you. The trust I could repose in your advice under every circumstance, your unbroken attachment to my person, which never varied, your success in the Field as well as in the Council, are so many grounds, my dear marshal, which render it impossible for me sufficiently to express my thanks. I have seen your tears flow for me! The tears of a great man and a sage are a high panegyric. Receive my adieus! I tenderly embrace you. I regret nothing in this world but the small number of my friends, among whom you certainly are the first! Remember me! remember your sincere and affectionate friend, JOSEPH." A magnificent monument, with his effigy in bronze, is raised to him in Vienna.

In April, 1799, the renowned Suvaroff, with the above mentioned General Maurice Lacy of Grodno, and the County of Limerick, opened the Campaign, and in the words of Thiers, "in three months the French lost all their possessions in Italy—the battle of Novi shut us definitively out of Italy after three years occupation." But Suvaroff left the Austrians and marched North to help Korsakoff at Zurich, but was too late and hastened home.

In the next year Napoleon "crossed the Alps," and after winning Marengo and Lombardy, he was within 50 miles of Venice when the peace of Amiens was concluded. In the war of 1805, General Maurice Lacy landed a Russian army to attack the French on their Bank at Naples. But the French having won Austerlitz from the Austrians, the treaty of Presburg of December, 1805, ceded Venetia to the French, and after an Austrian occupation of 10 years it was given back to the "Kingdom of Italy."

In the succeeding wars, the Austrian army was successful against Padua and Vicenza, and threatened Venice, when the battle of Wagram followed in 1809. In 1810, another of the Lacy family landed a Spanish army at Cadiz to divert the French from Italy, by a demonstration on that flank. By the treaties of 1814-'15, Prance "returned to her limits of 1792," renounced Italy, and Venetia and Lombardy were reannexed to Austria.

In the Napoleon correspondence now publishing, is a remarkable letter from Napoleon to Count Lacy, taken from the memoirs of Cornet Pierce of the Russian service, in which Napoleon

* Carew MSS. in Lambeth Library.

† Ibid.

when provisions were exhausted, they had recourse to every means to sustain life even to cats, dogs, mice, carrion, putrid meat, nettles, docking,

suggests the re-formation of an expedition to Ireland, to liberate the Catholics of that country, which he desires equally for the Catholics of Poland. It is dated from the place where the famous interview between him and Alexander took place, two days after that interview. The proposal fell through. He says,

"General—Your illustrious master permits me to address you—your country and your faith have all my sympathies. The noble devotion of Ireland's sons, which have produced such sacrifices through so many ages (generations), inspires the hope that you will seek to benefit your country and your faith, and to restore her proscribed sons. Your name will inspire confidence, thousands would flock to your banner, and the ancient enemy of our common faith might be humbled to the wishes of both your royal master and myself. Think of this, and if favorably let me hear from you. Accept my high consideration of your renown and your ancestry, &c. &c. Napoleon.

General Maurice Lacy."

A Pedigree of this warlike race, written in Spanish, shows that members of the family of De Lacy served in the armies of Spain after the siege of Limerick, and that in 1796, the children of Anna Maria de Lacy, who married Timotheus O'Scanlan, resided in Madrid. The Right Rev. Robert Lacy, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who died in 1761, was a member of and an ornament to the Bruree Branch of the De Lacy family. General Maurice de Lacy of Grodno in Russia, and of the County of Limerick, died in 1820.* Not less illustrious were their relatives the Browns—George Brown, Baron of Camas, and his descendants, of whom Ulysses or Ulick Brown of Camas, in the Co. of Limerick, Esq., was Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in the service of the Emperors Leopold and Joseph, created in 1716, by the Emperor Charles VI. a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, (his younger brother George receiving a like dignity at the same time, being General of Foot, Couucillor of War, and Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, under the said Emperors), was father of the deservedly famous Ulysses Maximilian Brown, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, one of their Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellors, and Couucillor of War, Field Marshal, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Commander of Prague, Commanding-General of the Kingdom of Bohemia, and Knight of the White Eagle of Poland. He was born in Germany in 1705, and began to serve in 1718, marched with his uncle after the peace of Passarvoviz in Hungary, to Italy, the war having begun that year in Sicily. In the years 1731-2 he served in Corsica, and was grievously wounded at Callasana, which he took sword in hand. In the years 1733-'34 and '35, as Major-General in the wars of Italy, he behaved with great distinction in the battles of Parma and Guastalla.

In 1735-'38-'39, in quality of Lieutenant-General, he commanded in Hungary, and in 1740 after the death of Charles VI., with a handful of men in Sicilia, he opposed the King of Prussia, and though he had not 3,000 men, disputed that country with his Majesty and his numerous army, foot by foot, for the space of two months. In 1741, he was at the battle of Moliz, in Sicilia, and the next year in that of Zalray in Bohemia, where he kept head of Marshal Broglio's army of 30,000 men, though he had not above 10,000, being the same year at the siege of Prague. In 1740, he attacked Prince Conti's army, at Deckendorff on the Danube, and after forcing seventeen forts from the French, and taking the town sword in hand, he passed that river and occasioned the route of the French out of all Bavaria; in perpetual memory of which glorious passage of the Danube, a marble pillar is there erected, with the following inscription:—*Theresæ Austraciæ Augustæ Duce Exercitus Carolo Alexandro Lotharinguo, septemdecim superatis hostibus Villis, captoque Deckendorfo, resistentibus undis, resistentibus Gallis, Duce Exercitus, LUDOVICO BORBONIO CONTIO, transivit hic Danubium Ulysses Maximilianus, S. R. I. Comes de Browne. Locum tenens Campi Marshallis die 5^o Junii 1743.*

There are several other achievements recounted of this illustrious Limerick man, who in 1726, married Maria Philipina, Countess of Martinez in Bohemia, daughter of George Adam, Count Martinez, one of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Counsellors, sometime Ambassador at Rome, Vice-King of Naples and Knight of the Golden Fleece—and had issue two sons, Philip George Count Browne, one of their Imperial Majesty's Chamberlains, and Colonel of foot, and Ulysses, active Chamberlain, Colonel of Foot and Knight of Malta.

Field Marshal U. M. Brown called to Hungary by his uncle, was wounded at the battle of Prague, and died 1757. Count John Brown was killed at the siege of Prague; Count George Brown, who married the daughter of the Russian Duke Whittenhoof, was at Rathcahill, in the County Limerick, in 1792. Connected also with the De Lacys and Browns, as also with the Courtneys, Earls of Devon, were the Herberts of Rathkeale, in the County of Limerick, who descended from Sir William Herbert, Lord of Cardiff and Earl of Pembroke, the fifth of

* The Biographie Universelle—Michaud—A Paris—gives m interesting memoir of Count Peter Lacy and his son.

&c.¹ The streets, the highways, the fields were covered with the dead bodies where they remained unburied, a prey to birds and beasts, infecting the whole air with the putrid exhalations; 400,000 persons are computed to have perished of famine and sickness. Land fell 75 per cent. in value; Wool, which in the reign of Queen Anne, was 12s. to 15s. fell to 6s., whilst a boat load of best turf sold for 14s., and oats per stone was 5d.²

A man might walk "from John's gate to Thomond bridge" without meeting six persons then. The dead lay in the streets without interment; and when the victims of cold and its concomitant starvation became so numerous, that coffins could not be provided in sufficient quantities or with sufficient quickness, a bottomless coffin was provided, from which the corpse was thrown into the grave, and hundreds of the dead were interred in this way.

This calamity having reached the dominant classes, persecution, for a while, lost its intense rancour, and amid the horrors of general impending ruin, gave a respite to the Catholics. The state of things had an adverse effect even on the turnpike roads, which had become for some time such bad speculations for those who had engaged in them, that they gave no return?

Edward VI. Edmond Herbert of Cahirmochill, County of Limerick, Esq., fourth son of Sir Edward Herbert of Poolecastle, County Montgomery, second son of the Earl of Pembroke, settled in Ireland in the reign of James I, and married Ellen, daughter of Richard Bourke of Lisamolane, County Limerick, Esq., of the house of Castleconnell—his son was Maurice Herbert of Rathkeale, in the County Limerick, Esq., who married Margaret, daughter of Edmond Bourke of Ballinguard, County Limerick, Esq., who dying 10th of February, 1638, was buried in the Church of Rathkeale. Sir Thomas Herbert, created a Baronet on the 4th of August, 1462, fifteenth Charles II, was buried in Rathkeale—and was succeeded by his Grandson, (his daughter having married Edmond Southwell of Castlematress, County Limerick, Esq.) created Baron Southwell of Castlematress, 4th September, 1717—fourth George I.

Among the gallant officers up to a very recent date in the Austrian service, descendants of the famous Irish Brigaders, is General Brown Herbert, of Rathkeale, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty. He, according to Mrs. De Lacy Nash's Historical Researches, is the son of General Peter Herbert, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, who distinguished himself as Ambassador of the Court of Austria to Constantinople at the close of the last century, and was descended from Maurice Herbert of Rathkeale in the County of Limerick, a county which gave so many warriors to European powers in the last century. Baron Peter, through the operation of the penal laws left Ireland to try his fortune with his grand-uncle by affinity, Marshal De Lacy, whose immense wealth fell to the Emperor of Austria

General De Lacy Evans, M.P. is a worthy scion of this truly illustrious race.

¹ O'Connor's History of the Irish Catholics.

² Ousley's notes to Ferrar.

³ The returns of the Bruff or Limekiln Turnpike for the nine years ending in 1741, showed an average of about £62 per year; Ardskeagh Turnpike, £85, and Blackboy, 8195. Out of this income, wages of collectors and other monies were deducted, leaving a very small comparative nett income. To afford an idea of the character and quantity of the traffic by the principal Trunkpike (the Blackboy) in this year, we give the subjoined return from the official document, fur one week, in June, 1742:—

	£	s.	d.	Per Week	£	s.	d.
Coach and six horses, ...	0	1	0	...	0	2	0
Do. and four do. ...	0	0	6	...	0	1	0
Chair and one or two horses, ...	0	0	3	...	0	7	6
Waggon of four wh. ...	0	0	1	...			
Carriage of two wh. and more than one horse	0	0	3	...			
Cart or truckle, one horse, ...	0	0	1	...	0	10	0
One horse, ridden by one or more, ...	0	0	1	...	1	0	0
Every backload, ...	0	0	1	...	1	0	0
Cattle, per score, ...	0	0	10	...	0	4	2
Calves, hogs, sheep, and lambs, per score ...	0	0	5	...	0	4	2
					£3	8	10

For 52 weeks, or a year, £178 19 4

To pay 10 0 0

£203 19 4

From these **domestic** matters we are drawn for a moment by a startling and dreadful event, which occurred in the Limerick Regiment of the **Irish** Brigade, which was in Spain at the time, and which is told as we subjoin the particulars, in a contemporary publication :—¹

Extract of a Letter from Naples, dated May 31.

"This Afternoon Captain Lynch and Adjutant-Major **Macklain** were beheaded on a Scaffold for the Murder of their Colonel Odeo^a (Irish) in the Limerick Regiment which came from Spain, the Officers of which Regiment are all **Irish** or Scotch. These two unfortunate Gentlemen had been **perpetually** abused by their Colonel, who declared them disqualified for their Places; and likewise by his endeavouring to bring in his Brother to be Major of the Regiment, under whom they could not serve, he having been declar'd **infamous** in Spain; and the Colonel having refused to give them satisfaction, they were blinded with Passion, and as he was coming home at Night they drew on him, and he **calling** to the **Guard** and **refusing** to fight, Captain Lynch shot him through the Head. Their Action was not to be **countenanced**, but the Injuries they suffered are too long to be mentioned. They died with Courage and **Resolution**. Most of the Officers are under Confinement, and 'tis not known what may be their Fate."

In this year Mr. Whitefield arrived in Limerick from America, where he first preached the new doctrines of **Methodism**.² He reached Limerick from Fort **Fergus**, at two o'clock, p. m., and describes the city in his Journal as a large garrison town, with a Cathedral in it—the roads better than he had seen them on his journey, "but the people much more subtle and designing." He saw many beggars, which he imputes to the want of Parish Provision. (l) He waited on Dr. Buscough, the Protestant Bishop, "preached in the Cathedral to a very numerous audience, who seemed universally affected," refused an invitation from the Mayor, having been pre-engaged by the Bishop, and left Limerick next day rather satisfied with his visit.⁵ **Whitefield**, of course, saw but the outside of things, for a epidemic sickness prevailed in the city, and continued to strike down its victims during 1740 and 1741, when the Mayor, Joseph **Roche**, Esq., and several influential citizens, were attacked by the disease, and lost their lives. In this year, too, (1741) the Custom House of Limerick was burned; and as if to destroy whatever traffic remained in the city, and to injure the country as much as possible, the harpies of the Corporation again commenced operations, and caused greater indignation among the highest as well as among the poorest classes, than had been at any previous period experienced or expressed. While they **plundered**, the city was in a fearfully neglected condition, and the outcry against them was limited to no party or persuasion.⁶

¹ *The General Evening Post* (London), from Tuesday, June 18th, to Thursday, June 20th, 1740. Page 1, col. 2.

² Odeo is a **corruption** for **O'Dea**, a very numerous family in Clare.

³ White's MSS., in which it is added that Whitefield was the founder of the Swaddlers, or Methodists, "who take great head."

⁴ Whitefield's **Journal**—an unwarrantable remark.

⁵ *Ibid*

⁶ The exactions by the Corporation in the way of **tolls**, and the **fearfully** neglected and **wretched** state of the **streets** may be judged of from the facts we subjoin :—*

Custom taken for Cloak bagg at John's Gate in July, 1745	...	...	4d.
The like for Boots and Shoes in August, 1745	...	...	3d.
Custom paid for Household goods, for every load	...	...	4d.
The like for Roots, Cabbage, Dead Fowl, &c., each	...	...	1d.
The like for washed linen, and everything coming to my house	...	...	1d.
The like for Potatoes each load, though seldom more than two bushels on a horse.	...	...	1d.
The like for my saddle horses last August coming from ye field in the suburbs	...	...	1d.

* From the papers of John **O'Donnell, Esq.**, of **Trough House**, Grandfather of **Lieut.-General Sir Charles Routledge O'Donnell**, Colonel of the 18th **Hussars**.

But, superadded to the **sufferings** of the gentry, as well as of the people, persecution was soon again let loose by the Government, and became **fierce** and general. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council issued a proclamation, in which the rigors of the Penal **Enactments** were revived against Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars General, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and against all who harboured or sheltered them. Almost contemporaneously with this edict came an order to the Revenue Collectors of the Province of Munster, to drive several lands for an **arrear** of Quit Rent, which **arrear** amounted in one collection—that of Cork—to over **£6,000**—lands for which patents had been passed in the 20th and 22nd of Charles II. to Sir **George Hamilton** and the Protestant Bishop of **Ossory**.¹

To arrest the miseries consequent on the neglect of agriculture, a bill for the encouragement of tillage was introduced into the Irish Parliament in the sessions of 1741; but it was subjected to public criticism and animadversion, inasmuch as it did not grapple with evils which were then, as well as they now are, felt by those so deeply interested in the question. In a letter from a Mr. Wm. Jessopp, to Mr. Charles Smyth, then attending his **Parliamentary** duties in Dublin, Mr. Jessopp, under date Limerick, Dec. 4th, 1741, says :—

¹ It is Certain there are great Numbers of Acres in this Kingdom that in their Native State are not worth **2s.**, phaps not **1s.** p. Acre, That by **plowing**, **Burning**, **Liming**, **Sanding**, or other **manureing**, with good draining & good Tillage for some years, may be made of 4 times, and possibly of 10 times that **Value**; And those Acres are for the Most part **Moory**, **Boggy**, and **Heathy** grounds, And to encourage the Improvment. of such kind of Land the Act passd in **1731** gave the Tiller the Tyths for 7 years of Hemp, flax and Rape growing **thereon**, but of no other **graine**. Now it is certaine in my poore judgment that Such lands, After A **Vast Expence** to the Tiller, are not capable of Rape more than one year, or of flax or Hemp more than one year more, & after **must** be for Barley or Oats, so that the 7 years **encouragemt.**, intended by the Act is by the Limitation reduced to 2 or 3 at the most,

The streets from **Newgate lane** to Thomond Gate in a shocking and scandalous condition, and at one time so filled with filth near the pen formerly held by Thomson, that **there** mere stones in the middle of the street to step on for those passing through, the filth being so soft that it ran over the street. The Bridge so badly paved with large stones as to be dangerous for horses to pass. **2d.** each taken for three cows passing through the town the 3rd of **Nov.** inst., and **1d.** each for them ye next day, though not drove out of the suburbs.

These exactions continued to the destruction of trade, the persecution of the farmers, and the injury of the city. On the 22nd of June, 1749, Joseph Gabbett, Esq., of Doonstowne, in a letter addressed to Ambrose **Wilson**, Esq., at Cahirconlish, gives an account of the dispute he had in Limerick about these exactions, by which they took market toll, "just three times as much as they had a right to." He gave information of it, and had the extorters indicted, but was obliged to postpone the trial that assizes, because he had not the original docket, for which he applied against the **assizes** following, but could not obtain it without the expense of bringing down the clerk of the **House** of Commons, in whose hands it was! He also had the people who took illegal toll at **John's Gate** convicted before the Mayor, of extorting one penny for each horseload of **potatoes**, but had no other satisfaction given than making them return a **halfpenny** to each person who had so resisted them. It appears that **Mr. Wilson** had a law-suit at the same time, as Mr. Gabbett wishes him every success in **hi** undertaking.

To show the enormous extent of the oppression caused by these corporate exactions at this period, William **Monsell**, Esq., on the 5th of November, 1749, in a letter addressed to "the **Rev. Charles Massy, A.M.**, Dean of **St. Mary's**, Limerick," complains in **bitter terms** of the "robbery." The "oppression, practised by the freemen on the public in this city, is but too well known to town and country, the latter being mostly sufferers in **having** exorbitant tolls taken off their corn by the iniquitous toll-men of this city, and no remedy by applying to the magistrates." He goes on to show how he suffered, and he **adds** that "those violent proceedings made me **and several** others drop tillage, **though** our **country** wants **cultivating**." He expressed a hope that the Common Council of the city would take the matter into consideration in order to a redress of the infliction.

¹ The Smyth papers in the Corporation of Limerick.

and those lands that did not pay the Church Id. p. acre before at the Expence of the Tiller, in 2 or 3 years time must pay 4 or 3 or 4d. p. acre, wd. most certainly discourage the bringing in of thousands that Woud be brought in if the encouragemt. had a reasonable Continuance. In such Case, if it be thought hard on the present Incumbent, let him have 2 pence or 3 pence or 4 pence p. acre for A reasonable time after the first year and no more, further I am satisfied there are great quantities of Mountain lands that when plowd & burnd or Limed, where Lime can be had, or Marled where Marl is to be gott, they would be Tilld if the Encouragemt, extended to Corne as well as to Hemp, Hop or flax, wh. for want of Such encouragemt. mill I fear lye in their native barren may, not producing one single farthing to the Church, nor anything to the Nation but the Rearing of a few stntnd Yonng Cattle, a few Goats, and here and there a small Cabbii & Garden. There is also another Exception in that Act in favour of the Chnrch, that I cannot think tends to its advantage. That any lands that did ever before pay Tyth for Hay shall be understood by that Act to have any abatement of Tyth for any terme. Now it is certain thruth that there are a great number of acres and such Moory sower Meadows that never was Tylld nor ever was worth in the best situation above 10s. p. acre, and yctt for want of other madowing have been mowd time out of mind and paid Tyths, and yet if those lands were once plowd and burnd and well Tylled for 3 or 4 years at most woud for ever after, if kept drained, be of 3 times Vallue, if the Tiller was encouraged by a Remittance of the Tyth for a time, or if that would not do, by limiting the Tyth to 12d. per acre for a term of years, and so the present Incumbent suffers nothing. Aud as to the premium allowd on Exportation—I do humbly apprehend and hope the House will think proper to Enlarge & also to Extend it to Wheat, Oates, Oatmeal, & qury whether it woud not be proper to gaurd such Exportation, when grain is at a low price, from the Insolence of the populace by a Riott act or some other may, & I know no place needs it more than this you represent. Another thing I woud just mention in relation to the Linen Manufactures, so long the care of Our National Councils, And I cond heartily wish you talkt to yr. Unkle Burgh about that affair, As he is quallified I believe to do a great deall both in the House and at the Board. It s Certain we have in the County of Limerick good Lands for Hemp and for flax, but by having no kind of demand for our Hemp seed, Nor any Tollerable good hands to be had for Watering and dressing our Hemp & our flax, I know too well the Tillage of it turns to a poor acct., So that if we had such R thing as by a County factory, or otherways A demand & Markett for our Hemp and flax Green, or I mean Ripe in the ffeild, Or had a proper person to direct or tako care for us that out Hemp & flax were well handled, tho we paid him ourselves, it would be of good account, for the truth is our Hemp and our flax are most certainly more than half lost for the want of Skillful, honest hand to water and grass and dress it for us."

It is curious to find the citizens of Limerick in this very year, 1865, discovering a means of supplying those wants complained of upwards of a ycentur ago, viz. the want of markets, instructors, and factories.

Limerick having been provided with public lights under the Act 6th Geo. II. which also regulated the fighting of Dublin and Cork, some improvements, which had been loudly called for, were made in the Act in 1741.

CHAPTER XLIII.

EFFORTS OF THE CATHOLICS.—NEW CHAPELS BUILT.—PAINTINGS AND PAINTERS.—NEW PROJECTS.—GRANTS.—LIMERICK CEASES TO BE FORTIFIED.—REMOVAL OF THE GATES AND WALLS.—PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT, AND INVESTIGATION.—CORPORATE INIQUITY EXPOSED.—NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE ANTI-CORPORATE PROTESTANTS.

THE efforts of the Catholics in these gloomy times to possess themselves of becoming houses of worship were untiring. Hitherto the Catholic parishioners of St. Munchin had no parish chapel, but had been accustomed to resort to St. Mary's chapel, which was placed outside Thomond Gate.¹ The parishioners of St. Munchin, therefore, were under the necessity of building a chapel for themselves in 1744, when they raised a small but convenient one near the same place—Thomond Gate—close by the strand. The Rev. Patrick Scanlan was the Parish Priest.² In the year following the Right Rev. Dr. Lacy, who had succeeded Dr. O'Keeffe as Catholic Bishop of Limerick, and who was a member of the illustrious family of De Lacy of Bruree, was appointed administrator of the diocese of Kilfenora by the Right Rev. Dr. Daly, Bishop of that see, who was residing at the time at Tour-nay in France;³ and on the 19th of September in the succeeding year, the Rev. James White, Parish Priest of the Abbey of St. Francis, "fixed" a small chapel for the use of his parishioners in the Abbey.⁴ It is a strange fact that while the Catholic religion was at this period extending itself in Limerick, great alarm prevailed in nearly every other corporate city and town throughout Ireland, in consequence of the powerful efforts which the young Pretender, the Chevalier Charles Stuart, had been making in Scotland and England to upset the Hanoverian dynasty in the person of the second George.⁵

But that the Corporators of Limerick took alarm there can be no doubt; and that they were making preparations for a wholesale onslaught on the property of the people, is indisputable. In the years 1747 and 1748, more than two-thirds of the estates of the Corporation, consisting of town-parks and premises, near and adjoining to the city, together with several plots of building ground and houses within the city, fell out of lease, and the Corporators demised amongst themselves the entire of these lands for nine hundred and

¹ White's MSS.

² This chapel went to ruin fifty years after this, and was entirely taken down in the year 1799, and a much better, larger and more convenient one built in the same place, which was blessed and the first Mass said in it in October.—Dr. Young's Note in White's MSS.

³ White's MSS.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ At a meeting of the Corporation of Clonmel, held on the 1st of January, 1745, it was resolved, "in consequence of the rebellion of the Popish Pretender, that there be immediately an inspection made into all the walls, castles, gates, and fortifications of this town, in order immediately to fortify and repair the same, and put the same in a position of defence, at the expense of the Corporation, and that they do forthwith report the same to this Council, that the Corporation may immediately lay in a sufficient fund for carrying on the said work with all speed, and that the Mayor, as soon as such estimate be given in, do immediately call a council for this purpose."—Minutes of Clonmel Corporation Book.

ninety-nine years, at a total annual rent of thirty-six pounds two shillings and nine-pence; the particulars of which appear by the following table:—

No.	Denominations.	To whom demised.	Yearly Rent.		Acreable Contents.			Date.
			£	s. d.	A	R.	P.	
1	Monegallah Parcel of Lond adjoining to Monegallah Part of Hospital land with several plots of building ground	Arthur Roche ...	1	0 0	40	1	15	1747
2	Field in Little Island	Robert Davis	1	2 9	1	1	0	
3	Latulla Fields	Arthur Roche	2	0 0	11	2	15	1747
4	Little Island, &c.	John Ingram	1	0 0	...	...	...	1747
5	M'Namara's holding	Henry Long	3	10 0	...	...	...	1747
6	Monabraher	John Wight	10	10 0	87	1	24	1747
7	Cloon and Monemuckey	Peter Sargent	12	0 0	8	3	7	1747
					11	3	6	
					0	1	12	
					9	1	9	
8	Cloon	Peter Sargent	5	0 0	0	9	3 7	1748
			36	2 9	2	0	0	

In the year 1748 the Common Council granted to Arthur Roche the entire of the lands demised to him in the year 1747, for a term of 999 years, with other lands, in fee simple; and in the same year executed two leases to John Wight, separating the lands of Monabraher from houses and premises in the city of Limerick, and dividing the rent to £5 15s. per annum for each denomination.¹

Within the same period the following lots in the city were demised for the term of 999 years, or in fee, some of which are included in the leases already referred to, and others are held under separate leases:—

No.	Denomination.	To whom demised.	e a r Rent.			Date.	Term.
			£	s.	d.		
1	Plots included in lease of ground outside John's Gate with cabins thereon:—Tenements eight in number, with ground behind same, inside John's-gate.—Ground within Water-gate.—Plot in Newgate-lane.—Ground near Little Island.—Ground without Island-gate.—Several pieces of ground within and without John's-gate and house in Thomond-gate	Arthur Roche, Esq.	...	...	...	1747	999
2	House in Quay lane	David Bindon	9	12 0	...	1747	999
3	Wm. Creagh's garden in West Watergate	Mary Sexton	0	10 0	...	1747	999
4	Ground North end of the Quay	Geo. Stamer, Esq.	5	0 0	...	1748	999
5	Part of Croaght adjoining John's-gate.—Parcel of land and stables without Thomond-gate, house adjoining Town Wall	John Wight, Esq.	5	5 9	...	1748	999
6	Ground leading from West Watergate to the Diocesan School-house	John Ingram	0	5 0	...	1748	999

These acts of spoliation elicited a vigorous remonstrance from the Protestant party, who, with the exception of those mixed up with the plunderers, were indignant at the misconduct of men who were impervious to reason and the dictates of justice, and who scorned whatever of public opinion existed

¹ The lands of Monabraher near Limerick, and which were leased at £5 15s. a year, contain 87 acres, besides what is called Spur, about three acres. Sixteen acres alone were set for a short period by the representatives of Mr. Wight at £100 per annum; seven acres more produced £100. In 1820 Mr. Wight Seymour, Solicitor, offered the property to Daniel Gabbett, Esq. for £7000.

at a time when there were little or no means among the oppositionists to give expression to their indignation. The liberal Protestants, however, persevered; and we shall shortly see the extent and character of their opposition, and the success with which it was attended. Amid the strife and din of this civic war, in which the Catholics, who had hoped for little social or political advantage, were increasing in numbers and wealth, serious riots had occurred in 1748, arising out of the sadly miserable condition of the humbler classes.¹ But their effect was transitory, and the succeeding year, a second Catholic chapel was built in the parish of St. Mary, where Dean Creagh had been parish priest for several years, but where he had had no house of worship. This chapel of St. Mary was accordingly built outside the walls, on the Little Island, and was ninety feet in length, by twenty-four feet six inches in breadth.² In the next year a dreadful storm caused the river to rise to an unexampled height, and the water was two feet over the flooring of the chapel. Four vessels on this occasion were driven up on the quay, and cattle, corn, hay, &c., were swept off through the country by the torrent. In this year was born John Fitzgibbon, one of the most remarkable men of his time, and one of the bitterest enemies of his country.

In 1750, chiefly through the piety and munificence of Richard Harold, Esq. of Pennywell, a chapel was built in St. Patrick's Parish, on Park Hill, above Pennywell. On this hill the Williamites had a battery during the last sieges. The chapel having become ruinous, a site on his property was offered free, by Mr. Harold's son (Richard Harold also), on which to raise another, but a more convenient place on the lands of Monamuckey,³ nearer to the city, and on a line with the then new road to Dublin, was chosen in preference, where it was built.

Among the new buildings in 1750, was a gaol, which was erected in the middle of Mary-street, four stories high, with a large plain front close to the street, and nine barred windows in front, and an equal number in the rear. An arched-way led to a lane to St. Francis's Abbey, where the County Court House was built in 1732. The gaol had a separate entrance at the north-western side of the archway; a gloomy dungeon was placed beneath the lower story; and in this not only felons, but political prisoners were incarcerated, amid darkness, vermin, and noisomeness indescribable. In 1798, it was constantly crowded with the victims of suspicion and the men on the "black list."⁴

While the city to some extent was improving in spite of Corporate exaction and neglect, the condition of the country was by no means flourishing. Between landlord and tenant there was not a community of interest, which was clearly shown not many years after this period, when agrarian discontent partook of the characteristics of Whiteboyism. A remarkable circumstance is related to have taken place at this period

¹ Walker's Hibernian Magazine, vol. 18, p. 283.

² White's MSS.—This chapel was furnished with an elegant altar piece, consisting of the different orders of architecture, and a magnificent copy, by a first-rate Italian artist, of a celebrated picture by Michael Angelo, of the Crucifixion. These munificent gifts were bestowed by John Kelly, Esq., merchant, whose grand-nephew, the venerable John Kelly, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of Limerick, bestowed in 1862, on the new Catholic Church of Kilmintinan, in the parish of Cratloe, county Clare, and diocese of Limerick, a magnificent marble altar.

³ Monamuckey became the property of Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, an extensive tobacco merchant, who made a very fine street on the lands, which he called Clare Street, in compliment to John Fitz Gibbon, Earl of Clare. The houses, when built, sunk in the foundations, though they were admirably planned and in regular order. The Street has greatly fallen away in latter periods.

⁴ The then fashionable promenade was Mary-street, between Quay Lane and the old gaol, and where crowds of belles and beaux went each day to witness the relieving of the guard, during which a military band played. The old gaol is now well nigh a ruin. The roof is uncovered, and in one of the lower stories there is a nailor's shop.

in connection with agricultural affairs.' About noon, on the 18th of May, 1752, some thousands of persons passed through the streets of Limerick. The country labourers, cottiers, and husbandmen had established a new system of husbandry, and there were "great companies of distinction in the several degrees of agriculture;" common labourers walked first, the men in their shirts, in ranks; the women also with green corn and straw; the plough was driven along, and the harrow; the mowers had their scythes, the reapers, the gleaners, a great number of women, and a great number of men with flails, walked in the procession. Their object was to congratulate themselves on the probability of a good ensuing harvest. This exhibition was admittedly more important than the Corporation processions, accompanied by the several guilds of trade, in their palmiest displays.² On the next day the counties of Clare and Limerick joined, and mere very particular in their representations of personating the several orders of husbandry in all the branches of it.³

On the 4th of May, the Prince of Wales' birth-day, the troops in Limerick lined the town walls and proceeded to hedge firing, the great guns also firing all round the walls.

The gentry were devotedly attached to field sports: fox hunting was universally indulged in by them; and one of the most famous fox-hunters of the day, was Edward Croker, Esq. of Rawleighstown, who had been High Sheriff of the County of Limerick, in 1735, and who in this year, (1753,) built a fine Mansion-house at Rawleighstown, at an expense of over £6000. On him was made the Popular Song of "By Y^r leave Larry Grogan," by Pierce Creagh of Dangan, Esq., which we give for the sake of its hunting lore and family history:—⁴

- 1 By your leave, Larry Grogan, enough has been spoken,
 'Tis time to give over your sonnet, your sonnet,
 Come listen to mine, sir, much truer than thine, sir,
 For these very eyes were upon it, upon it,
 'Tis of a bnck slain, sir, this very campaign, sir,
 To let him live longer, 'twere pity, 'twere pity,
 For horns and for branches, for fat and for haunches,
 He exceeded a Mayor of a City, a City.

⁴ An account before us, of this period, shows the acreable rent of land, the value of cattle, sheep, turf, &c. :—

	Charged to	Reading, March, 1750.
To the month of 21 acres, at £1 per acre	£21	10 0
To charges for mowing and saving the hay, per Furlong Smith ..	9	2 2
	t30	12 2
Deduct ye 8th part being since consumed	3	16 6
	E26	15 8
To Turf, by Furlong Smith's account	9	11 3
To 69 sheep, some bought in spring and some in autumn, prime cost } one with another E6 10s. Od. per acre	1	9 3 6
To 12 Bullocks 2 years old, at 16s. 6d. prime cost	9	18 0
To 3 Cows, one of them old, sold at	7	0 0
	£72	8 5
To 19 Cows at £2 10 O each	47	10 0
To 6 do. at 2 2 0 each	12	12 0
To 1 Bull at	2	15 0
To a bay mare	10	0 0
	£145	5 5

Contemporaneous MSS.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ralph Ousley's, Esq. MSS. notes to Ferrar's History of Limerick.

- 2 A Council assembled, (who'd think but he trembled),
 Of lads of good spirit, well mounted, well mounted,
 Each, his whip and cap on, and spurs made at Ripon,
 The number full twenty, well counted, well counted,
 But in legs he confiding, our efforts deriding,
 He thought himself safe as in bed, sir, in bed, sir,
 With a bounce off he goes, and tossed up his nose,
 But Ringwood cried, Lord help your head, sir, your head, sir.
- 3 Off scores we went bounding, sweet horns were a sounding,
 Each youth filled the grove with a whoop and a halloo;
 Had Douburg been there, such music to hear,
 He'd leave his Cremona and follow, and follow;
 Knock-kiston, Knockany, and hills twice as many,
 We scamped o'er stone walls, o'er hedges and ditches,
 We skimm'd o'er the grounds, but to baffle our hounds,
 Was ne'er yet in any bnck breeches, buck breeches.
- 4 Four hours he held out, most surprisingly stout,
 Till at length to his fate he submitted, submitted,
 His throat being cut up, and poor culprit put up,
 To the place where he first was remitted, remitted;
 A place moat enchanting, where nothing was wanting,
 That poor hungry huntsmen could wish for, could wish for,
 Off delicate fare, though numbers were there,
 Yet every man, was a dish for, a dish for.
- 5 We fell to with fury, like a long famished jury,
 Nor staid we for grace, to our dinner, our dinner,
 The butlers a sweating, the knives all a whetting,
 The edge of each stomach was keener, was keener,
 The bumpers went round with a beautiful sound,
 And clink, clink, like sweet bells, went the glasses, the glasses;
 We dispatched King and Queen, and each other fine thing,
 To bumper the beautiful lasses, sweet lasses.
- 6 There was sweet Sally Currey, and Singleton Cherry,
 Miss Croker, Miss Bligh, and Miss Prittie, Miss Prittie,
 And lovely Miss Pearce, that subject of verse,
 Should not be forgot in my ditty, my ditty,
 With numberless more, from fifteen to a score,
 Oh, had you but seen them, together, together,
 Such charms you'd discover, you'd pity the Louvre,
 You'd pity the Louvre as a feather, a feather.
- 7 The man of the house, and his beautiful spouse,
 May they live to give Claret, and venison, and venison,
 And may honest Ned, there's no more to be said,
 May he ne'er want the beggars' old benison, old benison.
 Long prosper that country, the store house of bounty,
 Where thus we indulge, and make merry, make merry,
 For jovial as we are, we puffaway all care
 To poor busy Robin, and Fleury, and Fleury.¹

In 1753, the Catholic parishioners of St. John's undertook the duty of building a parish chapel: the building, which for over one hundred years,

¹ Sir Robert Walpole and Cardinal Fleury, were at this time Prime Ministers of England and France.

was that in which the Catholic bishops of the diocese, chiefly ministered, was **cruciform**, and was taken down early in 1862, some months after the new cathedral of St. John had been opened in the same locality. The old chapel had an excellent painting of the Crucifixion, by Mr. Timothy Collopy, a native artist of distinguished merit, who also painted the Ascension for the Augustinian Friary Chapel, in **Creagh-lane**.¹

In 1755, on the 5th of June, the Marquis of **Harrington**, Lord Lieutenant of **Ireland**, arrived in Limerick, where he was received by the authorities with the **accustomed** pomp and ceremony, and where he reviewed the troops on the **King's Island** on the 6th, and on the 8th attended Church service at **St. Mary's Cathedral**, where Dr. Arthur Smyth, Protestant Primate of Ireland, **preached**. He was the guest of the Protestant Bishop during his visit.

On the 19th of September, in the same year, eighty thatched houses at **Thomond gate** were consumed by fire, when a collection amounting to **£300** was made for the **sufferers** by the accident.

¹ Timothy **Collopy**, a native of the **City** of Limerick, was originally a baker's apprentice, but his talents for sketching and painting, having **been discovered** by Father Walsh, an Augustinian Friar, whose convent at the time was in **Creagh-lane**; the Rev. gentleman appreciated his talents so highly, that he raised a **subscription** among the wealthy merchants of the city, and **sent** him to **Rome** to study the art, where he remained for some years. He returned home, a finished, first-rate artist, and having arrived in Limerick, thus accomplished, he was **extensively** patronised as a portrait painter by the **nobility** and gentry of city and **county**. Father **Walter Aylmer**, O.S.A., who lived in Limerick towards the close of the **last**, and at the beginning of the present **century**, knew him well, and often spoke to him. **Collopy** went to London, where, in the first instance, he established himself near, or in **South Audley-street**, and afterwards in **South Molton-street**, and where he became eminent as a portrait painter. He occasionally visited Limerick, where he painted portraits of the leading families, particularly of the **Maunsells**. He painted the Ascension for his old friend Father **Walsh**, in 1782;* that **picture** is now in the Augustinian Church, **George's-street**—it is a composition worthy of any of the Italian masters, exquisite both in effect and in colouring. He painted other pictures also, the above particularly, which was in **St. John's Chapel**, but which had been much damaged—St. John and the Blessed Virgin are painted at either side of the cross. His first sketch for the Ascension has been in the possession of Mr. E. J. Corbett, music seller, **George's-street**. His fellow students in Rome were Hugh Hamilton of Dublin, one of the most distinguished portrait painters of his day—fully equal to Sir Joshua **Reynolds**, and Henry **Tresham**, who wrote the critiques on Sir John Leicester's Gallery, who was one of the associates of **Collopy**. **Collopy** took very many of his models from the finely proportioned heads of turf porters on the Limerick quay—and the widow of one of them, was in the habit of bestowing abuse on Father **Walsh**, because he had induced her husband, who died some time before, to sit for his portrait to **Collopy**—she believing that it was unlucky (!) for any one to have his likeness taken. Timothy **Collopy** died in London about the year 1810, or 1811, and left his property to his son. His executors were **Phillips**, the Royal Academician, and Henry **Tresham**. He had but one son, **George**, who was illegitimate; **George's** mother was Jenny **Madden** the keeper of a public house, nearly opposite the old gaol in **Mary-street**. **George** became a reputed Orangeman—the Orange Lodge, and **Freemasons' Lodge**, No. 373, were kept in the house he occupied in **Nary-street**. Timothy **Collopy** had been always a Catholic. He gave directions for the cleaning of the picture of the **Ascension**, that it should be washed with warm water and a little soap, and the white of two eggs sponged over it after washing, no copel varnish, or varnish of any kind to be used. That **Collopy**, who never changed his creed or name, was not identical with John Singleton **Copley**, another greater portrait painter, and father of the late Lord **Lyndhurst**, whose mother, nee **Miss Singleton**, I have some proof. **Miss Singleton** was of the **Quin**, Co. Clare, family of that name. **John Singleton Copley**, according to his own statement to my informant, had never been in Ireland.

I have these particulars from Mr. John **Gubbins**, portrait painter, aged 80 years in 1864, who knew both men, heard **Copley** disclaim ever having been in Ireland, and who has given me an autograph letter of **Collopy** written to **Miss Hamilton**, daughter of Hugh Hamilton, in 1810, shortly before **Collopy's** death. **Collopy** was also much employed by the Earl of **Bute** in London, in cleaning that nobleman's famous collection of pictures, and realized much money in that branch of the art.

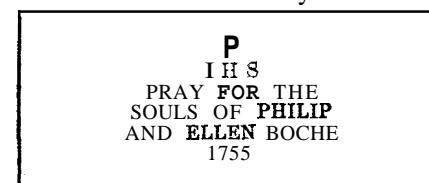
* In the books of the Augustinian Convent, the following entry appears :—

November 10th, 1782.—Painting of the Ascension erected, drawn by Mr. Tim **Collopy** Native of this City of Limerick." An annual high mass is celebrated for the repose of the soul of the painter by the Augustinian Fathers, in whose chapel in Creagh-lane, he had in his youthful days often served mass.

