

Aggregate Meeting, to ascertain whether or not it was practicable to form a New Association, without infringing on the existing law; he trusted that the Report now about to be read, would in every respect meet the approbation of the Meeting.—(Cheering.)

Lord Killeen, after paying the tribute of his respect and regard to Mr. O'Gorman, for the zeal and devotion to the Catholic cause, which his Lordship, from his own experience in Catholic affairs, could testify that gentleman to have shewn as Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland, moved "that the thanks of the Meeting should be returned to Mr. O'Gorman, and that he be requested still to act in that capacity."

Sir John Bourke, Bart.—Though he had not as much experience in Catholic Affairs as his Noble Friend, who had just sat down, yet from the time he had taken an active part, he could bear testimony, that no person could possibly be more zealous in the cause of the Catholics of Ireland than Mr. O'Gorman; he had therefore great pleasure in seconding the motion. The motion passed with great applause.

Mr. O'Gorman returned thanks. He felt obliged to the Noble Lord and the worthy Baronet for the manner in which they had mentioned his humble name, and to the meeting for the manner in which they had received it.—(Cheers.) Mr. O'Gorman then adverted to the Report of the Committee, which would, he said, convince his Majesty's Ministers that they must fail in any attempt to shackle the Irish mind; that mind would go forward and proclaim Irish wrongs, notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to oppose its progress. Instead of one Meeting now and then, there would be Aggregate and General Meetings. There was one subject he touched upon with some degree of delicacy. It had been said that the Catholics were now divided; but he (Mr. O'Gorman) spoke authoritatively in that place, and he asserted that there was no division whatever in the Catholic Body. (Cheers.) Where there is any thing like freedom of opinion, honest men will differ on many points, and if the sunshine of unanimity was interrupted for a moment, it was but by a mere passing cloud that is now gone by; and the Catholics are and will be firm, temperate and united. They will assert their rights in a constitutional manner; their cause cannot retrograde. His Majesty's Ministers, it was well known, did not rest upon a bed of roses; amongst them there was internal dissension, and (said Mr. O'G.) may God foment and strengthen it. The finances of England, too, were in a ticklish state; John Bull would not be easily satisfied on that subject. Let his Majesty's Ministers, or the people of England, look to the North, a storm perhaps was gathering there. Russia had 130,000 men in arms. Europe lay actually prostrate at her feet, and it could only look to these islands for liberty. These and such considerations should stimulate Irishmen to be on the alert. To the humble part of the meeting that he saw in the aisle of the Chapel, he would address himself; there is no man so humble that he cannot act a proper part; let them conduct themselves with temperance, but firmness and obedience to the laws, but there were rights which it was inherent in the breast of man to look for.—The Noblemen and Gentlemen here, as well as many others in the country, had their interests truly at heart, and would by every means protect them, for they felt, he (Mr. O'Gorman) might say, in the language of the poet, that

Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,  
A breath can make them as a breath has made;  
But a bold Peasantry, a nation's pride,  
If once destroyed can never be supplied.

Mr. O'Gorman sat down amidst universal applause and cheering.

Lord Killeen, in moving that the Report of the Committee be now read, observed, that on no former occasion in Catholic affairs, did so important a duty devolve on any Committee emanating from the Catholic body.—Of the Statute putting down the late Catholic Association, he could not speak without expressing his unmeasured reprobation of it. The memory of that Association would live long after that Statute ceased to exist; but bad as the law was, he would advise the most implicit obedience to it, and he had no doubt that his Fellow-Catholics would not place themselves in any situation that would induce their upright friends to join the ranks of their enemies. He hoped the Report, when acted upon, would enable them to have a New Association, without any infringement of the Statute.

