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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

STATE OF IRELAND.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

SKIRMISHING

BETWEEN THE INSURGENTS AND THE POLICE.

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LEDRU-ROLLIN AND OTHERS INCULPATED IN THE REVOLTS.

CHARLES ALBERT PROCLAIMED DICTATOR.

TROUBLE IN ALGIERS.

STATE OF TRADE, MARKETS, &c.

The Steamer *Cambria*, Capt. HARRISON, arrived between 11 and 12 on Saturday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. bringing seven days later news.

She arrived at Halifax on Thursday, the 17th, at 8 P. M. and sailed at 11 P. M. On the 5th she spoke the Steamer Niagara, outward bound.

IRELAND.

Attempt to Arrest Smith O'Brien.

We find the following account of the attempt to arrest Smith O'Brien, at Kilkenny, in the *Liverpool Mail*, a Tory paper:

On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, intelligence was received at Kilkenny that O'Brien, Meagher, Doheny, O'Reilly and Dillon had been proclaimed traitors; that rewards had been offered for their apprehension. Notices to this effect were posted up all over the country. Scarcely had the announcement been made at Kilkenny, when Mr. Blake, the County Inspector of Constabulary, resolved to undertake the important duty which the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation pointed out. He started from Kilkenny shortly after daybreak, and reaching Harley-park, ascertained there that Smith O'Brien and the other proclaimed traitors had passed the night among the colliers (or "Black Boys") of Boulagh Common, within a mile of Ballingarry.

Mr. Blake sent a messenger to Callan, where the constabulary of the surrounding district were concentrated. These, to the number of fifty or sixty men, he directed to march to the Common of Boulagh, a distance of ten Irish miles. A strong military force moved at once from Kilkenny to the same point. Military reinforcements of the most complete and overwhelming kind from Thurles, Fethard, Clonmel, Templemore and Cashel, all concentrated on the spot which had been pointed out as the headquarters of the rebel army.—While these preparations were in progress, a band of policemen from Callan, about 50, had already penetrated to the center of disaffection, and checked the rebellion.

The police marching to the Common of Boulagh, found Smith O'Brien and his associates there with an overwhelming force, ready to give them battle. The bell of the nearest Roman Catholic Chapel had been rung as soon as they were seen approaching, and crowds of persons were momentarily flocking to the ranks of the insurgents. Finding himself in danger of being surrounded and cut off, Chief Constable Trant threw his men into a substantial slated house which stands on an eminence close to the common. Here they were speedily assailed by the armed mob without, and by their leaders. Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to them with a brace of pistols in his hands, and called on them to surrender their arms, promising them if they complied their persons would be safe.

While he parleyed and endeavored to fraternize by shaking hands with the men through the windows, his adherents were very coolly piling hay and straw at the entrance of the house, with a view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive. The time was now come for action, but the Police did not use their muskets till several shots had been fired at them and stones thrown in on them through the window.—One account says they fired a volley, another that they fired only three shots. Certain, however, it is that two men were killed, and that a third expired shortly after. It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friends was wounded in the knee.

The effect of this determined conduct was that the crowd retreated; and although Smith O'Brien urged them over and over again to go and pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The Roman Catholic clergymen of the district, it is said, arrived at this time on the scene of strife, and implored the people to abstain from violence. Smith O'Brien and his friends then appeared to have got disgusted. Declaring that as the people would not stand by him he would not stand by them, he fled across the country on a chief conspirator's horse, and, rumors say, in the direction of Urlingford.

By this time, a reinforcement of constabulary just arrived from Cashel, and soon after strong bodies of regular troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, came pouring in from every quarter. By the time they had arrived, the utmost tranquillity prevailed. The military bivouacked on the open field—it raining in torrents.

The Skirmish at Ballingarry—Defeat of the Irish—Several Killed and Wounded.

From the Liverpool Mail.

From more recent accounts from Ballingarry, there are farther particulars of the late conflict between the insurgents and police in the County of Tipperary, from which we have made the following summary of the most important events. It appears that the widow Cormack's house, in which Mr. Trant and his party took shelter, stands on an elevated piece of ground above the Common of Boulagh. It is a very substantial building, surrounded by a wall of four feet high, and remarkably well adapted for the purpose for which it was used.

The police appear to have retreated to this position, running as they went, while the insurgents, in overwhelming numbers, were demanding their arms. Once safely inside, they proceeded to barricade the windows and doors, and for this purpose mantel-pieces were torn down, doors pulled from their hinges, and dresses displaced. Mrs. Cormack, knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, had collected within her house her five children. In her alarm she went to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was in the garden in the rear of the premises, and besought him to remonstrate with the police; but he declined doing so, and asked her to go back and tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms.

