

representative took in every respect person represented upon him; con- will and judgment for his actions, answerable to his constituent: the ne person is appointed to perform another without the power of doing nothing left to his own will, ex- performing these. By taking away ration, therefore, the right only of perform certain stipulated services way, and an establishment would be lich did not at all come within the ound in the first clause of the act.— hings, he said, of which the jury must they could bring in a verdict of guilt- satisfied, first, that this delegation and secondly, that petitioning was the purpose of the meetings in ques- the first as already disposed of; help thinking, that the interpretation up the second, by taking the word purpose, was a very strange one in- not avoid perhaps, being thought to say, that besides the inherent mean- self, its significance in this instance mply not unequivocal, by its being position *under* in the cases adduced the other side, it had been bound ion "upon"; but *under*, he conceiv- dered the meaning: though this dis- tible allowable in a legal disquisition, at moment the greater part of the pro- might be made to change its posses- at law, merely on an alteration of one other, affixing to the words in deeds, dy," which, if written "issue on his e whole null. He alluded likewise to ord "pretence," in common ver- , where it meant *sub preloxtu*, "under tence." With regard to the proviso, ay, because the proviso was a popular use introduced to satisfy opposition in e it was on that account the less to be What was an exception, he begged made, to take care that what it saved ured by what was enacted? He won- ingenuity and research which had been er to explain this statute. Was it not pple that law became tyranny as soon as st their clearness: as soon as ingenuity e make their meanings and construction ould Dr. Sheridan suffer a disgraceful ecause he had given to the word pre- mencing which Dr. Johnson has laid is dictionary? The principle would, in- le one. Mr. G. went on to say, that the ad had been shamefully represented to at there were miscreants who lived upon h misrepresentation. ture in the country whose existence and a misfortune to it; who was every country was nothing; and who was noth- country was any thing; it abused and d and the character of its people. The enorous and just, but they were not al- for themselves, and were taught by hired eve of this country every thing that is id they know the fact, there is not one ore attached to their government; it its blood, and its treasures in abundance very liberties, a participation in which ad. He then proceeded to make some e of the evidence adduced in support of e he never saw a cause so miserably sup- e; all that had been given was one e of the *suppressio veri et suggestio falsi*. other cases should be made out, they open and manfully; but here nothing e: he did not consider the evidence of eesses as worthy of any credit; did not e had been added by Mr. Huddleston; e that the witnesses had been trained y had said in court. The traversers had eadaries; he recollected the time when e others called incendiaries; he himself filiamt dared to call into doubt the om- at body, and had been called incendiary: Friend, the Attorney General, was like- mber; the Sol. Gen. Serjeants Moore e were all embarked in the same cause. continued he, "we were all in good com- government should procure the traver- and totter on in the same plan; they martyrs, not culprits; and that was a dan- ure, for martyrs always made proselytes; at at present, government had made a e selection of the object of its vengeance. e of Sheridan, was auspicious to the cause e an honour to the country, immortal e of history: Dr. Sheridan, was himself, ould stand or fall in the behalf of freedom, niable and respectable. He observed, that hute were construed to restrain meetings e a greater evil would ensue, for the peo- tantly have recourse to Aggregate meet- ough a prudent administration would r- encouraged petitioning by delegation; he e government as having imposed an invi- on the court of King's Bench, and, upon bliging them to give a construction to an eut, upon which so much depended. e adverted to the enlargement of privileges e given to the roman catholics, and the e professions from which they had been e considered that little indeed had been had only got a source of bread opened to had none of that prospect of honour, e a generous ambition, and warns into e ing genius of a young adventurer in the e. With regard to Dr. Sheridan, he may ily; he may be sent to prison; his e stretched out in the damp recess of e ment; but his soul will stalk abroad at e haunt and terrify the mind of every one e instrumental in pouring upon him the shafts of punishment. Public opinion e he wantonly outraged: the most dread- have resulted from it. Mr. Gould pointed eent and energetic manner, to the mischiefs e from the French revolution, and the e sism of that country; and concluded by e the terrible consequences of the disunion e produced, by enforcing penal laws upon e of the population as the catholics form, e so formidable an enemy watched every e and is ready to take advantage of every e for General then rose. He said he would e mention of the jury and the court to the e, which he thought were forgotten—the

