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the greatest satisfaction that Lord Fingal, by his firm and prudent conduct, in replying to the interrogatory of Mr. Hare, had afforded no precedent upon which such a practice might afterwards be continued. Every assembly had the example of his Lordship now before them, and such a precedent, he trusted, would in its consequences be a protection against the vexatious interrogatories of ignorance and presumption, of those who might be placed in the office of Magistrates.

With regard to what had been said by one gentleman a little before (Mr. Macnally) he could not assent.—The action of Mr. Hare was merely his own, as a magistrate, and the Lord Lieutenant had no concern in being responsible for it; and he (Mr. O'Connell) would not allow in that assembly any thing to be laid to the charge of the Duke of Richmond, for which his Grace was not in every respect accountable.

It had been most openly insinuated, that the conduct of the catholics, in changing the nature of their meeting, from a committee to an Aggregate Meeting, was a plain shrinking from the ground on which they had before stood; a confession, it was assumed, that their former manner of proceeding was to their own knowledge illegal.—But it was not the catholics that had shrunk from their ground; nor from trying the question—it was the Irish Government that had shrunk from it. For, what was the real question? It was not, was the constituting of an assembly to represent the people, an illegal proceeding? for this had never been the design nor the wish of the catholics: their committee had no pretensions whatever to represent the people nor any part of them: it was constituted merely to prepare and present a petition for a redress of grievances—solely to transact a particular business entrusted to its care. The catholics would never think of creating a committee of representatives, who should legislate for them, and by whose actions they were to be bound, even were that strictly legal: for how could they rest assured that such a committee might not swerve from its integrity, and betray the trust reposed in it? in which case the whole of the catholic body, bound by its own act to these men, would necessarily follow the fate which they had allotted it.—The right of representation was not at all contended for; the right of position was that for which the catholics had always insisted; and they did not now shrink from a trial of its legality. But it was the Crown Lawyers who had shrunk from it. He well knew that much labour had been bestowed in order to frame an indictment which should seem to try the question; but which in reality should not try it. They imagined, if it was in any shape allowed to go to a Jury, there was no doubt of their success. But he thanked God that now there was an opportunity of bringing them to the point—the late proceedings of the government should immediately be brought forward, as the subject of action, in the court of Exchequer, to-morrow's sun should not set before it should appear upon record. It should be brought in two shapes—one, an action for false imprisonment—the other a special action upon the case, in the last of which the Earl of Fingal and Lord Netterville should be declared to have been arrested at the head of a committee, met for the purpose of preparing and presenting a petition to parliament, and in one of the resolutions of which there was an express averment that those who constituted it were no representatives.—He was satisfied that here no mode could be afforded of escaping from the true point to be argued. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to some remarks upon the manner in which the late trial had been conducted; and expressed his dissatisfaction with some part of it. He afterwards proceeded to say that only to persevere was requisite, a firm and temperate resolution was alone necessary to make the cause ultimately successful.—The nation had long felt the justness of the Prince Regent's thoughts on the subject of emancipation. He had expressed a decided attachment to their cause, as long as it was proper for him to give expression to the sentiments of his own heart, when they were different from those of his father's ministers; no reason had been since afforded to give cause for supposing he had altered his opinion the only occasion on which he had officially given his own sentiments; they had been decidedly hostile to Mr. Perceval, the most formidable of the ministers whom the catholics had to oppose; and the Prince had declared, that it was only in obedience to the wishes of his father that that minister was retained in his situation.

BIRTH—On Thursday
house at Corbally, near this
Henry Bindon, Esq. of a son.—At
the lady of James Daly, of Dundas,
Esq. of a son.—At Berwick, on her w
the lady of Sir Charles Monck, of a
Guernsey, the lady of Captain Henry
batt. 32d regt. of a daughter.

MARRIED—Wm. North, Esq. of Dublin, mer
to Ellen, eldest daughter of Fras. Ridley, of the King
county, Esq.—John B. Short, of Clermount, county
Tipperary, Esq. to Anne, daughter of Richard Steel, of
Kyle, Queen's county, Esq.

DIED—On Saturday last, in Patrick-street, much la-
mented by her family and acquaintance, Mrs. Unthank,
relict of the late Doctor Isaac Unthank, of this city,
and sister of George Leake, Esq. of Rathkeale Abbey.

WE the Undersigned, request a MEETING of the
ROMAN CATHOLICS, and of the other
FRIENDS TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM of the Coun-
ty and City of Limerick, at the Commercial Buildings,
on MONDAY, the 6th Day of January, next, at 12
o'clock, to take into Consideration the present state
of the ROMAN CATHOLIC PETITION, and the late
Extraordinary Measures adopted in Dublin, to impede
its progress, through the General Committee, to both
Houses of Parliament.

JOHN HOWLY.

John Howly, Jun.	Alan F. O'Neill.
Michael Arthur.	Robt. Ferguson, Junr.
Jasper White.	Michl. P. Rochford.
Thomas Roche.	John Hartigan.
William Roche.	Terence O'Brien.
J. Sheehy Keating.	Timothy Ryan.
Christopher Meade.	Peter John Hogan.
Francis Mahony.	Charles O'Hara.
Thomas Bourke.	William Bourke.
Edm. Ryan.	John Boyce.

Limerick, December 31, 1811.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the ROMAN CATHOLIC
MEETING, which is to take place on Monday the 6th
of January next, the Meeting of the Friends to the
Independence of Limerick is postponed to a future day,
of which due Notice will be given.

Dec. 31, 1811.

ELLEN & MARY O'CONNOR,

GRATEFUL to their Friends and the Public for the
kind Preference they have so amply experienced
in their Business, a continuance of which, (from their
unremitting attention to give general satisfaction) they
hope to merit, and beg to say the entire of their WIN-
TER GOODS, are now arrived consisting of

English Velvets; Pelisse Cloths; Plain, Figured, and
Plaid Tabinets; Coloured Stuffs, Sattins, Sarsnetts,
Gauzes and Crapes; Swansdown and Fur Tippetts and
Trimmings; Black and White Lace Gowns; Shawls,
Veils, Vandykes, and Sleeves; Silk Shawls and Scarfs;
a variety of Thread, Lace, and Footing Trimmings,
and Ornaments of every description; Soaps and Per-
fumery, &c. &c. with an extensive Assortment of the
most fashionable Ladies' HATS & BONNETS.—All of
which have been selected under the inspection of Miss
O'CONNOR, who has lately returned from Dublin.

30, Patrick-street, Dec. 30.

EUSTACE RAHILLY,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 2, Mungret-Street,