This message she delivered, but, finding that she did not succeed, she returned, and again urged Mr. O'Brien to see Mr. Trant, to which he consented. When Mr. O'Brien made his appearance, Mr. Trant was up stairs barricading the windows, and, as the rebels had occupied some back premises, and were keeping up a cross fire, it was some little time before he could join his men below. Having, however, succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Mr. O'Brien creeping out of the inclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted "There he is," and, raising their muskets, fired at him within a distance of twelve yards, but without effect.

He then disappeared, but it does not appear probable that he was wounded at any period during the conflict. The force opposed to the police is variously estimated; but it would appear that, on the arrival of Smith O'Brien the previous evening, accompanied by several gentlemen, the neighborhood turned out armed, and the night was passed by O'Brien and his party reviewing and marshaling their forces.

Next morning having notice, by spies, of the advance of the Callan police force, which formed part of the four or five different bodies which were to concentrate at Ballingarry, O'Brien assembled and addressed his men; and about half past 12 o'clock they saw the party, consisting, some say, of only 37 men, under Inspector Trant, coming up.

The police had advanced as far as a cross road that comes down the hill past Mrs. Cormack's house, when, suddenly seeing the great numbers that were under Smith O'Brien, they turned up the cross-road, with the view of gaining a post of defence. Smith O'Brien's body then broke, and rushed up the hill to anticipate their design; but the police got into the house first, running neck and neck with the people. Mrs. Cormack, seeing that a conflict was inevitable, wished to recover possession of her five young children.

The police, however, refused to give them up, retaining them as hostages for their own safety, but placing them under the staircase, as the spot most sheltered from the fire of the rebels. The widow then went for the priest, and while she was absent, a party of nineteen of the constabulary from Cashel, headed by Sub-Inspector Cox, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr. French, R.M. arrived on the scene of action just as the struggle at the house was terminating.

While these latter were pushing upward to the house in which their comrades were barricaded, a body of the insurgents came down upon them, headed by a man armed with a huge pike, which he brandished as he went along. He offered to lead the attack on the police, and stood out in front for that purpose, when, by order of Sub-Inspector Cox, a constable, the shot told, and the man fell dead, pierced through the heart with a ball. The firing of Mr. Cox's party was heard by another detachment of ninety police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Monaghan, moving up to the scene of action from Killehaule.

The men at once gave three cheers, and leaving the high road, ran across the fields as fast as they could to the succor of their comrades. On their arrival, the party of Sub-Inspector Trant were relieved, and the police withdrew from the scene of action. On the arrival of the Roman Catholic clergymen some persons were found dead, and several badly wounded. In a field close by, Mr. O'Brien was seen pacing up and down, in a state of great agitation, while some persons were attending upon a young gentleman who had been badly wounded. He appeared to be in great pain, and from the description given, he is believed to be Mr. Dillon.

Shortly afterward Mr. O'Brien was seen to ride off in the direction of Kilkenny. According to the most authentic accounts, the police have done more execution than was at first supposed. Out of eleven persons known to have been killed on the spot or very seriously wounded, six have since died, and the rest are not expected to survive. Many more are hurt, and it is impossible to ascertain exactly the extent of the loss, as the insurgents, who were principally colliers out of work, withdrew their comrades when they fell, and concealed the bodies of the dead.

When the last accounts left, a military force, of 1,500 strong, was concentrated in the vicinity, under the command of General McDonald, whose arrangements for keeping up a communication with the different military stations in the neighborhood were such as effectually to crush any outbreak. All the lines of road leading from the district were protected by strong outposts, and the General himself had fixed his headquarters at Ballingarry. The officers and men were billeted in great numbers on the inhabitants.

An Irish Account of the Events in Tipperary.

[It will also be seen by our private correspondence, published on the Second Page, that even the *Freeman's Journal* is under strict censorship, and can therefore give but a very cautious statement of affairs. *Ed. Tr.*]

From the Daily [Dublin] Freeman of Monday.

We have received the following by Special Express from our correspondent in Kilkenny:

KILKENNY, Sunday Night, July 30.