Mr. O'Gorman now proceeded to read the following:

The Committee appointed by a general ballot to consider, in pursuance of the resolution of the late Aggregate Meeting, "whether there can be framed, without any violation of the existing law, a permanent Body to assist in the conducting or management of such portion of Catholic Affairs, as it may be by law permitted to have managed without resorting to the too frequent holding of Aggregate Meetings, and in particular without any way infringing a recent Statute, have agreed to the following

**REPORT:**

The Committee have anxiously endeavoured to fulfil the duty imposed on them—they have been deeply impressed on the one hand with the conviction, that the cause of the Catholics must retrograde, and the calumnious imputations of their enemies increase in number, power, and effect, unless there be some permanent body watching over Catholic interests, and taking care to maintain and preserve the station the Catholics have already attained, while it is not permitted to proceed farther; and, on the other hand we were, and are, unalterably determined not to suggest or advise any course which could with any degree of fair dealing or justice be deemed any, even the slightest, infringement on the law. We are determined to obey a Statute which we cannot respect, and to set to our countrymen the example of a dutiful and ready submission to that which is law, notwithstanding our conviction of the impolicy of its enactment.—We have in fact lately received from our Protestant fellow-countrymen such support, as requires our utmost gratitude, and such advice as commands our ready and respectful obedience; we allude in particular to the advice of the illustrious Noblemen lately assembled in London; they have recommended to the Catholics, firmness, temperance, and union; we place full and cordial confidence in them, and in their counsels, and we are resolved to merit their patronage and protection by the alacrity with which we ourselves submit at all times to the law of the land, and the zeal and activity which we shall ever display, to procure a similar submission from all classes of our countrymen.

With these impressions, we have come to the determination to recommend to the Catholics of Ireland, to conduct their affairs, in future, in strict obedience to the law, by managing, by means of a permanent Association, such portion thereof as has no reference to obtaining relief or redress, or any alteration of the existing code, but to reserve every thing that relates to petitioning for relief, or obtaining legal redress, or altering the existing code to such separate or Aggregate Meetings, of short duration, as shall be in strict conformity with the recent Statute.

We, therefore, beg leave to lay before the public the following Plan of a new Catholic Association; and to express our unanimous and fixed conviction, that it will not, in any way, violate or infringe upon any law or statute whatever.

**PLAN OF A NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.**

persons acting in any manner separate or distinct from each other; and that there shall be no separate or distinct Secretary or Delegate, or other officer selected or appointed by or for any particular part, or authorised to act for any particular part; neither shall the New Catholic Association communicate or correspond; neither shall its constitution contain any provision for communication or correspondence with any other Society, Committee, or Body of persons; neither shall it in any respect act in any manner inconsistently with the said Statute of the 6th Geo. 4, chap. 4.

6th. The first purpose of the New Catholic Association is and shall be that of promoting public peace and tranquillity, as well as private harmony and concord, amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects throughout Ireland.

7th. The second purpose of the New Catholic Association is, and shall be the encouragement and extension of a liberal, enlightened, and religious system of Education, founded on the basis of Christian Charity and perfect fair-dealing.

8th. The third purpose of the New Association is and shall be that of ascertaining the number of the population of Ireland, and the relative proportion which the professors of the various Christian persuasions bear, the one to the other, and in particular to ascertain the number of children of each in course of education.

9th. The fourth purpose of the New Catholic Association is and shall be, to devise the means of erecting suitable Catholic Churches, for the celebration of Divine Worship, and to procure and establish Catholic burial grounds wherein the Catholic dead may be interred, without being liable to any species of contumely or insult.

10th. The fifth purpose of the New Catholic Association is and shall be, to promote all improvements in Science and in Irish Agriculture, to encourage the consumption of Irish Manufactures, and the extension of Irish Commerce.

11th. The sixth purpose of the New Catholic Association is and shall be, to encourage, as much as possible, a liberal and enlightened Press, to circulate works calculated to promote just principles and mutual toleration and kindness, and to vindicate the principles of the Catholics, against the unjust and slanderous attacks daily made upon them.

12th. The seventh purpose of the New Catholic Association will be, to procure a detailed statement of the various charges made against the Catholics in the petitions presented to the Parliament during the recent Sessions, and to publish authenticated refutations of such charges, in the places where they respectively originated.

