

Rebels lost upwards of 500 men; to damp the joy that such an event would create in the minds of the loyal, we have accounts of shocking murders having been committed by the Rebels, to detail which would be painful and useless. I cannot omit telling you, that a man named Bacon, by trade a tailor, was this day taken up in woman's clothes reconnoitering the out posts of the city; he was formerly a Major of volunteers, and is said to be the person appointed as commander in chief when Lord E. Fitzgerald was taken; he has been tried by court martial, found guilty, and will be executed to-morrow. Small parties of the troops have been overcome, which hope will teach the army to be more cautious.

"Much depends on the disposition of the North, and I am happy to hear they are repenting past errors, and have delivered up six pieces of cannon, which the United Irishmen had concealed."

*Extract of another letter from Dublin, dated June 3.*

"More than 4000 Rebels have encamped themselves on the hills of Tallagh (about 7 miles from Dublin) where numbers have been considerably augmented by those who surrendered to Gen. Dundas. The seven pretended leaders given up by these men were seven miserable wretches, who joined them through compulsion, and were about to desert them through tears. The terms given to these men have created high murmurs, and a rumour prevails of parliamentary inquiry. The event certainly shows there was no security for the engagements on the side of the Rebels at Tallagh and Rathangan. And the rear of this army with which Gen. Dundas had treated, marching off with their arms, fell in with and attacked Sir James Duff and his men, as he was escorting the mail to Naas. But he put the sword about 300 of them.

"Ennisconry (about 48 miles south of Dublin, on a fine river called the Slaney) is in the hands of the rebels, who have put every Protestant to death.

"Mr. Moore, of Rathangan, having drawn out his corps against the Rebels, his lieutenant, who was a Catholic, cried out that 'he would not fire on his fellow-citizens;' 'Nor I—Nor I!' ran thro' the corps. On which Mr. Moore said, 'I have no more men amongst you to stand by me?' Six or seven men instantly stood forward, who with Mr. Moore, as instantly lost their lives, and the traitors fled to join the Rebels.

"Mr. Cann, an apothecary, it is said by his own foreman of having supplied servants with numerous doses of poison. And Mr. — saw a list, found in his house, of seven females in Grafton Street, doomed to death the night of the general rising. Happily, however, our Protestant friends have for this time escaped these barbarous intentions.

"Horish, who is employed by government as chimney sweep to the public office, was to have set the barracks, the parliament, and all the public offices on fire.

"The multitude of Rebels in the county of Wexford, and the horrors they have committed upon innocent people of the protestant persuasion, show that these two principles have not been preached to them in vain—'Spare no blood—No Catholic Emancipation while a Protestant lives.'"

It is with affliction and awe we lay these circumstances before our readers. The best comment on them every man will find in his own heart. But if ever the energy, the valour, the promptitude of government, were called forth, it is at this moment. Every day's delay gives a new portion of strength to the rebels. But instant action is indubitable defeat, and caution must be blended with humanity. Those who laid down their arms surrendered up seven miserable men as Leaders, who were but intimidated followers; and of the remainder, part joined the Rebels at Rathangan and Tallagh, and part attacked Gen. Sir James Duff. If ever enlarged considerations were requisite, it is now. The views of humanity must embrace the nation. Let there be mercy, as far as mercy can be stretched to individuals, but without cruelty to the nation at large. The fate of Ireland, the fate of the empire, is perhaps now at issue.

*Extract of a letter from Waterford, May 29.*

"By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday evening from Ennisconry, we learn, that on Saturday night, a body of United Irishmen attacked the house of Bucky, of Rockspring, (Lieutenant in the Earl of Mountmorris's Corps of Yeoman Cavalry) which they burned to the ground. An express was instantly sent off to the above Nobleman at Camblin, and in a short time his corps, assisted by detachments of the Ennisconry and Healthfield corps, together with Capt. Richards Lieutenants Jacob, of the Ennisconry Cavalry, Capt. Grogan, of the Healthfield Cavalry, and a detachment of Capt. Corneock's Infantry, proceeded for the place.

"An advanced guard was detached from the main body, who, on their coming to the spot, found the insurgents burning the surrounding country: They immediately commenced an attack on the Yeomen, but we are sorry to state, Lieutenant Bucky, who had the command, and a Mr. Donovan, were killed; the remainder of the corps retreated, and having joined the main body, they advanced, attacked them with great spirit and impetuosity, and completely routed them, with the loss of about 40 killed and wounded.

"It was nearly an hour after Lieutenant Bucky and Mr. Donovan were killed, before the main body came into action, during which interval the wretches glutted their savage fury by hacking and mangling the body of the former Gentleman, having covered him all over with wounds, and severed his horse in the same brutal manner. It is supposed there could not be less than 250 of them, some of whom had fire-arms but in general they were armed with pikes.

"The guard still continues at the bridge. All the strangers who have not protections are arrested and examined; and those who appear to have come from proclaimed places to escape apprehension are put in confinement.