Early on Saturday morning Sub-Inspector Trant of the Callan station, County Kilkenny, with between forty and fifty men under his command, proceeded to the neighborhood of Ballingarry, on the borders of the County Tipperary, and twelve miles from the City of Kilkenny, to assist in arresting Smith O'Brien, who, it was reported, was somewhere in the mountains of that locality, surrounded by a large body of armed peasantry. In some time afterward a mounted policeman, Constable Carrol, was dispatched from the Mauillin-st. station, Kilkenny, with a dispatch for Sub-Inspector Trant. Carroll rode on until he came to a part of the country between Ballingarry and a place called the Commons, where he heard several shots fired, and was soon afterward taken prisoner by armed country people. Some of them were for shooting him, saying, as I have been informed, "If this man gets back he will hang us all;" but others declared they would not take Carroll's life. I should remark that the constable was in colored clothes. He was then brought into the presence of Smith O'Brien, who, it appears, wore a cap with a peak and silver band, and carried a stick in his hand.

Mr. O'Brien, addressing Carroll firmly, said, "You are one of the mounted police?" The constable at once replied that he was, being aware that he was known to persons in the neighborhood. Mr. O'Brien then, I am informed, turned round and asked the the people about him would he give himself up? but they not having advised him to such a step he walked about for some time and then mounted the constable's horse and rode away. Carroll was detained for some time afterward in the custody of four men. During this period Sub-inspector Trant and his men were shut up in a house to which they had retreated, surrounded by country people, on whom they fired from the windows. After the lapse of two or three hours, Carroll was left in charge of one man, and this one allowed the constable to take his departure. In coming along the road on his way back to Kilkenny, Carroll encountered Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had changed his dress, now wearing a hat on horseback. Mr. O'Brien stopped him. The constable, I am told, informed Mr. O'Brien that he had no arms, remonstrated with him, and told him it was foolish to think of holding out against the force that would be brought against him, especially as the priests were exhorting the people not to join in resisting the authorites. Mr. O'Brien seemed to think deeply on what the constable had said—observed that for twenty years he had been trying to serve his country, and that, if the people did not stand by him, he might as well give up. Shortly afterward he parted with Carroll, giving him his stick, and rode off by himself. On the return of the constable to Kilkenny orders were given to the military and police to march to Mr. Trant's assistance; and at 8½ o'clock in the evening the city was thrown into an awful state of excitement by the moving onward toward Ballingary, of a most formidable-looking force. In the van was a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons; then followed a large body of police, then came about three hundred infantry soldiers, headed by the resident magistrate, Joseph Green, Esq. and the rear was brought up by another body of police. There were in all between three and four hundred soldiers, and about one hundred and sixty of the constabulary. A guard of the 83d Regiment kept watch on the Tholsel, and a very large number of police were under arms in the Assembly-room, it being generally supposed that Smith O'Brien would be brought in a prisoner during the night. However, shortly after the departure of the military and police, news of the safe retreat of Mr. Trant and his party, were conveyed to Kilkenny, and cavalry police were dispatched to recal the soldies and constabulary who were on their way out. They were overtaken in Kilmanagh, about eight miles from Kilkenny, and returned at an early hour on this morning.

Mr. Trant and his men got off in safety; but I regret to say that several of the people were killed and wounded. Among the latter is, it is thought, Mr. Dillon. Some accounts state that twelve people were killed, but I believe those to be exaggerated.

I have heard that there were about 300 armed men about Smith O'Brien at the time Carroll was taken, and some four hundred more on the hills near him. Catholic clergymen were seen in vain exhorting the people to cease resisting the Police, while the shots were whizzing around them.

It is supposed that Mr. Trant proceeded to Ballingarry, under the impression that he was to find a large force there to meet him, and that the mounted Policeman was sent after him to recall him on its being known that he would not be joined by the expected force. It was confidently asserted that it was owing to the interference of the Roman Catholic clergymen that the Police were at length allowed to retire unmolested.

The last accounts from Ballingarry state that the military were concentrating on that point from all the surrounding districts.

From the Daily [Dublin] Freeman of Tuesday.

We conclude that no arrests have been effected, from the fact that parties arriving by the train which reached the King's bridge terminus this morning, at a few minutes after 3 o'clock, had not heard any later intelligence than that which we had already received. It was generally understood that an effort was to have been made on Sunday night or Monday morning to encompass and scour the hills on which Mr. O'Brien and his party were reported to have taken refuge; and for that purpose it was said that a body consisting of 6,000 men, including military and police, had moved on the district. This circumstance makes the absence of intelligence more unaccountable than it otherwise would seem. The parties from whom we were able to make inquiries stated that all along the line was quiet. It was said that some additional troops, provided with rations, had left Limerick for Thurles.

