

the above mentioned acts of wanton and licentious outrage, to which we could add many others of a similar complexion, that have been perpetrated within the last few days, sufficiently proves that forestalling has nothing to do with the present thirst for plunder, which stalks throughout our county, and so imperiously calls for the retributive and avenging hand of justice, to stem its further progress, and chastise its deluded abettors. We shudder at the bare idea of the victims which must be made. The most callous heart will surely feel, on looking at our jail calendar, which we publish this day.—It holds up to the contemplative mind a melancholy picture of the extent of enormity to which crime and insubordination have advanced amongst us.

About twelve o'clock, on Sunday night, the inhabitants of Ennis experienced no inconsiderable share of alarm. The trumpet's clang, and the drum of the 93d beating to arms, announced something serious—something that demanded explanation. Hurry, bustle, and confusion prevailed among the inhabitants. Steadiness and discipline distinguished our small military force. The detachment of the 20th Dragoons, under the command of Captain Deverin, were mounted, and on their way to Clare, in a few minutes, where it was reported a mob were assembled to commit fresh depredations. The division of the 93d, under the command of Lieut. M'Donald were equally alert, and ready for service, and our yeomanry seemed only anxious to distinguish themselves. Robert Crowe, Esq. first lieutenant, was in the street in a moment, and being shortly joined by a very full muster of the corps, hastened to the expected scene of confusion and attack. However, the Infantry had not proceeded a quarter of a mile, when they met the Cavalry on their return, who happily announced the entire to have been a false alarm. We cannot say how the report originated, but the manner in which it was received proved highly creditable to the military bodies here, and fully evinces that they are not to be taken by surprise, nor intimidated by threats.—*Ennis Chronicle.*

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

With sensations of deep regret we have to record an act of suicide which took place on Tuesday. At an early hour on that morning, Mr. James Kerin, of Cranaher, arose, leaving his wife asleep and cautiously locking the chamber door, was observed by a female servant to resort to the beds in which seven of his children lay, each of whom he stooped to kiss affectionately; after that solemn ceremony, he resorted to another part of the house, and in a few moments the report of a shot alarmed his family, when it was discovered that he had blown out his brains! Yielding to the impulse of friendship for an individual, he some time since became security to the Crown for the observance of some Revenue contract, in the performance of which his friend had the misfortune to fail, and poor Mr. Kerin's stock were recently seized for the forfeiture.—Surrounded by a numerous young family, his fortitude forsook him, while his apprehensions for their future support so powerfully worked upon his imagination, that, in a fatal moment, he perpetrated the rash deed which has robbed them of their best friend and only protector, deprived society of an honest man, and committed a crime (repugnant to every sense of moral feeling,) the melancholy result of which is now deplored by every person to whom he was known.

THE LATE LORD VISCOUNT GORT.

In our paper of Tuesday se'nnight, we announced the demise of this Nobleman at his seat, at Gort, on the preceding Friday—since which period the Bells of our Cathedral, with a melancholy solemnity, continued tolling forth a requiem to departed worth.

The absence of his nephew, the Right Hon. Colonel Charles Viscount Gort, who was attending his Parliamentary duty, necessarily obliged the interment to be postponed until Tuesday last.—The body having been prepared by Dr. Gibson, was wrapped up in an oiled silk cloth, and on Friday last, when the present Lord Gort, (who had been expressly sent for,) arrived, the remains were deposited in an elegant oak coffin, with a lining of white satin, which was laid in a lead coffin of exquisite workmanship, and the entire enclosed in a beautiful mahogany shell, superbly lined with rich crimson velvet, highly ornamented with tassels of various kinds, and an immense quantity of gilt.—On the breast-plate, which was highly gilt, was engraved in sunk black characters—

JOHN FRENDERGAST SMYTH,
Baron Kiltattan,
Lord Viscount Gort,
Obit May 23d, 1817,
Aged 76 years.

On another plate beneath this, were the Armorial Ensigns of the family.—On either side were a number of Crests and other Ornaments, forming in the whole, the most finished and perfectly beautiful thing of the kind ever beheld in this city, and does great credit to the maker, Mr. H. Deomade, of Thomas street.

