

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

and Rev. Baptiste Noel preached before her Sunday last, at Windsor.

of Beef served up to the Queens table on Sunday at Windsor Castle, was a portion of a fine Scotch ox, fed by the Archbishop of Antrim, Oxfordshire, and weighed one hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

Mr. Murray, Esq., secretary of the Commission, is elected a director of the Bank.

of Lady Anne Culling Smith, sister of Wellington, were removed from Hampton to Egham Church, to be deposited in the vault.

James Stuart Wortley, Q.C. is appointed a Justice of Council to the Bank of England, in the place of Mr. Eils to the bench.

has been pleased to appoint Dr. J. Henry to be First Physician to her Majesty in Scotland, in the room of Dr. John Abercrombie, deceased. The Governor of India keeps 10,000 labourers at night, upon the railroad between Petersburg and Moscow.

Chancellor has declined interfering in the case of the Gloucester Corporation against the execution of Wood for £200,000, referring it to the Court; but he has ordered that the costs be paid by the corporation.

of Exeter has been carrying out his new system with a high hand, and to the great disgust of the best supporters of the establishment. He has determined to leave the Church and join the Unitarians.

Bourchier Wrey Saville, M.A., Vicar of Exeter, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire.

Charles Phillott has resigned the curacy of Exeter, after having filled it for thirty years. He has obtained a divorce in the Consistory Court, from his wife, for adultery at the Cape of Good Hope.

the barrister, of Sloane-street, is divorced from his wife by the Consistory Court, on the proof of adultery by Mr. C. Renny, at Dieppe.

of Wolverhampton, was tried at Stafford for concealing the birth of his illegitimate child with Surgeon-Sheriff. Both were found guilty, and the child was ordered to be buried in the parish church.

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THE LATE LORD LIMERICK.

The funeral obsequies of the first Earl of Limerick will be long remembered in the city of his birth, and as matter of history will be viewed in the light of an extraordinary event. The revolting spectacle of Monday last must attach an indelible stigma to the character of our population, in the opinion of all civilized communities. With grief and pain do we publish this undeniable truth. There was not even the shadow of night to conceal the hideous outrage upon the living and the dead! The criminal actors exulted in the broad glare of day, and with the "base, bloody, and brutal" spirit of fiends, pursued to the grave with unheard of indignity the remains of a nobleman who was happily insensible of the outrage, and whose bounty many of those persons will, before another week partake of, in the charitable asylums of Limerick! What stupid and malignant fatuity does this evince? Death, the common lot of man, is supposed to level all human distinctions, and obliterate the direst hatred; it is found to disarm the vindictive savage, whose fiery passions know not the control of reason or religion. But how does it operate upon professing Christians? We have ocular proof of its influence, though in a sadly different light. The untaught savage will respect the foe who has fallen in combat before him—not so the mobrioter of Limerick, who glories in his dastardly attack upon the dead, and dares to invade the defenceless funeral bier, to violate the hallowed repose of the silent grave and its peaceful attributes. This scandalous outrage will find no parallel in Ireland. It was a hardly insult, for the noble Earl lay cold, inanimate, and unconscious before his persecutors, but the indignity was not less acutely felt by his relatives and friends. What is the recompense for this atrocious breach of the most sacred obligations—Good for evil, dictated by a truly noble and christian sentiment, the impulse of a superior mind, of a soul enlightened by gospel love, and inspired by genuine charity. Witness the disposal of £500 in the CHRONICLE, and the distribution of various private donations from the immediate family of the deceased nobleman, for the benefit of that class, which exulted with fiendish malignity in the death of the venerable head of a noble house! Humiliating indeed is the position of those persons, and "to heap burning coals upon their heads" we refer again to the munificent sums so liberally dispensed by those whose dearest feelings and sympathies they have outraged, and insulted. There is not a citizen of Limerick, whatever his political bias, who does not reprobate, who does not condemn in the most unqualified terms the gross contumely offered at Lord Limerick's funeral. It will be a reproach to us for years in England and Ireland, but it is some consolation that not a single respectable individual was connected with the disgraceful tumult. It was simply and entirely the work of that particular class which, for having cast a stone, is now rewarded with bread; yet we delight in this return, because it is noble and princely, for if any act can elicit in the obdurate bosom of reckless man pain or remorse for bad deeds, this surely must effect it, and it will be balm to the high minded family of the deceased Peer to know that it has been successful in procuring this happy result. How sublime a triumph!