Again the demon of persecution was unchained, on the introduction into the House of Lords by **James Hamilton**, Viscount Limerick, in 1756,¹ of a Bill, which contained nine clauses, all of a penal character; and principally relating to the registration of the Catholic clergy, and to the enforcement of the penalties contained in the Act of 1705, against such clergymen of the Catholic persuasion, as did not comply with the requirements of this enactment.²

The clergy were forced to hide for a time from the storm—and the people as usual remained true and faithful.

[In this year a slab was inserted in the wall which surrounds the cemetery of the ancient Church of St. Michael, which having being extramural, was destroyed during **Ireton's** siege. The slab contains the following inscription to the memory of the first members of the Catholic family of **Roche**, who had settled in Limerick after the revolutionary wars :—



While speaking of families, I may here note a curious discovery recently made in one of those very narrow and miserable lanes that run between **Broad-street**, and **John-street**, and **Curry-lane**, of what had been some few hundred years ago a magnificent chimney-piece, made of richly grained red and white marble, massive and beautiful; it is now fixed over the fire-place in a room of one of the houses in this narrow lane. It is about ten feet in width; about five and a half in height: the architrave is nearly two feet in breadth; and on it are sculptured, in relief, on the extreme right, the arms of the Roche family on a floriated shield: a bird with outspread wings perched on a rock forms the crest and tops a shield—underneath, on the face of the shield, are three roches *navants*—at either side of the crest are the letters C. R.:—at the extreme left of the architrave are the arms of a family, which I am unable to indentify by reference to the contemporary matter written in the MSS of Dr. Thomas Arthur; but these arms also are beautifully sculptured in relief on a floriated shield likewise. The crest is formed, neither of bird or animal, but of something which appears to be a warlike weapon—underneath are the arms, a hound *passant*, and on either side are the words S. B. In the middle of the architrave, between the two floriated shields, are the initial letters I: H: S: a cross on the H is a French cross, tri-foliated, and the letters are foliated also. Underneath is the figure of the Sacred Heart pierced with three swords. The pillars on which the

¹ Now Viscount Clanbrassil—De Burgo **Hib. Domin**, p. 719.

² This Bill enacted the oath of allegiance, and the repudiation of any authority in the Pope to dispense with that oath, and the repudiation of any temporal or spiritual authority on the part of the Pope within the realm. A long and important debate ensued in reference to the terms of this oath, which De Burgo most justly calls atrocious. He adds that he was present (*in cog*) while the question was discussing in the House of Lords, and that ultimately, owing to the proxies (only six) which Viscount Limerick had in his pocket, he was enabled to carry the measure in its original blackness, on the 6th of December, 1757. De Burgo states that the authors of this infamous Bill did not long survive its enactment—**James Hamilton**, Viscount Limerick (afterwards **Clanbrassil**) died on the 17th of **March**, 1758; **Robert Clayton**, Bishop of **Clogher**, died on 26th of **February** in the same year; and the Bishop of **Elphin** on the 29th of **January**, 1762. All died after a very short illness.—*ib. Don. p. 725.*

architrave rests, are fluted, and the top or mantel-piece is fluted in the same manner. It indicates the costly taste of the citizens at a time when Piers Creagh Fitz Andrew was Mayor of the city, when "trouper were cess'd" on the citizens at 15d. a day; when the civil war, which began in Limerick in 1641, was still raging, and a short time before Ireton's dreadful siege. There was an "Edmundus Roch, Corkagiensis"—an ancestor, most likely, of the Catholic Roches of Limerick in the city at this period; his name we find at p. 75 of Dr. Thomas Arthur's Diary, who says he cured his daughter of measles, for which he received a fee of £1, equal to a very considerable sum in our money.]

A want of employment was now severely felt, not only in Limerick, but throughout Munster. Several projects were launched, including the cutting of the Grand Canal, to afford the needed assistance to the labouring classes. The improvement of Limerick was projected by Mr. Edmund Sexton Pery, who had become a representative of the city. In 1757, a Bill was introduced by him to the Irish House of Commons for the purpose of widening Ball's Bridge, against which Mr. Coulston forwarded a memorial, alleging the ruin of his interests. These improvements, however, were effected. On the 13th of June, 1757, the workmen began to cut the canal at Bartlett's Bog, and in the following year it was opened up to the Shannon at Rebogue. It was mainly through Mr. Pery's influence and exertions that the following grants of public money were made to Limerick by the Irish Parliament:—

In 1755,	...	...	...	£8,000
„ 1759,	...	...	...	£3,500
„ 1760,	...	...	...	£3,500
„ 1761,	...	...	...	£4,500
„ 1761,	...	...	...	£8,000
Total,	...	...	...	£27,500

The first was for the canal, most of which was expended in cutting through the hill of Park; the second grant was for finishing the cut; the third for building "the new Bridge;" the fourth for improving the city and quays;

† This Bridge had been one of the greatest ornaments of the city, and was constructed by Mr. Uznd at an expense of £1800. It connected the English town, by Quay Lane, with the then portion of the County Limerick which is now the principal part of the city—the new town. The first stone was laid on the 9th of June, 1761, and the Bridge was opened for traffic in the following September. This bridge was declared, in 1844, to be incommodious, owing to the fact that there was a considerable elevation in the only arch by which it spanned the river, when a new bridge was substituted, as appears by the following inscription on it. It is called the

MATHEW BRIDGE.*

CONTRACTED FOR IN THE YEAR 1844, DURING THE MAYORALTY OF THE
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D.
THE EXPENSE OF ITS ERECTION BORNE BY THE CORPORATION AND BY PRESENTMENTS
FROM THE COUNTY AND CITY GRAND JURIES.

OPENED IN THE MONTH JUNE, 1846.
THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL E. F. G. RYAN, MAYOR.

JOHN F. RALEIGH, ESQ., TOWN CLERK
FRANCIS J. O'NEILL, TBEASURER.

W. E. OWENS, ARCHITECT. }
JOHN DUGGAN, BUILDER. }

* It is called by this name in honor of the late Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance.

the fifth for continuing the new canal from the Shannon at Rebogue, up to Killaloe.

New roads were also made in 1757—one from Thomond Gate to the causeway of Parteen, which was a short cut, avoiding the round by "the Mayor's Stone"; another road was made from Eastwater Gate to Pennywell Road.

In consequence of an act of oppression on the part of Mr. Sweete, Mayor of Cork, the Catholic tradesmen of Limerick now took heart. Sweete having imprisoned a Catholic tradesman, because he would not pay certain exorbitant quarterage, which had been imposed upon him by the master of his trade; the tradesman in question, backed by the principal Roman Catholic merchants of that city, entered a law-suit against Sweete, for raising money contrary to law.² The action was tried in Dublin, and the Mayor of Cork was amerced in a fine and costs amounting to £800. "Quarterage" was at once refused by nearly all the tradesmen of the kingdom to the respective guilds or corporations of trade, and each person followed his trade without becoming a "quarter brother" or "freeman." The Catholic tradesmen of Limerick, who, up to this period, had been confined to St. Francis's Abbey, quitted the Abbey in considerable numbers, and set up their trades in the city—a movement on their part which gave great umbrage to the Orange guilds, who were as exclusive as the municipal corporation, and equally as exacting. Money was gathered by the guilds of trade, not only in Limerick, but throughout the kingdom, and their representatives in Parliament received instructions to exert their influence to obtain a legal sanction for the charters of the guilds, and power to raise money from Catholic tradesmen, by compelling them to become "quarter brothers of their respective companies."³ Every city and corporate town in Ireland forwarded petitions for this unjust purpose. At length, a Parliamentary Committee, of which Mr. Edmond

1 Travelling at this period was not only tedious, but dangerous and expensive. It took five days to travel from Dublin to Cork. The following is a copy of a traveller's bill, among the Smyth papers in the Corporation of Limerick:—

		Travelling ~ 1to Cork.		E	s.	d.
1758	August 13th	To wash ball and case	...	0	0	6½
	"	To ale for servants in Dublin	...	0	0	8
	"	To Bill at Naas	...	0	15	8
	"	To Turnpike	...	0	3	9
	" 14th	To Bill at Kilcullen	...	1	18	2
	"	To man for taking horse	...	0	1	1
	"	To Bill at Castledermot	...	0	14	4½
	" 15th	Laughlin Bridge Bill	...	1	18	10½
	"	Turnpike	...	0	4	9
	"	Kilkenny Bill	...	0	19	6
	" 16th	Nine Mile House do.	...	1	4	9
	"	Clonmell do.	...	0	8	7
	"	Turnpike	...	0	5	0
	"	Clogheen do.	...	0	15	4
	" 17th	Killworth do.	...	1	1	8
	"	Rath Cormuck do.	...	0	5	9½
	"	Turnpike	...	0	1	5
	"	To helper on road	...	0	1	1
	"	To 3 men 5 days boarding	...	1	4	4½
	"	To Fitzgerald do.	...	0	10	10
	"	To beggars in Cork	...	0	1	1
	"	To beggars on Roads	...	0	0	6½

B12 11 0

² This tradesman's name was Mahony; he was father of the truly benevolent Mr. Francis Mahony of John's-square, who died on the 19th of June, 1841.

³ White's MSS.

Sexton Pery, was Chairman, was appointed to investigate the matter. Many sittings were held, and many witnesses were examined. The Catholics, on their side, were not idle; they too forwarded their petitions, and pressed their claims with spirit and ability. The printed Limerick Petition was signed by Nicholas Mahon, woollen draper, Edmond Sexton, wine merchant, James Browne,¹ woollen draper, Philip Roche, "merchant and venturer,"² all of St. Nary's Parish, and by several others. The Protestants were defeated, and the Catholic tradesmen thenceforward were free.³

Pope Clement XIII. proclaimed an universal Jubilee in this year, which was opened in Limerick on the 29th of April, and continued for one fortnight. In this-year also, the Right Hon. George Evans, Lord Baron of Carbery, died at his seat at Caherass, near Croom, county of Limerick. He was the only nobleman at this time who resided in or near the city.⁴ On the 23rd of June, same year, the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, or 1st regiment of foot, and Lord Forbes's regiment (the 76th) encamped near the Shannon two miles from Limerick, where immense numbers of persons were accustomed to walk each day to see the camp.⁵

In the year following (1760) Limerick ceased to be a fortified garrison; up to this period there had been seventeen gates to the city, which, commencing at Thomond Gate, and taking the circuit of the walls, may be named thus:—

1 Thomond Gate	11 Mungret Gate
2 Island Gate	12 West Water Gate
3 Sally Port	13 Creagh Gate
4 Little Island	14 Quay Lane Gate
5 Abbey N. Gate	15 Bow Lane Gate
7 Fish Gate	16 Mew Gate
8 Ball's Bridge	17 And the Gate at the back of the
9 Eastwater Gate	Castle Barrack.
10 John's Gate	

The destruction of the walls and gates was followed by the opening up of a road from the New Square near St. John's Church to Mungret Road, or Boher Buy, and a broad passage was made from Ball's Bridge to the Quay.⁶

Whilst these changes were taking place, the bitterest invectives continued to be poured out on the heads of the dominant faction in the Corporation by the liberal Protestants, who arraigned them in every shape and form for the

¹ The grand-daughter of this James Browne was afterwards Marchioness of Clanrickarde, and Mr. Browne's father's house was at Ballynacailleach, near Bruff.—White's MSS.

² White's MSS. Philip Roche became one of the greatest merchants in the South of Ireland. His father, two years before, fitted up the Catherine Letter of Marque, mounting fourteen sixteen-pounders,—the first ship of the kind ever seen in Limerick—for the West India trade.

³ White's MSS.

⁴ Ferrar, 1st Edition.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ In this year George III. was proclaimed in Limerick by the Mayor. The Corporation, guilds of trade, and a company of grenadiers attended the ceremony. The grenadiers fired three rounds each time the proclamation was read; the streets were lined with three regiments of infantry, who fired three rounds at the conclusion of the ceremony. White (MSS.) states that this year the city of Limerick began to shew much better than it had hitherto done, and to have a wholesome air circulating in it, and this by means of throwing down the old walls, and opening all the avenues leading to the city. The throwing down of the houses on the side of Ball's Bridge was of vast use, as were also the other public improvements they were making in and about the city. The castle and guard-house on Thomond Bridge were thrown down this year, in order to enlarge the passage of the bridge. At the head of Pump Lane a new pump, worked by machinery, was sunk to a depth of sixty feet at the expense of Mr. Pery; who also caused a canal to be cut nearly two miles in length, to convey the water from Drumbanny to the Irish-town, to cleanse the streets.

worst excesses. X sharp writer, who was called "PRINCE TELLTRUTH UPRIGHT,"¹ wrote two letters in 1759, to the freemen of the city, in which he inveighed in a vehement manner against the Corporation. These letters were printed and circulated, and in the second of them which we have before us, these questions are asked:—"Is there not a melancholy appearance of decay and neglect throughout the whole city in those several places, which were built and decently supported before him (the leader in the Corporation, Mr. Arthur Roche), when the revenues thereof were, by a considerable sum less than they are now, and no extortion was used by the collectors of these revenues to enhance them, and of consequence no murmurs were uttered against them? Witness the Market House, Exchange, (Chimes, Blue School and Alms House, and many other places and things, too tedious to relate. Also what has become of the revenues of the city, so greatly increased? since are not monstrous debts contracted by the Corporation? Is not the city credit sunk so low, that Corporation notes will scarcely yield fifty in the hundred, and large sums have been due on many of them for many years past to the great loss of the poor people they were passed to? What is become of the large sums borrowed by them? are houses or lands purchased with them?" Tell-truth wrote many other bitter words, and compares "the man who thrives on the ruin of his country to ascarides in the human body, who adhere so closely to the intestines, till they at length destroy that being which affords them nourishment, if they are not timely ejected by strong purges and emeticks."²

Mr. John O'Donnell³ of Liberty Hall, outside Thomond Gate, was Secretary to the Free Citizens, and energetically and ably did he perform his duties. Herman Jacob, a native of Bremen and naturalized in Great Britain, now resided in Limerick, "where he followed merchandize," and tendered twenty shillings to the Mayor and Council, praying to be admitted to the freedom of the city. The Mayor and twenty-eight of the Common Council rejected the claim; but Mr. Jacob memorialled the Lords Justices, and when the Mayor had found that the alien had some friends, who were determined to have his petition forwarded, they thought proper to admit him to his freedom. It was mainly through the instrumentality of the "Free Citizens" that Jacob obtained what he sought. "The Free Citizens" not only pulled together to obtain a release from the oppressions of taxation and monopoly, but they had their social reunions, banquets, &c. They worked with wonderful energy. Catholics interfered only by sympathy in these demonstrations.

¹ Papers of John O'Donnell, Esq. of Liberty Hall.

² This gentleman was, as before stated, the grandfather of Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, Colonel of the 18th Royal Dragoons.

³ They dined together often, and their list of toasts is a curiosity:—

1. "The King."

"The Free Citizens of Limerick and their Candidates—Pery and Massy."

"The Glorious Memory."

"The Lords Justices and the minority of the Privy Council."

"May the Commons of Ireland ever hold the purse of the nation."

"A Patriot Parliament."

"William Pitt the father of Free Citizens."

"The Linen Manufacture of Ireland and the promoters of it."

"The Corner-Stone of the new Quay."

"May the Electors of Ireland have a constitutional right of judging of the conduct of their representatives every seven years."

"The Author of the Corn Bill."

The most stirring appeals were made to the independent citizens by the free citizens, to shake off the incubus of **Corporate** monopoly and plunder, to act as became men; to show "that **all** public spirit was not lost; to let other cities know that the freemen of Limerick were not biassed by the influence of the great or mighty, or misled by narrow party views; that they scorned the base practices of selling their votes for a dinner." "**A** lover of Liberty" came out in a powerful letter (1760) "to the gentlemen, clergy, and freemen of Limerick," in which he asserts the independence of the city, and suggests that young Mr. Massy, the son of Dean Massy, should be selected with Mr. Pery as a candidate on the independent interest for the city. Mr. Pery at the election of 1670 was the favourite. The exertions of Dean Massy in favor of the free citizens, and his anxiety to rescue the charities from the harpy grasp of the Corporation, caused him to be esteemed. That the son of so deserving a man should be well received by the citizens was not surprising; but the Smyth interest was dominant. Many however who were induced to divide their votes, voted for Mr. Pery and Mr. Massy, while others of them, voted for Mr. Massy and Mr. Smyth.² The toll collectors pursued their detestable vocation with

"The Man who relieved the citizens from the embezzlement of Treasurers and oppressions of long taxes."

"May the Independent Electors of Ireland be always represented by those they love."

"Speedy restoration to the just rights and privileges of the citizens of Limerick."

"May all those who desert their friends fall into the hands of their enemies."

"A firmer tenure to the Judges of Ireland."

"May young patriots fill the places of old courtiers"

¹ Papers of John O'Donnell, Esq. of Liberty Hall.

² Among those who voted for Massy and Smyth we find the names of Gough, Rawlins, Copley, Mac Adam, Kendal, Wastecoat, Brimmer, Stritch, Bluet, &c., whilst the names of Frankin, Wright, Monsell, Miles, &c., appear on the independent side also. Mr. Pery and Mr. Smyth were returned.

The Corporation Memorial against the Bill for inquiry and reform contained these names:—

The Mayor (weigh master), Francis Sargent and John Monsell, Sheriffs (the former under influence), Alderman Sexton (a lease), Alderman Wight (ditto), Alderman Jones (comptroller), Alderman John Shepherd (would not vote for until he had known the contents), Alderman Peter Sargeant (a lease), Richard Graves (do), Geo. Stammer (do), Robert Hallam (Town Clerk and Scavenger), John Bull (son-in-law to Alderman — the Mayor), Jos. Crips (son to Alderman), Wm. Wakeley, Jos. Barrington (Treasurer), Christopher Carr Christopher (stepson to Peter), Geo. Sexton, Jun. (son to Alderman Sexton), Jos. Johns @ large sum due to him) Exham Vincent (a lease), Wm. Gubbins.

Against the memorial of the Corporation were:—

Alderman Maunsell, Alderman Long, Alderman Baylee, Robert Davis, Geo. Waller, Richard Maunsell, Jun., Henry Holland, John Samuel Taverner, Andrew Welsh, Christopher Bridson, Thomas Pearce. Papers of John O'Donnell, Esq. of Liberty Hall.

"The Corporation of Clothiers," a very prominent and important body, were mixed up in the proceedings of these times, and having been called upon to give a character of one James Lombard, who, we must believe, had rendered himself obnoxious to some parties, and who was a ready man at the side to which the Clothiers were opposed, gave him a certificate, which for plain speaking is a model composition.*

* "We, the Master and Wardens of the Corporation of Clothiers, and the undernamed inhabitants of the City of Limerick, do hereby declare and certify, that we know James Lombard of the sd. City, who was bred to the Clothing trade, and now a Common and notorious bum, to be a person of a bad reputation, and a very infamous character, and do really believe he would swear the greatest falsehood if impurtuned to do so for a Consideration, so he thought he could do it with impunity, or secure from the punishment of the Law.

"Dated this 16th of May, 1761.

Daniel Widenbam, Master.

Giles Powell, } Wardens.
Zachary Miles, }
Jacob Davies, } Elders.
Samuel Hart, }
Michael Pinchins, }

William Alley.
Richard Dillon.
John Chery.
John Bernard.
John Deane.
Joshua Unthank.
James Lynch.

such unscrupulous rapacity that they defied every effort to **make** things in any degree tolerable to the neighbouring farmers and gentlemen, whom, in many cases, they deterred from growing corn at all, there being no other market but Limerick, and the exactions being so insufferable that the agriculturists could not sustain them.' This state of things continuing, and the oppressions becoming more intolerable and cruel every day, the Protestants resolved to appeal to Parliament for redress. A curious correspondence took place between Mr. O'Donnell, secretary to the free citizens, and Dan. Hayes, Esq.² In a letter to Hayes, the secretary

Isaac Jaques, }
Joseph Jaques, } Elders.
James Greene, }
Thomas Hopkins, }
Edward Casey, }
James Hill, }
Robert Davis, 1761. }
Thomas Alley, }

Henry Fowles.
Maurice Reddy.
John Sanders.
Andrew Gardner.
Thomas Harrold.
George Powell.
William Canny."

¹ Mr. Richard Parsons, writing to Dean Massy, from Carrigogunnell, October 30th, 1761, states, that the act of Parliament which was intended for the protection and the good of the farmers, they (the Corporation vampires) have turned to oppression—"in short, they have made me tired of farming, for I can assure you on oath, that these twenty years back except the last two gears, that I sent into Limerick upwards of fire hundred barrels of corn, but I was so oppressed with the usage I got in Limerick that I would not be any longer in their power, and have entirely quit tillage, nor have I sent one barrel of corn into Limerick those two years past, or ever will till the times alter."

² Daniel Hayes, Esq. was a native of the county of Limerick, and was gifted with very superior talents. He published a volume of poems which went to a second edition—the latter rarely to be met with, was printed by A. Watson, in Mary-street. Hayes's "Farewell to Limerick" is a powerful Satire on the state of society in the city in 1751, when it was written. He was a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Dublin. He died in London, on the 20th July, 1767, having giving directions in his will that his remains should be conveyed to St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, for interment. He bequeathed the greater part of his property to the county of Limerick hospital, which, however, never received the benefit of the bequest. His monument consists of a plain, white marble slab, affixed to a pillar in the south transept of St. Mary's Cathedral, with the following inscription:—

DAN, HAYES AN HONEST
MAN AND A LOVER OF HIS
COUNTRY.

Hayes's letter to Mr. O'Donnell is characteristic:—

Chelsea, April 6th, 1762.

DEAR JACK,

Your letter surprised me not a little, when I found that you had so far succeeded against my old friends the Corporation. But what in the name of wonder could suggest to you that I had, or could have, any intercourse with, or access to, Lord Bute. He is, believe me, too great a personage for any Irishman in this kingdom to address as you mention; except Lord Shelburne. I could, perhaps, get a written memorial delivered to him, or inscribe him a book, or get now and then to the foot of his table. But to attempt influencing his voice, and that too in the Privy Council! Good God, Jack, what an idea you must have of a Prime Minister! I could indeed point out a very easy channel for your agent to come at the other Secretary; but as the Corporation of Limerick, the magistracy in particular, behaved to me with such unparalleled lenity and friendship in my last and greatest distresses; it would be the basest ingratitude to attempt (however feebly) to subvert their interests."

Besides, good Jack, believe me, that a partizan is of all officers the soonest forgot, and the least thanked or rewarded. If the agent for your Corporation has cleverness enough to procure Sir Harry Erskine (who has the greatest influence with Lord Bute; being his near relative, and having recently married his cousin), he may do you infinite disservice. For to my knowledge Sir Harry gratefully remembers the freedom of the city conferred upon him. This, upon my honour, I never hinted to any man; and I suppose you can keep your own secrets. The future maxim of my life shall be, to steer wide of all parties, ruptures, and dissensions; you are sure of enemies, who will engrave your actions on a table of brass; of friends who will commit them to a rotten cabbage leaf.

to the free citizens enters into many subjects, and particularly recommends him to use his influence with Lord Bute and the members of the Privy Council to have justice done to the aggrieved and plundered citizens of Limerick.' It should be stated that previously to this correspondence, they had framed a petition to Parliament, in the name of John O'Donnell, their independent secretary, containing all their complaints, and signed by upwards of five hundred persons of all ranks of city and country, but not signed by any Catholics. The petition was presented to Parliament on the first day of its sitting by the city representative, Counsellor Edmond Sexton Pery, and was backed by other representatives of Limerick and Clare. A committee was appointed by Parliament to examine into the causes of complaint, and Mr. E. Sexton Pery was appointed chairman of the committee. Many members of the Corporation were summoned to Parliament for the sixth of November, that being the day the committee was to sit, as were also many of the other inhabitants of all ranks and stations. The grievances which the citizens suffered from the Corporation, and on which they were chiefly examined, were the unreasonable practice of quartering the soldiery on Catholics, and on those whom the Corporation did not like, without ever paying for such quarterage, though the Government allowed payment; the dirty manner in which the streets and city were kept; the exacting of customs at the gates, double what the law allowed, and for articles which were not liable to custom; and for exacting tolls in the market, treble what the laws and Parliamentary schedule allowed; the partial administration of justice between party and party, and the neglect of magistrates in the administration of justice, and visiting and regulating the markets; the demanding and misapplication of the revenues of the city for over thirty years previously, and the Corporation farming to each other for ever the city lands for a crown or twenty shillings a year, which were worth to each individual £200 or £300 per annum; the depriving the freemen and free citizens of their rights in the electing of Mayors, Sheriffs, &c., and not granting them a common speaker, or calling a court of D-Oyer Hundred; the selling for life, in some particulars, employment in the Corporation, which were to be elected for every year—these and many other charges against the Corporation were evidently proved before the committee, and the consequence was a new law for the better regulation of the City of Limerick was enacted on the 21st of December, the committee unanimously agreeing to 31 resolutions, which, on the 23rd of December were reported to the whole House, and on the 24th, the House, according to order, took into consideration the report made on the 23rd relative to the petitions of John O'Donnell and others, and the resolutions of the committee were read and agreed to by the whole House.² The injurious power

I have not seen either of the agents who have come over, but hope to have that pleasure before long; and after all that has been or that will be said upon this matter, my humble opinion is, that Lord Halifax's pleasure will direct the Committee-table; they say he is much admired amongst you; he is very much so here; and I believe there is not an abler or better man in England. You do not mention what party he espouses, or whether he meddles at all. I should, however, conjecture he is with you, as the Bill passed in Ireland. If so, you may almost depend upon success; nay, the Bills having past, and touching (I suppose) nothing upon the Crown's prerogative, should in my conception, ensure its stability; for it can hardly be supposed that the memorial of any single body should countervail the two great councils of the kingdom. I should be excessively glad to serve James, and perhaps may before I die. My best respects to your wife, and believe me,

Your's very truly,
D. HAYES.

John O'Donnell, Esq Liberty Hall, Limerick.

Write to me the news of the country without minding politics, or the want of franks.

¹ O'Donnell's Papers.

² White's MSS.

exercised by Arthur Roche was particularly condemned by the resolutions of the House—he was declared unfit to hold any office in the city—and it was ordered that leave be given to bring in the heads of a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the City of Limerick, and for redressing the several grievances under which the citizens and inhabitants labour, and that Mr. Pery, Mr. Charles Smyth, Mr. Recorder, Dr. Lucas, Mr. Sergeant Paterson, and Mr. Lucius O'Brien, do prepare and bring in the same—Ordered that the same report be printed. We give the sequel in the language of White.'

1762.—1. The act for the better regulation of the Corporation and City of Limerick, having, with some amendments, passed the Privy Council of Ireland, was brought over to England for the purpose of passing there by Mr. Nicholas Smyth, agent to the freemen, but it was opposed there by Mr. Andrew Shepherd, agent to the Corporation, who represented to the Council of England that the freemen of Limerick were entirely influenced by the papists; that it was a Popish faction which introduced said bill; that there were near one hundred priests and friars in Limerick;² and that said bill was contrary to law, and an infringement on the Royal Prerogative from which the charter derived. The Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for England represented the bill in this false and odious light, and therefore, it was thrown out and not passed into law.

2. Counsellor Edmond Sexton Pery foreseeing that the bill would meet with this opposition in England, did very wisely introduce into other acts of Parliament clauses for the better redress of the many grievances and abuses under which the citizens of Limerick did labour, and which answered the purpose almost as well as if the bill did pass, that the customs on the gates and the tolls in the markets should be taken from them, tolls alone which are mentioned in the docket, ratified by Parliament in the year 17334, and that no more should be taken than what is there specified, and that under the severest penalty on the exaction of said tolls and customs, and on the chief magistrate, if he should neglect punishing according to law such exaction. By this clause the tolls and customs which are usually exacted are lessened by more than one half. By another clause in another act, the levying of public taxes and rates which were formerly assessed on the inhabitants by some members of the Corporation, according to their arbitrary pleasure, and by which the Catholics were greatly depressed, I say, these taxes and rates are so lessened by so many of the respective parishioners as are appointed by a vestry held for the purpose, and that assessment to be laid proportionally on all the parishioners, who, in another vestry, were to approve of the same, and then said assessment to be given to the treasurer of the Corporation, who must levy said money from every inhabitant according to said assessment, and who is to get a shilling for each pound so raised, for his trouble. By this law Protestants and Corporation men are liable to be equally taxed as Catholics which was never done before. By another law, the lamp money which was hitherto raised by the Corporation by exacting a crown a year out of every house in the street, must now be raised by a vestry in like manner as the public rates; by another law, all disputes with the Corporation must not be tried in the city, but in and by a jury of twelve men in any other county.

3. By an order of the barrack board, no soldiers are to be quartered on the inhabitants, save on their march, and that to be done in an equal manner,

¹ White's MSS.

² A notorious lie, whereas there were but sixteen.—White's MSS.

and if there should be a necessity of quartering any soldiers on the city; their lodgings are to be paid for by the commanding officer.

4. The Roman-Catholic merchants this year refused paying Cockett duties to the Corporation, on compounding for them by paying to the Corporation £5 every year, and they judged such duties to be an unlawful exaction, and to which no one was liable but foreigners alone who followed trade in Limerick.

5. On the 5th of May, the Corporation party in the Council made 150 freemen, chiefly strangers, in order to have a majority among the freemen in the Court of D'Oyer Hundred.

This movement was a heavy blow to the Corporation; and that it was inflicted by the hands of honest Protestants must be ever a cause of sincere congratulation to the citizens of Limerick.¹

As we have already stated, the state of feeling between landlord and tenant was becoming unpleasant in the extreme. About the month of January, 1762, some persons, who called themselves levellers or Whiteboys,² to the amount of some hundreds, some say thousands, did much mischief by night, levelling hedges of those who had encroached on any of the commons, by digging up the lay rich ground of those who would not set land to the poor for tillage, burning the barns and haggarts, &c. By degrees they spread over Munster, did incredible mischief in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Cork, as also in the county of Limerick, and in the parish of Kilfinnane, where, in one night, they dug up twelve acres of rich fattening ground belonging to a Mr. Maxwell, houghed some cattle, &c. White^a says, "there is no knowing where this will stop; but the Government has given orders to the respective Governors of the counties to inspect into the causes of these evils, and for that purpose to assemble the justices of the peace; it is surprising that though there are such numbers, none of them discover on their companions, that they are never seen by day, and that they damage, indiscriminately, both Catholics and Protestants, and even punish the Priests who exert themselves against them. Our Bishop has sent his mandate to his Parish Priests to speak against them."

It was proved on the trials for these offences that in almost every instance the promoters and instigators of them were Protestants—Protestant tenants who had resolved to wring justice from the lords of the soil. At a Special Commission held in June of this year, 1762, two men named Banyart and Carthy, were tried, found guilty, and executed at Gallows Green on the 19th of that month. In reference to some of the causes of these disturbances, Mr. Lucius O'Brien, member for Clare, made a remarkably bold and telling speech, in his place in Parliament, in which he lamented the deplorable condition of the inhabitants of the county in which he lived (Clare.) "arising from the total neglect of those who had nominally the care of their souls, and the tythe of their property (the Protestant clergy) in Clare, he continued to say, there were seventy-six parishes and no more than fourteen churches, so that sixty-two parishes were sinecures. . . . Who can suppose that men will patiently suffer the extortion of a tythe monger, where no duty for which the tythe is paid has been performed in the memory of man. . . . It has been said that to prevent opposition to such demands we should put in force our penal laws against those that have opposed them already, but give me leave, Sir, to say that no penal law, however sanguinary in itself, and however rigorously executed, will subdue the natives of a free country into a tame and patient acquiescence in what must appear to be the

¹ In this year, 1762, Cornelius Magrath, an Irish giant, who was born in the Silver Mines, Co. Tipperary, in 1736, died in College Green, Dublin. He was seen in Cork by Dr. Smith.—Smith's MSS. in Royal Irish Academy.

² White's MSS.

most flagitious injustice and the most cruel oppression. The insurrections against which we are so eager to carry out the tenors of the law, are no more than branches, of which the shameful negligence of our clergy, and the defects in our religious institutions, constitute the root."¹

These causes operated on the people for a long time, and continued to produce the most fearful results, as we shall see as we proceed.

In this year, on the 5th of August, Dr. Laurence Nihil, afterwards Bishop of Kilfenora,² was appointed parish priest of Rathkeale. In 1764, White^s marks the following incidents:—

^a This year a sumptuous City Courthouse was commenced on the ground where the old Courthouse stood in Quay Lane, opposite to the Mayoralty House. The first assize held in it in the summer of 1765, and the Quay was finished from the East side of Ball's Bridge, and joined the bank of the canal. This year also was finished the famous mill on the north side of the canal above the lock nearest the city; therein six pair of mill-stones for corn, four boulting mills, four tucking mills, and all loads were raised to the top of the house, and all that performed by two water-wheels and at the same time. Famous storcs were likewise built for the reception of corn over the mill dam."

These mills were erected by Mr. Andrew Welsh and Mr. Uzuld at a cost of \$6000

One of the most memorable civic demonstrations was made on the occasion of the riding of the franchises of the city of Limerick on the 5th and 6th of September, 1765. This demonstration is described so graphically and clearly by White,³ that we give the facts as they appear in his MSS.:—

A Order of Franchises of Limerick rode the 5th and 6th of September, 1765.

"On Thursday, the 5th of September, Thomas Smyth, Esq., being Mayor, Alexander Franklin and Counsellor John Tunnadine being Sheriffs, the Franchises of the city and liberties of Limerick were rode. Servants, Bailiffs, and Mayor's Sergeants preceded on horseback, with blue cockades in their hats; then the bands of music belonging to the army, the sword bearer, and water bailiff, with their proper ensigns, the two sheriffs with their rods, the Mayor, richly dressed, with the rod in his hand, rode after; then followed the rest of the Corporation, John Quin, Esq., carrying the blue Corporation standard, and then followed numbers of other gentlemen well mounted, all having blue cockades in their hats. Then fourteen of the Trades or Corporations rode after them, each trade according to the antiquity of their charters, and each trade was headed by their respective masters and wardens. Each trade had a standard according to the colour of their trade, with the arms of the trade in the centre, and cockades peculiar to the trade, and after their masters, and wardens followed the principal of each trade, all well dressed, well mounted and accompanied with drums and music. On Thursday they rode from the King's island through the city, and visited the S. E. liberties of the city. On Friday they,

¹ Debates in the Irish Parliament, reported by an officer, 2 vols.

² White's MSS., which add that the Rev. Laurence Nihil was inducted P.P. of Rathkeale on the 6th of August, 1762. He exchanged afterwards with the Rev. Denis Conway, who succeeded the Rev. James White in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Limerick, whence he was promoted, in the year 1784, to the see of Kilfenora.—Dr. Young's Note.

³ White's MSS. contain in this year the following remarks and incidents:—

The Rev. Timothy Flynn, on whom Priesthood was conferred by the Right Rev. Dr. Kearney, in St. John's Chapel of Limerick, on the 7th of April, 1764, was Doctor of Nantz, Professor of Theology, returned to Ireland in the year 1794, or 6, was curate of St. John's under the Right Rev. Doctor Conway, succeeded the Right Rev. Dr. John Young in the Parish of St. Mary, 1796, as Dean and Parish Priest, was translated thence to St. Michael's in the year 1805, and died 17th April, 1813. He was succeeded in St. Michael's Parish by the Rev. Patrick Hogan, inducted 24th of April, 1813, by the Rev. Charles Hanrahan, P.P. of St. Mary's, under the special mandate of the Right Rev. Dr. Young, who forthwith made him Vicar General. The Rev. P. Hogan's Note. The Very Rev. P. Hogan died Parish Priest of St. Michael's in 1830, and a beautiful monument was raised to his memory in St. Michael's Church. White's MSS.

in like manner, visited the S. W. liberties, returned through the city, and visited the N. liberties, but they never broke down any walls, or regulated any encroachments. On Friday, the 8th of September, the Corporation and the aforesaid trades, with their standards, and cockades in their hats, walked with the Mayor from the square behind St. John's Church to St. Mary's Church, and returned with him, in the said order, to said square, where he treated them with wine, and had the masters or wardens of each trade to dine with them that day. On Thursday, the 10th of September, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and rest of the Corporation, in the King's yachts, went down the river, in order to assert and make good his right of being admiral of the river Shannon. On Thursday, the 12th of September, the Mayor held a Court of Admiralty on the island of Inis Scattery, and on Friday, the 13th, he sailed to the mouth of the Shannon, where, between the heads, he threw a dart into the sea to point out the limits of his jurisdiction; at the same time it happened that a sloop of war entered the river, whom the Mayor compelled to lower her colours and her foretop sail in acknowledgement of his Power of Admiralty in said river Shannon. The Mayor and Corporation returned to Limerick on Saturday, the 14th, by ringing of bells, &c."

In 1765, the revenue of the port began to increase, and a very handsome and commodious Custom House was built from a design by an engineer named Davis Dukart. Caleb Powell, Esq., an ancestor of Caleb Powell, Esq., of Clonshavoy, ex-M.P. of the county of Limerick, was appointed collector of the Port, and was the first who inhabited the Custom House.²

In the following year a return was made in Parliament of the number of Protestants and "Papist" families in Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare, by which appeared that the Catholics trebled in number the Protestants in these counties. There were then 38 priests, and 8 friars in the county of Limerick.

¹ Caleb Powell, of Clonshavoy, Esq., in the Parish of Abingdon and County of Limerick, who represented the County in Parliament from 1841 to 1847—in which year he contested the seat with the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell and the late Wm. Smith O'Brien, Esq., and was defeated by twenty-four votes—Caleb Powell is descended from Robert Powell, a Cromwellian officer, who, with his brother, Giles Powell, supposed to have been derived from a Shropshire family, settled in the County of Limerick in the year 1649. The latter obtained large grants of land in the barony of Costlea, and served the office of High Sheriff of the County, in 1676. Robert Powell married Bari ara, and had issue Robert, married to a daughter of Hugh Massy, of Dunryleague, and had a son, Richard, a Captain in the Limerick Militia at the Siege of Limerick in 1691. He married Martha, daughter of Robert Minnitt, of Knigh, in the Co. Tipperary, and had an only child, Robert, born in 1691, and married, in 1717, Anne, daughter of Colonel Samuel Eyre M.P. for the town of Galway, by whom he had issue sons and daughters. Caleb, the fifth son of Robert Powell and Anne Eyre, was born in 1730, served in India under Clive and Forde, to whom he acted as side-de-Camp; he retired from military service in 1760, and same year married Frances, daughter of John Bowen, of Taghmon, in the County Westmeath, and was appointed Collector of the Revenue for Trim and Athboy. In 1765, he was made Collector of the Port of Limerick, and was the first occupant of the present Custom House. He had issue by Frances Bowen, Stratford, born in 1761, died unmarried in 1790, an officer in the East India Company's Military Service; Samuel, died in America; Eyre Burton, born in 1767, married in 1792 Henrietta Magill, daughter of John Magill, of Tullycairne, in the County of Down, male representative of the Viscounts Oxenford, of Scotland. Eyre Burton Powell was called to the Bar, and practised successfully; O'Connell, who was some years junior to him, used to relate many instances of his zeal and self-possession in advocating the cases of his clients. Having had a professional dispute with his first cousin, George Powell, many years his senior, they had a hostile meeting, in conformity with the code of honor of the day, and Eyre Burton Powell was mortally wounded in a duel, by his cousin, leaving a widow and four children. The eldest was called to the Bar; married, in 1838, Georgina Frances, daughter of George Waller, of Prior Park, Co. Tipperary, and has issue a son, born in 1839. Stratford Powell, second son of Eyre Burton Powell and Henrietta Magill, entered the East India Company Service, and became Adjutant General of the Bombay Residency. Eyre Burton, third son, was Comptroller of Stamp Duties in Ireland, and left a son Director of Public Instruction at Madras, who married Miss Langley, and has issue.

² This building cost about £8,000. The revenue of the Port in 1765 was £31,099, having nearly doubled within six years, from 1759. The Post Office department has been carried on for several years in a portion of the Custom House, where also the Inland Revenue department has its offices, and where, in 1864, the District Probate Office was also placed.

Reports of a sinister character were now being industriously propagated arising ostensibly out of the continued excesses of Whiteboyism, but as many strongly suspected, really originating in the efforts of the ascendancy party to throw all manner of obloquy on the people, in order to justify the legalised oppressions of the day. These reports went to shorn that the Catholics of Ireland had agreed to rise on a certain fixed night in order to massacre all the Protestants in the kingdom; and that the houses of certain Protestants in Kilkenny, Waterford, and other cities, were chalked at night to show that they were destined victims. A letter was sent to the Mayor and Corporation of Limerick, threatening to make the streets of the city flow with Protestant blood; but when a reward of £500 was offered for the discovery of the writer, and when, at length, it was found that he was a zealous instrument of the dominant faction, his influential relatives interfered, and he was suffered to escape.¹ Among those stated to have been marked out for destruction near Clonmel, was the Lord Dunboyne, who afterwards abjured the faith of his fathers, after he had been Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. Such was the fierce spirit of the times, that the Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, Parish Priest of Clogheen, had to fly from the storm, to his cousin's residence, in the county of Limerick; but he was ultimately taken, and on evidence confessedly perjured, tried, condemned, and publicly executed in Clonmel, for a crime which was never perpetrated.³ Turning away for the moment from these terrible scenes and events, we may take a passing glance at the improvements which spirited citizens were now making in Limerick, as an evidence of the anxiety to avail themselves of the advantages which had been extended by the demolition of the walls, and the opening up of new roads.⁴

¹ Amyas Griffith's Tracts.