At four o'clock on Tuesday morning, the relics were laid in a very elegant hearse of Bass's, and the procession left Gort, attended by all the respectable gentry for many miles round, with his Lordship's tenantry—at eleven it arrived in Quin, and there reached Six Mile Cross, where it remained for a short time only, and then set off for this city. Having reached Medick, it was joined by a vast number of carriages, 218,

In the procession of Noblemen and Gentlemen's carriages we noticed the following:—
John Verker's, Mayor; Bolton Waller's, William Gregory's, John Croker's, Col. Gough's, Major Gough's, Lord Massy's, Darby O'Grady's, Dr. Reardon's, James O'Grady's, John Mark's, Hugh Brady's, Gen. O'Loughlin's, Standish Grady's, George's street, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop's, Vere D. U. Hunt's, Ralph Westropp's, A. H. D'Estier's, Arthur Vincent's, Robert Maunsell's, James Gubbins's, Kilfush; The Dean's, John Massy's, Water Park; Robert H. Maunsell's, George E. Bruce's, Major Houghton's, Wm. Gabbett's, Castle Connell; William J. Westropp's.—Gabbett's, Tontine; Wm. Ryves's, Thos. Fitz-Gibbon's, Arthur Breerton's, John Kennedy's, George Seaton's, Geo. Chapman's, and Messrs. Sudders's, Lloyd's, Dickson's, O'Grady's, and many others whom it was impossible to learn on account of the excessive number, amounting to upwards of one hundred—together with an immense number of hackney carriages from this city, from Gort, Ennis, Newmarket, and different other places, in most of which were people of the first distinction.

The witness of the day, broke the order of the procession in a great measure, however, the principal part kept their places, notwithstanding the incessant rain, which fell in torrents.—At six o'clock, the Hearse reached the Church Yard Gate of St. Mouchin's, and the remains having been taken from it, the Funeral Service was performed in a solemn and impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Duddell, Rector of that parish, (the Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmacduagh, his Lordship's Chaplain, attending;) after which, they were committed to the Family Vault beneath the Communion Table.—So vast was the procession, that it was not until long after the interment that the later coaches had taken their places in Mary street, along which, and Nicholas street, they were ranged in regular order as they arrived, with the horses' heads facing downwards, so that not the least confusion occurred in driving off.

Thus terminated the mortal career of this Nobleman—he lived, in the possession of an ample fortune, to an advanced age, and though his style of living was elegant and befitting the rank he held in life, he neglected not the sacred trust reposed in him, of affording assistance to the distressed of his fellow-creatures—he contributed largely to the support of the several public Charities—but his private liberality was even more extensive, and those to whom he diffused with unparalyzing hand, in the abolition of their sorrowing regret, proclaim his hidden benevolence, and hold up an example worthy of imitation.—He enjoyed almost uninterruptedly a great share of health—was endowed with a fine literary taste, which he cultivated very successfully—in his disposition, he was lively and humane—in manners, affable, courteous, and unaffected—in piety, sincere and humble.—Possessing these great qualifications, yet not relying on them, we may entertain a hope, confident not presumptuous, that he is gone to receive that imperishable reward laid up for those that do well.

In his politics, he was a firm and steadfast supporter of the Constitution, in Church and State—he was loyal but not violent—he preserved that happy medium which secured him many friends.—Where his fortune grew, he spent it—he was attached to his country, and never deserted it.

The general tenor of his life was, what it should be—we might say much more for him than we have done, without being accused of obsequious flattery, with which obituary eulogium is too frequently replete.—The highest sounding epitaph commences with but "Here he lies" and "Dust to Dust" concludes the noblest praise.—It brings us to this moral conclusion, which it may not be improper to give. "That to die happy, we should live well."—It is a virtuous life which can render our descent to the tomb easy and comfortable in that moment of trial which is the lot of all, and transmits our names to posterity with never fading honors.—Of this class, his Lordship indubitably was, and the prayers of all who pass his tomb, will be

"In pace requiescat."