Appropriation made by the executors of the Earl of Limerick, in fulfilment of the trust devolved on them of his Lordship's charity:—County Infirmary, £100; Barrington's Hospital, £100; Fever Hospital, £100; Protestant Orphan Society, £50; Sisters of Mercy, £50; Convalescent Dispensary, £50; Presentation Schools, £50.

Henry Maunsell, Esq. has received through William Barrington, Esq. One Pound each from Lady Glentworth, Lord Monteaule, and Geo. Lake Russell, Esq. for the widow and orphans of the Artillery soldier, M'Creesh, and which has been added to the Club list.

Mr. Robert Keays begs to acknowledge the receipt of £10, from Lady Maria Glentworth, for distribution among the distressed room keepers of this city, and for which they return their most grateful thanks.

Mr. Robert Keays, treasurer to Barrington's Hospital and City of Limerick Infirmary, begs to acknowledge the receipt of twenty guineas from George Lake Russell, Esq. towards the funds of said institution, and for which the governors return their sincere thanks.

Lady Glentworth, Lady Russell, and George Lake Russell, Esq. left this city on Thursday morning for London, after attending the obsequies of their deceased relative, the Earl of Limerick. The Hon. Edm. Pery, son of his Lordship, and uncle of the present Earl of Limerick, left this yesterday for London, after the same mournful duty. Upon the front of Limerick house, Henry-street, there is affixed an escutcheon, or hatchment of the family arms of the deceased Peer, as a memorial of his death, which is to remain for six months, agreeably to usage in such cases.

Lady Catherine Maunsell and the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Maunsell Eyre and family have arrived at Richview Priory, Blackrock, Dublin, to pass the winter.

Mr. O'Connell arrived on Saturday night from Dublin, and after Mass next morning, at St. Michael's Chapel, left Cruise's hotel for Darrynane, with his niece, Miss Moynihan. Two postillions of the learned gentleman were previously put in a carriage, en route to this City, for having got drunk on the road.

Ralph Westropp, Esq. Master, and Edward Crisp Villiers, Esq. senior warden, County High Sheriff elect, presided at the festival dinner of 13, Lodge, at the Masonic Hall, George-street, on St. John's day. Lodge 73, Henry W. Smith, Esq. Master, celebrated the festive occasion, at the Lodge rooms, Henry-street.

The inmates of the Union workhouse on Christmas day enjoyed a good substantial breakfast and dinner, ordered for them by the Guardians.

One hundred and twenty money orders were drawn upon the Postmaster of Limerick, on Monday last.

The Sabbath day is chosen by the Rockites as the most favourable for taking fire-arms. On Sunday last they threatened to attack Mount Rivers house, the residence of Mr. Phillips, who immediately rode home from Newport Church, and fortunately arrived in time to prevent the attack, and the fellows turned off.

Sunday last, while Mr. Jonas Blackhall, of Garden-hill, was attending Castle-Connell Church, five ruffians entered his house, and took away a gun and blunderbuss, firing shots on their departure.

The house of a respectable farmer, Daniel Carmody, at Knockfierna, near Ballingarry, was visited on Monday night by an armed party, who searched the house for fire-arms, and not finding any, beat his son, inflicting two cuts on his head.

The out-offices, haggard, with live stock, of Mr. Wm. P. Power, at Rahaline, county Clare, were fired by incendiaries on Christmas day, and destroyed. Same day, the manager of Mr. John M'Donnell's mines, near Kiltbricken, was attacked and robbed of fire-arms, leaving untouched the money in desk.

The fire-arms of Robert Thorn, of Bird-hill, were seized at his house on Sunday last, whilst he was attending at Church.