his evidence before the very nobleman whom he said he saw presiding at the meeting, concerning which his evidence was adduced; if it was false, could not that nobleman have told that it was so? His honour would have been sufficient; the testimony would have been instantly given up as unworthy of credit. What Mr. Burrows had said on the case might be reduced to three propositions: 1. That representation and delegation were different, and that, therefore, the act did not extend to the traverser. 2. That the word pretence in the statute, meant false pretence. 3. That the proviso, even if every thing else were denied, leaves the privilege of petitioning, as exercised in the present instance, entirely unimpaired. The Solicitor General begged to begin with the 2d of these, because, should that be erroneous, the third must necessarily fall likewise. He would not quote dictionaries nor poets; but as it was a subject of law, he would confine himself to law authorities. He first took notice of the statute of Charles II. against tumultuary petitioning; the title of this act, and that of the act on which the traverser is indicted, are the same, only that the specific object in each is different. Both the one and the other was made to prevent the evil which was peculiar to the country for which it was enacted; that for England, to prevent tumultuary petitioning, because that was the object which was there considered as mischievous; for Ireland, to prevent delegation, because self-created conventions were the bane of that country; the acts are the same, this difference being excepted; would not, then, the same words be used in the same sense in each? They certainly would. Pretence had been considered to mean real purpose, on all the occasions in which the English act had been put in practice; and it must likewise, therefore be so understood here. Mr. Solicitor General then went over the arguments used by the Attorney General, deduced from the act itself, as to the meaning of the word pretence; and having drawn the same conclusion, he went on nearly in the same line with the A. General, to speak of the proviso. He said that government did not wish to restrain these meetings, because they were, in the present instance, producing bad effects; but because, in their nature, they were fitted to do so. He recollected that the first national convention of France was composed in its beginning of every thing respectable and honourable. But, from the very nature of it, these respectable members began to drop away or lose their influence, or, in fine, to coalesce with those whose intentions were unjustifiable, and whose future conduct produced so many dreadful excesses. He knew many who would have joined in these catholic assemblies, had they not been warned of this manifest tendency: they would have gone with the purest motives; but who is to answer that they would come out uncontaminated? Mr. Burrows had said that these meetings were not within the scope of the act; because they did not represent the people in the same sense in which the Parliament did; because they did not levy taxes, and make laws. This was but a futile objection: if they began to levy taxes, and to make laws, they would entirely usurp the rights of parliament; and having done this, then they were to petition the parliament. This was not the intention of the statute; the meeting must not be allowed to go so far; they must be checked ere they come to such a pitch. It had been said that this was a bill against the Roman catholics; such was by no means the intention of it: he might appeal to his Right Honourable Friend the A. General, if a prosecution would not, on the same grounds, have been instituted against such meetings of persons of any other religion. (The A. General nodded assent.) The Sol. General then proceeded to make several very apposite remarks on the policy of the statute; and concluded, amidst the admiration of his auditors; who, whatever their sentiments might be with regard to his cause, were charmed with the powers of his eloquence. The Chief Justice charged the jury, and commenced by reading at length the indictment, and then accurately recapitulated the evidence of Sheppard, M'Donnough and Huddleston. His Lordship said, that if they believed the witnesses, Sheppard and M'Donnough, they must believe that on the 31st July a meeting had taken place in Liffey-street chapel—that an election had then taken place for delegating five persons to serve in a general assembly or committee of the catholics of Ireland, and to represent that parish in that assembly. If they believed the witnesses, who both spoke to the same facts with little variation, they must believe that the traverser assisted at the election of those persons mentioned, that he was in the chair and put the question of their appointment. If also they believe Mr. Huddleston, they must believe that a meeting also took place at Fishamble-street on the 9th July, at which certain resolutions were passed; and particularly, they would observe the nature and substance of the resolution, that five persons should be elected from each parish in Dublin, to serve in the committee. For, as the traverser did not appear to have interfered with the proceedings at Fishamble-st. his responsibility for any thing done there would entirely depend upon the connection, if any, which they should believe existed between those two meetings. If they thought that the meeting in Liffey-street was held in pursuance of the resolutions entered into at Fishamble-street, they were identified, and the acts of both were evidence against the traverser. On that part of the case he should remark, there was certainly no evidence of their connection, but the coincidence in point of number of the five persons elected in Liffey-street according with the number assigned by the resolution of the 9th, and that the election was for a parish in Dublin, and that it took place within the month. It was on this evidence for them to say, if they believed the one was in consequence of the other; and if so, the traverser was identified with both. In order to apply those facts to the law, he should give them what was the opinion of the court on the law, under the construction of the statute. The act does not profess to say, that it was intended to suppress conventions, meeting with a criminal intention; and to this day, an assembly might meet, and not be guilty of any criminal act, and be only illegal, under the operation of this statute. But it was the meeting of an assembly, however fair and innocent their motive, that was considered by the legislature criminal and dangerous, from the very nature of the constitutions of such conventions; it was not because they were fair intended, but because, from their very formation, they possibly might be injurious; and the remedy which the legislature takes, is to declare the existence of them unlawful, and authorises the magistrates to disperse them; and this must be the only operative construction of the act: for the second section declares the publishing a notice to meet, to be a high misdemeanor, and makes it a substantive offence, attending and voting at