² The Rev. Nicholas Sheehy when hunted by the minions of the law, proceeded to the county of Limerick, to the residence of his cousin, Roger Sheehy, Esq., of Appletown, where he left a suit of satin crimson vestments fringed with gold. Mr. Roger Sheehy was grandfather of Bryan Keating Sheehy, Esq., J.P. of Garbally, Newcastle, West, who has these vestments yet in his possession, and who values them highly.* These Sheehys descended from the ancient Sheehy family of Ballyallinan, near the river Deel, in the barony of Connelloe, Co. Limerick, whose descendants also were the Sheehys of Drumcolleher and Ballintubber, Co. Limerick. The Rev. Nicholas Sheehy was son of Francis Sheehy, Esq., of Glenahira, near the Cumberagh mountains, Co. Waterford—whose brothers were Roger of Drumcolleher, who died without issue; Bryan of Gardenfield, the father of Roger who lived at Appletown; and William of Corbally, Co. Cork, who was grandfather of William Sheehy, Esq. of the same place. From the Cumberagh branch descended "Buck" Sheehy, who was executed at Clogheen, in 1772, and who was father of Colonel Sheehy, a distinguished officer of the French Service, who became aide-de-camp to Wolfe Tone, and also father of Mrs. Power, wife of Michael Power, Esq., J.P. of Clonmel, who had two daughters, Margaret and Ellen, both very beautiful; the first became Countess of Blessington, and the other the wife the Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards Lord Canterbury. The gifted Countess was fond of tracing her descent from the Earls of Desmond maternally through the Sheehys.

Amyas Griffith's Tracts.

⁴ Mr. John Creagh, re-erected in Broad-street, in the Irishtown, the ancient buildings which in 1640 had been built by his ancestor Pierce Creagh, and which had been known in the last century as the Bear Inn. These houses were seventy feet in front, and were considered the oldest in the Irishtown. On a chimney-piece in these buildings was this inscription:—

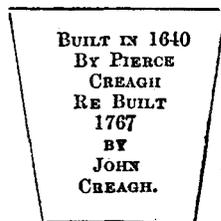
PETRUS CREAGH FILII ANDRÆ &
ELIONORA RICE UXOR EJUS
CURARUNT EXTRUI HAS CEDES
A SUI S HERIDIBUS IN TIPO
AMORE ET FAVORE NUMINIS DIU POS
SIDENDAS VICENTIBUS.

†
I. H. S.
1640.

* By some it is stated that the vestments were brought to Appletown by "Buck" Sheehy, when he was on the run, and who valued them as the vestments in which his uncle, Father Nicholas Sheehy, last celebrated mass.

Mr. Pery, ever active in charitable deeds, gave a small plot of ground in St. Francis's Abbey, to Mr. Charles Smyth and the Rev. Dean Hoare, at a pepper-corn rent, on which an hospital, containing forty beds, was built; and as this hospital was outside the walls, and in the county, the act, which had just come into existence, in reference to county hospitals, was applied to it; subscriptions were obtained, not only from the city and county of Limerick, but from Tipperary, Clare, and Kerry, and at a general meeting of the subscribers it was unanimously resolved—that the benefits arising from the Act should be extended to the Limerick county hospital. In 1750, Surgeon Giles Vandeleur had made an unavailing endeavour to establish, at his own expense, a Hospital in the Little Island. In 1761, a charity sermon was preached at St. Mary's Cathedral, and a play was acted to revive the charity, to which surgeon Sylvester O'Halloran gave his gratuitous professional services. Other improvements were made about this period. A Deanery House had been already built off Bow-lane, in 1764.¹ A flourishing paper mill existed at this time, under the proprietorship of Mr. Joseph Sexton;² and a . . . if to manifest the active progress of civilization, an Assembly House was soon afterwards begun on the South Mall—subsequently called the Assembly Mall.³ Other projects also were now afloat; though political

On the occasion of the re-edification of these buildings, the following inscription was cut in relief on the Key Stone of an arch, through which there is an entry to a lane that leads from the Broad Street to Curry's Lane:—



In one of the houses on the north-east side of the arch, Alderman James Quinn has at present a Grocery establishment.

¹ The Deanery House was afterwards taken down, and on its site a portion of the city gaol was built at Crosby's-row, so called from the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Crosby who occupied the Deanery House. The present Deanery House is on the north side of George's-street in the new town.

² Mr. Sexton had been patronized by Lord Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: his mills made 30,000 reams of paper yearly. He supplied the local newspapers (of which in 1766 there were but three in the province of Munster) with paper—and amassed a considerable fortune—he died in 1782.

³ Prior to the year 1768, the want of a large public room for assemblies had been very much felt by the gentry of Limerick and the surrounding counties, so much so, that it was suggested to build an Assembly House of such dimensions as would amply supply the want so much felt at the time. At a meeting of those interested, it was resolved—that a society consisting of twenty gentlemen be formed for the purpose; and at a subsequent meeting, held in the Grand Jury Room of the City Court House, on the 30th September, 1768, John Prendergast, Esq. in the chair, it was resolved—that the following gentlemen be formed into a society for building and maintaining a Public Assembly House in the city of Limerick, on a capital stock of £2,000; and that each member should bear an equal proportion of the expense, viz.:—Charles Smyth, Esq., Thomas Vereker, Esq., mayor; George Smyth, recorder; Thomas Symth, Esq., alderman; David Roche, Esq., alderman; Robert Hallam, Esq., alderman; William Monsell, Esq., Burgess; John Prendergast, Esq., Burgess; John Tunnadine, Esq., Burgess; Alexander Franklin, Esq., Burgess; Sir Henry Hartstonge, baronet; Silver Oliver, Esq., John Bateman, Esq., Rev. Mr. Dean Hoare, Rev. Mr. Jaques Ingram, Alexander Sheares, Esq., William Blood, Esq., John Minchin, Esq., Norcot D'Estere, Esq., and Patrick Mahony, Esq. Charles Smyth, Esq., having proposed to accommodate this society with a convenient lot of ground for building thereon such Assembly House,—It was resolved to take a lease of the plot of ground, as described in a plan

objects, including the agitation about the law for the electing of members of Parliament every eight years,—the Octennial Bill,—contributed to occupy the minds of all classes.

CHAPTER XLIV.

ELECTIONS UNDER THE OCTENNIAL BILL—PROGRESS OF LIMERICK.

THE excited state of society in the city and county of Limerick during the agitation caused by the Octennial Bill, showed the high degree of importance attached to that measure; hence during its passage through Parliament, Limerick was the constant scene of electioneering intrigues. Among the candidates for the city, the favourites, for the two seats, were Mr. Charles Smyth and Mr. Pery. Mr. Smyth was the favourite of the masters and wardens of the several guilds of trade. Mr. Villiers¹ of Kilpeacon, was a candidate; but

presented by the Rev. Dean Hoare, which was approved of, from Charles Smyth, Esq., for the term of 999 years, at the yearly rent of fire shillings. The ground was on what afterwards went by the name of the Assembly Mall, in a line with Charlotte's Quay. A committee of five was appointed to carry on the work forthwith; and on the 24th October, steps were taken to commence the foundation of the house. The house was finished in August, 1770, and by the following extract from the original minute book of the society, it was resolved, at a meeting held 1st August, 1770—"That the house be opened for the reception of company on Tuesday, 11th September, and shall be opened every night during the assizes, at an English half-crown each ticket." (2s. 8½d.) The arrangements of the assemblies and "drums," were carried out by the members, and the gentlemen in their turn took the tickets at the door, and acted as stewards in the rooms. This building cost the proprietors £3208 2s. 11d., and the house was well supported by the public for many years. In 1772 it was set to Mr. Bowen, for the purpose of assemblies, &c., to be carried on by him, under the control of the company; and he agreed to pay £300 per annum for the purpose, at a lease of 31 years. Before the expiration of Mr. Bowen's lease, balls and suppers became less frequent; and in the year 1790, the principal room was converted into a theatre by Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., Mr. Clinch, principal manager; and on the 31st of January was opened with Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It." It continued a theatre for several years. In 1818, the Christian Brothers, for the first time in Limerick, opened school in the upper rooms of the house; and paid £75 per annum for the part they occupied as school-rooms, for the gratuitous education of the poor, and remained there until more convenient schools were opened in 1824. A Mechanics' Institute was first opened in this house in the year 1825. The large ball and supper rooms now became the theatre of Limerick, and some of the best actors of the day, performed here. It was in this house that Edmund Kean first made his appearance in Limerick; here too, all the celebrated singers of the period, that came to the city, appeared before crowded audiences. It was used as a theatre until 1834 or 1836, when it was suffered to go out of repair; and in 1838, by order of the Sheriff, it having become dangerous, it was taken down. The site of this once beautiful building with part of the walls only now remain, and is the property of Mr. Stephen Hastings, T.C., who holds the books and papers of this very interesting old place, to which many of the older citizens look back to agreeable evenings spent in happier days, unequalled in the present time in Limerick*.

* It was only when the Assembly House was completed (1770), that a parapet wall was built as a protection on Charlotte's Quay, before this time it was an open quay.

¹ In a postscript to a letter on the subject the writer adds his belief, "that Villiers will not stand it," and sends a notification to this effect:—

The Free Citizens of Limerick, who met on Monday, the 29th of February last at Mr John Boyce's; request their friends who mean to be true friends to liberty, and the Protestant interest, to meet at said John Boyce's on Monday, the seventh day of March inst., at five o'clock in the afternoon, to keep up a friendly union, and to consider what may be for the honour, credit, and advantage of the City of Limerick, for the cause of liberty, and the service of the Friendly and United Club.

REV. DANIEL WIDENHAM, in the Chair.

* Mr. John Boyce was an active solicitor—father of the late Alderman John Boyce, Mayor of Limerick in 1849, and grandfather of Thomas Boyce, Esq., J.P., Spring Fort, near Limerick.

though each coffee house¹ was full of rumours as to who would be his supporters, it was quite clear that against the powerful influence of Smyth and Pery, he had no chance of success. Ladies took a warm interest in these elections, and did not fail to mingle in discussions even at the Oyster Clubs, as to the relative merits of the respective candidates.² With such aids and exertions, it was no difficult matter to foresee in whose favour fortune was most likely to declare. Accordingly, on the 1st of August, 1768, Mr. Charles Smyth was again elected, and with him Mr. Edmond Sexton Pery; whilst on the same day, Mr. Silver Oliver and Mr. Hugh Massy were elected members for the County of Limerick.³

¹ Cough's in Quay-lane, was the fashionable coffee house.—O'Keefe, and after him Fitzpatrick, kept the Royal coffee-housin the same lane.—There was also a celebrated coffee-house at the corner of Palmerstown, in old Francis-street.

² This is made plain by a rather characteristic letter written by Mrs. Julia Vereker to her father, which shows a curious state of society at this time in Limerick;—

‘MY DEAREST SIR,

You are very happy about the Bill having past, but for my share I wish every thing had remained as it was—how dreadful it must be, for a year and a half together, to have every body in hot water, and their purses open for that time, to the ruin of all Trade, for the people will get such a habit of drinking and idleness, that they never will be good for anything after—but I keep my mind to myself. I delivered the letter to Tom as you desired. He gave an entertainment at Graves's to about twenty gentlemen; all the rest of the Town was at an oyster Club at Gough's, I amongst the rest. Mr. Billy Pery and Mr. Mounsell were making great interest for Mr. Pery in the City, and Sir Henry Harstongue in the County, so I think you should loose no time, tho' you may be sure when solicitations were going about, we were not idle, but every one seems to expect you down immediately. Mr. Pery I hear, leaves Dublin to-day; they talk as if he had a very bad chance, for they say none of the traids will take for him. Mr. Mounsell asked Mr. Ingram for his vote for Sir Harry in the County; and Mr. Ingram told him he would not promise it till he saw you. Mr. Mounsell said, he believed you would not interfere in the County, upon which Mr. Ingram said, that he did not doubt but you would set up for the City, and Tom Smyth for the County; when Mr. Ingram told me this, I said, that he might do you a great deal of ingery by speaking in that manner, as for him I have not spoken a word to him this fortnight, nor do I think I ever will, for he behaved in a most villanous manner to Tom Vereker, I suppose you have heard of it, as it made a great noise in Town, and every one speaks of him as he deserved; he is a vile incendiary, and a most dangerous companion. I find Tom Vereker has wrote a long letter to you, so I may shorten mine. I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing my dearest Father. To-morrow's post will let me know, I suppose when. Adieu, my dear Sir, and believe me to be

Your sincerely affect.

JULIA VEREKER.”

We give the above as it is in the MSS. of the writer, and as illustrative of the habits and manners of the times.

³ Sir Henry Harstongue's candidature for the county was postponed to 1776, when he and the Right. Hon. Silver Oliver were returned. Among the supporters of Mr. Smyth in 1768, was Edward Lloyd, Esq. of Eyon, who writing to offer him his vote and interest says, he saw an account of the passing of the Octennial Bill in the *Munster Journal*, a venerable broad sheet, with which, and its immediate successors, several curious associations are connected, that throw light on the journalistic and dramatic history of the day. The *Munster Journal* was said to be the oldest Journal in the province of Munster. The proprietor was Mr. Andrew Welsh, ancestor of the respectable family of Welsh of Newtown House, county Clare, and a gentleman of enterprise and ability. Mr. Welsh also published the *Magazine of Magazines*, which appears to have been a reprint of *Exshaw's London and Dublin Magazine*, with a Limerick title-page. The Munster Journal was succeeded, about 1787, by the Limerick Journal, of which Mr. Edward Flinn was the proprietor; this Journal enjoyed the patronage of Lord Clare, to whom the owner of it was agent, and reaped a harvest by the publication of the Castle Proclamations. Mr. Flinn who was a Catholic, resided in Nary-street, opposite Quay-lane; Athlunkard-street not having been made for many years afterwards. His fellow-citizens and neighbours in Nary-street were Mr. William Goggin, the great Chap Book and Ballad Printer, whose shop at the corner of Quay-lane, was known by the sign of Shakespear, Alderman Andrew Watson, the successor of Mr. John Ferrar, in the proprietorship of the *Limerick Chronicle*, had his office and residence near the office of the *Limerick Journal*, whilst “Charley Beating,” as he was familiarly called, who rejoiced

Soon after this election—namely, on the 10th of August, Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Limerick, and was received with great hospitality. The triumphant party were in the best spirits and met his Excellency in the most cordial manner. The Smyth, Perry, and Vereker families vied with each other to do him honor. He was entertained at a grand banquet, in the Mayoralty House; the chair was ably filled by Thomas Vereker, Esq., who was Mayor this year, and the freedom of the city was presented to Lord Townshend, in a gold box.

At this time the local trades were in rather a flourishing condition, and Limerick exhibited unquestionable symptoms of progress. Every profession and every branch of trade were represented, whilst commerce employed

in the dignity of “Seneschal of Parteen”—had a small ware shop at the opposite corner. Andrew Cherry, the comedian, and author of the “Soldier's Daughter,” and the “Travellers,” to which Dibdin wrote the songs, &c., served his time as an apprentice in the printing-office of the *Limerick Journal*. Cherry often printed the play bills for his own poor strolling company; and underwent many trials, having been reduced to the verge of starvation on some occasions. In “Familiar Epistles” to Edward Jones, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Richard Daly, the successor of Mr. Heaphy, as Patentee of the Theatres Royal of Limerick, Cork, and Dublin, (after Daly had realized a profit of £5,000 a year by them)—Cherry's plays are thus uncomplimentarily referred to by the Satirist:—

“There is a burning chauldron's blaze
Through Reynolds's and Morton's plays,
Each page of Allingham's and Cobbs's,
And heavy Boaden's clumsy jobs;
Cherry's sad mess of mirth and groans,
Insipid hash of Murphy's bones.”

It is related of Cherry, that, having been offered an engagement by a manager who had previously forgotten to pay him, he wrote:—

“Sir,—You have bitten me once, and I am resolved you shall not make two bites of A. CHERRY.”

Cherry was one of the leading comedians at Covent Garden Theatre for several years; his portrait was painted by De Wylde, and printed in the *Monthly Memoir*. Mr. John Gubbins, a successful portrait painter, also served his time in the *Limerick Journal* office.

¹ The following from Ferrar's Directory of 1769, is a list of the fifteen corporations which were in that year in existence, with the names of the masters and wardens of each guild:—

MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE FIFTEEN CORPORATIONS.						
SMITHS	Richard Bennis	Master	COOPERS	James Clowden	Master	
	Samuel Johns	} Wardens		David Jones	} Wardens	
	Thomas Carr			Wm. Gilmer		
CARPENTERS	George Russell	Master	SURGEON BARBERS	Francis Bennis	Master	
	John Byrum	Wardens		} Wardens		
	Thomas Brehon	Master				
WEAVERS	Thomas Pincheon	Master	BUTCHERS	John Fitzgerald	} Wardens	
	Giles Powell	} Wardens		James Allison		Master
	Thomas Kendall			John Dick		
SHOEMAKERS	George Pevens	Master	TOBACCONISTS	George Coonerty	} Wardens	
	Thomas Farquhar	Wardens		Thomas Mason		Master
	Thos. Burrows	Master		Patrick Martin		
TAYLORS	George Evans	Master	TALLOW CHANDLERS	John Robinson	} Wardens	
	Laurence Bluett	} Wardens		Thomas Alley, Jun.		Master
	Wm. Ryan			Raleigh James		} Wardens
SADLERS	Mitchel Bennis	Master	Jacob Rinrose	} Wardens		
	Maurice O'Donnell	} Wardens	John Kiicaid		Master	
	Robert Carr		Henry Lee		} Wardens	
MASONS	Michad Dobbs	Master	James Ryan	} Wardens		
	Phihip Dollard	} Wardens	John Bryan		} Wardens	
	Jas. Charleton		Edmond Casey			
BAKERS	Wm. Walker	Master	BREWERS			
	James Allison	} Wardens				
	Thos. Bourke					

* Familiar Epistles to E. Jones, Esq., by John Wilson Croker.—Edition, 1806.

twenty-six **first-class** merchants, principally Catholics, who at length enjoyed ample means, if not freedom, political and social.

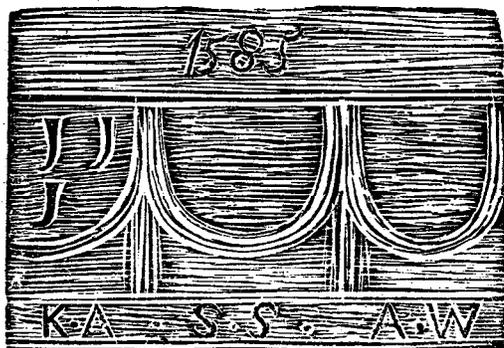
On the 20th of January, 1767, **Standish O'Grady** of Mount Prospect, afterwards Chief Baron, was born.²

An Analysis of the various trades, professions, &c. in the city at this time is interesting. We classify them alphabetically:—

Architect	...	...	1	Hatters	...	...	2
Apothecaries	...	...	7	Hair Dresser	...	...	1
Auctioneer	...	...	1	Haberdashers	...	...	14
Attornies	...	...	22	Harpisichord Teachers	...	...	3
(nine of whom were sworn for the Tholsel court)				Innholders	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	12	Jeweller	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	6	Linen Bleachers	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	6	Latin Teachers	...	...	3
Barristers-at-law	...	...	5	Merchants	...	...	26
Brass Founders	...	...	3	Malsters	...	...	2
Brush Makers	...	...	2	Miners	...	...	10
Booksellers	...	...	2	Notaries Public	...	...	3
Chandlers	...	...	15	Nailors	...	...	3
Carpenters	...	...	10	Pewterers	...	...	2
Carpet Maker	...	...	1	Peruke Makers	...	...	14
Card Makers	...	...	2	Printers	...	...	4
Clothiers	...	...	14	(Cherry, Ferrar, and the Welshes— Andrew and Thomas. j			
Cheque Manufacturers	...	...	1	Plumbers	...	...	2
Linen Bleachers	...	...	1	Publicans	...	...	10
Cutlers	...	...	2	Paper Maker	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers	...	...	4	Painters	...	...	4
Coopers	...	...	2	Paper Stamper...	...	...	1
Coach Makers	...	...	2	Pipe Makers	...	...	2
Coach Sp-ing Maker	...	...	1	Stay Makers	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	4	Sadlers	...	...	3
Copper Smith	...	...	1	Shoemakers	...	...	13
Dancing Masters	...	...	4	(The house of Joseph and William Worrall continued to be represented in the trade by the late Mr. Worrall of Shannon-street)			
Dyers	...	...	4	Salt Boiler	...	...	1
Engaver	...	...	1	Smiths	...	...	3
Fruiterer	...	...	1	Toyman	...	...	1
French Master	...	...	1	Tobacconists	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	48	Farmers	...	...	4
(one also sold China, Earthenware, &c.)				Vintners	...	...	2
Gun Smiths	...	...	2	Woollen Drapers	...	...	28
Glover	...	...	1	Writing Masters	...	...	6
(Lyons who made the celebrated "Limerick Gloves.")				Wine Merchants	...	...	7
Glaziers	...	...	6	Watch Makers	...	...	4
Hosiers	...	...	3				
Hardware sellers	...	...	6				

² This remarkable man and distinguished judge was appointed Attorney-General on the 10th of June, 1803, rice the Hon. John Steward, resigned; a Privy Councillor same date; October 19th, 1806, he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, vice Lord Viscount Avonmore, deceased.

On a large stone chimney-piece in the old Town Fish House pulled down in September this year were the following dates and cyphers, with three coats of arms:—



Further improvements were projected in the year 1768, and a spirited subscription was raised by "a Company of Undertakers" to make the Shannon navigable.¹

In this year the Rev. Mr. Dean Hoare being Rector of Killeedy, designed and built a handsome house on the glebe grounds for the Incumbents. The house is in the North Liberties and commands a fine view of the Shannon, Salmon-weir, King's Island, Corbally, &c. &c.

¹ This Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and a sum of £10,000, in pursuance of the Act, was subscribed as follows:—

Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart.	...	...	...	£1000
Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.	...	...	...	500
Edmund Sexton Pery, Esq.	...	...	...	600
B William Pery, Esq.	...	...	...	500
Hugh Dillon Massy, Esq.	...	...	...	600
Anthony Parker, Esq.	...	...	...	500
William Maunsell, Esq.	...	...	...	600
Thomas Maunsell, Jun. Esq.	...	...	...	500
Richard Maunsell, Esq.	...	...	...	1000
Rev. William Maunsell	...	...	...	250
Eaton Maunsell, Esq.	...	...	...	250
John Tunnadine, Esq.	...	...	...	250
John Thomas Waller, Esq.	...	...	...	250
John Dowdall Hammond, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Andrew Welsh	...	...	...	250
John Martin, M.D.	...	...	...	250
James Guthrie, Merchant	...	...	...	250
Stephen Roche John, Merchant	...	...	...	500
Phi. Roche John, Merchant	...	...	...	500
Edmond Sexton, Merchant	...	...	...	260
James Browne, Merchant	...	...	...	2.50
Thomas Casey, Merchant	...	...	...	2.50
Michael Rochford, Merchant	...	...	...	230
James Lyona, Merchant	...	...	...	250
Thomas Mark, Merchant	...	...	...	250
Total	...	...	...	£10,000

There were several lodges of freemasons in these times, the names of the Masters and Wardens of which are set forth in the Directory, and the places of meeting. Peter's Cell was a favorite place of residence with professional men, and in that locality Madame O'Dell had a fine residence and gardens; the town walls affording a shelter to the fruit trees, and in the garden was a spring well which supplied the neighbourhood with water. This well belonged to the ancient Abbey of St. Francis, and is at present closed off from the highway by the wall of a tan-yard.

1769. Names of the Jury (in the county of Limerick) to try an issue of great importance between Ambrose Cuffe, Plaintiff, and James Hewson, Defendant, of a plea of trespass:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1 Sir Henry Hartstonge, of Bruff, Bart. | 24 William Bennett, of Ballincallow, gent. |
| 2 Thomas Lloyd, of Kiidrummin, Esq. | 22 William Smithwick, of Kilduff, gent. |
| 3 Launcelot Gubbins, of Maidstown, Esq. | 23 Standish Grady, of Lodge, gent. |
| 4 James Godsell, of Sunville, Esq. | 24 Philip Elrisey, of Moiguen, gent. |
| 6 John Maunsell, of Ballybrood, Esq. | 25 Richard Nash, of Dunwyllan, gent. |
| 6 John Langford of Kells, Esq. | 26 Henry Drew, of Drew's Court, gent. |
| 7 Michael Furnell, of Ballycough, Esq. | 27 Richard Dickson, of Ballybrongue, gent. |
| 8 Francis Green, of Graigue, Esq. | 28 Richard Tuthii, of Ballyanrahan, gent. |
| 9 Robert Hewson, of Ballyengland, Esq. | 29 Henry Touchstone, of Ballybeg, gent. |
| 10 Maurice Studdert, of Enniscough, Esq. | 30 William Mason, of Derawling, gent. |
| 11 John Bouchier, of Attaville, Esq. | 31 Edward Nash, of Ballyteague, gent. |
| 12 Percivall Harte, of Coolrusse, Esq. | 32 Jamw Bouchier, of Kilcullane, gent. |
| 13 Joseph Gubbins, of Kilfrush, Esq. | 33 William Glisson, of Ballyvodin, gent. |
| 14 Michael Bevan, of Ballinlender, Esq. | 34 Robert Bradshaw, M Ballyvodin, gent. |
| 15 Eyre Evans Powell, of Bilboa, Esq. | 35 Edmund Burke, of Maddabus, gent. |
| 16 William Lloyd, of Tower Hill, Esq. | 36 Richd. Plummer, of Mount Plummer, Esq. |
| 17 Cole Maxwell, of Garranscullabeen, gent. | 37 James Gubbins, of Hospital, gent. |
| 18 James Bouchier, of Baggotstown, gent. | 38 James Ware, of Loughgur, gent. |
| 19 Robert Holmes, of Cleigh, gent. | 39 Wm. Wilkinson, of Cabirely, gent. |
| 20 James Casey, of Ballyneety, gent. | 40 Francis Wilkinson, of the Same, gent. |

Each of the Jurors is attached separately by his pledge.

Anno 1769.

STANDISH O'GRADY, Sheriff.
T. & P. PLUMTRE.

Jo. Doe.
Rd. Roe.

Some trades and occupations which a century ago were in being, have ceased to exist with alternating phases of fashion.' A theatre was built in Cornwallis-street in 1770, under the auspices of Mr. Tottenham Heaphy, at a cost of £600, which sum was contributed by twenty-four gentlemen, who had free tickets.²

Consideration for the poor went hand in hand with these improvements; and in 1771, the Pery Charitable Loan Fund was established for the relief of tradesmen by loans of three guineas to each, to be paid in instalments of 1s. 4d. per week. Mrs. Pery, until her death, was the chief patroness of this Institution, which in times of very great distress, contributed to the relief of a large number of distressed artisans. In this year, the Hon. Dean Crosbie revived the Craven and the Widow Virgin charities, the latter for the distribution of a certain quantity of bread on Christmas day to the poor of St. Mary's parish, for which purpose a house in Quay-lane had been bequeathed in 1732, by the Widow Virgin. In this year, too, an Act of Parliament was established for the Locks on the Grand Canal; and to the great joy of the citizens of all classes, the navigation of the canal was opened to Newtown Bog.³ Though improvements were thus actively going forward, distress and misery had not altogether disappeared from among the people, and on the 12th of May in the same year, the great mills on the north bank

¹ The peruke makers are all but extinct—whilst the chairmen, whose usual stand was at the Exchange, have become beings of the past. William Hamilton was a fashionable wig maker of the day, in Mary-street—his charge per week, for dressing the wig of a wealthy customer was the moderate sum of 1s. 2d.

² This was a celebrated theatre in its time. The box entrance was in the street now called Cornwallis-street, and the pit passage was at the corner of Play House Lane. Mr. Edward Gubbins, a coach builder, occupied the front of the theatre as a workshop and showroom for carriages. For a long time, the holders of box tickets were obliged to go through Mr. Gubbins' kitchen, to their places in the boxes. Celebrated actors, viz., Garrick, Mossop, Barry, Ryder, &c., all acted in the old theatre. More recently George Frederick Cooke, Kemble, Macklin, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Farren (afterwards the Countess of Derby) acted here also; and in comic operas, Mrs. Billington, Miss Brett, and Mrs. Creswell frequently appeared in *Love in a Village*—Miss Stephens, the vocalist, at a later period, also sung here to crowded houses. Ned Williams, Richard Jones, Johnson, and others who are satirized by Wilson Croker in his *Familiar Epistles* to Edward Jones, Esq., were also actors in this theatre, the successive managers of which, were Mr. Heaphy, Mr. Richard Daly, an excellent light comedy actor, and Mr. Frederick Edward Jones. The amateurs also played in this theatre, and drew crowded houses—among them were Sir Mathew, (then Mr. Mathew) Barrington, Mr. John M'Auliff, Mr. Pierce Brett, Mr. George Hogan, Mr. Thomas Gromwell, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Andrew Tracy, Mr. John Gubbins, Mr. William Glover, &c. The three last mentioned are alive in 1864. The amateurs played in support of the public charities, particularly the House of Industry, and the receipts were considerable. Near the theatre was the principal hotel of Limerick, which was a well conducted establishment, and in this hotel (the house though dilapidated is still in existence, about the lower part of Cornwallis-street, and is recognisable by its stone-front and flight of steps), Mrs. Siddons is said to have lodged during her visit to Limerick. The other leading actors generally lodged in the house of a Mr. Williams in the same street. It was from this theatre that George Frederick Cooke, the celebrated comedian, went out one night, his head full of the fumes of a little keg of whikey to which he had been paying attention, and arrayed in the broad-brimmed hat and whimsical dress of *Petruchio*, which character he had been playing, stumbled into the house of some poor people, from which the wail of woe was dolefully issuing, chaunting as the inmates were in full chorus over a dead body. Plunging sword in hand into the midst of the group, Cooke advanced towards the bed, on which the corpse of an old woman lay, and suiting the action to the word—exclaimed,

"How now, ye secret, black, and midnight hags, what is't ye do?"

The result may be imagined, it cannot be described.

James Vaughan, whose sister Miss Vaughan, was the heroine of a memorable trial in Ennis, for abduction, in which she acquitted herself with the utmost honour, should not be forgotten among the amateur corps of the old theatre.

³ *Walkers Magazine*: The bog of Newtown is now in a great measure reclaimed—and the land of fair quality.

* *Knight's Dramatic Table Talk*.

of the canal, to which we have already referred, were attacked for bread by a famishing crowd, during the Mayoralty of Mr. Christopher Carr, (Fitz Christopher). Mr. Carr called out the soldiery, and had the mill occupied by a serjeant's guard, who fired on the exasperated people, when three men were killed on the opposite side of the canal, and on the following day the military were again called out, when three more persons were killed in the *Irishtown*.¹

The House of Industry was founded on the North Strand in 1774, by Grand Jury Presentments on the County and City, to which was added £200 by Dr. Edward Smyth of Dublin, towards providing thirteen cells for the insane.²

The condition of Ball's Bridge had been for some time rather dangerous; but a high tide on the 4th of February, 1775, did considerable damage to that ancient structure. On the 1st of February, 1776, a loyal corps, called the Limerick Union, the uniform of which was blue faced with buff, and the motto, "Amicitia Juncta" was formed by Mr. Thomas Smyth; a troop of horse and a company of foot were raised; and enrolled in this corps, were the principal citizens—all of the Protestant persuasion. The exigencies of the times caused the regular soldiery to be called away to more active and stirring duties abroad, and the Union did garrison duty in the city.

On the 27th of August in the same year, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster arrived at the house of the Right Hon. Edward Sexton Pery, speaker of the House of Commons, in Newtown-Pery, as the new portion of the City was now called, and which Twiss, the traveller, in his visits to the city a year afterwards, describes as containing a few straggling brick houses, and from which he went to view the remarkable lake and antiquities of Lough Gur, within ten miles of the city.⁴

In the next year, the first stone of the Exchange was laid by Thomas Smyth, Esq. on the 25th of June, and a civic jubilee was held in Limerick, which attracted very general interest.⁵ It commenced on the 12th of August, the Prince of Wales' birth day, with a fancy ball, which was attended by the elite of the four conterminous counties, viz., Limerick, Tipperary, Clare and Kerry. On the 13th there was a play at the old Theatre; on the 14th a "Venitian" breakfast in the gardens of Mr. Davis;⁶ after the breakfast a

¹ To this day the above lamentable occurrence is spoken of, to the condemnation of Mr. Christopher Carr; among those killed was a poor woman—a milk woman—who was sitting at the time at her can of milk in Broad-street.

² On the 26th of March, in 1774, the Stamp Duty came into operation in Limerick.

³ Several of the houses on Ball's bridge fell in consequence, and a Mr. Berry who was sitting in one of them, fell through the floor, and was borne down the stream to the New bridge, and was rescued by the intrepidity of a sailor named John Fitzgerald.

In this year fire engines were given to St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Munchin's parishes by the Right Hon. E. Sexton Pery, Charles Smyth and Thomas Smyth, Esqrs.

In this year also Sir Boyle Roche, Bart., beat up for recruits in Limerick with great success, in consequence of war between England and America, Lord Kenmare gave half-a-guinea bounty to each recruit.

⁴ Loughgur gave title to the family of Fane. Charles Fane, Esq., of Bassilden, a cadet of the Earl of Westmoreland's family, being created in 1718, Baron of Loughgur, and Viscount Fane. His only son Charles died without issue in 1732, when his estates in the county of Limerick devolved on his sister's descendants, of whom, Mary had married Jerome Count De Salis in Switzerland, and Dorothy married John Earl of Sandwich.

⁵ *Walker's Magazine* gives a long account of this jubilee.

⁶ Limerick has been famous for its gardens. There were Carr's Gardens, &c. Roche's Gardens, or the Hanging Gardens of Limerick, as they have been called, bore testimony also to the taste of their projector and proprietor, the late William Roche, Esq., M.P. Those gardens which are now in a very ruinous condition, were at one period a principal attraction of the new town, and extend from the rear of the house, No. 99, George's-street, to

regatta; on the 15th an oratorio in St. **Mary's** Cathedral; in the evening a grand ball at the Assembly Rooms, at which the ladies appeared in Irish manufacture; on the 16th a concert of vocal and instrumental music; and between these displays, viz., on the 12th, the most imposing display that had hitherto been made by the Corporation and the guilds of trade, was that which took place on the riding of the bounds, or franchises—the rendezvous was on the King's Island, from which they went all over the city and county of the city. This memorable jubilee originated with Colonel Thomas Smyth, whose corps, the Limerick Union, took also, a prominent part in the procession. This corps, in the year after, with their president, Colonel Smyth, and the Friendly Knot, with their president, John Prendergast Smyth, met at the Assembly Rooms, and entered into resolutions to form the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, of which Mr. Thomas Smyth was unanimously chosen colonel. In a month afterwards they assembled in their becoming uniform of red, faced with white, at a grand civic ceremony commemorating the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty; and on the 7th of August in the next year, they were presented by the Government with 500 stand of arms; and to the county of Limerick a present of arms to the same amount was given at the same time. The times were stirring. A new spirit had begun to operate in the midst of the people. The new town of Limerick was now assuming a shape, notwithstanding the absurd sneer of Richard Twiss, so ludicrously punished by the wits of Cork. Men of enterprise had already begun to take ground and to build; one was Mr. Patrick Arthur, merchant, who built a Quay, which soon became the most fashionable part of the city, ("Arthur's Quay" is now, 1865, occupied only

Henry-street, and occupy about an acre of ground; they are formed on arches varying in height from 25 to 40 feet. Flights of steps lead from one elevation to another—the side terraces are 150 feet long, by 30 wide—the central one 180 feet long, by 40 wide, and the lower 200 feet long, and 100 feet wide, exclusive of what had been the melon and cucumber ground, which is 80 feet square. The top of the highest terrace wall is 70 feet above the street, and commands an extensive view of the Shannon, the Clare Hills, Tervoe, the residence of the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Farranshone, the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne, &c., &c. The redundant moisture is conveyed away through tubes concealed in the butments of the arches to the main sewer. The tubes are stopped in summer to retain the moisture. The damp is prevented from penetrating to the extensive stores under the gardens by flags cemented together. Those stores are rented by the crown on a very long lease, at a large sum per annum, and have been used as bonding stores for many years by the Customs. The House which had been the Banking House, and residence of Mr. Roche has been rented since 1858 to the Limerick Institution, which removed from the house No. 49, on the south side of the street. The Institution, was established in 1809, with reading and news rooms, and library. The admission is by ballot, and payment of an annual subscription, or the purchase of a life membership.

With this ancient name of Arthur in connection with Limerick, the reader of this History must be already perfectly familiar. But the name claims a more special notice than we have hitherto devoted to it; there were no less than forty-eight Arthurs, mayors, &c. of the city; commencing at a very early date, and proceeding downwards, in rapid succession, until the change brought about in and after the days of Queen Elizabeth, since which period, the name has appeared, "few and far between," on the Municipal Roll. In the Catholic Church too, the Arthurs flourished as bishops and priests, and they gave many an illustrious member to both orders in the ministry, and several who have reflected credit on our country. Dr. Thomas Fitz William Arthur, from whose MSS. I have so frequently quoted in the course of this work, gives what he designates a genealogical idyll, which occupies some pages of his most interesting NSS., and in which he traces up the family to a remote antiquity, stating that Arthur is a Latin name in Juvenal, drawn from the goodly fixed star, Arcturus, and that from Arctus, which is the bear, as Ursinus amongst the Romans. Learnedly quoting Camden, Usher, Mathew Paris, &c., he gives the names of ancestors so far back as the year 1066; and states, that the first of the name who came to Ireland, arrived with the invader, Henry II., in 1170—who conferred high honors on him in 1178, as well as great quantities of land—and having related the achievements of Thomas Arthur, who died about A.D. 1204, aged 76 years, he proceeds to narrate the actions of others of the race and name, including Nicholas, who died about A.D. 1246, aged 72—John, who died, about A.D. 1274, aged 74—of Thomas, who died, aged 73, about A.D.

by petty dealers and turf-vendors), and a line of streets branching therefrom, with excellent houses. Amongst those who followed the example set by

1326—of John, who distinguished himself highly as mayor, in A.D. 1340, and who died about A.D. 1352, aged about 64—of Martin, who was wealthy and powerful, and who built a magnificent peristyle of marble to the Church of St. Saviour (the Dominican), and who died about the year A.D. 1362, aged 66 years—of Thomas, who was raised to the Episcopacy, by Bull of Pope Boniface, dated at Rome, 2nd of April, A.D. 1400—of William and Richard, the former of whom died 4th of March, A.D. 1483, and the latter in A.D. 1484. The Latin metre proceeds at further length in reference to this family, and as a specimen of the matter and manner of this curious family idyll, we subjoin the following which we have translated:—

Thomas, whom the Mayor's retinue distinguish, had raised the pinnacles of your ancient house. As Mayor, he fortified Limerick where it extends to the south, with lofty tower walls; at his expense, was built to the Blessed Virgin, the elaborate façade of the choir, of lofty marble. Hence, it bears the escutcheon of the family of Arthur, on the outward door, and near it a work is distinguished, with the pedigree of his wife:—she was Johanna Muryagh, ancestrally descended from Cork, the noble heiress of her sires. To her, being his kinswoman, Thomas, surnamed Kildare, gave at Rebog, meadows, lands, tillage fields and houses. These lands acquired by the valor and might of ancestors, you presently get O'Nicholas,* and many

* I translate from the quaint Latin of the Arthnr MSS. a statement of curious facts, over which John Banim or Gerald Griffin would have rejoiced, as furnishing abundant materials for the basis of many a life-like national story, certain passages in the life of the above Nicholaa. The person respecting whom these romantic details have been recorded by Doctor Arthur seems to have been a leading citizen of Limerick, and one of a class, whose adventures some four hundred years ago, give us a vivid idea of the manners and of the troublesome character of the times in which he lived. The piratical event to which it refers took place about six years after the commencement of the building of the walls of the southern suburbs of Limerick, and two years after the gate dedicated to John the Baptist and the eastern walls had begun. The Duke de Bretagne, who is spoken of in the extract, must have been Jean the V. so remarkable for his vacillating or perfidious policy, which attached him at one time to French, at another to English interests, but which enabled him to save his Duchy until two years preceding the adventure of Mr. Arthnr, at which time the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France for the English party, devastated his territory. The early felt importance of the salmon fishery at Limerick is indicated in this family history:—

"The life of Nicholas Arthur, my great grandfather's grandsire, the first of his name.

Nicholas Thomas Arthur, born at Limerick, about the year 1405, was a man capable of undertaking high and difficult enterprises, and engaged in respectable mercantile transactions. He was in the habit of exporting for the use of the King of England, its princes and nobles, horses of generous breed, hounds, falcons of powerful wing, scarlet mantles, and the skins of otters, martens, squirrels, and other soft-furred animals; besides pillars and tables made of polished (dolato) and variegated marble, whereby he acquired high favour and no little wealth.