A party of men fired shots into the house of William Waller, Esq. near Newport.

Nine armed men were seen by the small police party

FUNERAL OF LORD LIMERICK.

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE OVER THE DEAD—ATTACK UPON THE FUNERAL CORTAGE—VIOLENT ASSAULT UPON LORD MONTEAGLE AND HIS PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE—CALLING OUT OF THE MILITARY.

At six o'clock on Saturday evening, the remains of the late Lord Glentworth and the late Lady Mary Pery arrived in this city from London, via Dublin, in two hearses, each drawn by four horses, and surmounted with mourning plumes; they were conveyed direct to the Cathedral for interment, where the burial service was read by the Rev. Robert Knox, and both coffins were laid in the Pery family vault, by torch light. A crowd which gathered in Clare-street and along the Malls, conceiving that the hearses contained the mortal remains of the late Earl of Limerick, commenced hooting and groaning, and this disgraceful conduct was persevered until they reached the church. Sub-Inspector Williams, and a party of police followed at a distance, but their appearance did not repress the disturbance. Meanwhile the hearse, containing the deceased Earl, drawn by six black horses, and ornamented with rich black plumes, passed unobserved by the crowd on to Limerick House, in Henry-street, where a party of Police was stationed. The hearse was accompanied by a mourning coach and four horses, and the coffin having been laid on a platform, covered with black velvet, in the back drawing-room of the late Earl's mansion, which was prepared for the occasion, the friends and relatives of his Lordship retired for the night. Next day the body lay in state from 2 until 5 o'clock, and in the same form as at South Hill Park, (described in last CHRONICLE.) Numerous spectators attracted to the spot were all admitted without distinction, and towards evening the very mixed assemblage shewed but little decorum or respect for the mansion of its late noble proprietor, who lay in the awful silence of death before them. It was to them rather a scene of indecent merriment, than of solemn contemplation.

Twelve o'clock on Monday was fixed for the funeral, which was public, but long before that hour a multitude of persons had assembled outside Limerick house, while the immediate vicinity was thronged with carriages arriving to attend the funeral. The tenantry of the deceased Peer collected to the number of 300, to pay the last tribute of respect to their noble landlord. The relatives and friends of the deceased, with the most respectable portion of the citizens, had ingress to the mansion, and were supplied with mourning scarfs, gloves, and hat bands, while the tenantry, coachmen, and working classes were served with linnen scarfs and hat bands in the office adjoining. The requisite arrangements having been completed, at one o'clock the procession was formed, but as soon as the coffin was placed in the hearse the whistling, shouting, and yelling of the mob was almost terrific; the rioters pulled the tenantry, who were in advance, and attempted to tear the scarfs from their shoulders, notwithstanding the exertions of Sub-Inspector Williams, and a Police force, to prevent such scandalous and unheard of conduct. A party of police was stationed at Limerick House, and were it not for this precaution the mob, in all likelihood, would not have hesitated to force an entrance and make a wreck of the interior! Such was the bitter animus evinced to the deceased nobleman. Amidst continued uproar of the most unseemly nature, and frequent brutal excretions, the funeral procession moved on with considerable difficulty, and at the upper end of George's-street, another violent effort was made by some of the mob to arrest its progress by a furious attack upon the country tenants, when the Mayor promptly interposed, and by his exertions the cortege was suffered to proceed on to the Cathedral. Most of the shops in the line of route were closed, but to describe the ruffianly conduct of the infuriated mob that besieged and insulted the whole procession at every step would be impossible. The storm of groans, and yells was unceasing, and grew louder in its progress, as the concourse filled the streets.

The following was the order in which the funeral cavalcade formed:—His Lordship's tenantry, with scarfs and hat bands, three abreast. A domestic of the noble family in mourning, bearing a broad panoply of black feathers, supported by mutes at either side. A family carriage of the late nobleman, in which sat Mr. Snells, of London, the undertaker, and pursuivant, bearing a large crimson cushion, trimmed with gold, on which was placed the coronet of an Earl. The hearse containing the coffin, drawn by six black horses, their heads ornamented with rich plumes.