Various rumors are in circulation, but none of them have been sufficiently authenticated to warrant our giving them publication. The influx of passengers from the neighborhood of Kilkenny, Roscrea, Thurles, and the adjacent towns, continues unabated. The gentry of these localities and their families are arriving in town by each train. All, however, state that at present everything is quiet in the country, and that save the collision between the peasantry and police at Ballingarry, on Saturday, no disturbance whatever has taken place. The clergy are spoken of as being actively engaged in going among the people, and using the whole weight of their authority and influence with their flocks to prevent them from joining in any movement which may bring them within the power of the law.

Further Particulars—Arrest of Dr. Cane, J. P.

From the Daily [Dublin] Freeman of Wednesday.

KILKENNY, Tuesday, August 1—9 P.M.

Up to this hour it is not known where Smith O'Brien is at present. In my dispatch of Sunday night I informed you that Sub-Inspector Trant and his party of police retired from the house in which they had been surrounded, and reached their quarters in safety. I have since learned that Smith O'Brien and his men had moved off from the Ballingarry heights before the Sub-Inspector ventured to bring out his men into the open air, in consequence of the approach from Thurles of General M'Donald with artillery and two thousand men. The General was brought up by Mr. Blake, the County Inspector of Kilkenny, who had ordered Mr. Trant and other Sub-Inspectors to Ballingarry. It is said that Mr. O'Brien rode by himself from Ballingarry in the direction of Kilkenny. I heard to-day, on what I would certainly call good authority, that a poor-rate collector or relieving officer saw Mr. O'Brien, in company with two other persons, riding across the country in the neighborhood of Clomanto, which is nine miles from this city on the Thurles road, yesterday. I believe this statement to be true. There was a rumor afloat here that he was in Nenagh last night, but this is not generally credited.

From all I have heard on the subject, I am disposed to think that he is in this county, and the measures taken by the authorities would indicate that they are of that opinion also.

The clergymen of many parishes have strongly advised their flocks not to join in any armed attack on, or resistance to, the authorities; and I have learned from a well-informed source, that the parish priest of Urlingford, in this county, prevented a number of his people from going to Mr. O'Brien's assistance on Saturday. It is believed that Mr. O'Brien fed most of those who flocked around him at his own expense, and strictly prohibited any of them from seizing provisions or cattle from the farmers. Early to-day it was reported that a police barrack had been attacked at Thurles. At a later hour the rumor changed to Cashel, and gained more credit. Indeed, it is confidently believed here, at this moment, that several of the Cashel police were killed in the attack, for a large body of constabulary have marched from Kilkenny in the Tipperary direction and many of them said that "the City of the Kings" was their destination. That some sudden intelligence caused them to get the route, there is no doubt; for among them were forty five policemen of the Piltown station, who had in the morning been ordered to return to that place.

You may depend on having the earliest intelligence of Mr. O'Brien's *locale* when it shall be known here.

There are very vague accounts as to the killed and wounded at Ballingarry; but I think you may rest assured that not more than two were shot dead, though *our hundred and thirty rounds of ball cartridge* were fired by Mr. Trant's party. Among those wounded is a young man named Stephens, son of a respectable citizen of Kilkenny, who became acquainted with Mr. O'Brien while acting as assistant engineer on a line of railway running near Cahirmoyle. Mr. Stephens is wounded in the thigh.

Shortly after the arrival in this city of the 75th regiment and two troops of the 8th hussars, on Monday night, arrangements were made for the arrest of Dr. Cane; and at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the learned doctor was visited by the county inspector and a Dublin detective, who informed him that they had a warrant for his apprehension. Their prisoner at once accompanied them to the county jail, where he was safely lodged, unknown to any of the citizens. The warrant states that the charge is grounded on information of "treasonable practices;" and the arrest was made under the *habeas corpus* suspension act. No one, with the exception of his lady and children, are permitted to visit him, and all letters to or from him are opened and read by the authorities. I am at a loss to know for what the doctor has been arrested, for it is notorious that, no later than Saturday last, he exhorted the people here not to take up arms or go to Ballingarry.

The deepest sympathy is felt with him, but the city never was more tranquil.

Troops continue to pour in up to the time I am writing.

The Skirmish at Ballingarry.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE "GENERAL ORDER"—EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS.—A general order, in the bulletin form, issued by the Commissioners of Police on Tuesday last, relative to the affair at Ballingarry, will, no doubt, take its place in the police records, and, like the bulletins of Bonaparte hung up in the great hall of the Invalides in Paris, will be hereafter suspended in some palatial national receptacle for the old age of superannuated Irish Constables.