Now about the 10th of the Calends of July (June 22nd), A.D. 1428, sailing out the port of Limerick in a hired vessel belonging to one John Chirch, a citizen of London, as he was crossing over to England with merchandise of the above kind, he fell in with certain pirates, who were subjects of the Duke of Armoric Brittany, at that time a bitter enemy of our sovereign.—These pirates having plundered all his property, which amounted in value to 700 marks, put into St. Malo with the skipper, vessel and crew, and there they sold the ship and the whole cargo by public auction, detaining himself moreover in a state of captivity in the Mount called St. Michael's for the space of two years, until he at last recovered his liberty by the payment of 400 marks.

As soon as ever he had recovered from these distressing reverses he proceeded to wait upon his Majesty, the King, to whom he perseveringly complained of the loss sustained by himself and his friend, John Chiich, and did not cease to press his claims until he obtained letters patent from the King, dated London, 29th July, 1430, authorising him to make reprisals to the value of £5,333 13s. 4d. sterling, from the property of the subjects of that Duke wherever found within the dominions of the King of England, whether by land or sea. Which reprisals he bravely, energetically, and perseveringly levied even to the last farthing, and wrested from them perforce.

Nor did the munificence of his most Serene Highness, King Henry the VI., confine itself within these limits. For as a further token of his gracious disposition towards Nicholas, worthy of the everlasting gratitude of posterity, he gave him license to construct a fishery suitable for the taking of salmon and other fish on the bank of his farm at Castle Blath, † to the mid channel of the river Shannon (but in such a way that free passage was left for all vessels sailing to and from the port of Lime ick), confirmed by his seal on the 26th of Feb., 1430.

* Martens are said to have been rarely met with in the woods of Clare up to a recent period.

† Quere Castle Beagh.

Mr. Patrick Arthur, were Sir Harry Hartstonge, who made an embankment at Sluice Island, at a great outlay of money, and built a mall, and several

more acquire. The celebrated firmness of your renowned race, and the probity of your character, and the integrity of your heart, had restored thee, who, **wast** dear to King Henry, surnamed the 6th, to his paternal uncles and princes, to whom you had presented gifts suitable to his rank, fair tokens of your grateful mind, falcons, and large dogs fit for hunting, and black marble, sculptured with a team of leopards—now Spanish steeds ambling with equal steps, now pearls, which "**Eleanius**" had produced. Hence the Royal Castle of Limerick was committed to thy faith—a great trust at a doubtful time, which thou didst discharge, conspicuous with war-cloak, sword, shield and gleaming helm. The honour of the Mayoralty presently sought thee, and the purple worn through unnumbered years, boasts of clothing thee. Catherine Skyddy of Cork found thee a mafch, and at the same time added immense wealth. Her parents endowed her with all their manners, houses and wealth. Thee too she blesses with a numerous progeny.

[Thomas Arthur, above referred to, made **hi** will on the 18th of March, 1426. Johanna Moryagh, was heiress of David Muryagh, senator of Cork, who survived him as widow, at least twelve years, dying about the year 1439.]

For **he** (Nicholas) begot six sons, of whom the third was deemed worthy of the Episcopal honor of the city of Limerick, four obtained the rank of city procession (**Mayor**), and the sixth was bailiff by the voice of the people. One of these brothers shall be celebrated with a dirge of ours—Peter, O! my great, great grandfather, my muse shall sing thee for ever—that John Budstone, whose bells resound in the shrine of the Virgin, had ahsen thee for a son-in-law. Alas! thou wert presently torn from the chaste arms of Margaret, leaving thee two sons as pledges, whom to be brought up for nine lustrus (45 years) their careful mother attended to, loving them like a widowed turtle; and Catherine, the Countess of Kildare, who was given in marriage to Purdon, withdrew them from their mother. And the patrimony which your father Budstone left to his widow, these, your gentle parent, made over to thee, O William,* some houses at Kilmallock, before the doors of the church, situated at the right, as you go to the sacred shrines, and had given thee two monuments of her ancestors, both bearing the name of Budstone, and presenting, added, a fair [just] part of the Chapel which represents the name and aid of Magdalen. In truth, she wisely loved genius and the arts, and the splendid tokens of intelligence which you manifested. Though knewest right skillfully to touch lyre and harp; thou didst open thy hospitable house to princely men. Hence the mightiest of Earls, the renowned hero of Desmond, bound thee to himself by the tie of friendship. Anon civic honors rejoiced to repose upon thy shoulders—thou wast bailiff by the voice of the people. Nor did the Nymph, whom Galway first gave to light, blush at soliciting thy nuptial torch. Ellen Dathy, born of the great John, whom your love drove far from your country.

Thomas died on the 15th December, 1581; he had been married to Johanna Creagh.

Of this wife he begat seven sons and three daughters; and he left two of both sexes alive, and dying cherishes with the ashes and the monuments of his great grandfather, of his brothers, and parents and wife. The younger Thomas, who was a merchant on the Spanish coast, died unmarried, being a bold and opulent man. Ellen Johanna, who was married to long Cromwell, sustained both the rights and the honour of a nation. Thou next, by no means unworthy of so great ancestors, eldest born of thy father, O William, my father? He died on the 14th of March, 1622, at the age of sixty years. Thy person was handsome, symmetrical and upright thy form—a long beard graced thy cheeks; courteous and polite, mild of eyes, of voice, of aspect, thou wert munificent, clement and kind—the prayers of all bless thee; and thou wert first chosen bailiff, the honour pays thee the meed of merit. Thine old age was venerable; far from thee was wrath, treachery, malice, and the crime of odious avarice. Grave, dignified in merit and aspect, a worshipper of faith and of God, and estimable for thy guileless simplicity. Hence your generous house was open in hospitality to foreign exiles. Anastatia Ryce enjoyed in firm wedlock thee and thy hand for thirty-five years, who rendered thee happy by a numerous offspring. She long abstained from meat and wine; and on the 1st of March, 1640, died at the age of 70 years.

Edmund died on the 15th of November, 1651. Here ends the idyll.

After experiencing with unaltered spirit these vicissitudes of adverse and favourable fortune, Nicholas, intent upon the preservation and propagation of his family having been pressed to procure a suitable match in the person of a lady of rank, at length entered into a nuptial alliance with the family of John Skiddy "Senator" of Cork, with whose daughter and heiress, Catherine, he obtained a fortune of 40 (quere 400?) marks, Oct. 30, 9 Henry VI, A.D. 1431, after an interval of one year, having first obtained a dispensation from the Sovereign Pontiff, on account of his being doubly related to the bride in the fourth degree of consanguinity.

But after the due celebration and consummation of the marriage, it appearing upon closer enquiry on the part of their friends that they were bound in the hitherto latent and closer tie of

* William published his will in August, 1533.

† This William was the father of Dr. Thomas Arthar.

fine houses,¹ which, being without the walls, were free at the time from Corporate claims, or other city taxes. Mr. Thomas Mark, a Quaker merchant, built some very fine stores, which were called Marks's buildings, near the new bridge. Houses were built in various parts of the new town, by individuals, who, though they consulted their peculiar tastes, preserved uniformity in their construction, and thus early began to show what the new town was destined to become—one of the handsomest cities in the British Empire—with a noble street leading through from east to west, intersected to the north by several good streets leading to the river, and admitting pure air from the Clare hills, which might be seen from every portion of them—and intersected to the south, by an equal number of streets uniform

consanguinity in the third and fourth degree, they had recourse as soon as possible to the clemency of the Apostolic See for the dissolution of the marriage, from Fondanns, Bishop of Sardes, Penitentiary of the Supreme Pontiff, and succeeded in obtaining a dispensation, given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the nones (7th) of May, in the second year of the pontificate of Eugene the Fourth, and of our Lord's incarnation 1432. From this marriage there was a numerous issue, who arved at the years of maturity and discretion, and obtained sundry civil dignities. For the eldest, John, became the dignified heir of the family honors as well as possessions; and the others, Peter, George and Robert, became men of senatorial rank; and the sixth and youngest, David, Dunmvir or Bailiff of Limerick—a position not to be despised; and lastly, the third, Thomas, being dedicated to God, became a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Limerick, and afterwards Prior of the house of St. Mary and St. Edward the King, in the same city, being subsequently Treasurer of the Church of Limerick, and finally orthodox Bishop of Limerick in the year 1469.

This Nicholas, following the example of hi forefathers, devoted his exertions to the increase of his property, and he received by bequest of Nicholas Creagh, a citizen of Limerick, in his will, published on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr, AD 1435, two messages adjacent to each other in Limerick, in the parish of St. Nicholas, between the tenements of Patrick Long, on the south side, and Thomas Comyn, on the north; and two other messages in the same city, lying in Pullmanagh, between the tenements formerly held by Gilbert Overy and Thomas Spicer, on the south, and the passage leading to the manor of the Church of St. Mary of Limerick on the north; (which last two tenements Nicholas gave to his second son, Peter Arthur, who built the same into lofty houses of stone). He also got from Johanna Flowre, the aforesaid (?) widow of Robert Gardiuer, a message in the city of Cork, next to the house of his father-in-law, John Skyddy, on the north side, and of John Nngle, on the south, which (message) also reaches to the western walls of the said city, 4th Feb. 1443, 22 of Henry VI., and on the 12th of March, next ensuing, appointed hi son, John Arthur, to obtain seizin and possession of that message from John Muiyriagh and Richard Skyddy, to whom the aforesaid Johauna Balflowre previously granted that power, which they honestly and justly discharged.

That-noble and powerful man, Thomas Geraldine, second son of the Earl of Desmond, to whose safeguard and fidelity His Most Serene Highness King Henry VI. committed the care of the Castle of Limerick, reposed such confidence in this Nicholas that he appointed him hi substitute for the discharge of this duty, and gave him an equal division of the Royal salary thence accruing, according to an arrangement made between them on the 3rd of November, 1461, in presence of Thomas, Bishop of "Kilmacduagh," (sic.) and William, Bishop of Limerick, and Patrick Torger, at that time Mayor of Limerick. To him the government of the city of Limerick was thrice entrusted; for he was Mayor for the first time 1436; second time 1446; thud, in the year 1452.

At length yielding to fatal necessity, having made his will on the vigil of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, AD. 1465, and having received the holy viaticum of our Lord's body, and being fortified by the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, he fell asleep in the Lord. Catherine survived him full ten years and seven days, devoted to works of piety and mercy, and at length departed this life for a better on the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, on the 13th calends of October (14th September), in the year of our Lord's incarnation 1455; and her body was laid with that of her husband in the ancestral monument at the leftwing of the altar of St. Catherine, "Virgin and Martyr," (in the Church of St. Mary's Limerick.)

We fear that not a few of our readers may be of opinion that in giving some of the above details, which we have translated word for word from the original, we have laid as great a stress on trifles as Dr. Burnet in Pope's impersonations of that historian, in the celebrated memoirs of "P. P., Clerk of the Parish." But such minutia give us a better insight into the character of our ancestors than much more imposing generalities.

Till within the last few years martens, squirrels, and Badgers were not uncommon in the woods of Clare (Cullane, for instance) and Limerick.

¹ Called Sir Harry's W— now gone to complete ruin—the site of its fine houses utterly neglected.

John Reilly, a blacksmith, who died in the year 1782, left a house in Mungret-street to the Blue School, which, in 1818 produced E21 per annum.—MSS. Notes of Mr. Ouseley.

in breadth with those to the north—and equally well circumstanced in every particular. Indeed it already became apparent that the new town, or as it had been called, South Prior's Land, which had been granted, as we have already seen, to an ancestor of the Earl of Limerick, would, in the course of a few years, supplant the old, and that the seat of trade and commerce, as well as of fashion and wealth, would be changed to the one, to the detriment, and ultimate decay, if not ruin, of the other and the more historic town. To name the streets of Newtown Pery was an object which, was soon accomplished.¹ A palace for the Protestant Bishop, and a mansion house for the Earl of Limerick, were built close to each other, as early as 1784, in an open place, called Henry-street, which was speedily built on at either side, and which enjoyed a desirable situation parallel to the river, with noble views northward and westward.²

But we anticipate events: in 1780, Lady Hartstonge having resolved to bring fever, which now prevailed, under one roof, laid the ground work of one of the most useful charities of which the city of Limerick has had to boast viz., the Fever Hospital, by converting a small house which had been a guard-house to the citadel of St. John, into a temporary hospital. An association was immediately formed—subscriptions poured in; the families of Hartstonge and Pery gave large sums; and in 1781, an act of Parliament was passed in sustinment of this invaluable institution.³ In the midst of the turmoil and excitement of the times, the Dominican Friars, whose order had been in the city for many centuries—indeed since the days of St. Dominic,

¹ Few streets of Limerick (new) had particular names before the year 1786, in which year Sir Christopher Knight, Mayor, made many useful regulations for the city. In his mayoralty the city (old) was paved and lighted with globe lamps, flagged the footways, caused the ancient projecting windows, pent houses and signs to be taken down, most of the streets to be named and boarded labels fixed with the name of the street at each corner. The following are the dates of some of the names of the streets:—

William Street, N. end, July 1st, 1789
Do. S. end, June 2nd, 1789, } On Stone.
Both, 1789.

Crosbie Row, 1791.
Cornwallis Street, August 7, 1799 (called from Lord Cornwallis).
George's Street, 1770 (from King George).
Denmark Street, 1770.
Ellen Street, 1806. On Stone. (From Miss Ellen Arthur).
Francis Street, no date. (Mr. Francis Arthur).
Thomas Street, ditto.
Nelson Street, 1804. (Lord Nelson).
Kelly's Lane, no date.
Stephen's Alley, no date.
Barrack Alley, no date.
Bedford Row, no date. (Duke of Bedford).
Sexton Street, 1797.
Patrick Street, 1780. (Mr. Patrick Arthur).

In July and August, 1811, new Board Labels with the names of the streets, were put up through the entire of the new town by order of the Commissioners, for paving, lighting, and watching, &c.

² The Bishop's palace continues to be the residence of the Protestant Bishop—the Nansion House of the Earls of Limerick has been purchased by Messrs. J. N. Russell and Sons as a store or warehouse in connection with their great linen factory on the North Strand, in which this enterprising firm give employment to great numbers of males and females.

³ This Hospital is capable of containing 500 patients, including convalescent wards, and has attached to it nearly three statute acres of land, airing ground for the patients; it continued to be of essential advantage to the poor of Limerick, until the year 1864, when the Corporation, which, since the enactment of the Improvement Act of 1853, has been the taxing body of the city, and which performs the functions of a Grand Jury in that particular, withdrew the sum which it had annually contributed, in continuation of the Grand Jury grant, for the support of this charity. Six members of the Corporation had been placed on the Hospital Committee some time before, but they withdrew when the grant ceased. In 1846, the Hospital was greatly enlarged, chiefly through the exertions of William John Geary, Esq., M.D. and J.P., lately one of the Medical Inspectors under the Poor Law Act. In times of epidemic it had been of much public service. The County of Limerick Grand Jury continues its support to the Hospital, which receives county patients; and a few patients from the city are also received, in consequence of

according to the ancient Book of the Friars Preachers of Limerick, preserved in the British Museum, rented a house in Fish-lam, off Mary-street¹ which in 1780 they converted into a chapel. The Augustinian Friars built an excel-

certain bequests made for that purpose. The following are the particulars of estated property and funds for 1864:—

Annual Parliamentary Grant for 1863,	...	...	£86 10 0
Daniel Gabbett's Bequest, per annum,	...	...	12 10 0
Mrs. Banks' do. do.	...	...	29 19 10
Miss White's do. do.	...	...	43 10 3
Cash invested in new 3 per Cent. Stock,	...	...	400 0 0
Interest on above £427 6s. 8d., new 3 per Cent. Stock,	...	...	12 7 10
Rent of small houses purchased,	...	...	11 4 0

There were eighteen Governors for life in 1864. The Committee is composed of the following:—The Protestant Bishop of Limerick; Edward Bernard, Esq., J.P.; Richard Russell, Esq., J.P.; Joseph Gabbett, Esq.; Reuben Harvey, Esq.; Rev. David Wilson; Rev. John Elmes; John Wilkinson, Esq., N.D.; W. J. Geary, Esq., M.D. and J.P.; Patrick M'Namara, Esq.

I have been furnished with the following interesting statistics of the number of patients that have gone through this Hospital for forty-five years to December, 1864. There was no record kept before the year 1820:—

In		In	
1820	1164	1843	1311
1821	944	1844	1593
1822	1645	1845	5228
1823	1368	1846	2204
1824	1658	1847	3525
1825	1923	1848	2922
1826	2783	1849	5097
1827	2980	1850	3334
1828	951	1851	2992
1829	689	1852	1165
1830	994	1853	967
1831	1217	1854	745
1832	1219	1855	864
1833	1031	1856	633
1834	1121	1857	475
1835	1671	1858	439
1836	3269	1859	337
1837	2846	1860	352
1838	1783	1861	563
1839	2184	1862	452
1840	2449	1863	417
1841	1877	1864 to December	248
1842	1713		

On stones in the wall of a house built in addition to the Hospital, are the following inscriptions:—

H. S. Baker
Architect
T. O'Brien
M. Gearin
Builders
A D 1828

Hughes Russel
Esqr
Treasurer A. D 1628

The following inscriptions on stones which appear to have been picked up from the ruins of the old walls, or those of St. John's Gate, are inserted in the walls of the Hospital, opposite to the gateway, being the first portion of the Hospital that was built:—

N
P Y

†
I. H. S
16 45

¹ The chapel, or what had been the chapel, may yet be seen in Fish Lane, and the pillars which propped the galleries, &c. remain in 1865, as they had been, though the chapel has been for some time used as a store; and rooms over it, in which the friars lived, are occupied by poor artisans.

lent chapel in Creagh-lane—two years before—which they opened on the 6th of **December, 1778**. St. **Michael's Parochial Chapel** was opened in **Denmark-street**, on the **29th** of September, 1781; and the **Franciscans** opened their new chapel in Newgate-lane, on Christmas day, 1782. These events show that the Catholics were at length assuming their place after unheard-of sufferings, cruelties, and horrors, which came in rapid succession after the violation of the Treaty of 1691, and that a spirit of toleration had begun to prevail very generally.

CHAPTER XLV.

A RETROSPECT.—HOW THE PENAL LAWS OPERATED.—LISTS OF CONFORMISTS.

WHILE recording the social, material, and political progress of Limerick, we cannot omit an important element in the construction of the frame-work of society, which has hitherto not received the attention to which it has a just claim for the effects which it has produced in the domestic relations, the position of families, and the transfer of property from one line to another. It is a curious fact in this age of exhaustive enquiry and patient investigation, that except a passing reference to changes of religion, we have nothing that at all resembles an account of how or when many of our principal Irish families changed their faith from the Catholic to the Protestant, although it is well known that change was in many cases attended by very important consequences, not only to the parties immediately concerned, but to the society to which they belonged; for not to multiply examples, the adoption of the new creed in several instances occasioned the substitution of the junior for the elder branches in some of our great Irish houses; and the intermarriages into Protestant families by the new conformist, gave a completely different colour to the tastes, the feelings, the habits, the politics, and the social status of the descendants of the original conformist, who from being more Irish than the Irish themselves, was often, or rather always converted into a most determined stickler for English interests, and for the promotion of his newly adopted views. Until we enjoy what England already in a great degree possesses, the advantage of county and family histories, we do not expect that this original and interesting department of history will receive any particular attention, more especially as the subject is what is generally considered a delicate one, and unless for those who have access to family memorials and public libraries, one which is attended with very considerable difficulty. The following documents will, we are convinced, possess a very high degree of interest for the general as well as the local reader. They have been obtained from the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum, and may be received with undoubting faith as the legalised and authentic records of the chief conformists in the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, as well as in other localities with which these counties have been associated by intermarriage and other means. We are not aware that any similar document has ever been published, or even exists in a collective form, and we hope that any of our readers who may have occasion to avail themselves of it will acknowledge the source from which they have derived their information. From the reign of Queen Anne to the time at which we are now arrived,

viz., about the year 1782—the following are the principal local conformists, with the places to which they severally belonged, and the dates at which they conformed. Earlier occurrences of the same kind are freely noticed in a few of our local annals, but in more recent times some hesitation was felt to open up what began to be regarded as family secrets, and to disturb the pleasing notion that certain families had been Protestants from the earliest period of the Reformation. My object in giving these particulars, is solely to add to the historical interest of this work, and I am convinced that so far from feeling offended at such details, such of my readers as are descended from the latest conformists among the local families, will do justice to my motives in publishing these unquestionable facts.

EGERTON MSS. 77 IN BRITISH MUSEUM—LIST OF CONVERTS AND PROTESTANT SETTLERS IN IRELAND.

1. Alphabetical List of Converts from Popery to Protestant Religion in Ireland, from Commencement of Reign of Queen Anne, to 1772.—P. 1 to 153, filed in Rolls Office, Dublin

The P. seems to mean Parish—D. Diocese.

There are Limerick names so far as Counties stated, but many of the names have no Counties, and many County people came up to Dublin to perfect their papers, and are so described as of Dublin. A County Limerick man can read the names easily.

A.		
Arthur, A— of Ennis, Co. Clare.	May 26, 1764	Croker, M. Pierce, P. Whitechurch, July 7, 1751
Andly, and Castlehaven, Lord.	July 21, 1758	Comane, John, of Drew's Court, Lk., Farmer.
B.		August 2, 1752
Browne, Vall. of Ellestrin, Dio. Tuam.		Conloghty, John, P. Fedamore, Lk. July 18, 1763
	Dec. 24, 1726	Considen, Daniel, of Limerick, Merchant.
Bernard, alias Pierce Mary, of Tralee.	March 31, 1728	
Burke, Lucy, Daughter of Lord Riverston, wife to Doragan Burka	January 12, 1734	Canny, Miss Jane, of Limerick. April 1, 1759
Butler, John, of Kilcash, Co. Tipp.	July 15, 1739	Cholmondeley, Hon. Mrs. Mary. July 23, 1760
Brenan, Bridget, alias D'Lacy, wife to John D'Lacy, of Kilkenny, Gent.	Feb. 24, 1739	Creagh, Miss Mary, of Coonagh, Co. Limerick, Spinster. April 22, 1760
Browne, John, of Eliogery, Co. Limerick.	June 21, 1721	Corbun, Martin, of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Farmer. January 1, 1764
Butler, Wm., Co. Tipperary.	Feb. 9, 1744	Carpenter, Elinor, wife of Joseph Carpenter, of Limerick, Gentleman. June 25, 1769
Bourke, Wm., of Bruff, Dio. Limerick.	Dec. 7, 1746	Collipy, Edmond, of Clahane, D. Limerick.
Barry, Frances, of Limerick, Spinster.	Sept 13, 1747	
Brien, Michael, of Cloheen, Co. Tipperary, and Brien, Catherine, his wife.	Sept. 27, 1747	Sept. 17, 1769
Bourke, M'Michael, now of Dublin.	May 24, 1761	Cullen, M., of Nenagh, Co. Tipp. Wig Maker.
Bourke, Walter, P. St. Mary, Limerick, Gent.	July 6, 1760	Nov. 5, 1769
Bourke, Edmund, P. St. Munchin, Limerick.	Dec. 18, 1763	Cahane, alias Keane, Robt., of Tullybrackey, Co. Limerick, now of Dublin. Jan. 8, 1751
Boland, M. Anthony, of Limerick.	May 20, 1765	D.
Barry, David, of Rath, Co. Limerick, Farmer.	July 10, 1766	Dalton, Edmund, Gent., of Killeshenally, Co. Tipperary. Oct. 10, 1731
Bourke, David, Co. Mayo.	July 18, 1767	Donnell, Jeremiah, Gent., of Clonmell, Co. Tipperary, Dio. Lismore. April 21, 1784
Barnewall, Thos. Lord Tremlestown.	May 2, 1767	Dobbins, Elinor, wife to John Dobbins, of Limerick, Merchant. Nov. 26, 1732
Blewitt, Anne, of Limerick, Spinster.	Oct. 30, 1770	Duhigg, Arthur, of Tuorin, Co. Limerick, Gent. May 20, 1744
C.		Dowdall, Humphry, Dio. Ardagh } Nov. 19, 1758
Connor, John, a Priest.	April, 29, 1739	Magery, " " } Nov. 19, 1758
Cave, Thos., of Tullybracky, Co. Limerick.	March 21, 1741	Dwyer, Mat. P. Abbingdon, Co. Lk. May 23, 1763
Callaghan, Jeremy, of Ballysalagh, Caherconlish, Co. Galway.	Jan. 5, 1743	E.
Cantillon, John, P. Croom, D. Lim.	March 1, 1746	Eustace, John, of Ballynuna, Co. Limerick. May 18, 1746
Creagh, Bridget, of Lk., Spinster.	July 15, 1560	F.
		Fitzgerald, Maurice, of Rosslevan, Co. Clare, and Joan, his wife. Nov. 6, 1713, & Oct. 17, 1714
		Fitzgerald, John, Gent., Eldest Son of Thomas Fitzgerald, of Glyn, Co. Limerick, Knight of the Glyn. August 23, 1730
		Fitzgibbon, Thos., of Limerick. Nov. 1, 1736

Furnell, John, of Kilkerrilly, Co. Limerick, Gent. Sept. 10, 1737
Fitzgerald, Richard, of Glynn, Co. Limerick. July 17, 1740
 " **Edmond, Gent. of Glynn, Co. Lk.** Oct. 18, 1741
Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Margt., D. Lk. July 4, 1743
 Elizabeth, P. St. Nicholas, D. Lk., Spinster. May 4, 1746
Fitzgibbon, Mary, P. Achau, D. Lk. Spinster. July 29, 1750
Fulham, Joan, wife of Isaac Fulham, of Lk., Shoemaker. Oct. 20, 1751
Fulham, Joane, wife of Isaac Fulham, of Lk., Cordwainer, certify receiving the Sacrament only. Nov. 3, 1751
Fitzgerald, Catherine, P. Adair, D. Limerick. March 10, 1753
 " **Gerald, of Lk., Gent.** Dec. 6, 1756
Farrall, John, of Limerick. Feb. 4, 1759
Fitzgibbon, John, Co. Lk., Gent. July 17, 1763
Friend, Mary, alias D'Arcy, wife of George Friend, of Q. Limerick, Gent. April 9, 1766
Furnell, Thos., of Kilderry, Co. Limerick, Gent. July 20, 1766
Fullerton, Elinor, P. Tullebracky, D. Limerick. Sept. 17, 1769
 G.
Greatrakes, Edmond, late of Co. Limerick now of Dublin. March 18, 1759
Gough, Mary, alias Clarke, wife of Thos. Gough, of Tourcen, Co. Limerick, Gent. January 20, 1765
 II.
Herbert, Frances, alias Browne, of Kilcow. Sept. 6, 1724
Hussey, Ignatius, Gent., late of the Middle Temple, now of Dublin, received into the Church by the Bp. of London. Aug. 10, 1740
Hill, Mary, wife to John Hill of Ardee, Co. Limerick. May 23, 1731
Hoar, Maurice, Dio. Limerick. April 23, 1732
Hartney, Patk. of Limerick, Sadler. June 25, 1782
Hierlihy, David, of Ballintobber, Co. Limerick, Gent. July 1, 1744
Hayes, Edward, of Lim. glazier. Oct. 28, 1753
Haurahan, Margt. P. Shanagolden, D. Lk., Spinster. Jan. 27, 1754
Hourigan, alias Bradshaw, Mary, Daughter of David Hourigan, and wife of Griffith Bradshaw, Gent., both of Ballyadden, Co. Limerick. February 4, 1570
 K.
Kenny, Nary, of Limerick. June 1, 1760
Keane, Robt. P. Tullebracky, D. Lk. Nov. 3, 1754
Kirby, Patrick, of Glanogra, Co. Limerick. August 28, 1763
 L.
Lacy, Mr. Michael, of Ballinderry, now of Dublin. February 17, 1722
Lacy, Edmond, P. Monogai, D. Lk. Aug. 20, 1738
Leake, Mary, alias Yeoman, late of P. St. John, Limerick. July 24, 1757
Loyd, Mr. Francis, late of Limerick, now of P. St. John, Dublin. Nov. 20, 1761
Lynns, Patrick, of Limerick weaver. Nov. 1, 1761
Lynch, Mrs. Mary, late of Galway, now of Castleconnell, Co. Limerick, July 11, 1762

Leary, alias Marret, Anne, of Lk. July 26, 1767

M.

Moore, Amb., Gent. D. Limerick. Mar. 23, 1717
M'Donnell, alias O'Brien, of Ennistymon, wife to Christopher M'Donnell, Gent. Nov. 23, 1718
Mason, Fran. alias Lacy, of Knockarnane. April 5, 1730
Mahon, James, Gent. D. Limerick. July 8, 1733
M'Namara, John, of Limerick. Mar. 17, 1733
Mullins, Bryan, of Limerick, Gent. June 18, 1738
M'Namara, Mrs. Elizab., D. Lk. Aug. 13, 1738
Magrath, Mr. Jas. of Limerick. Aug. 20, 1749
M'Sweeney, Owen, Romish Priest, D. Meath. July 30, 1749
M'Duff, Hannah, alias Russell, wife to Peter M'Duff, of Limerick, Gent. Sept. 24, 1749
Martin, Daniel, P. Newcastle, D. Limerick. Feb. 3, 1750
M'Namara, Mary, late of Limerick wo., non wife to Edmond Cotter Lieut., of General Otway's Fort. August 18, 1751
Moore, Jane, of Limerick, Spinster. Jan. 20, 1754
Mahony, James, of Mount Collins, P. Killeedy, Co. Limerick, Gent. June 7, 1752
MacKenna, Edward, Captain in the Dutch Service, now in Dublin. Jan. 22, 1757
Morgan, Thomas, of Bathkeale, Co. Limerick, Farmer. April 8, 1764
Murphy, Nary, of St. Francis' Abbey, D. Limerick. Jan. 14, 1767

N.

Nagle, Daniel, of Clogher. May 23, 1703
Napper, Mrs. Margaret, wife to Nr. Thomas Napper, of Limerick. Jan. 27, 1711
Netterville, Nicholas, Lord Vt. Oct. 27, 1728
Nugent, Lady, Riverston. Oct. 21, 1731
Nugent, Roy, Riverston. Jan. 28, 1738
Nash, Mr. James. April 21, 1745
Neale, Mary, of Limerick, Spinster. May 18, 1746
Nash, Frances, of Ballycullen, Spinster. June 21, 1747
Neagh, Garrett, of Gortgarrold, P. Fedamore, D. Limerick. April 7, 1754
Nihell, Mary, P. of Kilmurry, D. Limerick. May 13, 1760
Nugents—plenty of.
Nagles, do.
Nunan, P.W., Pluly, D. Limerick. July 9, 1771

O.

O'Bryen, Michael, a Popish Priest, P. of Togh- enna and Killegerill, Co. Galway. Dec. 28, 1718
O'Briens—Plenty.
O'Neal, Chas. of Cloneduff, Co. Limerick, Gent. Oct. 1, 1782
O'Brien, Mathew, of Newcastle, Limerick Co., Gent. Nov. 5, 1754
O'Sullivan More. July 7, 1755
O'Loghlin, Jeremy, of Limerick, Priest. August 14, 1766
O'Hurly, Murtough, a Priest, D. Cashell. June 4, 1769
O'Callaghan, Danl., of Lk., Esq., Oct. 20, 1771
 P.
Powers—Plenty.
Peppard, Mr. Patrick, of Kilmacow, Co. U. March 14, 1739

Pierse, Dorothy, P. Ballingarry, D. Limerick, Spinster. July 26, 1765
Piers, Garrot, of Tralee. Nov. 3, 1745
Pierse, Richard, of Foxhall, Co. Limerick, Gent. Dec. 30, 1753
 " **Mrs. Anne, of same.** March 10, 1754
 " **John, of Limerick, Gent.** April 9, 1758
 " **Anne, of Foxhall, Wd.** April 6, 1760
 " **Barbara, of same, Spinster.** Apr. G. 1760
 " **Honora.** July 18, 1762
Power, Revd. John, now of Tallow. Jan. 9, 1763
Potter, H., of Lissnemurk, P. Creagh. Sept. 30, 1764
Purcell, Pierse, of Dublin. Nov. 16, 1765

Q.

Quinn, James, of Limerick, Slater. May 6, 1759

R.

Rice, Ellen, of Limerick. March 7, 1729
Roche, Dominick, of Limerick. March 27, 1739
Rice, Thos., late of Co. Kerry. March 19, 1749
Ryan, Matthew, late of Tipperary, now of Dublin, Gent. June 10, 1754
Reilly, Cathe, of Ballytarsney. Sept. 4, 1787
Redden, John, Gent. P. St. Mary, Limerick. Dec. 9, 1759
Reval, Jane, D. Limerick. April 6, 1764

S.

Supple, Elizabeth. April 18, 1718
Sheehy, Roger, of Dublin. June 15, 1732
Scanlan, Honora, alias Burgh, D. Limerick. April 15, 1739

2. *Certificates of Converts having taken the Oaths of Conformity, filed in Rolls Office Dub.—153 to 231.*

B.

Eyrne, Sir John, Baronet. 1727
Butler, Hon. Edmond. 1736
 " **Edmond, his son.** 1746
Bourke, Wm. of Bruffe, Co. Limerick, Chandler. 1747
Buckly, John, of Limerick, Baker 1750
Bourke, Edmond, of Madabuy, Co. Limerick, Gent. 1761
Barnewall, Mat., son of Ld. Tremleston. 1763
Bellew, Patrick, Ensign 1st Rgt. Guards. 1766
Bindon, Mrs. Anne, wife of Henry Bindon, of Limerick, Esq. 1771

C.

Creagh, Pierce, jun., Esq., of Dangan. 1738
Connor, John, a Priest, Cahir. 1739
Commans, John, of Drew's Court. 1752
Crowley, Rev. Cornelius, Tralee. 1753
Considine, Daniel, of Limerick, Brewer. 1756
Castlehaven, James, Earl of. 1758
Collapey, Edmond, P. Tallabrakey, Co. Limerick, Farmer. 1769
Cahane, Owen Kean, R.M., Gent., hereto- fore of Tullybrakey, Co. Limerick, now in Dublin. 1771

D.

Darcy, Rev. Francis, in Dublin. 1739
Dwyer, John, of Limerick, who was for- merly an apothecary. 1763
Dwyer, Mathew, P. Abington. 1763

F.

Fitzgerald, John, of Glynn, Gent. Lk. 1730

Sarsfield, Dominick. May 4, 1740
Sit. Alban, M. Victor, a French Gent. Aug. 28, 1763
Supple, Thos. Gent., D. Limerick. Oct. 28, 1766
Sweeny, Rev. Pstc., D. Kilmore. Mar. 25, 1770
Swyny, Edmond, of Limerick, Gent. Oct. 13, 1771
 " **late of Thurles, now of Dublin.** March 29, 1772

P.

Townsend, Helena, wife to Philip Townsend, and daughter to John Galway, of Cork. August 20, 1709
Tonchett, Coll. James. Oct. 31, 1710
Taaffe, Thos. Dillon, now of Dublin. March 22, 1770

V.

Vandelure, Elinor, of Garrane. March 19, 1737
Walsh, Mr. Richard, of Ballentubber, Co. Lk. May 7, 1710

White, John, of Rossgownan, Co. Limerick. April 21, 1736

John, of do. " "

Walthoe, Bridget, alias M'Mahon, Wd. of Ed- ward Walthor, late of Annagh, Co. Limerick, Gent. May 3, 1741
Warren, Sir Peter, K.B. July 9, 1752
Westmeath, Thos., Earl of. August 9, 1754
Welsh, Michael, of Limerick, Grocer, and Ellinor, hi wife. June 17, 1746

Y.

Yelverton, Francis, of Dublin. April 13, 1772

Fitzgibbon, Thos., of Limerick, Gent. 1736
Fitzgerald, Gerald, of Limerick, Gent. 1756
Furnell, John, of Kilderry, Gent. 1750
Fitzgibbon, Gibbon, of Limerick, Esq. 1763
Thos., late of St. Nicholas, Lk. 1763
Furnell, Thos., of Kilderry, Gent. 1766
Fitzgerald, Gerald, of Limerick, Gent. 1766
Fullerton, Elinor, P. Tullybrakey, Co. Lk. 1769

G.

Goonan, Cornelius, of Limerick, Innkeeper. 1742
Garrett, Rev. John, Co. Galway. 1744
Grady, Joseph, of Grange, Esq. 1773

H.

Hierlihy, David, of Ballintubber, Co. Limerick, Gent. 1744
Hogan, James, Ennis. 1758
Hare, Rev. Patrick. 1769

K.

Kenny, Mrs. Mary, P. St. John, Limerick. 1760
Kirby, Mr. Patrick, of Glanogera Co. Lim. 1764
Kenedy, Daniel, of Aghaculare, Co. Limerick, Farmer. 1767
Kearney, Ml. of Killmalloch 1767
Kenney, Rev. Jas. Clerk, A.B. Ennis 1773

L.

Lacy, Joan 1730
This is a certificate only of the Curate, or a Justice of the Peace, that they frequently attended Church in the year 1714
Lacy, Edmund, Lh. 1788
Loftus, Nicha. Cornet in Genl. Conky's Regt. 1753

Lowth, Countess of Lacy, Henry, of Dublin, gent. N.	1763 1770	O'Callaghan, Edwd. , of Limk., now of Dublin	1772
Mayo, Vt.	1709	P.	
Mahony, Mr. of Mount Collins , Lk. gent.	1755	Peppard, Patk. of Kilmacow, gent.	1740
Mungan, Thos. of Shanagolden	1763	Pierse, Rd. of Foxhall , gent.	1754
Macnemara, Maria , now Lady Dunboyne	1773	Pierse, Hannah , Do. spinster	1762
N.		Power, Rev. John, Tallow	1763
Nugent, Wm. Lord Riverstown	1738	R.	
Nash, Jaa Esqr. of Hilmorey	1756	Reddan, John , Jun. of Limk., gent.	1760
Nash, Jas.	1745	S.	
Nugent, Edward , Col. 1st Guards	1763	Sexton, otherwise Creagh, wife of George	
Nugent, John , Capt. 32nd Foot	1764	Sexton, of Louth, Burgess	1760
O.		Skinner, Wm. of Cahircnlish	1769
O'Bryen , Rev. Michael, Co. Galway	1718	W.	
O'Brien, Mattw. of Newcastle, Co. Limk., M.D.	1753	Walshe, Bridgid W. of Annagh	1741
O'Hurly, Murtogh , Priest	1769	Walsh, Michael , of Limk., groom	1764
O'Callaghan, Dl. of Limk., Esq.	1772	Y.	
		Yelverton , Thoa of Portland, Co. Tipp.	1773

List of Protestants who under act 13 Car. 2, took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, &c.—
P. 231 to end.

CLARE AND TIPPERARY NAMES AND ADDRESSES, &c.