A mourning coach and four, beautifully caparisoned, and occupied by Lady Glentworth and Lady Russell. Lord Monteaule's carriage, in sable trappings, in which his Lordship and Sir Aubrey De Vere were seated. Then came the carriages of the Earl of Dunraven, Sir A. De Vere, Lady Glentworth's carriages with domestics, Lord Clarina, Sir Joseph Barrington, Bart., Mr. Vanderkiste, Major-General Lord Downes, Sir Richard Franklin, Alderman Watson, Michael Purnell, The City High Sheriff, John N. Russell, Francis Spaight, Mrs. Vereker, Counsellor H. Maunsell, Dr. Griffin, Thos. Davenport, Rev. Mr. Lewis, George Bruce, Rev. Wm. Waller, Mrs. D. F. G. Mahony, Masey Rye, Archdeacon Maunsell, Mrs. Bindon Scott, Rev. Charles Knox, T. M. Wilson, Thomas Browne, Robert O'Brien, William Monsell, Archdeacon Warburton, Alderman Boyse, Mr. Williams, Thomas P. Vokes, &c. A number of private cars and gigs followed in the funeral train.

The same intimidation and tumult which opened on the coffin being placed in the funeral car, was kept up along the route, though the local Magistrates signified by word and action, their utter condemnation of such unexampled indignities, which, in the most public parts of the city, were still more conspicuous and violent. The Magistrates attending were, the Mayor, Sir Richard Franklin, Alderman Watson, Thomas P. Vokes, Francis Spaight, and John Crisp, Esqrs. At the corner of every street, the mob closed in on the countrymen, tore the linen off their shoulders, knocked down many of them, and several of these abused men were to be seen running away from the funeral, under the gross treatment they experienced. The usual cry of reproach was "don't you know he was an enemy to O'Connell, and an absentee?" But when the funeral arrived at the New Bridge, the scene there exhibited baffles description, and would be almost incredible unless to a spectator, for the dense mob, now considerably augmented, rushed in upon the procession, dragging and abusing almost every person who had the insignia of mourning, and pelting with puddle, apples and potatoes, from the adjoining market, the hearse, mourning coaches, and other vehicles, which were besmeared with filth. The drivers and servants were attacked, and attempts made to unseat them, more brutal fellows pressed against the hearse and strove to scatter the whole cortege, by throwing turf and kishes in the route, and some ruffians called out to throw the dead body over the bridge. The line of procession was now effectually broken, and two of the noble ladies who occupied the mourning coach betrayed the most alarming fears, as all remonstrance against the disturbance was quite unavailing. One of the clergy-men approaching the Church was saluted with the ex-

clamation, "There is not one of these four assertions which is not unfounded. A simple statement of the facts will be sufficient to shew their inaccuracy."

"On approaching the Cathedral, in my carriage, I found, to my astonishment, that by some extraordinary order, the iron gates were closed. It was thus rendered impossible for the procession to advance, and my carriage, as well as the carriages of others, was left in the midst of a violent and exasperated crowd. No one constable, no municipal authority, was available at the spot and at this time, to preserve order. Finding it impossible to proceed towards the Cathedral, I, in common with others, left my carriage. From the want of any constables, or police regulations, it was impossible, however, to reach the Cathedral gates. I had no sooner quitted my carriage, than I found myself surrounded by a few humble but resolute citizens, who, far from 'jostling or assaulting me, carried me into a house opposite the Cathedral, where I and several other gentlemen were received with true Irish hospitality and kindness. It is wholly and most notoriously false to state, that I was concealed 'under a bed,' or concealed at all. I remained in a room, with upwards of 20 persons of both sexes; to that room the Mayor, the High Sheriff, and many other persons had access, and can contradict the false assertion. It is equally false that 'a troop of dragoons, with drawn swords, rescued me from what is called 'my hiding place.'" When the excitement had somewhat subsided, and before any soldiers arrived, I crossed over to the Cathedral with

