

of "Garryowen"—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 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 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 the 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 not 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 we'll drink brown ale,  
And pay the reckoning on the nail,  
No man for debt shall go to jail  
From Garryowen in glory!

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 existing 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 prosecution. 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 sporters 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.

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 so 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'Keeffe, George Murphy, John Quin, William Crowe, Anthony Hogan, John O'Hagan, William Hanabury, B. Connors, and P. Clancie, all citizens, were arrested. The first named, Mr. Peter O'Keeffe, 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. £200 was subscribed by the citizens, for the wives and children of the soldiers who were in pursuit of the United Irishmen at Kildare.

John Hayes, of Bilboa, committed, charged with being an United Irishman, and attempting to seduce 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 home, 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 new 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 consultations 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 Doonas 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 being 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 rear. 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 surprising to see how regular they had their outposts. Four miles from their camp we fell in with an advanced sentinel, capitally 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 Lieutenant, 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—afterwards 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 life.

John Collins, 100 lashes, and transportation.

## CARMEN GARRYOWENIENSE.

O Baccheidæ impavidi,  
Adsitis compotanti mi!  
Ut decet vos fortissimi,

Ad pulchre concinendum.

Chorus—Cervisiam fuscā pro aqua bibamus;  
Symbolam promptam illico damus,  
Absit ut nexi in vincla eamus  
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 medicus 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 several 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 800 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 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,  
Prætozem urbanum et genus horum—  
Nequis efflagitet æs debitorem,  
In Garryowen insigni.

Virtus nostra famam quærit—  
Unde venimus nemo hæret—  
Quum nomen tuum terrorem ferat,  
O Garryowen insignis!

Johannes O'Connell procerus et fortis  
Cujusvis oneris audibus tortis,  
Ex Garryowen 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 trouble.

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. Foster, Louth Militia, President; Lieutenant-Col. Garden, 54th 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—H. 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, 1798—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

## ΟΔΕ ΓΑΡΡΙΩΝΙΑ.

Τον Βακχου υιον ου τρεσας  
Συνεληθι ειτις γενναδας,  
Πινειν τ' αδειν υπουργεσας  
Εμοι συμφωνεοντι.

Αντι σιδηρου υδατος  
Πιουμεθα πυρρου ζιθεος,  
Τοις συμβολοις αξιχρεος—  
Εκ Γαρριων περικλυτου.

Ουδεις ες δεσμοτηρια  
Πορευσεται χρεων ηνεκα  
Τον κουρωων οστις χαιρεται  
Τας καμπαδας συρρηξαι.

Τον Λιμερικον αμαξιτον,  
Τας οδους συρρεμβομενων,  
Παιζοντες ως μαχουμενων,  
Και παντα αραξαντων.

Τας θυριδας ηδε θυρας  
Σιρρεζομην και φυλακας  
Βαλουμεν ανα τεσσαρας,  
Ιατροις δοντες τραυμάτα.

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 join.	
Saturn,	74	Glenmore,	36		
Triumph,	74	Shannon,	82	Ramilies,	74
Lancaster,	64	Cerberus,	38	La Revolutionaire,	44
Polyphemus,	64	Diana,	32	Dryad,	36
		Unicorn,	32	Hazard,	16

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 36.

Ῥαῦδουχοῖς δὲ ἐμπαίζων παῖς  
Ἐπαρχὸν ἤδε πρᾶχτορας,  
Διῶξει, — οὐδ' ἐστ' ὡς ἡμᾶς  
Ἀπαιτεσεῖ τὰ χρεᾶτα.

Ἐνδοξοὶ καλοὶς καρδίαις,  
Ταχὺ ὅθεν ηχομην αἰδᾶς;  
Τῷ ὀνόματι τρέσει δὲ παῖς  
Τοῦ Γαρρυῶν περικλυτοῦ.

Ἰωάννης Ὁ Κοννέλλος  
Μεγὰς ὀρθὸς τὴν ἐστὶ ὁ  
ΡΙΨΕΙ βαρυτάτον βέλους  
Ἐκ Γαρρυῶν Θόμονδς.

Ὀλῶλε Γαρρυῶν δὲ ὅτ'  
Ὁ Κοννέλλος Κορκονδὲ ποτ'  
Προσηκῇ, — τὸν δεσμὸν δὲ τοτ'  
Δικαστῶν ἀεκητι.

Ἐνρείος κρεῖ μὲν Ὁ Βρείονος,  
Ἐξεφυγ' ἐξαλλομένος —  
Ὡς ζῆθος ἀντὶ ὕδατος,  
Ἐν Γαρρυῶν περικλυτοῖ!

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 counties. 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. Peace 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.<sup>1</sup>

*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.

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 the 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 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 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, Eilinn'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—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 currie 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 so long. But Humbert's estimate of the British commanding officers will give a key to the cause 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—Eilinn'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 Mahon, 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 5th of September, Colonel Vereker, who commanded here, received information that a 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 being near 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 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 currie 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 rear 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 us 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 thine,  
 May Erin'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 curriple guns.† The action began at half-past two o'clock on the 5th 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

\* 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.

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 Ballingarry, 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 Worships 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

\* Barrington's Historic Memoirs, Vol. 2, p. 280.

† University Magazine, Vol. 19, p. 338.