A.		Corkery, Dl., of Clogheen, T. merch.	1747
Angier, Mary , Dioc. Cashell	1735	Crowley , Rev. Cornelius	1751-1754
Aylmer, Mrs. Anne , of Ennis, spinster	1741	Connell, Kichard, of Knockaninane, Clare, gentleman	1754
Arthur, Thos., of Clonyconry , Clare	1730	Considine , Barthomlow, of Dromedrehed , Clare, gent.	1754
Archer, Jns., late Co. Tipperary	1751	Cormack, Anne, Cashell	1754
Arthur, Catherine , Ennis, spinster	1754	Carroll , Wm., Ennis	1758
Andly , Lord.	1758	Comyn, Laurence, of Caherblonyg, Co. Clare, gent., jr.	1758
B.		Creagh, Michael , of Ennis, gent.	1760
Butler, Jas., of Castlekeale , Clare	1714	Carroll , of Ambuglin , Co. Clare, gent.	1762
Burke, Wm. , Ennis	1728	Clewen, Patk., of Burrisaskan , Co. Tip.	1763
" " " Kilcass , Tipperary	1733-1734	Corban , Martin, of Nenagh , farmer	1764
Butler, John, of Ennis	1739	Cronin, Wm., Cashell	1764
Butler, Wm., Co. Tipperary	1746	Carey, Mary	1765
Bradshaw , Rob., Shanbally, Tipperary	1747	Carmudy , Walter	1765
" Nary, wife		Comyn , Michael, of Doolen , Clare, gent.	1767
Burnett, Jas., of Shanbally, farmer		Connolly , Thos., of Derrymore, Clare	1768
Burnett, Ellinor	1747	Cleary, Dl. , Cashell	1768
Brien, Michael , of Cloheen	1747	Connell, Jaa, "	1769
" Catherine		" " Fethard, Tipperary	1769
Bolton, Peter, of Ennis	1750	Conner , Catherine, Cashell	1769
Bryan, Honor , P., Abbey, Tipperary	1763	Crafford , Pat., of Smithstowne , Clare	1770
Bellew , Mrs. Mary, of Ennis, wife of Rchd.		Cullin , Jno., of Nenagh, wig maker	1763
Bellew, Esq.	1753	D.	
Bourke, Jas., of Killeen , Clare	1756	Daniel, Pierce, of Derregrath , Tipperary, and Mary his wife	1726
Brudenell, Patk., of Ballyvaughan , Clare	1758	Dalton , Edmund, gent., of Kellishenall , Tipperary	1731
Burke, Anne, of Feacle, Clare , spinster	1759	Donnell, Jeremiah, of Clonmell	1734
Butler, John, of Garryriken, heir of Walter Butler, of Cashell	1764-5	Daly, Dl. , Cashell	1734
Bourke, Dd. Co. Mayo	1767	Donnell, Rd., Carrick , D. Lismore	1743
Burnwall , Ld., Trimelston	1767	Dwyer, Denis , Cashell	1744
Buckly, John, Cullen, Tipperary	1768	Dannel , W. Rev., Clonmell	1747
Bares, D., of Griegelohy, Tipperary	1769	Dawe , John, D Cashell	1748
C.		Danton , Joseph, Carrick Lennon	1749
Cunningham , Matthew, of Ennis	1715	Davett, Domk., of Ogonnello, Clare	1759
Carroll , Jas., of Tulla , Tipperary	1706-9	Dowling , Maurice , Cashell	1758
Cunningham , W. of Crebal , Clare	1736	Dalton , Michael, Keltmur , Tipperary, gent.	1758
Creagh, Piercé , J. of Dangan, Clare	1738	Daniel, James, of Abbey, Tipperary	1761
Casey, Mrs. , of Mountscot , Clare	1739	Dunn , Catherine, Rathnonan, Tipperary	1762
Conuclly, Timothy, of Cashell	1740	Danniel, Peter, Clonmell, Tipperary	1763
Clanchy, George, of Caherbane, Co. Clare	1740		
Clanchy , George, of Cratloe , Clare	1743		
Curtin , Dl., of Shanbally, Tipperary	1747		
" Ellenor , his wife			

Davoran James, Killelagh , Clare	1765	Hogan , Wm. of Reneroe, Clare	1709
Darcy , Domk., Rockvale, Clare, gent.	1768	Hart, Elizth. wife to Rd. Hart, of Lislofin , Co. Clare, gent.	1729
E.		Holland, Ellen , wife to Geo. Holland of Erebnl , Co. Clare, gent.	1729
Ellis, George of Ennis	1708	Harte, Elizth. wife to Rd. Harte	1728
Egan, John, son of Cornelius Egan, of Carowle, Tipperary, gent., "conformity 6 years ago"	1722	Hinsby , Peter, of Finagh , Clare, gent.	1735
Egan, Mr. Carbery , of Clooninhy , Tippy.	1736	Hickey, Maurice, of Clogheen, Tip. peruke-maker	1747
Egan, Constance , of Broadford, Clare, Cloathier	1757	Hogan , Elizth. of Killadangan , Co. Tip.	1749
England, John Michael, of Cahircalloe , Clare, Esq.	1761	Hays , Morgan, of Shanrahan, Tip.	1749
Ellott , Rose, of Garrangibbon , Tipperary	1768	Hogan , Edmd. of Cragmohullen , gent.	1752
Egan, Darby, of Burrisokane , Tipperary	1770	Hanly, Pat. of Nenagh, Co. Tipp.	1756
F.		Hare, Pat. of Ennis, Clare	1756
Fitzwilliam, Lord Viscount	1710	Hehii, Joseph, of Knocknamucke, Clare	1757
Fogarty , Timothy, of Garane, Tipperary	1709	Hogan , Jas. of Ennis , M.D.	1758
Fitzgerald, Manrice, of Rosslevan , Clare, 6 Nov., 1713, married Joan Prendergast , of Racaghan, and said Joan conformed	1714-1718	Hogan , Mrs. Bridget, of Ennis, wife	1763
Fitzgerald , Chas., of Castlekeal , Clare, gent.	1740	Henessy, Jno. of Temple Etny , Tipp.	1764
Foster, Patrick , of Bankeell , Clare, gent.	1744	J.	
Fenesy , Richard, of Shanbally, Tipperary, farmer, and Catherine his wife	1747	levers, Mary, wife of John Jevers, of Drimellan	1748
Fitzgibbon, Andw. , of Cloheen, Tipperary, shoemaker	1847	levers, Chas. of Moynes , Clare, gent.	1749
Fitzgerald, Garrett , of Carrakeale, Clare, gent.	1756	K.	
Fitzgerald, Cath., of Ennis, Clare, spinster	1757	Kearin , Terence, P. Ennis, gent.	1751
Finucane , Bryan, of Ennis, gent.	1758	Kennedy, Nary, of Rathronan, Tip.	1763
Fitzgerald, Charles, of Castlekeal , gent.	1763	Kyffe, Manus , of Clogheen, Tip.	1704
Foster, Patrick , of Corrofin, Clare, gent.	1763	Kelly, Jas. of Cragaknockin , Clare, gent.	1765
Flaney , Michael, of Gortinagy, Clare, yeoman	1764	Kenely , Laurence, of Cahii, Tip.	1768
Fitzgerald, John, of Fethard, Tipperary, Mary, alias Taylor his wife	1766	Kerin, Patk. of Corofin, Clare, gent.	1768
Foster, Patrick , of Kells, Clare, gent.	1768	Kelly, Pierce, of Garlickhii, Co. Clare, gent.	1768
Fitzgerald, Maurice, of Ballynairavn , Clare, gent.	1768	L.	
Fogerty , James, of Castlefogerty, Esq.	1770	Lalor , Patrick , of Modrinny , Tip.	1706
Fay, Mr. Patrick , parish curate of Navan	1771	Lincoln, Walker, of Buresleagh , Co. Tip.	1780
G.		Lysaght, Chas. P. & D. , Kilfenora	1737
Grace, W. Oliver, son to James Grace, of Cassistown , Tipperary	1704	Lenahan , Dl. , gent., Clerk to Coms. Co. Cork	1737
Glison , Edward, Co. Tipperary	1763	Leary, Denis , of Clogheen, Co. Tip. apotheary	1747
Glysson , Daniel, of Kirekilly , Tipperary, farmer	1769	Lucett, John, of Ballybay , Cavan	1747
Gorman, Silvester , of Drummillehy , Co. Clare	1750	Lucett, Elinor , his wife	1747
Gorman, Jas., of Kilelahane , Clare, gent.	1758	Lynch, Jas. of Moyfrala , Co. Clare, gent.	1755
Guinane , Michael, of Cloheen, Tipperary	1759	Lysaght, Nichs. of Ennis, gent.	1759
" Catherine his wife		Lysaght, Andrew , of Ballynagrave , Clare	1763
Gray, Patrick , otherwise Kane , of Clifden Co. Clare	1763	Linchy , Jas. of Morgh, Co. Clare, farmer	1767
Gilfoyle , Wm., of Lessmacken , Co. Tippy., farmer	1765	Lardner , Michael , of Cooreclare, Co. Clare, gent.	1768
Griffith , Esq., Tubrit , Co. Tipperary	1765	Lysaght, Jas. of Ballykeal , Co. Clare, gent.	1768
Gorman, Thady, of Shyan , Co. Clare, gent.	1766	Legat , alias Dowdall , Cathr. of Dublin	1770
Griffith , Elsth., of Burgess, Tubrid, Tippy.	1766	Long, Redmond, of Killoran, Co. Tipp. now of Dublin , Esq.	1771
Geeree , Wm., P. Clonmell, Tipperary	1767	M.	
Glisson , Roger, of Nenagh, carpenter	1769	M'Mahon , Terence, of Ballymorlow , Co. Clare, gent.	1720
Gleeson , Edmund, son of Morgan Gleeson , of Lisduff , Co. Tipperary, farmer	1771	M'Nemara , Francis, of Cleenagh , Co. Clare, Esq.	1708
H.		Mathew , Gw. of Thomastown , Co. Tipp. Esq.	1709
Hickie , John, of Six-Nile-Bridge, Clare, gent.	1715	M'Donnel , Elizth. alias O'Brien, of Ensymon , wife to Chas. M'Donnell , Esq.	1718
		M'Carthy , Mrs. Helena, of Cahii	1732
		Morris, Jno. Gen. of Lafferagh , Co. Tipp.	1726
		Mandeville , Jno. of Ballynaghymore , Co. Tipp. gent.	1729
		Meara, Mrs. Anne , of Nenagh, spinster	1728
		Magher , Charles, of Thurles , Co. Tip.	1340

Mathew, Geo. of Thomastown, Esq.	1740	O'Dwyer, Edm. of Kilforbey	1751
Morres, Jno. of Tipperary, Esq.	1740	O'Meara, Patrick, of Knockbehagh, Clare, gent.	1759
Molony, Corns. P. Tulla, Co. Clare, gent.	1711	O'Brien, Hp. of Ennis, gent.	1759
M'Mahon, Mr. Chas. of Leadmore, Co. Clare	1744	O, Bryan, John, P. Temple Etney, Tipp.	1762
Madden, Hugh, of Kelturoe, Co. Tip. gent.	1766	O'Keefe, Jas. of Fortanmore	1763
Murphy, John & Elizth. of Ballyboy, Co. Tip. farmer	1741	O'Brien, Wm. of Cahibolane, gent.	1764
M'Nemara, Thady, of Rannah, Co. Clar	1747	O'Brien, Mathew, of Coolreagh, Clare	1765
Meagher, Connor, D. Cashel	1748	O'Brien, Christ. of Ennistimon, gent.	1768
M'Swiney, Owen, priest	1749		
Morony, Elizth. of Castletown, Co. Clare	1749	Pierse, James, Esq.	1726
Mahon, Jas. of Ennis, merchant	1750	Pedder, Mary, wife to Jno. Pedder, of Cashel	1739
Molony, Dd. D. Cashel	1749	Power, Mr. Pierce, Co. Tipp.	1740
Murphy, Jas. of Kiiharne, Co. Tip. yeoman	1750	Pierse, Dorothy, P. Ballingarry, Tip.	1745
Martin, Domk. of Ennis, Mr. &	1752	Piers, Garrott, gent.	1745
Magrath, Elizth. Co. Tipperary	1754	Purcell, Andw. now of Cahir	1762
M'Nemara, Dl. P. Tulla	1757	Power, Mary, P. Kilgrane	1763
Molony, Dl. of Doouas, Co. Clare	1757	Purcell, Mary, D. Cashel	1765
Molony, Patrick, of Tulla	1757	Pearce, John, of Six-Mile-Bridge, apothecary	1765
Molony, Pat. of Ardboldy, farmer	1758		
Mandeville, Edwd. of Ballydine, Esq. eldest son of him. &c.	1759		
Mandeville, Jas. of Ballydine, gent.	1760	Quilly, otherwise Woods, Jas. of Castlehill, Co. Clare	1767
Mathew, Thos. of Annfield, Co. Tip. Esq. now of Capel st.	1762	Quinlan, Jno. of Youghal, Co. Tipp.	1769
Mandeville, Jas. gent. 3rd son of Thos. of Ballydrine, Esq.	1762		
Macnamara, Timothy, of Tormoyle, Co. Clare, gent.	1763		
M'Keogh, Dl. P. Ardfinan, Co. Tip.	1763	Roach, Johana, D. Cashel	1728
M'Mahon, Terence, of Ballykinnakura, Co. Clare, gent.	1764	Ryan, Philis, of Clonmel, clerk	1743
Molony, Dl. of Glandire, Co. Clare, mason, and Mary his wife	1764	Roach, Margt., D. Cashel	1746
Martin, Nary, of Ennis, Tipperary	1765	Reddan, Mrs. Mary, of Cullane	1750
Martin, alias M'Namara, Mary, of Grangan, Co. Clare	1766	Ryan, Math., D., Cashel	1750
Malone, Judith P. Shanrahan	1766	Ryan, Matw. late of Tip. now of Dublin, Esq.	1754
Molowny, Grace P. Tubrid	1766	Ryan, Timothy, of Clonoulty & Cashell, gent.	1760
Mandeville, Edwd. Esq. M.D., P. Car-yrick, Co. Tipperary	1767	Ryan, Thomas, P. Clonmel	1761
Mathew, Chas. late of Thurles, now of Dublin, Esq.	1768	Roe, Cathe. Marianne, otherwise Mathew wife of Phiip Roe, gent. dr. of Thos. of Thomastown, Co. Tipp. Esq.	1763
M'Carthy, Chas. late of Ennis, now of Dublin	1768	Ryan, Jno. gent. D. Cashel	1763
M'Nemara, Jno. of Cahirinagh, Clare	1768	Reardan, Edward, "	1766
M'Nemara, Florence, of Richmond, gent.	1788	Reardan, Jas. "	1764
Molony, Jno. of Derrymore, Clare	1768	Ryan, Alice, D. Cashel	1765
Minter, Patrick, of Do.	1768	Raymond, Ellen, P. Tubrid	1765
Murphy, Corns. of same, farmers	1766	Reardon, Wm., D. Cashel	1766
M'Namara, Anne, of Doolen, Clare, spinst.	1768	Ryan, Jno. P. Clonmel	1766
M'Namara, of Six-Mile-Bridge, Clare, gent.	1769	Ryan, Edwd. eldest son of Philip Ryan of Cardangan, farmer	1768
Meagher, Anne, daughter to DL Meagher, of Clonmel, D. Lismore	1770	Reardan, Cathe., D. Cashel	1769
		Russell, Bryan, of Ennis, M.D.	1771
		Ryan, Francis, D. Cashel	1771
		Rogers, Chas. Dom. Friar and Romish Priest of Elphin	1769
Nagle, Jas. Mr. of Garnavilly, Tipp.	1765		
Oldis, Cathe. alias Wright, of Ballylanigan, Co. Tipperary	1724		
O'Meara, Darby, of Knockbragh, Clare	1728		
O'Brien, Thos. of Tipperary, gent.	1740		
O'Callaghan, Mrs. Hannah, and Mr. Donat of Kilgorey	1743		
O'Connor, Garrett, Craghreagh, Clare	1745		
O'Carroll, Timothy, of Prospect Hall, Co. Tipp. servant	1767		

Shenan, John, of Kildyma, gent.	1767	Walsh, Thos. of Shanbally, farmer	1747
Skinner, Wm., D. Cashel	1768	Westmeath, Earl of	1724
Swyny, Edmd. late of Thurles, now of Dublin, gent.	1771	Woulfe, Ignatius, of Emlagh, gent. Clare	1758
Three-fourths of the "S." are described as now of Dublin.		Woulfe, Stephen, of Kiiarnan	1758
T.		Walsh, Jas. of Ballypooreen, Tipp.	1761
Thouby, Owen, of Ballyea, Clare	1765	Welsh, Jas. of Ballypooreen	1761
		White, Andw. of Corofin, Mr.	1763
		Woods, Rd. D. Cashel	1760
		Weldon, Hugh, P. Rathronan	1764
		Walsh, Rd. D. Cashel	1767
Vnadeleur, Ellinor, wife to M. Vadeleur of Garane, gent.	1757	White, Andw. of Corofin	1770
		Woulfe, Jno. of Cahirrush, Clare, gent.	1771
White, Jno. D. Cashel, Eq.	1732		

Few, indeed, of the Catholic clergy fell in any part of Ireland; and it is indisputable that without exception the conformists changed, not from principle, but in order to save their estates and properties from the hands of the discoverer and informer. A curious anecdote is related of a Rev. Edmond Palmer, commonly called Parson Palmer, who filled the office of president of a Benevolent Annuity Society of Limerick in 1768-9, and who was said to have been a most energetic "discoverer," and Mr. Andrew Creagh, a member of the ancient Catholic family of that name. Palmer had already made several discoveries, and inflicted considerable mischief, and Creagh having heard that he was a marked man, proceeded to Dublin to take the oath, and have his name duly enrolled in the list of those who had abjured the faith, in order to preserve property. As he was leaving the office where the enrolment took place, he met Palmer going in, and jocosely said to him "you perceive, Mr. Palmer, that I am before you." Returning to Limerick, he kept his property and gave the legal tokens that he had complied with the provisions of the No Popery laws. He died, soon after, and was buried in the cemetery attached to St. Mary's Cathedral, where his tomb-stone may yet be seen recording the fact, that though he lived a legal Protestant he died in the Catholic faith. It may be remarked in contrast with those days when conformers were frequent, that probably in no part of Ireland would be possible to find anything like the good feeling which has in latter times prevailed between members of different creeds in Limerick. This harmony, so completely different from the state of things in other localities, where Catholics are not in the majority as they are in Limerick, is attributable in some measure to the amiable character of many members of the superior orders of the clergy, whose personal characters smoothed away the religious asperities arising from differences. But we believe that most of our readers will concur with us in opinion, that this harmony is rather ascribable to the progress of education, to the restoration of Catholics to a position of greater equality with their fellow-citizens of the Protestant persuasion, and though last not least, to the

† This curious tomb-stone has the following inscription :-

HERE RESTETH ANDREW CREAGH
EDWARD WHO LIVED IN ESTEEM AND
DIED IN THE CATHOLIC FAITH 15th Sep. 1763

Broken

Arms and crest cut in relief with the motto "Virtute et numine."

strenuous efforts of Irish patriots in latter times to establish a good understanding between Irishmen of all opinions.

It may be here remarked, that though the commerce of the port had been increasing considerably, and though a large business was transacted with Spain, Holland, &c., the export of corn was but little known up to this period; and when it was commenced by Mr. Honan, an enterprising merchant, who built a portion of the quays of Limerick, called after himself, and known to this day by the name of Honan's quay, he had every difficulty that it is possible to imagine to encounter, from the humbler classes of the citizens, who looked upon the export of cereals as the greatest visitation that could befall them, and who were backed by the Mayor and the authorities in their interference with the course of trade.¹ Captain Topham Bowden, who wrote a book of travels in Ireland, visited Limerick soon after these times, and speaks of the state of society in the highest terms of praise. Dr. Campbell, author of a Survey of Ireland, speaks of the Milesian manners, and of the fondness of the citizens for music when he wrote, about ten years before.

In 1786:—George Smyth was Recorder.

Henry Hallam, Town Clerk.

George Vincent, Weigh Master.

Robert Hallam, Water Bailiff.

J. Prendergast Smyth, Chamberlain.

Christopher Carr Christopher, City Treasurer.

James Russell, Clerk of the Market.

At this period the Common Council of Limerick, in which the election of magistrates and all civil power was vested, was composed of fifty-nine persons most of whom had served the office of mayor or sheriff, and of the following forty-seven who did not serve either office: total of the Common Council, 106, on the 2nd day of October, 1786:—

Bate of admission.

Members.

1727,	...	...	Richard Vincent
1748,	...	...	Lord Viscount Pery

¹ The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Honan, written in June, 1786, on this subject, and which I give as affording proof of the state of commerce at the time:—

1st June, 1786,

"Our Mayor still continues to harass us in the purchase of corn. Last Saturday he brought out the army to hinder Mr. Lyons taking to his store some oats that came by boat, which could not be then weighed for want of proper scales. If scarcity comes on I will be sent to Tyburn. 38 "White Boys" have been arrested and put into jail here. The county people for revenge say they will not allow any potatoes or corn to come to market till they are set free. God send the corn factors dont suffer if any scarcity should happen. The export of oatmeal has caused such a scarcity of that article as to give great discontent to the mob and to the publick in general. Our Mayor called over each of us that promised to supply him last January with that article. None of the gentlemen were in any respect prepared to do it, I could not an instant hesitate. I am selling those three days past oatmeal at cost price, I have gained great favour with a turbulent unruly set and our corporation assures me of every protection in their power in future, so that the corn trade will be easier to me than any one else. I continue to supply the mob at cost price, had I refused the consequence would be fatal, for the mob would have it from me, and prevent all future exports, not alone of that article, but prevent my loading the "Endeavour" with oats. New houses building near Arthurs-quay, to the rear of one of them is a piece of ground which I had in view to take for some time part, I will see to-morrow if I can. It is the most eligible place in this city for the corn trade, as you could load the ships immediately from any of the lofts. If I can I will get some spot near the river to build on. Our Mayor and Mr. Pery our representative, called a meeting of the millers and merchants to determine about grinding oats for the city, Mr. Brady seemed unwilling to let his mills* for the purpose, till he was told that his own term of them was expired and would not be renewed—they all thanked me for the supply of meal I gave the city. I must continue to do so for a few days, till I load the ship in the pool."

* The great mills on the Canal, now in the possession of Messrs. J. R. Russell and Sons.

1776,	...	...	Right Hon. Silver Oliver
ditto,	...	...	Right Hon. Thos. Connolly
ditto,	...	...	John Minchin
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Charles Smyth
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Rickard Lloyd
ditto,	...	...	Standish Grady, of Elton ¹
ditto,	...	...	Caleb Powell, of Clonshavois ²
ditto,	...	...	Simon Purdon, of Tinnerana
ditto,	...	...	George Quin, of Quinsborough ³
ditto,	...	...	John Tuthill
ditto,	...	...	Robert Cripps
ditto,	...	...	Benjamin Frend
ditto,	...	...	John Croker
ditto,	...	...	James Godsell
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Thomas Burgh
ditto,	...	...	Edward Wm. Burton
ditto,	...	...	Thomas Gabbett
ditto,	...	...	Henry Prittie
ditto,	...	...	Thomas Lloyd, of Prospect
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Jaques Ingram
ditto,	...	...	Simon Davies
ditto,	...	...	William Loyd, of Tower Hill
1781,	...	...	Rev. Thomas Smyth Geo.
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Thomas Smyth James
ditto,	...	...	Martin Tucker
ditto,	...	...	Darby O'Grady ⁴
ditto,	...	...	William Smyth John
1782,	...	...	Purefoy Poe
ditto,	...	...	Thomas Hobson
ditto,	...	...	Thomas Lloyd, of Kildromin
1784,	...	...	Wm. Cecil Pery, P. Bishop of Limerick
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Thomas Shepherd
ditto,	...	...	Henry Vereker
ditto,	...	...	Charles Smyth George
ditto,	...	...	Carew Smyth James
ditto,	...	...	Rev. Rowland Davies
1785,	...	...	Richard Townshend
ditto,	...	...	Amos Vereker, Henry
ditto,	...	...	Richard Newenham
ditto,	...	...	John Vereker
ditto,	...	...	William Furlong
1786,	...	...	Frederick Lloyd, of Cranagh
ditto,	...	...	Arthur Ormsby
ditto,	...	...	Richard Piercy

¹ Father of Lady Ilchester.

² Caleb Powell, born in 1728, was fifth son of Robert Powell, of New Garden.

³ Father of the Marchioness of Headford.

⁴ Father of Chief Baron O'Grady, afterwards Lord Guillamore.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—THE CAREER OF JOHN FITZGIBBON, EARL OF CLARE.—AN ELECTION.—THE REBELLION OF '98.—TRIAL OF FRANCIS ARTHUR, ESQ.—THE REIGN OF TERROR.—THE ACT OF UNION.—PROGRESS OF EVENTS, &C.—“GARRYOWEN.”—IMPROVEMENTS, &C.

WHAT Irishman is ignorant of the glories of 1782, when his country, awaking from a long night of degradation, sorrow, and slavery, rose brilliant and fair as the morning star, radiant with new-born freedom—when liberty spoke the word, and up rose at her call 150,000 armed volunteers—owing nu allegiance to the government, and fully equipped with artillery, arms, and all the munitions of war? Silently, rather than sullenly, the volunteers occupied Dublin in overwhelming force, and the earnestness of the patriotic spirit that animated them is sufficiently evident from the legend inscribed on the scroll that surrounded their ordnance, “FREE TRADE OR SPEEDY REVOLUTION!”¹ Then a corrupt Parliament met, largely composed of the pensioners, or place holders of the crown, and the nominees of the proprietors, of rotten boroughs. But coerced by the spirit and realities of the times, they unanimously passed Mr. Grattan's celebrated resolution—“That the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom with a Parliament of her own, the sole legislature thereof—that there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind the nation but the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland—nor any Parliament which hath any authority or power of any sort whatsoever in this country, save only the Parliament of Ireland.”

This resolution was unanimously passed by the Irish House of Commons on the 16th of April, 1782; and thus after seven hundred years of subjugation—of woes unmitigated—of sorrows unrelieved—of complaints unheeded—and of tyranny unparalleled in the history of nations—Ireland in one bold struggle burst her fetters, and gained her freedom!

One of the most curious incidents that occurred on this celebrated occasion was the speech of John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare. He had always been in hostility to the principles of this resolution. He was the ready tool in the hands of the Government, which they used in the most unscrupulous manner to oppose the cause of Irish independence, and therefore, it was not without amazement that the Commons heard him deliver a speech, every word of which was at variance with the political principles which he was known to entertain, and which he had, on innumerable occasions, publicly professed. “No man,” said Mr. Fitzgibbon with great emphasis, “can say that the Duke of Portland has power to grant us that redress which the nation unanimously demands—but as Ireland is committed, no man I trust will shrink from her support, but go through, HAND AND HEART, in the establishment of our liberties. As I was cautious in committing, so I am now firm in asserting the rights of my country! My declaration, therefore is, that as the nation has determined to obtain the restoration of her liberty, it behoves every man in Ireland to STAND FIRM!”

This extraordinary speech was received with universal feelings of contempt and disgust. No person gave him credit for a tittle of sincerity or good faith. Mr. Fitzgibbon was utterly destitute of the smallest spark of patriotism. The part he took was generally vehement and orer-bearing, but was, nevertheless, the result invariably of selfish calculation. In giving utterance to this pohcital recantation, it is probable he considered the inde-

¹ M'Nevin's History of the Volunteers, p. 118.

pendence of Ireland achieved for ever, and that he therefore took the earliest opportunity of siding with the strong, and of betraying his friends; but there are those who hold the opinion that the Government were even then planning the deep laid scheme which finally resulted in the Union, and that Fitzgibbon got directions to adopt this line in order to gain greater facilities to betray. In less than two years afterwards he was appointed Attorney-General.

For a short time Ireland assumed a new aspect—she rose majestically from her ruins—and a season of unexampled prosperity and progress blessed a peaceful, contented, and industrious people. But even then treason was at work, and soon the splendid fabric of national greatness, undermined by her own unnatural children, fell to rise no more. Among those most active and most reckless in effecting her ruin was John Fitzgibbon. In the commencement of his career he purchased considerable landed property in the county of Limerick, including Mount Shannon. He attended but little to the duties of his profession, but on the death of his elder brother and his father, who, though originally a Catholic destined for the Catholic priesthood, became a member of the Irish Bar and a conformist, he found himself in possession of all those advantages which led him rapidly to the attainment of his objects. Considerable fortune—professional talents—extensive connexions—and undismayed confidence, elevated him to those stations on which he afterwards appeared so conspicuously seated; while the historic eye as it follows his career, perceives him lightly bounding over very obstacle, which

¹ Previously to 1782, (namely, in 1779), therewere two grand reviews at Lough Gur, when most of the regular army had been withdrawn from the kingdom, and though the Gornrment had hitherto looked with a jealous eye on the Irish Volunteers, their worth and strength were now sent down for the city and the county regiments—viz., five hundred for each. It was on the 17 of August, in 1780, that the first meeting was held at the Tholsel, in reference to a contemplated review of the different corps which had been already formed. On the 17th of the previous December the greatest rejoicings that had been known for many years before took place in the city in consequence of the intimation given in Parliament by Lord North, of offering certain propositions to the House for granting free trade to Ireland. At the meeting, which was held at the Tholsel, the chair was taken by John Thomas Waller, Esq., an unparalleled amount of enthusiasm prevailed. Surrounded by thousands of their admiring countrymen, the following corps were reviewed by Lord Kingsborough, Reviewing General, on the 10th of October following:—

CAVALRY.
CORPS AND COMMANDERS.

- I. County Limerick Horse, John Croker, Esq.
 - II. Kilfinnan Horse, William Ryves, Esq.
 - III. Coonagh Rangers, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Deane, Bart.
 - IV. Small County Union, John Grady, Esq. of Caher, Esq.
 - V. County Limerick Royal Horse, Hon. Hugh Massy.
 - VI. Connelloe Horse, Thomas Odell, Esq.
 - VII. County Clare Light Horse, Edward Fitzgerald, Esq.
 - VIII. Newport Horse, Right Hon. Lord Jocelyn.
 - IS. True Blue Horse, William Thomas Monsell, Esq.
- INFANTRY.
- X. Loyal Limerick Volunteers, Thomas Smyth, Esq.
 - XI. Kilfinnan. Volunteers, William Ryves, Esq.
 - XII. County Limerick Fencibles, John Thomas Waller, Esq.
 - XIII. Castle Connell Volunteers, Right Hon. Sir Robert Deane, Bart.
 - XIV. Eanis Volunteers, Right Hon. Earl of Inchiquin.
 - XV. Loyal German Fusiliers,* Henry Brown, Esq.
 - XVI. Adare Volunteers, Windham Qui, Esq.
 - XVII. Rathkeale Volunteers, George Leake, Esq.
 - XVIII. Royal Glin Volunteers, the Knight of Glin.
 - XIX. Newport Volunteers, Colonel Waller.

In 1781, on the 14th and 15th of August, Lord Muskerry reviewed the following corps at Loughmore; he was accompanied by Lady Muskerry, who presented the Volunteers with several elegant stands of colours. His Lordship was elected Colonel of four different corps by the Volunteers:—

* Composed of the “Palatines-people” who had been introduced from Germany some years before by Lord Southwell, who had established a colony of them at Castlematress, Co. Limerick.

seemed to check his course to that goal where all the trophies and thorns of power were collected for his reception.'

CORPS AND COMMANDERS.

- I. Royal Glin Artillery, Colonel John Fitz Gerald.
 - II. County Limerick Horse, Colonel John Croker.
 - III. Counagh Rangers, Colonel Lord Muskerry.
 - IV. Small County Union, Colonel John Grady.
 - V. Connelloe Light Horse, Colonel Hon. Hugh Massy.
 - VI. Connelloe Light Horse, Colonel Thomas Odell.
 - VII. Riddlestown Hussars, Lord Muskerry.
 - VIII. County Tipperary Horse, Sir Cornwallis Maude.
 - IX. Clanwilliam Union, Lord Clanwilliam.
 - XII. Castle Connell Rangers, Lord Muskerry.
 - XIII. German Fusileers, Colonel Henry Brown.
 - XIV. County Limerick Fencibles, Colonel John Thomas Waller.
- Lord Muskerry, on the 22nd of September following, was elected General in Chief of the Volunteer army in the county and city of Limerick. At this period the Irish Volunteers numbered 40,000 men; the finest in Europe; and they obtained the thanks of both Houses of Parliament as follows:—

"MARTIS, 9 DIE OCTOBRIS, 1781

RESOLVED NEM CON.

"THAT the thanks of this house be given to the Volunteer Corps of this Kingdom, for their exertions and continuation, and particularly for their spirited preparations against a late threatened invasion."

THOMAS ELLIS, cler. parl. dom. com.
DIE MERCURI, 16 OCTOBRIS, 1781.

"Resolved by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to the several volunteer corps in this kingdom, for the continuation of their efforts in defence of this country, and for their spirited offers to Government on the late alarm of an hostile invasion meditated against the kingdom."

W. WATTS GAYER, } Cler. Parl.
EDWARD GAYER, }

In 1782, the Limerick Independents, under Major Caleb Powell, and the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, beat up for recruits for the navy, twenty thousand men being demanded for that arm of the service; they were successful to a considerable extent, and on the 20th and 21st of August, the following corps were reviewed at Loughmore* by the Earl of Charlemont:—

CORPS AND CO —FRS.

- I. Glin Artillery, John Fitz Gerald, Esq.
- CAVALRY.
- II. Tipperary Light Dragoons, Sir Cornwallis Maude.
- III. Clanwilliam Union, Lord Clanwilliam.
- IV. County Clare Horse, Edward Fitz Gerald, Esq.
- V. County Limerick Horse, John Croker, Esq.
- VI. Kilfinnan Light Dragoons, Wm. Ryves, Esq.
- VII. Small County Horse, John Grady, of Cahir, Esq.

* At Loughmore, where these reviews took place, and which is situated in the South liberties, and Parish of Mungret, is a natural curiosity, not noticed, or even mentioned, by any historian or tourist as far as I can learn:—It is situated within three miles of Limerick, and not far from the once famous Abbey of Mungret. It is a lake for several months in each year—in frosty weather a favorite resort for skating—covering about 60 acres of a flat piece of ground adjoining the Church lands of the see of Limerick, and forms a commonage for the tenantry, for in summer it throws up a great quantity of grass. The water usually begins to rise about the 1st of October, but earlier in a wet season; in a dry season it begins to decrease about the 25th of March, but in a wet season not till the 1st of May; it is not supplied by any river, but by the rains, and the overflowings of the red bog of Anaherrosta, distant about two miles and brought by subterranean passages. When the flat ground is extensively flooded, the water begins to break up through subterranean passages near Mungret Church, and in two other places. These three streams unite in one small river near the Castle of Mungret within one mile of the river Shannon. As soon as the lough becomes dry, these rivers and passages become dry also. It is usually without water between four and five months each year, but much depends on the season. The general depth of the water is from four to five feet. There are no fish of any kind found in it, except in very wet seasons a few eels. A Mr. Launcelot Hill, about fifty years ago, expended large sums of money in endeavouring to make a course for the waters, but failed. This lake much resembles in quality that of Lindnig in Germany.

* Maxwell's Irish Rebellion.

The period that elapsed from the time Fitzgibbon earnestly applied his mind to his profession until he attained the summit of his ambition, was

- VIII. Counagh Bangers, Lord Muskerry.
- IX. True Blue Horse, William Thomas Monsell, Esq.
- X. County Limerick Royal Horse, Hon. Hugh Massy.
- XI. Connelloe Horse, Thomas Odell, Esq.
- XII. Riddleatown Hussars, Gerald Blenerhasset, Esq.

INFANTRY.

CORPS AND COMMANDERS.

- XIII. Ormond Union, Henry Prittie, Esq.
- XIV. Tipperary Light Infantry, Sir Cornwallis Maude.
- XV. Ennis Volunteers, Earl of Inchiquin.
- XVI. Inchiquin Fusiliers, Earl of Inchiquin.
- XVII. Cashel Volunteers, Richard Pennefather, Esq.
- XVIII. Kilfinnan Volunteers, Right Honorable Silver Oliver.
- XIX. Loyal Limerick Volunteers, Thomas Smyth, Esq.
- XX. County Limerick Fencibles, John T. Waller, Esq.
- XXI. Castleconnell and Killaloe Rangers, Lord Muskerry.
- XXII. Adare Volunteers, Sir Richard Quin, Bart.
- XXIII. Rathkeale Volunteers, George Leake, Esq.
- XXIV. German Fusiliers, James Darcy, Esq.
- XXV. True Blue Foot, William Thomas Monsell, Esq.
- XXVI. Limerick Independents, John Prendergast Smyth, Esq.

It was on the 10th day of April in this year that the Catholics of the city, on the resolution of Martin Harold, Esq., and the invitation of Major Caleb Powell, of Clonshavoy, joined the corps of Limerick Independents; their uniform was scarlet lined with green, with silver lace and other silver appendages. Their Adjutant, James Russell, Esq. was presented with a gold medal by the corps. On the 30th of June they marched to Clonmel, under the command of John Prendergast Smyth, Esq. and were with other corps there reviewed by Colonel Henry Prittie, reviewing General. The Catholics of Limerick were admitted to take part in the movement, and the following resolutions were passed—(History of the Irish Volunteers):—

"At a time when religious prejudices seem entirely laid aside, and a spirit of liberty and toleration breathes unanimously through all sects, we see with concern so loyal and respectable a part of our brethren, as the Roman Catholics, stand idle spectators of the glorious exertions of their countrymen in the Volunteer cause. Actuated by these principles, the Limerick Independents think themselves called upon to step forward, and invite their fellow-citizens of the Roman Catholic persuasion to unite in the common cause, and enrol themselves under their standard. Bp Order, "JOHN HARRISON, Secretary."

"Such gentlemen as wish to join the corps, are requested to send in their names to any of the officers or committee, that they may be balloted for.

"The Roman Catholics of the city of Limerick, impressed with a just sense of the honour conferred upon them by the Limerick Independents, are happy in this public testimony of their acknowledgments to the corps, for the very liberal invitation of associating themselves with so respectable a body of their fellow-subjects.—Whit they fed a most grateful sense of the late removal of many of their restraints, and look forward with pleasure to the approaching period of emancipation, it is their most earnest wish to maintain those principles of virtue and loyalty, which are the glory of a free people, and have so eminently distinguished the character of Irish Volunteers.

"Limerick, April 10th, 1782.

"MARTIN HAROLD, Esq. in the Chair."

It is due to the Limerick Independents to state that they were officered by a thoroughly liberal gentleman, Major Caleb Powell.

At Loughmore, on the 28th July, 1783, one of the most successful reviews of the Irish Volunteer army, which created much interest in those days, was held—Colonel Thomas Smyth, MP, was the reviewing general, and came in from Roxborough in military state, escorted by Colonel Pery's fine Regiment of Horse. His aides-de-camp on this occasion were Standish O'Grady, afterwards Chief Baron and Viscount Guillamore, and Henry Vereker, elder brother of the second Viscount Gort, who was unfortunately shot in a duel, nine years later, by Mr. Farnell of Ballycough.

CAVALRY.

CORPS AND COMMANDERS.

- I. Clanwilliam Union, Lord Clanwilliam.
- II. County Limerick Horse, John Croker, Esq.
- III. Small County Union, John Grady of Cahir, Esq.
- IV. County Clare Horse, Edward Fitzgerald.
- V. Riddlestown Hussars, Lord Muskerry.
- VI. Limerick Cavalry, Edmond Henry Pery, Esq.

unusually short. Soon after the death of his father in 1780, he became a conspicuous member of the Irish Parliament. In 1784 he was appointed Attorney-General. In 1789, on the death of Lord Lifford, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage as Baron Fitzgibbon. In 1793 a Viscount's coronet was bestowed on him, and two years after he was created Earl of Clare. The title of Earl of Clare was conferred on him in 1795.¹ He married in the year 1786 a sister of "Jerusalem" Whaley, who was so called in consequence of a foolish bet he had made and won; that he would walk on foot (sea only excepted) the whole way to Jerusalem, and after playing ball against the walls of the Holy City, that he would return again in the same way to Dublin within a specified time, which he did.²

Sir Jonah Barington gives a gorgeous account of the splendour and hospitality with which Lord Clare supported his office. He expended four thousand guineas for a state carriage; and in all other respects far outshone all precedent. But then his family connexions or followers absorbed the patronage of the state, and so skilfully did he revive or create new offices, and so judiciously did he bestow them, that in a short time he became, as a subject, almost as powerful as an absolute monarch. His ambition knew no

INFANTRY.

VII. Loyal Limerick Volunteers, Thomas Smyth, Esq.

VIII. Ennis Volunteers, William Blood, Esq.

IX. C. Connell and Kialloe Bangers, Su Bichard De Burgho, Bart.

X. Rathkeale Volunteers.

XI. German Fusiliers, James Darcy, Esq.

XII. Inchiquin Fusiliers, Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart.

XIII. Limerick Independents, John Prendergast Smyth, Esq.

XIV. Sixmilebridge Independents, Francis Macnamara, Esq.

We have thus given the fullest details of the grand volunteer movement in city and county at this eventful period. Not only in Limerick, but in Tipperary and Clare, many Catholics were enrolled among the defenders of their native land. Mr. Francis Arthur, the son of Mr. Patrick Arthur, equipped a corps of artillery at his own expense; but the fact did not prevent him from falling under the ban of Government a few years afterwards; his life was sought through the infamous agency of a perjured informer of the name of Maum when he was charged with overt acts of high treason in 1798.

¹ This title, lately become extinct, had been held by Edmond Burke's father-in-law. Lord Clare thought to give a prestige and appearance of antiquity to his title by selecting that of an elder member of the Peerage—of whom, indeed, the public know little, save that he once gave Goldsmith a haunch of venison—but as Robert Burns has it;

"For a' that and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that,
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that!"

² The following are the principal local events not already noticed of this period:—

In 1786, a winnill was built on the banks of the Shannon, near Limerick, by Lant. H1, Esq., it was burnt down January 29, 1803; again burnt down November 19, 1813, in this last fire the machinery was all in motion, though on fire, a brisk gale of wind blowing, the night dark, and the spectacle awfully and sublimely grand. The Globe Insurance lost by the last burning S1339 19s. 5d., which was paid February 10th, 1815, to Laurence Durack.