In quoting the price of Potatoes at from 9d. to 10d. per stone, we feel the deepest regret, for the exorbitancy of this demand, must be allowed to be too great to enable the poorer classes to obtain this necessary article of life—in fact to them vitally so, from the high price of Corn, and their inability to substitute any other diet for Potatoes or Bread.—It is a fact notoriously known, that they have been the principal, we might indeed say, the only food of the lower orders—if deprived of them, by a price too high for their limited means, how shall they exist—it is a natural question, and may lead in its consideration, to consequences of real utility.—The supply of Potatoes, brought to the market, is by no means adequate to the consumption, and them of very inferior quality—those are of necessity, parcelled out in small quantities, and ten pence is gladly given for a bucket, which often contains not more than twelve rarely thirteen pounds, which should properly be fifteen.—To remedy this, is not in the power of the public authorities, who appoint persons to watch over them—but a remedy should be found, to prevent a starving population from adopting coercive measures, to which their wails might possibly drive them.—Is there not in the country a supply sufficient?—if there be why are they not brought in?—to those who have them, and keep them back in order to obtain a higher price, than that (too high) already given, we advance not the stimulus of humanity, but one which may prove more effectual—*self interest*—Yesterday, passed our office, a dish of new potatoes, regularly grown, in the ordinary way, of apparently good quality, which will, no question, produce a better price than the old, (that are black and ill-tasted. If the new continue to come in, as there is no doubt they will, the old will remain on hands, or bring a price much less than that now to be had.—If they duly consult their own interest, the holders of Potatoes, will no longer abstain from sending them in.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Tuesday evening, attributable to the immediate effects of fear, but principally to the want of a due attention to the nuisance which produced that sensation in the unfortunate sufferers. As the funeral of Lord Gort passed through Castle street, on that evening, curiosity was excited to the highest pitch, to witness the procession, and not only the inhabitants of the ruins at each side but numbers of visitants at an early hour secured places in the windows—an alarm, which proved to be a false one, spread itself in one of those fabrics that it was coming down—the effect it produced consequently was, the most eager desire to fly from the impending danger, many threw themselves from the windows, which loosened part of the mouldering wall, a fragment of which unhappily struck a girl on the head which produced so bad a fracture, that she lived but till next morning.—We should be wanting in the duty we owe the public, if we did not say, in the most emphatical manner, that those whose province it was, to have those dangerous tenements taken down agreeable to the representation of the Sessions Grand Jury, who inspected the houses in the old town, after the catastrophe in Creagh Lane—have not fulfilled the trust reposed in them, and are highly deserving of reprobation.

On Wednesday night, the leather store of Mr. Edward M'Mahon, was burglariously broken into, and robbed of a considerable quantity of leather, and other articles. We have not heard that any arrest has taken place, or that any suspicion is entertained of the perpetrators.—That parish maintains a watch, but as the concerns were so backward, we suppose it therefore passed without their observation.—Were the watchmen to go round the limit of their respective posts immediately after crying each hour, and examine the fastenings, it would be the most certain means of preventing the recurrence of atrocities of this kind, by which not only the properties but the lives of the parishioners are endangered.

A most flagrant and daring outrage was committed on Tuesday night, on the person of a gentleman of the most charitable and inoffensive disposition—Mr. James Nolan, of Sir Harry's Mall, classical teacher—at about eight o'clock on that evening, when going home, he was accosted near to his own door, by one of three men, who asked him for assistance, he told him it was not then in his power to relieve him, but they persisted in following him, and when he entered his house, the three rushed in on him in the hall, demanded his watch, which, he refusing, they forced from him, and escaped.

At an early hour on the morning of Friday last, a body of men, with cars and horses went to the lands of Clonegarry, between Bruff and Kilmallock, in order to procure potatoes; they demanded them of some farmers resident on the lands, of the name of Driscoll—but were informed that they had not a sufficiency for themselves, therefore could afford them none—they, not content with this reply, were proceeding to violence, when a scuffle ensued—the Driscolls proving the stronger party, they thought proper to retire, and effected their retreat to Kilmallock, where having been joined by others, to the number of 100 men, women and children, armed with various weapons of destruction, such as scythes, swords, pitchforks, sticks, &c.—they returned to the fray with animated vigour, and were received by the Driscolls with equal spirit, who being in expectation of their return, had prepared for them.—On the meeting of the respective parties, hostilities were renewed, and desperately continued for some time—many were dangerously wounded, and it is impossible to say where it would have ended, but that H. Bevan, Esq. who is a magistrate for the county, and his son, the Rev. William Bevan, providentially for the combatants, heard the shouts and clangour of hostile arms, and immediately rode into the midst of them, regardless of personal safety, in their benevolent exertion to stop the effusion of human blood.—On the appearance of these gentlemen, the delinquents fled, but not before three of the principals had been secured.

