

with increased and aggravated cruelty. At Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford, great devastation had been committed, particularly in the latter country, of which the following are some of the particulars:

#### FROM THE MORNING HERALD:

LONDON, June 9.

The Dublin mail of the 4th inst. arrived yesterday, by which we have received newspapers and letters of that date. No bulletin relative to the operations of the army had been published by government for the two preceding days, and, from the general complexion of our private advices, we are apprehensive that they were in possession of no intelligence, the publication of which would afford any satisfaction to the friends of order and tranquillity. There has been no general action, and it is supposed that the rebels, conscious of their inability to cope successfully with the king's troops in fair and open combat, mean to confine themselves, for the present, to a system of partial and predatory warfare, by which only they can expect to hold out for any length of time, or to supply their grand body with the immense quantities of provisions which they must necessarily consume. In pursuance of this plan, they frequently issue forth from their head quarters, on the Wexford mountain, and some smart skirmishing has lately been the consequence of those movements. For the most part, victory has been favourable to his majesty's forces, but in one affair, we lament to state, the insurgents have unfortunately triumphed, and the defeat of the royal army has been of the most disastrous nature. A detachment of the military, under the command of colonel Lambert Walpole, nephew to lord Walpole and deputy adjutant-general in Ireland, consisting, according to some accounts, of between five and six hundred, but according to others, of only three hundred, with several pieces of artillery, being on their march from the neighbourhood of Ros to cooperate with the main army under generals Eustace, Fawcett and Johnstone, who had formed a plan of attacking the rebels in their salients in three different points, were surprised by a numerous body of the rebels, who, while they were passing a defile, rushed suddenly upon them, and commenced a vigorous attack.

The military resisted with the utmost valour, and an obstinate and bloody conflict ensued, which, painful to relate, terminated in the defeat of his majesty's troops, and the death of their gallant commander, colonel Walpole, a very deserving and highly esteemed officer, who is stated to have been literally blown to pieces by a cannon shot. The loss of the insurgents on this occasion, which must have been immense, is not mentioned, nor has any correct account of that of the military been yet received. The statements which have come to hand are various and contradictory; some computing it at only one hundred men killed, while others make it amount to three hundred. It is added, that five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the rebels during the rout of his majesty's troops, the surviving part of whom effected their retreat with considerable difficulty. The whole of these accounts, however, may be greatly exaggerated. We sincerely hope this will prove to be the fact; but they came to us through such respectable channels as render it impossible for us to treat them with silent indifference.

The articles of intelligence contained in the Dublin papers we have given under the head Ireland. Such speak of new plots, conspiracies and arrests; and report that some advantages have been obtained over the Wexford rebels, the grand body of whom are supposed to be completely surrounded by his majesty's forces. Mr. Bacon an eminent sailor, to whom the rank of major-general in the rebel army had been offered, was hanged on Carrigrohane bridge on Monday last, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial. Military law has been proclaimed in the city of Limerick, and, on the whole, the situation of Irish affairs appears to become more dreadful and lamentable every day. We still, however, remain in hopes that the vigorous measures pursued by government to quell the daring and insupportable rebellion will, ere long, prove completely successful. As many troops as can be spared from other parts of the country are on their march towards the insurgent counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow; but as the disaffected state of the north, as well as the south, renders it unsafe to draw the military in any great number from those quarters, ten thousand men, including several regiments of cavalry, are immediately to be sent from England, for the purpose of aiding those who are at present on their march to attack the rebels.

No time is to be lost in sending a reinforcement. The insurgents, we doubt not, may be speedily subdued, and the country restored to tranquillity, by a timely exertion of our military strength; but if the blow is deferred till the appearance of foreign aid to the rebels, there is too much reason to fear that the whole kingdom will exhibit one dreadful scene of rebellion and carnage.

#### NEW-YORK, August 9. POSTSCRIPT.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Boston, who sailed from Falmouth in the British packet, on the 12th of June, and on the 18th July, a few leagues from Halifax, got on board a fishing sloop, bound to Boston, where he arrived on Saturday last.

By this gentleman we are favoured with the STAR of the 4th and 7th of June, which, besides many other articles, we are unable to give this day, afford the following latest European intelligence.

Off the Western Islands, the packet had an engagement with a French privateer, which lasted two hours, in which capt. Skinner was slightly wounded, none killed on board the packet. As the Prince's Royal packet beat off the privateer they could not as-

certain her loss. The packet received some trifling injury, and a ball went through the boat on deck.

It will be seen that lord Fitzgerald is dead of his wounds.

There has been a duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Thiery, in consequence of some observations on Mr. Pitt in the house of parliament by the latter gentleman: A brace a piece were discharged, but no blood shed.

The Star of June 4, says, "Mr. Pitt continues very much indisposed, and it is said the Bath waters are recommended."

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

The rapid dissemination of reports respecting the re-appearance of that mortal enemy of our city, the yellow fever, have within these few days excited the most alarming apprehensions. A meeting of the college of physicians was held last evening; when it is said they advised to the immediate evacuation of the square in Water street, between Walnut and Spruce. Dr. Duffield and Dr. Parke, who have this day made a very general inquiry through that neighbourhood, have, however, been unable to ascertain any cases of sickness.

Considerable alarm has prevailed for two or three days past (but particularly yesterday) from a report of the yellow fever, which has heretofore so severely scourged us having again visited this city. This report originated, we believe, from several having been seized with a violent fever in the neighbourhood of Rols's wharf (some of whom are dead, and others dangerously sick) occasioned, it is supposed, by a damaged cargo of coffee which had been landed there. A few days will discover whether or not the alarm is well founded, as to its being the yellow fever.

[American Daily Advertiser.]

Extract of a from Cape Francois, dated July 14.

