

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & HEMPHILL.

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TERMS:

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Pennsylvania.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria. Attempted arrest of Smith O'Brien.—Skirmish between the Insurgents & the Police, &c.

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived between 11 & 12 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, 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.

Accounts from India have been received to the 10th of June. The war with the Mooltan rebels still continues; the whole line of forts on the Indus is in possession of the English and their Sikh allies. Two or three engagements have taken place, in which the rebels were defeated.

IRELAND.

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 three o'clock, intelligence was received at Kilkenny, that O'Brien, Meagher, Doherty, 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 Harlev-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, 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 centre 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 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 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 displayed. Mrs. Cormack, knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, had collected within her house her five children. In her alarm she went to Smith O'Brien, who was in the garden in the rear of the premises, and besought him to retrace his steps with the police; but he declined doing so, and asked her to go back

& tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms.

This message she delivered, but finding that she did not succeed, she returned, & 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 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 a 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, & 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, he was fired at by 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 Kilkenny.

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.

Later from Ireland. Battle of Slievenamon—Great Slaughter of the Troops—The English General Macdonald Killed—Meagher and Dillon Wounded—The Troops Fraternizing with the People.

Secret Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. We have the following from a confidential correspondent in Dublin. It is at

most too favorable to the people to be believed, and yet the blind and inconsistent reports of the British press seem to give plausibility to our correspondent's statements. The number of British troops said to be killed seems exaggerated.

The letter was written in cyphers to evade the vigilance of the British Post office, which would otherwise have detained it, but we make the number 6,000. The writer would not knowingly deceive the public. His brother is a resident of this city. Without further comment, we subjoin the letter:

DUBLIN, Aug. 3, 1848.

No newspaper here dare tell the truth concerning the battle of Slievenamon, but from all we can learn the people have had a great victory. General Macdonald, the commander of the British forces, is killed, and 6,000 troops are killed and wounded. The road for three miles is covered with the dead.

We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in thousands to assist in the country. Mr. John B. Dillon was wounded in both legs. Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms. It is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the jails on Sunday night, Aug. 6.

All the people coming in on the railroad are cautioned and commanded not to tell the news. When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence. The police drive away those who are seen asking questions.

Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened which they want kept as a secret? If they obtained a victory, they would be very apt to let us know it.

We are informed that the 3d Buffs (a regiment of Infantry) turned out & fought with the people. The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain of Slievenamon is almost inaccessible. There is but one approach to it. It is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a glorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to select. It is said he has 60,000 men around him, with a considerable supply of arms, ammunition and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be taken from Slievenamon until they chose to come out themselves.

A lady who came to town yesterday, & who had passed the scene of battle, said that for three miles the stench arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.

Wexford was quite peaceable till recently—but the Government in its madness proclaimed it, and now it is in arms to assist the cause. Now that we are fairly and spiritedly at it, are we not worthy of help? What are you doing for us?—People of America, Ireland stretches her hands to you for assistance.

THE IRISH NEWS FROM IRISH SOURCES.

The English press, which always distorted the Irish news, has now absolutely prohibited the truth concerning Ireland, from passing over the public conveyances.

The Patriot papers are suppressed, and the most moderate of them that dare to breathe a word of love for Ireland, is submitted to a strict censorship. Thus the *Nation*, *United Irishmen*, *Felon*, *Tribune*, all are crushed, and the *Freeman's Journal*, the moral-force O'Connell organ, is permitted to publish only what an English censor approves. Besides this, all letters intended for this country are opened, and if they contain anything objectionable they are detained and destroyed.

The following letters, however, have reached us by a special and secret conveyance. Had they been detected, they would have been detained. Without vouching for the accuracy of the statements, we give them as the Irish view of what little is known in Dublin.

Private Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

DUBLIN, July 31, 1848.

On Saturday week, when O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Gorman heard of the new tyrannical bill which Parliament was passing, they wisely went to the country. O'Gorman is in Limerick with 10,000 men.—Meagher is in Wexford with 10,000 men.—O'Brien is encamped with 30,000 at the mountain of Slievenamon, in Tipperary, and he asked the people if they were disposed to let him be taken. They shouted no. The greatest anxiety exists in Dublin to hear news every hour.