escape. Mr. Lawson raised him, and assisted him into a house. Sub-Inspector Williams and his men were separated and unarmed, and though the small force under his command were mere cyphers in the face of the rioters, no men could do more to repress the disturbance, and it was astonishing how they repelled their assailants, but not without receiving several blows, and the belts and caps of some were dragged off. Dead dogs and cats were flung at the hearse—the driver was pelted and cut, and the bearer of the sable canopy was drenched with filthy water. Sub-Inspector Williams received two severe strokes from stones; Mr. Cornelius Nash, a respectable merchant, was thrown down, and the wheels of the hearse would have gone over him, the horses passing with violence and afright, but for Sub-Constable Cassidy, who rescued him. The windows of some carriages were broken, and it was most providential that Lady Glentworth and Lady Russell escaped uninjured, for the unmanly ruffians endeavoured to upset their carriage. Alderman Watson addressed a few the principal rioters before the house, which included Lord Monteaule, and intreated them to give over such barbarous conduct, but it was idle to remonstrate, and it was now plain that nothing could restore peace, and save the lives of innocent persons, but the prompt aid of a military force. No one could venture in safety at this crisis across the bridge, and the magistrates knowing the perilous situation in which Lord Monteaule was placed, held a short conference, when Sir Richard Franklin, Thomas P. Vokes, and Alderman Watson, immediately adopted a requisition to Colonel Mansel for military aid. In half an hour three companies of the 30th Regiment and two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards arrived from the barracks with Colonel Mansel, who, halting the Military at the side of the Bridge, rode forward, and having intimidated to the magistrates this reinforcement, the Colonel signified that he would bring up the military to clear the bridge of hired horses and cars designedly placed there; the parties concerned withdrew these obstructions, and almost immediately, without the interference of the military, quiet was restored and protection afforded to those in danger. The menacing crowds that besieged the church reluctantly withdrew, and left free egress for the mourners, and other members of the procession to return, but who, before this, naturally feared personal injury from the exasperated crowds. Alderman Watson and Sir R. Franklin previously visited Sheedy's room, and, with Sub-Inspector Williams, accompanied Lord Monteaule and Sir Aubrey to the Cathedral, to view the vaults wherein the remains of his relatives were deposited, and they soon after entered the carriage and drove off without further insult or injury from the dispersing mob.

Notwithstanding the confusion that prevailed outside the Cathedral, the choir met the coffin at the west gate, and chanting a hymn, preceded it to the body of the edifice, which was filled by a respectable congregation, and where the burial service was read by Archdeacon Maunsell, Archdeacon Forster, Rev. Henry Gubbins, and Rev. Mr. Knox, with great solemnity, after which the body was deposited in the family vault, with the usual formalities, a solemn requiem from Mozart, having been performed on the organ. Before service had commenced some low, irreligious ruffians, were covered in the chancel, and others were observed smoking! One of them placed a caubeen, (old hat), upon the head of the statue of Bishop Jebb, whilst others enjoyed the mockery of such desecration.

Not content with the vile indignities offered to the remains of the late Earl of Limerick, on Monday, some heartless wretch got the following doggerel rhyme posted throughout the city on the very next morning, and surmounted by the figure of a coffin:—  
"The evil that men do lives after them."  
—Shakespeare.

Here lies the body of Lord Saxon Pery, who went on a voyage in old Charon's wherry; but the weight of his sins sent the boat to the bottom, they went dragging with Hell-hooks and Belzebub got him;

This atrocious libel was removed by the Police.

The inimical feeling manifested by the mob on Saturday night induced one of the city magistrates to suggest the presence in town of a strong police force from the outstations for the funeral on Monday, and this advice was conveyed to the proper quarter, but was unhappily disregarded.

Mr. Henry Owens, of this City, was joint Manager and Conductor of the obsequies of the late Earl of Limerick, with Mr. Snell, of London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.  
26th Dec. 1844.