13th. That every person who shall think fit, on or before a day to be named, to pay the sum of one pound on his admission, shall be a member of the New Catholic Association, and after that day, each person paying one pound, and procuring one member to propose, and another to second him, shall also be a member.

The Committee having thus stated affirmatively and negatively the limits within which the new Catholic Association can and ought to act, deem it their duty to call the attention of the Catholics in general to those provisions of the Statute of the 6th Geo. 4, cap. 4, which must restrain the sphere of the New Catholic Association, and render it necessary for the Catholics in general to seek for redress and relief through the medium of other Meetings, and by the intervention of other instruments.

That most unconstitutional Statute prohibits these two things:—

First—The sacred right of petitioning for the redress of real and substantial grievances in the only mode likely to be successful, namely, by the intervention of a Committee or Association of sufficient duration to be able to make useful, and, in fact, necessary arrangements.

Second—The right of such Committee or Association giving any pecuniary assistance to the poor and oppressed, in order to enable them to punish by due course of law their oppressors, it being obvious that without money there can be little prospect of being able to take the measures necessary to obtain redress from any legal tribunal.

Now, as the New Catholic Association cannot interfere, in any way, to procure redress from Parliament or the Courts of Law, and as the Catholics certainly suffer the cruelest oppressions, and the most unjust exclusions from the undoubted rights of British subjects, it is incumbent on them to adopt other means altogether unconnected with the New Association of preparing and presenting Petitions to Parliament; and also for preventing and punishing acts of individual oppression, and of party violence.

The petitions to Parliament must of course be altogether unconnected with the New Catholic Association, and must originate with and be conducted by General or Aggregate Meetings, which, as the law now stands, may be continued by adjournment for fourteen days, and no longer.

It is obvious that it would be impossible to arrange all the petitions necessary to be presented to Parliament in the ensuing sessions, in one space of fourteen days.

It is advisable to have a petition presented from every parish in Ireland.

The country should be taken, therefore, separately by counties. There can, in point of law, be fourteen days given to each county, separately and distinctly, but the business of petitioning for such county must be conducted by General or Aggregate Meetings, unconnected with the New Catholic Association, and such General or Aggregate Meetings can continue to sit for the petitions of each county during fourteen days, according to the provisions of the statute.

Thus the New Catholic Association will have to attend to details in Catholic affairs, consistent with the duration of our present grievances, and with an acquiescence in our present sufferings.

The separate or Aggregate Meetings, must and will seek for the redress of grievances, and the alteration of those matters in Church and State, by which we are oppressed.

The Committee further very earnestly recommend to the Irish people, to make the repeal of the 6th George 4, chap. 4, the first object of a Petition to the Legislature, and that such petition to the Legislature do state to the Legislature, the unconstitutional and oppressive nature of that Statute, and expose to Parliament, the falsehood of the pretences on which it was enacted.

The Committee further beg leave to suggest, that in the management of the future petitions of the Catholics of Ireland, care be taken to have our claims for relief brought before Parliament, and kept free from any extraneous matter, of any details on subjects of any other description; we being convinced that the simple and single object of obtaining unconditional and unqualified relief from our disabilities, should be solely attended to, as well by the Catholics themselves, as by their friends in Parliament.

Gonville French, Chairman; Cormanstown; Killeen; Edward Preston; John Burke; O'Connor Don; Nicholas Mahon; C. M'Loghlin; James J. Bagot; Daniel O'Connell; Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman; Wm. Murphy; Michael O'Brien; Richard Sheil; Philip Fogarty; Michael Bellew; S. Coppinger; G. Bryan; Hugh O'Connor.

The report concluded with a resolution of thanks from the Committee to Mr. O'Connell, for drawing up the Report.

Mr. O'Gorman after reading the Report, said, that the Committee unanimously agreed in every word of it.

Mr. Dillon moved the thanks of the meeting to the Committee.