The fisheries of the great Lax and salmon weirs which the Corporation continued to let to tenants, had not ceased to be a source of litigation and annoyance; while between the people and citizens generally, and the tenants and Corporation, feuds prevailed to a serious extent. On the 21st of August, this year, (1810), three large gaps were broken down in the Lax-weir, to the great joy of the public; the centre gap was fourteen feet, which was to be constantly kept open; stones, to the amount of one hundred tons which had been placed there, to prevent any advantage to the public from the gap, were removed in the presence of a crowded assemblage of people. This was effected through the zeal and determination of William Ryves, Esq. of New Garden, near Castle Connell, who at his own expense, instituted a suit against Thomas and John Burke, who rented and monopolised the weir, against whom he obtained a verdict with costs and damages £200, at Cork Assizes, August, 1809.<sup>1</sup>

By way of contrast with these serious matters we shall here introduce a literary trifle for the sake of the associations with which it is connected. The "garden" of Mr. William Carr,<sup>2</sup> was famous at this period for its beauty, and was cultivated in the first style by an experienced gardener. Mr. Carr had three sisters who generally walked each day in the garden dressed in white in the fashion of the time, with large gold watches displayed. Mr. Francis Wheeler the father of the present Lady Lytton Bulwer, composed a song on the Garden, which became very popular, but which appears to be now almost entirely forgotten. The following is a copy of it:—

#### BILLY CARR'S GARDEN IN 1809.

*To the tune of Murtoogh Delaney.*

You may travel the nation all over,  
From Dublin to Sweet Mullingar,  
And a garden you will not discover  
Like the garden of sweet Billy Carr;  
'Tis there that the tall trees were planted  
In the days of the old Tommy Parr;  
And the soft winding Shannon is flowing  
Round the garden of Sweet Billy Carr.

'Tis there the big praties are growing,  
Enough to supply all Dunbar,  
Where the soft winding Shannon is flowing,  
'Round the gardens of Sweet Billy Carr;  
His sisters like sweet pretty posies,  
More beauteous than roses by far,  
They bloom like carnations and roses  
In the gardens of sweet Billy Carr.

which, by an outlay of about £600, he converted into a very beautiful Catholic Chapel, which continues in the possession of the Augustinian Fathers. In this Church the picture of the Ascension by Timothy Collopy, as already referred to, is placed over the altar.

<sup>1</sup> Another trial was to have taken place at Cork at the Summer assizes of 1810, when the Burkes knowing the injustice of the cause submitted, and the above opening was made.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Carr's house was that in which the successive Parish Priests of St. Mary's Parish have resided for several years.

O! may they be happily married,  
To a mayor, and a lawyer, and tar,  
How blest will they be when they're wed,  
With the sisters of Sweet Billy Carr!

Now if you have a mind to live frisky,  
And trouble and grief would you mar—  
I'd advise you to go and drink whisky,  
Along with the Sweet Billy Carr!  
In a room, Sir, he keeps a big bottle,  
Without either crack, flaw, or star,  
Which is often applied to the throttle,  
Of that thirsty gay soul Billy Carr.

At this time Daniel O'Connell had become a great favourite on the Munster Circuit, and was highly popular in Limerick: a pencil sketch taken of him while sitting in the City Court-House, Quay-lane, shows that he was then full of life and vigor, and equal to any contest physical or intellectual.<sup>1</sup>

The gallant conduct of several distinguished Limerick men serving in the Peninsula at this period, under Generals Lord Viscount Wellington and Marshal Beresford, was attracting immense attention. Colonel Roche<sup>2</sup> was one of these: General Sir William Parker Carroll of Tulla, near Nenagh, may be ranked as a near neighbour, if not a citizen; John De Lacy of the 48th regiment, a descendant of the illustrious warrior Pierce De Lacy, who did wonders at the battle of Albuera, was another gallant citizen of Limerick.

The year 1811, was rendered memorable in the annals of Limerick, by, several incidents, among others the result of a very important law-suit, which had been pending between the Rev. Archdeacon Hill, as incumbent, and the parishioners of St. Michael's, relative to ministers' money, levied by an act passed in the reign of Charles II. in walled cities and towns. Judgment, on this occasion, was given against the incumbent and his successors, so that the rapid progress of the Newtown was not impeded by an imposition which was as hateful as it was tyrannical, and which a more enlightened spirit in the legislature more recently abolished, when, indeed, the incumbent himself, the Rev. John Elmes, joined in the popular clamour against its continued existence. It would have been a bold stroke of the incumbent in 1811, had he been able to saddle the Newtown with so heavy and intolerable a burden, which would have added enormously to his revenues, and checked the growth of that portion of the city, which, for this reason among others well nigh equally strong, had become the favourite residence of every citizen who was able to build or to rent a house—and house rent now was exceedingly high in the Newtown. On this occasion important evidence was given in sustainment of the opposition of the citizens by the Right Rev. Dr. Young, who produced an ancient manuscript which showed that the Church of St. Michael was outside the walls, and near the water-gate, and that in the

<sup>1</sup> This pencil sketch which was taken by Mr. John Gubbins, portrait painter, in 1810, represents O'Connell to the life, and is in the possession of the author.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Philip Roche, K.C.B., the son of Philip Roche, Esq., of Limerick, related to the Howley family of Rich Hill, &c. &c. Sir Philip realized a large sum of money in the Peninsula. He left all this money to two nieces, provided they took the name of Roche, and did not marry an Irishman or a Spaniard; and in the event of their so doing, the money was to go to the Duke of Wellington. One of them married Colonel Fane, and the other married Captain George Vaughan, of the 9th Lancers, father of Captain Vaughan, R. N., A.D.C. to the late Earl of Carlisle.

From Limerick's history of Limerick  
941.942