A meeting of the Commissioners for improving St. Michael's Parish, was held at the Commercial Buildings, yesterday, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the situations of Collectors of the Parochial Taxes, when Messrs. Denis Edwards, and Edward Walsh, were approved of, and appointed.

It has been a maxim with us to render the meed of public applause within our power to give, only to the deserving and that principle we still adhere to, and ever shall—Flattery of any sort, we abhor, and will close our columns against its admission.—At a moment such as the present, when we behold benevolence exerting its influence, extending its aid, and stimulating by its example, the possessors of wealth to relieve the unexampled distresses of the poor, it would be an unparadonable omission on our part to let it pass in silence.—We have had frequent occasion to notice the liberality of Messrs. Stein, Brown, & Co. for their endeavours to relieve and alleviate the sufferings of their fellow creatures, in this city—but we find that the poor of Ennis have also experienced a share of their bounty—Mr. Ewart who has the charge of their concerns at the Distillery of Clonroad, near that town, has received directions from them to have 300 barrels of barley, in store, made into meal, and disposed of at a price "considerably under first cost."

On Tuesday evening last a young girl named fell into the river at George's Quay, thrice she sunk, and would have inevitably perished, but for the intrepid humanity of Mr. Doyle, who at the imminent risk of his own life, plunged into the river from the parapet wall, and succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave.

Committed to Ennis Gaol, by G. Warburton, Esq. Martin & James White, charged with assembling in arms by night, and breaking open a house and taking away potatoes.—By same Magistrate, Pat. Mullins, Pat. O'Brien, James O'Brien, and Anthony O'Brien, charged with robbery.

One thousand families are weekly relieved in Ennis by the Charitable Fund Committee of that town, the funds of which are decreasing on account of the large demands made thereon. Various depredations have lately taken place in the County Clare—scarcity of provisions is alleged to be the cause.

An order has been received for the re-shipment of the government seed oats stored in Tralee.—It is taken by land carriage to Blennerville, under an escort of soldiers, from whence it will be exported for Dublin. This speculation, we understand, has originated with the agent, to whom the sale of the seed oats has been entrusted.

On Friday the Provost examined in History, Dr. Fhipps in Chronology, and Doctors Hodgkinson and Barrett in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. This concluded the Public Examination; and on Saturday the Candidates were occupied with Greek and Latin composition in Verse and Prose.—Monday Messrs. Phelan and Kennedy were declared the successful Candidates.

On Tuesday, Dr. Davenport, Professor of Natural Philosophy, examined principally in Newton; and the Ethical examination in the evening, by Dr. Nash, embraced a wide field of moral philosophy—Cicero, Aristotle, Shaftsbury, Hobbes, King, Clark, Butler, Warburton, Hume, Priestly, and Cumberland.

On Wednesday se'nnight, the examination of candidates for the two vacant Fellowships commenced at the Theatre in Trinity College. The following Gentlemen were Candidates: Rev. Messrs. Jones, and Phelan, Masters of Arts;—Messrs. Harte, Kennedy, Wright, Dickinson, and Hays, Bachelor of Arts. The first Sciences examined were Logics and Metaphysics: This part of the examination was conducted by Dr. Prior—the learned Doctor drew his questions chiefly from Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, and Reid, among the English Metaphysicians; and from Le Clerc, and the Author of the Arts Cogitandi, among the French. This examination lasted from 8 to 10 A. M. of Wednesday. From 2 to 4 of that day, Dr. Lloyd, the Professor of Mathematics, examined in that Science, chiefly in Conic Sections, and the differential calculus and theory of Variations of the modern French Mathematicians.