In the meantime, the bloody Government are surrounding the people with military. Every day for the last week, regiments of soldiers are arriving from England and going at once to the South.—As in '98, we are once more at real issue with the old despot. Now, when our friends in your happy land see we are truly determined, assist us. A little help now does it. Does not glory, duty, humanity, call on you? In the meantime, Government are arresting numbers who are suspected.

Even this morning nineteen young men were arrested in their beds, at Pim's, in George st., before the establishment opened! This is the policy of the Government, to provoke hostilities at once, while

the people's policy is to wait until the harvest is ripe. It is reported that there are American and French officers with Smith O'Brien, and that they have breast-works thrown up so as to resist all the cannon that can be brought against them. The whole force of military, police and constabulary was, before the last three or four regiments came in. 45,000 men, and, if England was stripped, she could send only 15,000 more. In '98, with half the population, there were 175,000 British bayonets here. Good bye. Yours truly, HELP, HELP.

HELP! HELP!—HASTE! HASTE!!

Private Correspondence of the same paper.

DUBLIN, August 2, 1848.

All is desolation here! The Liberty of the Press is no more! The *Nation*, *Tribune* & *Felon* newspapers are crushed, the types seized and the printers put into prison. The *Freeman* has a censor placed over it, and is not allowed to publish any true account from Slievenamon, or from where our leaders are.

The passengers on the railroads are examined and sworn to secrecy by the magistrates before they are let away to Dublin. Still the facts, it appears, creep out. The report yesterday from private letters was that 6,000 of the British troops, under Col. McGregor and Gen. McDonald, thought to force the pass to the mountains where O'Brien is.

The insurgents, it appears, prepared to meet them in line; the troops fired; the others fell flat and let them fire over their heads, then charged with loud shouts; in the meantime another body of insurgents came at the rear and cut up tremendously the British troops; McGregor and McDonald, it is said, are shot. Dublin is nearly empty of troops; yet, as communication is cut off with the leaders, the people are at a loss how to act.

It appears the mountain of Slievenamon is well supplied with provisions, ammunition and cannon. Certainly the rewards of £500 and £300, &c., are now offered these ten days back, and Government, with all its troops and means, have not arrested the brave leaders.

Slievenamon is seventeen miles in circumference, three miles from the base to the summit, and surrounded by a bog. It is not twenty miles from Cork.

The *Tribune* says:—The careful reader of the details will find many things to strengthen his belief in the stirring news we publish from our private correspondents. The *Dublin Evening Post* of Aug. 1, says: "The army concentrated around the district where the rebels are located was to have moved this morning, under the command of Gen. Napier & Macdonald, to scour the country and effectually crush the insurgent movement."

It will be seen, also, by a paragraph on our outside, that the "mountains were black with the people." Add to this the significant article from the *Pilot*, concerning the hasty movements of troops, so inconsistent with the reports of the suppression of the insurrection, and there is strong ground for hope that the Government will be overthrown, & that Ireland will be free.

Let every one who would see Liberty rise from the dust to which she has so long been crushed, do everything he can now for Ireland, & she will be again prosperous.

Search for the American Brigade.—The *Liverpool Journal* of the 5th, says that on the arrival of the John R. Skiddy, American packet ship, in the Mersey, a steam tug, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, proceeded out into the river, with a party of police, to search among the passengers for armed sympathizing American confederates. The search was unsuccessful.

At a recent meeting of the Dublin Corporation, Councillor Hamilton handed in notice that he would move the following motion at the next meeting of the Corporation: "That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to her majesty, declaring the sentiments and attachment of this corporation towards her crown and dignity."

This was rejected, and the following one, offered by Mr. Stanley, was passed: Resolved, That our opinions on any question relating to this country, formerly made the subject of complaint or remonstrance, remain unchanged, and that we do not think we would discharge our duty to the throne if we did not record our conviction that great and comprehensive remedial measures are altogether indispensable to the permanent peace and tranquility of Ireland.