Can his Majesty forget the living mass that covered our green hills, on his landing in Ireland—the myriads that poured out their undivided benedictions on his head? Mr. Shiel concluded by imploring his Majesty to extend his protecting arm to this unfortunate country, and sat down amidst great cheering.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. O'Connell and the Peers who signed the recent resolutions in their favor.

Mr. O'Connell next presented himself, and was received with shouts of applause. Their enemies, he said, had not calculated right on their feelings and intentions. It was not in human nature that they could diminish their exertions to rid themselves of disabilities that made Ireland a proverb of misery to the nations of Europe. The best hearted, the kindest and most generous people on earth, are suffering under ancient oppressions and recent insults. Three bitter insults were lately added to their misfortunes. The first was, putting down the Association, and he could believe that those who were able to put that down, would, if they had the power, revive the old Penal Code, and deprive the Catholics of their present power. The Association was accused of being the representatives of the people; they were, indeed, virtually so, of their grievances and their wishes, but they did not pay for their seats to barter them afterwards. The first treasury of the human heart, he believed, ever collected, was the Catholic Rent.—(Cheers.)—It extended from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, in receipt first of but 5s. a week, which, in the conclusion, exceeded 2,000l. a week. Only that Government had put down the Association, it would be impossible, with such a fund, to stay the march of emancipation. With every deference for the purity of Lord Wellesley's intentions, the only recollection he was afraid Irishmen would retain of his government would be, that he presided at the putting down of that Association. He was disgusted at the sort of men that suppressed it—there was Wetherell, the Solicitor-General, that usually put eight adverbs to a substantive, and never uttered a logical sentence in his life—there was the whining cant of Bankes, and the ferocious nonsense of Lethbridge, and Bright, the Member for Bristol.—If, said Mr. O'Connell, the 300,000 Russians mentioned by Mr. O'Gorman, had attacked Ireland, how would the Catholic Association have arisen and driven them from her shores. Putting it down was adding another link to the penal laws, for which there was no excuse; and he hoped the people at the coming election would think of those who helped to do it. He hoped the 800 new freeholders made by the Beresfords, in Waterford, would not enable them to carry their election for that county; he feared, however, for Cork and Kerry, but trusted that at the hustings of Kilkenny, Butler Clarke would learn what the people thought of his assertions. Lord Liverpool offered the Catholics the second insult in the false and foul charge against their allegiance, and the third was made by the Duke of York, in a speech attributed. If England now went to war she would do so with her right arm bandaged, but let her remove the restrictions of Ireland, and she may defy a world in arms. He never recollected a moment when so much unanimity prevailed between Catholics and Protestants as at present—even Sir Harcourt Lees said he loved the Priest of his own parish as if he was the child of his bosom—(laughter.) Men of all persuasions should unite for the sake of their country, and forget and forgive for Ireland's sake their mutual injuries. He felt he had wearied the meeting, but he would announce one thing, there would be a New Association, (cheers,) and a new Catholic rent—he would receive it at his own personal risk, and unless the law was strained, and a corrupt jury, which he did not expect, he could not be punished for it, but he was ready to meet it at any risk.—(Applause.)—If the Hibernian Bank refused the money, he was certain the Bank of Ireland would not, and in some Bank it should be placed. On the first Monday, in the ensuing Parliament, he trusted that 2,700 parishes in Ireland would send forward their Petitions, and Catholics and Protestants would join in an universal combination. He would conclude by invoking all to whom liberty was dear, to come forward, with unanimity not only on their lips, but in their hearts. For himself he cared not who accused him, they should do so unanswered and unproved. He had a dearer object in view—

"For happy homes and altars free,  
"Not with talis-man or sword,  
"But spell-word—Liberty."

Mr. Hugh O'Connor moved a resolution, that the Catholics should avail themselves of the opportunity to hold Aggregate Meetings. In seconding which, Sir John Bourke remarked, that the Duke of York never made any distinctions between Catholic or Protestant in the Army.—(Hear.)

O'Connor Don moved and Captain Bryan seconded a resolution, that the Catholics should meet the first Monday, in the next Session, to present petitions to Parliament.