That glorious document will animate all constables, now and hereafter, to deeds of such desperate daring as have handed down to history the heroic feats of the Police of Callan.

Let us, for the sake of all who take an interest in such materials for history, produce the bulletin of the Police Commissioners:

"GENERAL ORDER.] "SUNDAY, July 30.

"The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force, that a small party of Constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, near Killenaule, in the County Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the Police has been injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service.

"The Commissioners congratulate the men of the Dublin police on the gallant conduct of their comrades of the constabulary, knowing that the metropolitan force are always ready to do their duty and set the disaffected at defiance."

From this it appears that a few constables—the number is not given, but they amounted to near 50—"attacked 1,000 men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes," and killed "seven rebels," with a long train of wounded. Not one of the heroic band was injured, while every platoon of seven dispatched one "rebel" between them, and put several *hors de combat*. And to add to their renown, it was all done, "the field was won," without so much as a single red-coat being within sight to comfort and assist the little band.

Granting all the attributes of discipline and courage to the police, still we think the Commissioners have overrated their claims. We do not know where the Commissioners found the "one thousand rebels."

The bulletin sets down the opposing force as "1,000 men," without even the "more or less" of a doubtful affidavit. This statement is a gross exaggeration, and wide, at the lowest computation, by "300" of the real truth.

In the *Kilkenny Moderator* of Saturday, which reached town to-day, there is a full and circumstantial account of the transaction, the details of which were supplied by a "friendly" hand. We can detect, in its semi-military style, if not the pen, at least the phraseology of one who had been in the thick of the "iron shower."

Of course the conduct of the constables is raised to the hight of the "Fighting Division," but the "rebel army" is set down at 700! The commissioners give 25 as "powder food" for each policeman, while the authorized report in the local paper gives only 15! There is a difference between making each constable dispose of 25 for his share, and dispose of only 15! The difference, however, is only a slight one—simply about forty per cent.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* is highly Conservative, and would not, on any account, diminish the "rebel" antagonism by a single man, woman or boy; and on the authority of that journal we think the public will not acquit the bulletin of the Commissioners of a slashing exaggeration.

The *Mail* of last night, which we have reserved for the last, speaks of "the Commissioners' song of triumph" in language hardly fit for ears polite. It damns, even more than the *Moderator*, the bulletin of the Commissioners, and denounces, in no unmeasured terms, the "peculiarly mischievous" tendency of its exaggerations. The *Kilkenny Moderator* gave Sub-Inspector Trant the credit of writing "seven hundred." The *Mail* unmercifully lops his laurels, and thus reduces his claims: "The facts are, that instead of 1,000 rebels, there were but 200 or thereabouts;" the ominous "thereabouts" being a terrible margin for still farther reduction. The Commissioners give all the credit of the achievement to Mr. Trant, which excited the just jealousy of Sub-Inspector Cox, whose claim for a share of the honor is thus put forward by the *Mail*: "The bulletin," says the *Mail*, "omitted to state that Sub-Inspector Trant * * * was relieved by Sub-Inspector Cox with a party of not more in all than twenty-two men, who advanced upon the rebels with great bravery, and put them to flight, after firing about 80 rounds." So, then, there were over 70 policemen to "attack" and put to flight the 1,000 rebels of the bulletin, who, on counting heads, amount to but 200, thus giving a diminution of no less than 400 per cent on the original estimate of the Commissioners of Police.

We really cannot conceive what purpose these exaggerations are intended to accomplish, if it be not to excite still greater alarm and panic. It is bad enough that any such collision should have occurred, and it needed not this "song of triumph" to misrepresent the real facts, and mislead the public as to the condition of the country. In correcting the perversions of the "general order," we have altogether omitted a very important element in the result—the interference of the Catholic clergy. Had they not interposed, instead of having to record the loss of "seven" or "eleven" lives, no man can tell what blood might have been spilt, or what might have been the fate of the police. Ought not the "general order" have noticed this element of safety?

We assert the absence of more serious disturbance in the country was owing to the exertions and the influence of the Catholic clergy.

Rumors of Smith O'Brien's Flight.

Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

KILKENNY, Wednesday night—9 o'clock.