In 1793, the King's County Regiment of Militia, commanded by Sir Laurence Parsons (afterwards Earl of Ross) consisting of 612 men, was the first newly raised Militia Regiment that did garrison duty in Limerick. In June this year (1793) the City of Limerick Regiment of Militia was raised, consisting of 469 men, J. P. Smyth, Esq. commandant. The County of Limerick raised, consisting of 612 men, Lord Muskerry commandant; the other regiment, that of the King's County raised about the same time. 1798, June 1—Precedence of yeomanry corps drawn by lot at the Castle of Dublin, by counties; Limerick drawn No. 12. In a few weeks after there were raised in the county and the city, &c., 16 troops of yeomanry cavalry, and 8 companies of yeomanry infantry. The Merchants' Company commanded by Thomas Maunsell, Esq., and the Revenue Company commanded by George Maunsell, Esq. raised in August, 1803, were particularly respectable. In 1793 Mr. John Ferrar, Burgess, and author of the History of Limerick, gave £7 a year for ever to the Blue School.

bounds, his thirst for power was unlimited, and he supported the administration that plotted the destruction of Irish liberty, because he saw no other mode of retaining his power. The Government who could not dispense with his aid, literally refused him nothing; and he knew that his opposition would at once lead to his downfall. The facility with which he had triumphed over the obstacles that impeded his rise to the summit of his profession, gave him the feelings of a conqueror. He felt he had grasped the coronet and placed himself on the woollen sack by his own unaided genius; and he considered the country, in the government of which he filled so conspicuous a place, as belonging to him by right of conquest; and in disposing of her liberties he only looked to his own aggrandisement. Ireland even appeared to his eyes, dazzled by success, to afford too small a field for the exercise of his brilliant talents, and he looked forward with pride to the position he was destined to fill in the Imperial Parliament. But sadly was he disappointed. In England he found that the acts of political profligacy with which he was familiar created disgust, and that his self-sufficiency and arrogance only excited pity and contempt. He had been used as a base tool for unworthy purposes, and as soon as his employers had sufficiently made use of him, he was contemptuously discarded. He was chiefly instrumental in fomenting the rebellion of 1798.¹ He only survived the subjugation of his country, which he was so instrumental in effecting, for two years; and died broken hearted—a miserable example of disappointed ambition—of fallen hopes—and of wayward talents that had over-reached themselves.

Shortly after the declaration of independence of 1782, to which we have already referred, and which was adopted by the English Government in its integrity, serious apprehensions filled the minds of the patriots. If it required 150,000 volunteers to overawe, or at least to see that the Irish Parliament

¹ In order to the clearer discernment of this eventful year, I here subjoin the several incidents that could be gleaned of what took place in Limerick, city and county, during that period:—

January 2nd.—The Limerick Navigation Company elected the following gentlemen as a committee of ten:—Stephen Roche (John). John Howly, George Mannsell, James O'Sullivan, Laurence Dnrack, Michael Gavin, Henry Brady, Francis Arthur, Rev. Dr. Maunsell, and William Marritt.

January 9th.—General Duff reviewed at Newcastle the following regiments of which the garrison was composed:—The Earl of Roden's 1st Fencible Cavalry, Royal Irish Artillery, Longford and South Cork Militia, and Devon Fencibles.

A meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Limerick Merchants' corps, was held for the purpose of presenting an address and sword to their adjutant Henry Rochfort, Esq.

January 16th.—By special command of the Lord Lieutenant for a general day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the victories obtained by the fleets; all the shops, &c. were closed, divine service was celebrated in all the churches, chapels, and meeting houses, the troops in garrison and corporation in full regalia attended at the cathedral.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Ballineety, proceeded to Caherconlish on Sunday 21st and Sunday 28th to administer the oath of allegiance to all persons desirous of taking same.

March 9th.—A meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders and inhabitants, was held in the City Tholsel, for the purpose of getting in voluntary subscriptions for the defence of the country. Resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object. The Mayor, Sheriffs, Right Rev. Dr. Young, R.C.B., the Recorder, Sir Christopher Knight, Eaton Maunsell, Esq., Rev. Thomas Shepherd, and Rev. Michael Seawright, were appointed a committee for carrying the resolutions into effect.

The sums contributed were large, including £500 per annum, from John and Thomas Maunsell £100 per annum, Stephen Roche, John, £50, John Howley, Right Rev. Dr. Young, 1 year £11 7s. 6d. The resolutions, &c. were laid before the Lord Lieutenant, who in a letter from Mr. Secretary Cooke, highly approved of them.

The officers and privates of the City of Limerick Regiment of Militia, commanded by Colonel Vereker, subscribed eight days' pay per year during the war, to the exigencies of the state, amounting to about £400.

On Monday, 19th of March, Joseph Cripps, Esq., Mayor of Limerick, as a county magistrate, went to Mont Pellier (O'Brien's Bridge) when the Rev. Mr. Crotty, Parish Priest thereof, and

did its duty, what security was there that the Parliament might not at some future time (when the volunteers were disbanded) become again the servile agents of a **tyrannical** Government? The people were unanimously in favour of Irish Independence, but the Parliament did not represent the people. The majority of members were either the pensioners of the Government or the nominees of close boroughs, in whose election the people had no voice. It was evident that a reform of Parliament—rendering it really the representative assembly of the country—was essential to place Irish liberty beyond the reach of English gold or domestic treason. But Parliament was too rotten to reform itself, and the evil **influence** of **Fitzgibbon** was even then at work. **This** reform the volunteers felt, could only be effected through their agency. Accordingly it was resolved to hold a Grand National Convention of Ireland in Dublin, composed of delegates selected from the **different** volunteer regiments. The selection was made in November, 1783, and consisted of 300 delegates, who shortly afterwards repaired to Dublin, where they commenced their **sittings** with much pomp and **military** display. The **first** duty that devolved upon the delegates was the selection of a **president**—**unfortunately** they selected the Earl of **Charlemont**. To this selection the downfall of Ireland maybe traced. Charlemont was one of the most upright and honourable men of his day; he never **wilfully** did wrong; but he was unsuited for the position in which he was placed, and for the crisis in which he lived. He was punctiliously loyal, attached to regularity, law, and order, courteous to all men, a friend of the people, but devoted by sympathy to the **aristocracy**—fond of popular applause, but yet **fonder** of securing the good opinions of those in the higher classes, for whom his education and tastes taught him to entertain a polished and courtly respect. Lord Charlemont soon found that the

149 of his parishioners **voluntarily** came forward in the sessions **house** and took the oath of allegiance to His Majesty.

The Right Rev. Dr. **Young** sent the following letter of **Thomas Maunsell**, Esq., chairman of the **committee** for receiving voluntary contributions:—

"**Su**—I am much flattered by the **honor** done me in being appointed a member of the committee for carrying into effect the resolutions which you proposed and were agreed to at the meeting. As an earnest how **much** I approve of them, I beg leave to **inclose** my subscription, and regret that I cannot **contribute** more; but **trifling** as it is, it **will** give me **pleasure** to continue it every year, if I can, every year as long as it may be necessary; at the same time I am concerned to add that the distance I live from **town**, added to a complaint which has confined me for some time back, and which I am not quite rid of yet, renders it rather inconvenient for me to attend the **meetings** of the committee yet; with the best wishes for the success of their laudable **exertions**, I have the **honor** to be, sir, your obedient and humble servant,

Rathbane, Monday.

† **JOHN YOUNG.**"

Great disturbances prevailed **throughout** the **country**; **several** houses were attacked and robbed of fire arms. Lieutenant-General Sir James Steward, and Major-General Sir James Duff, reviewed **all** the troops in the **garrison** at Newcastle, on the Wednesday **previous**.

March 14th.—Collisions between the yeomanry and **rebels** were constant, not only in the **County** of Limerick, but in **Tipperary**, where, in one **skirmish** near **Cashel**, five united **Irishmen** were **killed**, and 25 were taken prisoners, most of whom were severely wounded.

28th March.—A unanimous meeting of Magistrates **was** held, to apply to the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim the County and Liberties in a state of **insurrection**. With **this** application **hi** Excellency complied. Detachments of the garrison were despatched to be stationed at Newport, **Castleconnell**, cavalry and **infantry** nightly patrolled the city and **suburbs**.

April 7th.—The **Penguin** sloop of war was sent round from Cork, by the Admiral of that station, to **convoy** merchant vessels from the Shannon to the **English** Channel.

Several **houses** in **this** **County** were **attacked** and demands made for money and arms. Ten persons belonging to the party called "**Defenders**" were removed from the County jail and sent on board the fleet. **Several** persons suspected of treasonable practices were pilloried in this City.

April 10th.—The following **notice** was issued in this City:—

"The Commander-in-Chief gives this public notice, that the Lord **Lieutenant** and Council have **issued** orders to him to quarter troops, to press **horses** and **carriages**, to demand forage and **provi-**

convention over **which** he presided was practically all-powerful in the country, and that he as president wielded the destinies of Ireland. But he trembled at the power with which he was invested, and was seized with dread of the very institution he had originally been so active in creating. His **pride** prevented his resignation; visions of greater men succeeding him, and **regenerating** Ireland, oppressed him as horrible phantoms in a night-mare. He was too high to be commanded: too feeble to control. Lord Clare saw his embarrassing position, and in conjunction with the Lord Lieutenant and Government assailed him in his weakest point. He had taken, he was told, a place of fearful responsibility, but the crown relied implicitly on his loyalty. He held in **his** hands the peace of the country—it lay with him to **control** the **angry** elements he had conjured up, or, if they became unmanageable, his duty as a loyal man **required** him to dissolve the convention—thus would he retain the confidence of his sovereign, and have his name transmitted to **posterity** as the saviour of his country. This language won over the feeble Charlemont; and thus the Government gained by flattering his foibles, a triumph which they would gladly have given millions to have secured; and that too from a **man**, who, had millions been offered to him to purchase the fatal course he pursued, would have spurned the bribe as dross, and chastised the person who had the audacity to **trifle** with his honour! The convention **was** dissolved: the volunteers mere disbanded; the Parliament remained **unreformed**. The Irish rebellion was carefully nursed and tended, and in 1800, in opposition to the people of Ireland, whose representatives they were falsely called—the Houses of Lords and Commons sold the birthright of the Irish people, and **extinguished** for ever the Nationality of their country. A **list** might easily be given of places, pensions, and peerages obtained at the long

sions, and to hold court-martials for the trial of offences of all descriptions, *Civil* and *Military*, with the power of **carrying** into execution the sentences of all such court-martials and to **issue** proclamations.

"The Commander-in-Chief calls on the general officers to procure of the **Magistrates** the East **accounts** they can give of the number of arms taken from the yeomanry and the well-affected, of which that have been concealed and of pikes that have **been** made, which are to be recovered and taken possession of by the military.

"**They** are also to communicate to the people through the priests, and by **one** or two men selected from each **townland**, the purport of the following notice:—

"**That** the order if complied with will be a sign of their General **Repentance**, and not only **For-give** will follow but Protection.

"That they must be sensible, that it is infinitely better for **them** to remain at home quietly **minding** their own affairs, than committing acts which must bring on the **ruin** of **themselves** and their families."

As it will be impossible in some degree to **prevent** the Innocent from suffering with the **GUILTY**, the Innocent have the means of redress by informing against those who have engaged in unlawful associations, and of **robbing** houses of arms and money.

The **PEOPLE** must be very ignorant, not to know that notwithstanding the **fair** promises of the **French** that they have **first** deceived and then **PLUNDERED** every **COUNTRY** into which they have **come**, and they are therefore forewarned that in case of **Invasions** from the French, if they should attempt to join the enemy or communicate with him, or join in any insurrection, they will be **immediately** put to death and their houses and properties destroyed.

The general officers call on the people to know why they should be **less attached** to the **government** now than they were a year ago, when they showed so much loyalty in **assisting** His Majesty's troops to oppose the landing of the French. Is it not because they have been seduced by **wicked** men?

Why should they think themselves **bound** by oaths into which they have **been** seduced or **terrified**?

The people are requested to bring in their arms to the **Magistrate** or Commanding Officer in their neighbourhood, who have directions to receive them and no questions will be asked.

(Signed) **JAMES DUFF**, Major-General.

—Another notice referring to the preceding, appeared, signed by Joseph Crips, Mayor, George Smyth, Recorder, **Eaton Maunsell** and **Thomas** Shepherd, requesting gentlemen and others to

Important events took place in the City of Limerick during the days of the Earl of Clare, which also witnessed some of the most momentous occurrences in the History of Ireland, including the period from the time of the volunteers to that of 1798 and the Union; a brief but happy and exceptional interval in our history, which has frequently been referred to with just pride as exhibiting a progress and prosperity unexampled in any other country. In the ten years which intervened between the embodiment of the volunteers and the Irish militia, that is, from 1783 to 1793, the external appearance of the city was completely changed by the improvements to which we have already referred; while the internal Government was seriously modified by the exemption of the new streets from the jurisdiction of the Corporation; by the changes which took place in the parliamentary representations, and lastly, by the restoration of Catholics to the elective franchise. Election riots preceded and followed the visit paid to the city by the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant, who was as much pleased at his reception as the late Earl of Carlisle in our own day. The building of Newtown-Pery raised Limerick to the position of the third city of Ireland, and the change of the representatives was followed by the embodiment of the yeomanry corps in city and county,

Coach from this city to Dublin stopped near Kildare, and destroyed. General Duff endeavouring to open communication with the metropolis.*

* Owing chiefly to the evil influence of the Earl of Clare, was the fierce and terrible persecution which was sustained by Francis Arthur, a merchant of eminence in the city of Limerick, possessed of considerable estates in land, and houses built by himself, daily improving his native city, and adding to its embellishment; his commercial concerns employing a very considerable capital, requiring credits to the surrounding counties of Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, and Kerry, and making, from this source, a rapid augmentation to his fortune. His character and conduct had procured him a high degree of estimation among his neighbours, and he appeared distinguished by a zealous attachment to the constitution, in the year 1796, when the French forces were in the Shannon, on which occasion he displayed the utmost activity in the service of government, and among other exertions, raised, under the direction of General Smyth, then commanding in Limerick, a corps of yeomanry Artillery, of which the General obtained for him the command, with the rank of Captain. This corps was trained by him with great assiduity, and at considerable expense, till the 15th of May, 1798, when it was disbanded. There were, nevertheless, points in Mr. Arthur's character which clashed too much with the opinions of other individuals not to render him an object of jealousy, and of something stronger, to those persons. The Roman Catholics of Ireland, under the oppressive penal laws formerly enacted against them, and still suffered to continue on the statute books of the kingdom, resolved to appeal to the breast of their Sovereign for redress, confident that His Majesty would, at all times, attend to the grievances of his people, when humbly and dutifully represented. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to call a meeting of the entire body, by its delegates, from every county and town in the kingdom, to assemble in Dublin early in the year 1793. Circular letters were issued by the committee of the city of Dublin, stating the general purport of the intended meeting, the mode of electing delegates, and soliciting the early attention of the several counties and towns, in its execution. The issuing of these letters caused a general outcry against the claims of the Catholics, and gentlemen high in office, influence, and power, exerted themselves in all parts of the kingdom, to intimidate and prevent such meetings being held, or delegates appointed. Notwithstanding which, and the violent resolutions of their Protestant fellow-subjects, the meeting took place in Dublin, and an humble address was agreed to and presented, which induced His Majesty to recommend their case with such gracious efficacy to Parliament, and thereby procured relief to that body from many galling and unnecessary restrictions. Among others, John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and Earl of Clare, became conspicuous in his attendance at a meeting of the magistrates and freeholders of the county of Limerick, called by the High Sheriff, at which meeting resolutions were entered into inimical to the Catholic claims. Mr. Arthur, concurring that his Lordship and the great body of the county would give a patient hearing to such representations as might be urged on the part of the Roman Catholics, and as chairman of that body in the city of Limerick, engaged a counsellor of eminence, a freeholder of the county, Mr. Powell, to plead the cause of the oppressed community. This gentleman, with the spirit and resolution which ever characterized him, though he very well knew the risk he ran, in his professional pursuits, by thus appearing openly in opposition to the measures of the noble Lord, discharged the sacred duty he owed his unfortunate clients highly to his honor. His single opposition, however, availed but little, and the resolutions were carried as proposed, and published

to whom were shortly afterwards committed the important military duties of the garrison. The latter event took place in 1796, about the same time that the Orange Institution, so fatal at all times to the peace and happiness of Ireland, was first recognised as an organised body, though it had originated in September of the preceding year; and been baptised, as might be expected, in blood. This accursed institution, which, though nominally dissolved in 1836, was remodelled and reconstructed in 1845 under legal advice, on the old basis of intolerance and exclusiveness, and is at the moment that we write, not only still existent, but busily employed at its old wicked work, as far as the spirit of the age will tolerate. It soon gave evidence of its use and results, and received such official support from Lord Camden in about two years after its organization, that the whole Catholic population of Ireland was actually menaced with extermination.² The spirit, if not the full organization of the Orange system rapidly extended to Munster also, and its deadly effects were soon felt there as elsewhere, though not in the same degree, owing to the preponderance of the Catholic element in the population. The effects of the rebellion of 1798, which burst like a hurricane over the whole country, though its incidence was not felt so severely in Limerick as in many other

¹ Suggested by the legal ingenuity of the Right Honourable Mr. Napier. For an admirable history of this baneful institution, see Madden's introduction to his History of the United Irishmen, fourth series, 2nd edition.

² Madden—a copy of the oath by which Orangemen are said to bind themselves to “exterminate the Catholics of Ireland, as far as lies in their power,” may be seen in Plowden's “Historical Disquisition on the Orange Societies in Ireland,” 1810, page 54, though its authenticity has been doubted by several of the Orange party. But if it is not authentic, why did Lord Clare and the secret committee who acted under their directions, question Arthur O'Connor whether Government had anything to do with their oath of extermination? Plowden might have added, as Dr. Madden well observes, that the extermination of 7000 Catholics in Armagh would be impossible if such an obligation did not exist.

at large in the newspapers of the day. The Roman Catholics, to do away, in some measure, with the odium cast upon them by the county resolutions, felt it necessary to lay a statement of their claims and intentions, in their thus persevering to appoint delegates, contrary to the sense of that meeting, before the public; which statement was signed on the part of the Catholics by Mr. Arthur as chairman, and was published accordingly. This open and avowed conduct of Mr. Arthur drew down upon him the indignation of the Lord Chancellor, who, finding that the Catholics had appointed Mr. Arthur one of their delegates to the general committee of the Catholics of Ireland, to be then shortly holden in the metropolis, was doubly incensed against him, and openly expressed his resentment. Stephen Roche John, Esq., his Lordship's confidential agent, and Sir Christopher Knight, an alderman of the city of Limerick, and a magistrate for the county, represented to Mr. Arthur how far he had incurred the Chancellor's displeasure; that, moreover, his Lordship had heard many things to the prejudice of Mr. Arthur, and they cautioned him to take care, in future, how he conducted himself. To these threats, made so early as the year 1792, Mr. Arthur only replied that his conduct would, at all times, bear the strictest scrutiny, little expecting that a time would come when the administration of all law and justice would be suspended, and when every honest man who had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of a man in power, would be exposed to the most unwarrantable attempts on his life and property. Perhaps, also, much of Mr. Arthur's unmerited persecution might be attributed to his having had the hardihood to propose a respectable banker of the city of Limerick, Thomas Maunsell, Esq., as a proper person to represent that city in Parliament at the general election, in opposition to a coalition (as it appeared to Mr. Arthur) formed by two principal families, for the purpose of reducing his native city of Limerick to the condition of a dependant borough. A man, therefore, of those independent principles, whose weight and influence on future elections might become formidable to such a coalition, was to be put down, and the time, though not yet arrived, was looked forward to, by the parties concerned, with anxiety. He, however, acknowledges these facts, and the consequences cannot induce him to regret them; because he believed that, in taking those steps, he was fulfilling the duty of an honest man, and his reflection, afterwards, had never shaken this persuasion.

The ill-will excited by this opposition of sentiment to the views of men in power and their retainers, had probably been long increasing in virulence, during the irksome silence which Mr. Arthur's private life and public behaviour imposed on his enemies, till the opportunity occurred

localities, were soon apparent in the usual accompaniments of the avengers of the outraged laws, and not unfrequently on occasions when no law had been outraged. The Orange Institution played an important part in this reign of terror. The new bridge of Limerick like the old bridge of Wexford, was in this respect rendered remarkable, though not equally memorable by scenes which are still remembered with horror by some of the survivors of these atrocities—atrocities which Government might have prevented over the length and breadth of the land had they a will to do so, and had they not been anxious to utilise, if they did not actually create this rebellion for the purpose of carrying the ill-omened Act of Union.¹

One of the warmest contests for the representation of the city that had taken place up to 1897, signalled that year. The election commenced on the 31st of July in that year, and ended on the 9th of August. The sheriffs were Messrs. Robert Briscoe and Andrew Watson. The candidates were Colonel Charles Vereker, who was proposed by Colonel J. P. Smyth, seconded by Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. Thomas Maunsell, Esq., proposed by Captain Francis Arthur (whose trial and persecution in 1798, we give in the note in the fullest detail) seconded by Alderman William Fitzgerald; Henry Deane Grady, Esq., proposed by Sir Richard Quin, Bart., seconded by Sober Hall, Esq.; Joseph Gabbett, Esq., proposed by Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., seconded by Robert Maunsell, Esq. Colonel Vereker was the

¹ According to Madden and his authorities the rebellion, cost the British Government 70,000 lives (about 60,000 being of the Irish party), and upwards of twenty millions of pounds sterling! The Irish population even then exceeded 4,000,000. In William's three campaigns, which cost about half the money, (see Stowe and O'Callaghan) the Irish population were only 1,500,000, of whom 100,000 were slain, and 300,000 ruined of the Catholic portion of it.

of blending their personal animosity with the epidemic fury of the times. On Thursday, the 12th of May, 1798, a gentleman observed in Mr. Arthur's presence, how happy it was that the spirit of disaffection, which had shown itself in other parts of the kingdom, had not been discernible, in any instance, in this neighbourhood. Lieut.-Colonel Cockell, assistant adjutant-general of the district, immediately answered, this is not the case, for on Tuesday next some persons will be taken up, who will astonish the public! Vague surmises of plots and conspiracies were so continually insinuated at this unhappy period, as to have lost the power of exciting the curiosity of any body; and as Lieut.-Colonel Cockele did not seem to allude to any body for whom Mr. Arthur could feel interested, it did not occur to Mr. Arthur to ask any questions on the subject.

On Saturday the 26th of May, Captain Lidwell, who was superintending the flogging of some wretched being at the Market-house in Limerick, turned to the crowd that was collected on the occasion, and proclaimed a reward from one hundred to two hundred guineas, for any person who could inform against the late artillery corps. He then desired a Mr. John Connell to search for arms, adding that some of that (the artillery) corps had advised the inhabitants to secrete them. So direct an imputation on the artillery corps must have expounded Lieutenant-Colonel Cockell's meaning, and have operated as a decisive hint for Mr. Arthur to flee the country had he been conscious of guilt; as it was he regarded it as a shallow artifice to induce him to quit the city and avoid the disgrace of being arrested, when his retreat would have been called an attempt to abscond, and furnished a pretext for the plunder of his property. He treated the matter with contempt, little dreaming that his life would be imperilled. On the following Sunday, the 27th of May, Major-General Duff marched out of Limerick, and Major-General Edward Morrison remained in command. On Tuesday, the 29th of May, while Mr. Arthur was at breakfast with his family, the Recorder, Mr. George Smyth, entered his house, and expressed a desire to speak to him in another room. No sooner had they withdrawn than the Recorder informed Mr. Arthur that he was arrested then and there, by order of Major-General Morrison. The Recorder produced no warrant; nor could Morrison issue any such order, Martial Law not having been proclaimed at the time, nor had any information been laid or examination taken. The Recorder demanded Mr. Arthur's keys which were delivered up. The Recorder called Mrs. Arthur into the room and compelled her also to deliver up her keys to him. The Recorder immediately told Mrs. Arthur to quit her town house, for it would be forthwith occupied by soldiers. She remonstrated—but in vain—she and her children retreated to the house of her father. The Recorder then sent for Mr. Francis Lloyd, one of the sheriffs of the city, into whose custody he

Tory and Corporation candidate. Mr. Grady was induced to second the views of that party, and permitted himself to be put in nomination accordingly; but, thinking himself free after the election, he made his own terms. Mr. Maunsell was the liberal independent candidate. Mr. Gabbett, who compiled the Digest of the Criminal Law afterwards, and a man of enlightened views, was put up, more as a fag than with any real design that his return could be effected—he gave what aid he could to Mr. Maunsell and the independent party. His proposer, Mr. Powell,¹ was a leading and courageous liberal—he was ready at the sword as well as the pen; and in an encounter with Mr. H. D. Grady, high words were followed by a challenge; the parties met and exchanged shots, and there was no cordial reconciliation subsequently. A contest in those times was synonymous with a combat. The election lasted nine days.

The great bulk of the electors consisted of freemen, creatures of the Smyth and Vereker factions, who swamped the honest electors in every effort to break down the scandalous coalition which had so long existed against their liberties. Some of the electors, anxious to stand well with Vereker and Maunsell, and play a double part, divided their votes between both parties—but these instances were rare.

The result was the return of Colonel Vereker and Mr. Grady against the liberal interest, represented by Mr. Maunsell and Mr. Gabbett. Mr.

¹ Father of Caleb Powell, Esq., Clonshavoy, who represented the County for many years on thoroughly independent principles.

delivered Mr. Arthur without having produced authority or warrant of committal. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Garden with officers and a guard of the 54th regiment, then informed Mr. Arthur that he was his (Garden's) prisoner, by order of Major-General Morrison, thus changing the commitment into a military imprisonment, equally illegal. On the arrival of Major-General Morrison, Mr. Arthur informed him that he would hold him personally responsible for a sum of one thousand guineas in specie, besides a quantity of paper, and other valuables which were in the house; and on this intimation Morrison sent for Mrs. Arthur, on the express condition, however, that the seals which he then put on the counting-house and private drawers, (of which he held all the keys) should not be removed. A minute search was then made of the house, cellars, &c., even the vaults were emptied of the fuel by order of Sheriff Lloyd. Nothing having been found, the keys were delivered up to Lieutenant-Colonel Darby of the 54th regiment, then quartered in the garrison. The detention of these keys effectually put a stop to the extensive business in which not only Mr. Arthur was engaged, but in which his father, Mr. Patrick Arthur was a partner. Meanwhile, Morrison with the Mayor, Sheriffs, Constables, and a large body on horse and foot, proceeded to Mr. Arthur's house, bore him off from that to the city Narshalsea prison, in Mary street, where he was confined without commitment or warrant of any sort. Mr. Arthur was imprisoned. He did not apply for a habeas corpus, because he could not obtain it from the governing powers at the time. Mr. Arthur was confined in a narrow front room of the prison, on the third floor; he was denied the use of pen, ink and paper, as well as the sight of any human being but the turnkey; and for further security against his escape, a sentinel was placed opposite his window, with positive orders to fire upon him if he approached it. Humanity might have dictated the cautioning him against subjecting himself to the danger; but no intimation was given to him; and Mr. Arthur, as was natural, did once approach the window, when luckily observing the sentinel cock his musket and present it at him, he retired in time from the danger. That the sentinel was posted merely to intimidate Mr. Arthur and prevent his planning any mode of escape, is the supposition that will present itself to the mind of the reader. But this supposition is removed by the fact that the sentinel, seeing a person come to the next window, which was in another house, (though the uniformity of the building made it appear the same house) mistook him for Mr. Arthur, deliberately fired at him and grazed his skull. After this "accident" the front of Mr. Arthur's room was whitewashed, in order to mark where he was—but Mr. Arthur received not the most distant intimation of this precaution or the reason of it. So hot was the weather and insupportable the wretched room in which Mr. Arthur was confined, that he petitioned for air—and one pane of glass was broken in the window, and on a subsequent occasion a second pane. It was on the occasion of a visit of Mr. Patrick Arthur, father of Mr. Francis Arthur, to the prison, in company with Colonel Cockell, that the second pane was permitted to be broken. It was on this occasion too that Mr. Arthur demanded upon what charge or upon whose accusation he was arrested. The reply of Colonel Cockell was:—

¹ You have been arrested and confined by order of Government; whether you will be tried here

Maunsell had contested the representation in 1794, on the same interest against Mr. Smyth and Lord Glentworth, on which occasion the contest was equally fierce, equally energetic—but the voters was not so numerous on behalf of the liberal candidates. Some powerful **broadsides** were opened on Lord Glentworth, Mr. Smyth and their supporters.

Old men remember with **horror**, and shudder when they **speak** of the terrible events of '98 in Limerick. **Full** swing was given to the Sheriffs **Lloyd** and **Webb**, who made themselves acceptable to their patrons by the worst possible excesses. To be accused was in most instances to be condemned, and the details which will be found below, tell in simple but steady language, for how little justice and mercy these awful times were remarkable. Trade and agriculture were now neglected; famine and famine prices prevailed. At **Kilrush** in the County of Clare, oats rose to 2s. per stone. The Government had everything its own way; each succeeding **day** gave strength and power to its minions, whilst the lash and the gibbet were in constant **requisition**, the shrieks of the victims heard in every quarter; and the roof-tree of many a dwelling was fired by the hands, not only of an infuriated yeomanry, but in many instances of men of rank and station who thus manifested the black feelings with **which** their hearts were **filled**. It was after these horrors that Lord **Castlereagh** and the Earl of Clare, were able to carry the Act of Union, to destroy **by** that nefarious measure, the independence of a country **which** had given birth to both of these unmitigated enemies to its prosperity; thus inflicting serious misery on the trade and commerce of Limerick, as well as of all Ireland. By the Act of Union Limerick lost one representative, and the boroughs of **Askeaton** and **Kilmallock** were disfranchised.

or in Dublin I know not. The only charge we have yet against you, comes from a man, who has never seen you and does not know **you**. If **you** are tried here you may depend on the honour of the present Court Martial." These were ominous words and merit the most marked attention. Mr. **Patrick** Arthur asked would the assistance of council be allowed if his son were tried in Limerick. "No," answered Colonel **Cockell**, "that is not customary." That it is and has been customary, however, is notorious.

Nineteen days after the seizure of his effects, namely on the 17th of June, through the pressing solicitations of Mr. **Patrick** Arthur (as partner with his son in trade), Colonels **Darby** and **Cockell** were so far prevailed upon that they gave up **certain** bills then about becoming due, but they absolutely refused to **deliver** up the thousand guineas, though the money was imperatively demanded to pay duties and freights of cargoes. Owing to the perseverance of Mr. **Patrick** Arthur, the house was thoroughly searched, and the **vaults**, **bureaus**, **drawers**, &c. when the keys of the warehouse were **given** to Mr. P. Arthur; but Colonel **Darby** retained those of the counting-house, as well as those of the vaults, drawers, &c. In Mr. Arthur's case, the principle of law which regards every man as innocent who is not found guilty, was subverted and ignored. All that could be done was done to persecute and depress him, irrespective of every other **consideration**. The application of Mrs. Arthur to the General, in order that Mr. **Thwaytes**, the military surgeon, should attend him, was rejected. The reply to the application was that the General had not heard Mr. Arthur was **ill**, but he **would** enquire about it; but there was no enquiry, and Sheriff **Lloyd** continued his brutality. Seeing some **whew** brought to Mr. **Arthur's** prison-door by a servant, **Lloyd** ferociously called a serjeant to hold the poor servant, while he (**Lloyd**) beat him, the **unoffending** man, so brutally that he returned home covered with wounds and blood! Whilst sick in bed on the evening of the 22nd of June, Mr. Arthur received a notice that he would be tried next morning. He got no intimation of the charge. He was brought up to the Council Chamber **accordingly** on the morning of the **23rd**, where the Court Martial, **composed** as follows, **was** then sitting:—

Lieutenant-Colonel **Darby**.....54th Regiment, President.

Lieutenant-Colonel **Cockell**.....54th Regiment.

Captain **Spence**.....64th Regiment.

Major **Carlisle**.....of the Kildare Militia.

Captain **Mannel**.....of the Perthshire Fencibles.

Lieutenant **Donald M'Can**.....of the 24th Regiment, Assisting Judge Advocate.

There was no swearing of the members of the Court in presence of the prisoner.

The Judge Advocate preferred the charge in the following **terms**:—

° **Francis** Arthur, you stand charged with having aided and assisted in the present rebellion."

The sense of the County and of the City of Limerick, having been declared against a Legislative Union, at meetings constitutionally held by the respective Sheriffs, it would be unnecessary for the individuals of those counties to deprecate a measure that had already been marked with general reprobation.

But a list of signatures having appeared in favour of the proposed Union, it was thought necessary by many of the gentry of city and county, as they themselves stated, to publish their names, and show the world that the sense of those counties had not changed, was not changing, but remained unalterable on the **subject**—"and we trust and hope" (they continued) "our representatives in Parliament **will** concur in opinion with us, and will therefore use every exertion in their power to resist such a measure should it again be submitted to Parliament."

The following are some of the names which appeared in this counter declaration against the Union:—

De Vesci.

Massy.

Hon. John Massy, Massy Park.

John **Prendergast** Smyth, Limerick.

Edward **Croker**, **Ballinegnard**.

William Thomas **Monsell**, M.P.

Hon. Edward Massy, Limerick.

Christopher **Tuthill**, **Faha**.

John Wolfe, Forenaughts, M.P.

Standish Grady, Elton.

George Evans, **Bulgadeer**, M.P.

Thomas Vereker, Limerick.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Mt. **Heaton**, M.P.

Rev. Thomas Grady, Littleton.

Charles Vereker, Roxborough, M.P.

Ralph Westropp, senior, **Rosborough**.

Richard Harte, Coolruss.

William Johnson Harte, Do.

Frederick Lloyd, Limerick.

Ralph Westropp, Attyflin.

John Westropp, Attyflin.

Michael Funnell, **Ballycahane**.

Standish Grady, Grange.

(Then follow a large number of names, of less prominent inhabitants of the county and city, in alphabetical order.)

The proof of this was to be **made out** in three counts. First, offering, although not advancing, money for the use of Lord **Edward Fitzgerald**, after notice of his rebellious purposes. Second, employing one **Higgins** to raise men in the **west**. Third, having pikes and fire-arms concealed in hogsheads. The only witness brought to **substantiate** the first charge was **William Maume**, a low person then actually under conviction and sentence of **transportation** for life to **Botany Bay**, for treasonable practices. In his progress to Waterford for this purpose, he was stopped by an order of government, and immediately taken into the protection and management of Mr. **Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald**, sheriff of Tipperary, and Colonel **Foster**, of the Louth militia. **Maume**, from his arrival at Limerick, was **handsomely** maintained and permitted to go at large. His evidence was prevaricating and **inconsistent**. The two witnesses to the second and third charges, having **nothing** but **heresay** evidence to offer, and declaring their utter ignorance of Mr. Arthur, made no impression on the court. The court declared the prosecution closed on **Saturday**, and ordered the prisoner back to his confinement under a double guard, with orders to prepare for his defence on the Monday; but he was not allowed in the intermediate time to **speak** or **communicate** with any **human** being, not even the turnkey. On Sunday the prisoner was **visited** by Colonel **Cockell**, who refused his pressing entreaties for an extension of time, and the means of aid, assistance, or **counsel**. On the opening of the court on Monday morning, **Maume** was called in by the president, who, without any **suggestion**, told the court, that **Maume**

Joseph Gabbett, High Park.

William Gabbett, Prospect.

Thomas **Maunsell**, **Plassy**.

Robert Maunsell, Limerick.

Bolton **Waller**, **Bushy** Park.

Hon. George Massy, Holly Park.

Hon. George E. Massy, Stagdale.

George **Massy**, Stagdale.

Richard **Taylor**, Holly Park.

Hugh **Ingoldsbey** **Massy**, **Rochestown**.

Hon. Robert **Moore**, Dublin.

Richard **Maunsell**, Quinsborough.

Edmond **Browne**, Newgrove.

Henry **Baylee**, Loughgur.

Rev. Thomas **Lloyd**, Castle **Lloyd**.

James Cooper, Cooper Hill.

Sir **Capel Molyneux**, Bart.

Henry **Fosbery**, **Carron**.

Francis Fosbery, **Curra** Bridge.

Thomas F. **Maunsell**, **Ballybrood**.

Thomas Roche, **Merchant**, **Limerick**.

Henry **Bevan**, **Camas**.

The descendants of those men so far from blushing for the patriotism of their predecessors, will admit that it was with a certain foresight of what was to come, that their fathers pronounced against the Union, which was fatal to the influence they had enjoyed, as it was ruinous to the best interests of every class and party.¹

Though enterprise and public spirit were perceptibly checked by the Act of Union, the new town of Limerick continued to increase in size and in importance. Some of the finest stores in Ireland now occupied ground which has been a swamp some few years before: a prince merchant, Philip Roche (John) Esq. had expended in 1787, an enormous sum of money in building the great stores at Mardyke, which to this day are scarcely paralleled in magnitude, &c. in any part of Ireland. When Mr. Roche purchased the ground on which he built these stores, and a range of houses on the south side of Rutland-street, and the south side of Patrick-street, a Catholic was not permitted by the Penal Laws to buy land, and Mr. Roche bought in the name of his friend and relative the Right Rev. Dr. Pery, Protestant Bishop

¹ The Summer of 1799 produced the greatest quantity of white thorn blossoms ever remembered—the hedges were like bleach places covered with linen; the succeeding winter was very severe.

A house for the reception of deserted infants, on Merchants' Quay, was established in 1799, as appeared by a date painted on the figure of a cradle. This institution has long since disappeared.

was now cooler and would correct his evidence of Saturday. He was called in and prevaricated still deeper. And when a letter written by himself to Mr. Peppard, was produced, acknowledging he had never seen Mr. Arthur in his life, he answered in confusion to the president, "You know, Sir, that it is but lately that I gave information against Mr. Arthur, and that I did not wish to do it." Between the close of the prosecution on Saturday and the opening of the defence on Monday, Mrs. Arthur and her friends procured some material witnesses from Charleville and other places; and ten of his witnesses, all respectable inhabitants of Limerick, had engaged a room in the hotel, adjoining to the court-house, to be at hand to answer the call of the court. The Rev. Avril Hill gave in a paper to the president, and the court declared there was a revolutionary Committee sitting in the adjoining tavern: * on which the Judge Advocate was despatched to take them into custody. Centinels were placed in the front and rear of the house, with orders to let none escape till the breaking up of the court. They seized all the papers and written documents which had been procured for the prisoners, and they were kept by the president Mr. Sheriff Lloyd complained that some other of the prisoner's witnesses were in waiting, and issued orders that all papers and communications relating to the prisoner should be first given into court. All Mr. Arthur's friends were forcibly kept out of court; and with the utmost difficulty, some of the first characters in Limerick prevailed on the sheriff to permit Mr. Arthur's father to be present at the trial of his son. The greatest part of Mr. Arthur's witnesses having been kept out of court, the defence was closed on the same day.

And now we come to the crisis of this most extraordinary and remarkable conspiracy against the life of an unoffending and most respectable citizen. The next witness brought into court was Mr. William Ward. † He was brought forward to corroborate a statement made by the perjured wretch Maum, as to Maum's having purchased certain articles of silver plate, &c. at his shop, on Baa's Bridge, where he then carried on business, in February, 1798, but Mr. Ward like a man of business, entered on the day he sold the articles to Maum, the particulars of the purchases so made; and from the Day Book it appeared that the articles were bought about Christmas, that is, shortly after Twelfth Day, instead of in February, as Maum had distinctly sworn. ‡ Nothing could be clearer as to the date, the transaction, &c. &c. Maum had no previous acquaintance with Mr. Ward, but he had a design in making his acquaintance, in order that he might be made available in the corroboration of his testimony afterwards. Mr. Arthur had, among other things, refused peremptorily to subscribe to a fund which was being collected at the time against the war

* Mr. John Tubridy's house in Exchange Lane.

† This gentleman was father of Francis Ward, Esq. T.C. George's-street, Limerick.

‡ I have now before me the leaf of the original Day-book in which the entries of the purchases were made by Mr. William Ward; and this leaf contains, in addition, the marks or braces (—) made by the President of the Court Martial, when he read the entries of the articles sold and the day of the month, &c. I am indebted to Mr. Francis Ward for these very interesting particulars—and for an extract from the original leaf which is in his possession. The leaf, no doubt, ought ever to be cherished as a precious heir-loom, of which any family ought to be proud.

of Limerick. Until his death in 1797, Mr. Roche carried on a vast trade with Holland, in rape seed, flax, &c. and he supplied large provision contracts to Government. The old town continued under the tender care of the Corporation, which did its very best to provide for the requirements of its own members, who were regardless of the condition of their peculiar charge, or of any other consideration, except that of alienating the public property, and dividing among themselves the loaves and the fishes. From the year 1757 to 1800, they had made but eight leases, and these were for a term of 999 years:—

Ground on the Quay	James Smyth, Esq.	A.	B.	P.		
Ground adjoining Munchin's Church	Bishop of Limerick	0	1	0	1757	999
Ground on Lock Quay	Francis Russell				1757	999
Ground an acre in extent North of the city	Thomas Norris	9	0	0	1782	983
Ground in Nicholas-street	Thomas Vereker	7	0	0	1800	999
Ground between Mass-lane and Joice's mill, lr. 14p.	Peter F. Sargent	2	10	0	1769	999
Quarry and parcels of ground near Thomond gate	David Roche	3	0	0	1770	999

¹ These stores are now the property of Thomas Kelly, Esq. of Shannon View, and are rented by the customs as bonding stores. Philip Roche (John) was married to Miss Margaret Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, merchant, who erected the altar of St. Mary's Chapel in 1760. John Kelly's son, Michael, was married to Miss Christina Roche, sister of Philip Roche (John), who was thus the uncle doubly, of John Kelly, Esq. D.L. of Pery Square, Limerick, and of Thomas Kelly, Esq. of Shannon View. Mrs. Frances Mac Namara, sister of these gentlemen, and widow of the late Charles Mac Namara, of Limerick, wine merchant, has erected, at a cost of £1000, the magnificent middle altar of marble in St. John's Cathedral, Limerick. Mr. John Kelly's son, James Kelly, Esq. D.L. of Cahircon, Co. Clare, represented the city of Limerick in parliament, on thoroughly independent principles, and is married to Miss Roche, of Trabolgan, Co. Cork, sister of Edmond Burke Roche, Lord Fermoy, by whom he has a numerous family. George Ryan, Esq. D.L. of Inch House, Co. Tipperary, is grandson of Philip Roche (John); as was also the late Garret Standish Barry, Esq. D.L. of Lemlara House, Co. Cork, who died on the 27th of December, 1864. Francis Grene, Esq. of Dublin, is married to Miss Kelly, daughter of Thomas Kelly, Esq. of Shannon View, by whom he has several children.

with America or France; he had also made himself remarkable in using his influential position in sustainment of the Catholic claims.—Dean Crosbie was a bitter enemy of his, as were all the members of the dominant party at the time. He was a marked man, but one of the means used by Maum to sacrifice this innocent gentleman was that by which Providence confounded the plot; and to Mr. William Ward's book and accuracy may in the main be attributed the damaging blow inflicted on Maum's evidence and the destruction of the conspiracy. It is proper to observe that Mr. Ward never saw Maum before he came into his shop to make the purchases; in those old times shopkeepers were hospitable, and Mr. Ward asked Maum, who was a fellow of polished address and had been a tutor, in to breakfast—it was early in the morning. Maum at once complied; and after breakfast they walked out to Newcastle to see the troops reviewed; Mr. Ward little dreaming what a villain he was in company with at the moment. The evidence of Mr. Ward was quite clear as to the facts stated, and saved Mr. Arthur's life.