Mr. Fitzsimon moved and the Hon. A. Preston seconded a resolution, that they all should petition for a repeal of the recent law against the Catholic Association.

Sir John Bourke moved and O'Connor Don seconded a resolution, recommending the Roman Catholics of Ireland to hold Provincial Meetings, as soon after the ensuing Circuits as may be convenient.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Shiel, and the Rev. Gentlemen of Clarendon-street Chapel, and Lord Killeen having been called to the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Lord Gormanstown.

Mr. O'Connell said the New Association would sit tomorrow, and altho' but five minutes in existence, 21 members were already enrolled.

### APPRENTICE

A respectable Lad will be taken as an Apprentice to the WOOLLEN DRAERY BUSINESS, For either three or four Years. A REASONABLE FEE WILL BE REQUIRED. APPLY TO T. A. SHEANE, Woollen Warehouse, 1, Rutland-St. Limerick, July 13, 1825.

### LIMERICK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the Limerick Mechanics' Institute give notice, that on THURSDAY Evening next they will take into consideration all Proposals from Persons wishing to offer for the situation of LIBRARIAN and CLERK to the Institute. Proposals will be received meantime by the Secretary at the Linen-Hall. Security will be required. The SECRETARY is likewise ready to receive Proposals from any Person who has a good House, in a central situation, or two or more commodious Apartments, which he would be willing to let at a moderate rent. Linen Hall, 15th July, 1825. JAMES J. FISHER, Secretary.

### CHANCERY.

In the Matter of } PURSUANT to an order Charles Sainthill Smith, } made in this matter, bearing date the 4th day of July instant, I will, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July instant, at the hour of two o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, set up and let by public cant, to the highest and fairest bidder, for the term of twenty-one years, from the First of May last, All That and Those the Lands of CASTLEPARK, situate in the North

Public that he has just landed, per the Mary, direct from the Manufacturers, Kildermister, a lot of very superior CARPETING and RUGS. He has also received to him, this day, a variety of useful articles in the

**HARDWARE LINE,**  
among which are Tin Cover Dishes, Tea Trays, Patent Tacks, Brass Candlesticks, &c. &c.  
Orders for Cabinet Work and Upholstery executed with dispatch.  
H. N. SEYMOUR will attend Auctions in Town and Country, as usual.  
FURNISHED LODGINGS, consisting of two sitting Rooms and Bed Rooms, Kitchen, &c. Limerick, July 16th, 1825.

**TO BE LET,**  
FROM 29th SEPTEMBER NEXT,  
**THE HOUSE**  
IN UPPER CECIL-STREET,  
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY MRS. BAYLEE,  
Application to Mr. WILLIAM O'FARRELL,  
Nicholas-Street, who wants an APPRENTICE in the general Building Line. Limerick, July 16, 1825.

**The Limerick Chronicle**

**SATURDAY, JULY 16.**

Last night, private Jones of the Grenadier Company 61st Regiment, while sentinel, at Adare, was attacked (as he says) on his post by four men, who, after knocking him down, fired at and shattered his right arm in such a dreadful manner, that amputation becomes necessary—He was conveyed into town this morning, and is now in the Hospital at the Castle Barracks. It is however, reported, that the wound was accidental by the going off of his piece, and that there was no attack whatever made upon him.

Amputation has since been performed by Staff-Surgeon Ormsby, who entertains hopes of his recovery. A Court of Enquiry has been ordered to investigate the affair. It appears his own musket was found lying on the ground, near the sentry-box, as if recently discharged, and the shattered arm exhibited an appearance as if the muzzle of the gun had been placed to it.

This day, James Warren, a soldier of the 61st, while bathing at the back of the Castle-Barracks, was unfortunately drowned. He was taken up shortly after, and removed to the Regimental Hospital, where every effort was used to restore animation by Staff-Surgeon Ormsby and Surgeon St. John, but proved ineffectual. Adjutant Toole of the Regiment, on hearing the accident, instantly plunged into the water and made every exertion to rescue him; but to no purpose.