Notwithstanding that the utmost vigilance characterizes all the movements of the authorities here, they remain in perfect ignorance of Smith O'Brien's whereabouts. There are rumors innumerable as to the direction he took after leaving Ballingarry, but they are so conflicting that it would be difficult to come to a correct conclusion on the subject. However, the best authenticated accounts represent him—as stated in my dispatch of last evening—as having been seen at Clomanto, a few miles from this city, in the Thurles direction, on Monday. He then wore a portion of the '82 uniform.

I read a private letter from Limerick, directed to a party in this city, to-day; and it states that it was confidently asserted there that Smith O'Brien sailed from the port of Limerick in the Jane Black, on Saturday night. The letter in question farther states that this vessel had got under weigh suddenly, leaving behind a number of emigrants who had engaged a passage in her. Now, I do not at all believe that Smith O'Brien made his escape in this vessel; for, though it would not have been impossible for him to reach Limerick on the same evening as he left Ballingarry, it would have been exceedingly difficult for him to do so.

Beside, I have no doubt that he was seen in this County on Monday. Many think that he is about the collieries still; and Gen. M'Donald has a portion of his forces encamped in that locality, which fact proves that the authorities are of opinion Mr. O'Brien's *locus in quo* is in the neighborhood of the scene of the late encounter.

A cautionary notice, warning all persons against harboring any of the implicated parties, was posted through Kilkenny this morning; but it was immediately torn down by the people, as I have been informed by some of the authorities.

State of Things in Kilkenny.

The same Correspondent says:

The military outposts of the County are being strengthened considerably. This morning 300 men of the 75th, commanded by Maj. Delanzy, marched from this city, taking their tents with them, for Callan, to be there encamped to act in conjunction with Gen. McDonald, and under that officer's command. A company of the 83d, under Lieut. Crow, also marched to Castlecomer to strengthen the garrison there. Intelligence stating that Maj. Gen. Prince George of Cambridge, will come to Kilkenny in case of an outbreak here has been received.

There was a street riot in Thurles yesterday morning. It appears that some of the people attempted to prevent the conveyance of bread from a baker's shop to Gen. McDonald's forces, and broke a few panes of glass in the endeavor; but they were dispersed without loss of life, by a troop of dragoons.

This evening, as two industrious citizens, Mr. Gaffney, a merchant tailor of High-st. and Mr. Grace, gunmaker of Patrick-st. were proceeding on private business in the Bennett's Bridge direction, they found themselves overtaken at Millmount, about two miles from town, by Carroll, the mounted policeman, who was taken before S. O'Brien on Saturday.

Carroll told them that he had been dispatched by the County Inspector to search the car on which they sat, as he had been informed that they were conveying arms out of the city. Messrs. Gaffney and Grace at once returned to the city with the constable, and when it was found that they were perfectly innocent of having as much as a pistol-lock with them, they were discharged.

Considerable anxiety prevails here to night respecting Dr. Cane, as it is generally rumored that he will be removed from the county jail to Newgate, or some other distant prison, immediately. Some say his removal will take place before morning.

State of the Country.

[The *Dublin Pilot* is not among the Physical Force Repeal papers. But notwithstanding that, and notwithstanding the censorship, we think the following Editorial is significant. *Ed. Tr.*]

From the Dublin Pilot.