There never yet was a fouler, a baser, a more iniquitous conspiracy concocted than that to rob Mr. Arthur not only of property but of life; and the aim would be attained were it not for the accidents referred to in the course of the trial, there can be no doubt whatever. Mr. Ward did his duty well; the confession of Maum showed the diabolical nature of the plot of which he was the instrument. Mr. Hare* acted admirably; the immediate family of Mr. Arthur manifested thorough readiness and the most energetic devotion. An innocent man was saved from the ignominious fate that awaited him at the hands of Mr. Sheriff Lloyd and Mr. Sheriff Webb. Lloyd lived to see a termination of his schemes. Webb was found dead in the gutter one morning, into which he fell and broke his neck the night before, as reeling homeward from a debauch, he missed his footing and stumbled, and was suffocated in the channel, from which there was no sympathising hand to raise him, until the coroner came, and had him brought a black and noisome corpse to his grave. He ate oysters to repletion, washed them down with whiskey punch—it was an awful fate! Lloyd's common language in 1798, to the poor sufferers

* Mr. Hare was father of the late Major Hare, uncle of Mathew Hare de Courcey, Esq. Treasurer of the Limerick Corporation.

Colonel **Vereker** was lord paramount—he did whatever he thought proper with the body of which he was the chief, and which he ruled with a **stringent** discipline, which did not permit a murmur to escape the lips of any one of his subordinates and creatures, by whom the Common Council of Limerick was composed. In the otherwise generous and admirable traits of **character** which this gentleman manifested, these spots appear to dim what would be bright and lustrous; but it cannot be denied, that he not only did not form a becoming estimate of **his** own position, but that he used those **under** him for his own party and political purposes. However, whilst he resolutely opposed reform, he conjured up a spirit among the citizens at large, which proved its strength in the progress of important events, and caused a change in after years, which struck a fatal blow for ever against not only local monopoly and oppression, but against the irresponsible iniquity of Irish municipalities, from one end to the other of **Ireland**. In the stand made against the Corporation, the “**Free Citizens**,” of whom we have written so much in a preceding portion of our History, were succeeded by the “**Independents**,” who fought the good fight with manly vigour and success; and who, not confined to one class or persuasion, embraced **Catholic** and Protestant alike, and gave promise that citizens who differed in religion would co-operate on an equal platform for the attainment of privileges which should be common to all.

who came before him, was—” You shall have singing and dancing enough !” The singing was the screeches of the victims, as the infernal lash of the drummer tore the flesh from their backs; and the dancing was the dying throes of the victim who swung in the air as he was turned off from the gallows at the then new bridge—now the **Mathew Bridge** !

The prisoner was remanded, and a sentinel with a drawn bayonet quartered upon him in his narrow cell. His trunks also were taken from him. At nine o'clock on that night, Colonel **Cockell** brought him the following sentence of the court-martial—“ You are to be transported to Botany bay for life, to be sent off to-morrow morning at six o'clock, to pay a fine of **£5000** to the king forthwith, or your entire property will be confiscated.” When the trial was over Mr. Arthur's witnesses, who had not been examined, were called in and severely rebuked by the president as a revolutionary committee. This **Mr. Hare**, a permanent serjeant, who had received Maume into his care and management, and who had deposed that Maume had written a certain letter from General **Morrison's** apartments to Mr. Peppard, which the sheriff declared had saved Mr. Arthur's life, was committed to jail without any charge or warrant, and on the next morning was tried and found guilty by the same court-martial of a breach of trust, in having permitted Maume to write that letter to Mr. Peppard. As Mr. **Sheriff Lloyd** was conducting Hare to prison, to which he was committed as well as dismissed from the office of permanent serjeant, he told him explicitly, that that severe sentence was not passed upon him for having permitted Maume to write the letter, but because he had appeared too sanguine in favour of the prisoner. Hare justified his obligation of obeying the summons: observing, that “ had he not appeared the man would have been banged.” “ To be sure he would,” was the sheriff's reply, “ and had you remained at home, the court would have overlooked it.” An application was made by Hare's son, through Lord Matthew, for the liberation of his father; which was acceded to. But Colonel **Cockell** admonished the young man, that his father's was a serious breach of trust and grievous offence; for the letter he had permitted to be written by Maume had saved Mr. **Arthur's** life. On the 20th of June Lord Cornwallis arrived in **Dublin**; and it accidentally happened, that a young gentleman of the name of **Gorman**,* a nephew of Mr. Arthur, lately arrived from London,

* James **O'Gorman** (who was the fourth son of Daniel **O'Gorman** and **Mary** Roche, daughter of **Philip Roche** of Limerick), was born in the Castle of Bunratty, Co. Clare, in 1681; he lost his property, and went to live in Limerick in 1724, where he married **Christina** Harold, third daughter of **Thomas** Harold and **Alicia** Enraght. He died in 1736. He had three sons and one daughter. His second son **Thomas** was born in 1724, and went to England in 1747, to claim for his relative **Mrs. Margaret Daly Walsh**, estates, as heir-at-law to **Sheffield Duke** of **Buckingham**, and succeeded in establishing her right. He afterwards established himself as a merchant in London; he died in 1800, and the mercantile house, a somewhat eminent one, was continued under the firm of **Gorman, Brothers**. He had fourteen children. The period at which he dropped the **O** was after he went to London. The names of his sons were **Edmond** Sexton, **Alicuthouse**, **Thomas** Harold, **James** (**Michael** Arthur), **William**, **Sivester**, **Charles**, **James** **Denis**, **Charles**, **Thaddeus**, and **George**. It was **James**, we believe, that gave evidence for Mr. Arthur. **Edmond** A. **Gorman**, Esq. of **East Berghall**, **Suffolk**, represents this family.

It cannot be omitted that the state of the old town at this period, was utterly neglected by the Corporation; there were no watchmen to look after the property of the citizens, or to call the hours at night, except a few decrepit old men who were paid a few pence weekly by each shopkeeper. The principal item of intelligence in the local journal for the month of July, 1800, is the existence of a gang of shop-lifters and robbers from Cork, who broke open and carried off several pieces of linen, &c., from shops in Broad-street.'

But there were others not in the rank of depredators or spoliators, who at this time made a noise in the old town; and the parish of **St. John** in particular rang with the echoes of their wild revelry, while they caused their own names and fame to be wedded to verse to the immortal air

¹ In 1801, cocked hats taken away from the grenadier and battalion companies of the several regiments of English infantry, and low felt caps substituted in their room; about the same time the soldier's long clothing disused, and jackets substituted. In 1803, an applotment of **£81 1s. 10d.** was made on **St. Munchin's** Parish, the **Rev. J. Duddell**, rector—this was the proportion of City Rate made on the parish at spring assizes. The applotment is dated **May 23rd, 1803.**

The population of the City and Liberties of **Limerick**, as returned by Government in 1802 by **Mr. Arthur** Tracy, Hearth-money Collector:—

city.	Parishes.	Numbers.	City.	Parishes.	Numbers.
	St. Munchin ...	2962	South Liberty , Donoughmore ...		1372
	St. Mary ...	9331	Carrigparson ...		332
	St. Michael's ...	5672	Cahirnarry ...		1276
	St. John ...	5961	Cahiraraby ...		469
Abbey ...	... ..	1135	Knocknagaule ...		402
North Liberty ...	... ..	3718	Mungret ...		8918
			Stradbally ...		1586
			Kilmurry ...		629
		28779			
	Spittle ...	1808			
	Killaloe ...	703			14,046
	St. Laurence ...	407			28,779
	St. Patrick's ...	1498			
	Derrygalvin ...	646			
			Total ...		42,825

being unknown to any of those who had undertaken to keep the court clear of Mr. Arthur's friends, was present at the trial on Saturday. Anticipating the result of the proceedings, he set off for **Dublin**, where on the next morning he presented a petition to **Lord Cornwallis**, stating the circumstances, and praying that if sentence should be given against the prisoner, the execution of it might be respited, till his excellency should have revised the minutes of the court-martial. This prayer was granted. It also occasioned a general order from **Lord Cornwallis**, that in future no sentence of a court-martial should be summarily executed, as was then usual, without the confirmation of the Lord-lieutenant. On Tuesday morning, **Mr. Gorman** being informed that General **Morrison** was determined to exact the fine of **£5000** from his uncle, waited on him to remonstrate against the manifest infraction of his excellency's commands, to which General **Morrison** laconically replied, “ I have received **Lord Castlereagh's** letter respecting **Mr. Arthur**, and shall use my discretion for the contents. I order the money to be paid.” Accordingly the collector of his majesty's revenue took a bag from Mr. Arthur's desk, containing 1000 guineas in specie; and compelled his father instantly to make up the remainder. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of General **Morrison** to **Lord Castlereagh's** communication of his excellency's remission of the sentence, **Lord Cornwallis** sent a pre-emptory order, that Mr. Arthur's fine should be repaid him, and he be allowed to go to Great Britain, or any other part of his majesty's dominions.

Though the order for Mr. Arthur's acquittal and delivery bore date the 30th of June, 1798, yet was he kept in close confinement till the 6th of July, when, for the first time, Mr. Arthur was made acquainted with his excellency's order for the repayment of his fine and his liberation, through Colonel **Cockell**, by order of General **Morrison**. Colonel **Cockell** said to Mr. Arthur, “ You must go to your house in a hand-chair, the curtain drawn about you. You are not to stir out of your house, and in twenty-four hours, you are to quit Limerick. Mr. Arthur was called upon to give security for his quitting Limerick within that time. But no such condition having been imposed upon him by his excellency, no one was found competent to take his recognizance. The limitation of time, though not required by his excellency, was again enforced, and Colonel **Cockell** observed, “ half an hour more or less will not be taken notice of.” Mr. Arthur set off for **Dublin**, on the 7th of July, where he remained till October; constantly urging the Lord Lieutenant to reverse the sentence of the Court Martial, and allow him to prosecute

of "Garryowen"¹—an air which is heard with rapturous emotion by the Limerick man in whatever clime he may be placed, or under whatever circumstances its fond familiar tones may strike upon his ear. Not even the *Ranzes des Vaches* has so many charms for the Swiss Exile as Garryowen possesses for every individual who claims Limerick as his birth-place or even as his residence. The words to which this air has been wedded contain allusions not only to the state of society as it existed in Garryowen in these days, but to certain local worthies, and principally the late John O'Connell, Esq., the proprietor of the Garryowen Brewery, who was deservedly much esteemed.

THE ORIGINAL SONG OF "GARRYOWEN," WITH TRANSLATIONS INTO LATIN AND GREEK.

[It is due to the translator, Thomas Stanley Tracy, Esq. A.B. Sch. T.C.D. to state that these translations were quite extemporaneous, and were never retouched.]

Let Bacchus' sons be not dismayed,
But join with me each jovial blade;
Come, booze, and sing, and lend your aid
To help with me the chorus:—

Instead of spa well drink brown ale,
And pay the reckoning on the nail,
No man for debt shall go to jail
From Garryowen in glory!

¹ Garryowen signifies "John's Garden"—a suburb of Limerick in St. John's parish, in which in these times there was a public garden which the citizens were accustomed to frequent in great numbers. The opening scene of Gerald Griffin's beautiful novel of the "Collegians" is laid in Garryowen, and from this novel Mr. Dion Boucicault has obtained materials for his famous drama of the Colleen Bawn. The "Nail" here mentioned is a sort of low pillar still extant in the Town-Hall, upon which payments used to be made in former times.

Maume for perjury, that he might be in possession of formal and authentic documents to clear and justify his own character. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Taylor, the under secretaries, as well as Lord Castlereagh, threw every difficulty in his way. The evidence of Maume they alleged was notoriously known to be false. He was already sentenced to Botany Bay for life, and the necessary delay of prosecuting Maume in a civil court would break in upon Mr. Arthur's wishes to go to England. Government did not, however, scruple in the intermediate time to employ this perjured miscreant to give evidence at Cork against some persons there under military prosecutions. Mr. Arthur was still naturally anxious for every justificative document that he could procure. He pressed to have copies of his excellency's different orders for respiting the sentence of the Court Martial, liberating him, and repaying the fine. He was assured, that all these orders had been verbal!!! and that his excellency could do nothing more for him. Mr. Cooke, to put an end to Mr. Arthur's further importunity, wrote him the following letter on the 10th of October, 1798.

Castle, 10th October, 1798.

Sir,—I examined William Maume, whose evidence I am clear is false; he will be sent off and transported, and there cannot be any objection to your going whither you think most eligible. As far as I can give testimony to your character, I shall ever do it by saying that I think it by no means implicated from any thing asserted by Maume; and I certainly never heard any aspersion upon you from any one else. I am, &c.

E. COOKE.

To Francis Arthur, Esq.

Maume in the mean while was daily seen walking the streets of Cork. In January, 1799, he advertised his intention of publishing the whole of Mr. Arthur's trial, and all the means used to induce him (Maume) to give false evidence against him. He was instantly arrested, and thenceforth confined to the barracks (though in an officer's apartments) where he was frequently visited by Mr. Judkin Fitzgerald. Thence he was sent on board the *Minerva* transport, bound for Botany Bay. Despairing now of his pardon, and repenting or pretending to repent, of his having borne false testimony against Mr. Arthur, he swore to, and signed a full and minute avowal of all the falsities he had given in evidence against Mr. Arthur, in order to criminate him capitally. This was done in the presence of Joseph Salkeld, the master, and Henry Harrison, the mate of the ship *Minerva*; Thomas Holmes, Esq. late captain of 54th, Kilner Brazier,

We are the boys that take delight in
Smashing the Limerick lamps when lighting,
Through the streets like sportsmen fighting
And tearing all before us.
Instead, &c.

We'll break windows, we'll break doors,
The watch knock down by threes and fours,
Then let the doctors work their cures,
And tinker up our bruises.
Instead, &c.

We'll beat the bailiffs, out of fun,
We'll make the mayor and sheriffs run;
We are the boys no man dares dun,
If he regards a whole skin.
Instead, &c.

Esq. late sheriff of Cork, Arthur Arthur and Peter Arthur, Esqrs. merchants of Cork. Mr Arthur's last resort to do himself justice was to obtain the consent of the castle, to publish in the newspapers the letters of Messrs. Cooke and Taylor. This was refused on pretext of the temper of the times. The most inventive novelist could hardly have combined a chain of circumstances peculiarly illustrative of the coercive system, under which Ireland now laboured.

June 2. Communication with Dublin re-established—General Court Martial assembled at the Council Chamber. A man named Grant, charged with taking an oath to be true to the French, and accused of holding the rank of serjeant in the rebel army, was sentenced to receive 600 lashes, 250 of which were inflicted immediately after, opposite the Main Guard, and the remainder postponed until the ensuing Monday, to be then carried into effect, unless he, in the interval, consented to give information, and disclose the names of his confederates.

Mr. Peter O'Keefe, George Murphy, John Quin, William Crowe, Anthony Hogan, John O'Hogane, William Hanabury, B. Connors, and P. Clancie, all citizens, were arrested. The first named, Mr. Peter O'Keefe, charged with administering the United Irishmen's oath, was subsequently tried by Court Martial, and acquitted.

Messrs. Joseph O'Loughlin and John Fitzgerald were brought in from Rathkeale, escorted by George Leake, Esq., and a party of the Lower Connelloe cavalry, charged with using traitorous language, and being sworn United Irishmen.

June 4. 8200 was subscribed by the citizens, for the wives and children of the soldiers who went in pursuit of the United Irishmen at Kildare.

John Hayes, of Bilboa, committed, charged with being an United Irishman, and attempting to shoot John Lloyd, Esq., C.P. for the county.

June 6. Michael M'Swiney, charged with being a serjeant in the United Irishmen, was sentenced to 600 lashes. After having received 100 at the Main Guard, he requested to be taken down, promising to make some useful disclosures, whereupon the remainder of his sentence was remitted.

Matthew Kennedy, charged with taking arms from the house of John Evans, of Ashroe, was executed on the new bridge, and his body buried in the yard of the intended new jail.

John Moore, convicted of being a rebel captain, was hanged on the new bridge, and buried in the jail yard.

Owen Ryan, convicted of being a sworn rebel, was sentenced to receive 500 lashes, and to be sent to serve in the West Indies for life. He received 300 lashes on the cew bridge.

The following notice was issued by Major-General Morrison:—"All Public Houses and Liquor Shops to be closed from 8 p.m. until 6 a.m. All peaceable and well-disposed persons are earnestly requested not to appear in the streets after dark. The Magistrates of the City and County, and of Clare, Kerry, and Tipperary, are hereby authorized to tender the Oath of Allegiance to such people as by their industry and labour, by carrying provisions into the towns, and by Confessions and information shall show repentance of their former ill conduct, and that they are, by their good behaviour, contributing to the peace and happiness of the country."

Persons are hourly brought in from the country, charged with aiding and abetting rebellion. The Douas Cavalry brought in Francis Macnamara, Esq., of Ardcloney, near O'Brien's Bridge, charged with holding a captain's commission in the ranks of the disaffected. Major Purdon's corps brought in 20 from Killaloe, one of whom was a Colonel M'Cormick—also a quantity of captured pike-heads. Captain Studdert's corps from Kilkishen escorted three defenders, with their pikes hung round their bodies.

June 13. Andrew Ryan, Patrick Carroll, Michael Callinan, and Sheehy, charged with having pikes in their possession, were whipped by the drummers of the Garrison.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel Gough, of the City Militia, dated Edenderry, June 7th:—

"I take the earliest opportunity of informing you that General Champaigne ordered me to march at 11 o'clock last night with 100 of our regiment, and 60 cavalry, to attack a rebel camp

Our hearts so **stout** have got **us** fame,
For soon 'tis known from whence we came ;
Where'er we go they dread the name
Of **Garryowen** in glory.
Instead, &c.

Johnny **Connell's** tall and straight ;
And **in** his limbs he is complete ;
He'll pitch a bar of any weight
From **Garryowen** to Thomond-gate.
Instead, &c.

Garryowen is gone to wreck
Since Johnny **Connell** went to Cork ;
Though Harry **O'Brien** leapt over the dock
In spite of judge and **jury**.
Instead, &c.

within six miles of this town. At five o'clock in the morning we arrived there, and found the rebels posted behind an amazing strong **quickset** ditch, and a bog in their **rera**. I ordered a troop of cavalry to get round them on the right, and so to be between them and the bog, which they could not **effect**, the country being so much enclosed. In the mean time the **Infantry** attempted getting round the flank of their **camp**, which they were so lucky as to effect, though **they** had to get over ditches strongly barricaded with strong stakes interwound with white thorns. The moment we entered the Rebel Camp they **ran** to the bog, to the number of 3 or 400, where they found we directly advanced, upon which they fired a general volley at us, accompanied with a loud huzza, and began to retreat. Finding that they would not **stand**, I ordered a **general** discharge, with such effect that they set running like furies ; we pursued them across the bog to an island on which they had a post ; this they abandoned on our getting near it ; we still pursued until we got near the dry ground at the other side of the bog, where I knew General **Champaigne** and Colonel Vereker had taken a position, with a strong body of our detachment. Unfortunately some houses were set on fire there, which caused the Rebels to change their course into the great **Bog of Allen** ; had it not been for that event every one of them must have either surrendered or been cut to pieces. In our pursuit of five miles we found ten dead, but am convinced numbers more were **lying** in the long heaths ; for the **first** two miles they fired many shots, all which went over **us**.

"It was surprizing to see how regular they had their outposts. Four miles from their camp we fell in with an advanced sentinel, capially mounted and armed ; on his attempting to join the rebels he was shot. We then fell in with their advanced Piquet, who received so warm a reception, that they scampered off with the loss of their arms and some horses.

"We found in their camp 48 fat sheep, 20 cows and horses, which I am going to **cant** for the benefit of our men, who are also returned loaded with great coats, blankets, shoes, pikes, &c.

"Nothing could equal the ardour of our Limerick lads ; they would have burned down every house, and killed every man they met, had I not restrained them ; they are the most desperate fellows I believe on earth, and I am **sure** loyal ; not a man received the slightest wound"

Letter next morning received by Lieut.-Col. Gough, from General Champaigne :—

"Dublin, June 7, 1798.

SIR,—I am this moment favoured with your report of the affair of Tuesday morning, for which I return you many thanks. I have not only acquainted the Commander-in-Chief, but the Lord Licutenant, of your conduct and success, of which I was an eye-witness, and your not **having** lost a man in the action was a proof that your disposition of action was not only planned with judgment, **but** conducted with spirit.

I am, with great esteem,

Your obedient humble servant,

T. CHAMPAIGNE.

Lieut.-Col. Gough, City Limerick Militia.

Thomas **M'Swiney**, for being a sworn officer of the Defenders, was hanged on the new bridge, and his body buried in the jail yard David Touhy and **Michael Dunigan** received 100 lashes each ; a man named Ryan 600 lashes—afterward transported ; David **Carroll** 200 lashes, and transported. Those punishments were **inflicted** in the yard of the new jail.

June 16. Francis **Macnamara**, Esq., of Ardlooney, was tried and acquitted. The only prosecutor was a man named **M'Swiney**, who had been flogged for being a **serjeant** in the rebel force.

June 20. The Mayor ordered that the **names** of all male inhabitants of houses in the city whose ages exceed 14, should be posted on a **conspicuous** part of the ground floor. All persons neglecting to comply to be reported to the Court **Martial**.

The following sentences were this day passed :—

Daniel **Hayes**, to receive 800 lashes, and be transported for lie.

John **Collins**, 100 lashes, and transportation.

CARMEN GARRYOWENIENSE.

O **Bacchoidæ** impavidi,
Adsitis compotanti mi !
Ut **decet** vos fortissimi,
Ad pulchre concinendum.

Chorus—**Cervisiam** fuscam pro aqua bibamus ;
Symbolam promptam illico damns,
Absit ut nexi in **vincula** camna
Ex **Garryowen** insigni !

Juvenes sumus qui talia curent—
Frangere lychnos dum splendide urunt
Et **Limericenses** in plateis jurant
Nos cunctos depugnare !

Fenestris domorum et foribus cæsis,
Et ternis quaternis vigilibus læsis,
Signa inspiciat medicina necis
Et illinantur vulnera !

James Kelly, same punishment.

Richard Kelly, 600 lashes, and transportation.

Thomas Frost, transportation for life.

William Walsh, sentenced to death, respited, and transported.

John Moyuene, transportation for life.

Mr. Bartholomew Clancy, merchant, and Mr. Patrick O'Connor, attorney, tried and acquitted.

June 23. The Mayor issued a proclamation against the lighting of bonfires on John's Eve.

Trial of Francis Arthur, Esq., commenced.

Sentences :—

Francis Arthur, Esq., transportation for life to Botany Bay, and a fine of £5,000.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, prevarication in his evidence on Mr. Arthur's trial, pilloried opposite the Exchange.

June 27th.—Thomas Kennedy (brother of Patrick Kennedy hanged on the 4th instant) convicted of taking arms, was removed to Down, under escort of the Royal Limerick Cavalry, and hanged in pursuance of a sentence of a Court-martial.

June 28th.—Dr. Robert Ross, and Mr. George Hargrove, were tried by Court-martial, and liberated by giving bail in £500 each to appear when called on, and to keep the peace for 7 years.

Patrick O'Neill, a most active rebel, convicted of swearing sereral persons to assist the French when they landed, was sentenced to be hanged and beheaded in the neighbourhood from whence he came. He was conveyed to Askeaton and his sentence there executed.

July 4th.—Extract of a letter received from an officer of the City Limerick Militia stationed in Edenderry :—

July 1st, 1798.

I am just returned in after giving the rebels a good drubbing. I marched against 300 of them with 60 men (infantry) ; I sent some cavalry to surround the hill where they were posted, but the moment I appeared they fled, keeping up a hot fire on us in every direction ; however, we routed and drove them to the cavalry who gave them a warm reception. I am certain upwards of 300 of them were killed. There was a Priest and a Captain Casey at their head, who were both killed ; the latter being this townsman we brought him back where he now remains hanging.

Sentences passed by the General Court-Martial—William Ryan Stephen taking arms, and swearing people, to be hanged at Caherconlish, his body to be brought back and thrown into Croppies' Hole in the New Jail.

Messrs. John O'Hogan, William Crowe, M'Knight, Andrew Kenny, M. Considine, to give bail for their good behaviour.

Patrick Wallis, for collecting subscriptions for procuring the assassination of Chas. S. Oliver, Esq., to be hanged at Kilfinan, his head to be affixed on one of his own pikes, and placed on the Castle.

July 7th.—Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. received, in the most gracious and flattering manner, authority from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to raise a regiment of 600 men, with right to appoint his own officers.

Twenty prisoners under sentence removed from Jail to Duncannon Fort.

By order of General Morrison, John M'Daniel, Martin Sweeny, Thomas M'Knight, Theobald Burey, Matthew Dea, Daniel Cotton, Edmond Sheehy, and James Grant were discharged from prison.

Ludentes pulsabimus omnem lictorem,
Prætores urbanum et genus horum—
Nequis efflagitet æs debitorem,
In Garryowen insigni.

Virtus nostra famam querit—
Unde venimus nemo hæret—
Quum nomen tuum terrorem ferat,
O Garryowen insignis!

Johannes O'Connell procerus et fortis
Cujusvis oneris sudibus tortis,
Ex Garryowep ad Thomondi portas
Projiciet insignis!

Sed Garryowen sublabi sivit,
Ex quo Johannes Corkagian ivit—
Et Harry O'Brien ex vinculis salivit,
Coram Judice et juratore.

Mr. Francis Arthur was liberated by the Lord Lieutenant, upon condition of giving £500 security that he shall remove himself into Great Britain, or any other part at peace with his Majesty, until he shall be licensed to return to Ireland on the expiration of the present troubles.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Royal Coffee House, notice being duly given, it was unanimously resolved—That Francis Arthur, lately convicted before a Court-martial, of aiding and assisting in the present rebellion, be expelled this House, and that the waiter be ordered to erase his name from the list of Subscribers to said House. Signed by order,

MAURICE CROSBIE, *Chairman.*

July 14th.—George Fitzgerald, who gave evidence against Thomas Kennedy, executed at Doon, was murdered on the mountains near Bilboa.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation passed votes of thanks to Generals Duff and Morrison, and voted them the freedom of the city. They also passed a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Darby, and the Officers composing the Court-martials, for their temperate and decided conduct, wisdom and justice.

August 1st.—Two gentlemen, named Orpen, from the County of Kerry, were brought in and lodged in the gaol, to await their trial by Court Martial.

Thomas Lyons and Peter Coghlan, privates of the Kildare Militia, were tried by Court Martial, and convicted and sentenced to be shot. Thomas Lyons was marched by his own regiment to the King's island, where he was shot by 8 men selected for that purpose. Being a Catholic, he was attended by the Rev. Mr. M'Grath; after the execution, the troops marched in slow time past the body, which was afterwards interred in the Fort of the island.

August 6th.—Court Martial assembled at the Council Chamber, for the trial of Horatio Townshend Orpen and Richard Orpen, Esqrs., of the County of Kerry, charged with aiding and assisting in the Rebellion. The following members composed the tribunal—Col. Poster, Louth Militia, President; Lieutenant-Col. Garden, 64th Regiment; Major Carlisle, Kildare Militia; Major Sirle, Perth Highland Fencibles; Captain Crawford, Royal Irish Artillery; Captain Gibson, 54th Regiment; Captain Spence, Do.; Captain Frederick, Do.; Captains Filgate and Faircloth, Louth Militia; Captain Monsell, 2nd Fencible Cavalry; Captains Compton and Manuel, Perth Highland Fencibles.

Counsel for the prosecution—E D. Grady, Casey, and Going; Agent, Meredyth Monsell, Esq. Counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Hartwell, Keller, John Dickson, and Stephen Dickson. Agent, Henry Hassett, Esq.

At the close of the prosecution, the Court adjourned; at its re-assembling, the Messrs. Orpen entered upon their defence, after which, they were pronounced not guilty, and liberated.

At a meeting of the Croom Cavalry, held at Castle Connell, on the 26th of July, G. Croker, Esq., in the Chair, thanks were voted to Major-General Sir James Duff, &c.

August, 17%—Complaints were constant during those times of the non-arrival at regular periods of the mail coach from Dublin.

September 1st.—Accounts reached Limerick this day, that a report to the effect that the City Militia were in action at Castlebar on the 27th of August, was untrue. They were on that day at Carrick-on-Shannon, en route to join General Lake. Lant. Hill, Esq., of Limerick, who had been on a visit to Killala, and taken prisoner by the French on their landing, was liberated on parole. The French were at Castlebar up to 3rd of September and afterwards; their cavalry were picketed at Lord Lucan's Lawn.

September 12th.—On this day letters were received from the city, stating that on the 5th

ΟΑΕ ΓΑΡΡΙΩΝΙΑ.

Τον Βακχου υιον ου τρεσας
Συνεληθη ειτις γενναδας,
Πινειν τ' αδειν υπουργεσας
Εμμοι συμφωνεοντι.

Αντι σιδηρου υδατος
Πιουμεθα πυρρου ζιθεος,
Τοις συμβολοις αξιγχεος—
Εν Γαρριωεν περικλυτου.

Ουδεις ες δεσμοτηρια
Πορευσεται χρεων ηνεκα
Τον κουρων οστις χαιρεται
Τας καμπαδαας συρρηζαι.

Τον Διμερικον αμαξιτον,
Ταγ οδους συρρεμωμενων,
Παιζοντες ως μαχουμενων,
Και παντα αραξαντων.

Τας θυριδαας ηδε θυραα
Σιρρεζομη και φυλακασ
Βαλουμεν ανα τεσσαραα,
Ιατροα δοντες τραυματα.

instant Colonel Vereker having received information of about 300 rebels intending to plunder the small village of Colooney, five miles from Sligo, where he was quartered, marched with part of his regiment to disperse them, but on his arrival had found that the entire of the French force had come up during his march—the conflict was maintained by the Limerick Regiment with great courage and obstinacy for two hours, when, at last, as may be expected, they were obliged to retreat back to Sligo, with loss of some prisoners and very few killed or wounded; the loss on the part of the French exceeded 200 killed.

Fatal duel between Mr. Robert Rodger, merchant, and Lieut. Levingston, Perth Highland Fencibles. They met on the Roxborough road, both fired together; the ball from Mr. R's pistol entered his antagonist's right hip, of which he languished for some days and then died; both were natives of Scotland, and up to the time of the dispute were intimate friends.

Ensign Thomas Rumley, City Limerick Militia, died of wounds received in the engagement with the French.

General Sir James Duff sent official notice to Captain Commandant Johnstone, "that wishing to release the Yeomanry of this city from any unnecessary duty, thought himself justified, in the present state of the country, to discontinue the permanent pay and duty of the corps under his command from this day.

The following question was put to Oliver Bond, Esq., upon his examination before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords—

Was there any person sent from Dublin to organize the south?

Reply—There was last winter, and I understand he had made considerable progress in Limerick, and other places.

The following is the list of the vessels of war stationed on the coast at this period for its defence

	At Cork.	Between Cork & Cape Clear.	On passage from Plymouth to ioin.
Saturn,	74	Glenmore,	36
Triumph,	74	Shannon,	32
Lancaster,	64	Cerberus,	38
Polyphemus,	64	Diad,	32
		Unicorn,	32
		Hazard,	16
		Ramilies,	74
		La Revolutionaire,	44
		Dryad,	86

October 2nd.

On opening the Commissions for the City, Judge Day alluded in the following laudatory terms to the City Militia—"The City of Limerick Militia, whose intrepid courage at the battle of Colooney was the admiration of Great Britain and Ireland, and stamped indelible honour on their Commander, Colonel Vereker, whose little band of heroes following his example, first arrested the career of the French Invaders."

October 8th.—The following ships of war arrived in Carrigaholt, Cæsar 80; Terrible 74; Superb 74; Melpomene 44; Naid 38.

Ῥαδουχοῖς δε ἐμπαιζῶντας
 Ἐπαρχὸν ἦδε πρᾶχτορας,
 Διαξεί,—οὐδ' ἐστ' ἄς ἡμᾶς
 Ἀπαιτεσεῖ τα χρεατα.

Ἐνδοξοὶ καλοὶ καρδίας,
 Ταχ' ὄθεν προμηνη οἰδας;
 Τῷ ὀνομα τρεσεῖ δε πας
 Του Γαρριων περικλυτου.

Ἰωαννης Ὁ Κοινελλος
 Μεγας ορθος τε εστι ος
 Ριψει βαρυτατον βελος
 Εκ Γαρριων Ὀμόνοδε.

Ὀλωλε Γαρριων δε ὄτ'
 Ὁ Κοινελλος Κορκονδε ποτ'
 Προσηχη,—τον δεσμον δε τοτ'
 Δικαστων ακητη.

Ἐυρειος κρει μιν Ὁ Βρειονος,
 Ἐξεφυγ' ἐξαλλομενος—
 Ὡ ζιθος αντι ὑδατος,
 Ἐν Γαρριων περικλυτο!

The Corporation of Dublin voted to Colonel Vereker the Freedom of the City for his conduct at Colooney,* and deprived Henry Grattan and Henry Jackson, Esqrs., of same for supposed connexion with the rebellion.

November 1st.—A fearful hurricane swept over this city and the neighbouring countien. Several houses were unroofed and many altogether prostrated. Trees of great age and immense size were torn up from their roots, or shivered to pieces.

November 7th.—All the Yeomanry of Clare have been put off permanent duty.

The Hessian Troops arrived are a fine body of men, and consist of Cavalry and Infantry. The dress of the Infantry is green jackets, light blue pantaloons, a very high cap shaped like a turban with a feather on the top, and exclusive of bayonets are all supplied with daggers or short swords. The uniform of the Cavalry is nearly the same, but much more superb; instead of blue they have red cloth pantaloons, with half boots and spurs screwed to them, elegant swords and carbines, the latter very short and rifle barrels. They have all a most wicked appearance, the hair on the upper lip being two or three inches long, which is never shaved.

* The Right Honourable Charles Vereker, afterwards second Viscount Gort, was the son of Thomas Vereker of Roxborough, by Julia, daughter of Thomas Smyth, for forty-five years one of the representatives of Limerick in the Irish Parliament, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Prendergast, the last Baronet of his illustrious line. He was born in the year 1768, in the old Mayoralty house in Limerick, his father being at the time Mayor of that city. At the age of fourteen, he was entered as a midshipman in H. M. S. Alexander of 74 guns, then under the command of the late Lord Longford. A short time after he had joined his vessel (in 1782), he was ordered to sail for the Mediterranean, to form one of the fleet under the command of Lord Howe. The fleet was destined for the relief of Gibraltar, from that siege, which the heroic defence of General Elliott has engraven for ever on the page of history. The combined French and Spanish fleet were at this time cruising off Gibraltar, in order to prevent any succour from without reaching the straightened garrison. Three of the British vessels, laden with provisions, contrived to elude the vigilance of the enemy, and to steal unperceived into the bay. Among these was the Alexander, and it is recorded, that foremost in the service of danger, attending the disembarkation of the stores, and indeed the first person, in the first boat's crew to leap ashore, was young Vereker.* The ships having effected their purpose, again put to sea, and a sharp action ensued between the hostile fleets. Here the courage of the young midshipman was again conspicuous, and won for him the public acknowledgments of Lord Longford.† The fleet returned after these successful operations to St. Helen's, on the 15th November, 1782. Pence preliminaries were signed on the 30th of the same month, and the force of the navy being largely reduced, young Vereker retired from the service, and accepted a commission in the 1st Royals; which regiment he left on coming of age, in the year 1789, being then a

* Dublin University Magazine, vol. xix., p. 336.

† Ibid.

I have been favored with another version of this favorite song, written in 1811 by a soldier, a Limerick man, serving at the time with the army in Portugal:—

GARRYOWEN.¹

Written in Portugal, April, 1811.

Let am'rous poets chaunt soft lays,
 Who bask in Love's meridian rays,
 I sing the soul-enliv'ning praise
 Of Garryowen a Gloria.
 A theme so bold it well may fire
 The heart and hand that guide the lyre,
 And every gallant son inspire
 Of Garryowen a Gloria.

Old Garryowen, so high renowned,
 Whose sons with vict'ry's laurels crowned,
 Have always made the fame resound
 Of Garryowen a Gloria.
 In days of yore once proudly stood
 The bulwark of the public good,
 Till treach'ry, under friendship's hood,
 Sold Garryowen a Gloria.

¹ I received those lines from the late lamented Eugene O'Curry, Esq., M.R.I.A., in July, 1862, shortly before his death.

Lieutenant, and having thoroughly mastered the details of the military profession. Shortly after the Irish Militia was embodied, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1797, Colonel of the city of Limerick Militia; and in 1790, he was elected M.P. for the city of Limerick.

During the unfortunate period of the rebellion, which distracted this country, Colonel Vereker, with the rank of Brigadier-General, commanded the British forces in various disturbed districts. When the Government became alarmed at the prospect of a French invasion, which private information assigned as intended for the western coast of Ireland, Colonel Vereker and the Limerick Militia were ordered to move from Athlone to Carrick-on-Shannon, and ultimately were sent to Sligo, next to Castlebar one of the most important strategical positions in the neighbourhood of the landing. This selection was made, not only in consequence of the confidence the Government placed in the skill, activity, and courage of their Colonel; but in a great measure also, on account of the well known loyalty, excellent discipline, and manly bearing of the fine regiment he commanded. The prudence of the Government was justified by the event. The French force under General Humbert, effected a successful embarkation at Killala bay, in the month of August, 1798, and being joined by thousands of the disaffected, they promptly marched upon Castlebar. The whole country was at once plunged into terror. The English had not yet crossed bayonets with the French, nor taught them in terrible lessons that they were not invincible. Their name was clothed with terror. Europe had beheld every day, mighty armies on her continent scattered in dismay by a vastly inferior force of French troops. Everywhere victory accompanied her banners, and so uniformly successful had she been, that her officers and soldiers alike, came to look at a resistance to her arms as an absurdity, and at defeat as a simple impossibility. It is necessary to keep these things in view, in order to understand correctly the subsequent events that occurred.

As soon as the landing of the French was known, Major-General Hutchinson, who commanded in the Province of Connaught, and who, with Major-General French was in Galway, moved towards the Counties of Mayo and Sligo. The troops which he eventually led to reinforce the garrison of Castlebar, constituted an imposing force, and comprised the Kerry Militia, a detachment of the Fraser Fencibles, the Kilkenny Militia, the Longford Militia, a detachment of Lord Roden's Fencible Dragoons, or Fox-hunters as they were called, and four six pounders, with a howitzer.* The garrison of Castlebar, previous to receiving these important reinforcements, had consisted of the skeleton of the 6th Regiment of foot, a subaltern detachment of the Prince of Wales' Fencibles, a small corps of Galway Yeomanry, Infantry and Cavalry, consisting of the 1st Fencibles, a large body of the 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carbineers), and some Yeomanry Cavalry, with a company of the Royal Irish Artillery. The Earls of Ormond, Longford and Granard,

* Musgrave's History of Rebellion. 2nd Ed., p. 591.

In vain were William's red-hot balls
Directed 'gainst her Royal Halls,
Her warlike sons were Iron Walls
Round Garryowen a Gloria.
And though betrayed by traitors vile,
She sunk to Royal William's smile,
Revived the Phoenix of our Isle
In Garryowen a Gloria.

Deep graven in Historic page,
Tradition hands from age to age,
In mem'ry of Forefathers sage,
In Garryowen a Gloria.
Who yielded not to England's lord,
Till he had signed the Great Reward,
The glorious treaty, *Ḃḡḡḡḡ*'s Guard,
In Garryowen a Gloria.

were also present with their *respective Regiments*. Undeterred by this formidable force, General Humbert at once attacked *Castlebar*, although he had but nine hundred bayonets under his command, and some thousands of the *insurgents*. It is not within the scope of this work to give a detailed account of the disgraceful defeat of the British troops, by this small French force—a defeat so signal and complete as to have obtained the appellation of "the races of *Castlebar*."