meeting of all delegated assemblies, whether meeting for the purpose of petitioning or otherwise. It remains then, if you do believe that the traverser, Dr. Sheridan, did act in the election of Mr. Kirwan, nominated to the general committee, and that such committee was for the purpose of altering any matter by petition or otherwise, in the church of state, you will find him guilty; for it is our opinion, that the fact of his assisting at that election, whether it was for the purpose of petitioning or not, would not put him out of the operation of the statute. The other three Judges expressed their unanimous concurrence in the opinion of the Chief Justice. After the jury had retired, Mr. Burne rose and enquired whether the indictment on which the traversers were tried, was handed up to the jury. The Chief Justice said, that it was not usual nor necessary. Mr. Justice Osborne thought that the indictment might have been read to them, if they wished it. Mr. O'Connell contended that the Jury should have a copy of the indictment on which they were to decide. While the point was discussing. Mr. Geale, the Foreman, and Mr. Pepper returned into the Box, and requested a copy of the indictment. They took occasion at the same time to inquire whether they could bring in separate verdicts for the two counts laid in the indictment. He was answered in the affirmative, and the clerk of the crown having enlarged the issue, the Jury again retired, and returned, after a deliberation of about an hour with a verdict of NOT GUILTY!!! The Verdict was scarcely announced, when a peal of huzzing and shouts rung through the court and galleries, and shook the very judicial bench. It was caught by the anxious auditors in the hall. The Judges attempted to speak, the officers attempted to act—the enthusiasm defeated and destroyed every attempt.—The Judges waited for some minutes, and the Chief Justice attempted to address the court, but he could not be heard—nothing could be heard but the loud, the overwhelming torrent of popular enthusiasm. As the Jurors passed through the hall they were greeted with weaving of hats and clapping of hands; the excellent, worthy, and truly virtuous Sheriff, HARRY, to whose honesty and incorruptibility the Irish Nation is indebted for such a Jury, and who, we will be bold to say, has, by this one act, conferred more lasting benefit on his country, than any man who has held this exalted situation before, was received with the most unbounded tumults of approbation and applause. Nor was this popular exhibition confined to the popular mercy. Every man present joined in it.—The Verdict, in the course of ten minutes, was known in every part of the town—the tide ran instantly in every direction. The shouts reached the most remote streets with the rapidity of an electric stroke.

**THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.**  
LIMERICK—TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1811.

The length and great importance of the trial of the Catholic Delegates, which we this day lay before the Public, more fully than any Journal in the Kingdom, obliges us to omit several articles of intelligence, foreign and local, which shall be attended to.