SIR—I enclose you a memorandum in contradiction of the account given in the last "Reporter" of some of the occurrences at the late Earl of Limerick's funeral.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
MONTAULE.

"The statement published in the Limerick Reporter, respecting the funeral of the late Earl of Limerick, is incorrect in several particulars relating to others, as well as to myself. It is in its relation with myself, that I feel bound to give it an immediate and an authoritative contradiction."

"It is stated in the Reporter, that 'Lord Monteaule either intending to accompany the remains of the deceased into the Cathedral, or fearing that his carriage would be upset descended, but was soostled by the crowd, that he took refuge in a public house, and concealed himself under a bed.'" The paragraph adds, that "a troop of horse, with drawn swords, galloped towards the public house where Lord Monteaule was in durance," and it concludes by stating, that "Lord Monteaule left his hiding place, and entered a carriage, in which were Sir Aubrey de Vere, and other gentlemen."

"There is not one of these four assertions which is not unfounded. A simple statement of the facts will be sufficient to shew their inaccuracy."

"On approaching the Cathedral, in my carriage, I found, to my astonishment, that by some extraordinary order, the iron gates were closed. It was thus rendered impossible for the procession to advance, and my carriage, as well as the carriages of others, was left in the midst of a violent and exasperated crowd. No one constable, no municipal authority, was available at the spot and at this time, to preserve order. Finding it impossible to proceed towards the Cathedral, I, in common with others, left my carriage. From the want of any constables, or police regulations, it was impossible, however, to reach the Cathedral gates. I had no sooner quitted my carriage, than I found myself surrounded by a few humble but resolute citizens, who, far from 'jostling or assaulting me, carried me into a house opposite the Cathedral, where I and several other gentlemen were received with true Irish hospitality and kindness. It is wholly and most notoriously false to state, that I was concealed 'under a bed,' or concealed at all. I remained in a room, with upwards of 20 persons of both sexes; to that room the Mayor, the High Sheriff, and many other persons had access, and can contradict the false assertion. It is equally false that 'a troop of dragoons, with drawn swords, rescued me from what is called 'my hiding place.'" When the excitement had somewhat subsided, and before any soldiers arrived, I crossed over to the Cathedral with

escape. Mr. Lawson raised him, and assisted him into a house. Sub-Inspector Williams and his men were separated and unarmed, and though the small force under his command were mere cyphers in the face of the rioters, no men could do more to repress the disturbance, and it was astonishing how they repelled their assailants, but not without receiving several blows, and the belts and caps of some were dragged off. Dead dogs and cats were flung at the hearse—the driver was pelted and cut, and the bearer of the sable canopy was drenched with filthy water. Sub-Inspector Williams received two severe strokes from stones; Mr. Cornelius Nash, a respectable merchant, was thrown down, and the wheels of the hearse would have gone over him, the horses passing with violence and afright, but for Sub-Constable Cassidy, who rescued him. The windows of some carriages were broken, and it was most providential that Lady Glentworth and Lady Russell escaped uninjured, for the unmanly ruffians endeavoured to upset their carriage. Alderman Watson addressed a few the principal rioters before the house, which included Lord Monteaule, and intreated them to give over such barbarous conduct, but it was idle to remonstrate, and it was now plain that nothing could restore peace, and save the lives of innocent persons, but the prompt aid of a military force. No one could venture in safety at this crisis across the bridge, and the magistrates knowing the perilous situation in which Lord Monteaule was placed, held a short conference, when Sir Richard Franklin, Thomas P. Vokes, and Alderman Watson, immediately adopted a requisition to Colonel Mansel for military aid. In half an hour three companies of the 30th Regiment and two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards arrived from the barracks with Colonel Mansel, who, halting the Military at the side of the Bridge, rode forward, and having intimidated to the magistrates this reinforcement, the Colonel signified that he would bring up the military to clear the bridge of hired horses and cars designedly placed there; the parties concerned withdrew these obstructions, and almost immediately, without the interference of the military, quiet was restored and protection afforded to those in danger. The menacing crowds that besieged the church reluctantly withdrew, and left free egress for the mourners, and other members of the procession to return, but who, before this, naturally feared personal injury from the exasperated crowds. Alderman Watson and Sir R. Franklin previously visited Sheedy's room, and, with Sub-Inspector Williams, accompanied Lord Monteaule and Sir Aubrey to the Cathedral, to view the vaults wherein the remains of his relatives were deposited, and they soon after entered the carriage and drove off without further insult or injury from the dispersing mob.