The first duty of a journalist is to avail himself of his superior opportunities, and state truth to his readers. We admit that for the last fortnight it was difficult to sift the truth from the mass of exaggeration and inventions which are always so prevalent in times of such alarm as at present pervades society, and which every movement of the authorities only tends to stimulate. All we can say is, if anything we state may not be found to be borne out by events, we shall not, at least err by design or any desire to compromise truth, to pander to the purposes of power, or, what is equally bad, the delusions of popularity. We have selected our facts respecting the proceedings connected with Smith O'Brien from those nearest to the scenes, who had no intention certainly to deceive us; and so far as we have yet ascertained, they have been as near accuracy as in such times it is possible to be. Yet we confess other circumstances seem to throw a great doubt on many things, apparently substantiated. How is it possible to reconcile, we often ask ourselves, the story of the forty police having beaten a thousand men, with the enormous influx of troops still pouring into this country—with the alarm and consternation everywhere pervading the authorities—with the arrival of Lord Hardinge, late Governor-General of India, to virtually supersede the officials of Ireland—with warships, marines, loaded guns, port-holes open and cleared for action, and other indications of either the Government being ridiculously deceived, or else important events by some machinery we have not yet detected, excluding the facts from a journal which, in our case, we know only wants the facts, whatever they are, to publish them. If it be true that Smith O'Brien had so few followers—and we have obtained no fact to the contrary—does it not suggest the question—if so inconsiderable a demonstration in Ireland can thus move England to its depths—summon her forces—cause them to encamp, march, and countermarch, and put her to such enormous expense—affect the funds—and thus spread alarm through every nerve and artery of authority—why not correct the misgovernment of which, with all its faults, such movement only represents the fruit? Some of Mr. O. Brien's political principles of action, it is well known, have never had our support or approval; neither have they had the support or approval of the vast majority of the Catholic Clergy of intelligent People of Ireland; but, if there be any who thirst to offer him up a sacrifice to the Moloch of misgovernment, we tell them, that whatever be the errors of Mr. S. O'Brien, they will then be forgotten in his sacrifices. He may have adopted most erroneous modes of conducting the Repeal cause—have had been stimulated by flattery or ambition—he may be, as he has been, precipitated into this most unhappy conflict, by writings he did not sanction or control—but the people will only recollect that, with an ample fortune, a high standing in society, he proved himself ready to seal his sincerity with his blood and his fortune. He may be defeated, crushed; but let no man believe that Ireland is therefore contented or crushed, or that British neglect or misgovernment will not, if persevered in, create and foster a more powerful, because a more discreet and legal, popular organization and universally diffused discontent, which must keep England either up to the prodigality of her present war pitch, or else instruct her in the wisdom of extending to Ireland the economy of justice. It is one of the misfortunes of misrule that its antagonists are deemed patriots, and its victims martyrs.

Search for Mr. Doheny.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, writing from Thurles, Aug. 3, 3 P. M. says:

On my arrival at noon to-day I lost no time in endeavoring to ascertain from the best and most authentic sources the state of this part of the country, and the result of my inquiries enables me to state with confidence that all is tranquil about here, and the peasantry for the most part engaged in their usual industrial occupations.

The latest rumors received here, whether correct or not, there are no means of ascertaining, are to the effect that on yesterday four persons, one of whom is said to be Mr. Doheny, gave a quantity of frieze to a country tailor, living about eight miles from this town, to have made into clothes, and—acting, I presume, on that statement—a large body of police, about 45 in number, with three sub-inspectors, went off on cars at an early hour this morning, taking the direction of Kilcommon, in search of some of the parties against whom warrants have been issued.

They are scouring the mountains in that locality, and have not yet returned.

Seizure of the Irish League Rooms and all its Correspondence—Arrest of Mr. Halpin and Mr. John Rea of Belfast.

The following appeared in Second and Third editions of the *Weekly Freeman* of Saturday:

About 2 o'clock this day a sergeant and two police, accompanied by some members of the detective force, entered the rooms of the Irish League, No. 2 Dame-st. and inquired for Mr. Halpin.

He was at the time in an adjoining room, speaking to Mr. Rea of Belfast, and the police having gone into the room arrested him, and conveyed him to the office of the Police Commissioners in the Lower Castle Yard. Mr. Rea followed and was refused admission. He then retraced his steps to leave the place, but arriving near the outer Castle Yard was stopped and taken into custody by three or four detectives and brought back a prisoner.

Mr. Rea demanded to see their warrant, but they produced none. He was then conveyed a prisoner into the same building as Mr. Halpin. One of the clerks connected with the Irish League, named O'Grady, applied to see Mr. Halpin, but was refused. He inquired of the police sergeant when he could see him, and was told not until he was removed to Kilmainham.

Very shortly after the same police force returned to the League rooms and took possession of them, and all the books, papers, correspondence, &c., even bits of torn paper lying on the floor and in the fire-place were gathered up and taken. Most of the books were in blank.

The police also took 500 copies of pamphlets which they found on the premises containing a report of Mr. Mitchel's trial, and also a large map of Ireland which hung over the chimney piece.

They then went away; but previous to their departure the clerk, Mr. O'Grady, requested the sergeant to leave the letters of Dr. Blake and of Hon. Mr. French, which he declined to do, telling him to make application at Col. Browne's office.

Proclamation.

The following notification has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant:

"CAUTION.—Whereas William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and divers other persons stand charged as being guilty of the crime of High Treason, and being engaged in rebellion against Her Majesty,

"Now, this is to give notice to, and warn all persons, that all those who shall protect against their pursuers any of the above-named persons, or others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall afford them the means to escape, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shall harbor or shelter them by receiving them into their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of the crime of High Treason, and will be dealt with accordingly. "By his Excellency's Command,

"T. N. REDINGTON.