In the First Page, our Readers will find the official account of the victory obtained by General HILL over a division of the French Army, under Gen. GIRARD.

**THE KING.**  
The following are the latest accounts from Windsor: Windsor Castle, Monday evening. "His Majesty is not better than he was in the morning." Windsor Castle, Tuesday evening. "His Majesty had a restless night, and is worse this morning." We are happy to state, that the message received at York House on Tuesday from Oatlands, is of a most favourable nature. His Royal Highness had a most undisturbed night's sleep, and the inflammation had almost subsided. He was so much better as to be expected at York house on Wednesday. Private letters from Gibraltar state that as the contagious fever still continued its progress in Spain, the usual precaution was observed. Letters had reached the garrison from Alicante, to the 18th ult. by which it appeared that the fever had extended itself to La Mancha and Yellena. The latter place had been in a state of disease. From Valencia intelligence had been received to the 16th, at which time the people were in the highest spirits. The enemy had made no attempt on Murviedro since the 8th, and it was even reported that they had fallen back about 9 leagues. It is reiterated from all quarters, that the Guerillas system has nearly arrived to perfection: they are every where on the alert. In the province of Biscay they are making great progress. The following notification has been issued at Valencia:—"The Superior board of this Kingdom, convened and met in an extraordinary sitting, at two o'clock this morning, in consequence of a verbal message which his Excellency Joaquin Blake, commander in chief of the 2d and 3d army, has sent them by Brigadier Don Joaquin de Gea, sub-inspector of the cavalry of this army, who has travelled with all possible speed to make it known to the public, that his Excellency, after most mature deliberation, has deemed it expedient to fall back with the whole army upon this capital, leaving on the field the cavalry and such part of the infantry as he may think necessary. General Blake taking upon himself the defence of this city, in person, as has been stated to the board by the above-named Sub-inspector; and that the people may not be surprised at this disposition, which is to be carried into effect this very morning, and erroneously suppose it the consequence of a defeat, the board hasten to make it known by these presents." Reinforcements of British troops are immediately to be sent to Portugal, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Sicily, and Malta. Another detachment of the 5th battalion of the 60th Regiment is going out in the fleet to the Peninsula. The Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo (Gen. Reynaud), and eleven officers of the staff, taken with him, by Don Julian Sanchez, have arrived at Portsmouth. Three hundred of the 13th Foot, and of the 25th or Edinburgh Regiment, were embarked at Ports-

brass rappers and handles, from the doors in Newtown, after the watch were dismissed that morning. On Sunday last, a young man who went to witness the funeral procession of Mr. J. Faulkner, (whose premature death we mentioned in our last), having mounted up on some timber lying on Merchant's quay, fell off, and was so much injured by the fall, that he died yesterday. A dispute having occurred on Friday last, amongst some boatmen, on Arthur's-quay, one of them, named Patrick Stack, received two blows of a handspike on the head and chest, which caused immediate death. The Catholic gentlemen, now under prosecution, have commenced actions against Chief Justice Downes. Two months notice required by the Statute, had been served in September, and expired a few days since—Wednesday morning as the Chief Justice was stepping into his carriage, on his way to the Four Courts, he was served with five writs of latitat, at the suit of Mr. Taaffe, Mr. Scurlough, Mr. Kirwan, Doctor Breen, and Doctor Burke, five of the catholic gentlemen arrested under his warrant in August last. The Damages, in each Action, are laid at Five Thousand Pounds. Three of the Actions are to be tried in the court of Exchequer; the others, in the court of Common Pleas. Freeman's Journal Office, Five o'Clock, Saturday, Nov. 23. This day the Attorney-General moved, that the indictments against the Catholic Delegates, Kirwan and others, should be quashed, and that new ones be filed, with the addition of two words (we believe purpose and effect) the Grand Jury were summoned immediately, and we understand the bills were found. It was remonstrated that Mr. Kirwan was to be put on his trial, on Monday. On Wednesday last, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Waterford, was held, when they adopted the following resolutions: Resolved Unanimously—That we feel it incumbent upon us, as a public body, to mark with unequalled censure and abhorrence the malicious and unbounded report, recently and industriously propagated, relative to the Bank of Messrs. Newport and Scott. Resolved—That the report was not only in every respect groundless and false, but that it was calculated to produce far more serious consequences to the commercial and landed interests of the country than it could inflict upon the respectable individuals against whom it was pointed. Resolved—That in order to bring to just and merited punishment, the author or authors of the said report, and with a view to deter others from being in future guilty of the like nefarious proceedings, we, the Chamber of Commerce of this city, hereby offer a reward of five hundred pounds to any person, or persons, who within six calendar months from this date, will prosecute to conviction the author or authors of the said report. Resolved—That we will also defray the whole expense of such prosecution, and that our President is hereby authorised to pay the reward now offered, on conviction of the offender or offenders. BIRTH—On Sunday morning last, in Clonestreet, the lady of Edmond Fennell, Esq. of a daughter.—This morning, at her lodgings in Patrick-street, the lady of Thomas Morony, of Miltown Malbay, Esq. of a daughter.—Yesterday morning, in William-street, the lady of Randal Borough, Esq. of a still-born child. DIED—In Dublin, the Right Rev. Dr. Hall, the newly appointed Bishop of Down.—Saturday at the Lock-quay, Mrs. Ryan.—Lately in Portugal, of a fever Thomas O'Grady, Esq. Lieutenant in the 11th Light Dragoons, eldest son of De Courcy O'Grady, of Kiballyowen, in this county, Esq.—a young gentleman, sincerely lamented by his brother officers, family, and friends.

