

Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The City of Dublin was thrown into the utmost consternation yesterday, by the sudden and wholly unexpected arrest of Mr. Lawless, under a King's Bench Warrant, signed by Mr. Justice Burton. Mr. Lawless, accompanied the Constable to the house of Judge Burton, and gave bail for his appearance at the next assizes of Monaghan. The writ was issued on the information of some Orangeman, who swore that Mr. Lawless had entered Balibay at the head of a riotous mob of 20,000 persons, to the great dread and terror of His Majesty's Subjects.—*Dub. Pap.*

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on Thursday, R. W. Corballis, Esq. in the Chair; Mr. Smith acted as secretary.

Mr. Dwyer read a letter addressed to him from Mr. O'Connell, dated Derrinane Abbey, 14th October, 1828, the following is an extract:—

"Will you be so good as to give notice, in my name, of a motion of thanks to Mr. Lawless, for the manner in which he performed the duty confided to him by the Catholic Association of Ireland."

Mr. Dwyer gave the notice accordingly, and the letter was ordered to be inserted on the minutes of the Association.

Mr. Lawless entered the room and was received with immense cheering.

Mr. Barrett proposed that it be resolved, that a special Committee be forthwith appointed to ascertain the real nature of the recent fatal occurrence in Monaghan; and that such measures be adopted by the Association as may be deemed requisite to preserve the tranquility of Ulster.

Mr. Shiel said he had no objection to the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Conwan and passed.

Mr. Shiel then introduced the subject of the arrest of Mr. Lawless; and declared that he was astonished by the measure, but that he was willing to believe it rather the mistaken act of personages who were really their friends, than an act of hostility against the Catholics. He proceeded to argue at some length against the policy and propriety of the measure, on grounds stated in the following resolutions, with which he concluded his speech.—

First. That the arrest of Mr. Lawless, after three weeks from the alleged commission of an offence against the public peace, when the proclamation, which is exclusively prospective, had been obeyed, and when Mr. Lawless, who had been recalled by the Association, had intimated his resolution to comply with the wishes of the Government, has excited our surprise.

Secondly. That our surprise at this ex post facto proceeding is augmented, when we consider that a Catholic has been recently murdered at Ballibay, and that no efforts have been made for the apprehension of his assassin.

Thirdly. That no reward having been offered by the Government, we do hereby offer a reward of 5000*l.* to any person or persons, by whom the Orange assassin shall be apprehended and prosecuted on conviction, for the murder of a Roman Catholic at Ballibay.

Mr. Lawless then addressed the Association, and complained of the treatment which he had suffered. He declared that he had been loyal to the Government, had been a trumpeter of the merits of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, and had done more than any other individual to put down ribbonism in the north of Ireland. Yet he was now attacked, and the Orangeman who had murdered the Catholic at Ballibay was still at liberty, without a reward having even been offered by Government for his apprehension. He also complained that he was to be tried at Monaghan by a Jury of Orangemen. Those who had been his auditors, would be witness to the loyalty of his exhortations. Mr. Shiel would be his defender. This arrest had taken him by surprise, as his conduct in inducing the people to lay aside music and banners at Ballibay, their orderly conduct, sufficiently proved that he could have no intention to disturb the peace. He still did not condemn the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, but believed them to have acted under counsel which they themselves would be the first to repudiate. "I will not repeat," said he in conclusion, "what I have a thousand times said of my Lord Anglesey. I will only say that in all I have done, I feel I was just, and that, having been just, I fear not."

Mr. Costello need not tell those acquainted with the subject, that the lapse of three weeks would make no difference, if the Assembly in which Mr. Lawless participated was an illegal one; in that case it was competent to the Government to arrest him afterwards. With regard to the murder alluded to by Mr. Shiel, it appeared that the warrant was issued; and every one knew that when Orange Policemen receive a warrant from the hands of Magistrates, they are often in the habit of conniving at the escape or concealment of the accused. The Government had not yet had time to take effective measures for the arrest of the parties charged with the murder. In his answer to Mr. Lawless, Lord L. Gower stated that it was not possible for the Government to give opinions, on contingent cases. The Government did not confine the Proclamation to Catholics: any one who knew Lord Anglesey would be of his opinion, and how independent of the Duke of Wellington his property rendered him. Any man who was acquainted with the grasp of thought and the expansion of mind of Lord Leveson Gower, would think it impossible that he could be the dupe of any party. During his studies, he was the first man at Eton and Cambridge, and he was heir to 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* a year. A fortnight since, a most unwarrantable attack was made on a member of the Government. Mr. Shiel had stated that Mr. Gregory had pared the pens used in writing the Proclamation, although the fact was that Mr. Gregory had been in England for three weeks prior to that period. It is this kind of conduct that alarms many of the real friends of the Catholics—such undeserved and ill-considered attacks as that made on Lord Rossmore, on Thursday, by Mr. Lawless, in which he would have proceeded if not put down by the good sense of the meeting. Lord Rossmore had made so many sacrifices to the cause, that he was an alien from his best friends.

Mr. Murphy replied to this attack on Mr. Lawless, and the resolutions were ultimately carried.

