

POLITICS AND NEWS.

From Papers by the last English Mail.

IRELAND.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE REBELS AND THE CONSTABULARY—TEN KILLED AND UPWARDS OF FORTY WOUNDED.

DUBLIN, MONDAY MORNING.—The intelligence brought to town this morning by the early train is painful, but it can hardly be said unexpected.

The accounts yesterday morning mentioned that Mr. Trant and his party were shut up in a slated house at an open space near Ballingarry; that Mr. Smith O'Brien with his party of rebels had summoned him to surrender, and that a collision was apprehended, as the military were fast closing on the locality. The following account from the special correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, gives the fullest particulars known here:—

KILKENNY, Sunday Night.

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 neighbourhood 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. Some time afterwards a mounted policeman, constable Carroll, was dispatched from the Maudlin street 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, when he heard several shots fired, and was soon afterwards 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 coloured 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 neighbourhood. Mr. O'Brien then, I am informed, turned round and asked 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 afterwards 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 a 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. O'Brien, who had changed his dress, now wearing a hat and 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 authorities. 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 afterwards he parted, 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 half-past eight in the evening the city was thrown into an awful state of excitement by the moving onwards towards Ballingarry 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 300 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 300 and 400 soldiers, and about 160 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 recollect the soldiers and constabulary who were on their way out. They were overtaken in Kilmanagh, about eight miles from Kilkenny, and returned at an early hour 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. Amongst the latter, 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 400 more on the hill near him. Catholic clergymen were seen in vain exhorting the people to cease resisting the police, whilst the shots were whizzing around them.

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

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

HALF-PAST 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The half-past 10 o'clock and afternoon trains of this day have arrived without bringing any fresh intelligence of a decided nature relative to the present position of Mr. Smith O'Brien or the operations of the military force sent down to enforce his arrest. Various rumours are in circulation, but none of them have been sufficiently authenticated to warrant giving them publication. The influx of passengers from the neighbourhoods 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 amongst 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.

KILKENNY, Tuesday night, 9 o'clock.

Up to this hour it is not known where Smith O'Brien is at present. In my despatch 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 have moved off from the Ballingarry height before the sub-inspector ventured to bring out his men into the open air, in consequence of the approach from Thurles of General McDonald with artillery and two thousand men. Mr. O'Brien rode by himself from Ballingarry in the direction of Kilkenny.

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 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.

There are very vague accounts as to the killed and wounded at Ballingarry; but I think you can rest assured that no more than two were shot dead, though one hundred and thirty rounds of ball-cartridge were fired by Mr. Trant's party. Amongst those wounded is a young man named Stephens, son of a respectable citizen of Kilkenny, who became acquainted with Mr. O'Brien whilst acting as assistant engineer on a line of railway running near Cahirmoyle. Mr. Stephens is wounded in the thigh.

DUBLIN, Monday, half-past five, P. M.

At a Privy Council held to-day at the Castle, proclamations were issued against the counties of Kerry, Westmeath, South Wexford, Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare, Wicklow, and various other baronies of Cork, King's County, Cavan, and Monaghan.

During the conflict with the police on Saturday, two shots were fired at Mr. O'Brien, but neither of them took effect; but one of the rebels who was standing by O'Brien's side, brandishing a pike, was killed on the spot.

Frank Morgan, solicitor of the Dublin Corporation, was arrested at Howth this day. Several other arrests have taken place, amongst which are those of Hyland the pikemaker, at Carlow; two gunsmiths of Dublin; Hughes, a fruiterer at Wexford. Ten assistants in the house of Plym & Co. have been committed to Kilmainham gaol as clubbists, and five in another establishment have since fled.

SEIZURE OF THE IRISH LEAGUE ROOMS AND ALL ITS CORRESPONDENCE.—ARREST OF MR. HALPIN AND MR. JOHN REA, OF BELFAST.

About two 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 street, 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 was 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. Mitchell'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 them the letters of Dr. Blake, and of the Honourable Mr. French, which he declined to do, telling him to make application at Colonel Browne's office.

HUE AND CRY.

We understand that this publication has been issued to-day, and that it contains a proclamation, declaring that the following persons, charged with treasonable acts have absconded, and calling on all magistrates, constables, &c., to arrest and secure them—namely, Thomas Halpin, Thomas D. McGee, Stephen Meany, James F. Lalor, Francis Morgan, Henry Shaw, John H. Drum, P. J. Smith, John Cantwell and James Cantwell, Thomas Devin Reilly, Joseph Brennan, and Michael Orane.

Four o'clock—Messrs. Halpin and Rea have been conveyed to Kilmainham jail in covered cars.

Up to the present no other arrests have taken place, but several are spoken of.

REPORTED ATTACK ON A POLICE BARRACK AT THURLES, IN WHICH SEVERAL POLICEMEN WERE KILLED.

A Kilkenny correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing under date August 1st, says:

'The clergy 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 rumour 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 amongst them were forty-five policemen of the Piltown station, who had in the morning been ordered to return to that place.

ARREST OF DR. CANE, J. P.

The writer above, communicates to the same paper the following notice of the arrest of Dr. Cane:

'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 three 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 gaol, 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 to go to Ballingarry.

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

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

6000 additional troops have been ordered into Tipperary, to be located in the neighbourhood where the collision between the police force and country people under Smith O'Brien took place.

Mr. J. F. Lalor has been arrested and lodged in Nenagh gaol.

The Catholic clergy are cautioning the people throughout the country not to be misled into the present revolutionary movement, nor to listen to the advice of the 'leaders.'

THE FIGHT AT BALLINGARRY.—There is no arriving at an undisputed return of the killed and wounded. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners say seven killed. My correspondent and several others, say but three. The *Freeman* gives 10, the *Mail* 11, and a local newspaper 20. Instead of 1000 rebels, there were but 200, or thereabouts, engaged in the affair of Saturday. The *Nenagh Guardian* says that but three were killed. According to that journal—the names of the three men killed are: Pollock, of Ballingarry; Brett, of Ballytarsna; and Bridge, Coolquill; all men in comfortable circumstances, and farmers of a respectable class.

Within the last few days upwards of 400 pikes and 60 casks of ammunition have been seized by the authorities, in the immediate neighbourhood where the rencontre took place between the rebels and the police.

The constable who was captured by the rebels, but afterwards released, states the appearance of Mr. Smith O'Brien to be very miserable; but it is said he expresses his determination never to surrender, as he feels his fate would be certain.

DUBLIN, Tuesday Evening.—Lord Hardinge arrived in Dublin to-day to take the command of the army.