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**  
IN Lots, at Arthur's Quay, at 12 o'Clock on FRIDAY next the 29th Instant, the Hull and Rigging of the GALLIOT FANNY, EDWARD PROSE, MASTER. For further Particulars Application to be made to him on board, or to Messrs. STODDERT and GABRIEL, Limerick.—Terms at Sale. November 26. CONNELL, Auctioneer.

**WOOLLEN AND LINEN DRAPERY.**  
G. McDONNELL,  
12, Rutland-Street, Limerick,  
INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has got in his WINTER ASSORTMENT, consisting of Superfine & Livery Cloths, Waistcoating, Breeches and Pantaloon Stuffs; Habit, Gown, and Pelisse Cloths and Kerseymeres; Silks, Tabieters, and Coloured Cloths; Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, and Ginghams; Down Tippets, and Pilloreens; Blankets, Carpets, Counterpanes, and Marseilles Quilts; Sheeting, from yard half-up to yard and half wide; Furniture and Gown Calicoes; Colored and White Muslins; Silk, Cotton, & Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.; London Hats of the finest Quality. McDONNELL hopes the above Stock will on Inspection, be found extensive and fashionable, and still more recommended by the low Prices which he is determined to charge. He requests those indebted to him will order immediate Payment. Nov. 26.

**NOTICE.**  
The Widow of the late THOS. TURRIDY, BEGS Leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public in general, that the Business will be carried on by her as extensively, and she hopes with as strong claims to general Satisfaction, as by her late Husband. She requests that those indebted to her Husband, will be pleased to order immediate Payment, and that such as her Husband were indebted to, will furnish their Accounts. She will dispose of her Interest in a STABLE in PETER'S CELL. Limerick, Nov. 26.

**TO BE LET,**  
For three Lives, from 29th September last, And immediate Possession given, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, & DEMESSE OF ATTERBURY,

Printed and  
Adver  
Publishes  
H  
In such  
AND  
ONE H  
THE  
ing  
PEACO.  
equal to  
D  
will be  
is offered  
For  
TW  
th  
FRANK  
STREET  
Appli  
EDWAR  
From  
F  
T  
Brew  
comple  
tema  
Fifty  
with c  
banks  
Post  
of Me  
Pro  
Bran  
Hon  
C  
T  
om  
P  
misc  
Post  
of th  
in G  
from  
Est  
in h  
part  
who  
Car  
cha  
cap  
of a  
sou  
Tar  
like  
sha  
of  
blis  
ed  
fair  
Jan  
Ye  
fal  
an  
Ap  
wi  
he