The amount of the rent for the past week was then announced to be 199*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; and Mr. Lawless having been called to the chair, thanks were voted to Mr. Corballis, and the meeting adjourned.

A communication from Holyhead states, that orders had been issued to the Agent of His Majesty's Postmaster-General at that place, to keep a Steam-Packet constantly at Howth, near Dublin, with the boilers filled, ready to start with despatches for England at a moment's notice. The Severn and another Steam-vessel were impressed at Bristol last week, to convey troops to Waterford; and Sir John Byng does not at present permit an officer to quit his regiment, on leave of absence or otherwise.

The proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, supported as it is by the demonstration of Protestant spirit in Ireland, has put down the armed assemblies which followed in the track of the "agitators." Some of the English prints affect to be very indignant of this effect being attributed to any thing but to the Association; as though they did not thus prove, in opposition to their own fawning flattery of that seditious assembly, that it ought, for that reason, if true, to be instantly suppressed. But what, let us ask, has led the Association to change its plans? The "agitators" were sent out by this popish convention, to beat up, to marshal, and to put the populace in array. This was their business—These their instructions. Was it, then, the love of peace and moderation which produced the change of policy? None but the greatest dupes can receive this. The true reason was, that they knew that the Government had at length taken the alarm; and, more than that, they saw that they had roused almost a common feeling among the Protestants, to protect themselves and punish the aggressors, should Government not afford them that protection which they had a right to claim. Nothing can be more false than that the Protestants have taken arms to prevent the Catholic claims being conceded at the pleasure of the Legislature. All the while such discussions have gone without menace on the part of the Catholics, we heard nothing of the arming of the Protestant population; but when it was avowed that the Catholics were to be embodied in all their physical strength, and with such arms as they could muster: when this actually took place, and leaders and abettors were marching through the land to lead them forth to the conflict, then they who knew that they should be the first victims, stood to their arms, and have saved the country. For this they are cunningly abused in Ireland, and ignorantly in Eng-

land. The country, however, is indebted to them for its present more pacific aspect.

Disappointed as the Catholic leaders have been in this scheme, somewhat too premature, it appears, from an impudent letter of Mr. Lawless to the Vice-Roy, to which, however, he received a very fitting answer, that the project now is for the "agitators" to go from chapel to chapel to meet the people in smaller assemblies. He wishes to know whether such assemblies are opposed to his Excellency's Proclamation? and is answered, "that their character will be judged of by the local authorities on the spot." This is wisely evasive; for a more explicit answer Government was not called to give. It is however, clear, that if such meetings are not held for the simple purpose of petitioning the Legislature, they are seditious and must be prevented, or the result may be worse than the public and openly armed assemblages. If they are not for petition, they are for combination, conspiracy and rebellion. They are the means of a secret organization, for which the priests lend their chapels, to effect a general rising. For if the principle of all these movements is any thing more than the representation of their case to the Legislature, it is the principle of carrying the point by force of numbers and arms, or, in other words, it is direct rebellion. Every combination on such a principle must be suppressed, or we have no Government, and Parliament is no longer free to consider what is to be conceded, and under what terms.

By the arrest of Mr. Lawless last Thursday, Ministers appear to evince a determination, if not altogether to suppress the Catholic Association, at least to circumscribe materially the range of its operations. The particulars of this event which appears to have caused considerable agitation amongst the "agitators," will be found in another column.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 16, 1828.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, D. L. ROBINSON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

By Authority.

WHEREAS the appointment of a Warehouse belonging to Messrs. Scott, M'Laughlin and Co. in Saint Andrews, as published in the Royal Gazette of the 22d April last, has been revoked: And Whereas the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Saint Andrews, have appointed a Warehouse belonging to Mr. John Wilson, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Act 6 Geo. 4. Cap. 114, for the purposes of the said Act.

Public Notice therefore is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the information of all concerned.

Dated the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Circular to Commanding Officers of Corps.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 25th Nov., 1828.

SIR,
IT having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, that the Militia Law, in regard to the proper transmission of the contingent accounts by the Quarter-Masters, is not duly attended to: and this irregularity being highly prejudicial to the Militia Service: His Excellency most strictly enjoins Officers, in the command of Regiments, to cause the Quarter-Master to prepare and render, every six months, agreeably to the Law, an account of all fines, penalties, &c. by him received, within the preceding half year.—And it being essential that the Quarter-Master's account of fines, &c. collected, should be transmitted with the greatest possible regularity, in order to be examined and reported upon; I have the honor to request that you will enforce the greatest attention to this point on the part of the Quarter-Master of the Battalion under your command; that you may be enabled to furnish the Inspecting Field Officer, at the General Inspection, with a proper and correct account of the funds of your Corps:—And as frequent complaints have been preferred of the Captains or Officers commanding Companies, neglecting to furnish the Quarter-Master with lists of Exempts and Aliens residing within the Districts of their Companies, by reason of which the difficulty of collecting the fines is much increased and oftentimes altogether lost; His Excellency desires that you will be pleased to call the attention of Officers to this very important part of their duty.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, A. O. M. F.