A robbery of rather a novel sort and to a large amount was recently committed on the Shannon. A vessel from Prince Edward's Island, bound to Bristol, was met off the Heads within the last few days by a pilot boat, which took on board some of the passengers who wished to land.—One Gentleman, a Mr. Hugh Macdonald, was plundered by the boat's crew, before landing, of a large sum in notes and specie; and having stated his loss to the Magistrates at Kilmish, they investigated the complaint and transmitted three of the men and a boy to Ennis Gaol for the robbery, after examining the boat, in which they discovered four sovereigns and two guineas, part of the booty. This crime having been perpetrated on the river Shannon, comes within the jurisdiction of this City, and they must be tried here.

Information having been received by the Mayor, his Worship, on Thursday morning, proceeded to the vicinity of the Square, and apprehended a female named Mary Earles, charged with the murder of her infant child, which was found floating in the Abbey-river, on Monday, and on which an inquest was held, as mentioned in our last publication. Upon a mature investigation of the circumstances, there appeared no doubt of her guilt, and she was fully committed for trial.

A servant boy named John Kirby, was killed near Fedamore on Thursday, by a kick from a horse in the stomach.

Wednesday morning, in Tulla, County Clare, a man named James Tomkins, who was recently dismissed for some disorderly conduct, from the Police Establishment, and who has been for some time under the influence of mercury, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, the muzzle of which he put into his mouth.

On Wednesday, Patrick O'Namara, a quarry-man was wounded desperately in the head and face, by an explosion in a quarry near Cratloe; he is under care of Surgeon Franklin.

The Assizes of Carlow were opened, on Monday, by Lord Norbury, and the Grand Jury sworn, of which H. Bruen, Esq. M. P. is foreman. His Lordship, who appeared in excellent health, addressed the Grand Jury on the usual topics. Simon Bryan was convicted of sheep-stealing, and Thomas Buser, of pig-stealing. Michael Forrester, for the murder of John Carey, by throwing him over the wall of a lime-kiln, was tried, found guilty, and ordered for execution.

The following is a recapitulation of the amount of Presentments applied for at the approaching Assizes of this County:—There are 255 applications—County at large, 2,639l. 4s.; Upper Connelloe, 3143l. 0s. 6d.; Lower Connelloe, 1,649l. 14s. 4d.; Costlea, 1,184l. 13s. 2d.; Coshma, 148l. 7s. 9d.; Small County, 155l. 13s.; Kenwilliam, 125l. 0s. 2d.; Kenagh, 301l. 10s. 4d.; Kerry, 84l. 11s. 6d.; Pubble Brien, 162l. 4s.; Ownsby, 39l. 15s.; none to Liberties of Kilmallock; Seventh instalment to Treasury for Spring levy of 1823, 1,500l. Total amount, 11,133l. 13s. 9d.

The amount of Presentments applied for on the City and Liberties, at the ensuing Assizes, is but small—443l. 7s. 10d.

William P. Carey, charged with the murder of Thomas Kennedy, in the month of April last, at Bunkey, surrendered himself this day to the Rev. Josias Crampton, and has been committed to stand his trial.

Thursday, the Annual Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese of Killaloe was held at the Cathedral—The Vicar-General, the Rev. Dr. Gabbett, presided instead of the Lord Bishop, whose absence was occasioned, we are sorry to find, by indisposition; an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fetherstone, Rector of Parsonstown.

The 62d Regiment replace the 42d Highlanders at Buttivant.

The 36th Regiment is ordered home from the Mediterranean.

The depots of the 6th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 54th, and 59th Regiments, now in India, are ordered to Chatham.

It is stated that Sir Thomas Hislop is to be the new Commander of the Forces in Ireland, in the room of General Murray.

James Bridgewater, Esq. Inspector-General, is to succeed Thomas O'Grady, Esq. in charge of the Eastern Collection here.

At a General Court Martial held at Up-Park-Camp Barracks, Jamaica, from the 27th December, 1824, to the 19th January, 1825, Captain Theobald O'Doherty