Directly after the Cambria's arrival was announced at New York, the Irish Directory issued the following bulletin:

The Cambria has arrived. Her news, contained in Tory papers, is intended to deceive the public, and to depress the cause of Ireland. Collisions have occurred, the precise result of which cannot be stated, as the patriotic journals are all suppressed.—But known events, read in the light of our previous information, are all encouraging. The whole Government force has been employed for a week in attempts to arrest the leaders without effecting a single capture. Those leaders have adopted the most effectual means, & will be successful. We repeat our appeals. We urge upon our friends in every part of the Union prompt and continued action. Robert Emmet, James W. White,

Chas. O'Connor, M. T. O'Connor, Horace Greeley, Thomas Hayes, John McKeon, Barthol'w O'Connor, Directory of the Friends of Ireland.

The very latest News.

Received by Electric Telegraph and Special Express, from London and Dublin to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—Noon.

Our Dublin correspondents state that the trains which arrived from the South at that city, yesterday, report that a large force of constabulary had proceeded from different points at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, and others at an early hour yesterday morning, so as to form a cordon in the direction of the Keeper Mountain, the main access to which is by a deep and sudden gorge, the summit of which, at each side, are surrounded by huge stones. A body of some 1100 constabulary are said to be engaged in this movement, but none of the troops have been called on to take part in it. The latter are said, nevertheless, to be entirely cut up by fatigue consequent upon their numerous and useless marchings and counter-marchings. In the camp, outside Thurles, the poor fellows have to lie on their backs, with their ammunition on their breasts, to keep it dry, the weight of the cartouches box being some seventeen pounds.

The whole line of railway, from Dublin towards the South, is completely quiet, and, says a correspondent who has travelled along it during the course of Friday "nothing strikes one so much as the too visibleness of scantiness of population; effected by the threefold cause of famine, extermination, and emigration."

The twenty-three reputed rebels of Ballingarry, who were brought into Dublin yesterday, and lodged in Kilmainham, are to be sent back to Tipperary, and tried by a special Commission for high treason.—Some of these prisoners were wounded at the skirmish on Saturday last.

More arrests have taken place at Dublin. At a late hour on Thursday night, the following persons were committed to Newgate, on the warrant of the Chief Commissioner of Police, viz: Gilbert White, law clerk; Francis Hanvey, alias Henney, do; James Edward O'Donohoe, do; and Andrew James Doyle, printer.

The printers of the *Nation*, who had been committed to Newgate, have been released, on bail, with the exception of three.

A number of arrests have been made in the provinces, viz: at Cork, Galway, Roscrea, Clonmel, Nenagh, &c.

The commission of Oyer and Terminer opens in Dublin on Tuesday next. The state trials will be proceeded with. The summonses have already been served upon the Jury. Mr. Hoban, the printer of the *Tribune*, intends to plead guilty, relying, under his peculiar circumstances, upon the clemency of the crown.

Of the whereabouts of Mr. Smith O'Brien and Messrs. Meagher & Doherty, nothing late is known. They succeeded with wonderful success in baffling the anxious wishes of many for their capture.

Our Belfast correspondent, in a letter dated yesterday evening, says that every succeeding day brings with it still greater excitement on the part of the public, and especially of the repealers of Belfast, with regard to the state of the South and West. The Dublin day mail is every evening besieged in a manner with parties clamorous to obtain the latest information from the headquarters of the insurgents. The club system has been completely abandoned in that town, and several of the leading confederates are non est.

The neighborhood of Newry has become much excited from the imprudent and impolitic conduct of the magistracy refusing to allow any person to act as a special constable who is suspected of favoring repeal principles. This is only arming one part of the population against the other—a course which the government must bitterly repent ere long.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

PARIS, August 3, 1848.

It is understood that fourteen out of fifteen of the bureaux, have rejected the system of two chambers; they will have no Senate, but the Council of State will be invested with functions analogous to those of the Senate.

It is also decided, (so far, at least, as the bureaux are concerned,) that the President shall be nominated by universal suffrage, and not, as some desired, by the Assembly.

A serious collision has just taken place between the Committee of Finance and the Minister, which will lead, (it is said,) to a complete dissolution of the Ministry. M. Gouchaux, the Minister of Finance, M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Recurt, the Minister of Public Works, will be obliged to retire. This would be tantamount to a complete dissolution of the present government.

I give you this as the public news; but it is right to tell you also, that an opinion prevails very generally, that the republic, after all, is not destined to live. This may, or may not be, we do not know; but such, nevertheless, is the opinion which prevails among a general class of persons. The idea is, that