The Archbishop of Cashel has appointed the Rev. Edward Laberte to the rectory of Kilmemson, vice Chadwycke, deceased.

Wednesday, the Right Hon. Lord Massy set off from Hermitage for London.

The Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, was on Monday elected Dean of St. Patrick's.

Mr. Abbott is to be raised to the Peerage, and will, it is said, be created Baron Colchester.

freemen, of the City and County of the City of Limerick, GENTLEMEN,

THE lamented Death of Lord Viscount Gort, deprives you of a Representative, one of an attached and valued Friend, the world of an upright and honorable man, and society of one of its brightest ornaments. The affectionate respect shown to his memory yesterday, in the performance of the last melancholy duties, is the best proof of the universal esteem and regard with which he was blessed; and impresses me with a deep sense of obligation to my numerous friends that can never be forgotten.

It is now more than twenty years since you first confided to me the important duty of representing you in Parliament, and the frequent renewals of the obligation you then conferred, justifies me in expressing a confident hope that you have been satisfied with my public conduct.

Our history does not record the occurrence of so many important events, within so short a period as have passed since I became your Representative; the most important, as it concerns Ireland, I conceive to be the Union, and upon every discussion of that Question, I took a decided part, and sacrificed all private and personal considerations, to what I considered my Country's honour.—The recollection of which, will, I trust, make amends for many imperfections, and procure for me, in retiring from your service, what I shall prize much higher than a Title, the flattering meed of your approbation.

I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to you, for the numerous favors you have been pleased to confer upon me; I owe my advancement in the world to your partiality, and look forward with pleasure to the hope of preserving it undiminished.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

With sincere regard,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

GORT.

Limerick, June 4. 1817.

STOLEN.

OUT of a Stable at Ballinacurra, on the night of Monday the 2d of June, inst. a BAY MARE, entirely blind, with a switch tail and goose rump, without snip or star, and had an inclination to brading in the hind fetlocks when she stood; the property of MICHAEL GOULD ADAMS, Esq.

Any person giving information, so as the Mare may be found, shall receive ONE GUINEA, or FIVE GUINEAS, on producing the Thief to conviction—by applying to M. G. ADAMS, Esq. Jamesbrook, Clonyne or to his Steward, at Ballinacurra Weston.

Limerick, June 6. 1817.

Nantenant House and Demesne.

2 spots TO BE LET, 94
And Immediate possession given.

FOR ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS,
Nantenant House, Offices and Demesne,
Consisting of 60 Acres.

The House, completely Furnished—the Offices and Garden in good order—the Grounds choicely laid out and divided, comprising well enclosed Paddocks, Meadow, Feeding and Tillage Ground.

The Crops now on the ground will be given for the value.

Application to WM. SMYTH Esq. Ballylin, who will send a person to show the concerns.
June 6. 1816.

Summer Assortment.

New Woollen, Linen, Muslin, Hosiery, and Fancy Ware-House,
32, PATRICK-STREET.

M. RYAN,

IMPRESSED with the liveliest sense of gratitude for the very flattering encouragement his Establishment has experienced since its commencement; begs leave to return his friends his most sincere thanks.

Inform them that he has received this week, in addition to his former Stock, a very general Assortment of every article in his Line, purchased entirely for Cash, and at very reduced prices.—He is thereby enabled to continue to his Friends that satisfactory treatment which they have hitherto so kindly and generally acknowledged, and which it shall be his governing principle to afford all those who may favour him with their commands.

A fresh supply of Wright's Superior Irish HATS, of the Newest Shapes, and at Reduced Prices.
Limerick, June 6, 1817.

Forty per Cent. saved for Prompt Payment.
Fashionable Merchant Tailoring.

TOMLIN & MOLONY,

COAT MAKERS FROM BOND-ST. LONDON:
MOST respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they have commenced Selling at a Pence to the Pound profit, for Ready Money; as carrying on a Ready Money Trade, they will ask a second Price—to hinder trouble, they have only a Superfine Articles.

N. B.—Gentlemen, &c. indebted to the Firm are requested to pay in their accounts.—It is also requested all Accounts due of them may be furnished, in order that same may be paid.

Denmark-street, Limerick, 6th June, 1817.