But it is important, in duly estimating the gallant conduct of the Limerick regiment at Colooney, to bear in remembrance the bad example shown them by a vastly superior force, consisting in a great measure of regular troops, fully armed and well supplied with every requisite. So complete was the defeat at *Castlebar*, that "although no attempt to follow them was made, a panic seemed still to operate on the troops, who retreated so quickly, as to reach the town of Tuam, thirty miles from the scene of action, on the night of the same day, and renewing their march they retired still further towards Athlone, where an officer of Carbineers with sixty of his men arrived at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th, having performed a march of 63 miles, the distance between Athlone and *Castlebar*, in twenty-seven hours.*" Hence the name, "the races of *Castlebar*"—The Carbineers were shortly afterwards disbanded. The Artillery taken in this disgraceful defeat consisted of 14 pieces, of which four were *curricule guns*. "It is almost impossible," says Maxwell, "to conceive anything more disgraceful and unaccountable than the defeat of the Royalist army at *Castlebar*. The spirit of the troops was excellent, and with a superior Cavalry and Artillery—the latter particularly well served—the contest should not have lasted ten minutes. But Humbert's estimate of the British commanding officers will give a key to the secret of their defeat—" I met," he said, when asked to give up his sword to the Marquis of Cornwallis, "I met many generals in Ireland, but the only soldier among them was Colonel Vereker.†"

An authentic letter was received from Dublin, mentioning that the General-in-Chief of the French Army (Humbert) made public mention of the gallantry of the City *Limerick Militia* Regiment.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Nugent, to Colonel Vereker, Limerick City Regiment:—
Enniskillen, September 9th, 1798.

"I am extremely happy to find, on enquiry, that although the City of Limerick Regiment has suffered much, in the action which they sustained with the French Force at Colooney? the officers are in general likely to recover from their wounds.

I congratulate you upon the gallantry manifested by the whole corps upon the occasion, and beg my best compliments may be presented to Lieut.-Col. Gough and all the officers"

Return of officers killed and wounded of the Limerick City Regiment at Colooney, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1798.

Ensign Rumley, shot through the body—dead. Captain Crips, (severely wounded), shot through neck and jaws.

Slightly wounded—Colonel Vereker, Lieut.-Col. Gough, Major Ormsby, Captain Nash, Ensign Bindon.

Return of privates killed, wounded and missing.

Killed—John Wallace, Edward M'Mahon.†

Missing—Timothy Sullivan.

Badly wounded—Corporal Kain.

* Maxwell's History Rebellion, 6th Ed. p. 235.

† Maxwell, 236.

‡ This man afterwards returned to Limerick, not having been as reported killed, but taken prisoner by the French.

Now o'er the once embattled plains
Bright Commerce holds her goodly reign,
'Midst rising Fabrics—*Ḃḡḡḡḡ*'s vain
Of Garryowen a Gloria.
High raised her wealth—high raised her fame,
Wide o'er the world extends her name,
And rival cities see with shame
New Garryowen a Gloria.

Not marked alone for lists and arms,
And souls whom kindness ever warms,
Who has not heard how beauty charms
In Garryowen a Gloria.
Soft as the native gloves they wear,
Her daughters every heart ensnare,
Circassia's self won't stand compare
With Garryowen a Gloria.

Slightly wounded—John Hickey, Patrick Hynes, Michael Harrison, Jeremiah Leahy, James Sullivan, Patrick Nelson, Denis Godfrey, Nicholas Purcell, Timothy Bryan, Corporal Mahony.

Copy of a letter from a Sligo gentleman, describing the action at Colooney:—

"As I find there has not an accurate account of the action at Colooney, so honourable to the Limerick City Regiment, come to your hands, I take this opportunity of describing it to you.

On the 6th of September, Colonel Vereker, who commanded here, received information that part of the French and Rebel army, had advanced to Colooney, and purposed attacking this town that night in two columns; considering it would be advisable to dispossess them immediately from that post, he ordered Captain Vincent and 100 men, as an advanced guard, to march and watch their motions, while he moved on with 20 of the 24th Dragoons, 30 Yeomen Cavalry, 250 Limerick City Militia, 20 Essex Fencibles, and 30 Yeomen Infantry. On the advanced guard coming neat the enemy, they sustained a smart fire which checked them a little, when Colonel Vereker ordered Captain Waller and the Limerick Light Company to advance and support them, whilst he formed his line and arranged his plan of attack upon the main body, which duty Captain Waller executed with great steadiness. On his line being formed, he ordered Major Ormsby and one company to take post on a hill which covered his right, and prevent the enemy from turning that flank, whilst the Colonel advanced on the right of the line with two *curricule guns*. Lieut.-Col. Gough was ordered to the charge of the left. In a few minutes the whole came into action, and supported on both sides an unremitting fire of musketry and grape shot for near an hour and a half—never was a more obstinate contest—at last superior numbers prevailed. Major Ormsby's detachment was obliged to retreat from the hill, and that post being given up, the enemy began to press round in numbers to the *reere* of the line.

A retreat was then absolutely necessary to save those gallant fellows, who even then maintained their post, although their ammunition was nearly expended; never did any man show greater gallantry and coolness than Colonel Vereker at this trying moment; he never quitted his post whilst a man could stand by him, and when his artillery horses were so badly wounded, that they could not bring away his guns, he attempted to have them brought off with ropes, and not until nearly surrounded on all sides did he leave them. The gallant and steady manner the officers and soldiers resisted the attack of the united French and rebel army of above 4000 men, strongly posted, with nine field pieces, reflects the greatest honour on them, and has saved this town from ruin. The entire loss on the side of the king's troops, was 6 killed and 21 wounded. The enemy had above 50 killed and wounded; many of the latter have since died in hospital here. The French fought with great bravery, and acted with humanity to the wounded officers and men who fell into their hands.

It is singular that the three field-officers of the Limerick City Regiment were slightly wounded. Even the French General allows he never met a more gallant resistance, or a better served fire than from the Limerick Regiment that day.

It would be impossible to describe the universal dismay produced by "The Races of *Castlebar*." The loyal were paralysed, the disloyal were filled with hope and courage, and the waverers or indifferent were inclined to side with the strong. Meanwhile, the number of the French was exaggerated, and those invincible arms which had swept their enemies on the Continent before them as sheep, appeared destined speedily to expel the British from the island, and to establish an Irish Republic under the protection of France. Flushed with success, Humbert determined to march to the North, to join another body of French troops, whose landing on the coast of Donegal was daily expected, and with that object in view he proceeded towards Sligo. Every hour that passed and every mile he marched he received new accessions of strength, whilst the Royalists were proportionably depressed and weakened. Sligo was at the time occupied by a

O Garryowen, my native home,
 Though parting seas between na foam,
 My heart's with thee while far I roam,
 Fair Garryowen a Gloria.
 Oh may thy Commerce prosperous thrive,
 And glorious freedom long be thing
 May *Einnion's* boast be richest Mine
 In Garryowen a Gloria.

T. R. W.

[I think *na gloria*, the genitive case of the Irish article, should be read instead of *a gloria* in these verses.]

force of about 600 men, who, under the influence of the panic that prevailed,—and the fear inspired by the French name, were ordered at once to evacuate the town, and retreat.* But fortunately for the country and for British honor, this order was not obeyed. Colonel Vereker, then commanding in Sligo, having received intelligence of the enemy's movements, and feeling the imperative necessity there existed, either that some decided victory should be gained, or at least that some such stand should be made as would check Humbert in his victorious career, determined to give him battle. It is thus that superior genius, in the midst of National hesitation and confusion, manifests itself, by seizing with promptitude on the precise moment for inflicting upon the enemy an effective and crushing blow. Collecting all the disposable troops, which comprised only a few dragoons and yeomen, and the Limerick regiment, he marched to Colooney, a village about five miles from Sligo, to meet the French and their insurgent allies, who were at least ten times more numerous than the troops he commanded.

The disposition of his little army was most judiciously made, and the site he selected was well calculated at once to protect and disguise the numerical inferiority of his force. The Colooney river covered the right wing, whilst the left wing occupied the side of a rugged hill, thickly planted with trees, which sloped down to the high road on which his guns were placed. Such a position, occupied by a body of determined men, was not only difficult to take, but afforded singular facilities for a well ordered retreat. The French had about 900 men, about 250 of the Longford and Kilkenny militia, who had deserted after the Races of Castlebar, and a numerous body of rebels; and the total force under Colonel Vereker did not exceed 300 men, with two curriole guns.† The action began at half-past two o'clock on the 6th of September, 1798, and lasted one hour and thirty-eight minutes. Of the French 28 were killed and a good many wounded. They left behind them at Colooney 18 of their men, who were desperately wounded. Vereker returned his casualties at nine killed and twenty-two wounded. He was himself severely wounded. After the action, the grenadiers represented to General Humbert that it would be useless and cruel to compel them to endure the calamities of war any longer, but the General said, "he could not think of surrendering to so small a force."§ Thus it nearly fell to the lot of a few citizens of Limerick to capture the force destined by Napoleon Bonaparte for the conquest of a kingdom! And at a meeting of the town council of Limerick, held on the 8th of October, 1798, it was unanimously resolved "that the steady, loyal and gallant conduct of our fellow-citizens, the City of Limerick Regiment of Militia, who on the 5th of September last, under the command of Colonel Vereker, so intrepidly engaged and so successfully opposed the progress of the whole French and rebel army at Colooney, merits our sincerest thanks and warmest applause—a conduct which has not only covered them as a regiment with eternal honor, but has also cast an additional lustre on their native city—already so eminently distinguished.¶

This brilliant action saved Sligo, and crushed the French invasion. Colonel Vereker crossed the Colooney river in good order, and the French General believing from the undaunted courage and confidence displayed by the enemy, that they formed the advance guard of Lord Lake's army, determined to retreat with precipitation, and shaped his course towards Manor-Hamilton, in the County of Leitrim, leaving on the road, for the sake of expedition, three six pounders, and dismounting and throwing five pieces of artillery over the bridge at Drummahair into the river.‖ Their guns being abandoned, the French army lost its efficiency, and the French invasion may be said to have virtually terminated; although it was not until some days afterwards that Humbert surrendered to Lord Cornwallis.

At this distance of time, it is scarcely possible to estimate the important effect of this gallant enterprise. Lord Cornwallis, with an army of 20,000 men under his orders, was cautiously wandering in a wrong direction on the banks of the Shannon, and only for the blow he received at Colooney, Humbert might, according to the supposition of Sir Jonah Barrington, have marched to Dublin and seized the capital by a bold *coup-de-main*, joined by 40,000 rebels, who were

A temporary check was given to the happy state of things which was beginning to prevail in the city and throughout the county, by an attempt of the infatuated party of Thomas Addis Emmett, in 1803, to capture Limerick! Baggot, a teacher in Ballygarry, and a man of remarkable energy and resolution, was the instrument chosen for the accomplishment of this design; he was arrested, as were some of his associates, and he paid the forfeit, as did those who conspired with him on the occasion. The event had but a transient effect in disturbing the friendly relations in which the better ordered among the Protestants had begun to regard their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Emmett party had but few sympathisers among the more dispassionate and right thinking, and the entire affair was soon forgotten.

Immediately after the detection and defeat of Emmett's enterprise, the Corporation met on the 4th of March, Joseph Sargent, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, and passed an address to King George III., congratulating his Majesty on the result. On the 13th of May, it was resolved in Council "That it is the opinion of this Council that every future Mayor may receive one salmon or two peal per week from the Salmon Weir Company, and no more." It must have been that their Worship's trespassed too much on the Weir

assembling at Crooked wood, in the Co. Westmeath, only 42 miles from Dublin.* Such a stroke if successfully accomplished, might have terminated for ever the English occupation of Ireland.

The nation thus relieved from the terrors of foreign invasion, was not ungrateful to her brave defenders. The thanks of Parliament were voted to Colonel Vereker and the gallant men, who, under his command, had saved this country. Medals were struck with the word "Colooney," and at the return of the Limerick regiments to their native city, they were received with universal acclamation. On Colonel Vereker and his heirs, a royal grant conferred the privilege— one exclusively peculiar to peers, of bearing supporters to the family arms, and adopting as the family motto the word "Colooney."

Colonel Vereker was again elected M.P. for Limerick in 1797, the poll being:—

Vereker,	666	Grady,	522
Maunsell,	284	Gabbett,	44

This was the fatal parliament whose corrupt members sold in the most shameless manner for peerages and pensions Ireland's nationality, independence, and honour. Colonel Vereker, faithful among the faithless, adhered to his country with unshaken constancy to the last; and it is recorded? that Lord Castlereagh anxious to win over the popular and brilliant officer, approached him with that bland machinery of patronage and diplomacy which he had so often used successfully with others. But the gallant soldier's reply was simple and dignified—"Having defended my country with my blood, I shall never betray her with my vote!" In every debate Colonel Vereker raised his voice against the Union; and his name is recorded in every division; but by the dint of a profuse expenditure of gold the measure passed and Ireland was ruined! He was again elected M.P. (now the sole one), for Limerick after the Union. Under the administration of Mr. Pitt, he filled the office of a Lord of the Treasury, from May, 1807, to August, 1810. In 1802 he was appointed Governor of Limerick, and in 1809 Constable of the Castle of Limerick, being the last to hold that office, which he held till his death.

The late Lord Gort was a brave man, and therefore a kind-hearted and generous man. On one occasion, while crossing Bank-place, in Limerick, he saw a crowd and heard "the human groan assailing the wearied ear of humanity." On approaching the crowd he recognized the servant of Mrs. Ross-Lewin, fastened to a cart and cruelly scourged by the direction of an officer who was by. (The city being then under martial law.) Colonel Vereker, who was also in uniform, remonstrated with the officer, who instantly ordered an additional measure of punishment to be administered to the wretch in consequence of his patron's interference on his behalf. Colonel Vereker already disgusted with the brutal conduct of the officer, was not the man to brook such an insult. Desiring him to defend himself, he drew his sword. A terrible battle ensued, but it was not of long duration. In a few moments the officer lay weltering in his blood; run through the body by Vereker's sword.

Daniel O'Connell and the late Lord Gort always differed in politics; but O'Connell respected Lord Gort's high and honorable character, and felt grateful to him for the good part he had enacted in opposing the Union, and it is a curious fact that the above anecdote might never have found its way into print, had it not been related by O'Connell in a speech which he delivered in Limerick, for the purpose of damaging Colonel Vereker's political influence in that city, which he then represented. He, however, carefully avoided, at the same time, the least expression

* Musgrave, p. 605.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Dublin Evening Post, 28th October, 1798. The same paper contains a complimentary address of the same character from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of Sligo.

‖ Maxwell, 241.

* Barrington's Historic Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 280.

† University Magazine, Vol. 19, p. 338.

tenant to induce the passing of such a resolution. On the 10th of October, same year, the Corporation presented the freedom of the city in a silver box to the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Attorney-General, as expressive of "the warm approbation felt for his upright conduct during the whole of the late State Trials at the Special Commission held in Dublin, and just now terminated."

With the rapid increase of the New Town, and the equally rapid decay of the old, arose conflicting interests manifested their existence in various hostile over acts on the part of the Corporation. The Merchants early resolved on providing a becoming building for themselves.² The Independent Citizens who desired self government and control over taxation, were every day becoming more numerous, freer from the trammels of party and faction, and more resolved on possessing for themselves the means of governing the New Town at least, on just and equitable principles. The growth of the New Town in rapidity and beauty, resembled more that of some Australian city, than anything to which we can compare it; and hence it became imperative on the inhabitants not only to resist every effort of the Corporation to possess authority in the New Town, in the way of taxation, but to provide for the

¹ These were the trials of the sympathisers and active agents in the Emmett movement—a full report of whose cases was given by Mr. Ridgeway, the Barrister, in separate pamphlets.

² About this time the merchants of the city, seeing the necessity of having some suitable place of resort, thought of erecting an ornamental and commodious building for their body. Hitherto they had their room in Quay-lane. To carry out a project which was creditable to their public spirit, funds were raised in shares of £65 each.—Over one hundred of these shares were subscribed for, with a sum of £15 deposit on each. The first share was taken by Mr. George Alps, Mr. James Anglim took the third; the late Mr. Henry Watson acted as secretary for some time, and was succeeded by Mr. D. F. G. Mahony, who was succeeded by Mr. John Carroll, who continued in the office for many years, and subsequently, when the Chamber of Commerce was removed to George's-street. He was succeeded by his son, the present efficient secretary, William Carroll, Esq.*

The Commercial Buildings, now the Town Hall, Rutland-street, was thus erected at the expense of the Mercantile Body, in 1806. It contained one of the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Ireland, and a number of fine apartments appropriated to the business of the Chamber of Commerce. On the 1st of October, 1805, articles of agreement were entered into between the members of the Commercial Buildings Company; and on the 2nd of June, 1815, they were incorporated by Royal Charter, under the name of "The Chamber of Commerce of Limerick;" at which time they also agreed to be governed by bye laws; John M'Namara was the first President; Thomas Westropp, Vice-President; Martin Creagh, Joseph Fisher, William Hill, William White, Alan Francis O'Neill, and Thomas Kelly, Esqrs., Directors.

• The Chamber of Commerce continued to be located for many years in the Commercial Buildings, until in 1833, the mansion house of the late M. Gavin, Esq., in George-street, was purchased for a considerable sum by that body, and the Commercial Buildings declined so much in subsequent years that it was alternately rented into subdivisions. The *Limerick Evening Post* and *Clare Sentinel* and afterwards the *Star* were published in a portion of it; the great room which had been a coffee room was used as a sugar store; the offices in the rear and beneath were neglected; the shares became valueless. The noble edifice went back to the landlord, Thomas Kelly, Esq., Shannon View; and it was not till the Reformed Corporation in 1843, determined to occupy it as a Town Hall that it was saved from abandonment. It is now an excellent Town Hall, with Council Chamber, Mayor's, Town Clerk's, Treasurer's, &c., offices; apartments for the sergeants-at-mace in charge; a watch house and lock-up underneath. A news room, which for size is one of the best adapted for the purpose in Ireland, occupies a large portion of the ground floor.

that might have personally hurt him. O'Connell adds:—"But there is an additional fact which is not generally known, which perhaps Colonel Vereker himself does not know, and which I have learned from a highly respectable clergyman, that this sad victim of the system of torture was at the time he was scourged in an infirm state of health—that the flogging inflicted upon him deprived him of all understanding, and that within a few months he died insane, and without having recovered a shadow of reason."*

It is lofty traits like these that elevate the name of O'Connell far above the politician, and illustrate the magnanimity and true greatness of his character. His biographers have not here-

* Life and Speeches of O'Connell, by his Son. Vol. I., p. 201.

public exigencies by means demanded by the circumstances. A bill was accordingly brought forward for the self government of Newtown-Pery.

Alarmed at the consequences, a special meeting of the Common Council was held to discuss this matter as of great importance. The bill was introduced in Parliament for "the improvement of St. Michael's Parish." This was a step which the Corporation felt would prove most injurious to the chartered monopolists, and to an irresponsible system of public plunder; and every opposition that the council and its adherents could give the efforts of the citizens to right themselves, was cast in their way by that body. A long and angry petition against the measure, was agreed to at this meeting of the council. To show how their honours the Corporators felt on the occasion, they allege in this petition, "that if said bill be passed into a Law it will authorise certain Commissioners, whose names are altogether unknown to Petitioners, many of whom are housekeepers and inhabitants of said parish, to appoint an unlimited number of officers, clerks, &c. at unreasonable salaries, and empower them to raise taxes for the purposes of said bill, far exceeding what the occasion will require,—will subject persons to fines for trivial and undefined offences, as well as to be deprived of their property,

tofore done him justice. They have paid too much attention to the politician, and too little to the man.

In the year 1817, the Right Honourable Charles Vereker succeeded his uncle as second Viscount Gort, thus vacating his seat for Limerick, which he had represented continuously for twenty-seven years, and having been elected M.P. on seven occasions—always by larger majorities.

Charles Viscount Gort died in the year 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son John Prendergast, the present and third Viscount, who married in 1814 Maria, eldest daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore (better known as Chief Baron O'Grady), by whom he has a large family. The present Viscount Gort is Colonel of the City of Limerick Artillery, of which his eldest son, the Honourable Standish Prendergast Vereker is Major-Commandant. His second son, the Honourable John Prendergast Vereker, filled the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1363. The present Lord Gort represented the City of Limerick in Parliament, and was twice Mayor of Limerick.

The following remarkable events occurred in the year 1811, and in the years following, as they are written:—

In the beginning of May this year, a ferry boat was established to ply between Newtown and the North Strand, Christopher Meade, proprietor. It plied from the shore under the Bishop's (Protestant) palace, to the steps of the Revenue Houses which were then at the opposite side of the river.¹

Subscriptions were raised in the City and County of Limerick for the relief of the Portuguese who had suffered so severely by the atrocities of the French.

On the 15th of June the patients were removed to the new County Hospital or Infirmary. In this infirmary was a large room in the rear for the reception of the bodies of executed murderers, who by Act of Parliament (since repealed) were ordered to be given to the several County Infirmarys of Ireland for dissection. The hospital has 60 beds and can accommodate a large number of patients. The male and female departments are strictly separated. The building cost £7000.

A windmill in the N. Liberties demolished, and the materials sold. It had been built about six years before, by James Mahon; it was situate on the right of the Innes Road, about a mile and a quarter from Thomond Bridge.

A new Church, with a spire and steeple, built in the E. Liberties at Kilmurry, on the former site—Rev. Henry J. Ingram, Rector.

¹ In this month an African black arrived in Limerick in an American brig to which he was cook; he asserted that he had acquired the power of reading the Bible by "intuition," that he had struggled eight whole days with the Almighty God, that he never read any other book but the Bible, and uttered many such absurdities. It is scarce credible what a multitude attended him—he was invited to the houses of some respectable people (Methodists), and followed thither by most of the "faithful" of that sect. In this month also, the preceding spring having been uncommonly rainy, the bed of the river Shannon was higher than in the memory of the oldest man at the same period of the year. An uncommonly great quantity of blossoms on the white thorn such as has been remarked to have happened in the year 1799.

without any provision made for recompense; and **further**, that though the usual appeal in such cases is inserted in the heads of this bill, yet such remedy is entirely omitted in the bill itself, which constitutes the Commissioners final judges of complaints against the acts of themselves, their officers or clerks, unless persons aggrieved resort for redress to the Court of Queen's Bench, at the distance of more than one hundred and twenty miles from the said city." Parliamentary opposition was given to the bill by Colonel Vereker, M.P.; and all that, the influence of an enraged faction could do was exerted towards defeating the measure, but without success; the more the Corporation became vexed, the more did it stimulate the citizens to persevere.

Ultimately, and after a strong and earnest struggle, the bill became law; the New Town was placed under the control of a certain number of Commissioners who watched, lighted, cleansed, paved and flagged it in a manner so faultlessly done, so completely economical, that the rate was not felt as a burden. On the contrary, the citizens always with a ready cheerfulness contributed towards funds which were admirably expended. The Commissioners

Stone for building a new church at **Loughil**, in this county, imported from Bath by **Stephen Rice, Esq.**, Church consecrated August 12th, 1812.

On the 28th of August the Cardigan Regiment of Militia, marched into Limerick to do garrison duty; this was the first **English** Regiment of Militia that arrived in the city on the new Interchange.

A comet was visible during many nights at Limerick, it rose in the **N.W.** and proceeded West—its nucleus appeared about the size of a star of the first magnitude; it was surrounded by a luminous faint vapour, and had a very long conical vapour tail, more illuminated than the surrounding vapour of the comet. The month was uncommonly fine, the thermometer for several days stood so high as 74 degrees. The second time the earthquake at Messina in **Sicily** happened.

A sunk tank at the new County infirmary, for the reception of the rain water from the leads of the house, to be used in washing only: this was a subterranean vaulted cistern, very common in warm climates for preserving water for the purposes of life; the first of the kind seen in Limerick.

November 15th and 16th—A very heavy gale of wind at S. W., did much damage; tore up several trees, one a very large willow about 80 years old, and 7 feet in circumference, on the bank of Mr. Carr's garden. The new steeple at **Kilmurry** Church suffered damage.

1812—January 27. A committee appointed at a general meeting held at the Commercial Buildings, to draw up rules and regulations for a system of education for the benefit of the poor, on the Lancasterian plan. Mr. Joseph Lancaster, who had arrived in Limerick a few days before, attended, and read public lectures at the assembly house twice on the subject of education.

February 4. A dreadful storm arose from N.W., about four o'clock, A.M., and did much damage to the shipping in the barbour—the tide rose to a great height, and covered the quays—the morning was dark, and the gale quite unexpected. The preceding night had been nearly calm. The mercury in the barometer stood at 29 three-tenths inches; part of the roof and side wall of the old diocesan school, which had been long since abandoned as a seat of literature, and was a mere lazaretto, inhabited by a number of most indigent poor, fell, and in the fall buried many in the ruins. No lives lost—the building totally eradicated in the next year.

Thomas O'Brien, aged 110 years, died at Abington—he had lived for three generations in the family of **John Evans, Esq.**, of **Ashrow**. **Cornelius Madigan** died at **Cahir** **Murphy**, Co. **Clare**, aged 117.—*Limerick Chronicle*, March 28th.

1812, April 1st.—Amount of the cost of corn, flour and meal sold in the City of Limerick, from 29th September, 1811 to this date:—£431,150 8s. 2d.

The price of corn at this day:—

	a	d.	s	d.	
Wheat	3	6	to	3	7
Barley	2	0	to	2	1
Oats	1	8	to	1	9

} per stone.

April 4th.—A female Hottentot exhibited in this city under the name of Venus. She died in Paris, May, 1816—she remained in Limerick five days, and much to the credit of the people, was visited by very few.

May 1st.—An hospital for lying-in women and for incurables, first opened for the reception of patients in Nelson-street.

of **St. Michael's** Parish, as they were called, continued in existence until December 1st, 1853, when the Acts of Parliament, by which they were constituted a taxing body for the New Town, viz., 47 Geo. III. c. 75, and 51st Geo. III. c. 104, were repealed by the Limerick Improvement Act, 16th Victoria, which received the royal assent on the 15th of August in that year (1853). The power which had been so long and so well exercised by the Commissioners, was transferred to the Reformed Municipal Corporation; and in the same year "the Limerick Corporation Act," 16th and 17th Vic., c. 73, was passed, by which the five wards into which Limerick was divided by the Municipal Reform Act of 1842, were divided into eight wards; and other changes were made in the constitution of the Town Council.

The New Town increased in size and importance under the Commissioners, and became proverbial for cleanliness and order. On the 14th May, in 1807, at a Common Council, held in the Council Chamber, Exchange, **Richard Harte, Esq.**, Mayor, in the chair, the freedom of the city, in a gold box, was voted, with a complimentary address, to the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and on the same day it was also unanimously resolved that a congratulatory address and the freedom of the city in a gold box, be presented to the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., and Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. In this address it is said that Sir Arthur Wellesley is closely attached by noble birth and hereditary property to this part of the Empire. It was further resolved, that Colonel Charles Vereker, M.P., should present the addresses, which he did in a suitable manner, and for which His Excellency and Sir Arthur Wellesley returned their warmest acknowledgments.

The 25th of September was a very memorable day in Limerick; the Duke of Richmond arrived in the city, and was received in the warmest manner by the citizens. His Grace was accompanied by the Duchess of Richmond, Lord March, Lady Mary Lennox, and his staff. A number of men, principally from the brewery of Mr. Wilkinson, had a drag and ropes prepared as the carriage came within a short distance of the city; the ropes were covered with red cloth, and the drag was becomingly ornamented. His Grace, who had been in Killarney visiting the Lakes, entered the city by Boherbuoy, went through Thomas-street, and George's-street, to the Bishop's Palace in Henry-street, where he remained during his visit. On the Sunday which he spent in Limerick, His Grace and the Duchess of Richmond and staff attended service at St. Mary's Cathedral. Never before or since was witnessed so large a procession of carriages, or so extraordinary an exhibition of local wealth and influence in Limerick. Conspicuous among the carriages was that of Lady Clare, which was a grand turn out; it was drawn by six

Prices of corn, April 12th, 1812:—

	s	d.
Wheat, per stone of 14 lbs.	...	3 7
Barley, do. do.	...	2 6
Oats, do. do.	...	1 10½

May 1st.—**Catherine M'Daniel** died at the North Strand, aged 103.

The officers of the several Infantry Regiments began to disuse the cocked hats and long regimental clothing, and substituted in their place caps and jackets—the bullion epaulettes again restored to subalterns—order, dated December 24th, 1811. The order for taking away the bullion epaulettes dated February 19th, 1810, when Sir D. Dundas was Commander-in-Chief.

May 15th.—News by express, reached Limerick, that the Right Hon. **Spencer Percival**, first Lord of the British Treasury, was assassinated on the 11th of May, in the lobby of the House of Commons. It took place at about twenty minutes past five o'clock, p.m., by a pistol shot through the heart—death was instantaneous. The assassin was **John Bellingham**, a broker of Liverpool, and a native of Huntingdonshire—he was executed for the murder on the 18th of May.

horses, had footmen, outriders,¹ &c. An excellent charity sermon was preached by the Bcv. Henry Gubbins, in aid of the Female Protestant Orphan School, to which their Graces most generously contributed—nothing!

Addressses were presented to his Grace by the Corporation and public bodies, and the Duke was invited by the Corporation to a public banquet on the 4th of October; his staff consisting of Earl of March, Lord Loftus, Sir Charles Vernon, Knight Chamberlain, A.D.C.s., were likewise presented with the freedom of the city. The banquet was provided by Mr. Swinburne, a hotel-keeper, who had many relatives that rose to distinction in the British army, and was given on a grand scale.²

There was a record at the previous Cork Assizes about the salmon weir. A petition for the more equal distribution of the taxation and the improvement of the city and liberties was agreed to by the Corporation, and presented to Parliament by Colonel Vereker.

The artillery barracks were completed this year (1807) and made capable of containing a brigade of artillery and 5000 stand of arms.

In this year (1807) Surgeon Sylvester O'Halloran, the Historian died. He was a man of genius; a great lover of the antiquities of his country, and an accomplished gentleman who moved in the first society, where his conversation was esteemed and appreciated. His History of Ireland is a work of great merit, when we consider the comparatively slender materials which were at this period available to the searcher after information concerning the affairs of our country. The death of O'Halloran created deep regret in the literary world? He had been attached to the county infirmary as surgeon until the time of his death.

The Chamber of Commerce began to initiate several movements for the development of industrial pursuits in the county as well as in the city of Limerick; it gave premiums for the produce of linen, and for yarn and flax sold in the market; it built, or contributed to build, at an expenditure of some thousands of pounds, a Linen Hall⁴ in Carr-street, which has long since fallen away from the purposes to which it was originally dedicated; it erected Scutching mills at Abington and Bruff, in the County of Limerick, which mills are also numbered among the things of the past; it imported seed wheat, barley and oats,

¹ It was on this occasion that his Excellency conferred knighthood on the Mayor, who then became Sir Richard Harte, and on the Sheriff, Sir Christopher Marrett. There was no city or town in Ireland visited by the Duke of Richmond in which he did not confer knighthood on one or sometimes on two or three persons, just as fancy suggested.

² The bill presented by Mr. Swinburne to the Corporation, for the banquet to the Duke of Richmond was, on the 25th of October, laid before the council and ordered to be paid: it amounted to £183 9s. 9d. Messrs. Sneyd, French and Barton's bill for two dozen and eight bottles of champagne and carriage, at £8 10s. per dozen (!) amounting to £23 12s. 4d was discharged—and a sum of £17 17s. 1d. to F. Wilkinson, Esq., "being Lacey's account for drag, ropes, &c., purchased to draw their graces into the city," as the exuberant loyalty of the citizens would not permit them to enter in the ordinary way, was also ordered to be paid by the liberal corporators! The bankers and merchants entertained his Excellency, &c. on the 5th of October.

³ He resided in the house, in Nicholas-street, near the Corporation Alms House.

⁴ Long since disused as such; and in 1865, after having been let to several persons in trade in succession, greatly dilapidated.

On the 4th of June, 1812, Gilbert Keith of the 90th Regiment, on duty as sentinel at the King's Stores, was fired at—his upper lip was perforated and his head grazed. Robert Thompson of the same regiment was fired at while on duty at said stores on the 26th of September. Thompson was wounded, and his left leg was amputated. On the night of the 10th October, same year, Patrick Loughlan, of the Galway Militia, while on duty at the Commissariat Stores, in Clare-street, was fired at and wounded in the hand. Large rewards were offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of these outrages.

in order to enable the farmer to enjoy the best means of sowing his land; it aided the poor by purchasing provisions and selling them out, in times of distress, at reduced rates; it promoted gigantic works in after years, such as the Wellcley Bridge and Docks, &c., of which we shall have to speak in their proper place. In the contests with the Corporation it sustained the Independent party.

The country continued very much disturbed at this period; and on the seventh of August in the same year (1807), several gentlemen who were returning from a party given by Lady Clare, at Mount Shannon, were robbed and ill used by a gang of depredators, who also fired at the Right Rev. Dr. Warburton, the newly appointed Protestant Bishop of Limerick, and wounded him with two slugs in the arm and in the ear.

A new trade had been going on for some time before this year: a quarry was opened in Altamira in 1805, and in that and in succeeding years, to 1807, and again to 1809, mill stones of limestone, to the amount of 200 were quarried, and exported from Limerick to England for the purpose of grinding the materials that compose gunpowder, required to supply the army abroad.

It was on the 1st of September in the same year that the foundation was laid of the County of Limerick Court-house. Colonel Prendergast Smyth got £500 for the ground up to low water mark. The building, at the time was deemed very handsome; its greatest length externally, 121 feet; its greatest breadth ditto, 94 feet; Crown Court and Record Court, 50 feet by 30 feet each; a magnificent Grand Jury Boom unrivalled in prospect, 41 feet by 26, and 15 feet high; a very ample hall, 34 feet by 26, and 30 feet high; and every useful and convenient offices, &c.; the architects, Messrs. Nicholas and William Hannon, brothers, were natives of the County of Limerick—the cost of the entire, without the portico, was £13,000. In the north front are 18 windows, and a brake with six Doric pilasters which support an entablature surmounted by an Ionic balustrade of limestone—the first of the kind erected in the city. It was opened for business at summer assizes, July 17th, 1809.1

¹ The following inscription was written by a gentleman, and intended to be put up in some place most approved of:—

ÆDIFICATÆ FUERUNT HIE CURIÆ
ANNIS 48vo. & 49no.
GEORGH TERTII REGIS,
PUBLICIS SUMPTIBUS
Commitatus Limericensis
Gulielmo Odell } Equitibus.
Hon. W. Quinn }
Operatæ autem sunt justitiæ
Usui 16mo. die calendarum Sextilis.
Anno, 1809.
THOMA A. ODELL,
Vice Comite,
NICHOL. & GULIELMO HANNAN,
Curantibus.

The year was rendered remarkable by the fact that hostilities with America broke out in June, in consequence of an attack made by H. M. S. Leopard, 50 guns, Captain Humphries, on the Chesapeake, American frigate, Commodore Barron, off the Cape of Virginia. It appears that the Captain of the Leopard acted under the orders of his superior officer, Captain Berkley.
August 8th.—General Vallancey, the great antiquarian and celebrated Irish scholar, died in Dublin.

August 13th.—New church at Drahidarena, near Adare, consecrated.

The portico, which consists of four massive columns of limestone of the Doric order and supports an entablature and a pediment, was not finished till July, 1814. A gallery was erected at the bottom of the Crown Court, over the entrance, in the Spring and Summer of 1813.

In the same year the Chamber of Commerce rented from the Corporation, the tolls and customs of the City of Limerick, for one year, for the sum of £1500.

On the 13th of February, 1809, the freedom of the city was conferred in a "heart-of-oak box" ornamented with gold, on Captain Michael Seymour, a citizen, Commander of the King's ship Amethyst, for his brilliant exploit in conquering the French ship *Thetis* with a superior force. On the 17th of the same month, in the Corporation, not yet at rest, another petition was agreed to against the assessment clauses of the Act 33rd Geo. III., and the same reasons were advanced as those already set forth in a petition, in which reference is made to the St. Michael's Commissioners Act which had passed the year before, and a call was made for the extension of the Act to the old parts of the city, and for an additional bridge down the river Shannon, as Thomond bridge had now become inconvenient and insufficient for the traffic.¹

For the first time for a long series of years, a bell now tolled in the cupola attached to the north gable end of the house inhabited by the Friars of the order of St. Francis in Newgate-lane. During some years before this, Daniel O'Connell, afterwards the illustrious patriot and liberator of his country, had been going the Munster Circuit as a young barrister and visiting Limerick. Indeed his first professional advocacy in favour of prisoners was made in Limerick in 1798, when the late Mr. James Blackwell, then gaoler of the city gaol, was in the habit of retaining his services for persons about to be tried. O'Connell now formed the acquaintance of an energetic and stirring Franciscan, Father Dan. Hogan,² who is yet remembered by some of the old citizens, as a priest who had won the affections of all classes, and who was popular even with the Protestant party. Consulting as to how the Penal Laws could best and most safely be evaded, as to bells in chapels, and steeples in Catholic places of worship, O'Connell hit on an expedient, informing Father Hogan that there was no penal statute against erecting a cupola at the gable of his house, and putting a bell there if he chose. The good friar took the hint; masons and carpenters were set at work; the cupola was made;

¹ On the 17th May, an agreement was entered into between the Mayor and Corporation on the one part, and John Meade Thomas, Esq. on the other, for the erection of a main guard-house. On the same day the Mayor was granted a sum of £61 13s. 2d for clothing the Mayor's Sergeants!! and £G 16s. 6d. were given for three tons of coal; a sum of £200 was given on the 25th of July, to the Recorder for his "trouble," &c., in preparing a long and voluminous bill. A sum of £67 2s. 0d. was voted to Redmond Walsh and Michael Fitzgerald for repairing the piers of Thomond Bridge; and a small sum was granted for repair of Baal's Bridge.

² Father Dan. Hogan's portrait in full cauliflower wig, the fashion of the day, was admirably painted by Frederick Prussia Plowman, an able artist who visited Limerick.

September 9th.—Great illuminations and rejoicings in the city, consequent on Wellington's victory at Salamanca, and the capture of Madrid.

The harvest this year superabundant, beyond anything of the kind ever remembered, and the happiest continuance of fine weather to save it.

August.—A fire engine for St. Michael's Parish, imported by John Norris Russell, Esq.

October 11th.—The Earl of Limerick visited this city after an absence of three years, and was drawn into town from Rich Hill, attended by a meeting of the most respectable citizens, and the several guilds of the trades, with their banners and formalities.

the bell was placed in its position; its sounds were heard, and the citizens awoke in amazement and joy, not unmixed with a nervous apprehension of the consequences, when on the 1st of June, 1809, they heard the iron tongue sound for the first time within the memory of the existing generation, to call them to Mass. It was a most remarkable day in the annals of Limerick.

Wakefield who had travelled through Ireland at this time, writes as follows, in his great work on the Political and Statistical state of the country:—

"1810-'11-'12.—Much of the wealth that Dublin, Limerick, Cork and Waterford now possess has been acquired by Roman Catholics engaged in commercial pursuits. * The Roman Catholic grazier obtains his opulence by remaining quietly at home. * He invests his property in land, regardless of the income which he is to derive from it, his sole object is its security, and while within sight he considers it safe."

It is certain that at this period the wealth diffused not only among the Catholic agricultural class, but among traders and merchants, nearly all of whom had grown rich in spite of every opposition, was enormous, and contrasted with the Cromwellian and Williamite names that figure even in the list of "the fifteen Corporations,"—the progress of Catholics and of Catholicity, and of Milesian and Celtic families, is something altogether marvellous. Only a few years before, it was penal for Catholics to aim at a respectable position in society—they had no standing place in the land of their fathers. Their names were blotted out from the local records; they had nothing to which to look; they were helots, hewers of wood and drawers of water for cruel and unrelenting taskmasters. They now, according to Wakefield, had in their hands the greater portion of the wealth, the mercantile enterprise, &c.; they were becoming educated; colleges and schools were springing up around them and for them in every direction; while their oppressors were fighting among themselves, or endeavouring to stave off the evil day by every means imaginable, well knowing that the reign of corruption must one day or other be brought to an end. Persecution had done its worst. Elizabeth, Cromwell, William, Anne, and the 1st and 2nd Georges had endeavoured to exterminate the Catholics from the soil of Ireland; but they did not succeed.

November 13th.—Anchors and chains landed at the Custom House quay for the bark *Fanny*, in the service of the Government, to be moored in the pool of Limerick, commanded by Lieut. Philip Wright; this vessel came into harbour the winter before in distress; was sold, on account of the insurers, by auction, to Mr. Martin Creagh and purchased of him by Captain Robert O'Brien, regulating officer of this port, and fitted up as a receiving ship for volunteers and impressed men belonging to H. M.'s navy; the moorings laid down December 8th, 9th. They were the first of the kind ever let go in the river Shannon. Lieutenant Wright was superseded by Lieutenant Smyth, October, 1813—his three years of service having expired. The vessel was sold on the 9th of June, 1814. The anchors and mooring chains taken up out of the bed of the river, on the 10th and 11th of June by a part of the crew of the *Virago*, gun brig, and carried back to England.