"By the same cartel which brought me your very attentive and obliging detail of politics, I am enabled to return you my most hearty thanks for that very correct and complete statement of affairs. It confirms the general opinion entertained here that war is inevitable, and the surprise and alarm it has created is very considerable.

"The American merchants who have property here, see no immediate way of securing it against confiscation should such an act take place; there is only one prize brig in port able to take freight, and the produce in possession of the Americans and ready to ship would load five or six; we cannot expect them from America, therefore must employ prize vessels if they can be found and obtained; in this case the detention here, the uncertainty of actual hostilities and the risk home puts it out of our power to determine at present which plan to pursue. Many accounts, particularly outstanding debts, require much time to settle them.

"My apprehensions of confiscation arise from a French letter lately received from America, which mentions that such a proposition was then before congress; the injustice and consequently the improbability of the act prevents our giving any credit to the report; but you know on what slight pretences are sometimes grounded the most unjustifiable measures.

"I am extremely pleased to observe by the papers that one pure spirit of unbounded patriotism glows in the breasts of the great body of Americans throughout the United States.

"I most sincerely hope the measures pursued by government will conduce to a speedy settlement of all differences, and the restoration of all property unjustly seized and detained by France.

"Are you not mistaken in your opinion that through the channel of St. Thomas? the islands can procure supplies of provisions nearly as plentifully and cheap as usual." Consider this island is declared in a state of blockade, and should the British send a ship or two to cruise off St. Thomas, would it not be intercepting 7-8ths of all vessels bound to or from that port? Consider also that burthened vessels cannot ply to windward, nor successfully amongst the islands; besides the difficulty of investing the proceeds, and the still greater difficulty of escaping the all-devouring gains of administration. In this island the commerce of the Danes has been no more respected, than that of the United States; and unless some carrier is respected and protected, should the non-intercourse act continue, I foresee misery and misfortunes which, from motives of humanity, I could wish to be averted from the people of my nation."

Received by the Two Sisters, —, in nine days from Cape Francois.

Arrete, containing the deliberations of the agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The agency of the Executive Directory, decrees:

1. Neutral vessels, and consequently Americans, laden with provision, or dry goods, shall continue to be admitted into the French ports of St. Domingo.
2. There shall be taken on account of the administration a part only of the provisions, which shall be afterwards paid for in course in colonial commodities, after deducting the duties of export and import.

The owners shall have the free disposal of the dry goods.

3. These vessels shall not be seized by the ships of war or the privateers of the republic, when their destination shall be evidently for any French port in St. Domingo, remaining faithful to the republic, even in case of hostilities between the republic and one of the powers at present neutral.

The present decree shall be printed, read, published, posted up, and addressed to the judges of the peace and commissaries of the Executive Directory at the

municipal administrations of the maritime cantons, to all the consuls and agents of the republic, amongst neutral or allied powers, who are invited to give it the greatest publicity; it shall be moreover inserted in the official bulletin of St. Domingo.

Done at the Cape, 30th Messidor, sixth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

BALTIMORE, August 8.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated 23d July.

"Enclosed you have a proclamation by which you will see the intention of this government in case of war with America."

[Our readers will see this arret under the Philadelphia head.]

Extract of a letter received to-day, by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in Philadelphia.

"The fever has again made its appearance, and instead of infancy and regularly progressing to maturity, it has attacked in full force, and its wounds are very fatal.

"On former occasions we could trace it with the wind, in regular succession, but now a whole neighbourhood seems to have instant infection; and before the inhabitants knew of a positive case, the increase was in three days to 8 or 10, and within half of a vessel discharging pursued office. I will not say they were all the yellow fever; but when in every instance they have baffled medical skill, the proof is almost conclusive."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Greenville, in the state of Tennessee, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 20th July, 1798.

"You can hardly conceive what an effect the publication of the dispatches from our envoys has had in this country. The French are left without a friend I have heard from several sources, that Kennedy exhibits a most striking instance of the change in political sentiments occasioned by them. A few days ago I had several miles in company with a gentleman who had lately passed through Lexington and other pieces of importance in his state. He used to me, that the most sanguine admirers of the French politics and government, had become nearly disgusted with them; and that it was generally remarked, that the French, instead of being engaged in the acquisition of rational liberty were aiming at universal despotism."

#### Annapolis, August 16.

THE citizens of Annapolis, after subscribing a liberal and adequate sum for the purpose of erecting a battery and mounting a number of pieces of artillery thereon, for the defence and protection of said city and harbour, appointed the following gentlemen a committee for carrying the same into effect, viz.

JOHN DAVIDSON,  
JOHN SHAW,  
JOHN GASSAWAY,  
JAMES WILLIAMS,  
SAMUEL GODMAN.

The work has not been commenced, as the committee has not yet been able to procure the assent of the proprietors of the ground whereon it is proposed to erect said battery, but as soon as the same can be had every exertion will be made to complete the same as speedily as possible.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HENRY,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that the store-house of Robert Macgill, of Prince-George's county, was, on the seventeenth day of July last, consumed by fire, and, that on the twenty-fourth day of the same month, the tobacco house the property of Joseph Davail, was also consumed by fire, and that some malicious person or persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same; I have, therefore, thought proper, in pursuance of the powers vested in me, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice in the commission of the said crime, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the Governor,  
NEWMAN PINNEY, Clerk  
of the Governor and  
Council of the State  
of Maryland.

"THE subscriber will attend at Upper Marlborough on the fourth, fifth, and sixth of next month, being the second, third, and fourth days of Prince-George's county court, for the purpose of receiving monies due him in that county for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, &c. Persons indebted are therefore earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances at that time. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly called on, as indulgence to them cannot be further extended."

FREDERICK GREEN.