"Dublin Castle, 1st August, 1848."

Transactions in the Interior.

The *Constitution* states that Cahirmoyle-house (Mr. O'Brien's residence) has been searched for another of the leaders, Mr. O'Gorman, jun.; the pursuit is said to have been so hot that he escaped the police by but half an hour. He is reported to have had about 150 'desperadoes' with him, and a fierce resistance to his arrest is anticipated. The *Examiner* gives currency to an absurd report that Mr. O'Gorman had been shot dead at Tarbert.

The following is from the Irish papers of Wednesday: The accounts from the South are quite tranquil The army concentrated around the district where the rebels are located were to have moved this morning, under the command of Generals Napier and Macdonald, to scour the country, and effectually to crush the insurgent movement.

It is stated that Smith O'Brien had fled from the colliery district of Tipperary—that he had arrived at Woodford, on his way to New Quay, a little seaport village in the county of Galway.

One letter informs us that the peasantry were returning toward Thurles, and resuming their work.

It is said that Dr. Cane has been arrested in Kilkenny

The 75th Regiment, with two pieces of artillery, arrived at Kilkenny on Wednesday evening. There was no later intelligence of the whereabouts of the fugitive insurgents.

A gentleman who left Killenaule on Thursday evening, says that Smith O'Brien and his followers were still roaming about in the colliery district, between that town and the village of Ballingarry. Our informant mentions a number of rumors flying about Killenaule, which we think unworthy of the slightest credit—for instance, it was said that a considerable accession to the rebel ranks had come in from Clonculty, the estate of Lord Hawarden—that this detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble lord, and drove them in as a supply for the rebel commissariat.

Other and still more improbable reports were afloat; but, as the subsequent accounts by the train, which passed the district where the plunder of the cattle is alleged to have taken place, represent everything tranquil; we only notice the matter to express our disbelief of the stories. Troops are constantly arriving.

The Editor of the 'Felon' Arrested.

Mr. J. F. Lalor, the editor of the *Felon* newspaper, and one of the most prominent of the Executive Directory, was taken at Ballyhane, near Nenagh, on Thursday night, and lodged in Nenagh County Prison.

The *Nenagh Guardian* says farther, in relation to the subject:

In our last we announced the arrest of Mr. Lalor, and that he was on his way to Nenagh gaol. At 9 o'clock on Friday evening he arrived in town escorted by a strong guard of the 34th depot, under command of Captain Lumsden, Lieut. Jordan and Ensign Wested, and a large body of the constabulary, commanded by Mr. O'Dell, S. I. There was no excitement occasioned by his arrest, and on his arrival in Peter-street a few urchins raised a yell, but it was not responded to by the persons present. Mr. Lalor is not compelled to use the prison diet nor wear the prison dress, but in other respects he is treated the same as all untried prisoners. He is a diminutive man—high back—very delicate looking, and about 35 years of age. There is not any specific charge against him, he being confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and will remain in gaol until it is the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant to order his release on trial. He is a discarded son of Pat Lalor, a respectable farmer, who, on one occasion, represented the Queen's County in Parliament. The father of the man in Nenagh jail was the first Irish member of Parliament that ever entered the British Senate dressed in the garb of an Irish peasant—namely; frieze coat and brass buttons, corduroy knee-breeches, worsted stockings and brogues.

Arrest of Messrs. Meany and Brennan at Gort.

Correspondence of the Freeman's Journal.

I hasten to inform you that Mr. S. J. Meany and Mr. Brennan, lately connected with the *Felon* newspaper, were both arrested here this morning at 6 o'clock.—They were followed from Loughres, it is said, by an inspector of police who had intimation of the place in which they were; they were taken off in cars to Loughres, accompanied by an escort of Scots Greys and of the 1st regiment of foot stationed in this town. There were also five police in attendance. I believe their destination is Dublin.

Arrests for High Treason.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A.M. as Patrick Marron, Esq. Editor of *Drogheda Argus*, was on his way to the office, West-st he was arrested by two policemen, who instantly took him to Drogheda gaol, where he now lies under a warrant for high treason. The alleged cause is a speech he made to the Mitchel Club, Drogheda, on Monday week last, when two policemen were present.

Extraordinary Arrests in Cork.

On Wednesday Messrs. Ralph and Isaac Varian were in attendance at the Court-house of Cork to take their trial, with other traversers, on a charge of sedition. The judge having, however, postponed the case for two hours, they were on their way out of court, when they were arrested for high treason under the Habe