Notwithstanding the confusion that prevailed outside the Cathedral, the choir met the coffin at the west gate, and chanting a hymn, preceded it to the body of the edifice, which was filled by a respectable congregation, and where the burial service was read by Archdeacon Maunsell, Archdeacon Forster, Rev. Henry Gubbins, and Rev. Mr. Knox, with great solemnity, after which the body was deposited in the family vault, with the usual formalities, a solemn requiem from Mozart, having been performed on the organ. Before service had commenced some low, irreligious ruffians, were covered in the chancel, and others were observed smoking! One of them placed a caubeen, (old hat), upon the head of the statue of Bishop Jebb, whilst others enjoyed the mockery of such desecration.

Not content with the vile indignities offered to the remains of the late Earl of Limerick, on Monday, some heartless wretch got the following doggerel rhyme posted throughout the city on the very next morning, and surmounted by the figure of a coffin:—  
"The evil that men do lives after them."  
—Shakespeare.

Here lies the body of Lord Saxon Pery, who went on a voyage in old Charon's wherry; but the weight of his sins sent the boat to the bottom, they went dragging with Hell-hooks and Belzebub got him;

This atrocious libel was removed by the Police.

The inimical feeling manifested by the mob on Saturday night induced one of the city magistrates to suggest the presence in town of a strong police force from the outstations for the funeral on Monday, and this advice was conveyed to the proper quarter, but was unhappily disregarded.

Mr. Henry Owens, of this City, was joint Manager and Conductor of the obsequies of the late Earl of Limerick, with Mr. Snell, of London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.  
26th Dec. 1844.

SIR—I enclose you a memorandum in contradiction of the account given in the last "Reporter" of some of the occurrences at the late Earl of Limerick's funeral.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
MONTAULE.

"The statement published in the Limerick Reporter, respecting the funeral of the late Earl of Limerick, is incorrect in several particulars relating to others, as well as to myself. It is in its relation with myself, that I feel bound to give it an immediate and an authoritative contradiction."

"It is stated in the Reporter, that 'Lord Monteaule either intending to accompany the remains of the deceased into the Cathedral, or fearing that his carriage would be upset descended, but was soostled by the crowd, that he took refuge in a public house, and concealed himself under a bed.'" The paragraph adds, that "a troop of horse, with drawn swords, galloped towards the public house where Lord Monteaule was in durance," and it concludes by stating, that "Lord Monteaule left his hiding place, and entered a carriage, in which were Sir Aubrey de Vere, and other gentlemen."

The Rev. David Wilson will be duly of the Presbyterian congregation in the next, at the Chapel, Glentworth-st one o'clock.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. George aided by the funds of the "Crone Beque the annual Christmas offerings to seven of the parish of Ballingarry.

On Saturday last the children of Sunday School assembled at the glebe, v premiums were awarded by the Vicar proportioned in value to their diligence after which sixty-eight children, with joyful hearts, sat down to a repast, in teachers and friends.

On Sunday last the Lord Primate ordination in the cathedral, Armagh, Dr. Erlington preached a most eloquent sermon. The following received the or Messrs. John J. Jackson, Thomas J. Robinson, Priests—Revs. Charles J. Pilcher, Robert B. Rogers, Henry M Sandels, Robert A. Irwin, Alexander M

The Bishop of Ossory and Ferns held the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, when the following were promoted to p Rev. Leslie Badham, A.M., Rev. Edw: A.B. and Rev. Francis King. The fol the orders of Deacon:—Messrs. R. Le S. C. Harpur, J. Lymberry, H. G. Carro. J. W. Lough