"Last week, we understand, four or five persons of rank and fortune were arrested in Wexford, and committed to goal, for treasonable practices."

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer commanding in Carlow, to his friends in Dublin, dated Carlow, May 25—"We have escaped a most infamous plot that has been laid against this town. At half past two this morning we were attacked by near a thousand United Irishmen, armed with every offensive weapon; fortunately we had some information on the subject, which gave us an opportunity of being ready for them. We mustered not more than between 30 and 35 of the 9th Dragoon, one company of the Armagh, and one of the Cork Militia. In ten minutes we were prepared to receive them, and in two hours we killed on the spot near 400 wretches, with the loss of only four men on our side. I myself was under the disagreeable necessity of killing four or five at least, in short, I trust this event will be the means of restoring peace in most parts of the kingdom. The fight in the streets and avenues of the town is shocking. We also burned a great part of the town. The county of Kildare has been in a most rebellious state. I could not conceive men to have acted with more courage and bravery than the troops."

**DUBLIN, May 24.**  
*By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.*

**CAMDEN.**  
"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, has issued orders to all the General Officers commanding his Majesty's forces, to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting the Rebellion which now exists within this kingdom, and has broken out in the most daring and violent attack upon his Majesty's forces, according to Martial Law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels in their several districts; of which his Majesty's subjects are hereby required to take notice.

"Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 24th day of May, 1798."

**NOTICE.**

"Lieutenant General LAKE, commanding his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, having received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant full powers to put down the Rebellion, and to punish the Rebels in the most summary manner, according to Martial Law, does hereby give notice to all his Majesty's subjects, that he is determined to exert the powers entrusted to him in the most vigorous manner, for the immediate suppression of the same; and that all persons acting in the present Rebellion, or in

any wife aiding or assisting therein, will be treated by him as Rebels, and punished accordingly.

"And Lieutenant General LAKE hereby requires all the inhabitants of the city of Dublin (the great officers of state, members of the Houses of Parliament, Privy Counsellors, Magistrates, and military persons in uniform excepted) to remain within their respective dwellings from 9 o'clock at night till 5 in the morning, under pain of punishment.

"By order of Lieut. Gen. LAKE, commanding his Majesty's forces in this kingdom.

**G. HEWETT, Adjutant Gen.**  
**Dublin, Adjutant General's Office,**  
May 24, 1798."

**BOSTON, August 4.**  
**CAPTAIN SMITH IS DEAD.**

Letters were yesterday received from Guadaloupe, via New York, from Captain Smith's mate, informing of his death, about the 27th June; a victim to French infantry.

Starvation begins to take hold of the teeth of the West-Indies. Hughes looks blue, and it is said, begins to relax in his infamies—Houdeville assumes great liberty—and the black general Touissant, is preparing halibards for hoisting the stars and stripes.

**THE FEVER.**

The selectmen having had a consultation with the physicians of the town, find from their reports, that from the first appearance of the fever, viz. from the 1st of July, which has proved so mortal as to excite some alarm, both in town and country—but 16 persons have died with that disease, and but 10 persons are now sick, that in all these cases, the probability is, the infection was taken in or near the town dock; and in no instance has it appeared that the infection has been communicated from one person to another; no physician, nurse, or attendant on the sick, having as yet taken the disorder. In other respects the town is as healthy as it has been for several years past.

The selectmen have taken, and are taking, every precaution to remove from those places all causes of infection.

By order of the Selectmen,  
**WM. COOPER, Town Clerk.**

N. B.—At the same consultation the physicians gave their opinion, that illness and others at this season of the year, and until the middle of September, are extremely pernicious to the health, and predisposed to putrid disorders.

**NEW YORK, August 2.**  
*The French know their friends.*

The accounts this day received from Guadaloupe state, that much dissatisfaction having appeared there in consequence of the suspension of intercourse with the United States, Victor Hughes had called together his troops, and read them a paper containing intelligence which he had just arrived from America: "That the French party in New-York, headed by the Levingston family, had risen, and after a pitched battle with the Aristocrats, in which they killed 1100, had taken possession of that city, and that flour and provisions would soon be as plenty as ever." Satisfied with this news, and believing the cause in good hands, they had peaceably retired, and when the vessel departed every thing was perfectly tranquil.

Captain Duplex, of the brig Ceres, and Capt. Clark, of the schooner Rambler, just arrived in 13 days from Guadaloupe, mentioned that they had heard there of the capture of the French privateer Le Crayable. It was the opinion among them, that she would not be condemned, for this reason, that there were Frenchmen enough in this country, to BURN ALL OUR CITIES AND TO CUT THE THROATS OF ALL THE INHABITANTS—that we would therefore be afraid to do any act that might risk a war with France. These gentlemen heard this opinion generally mentioned, but were particularly told so by a French commissary at Point Petre.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 7.**

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 persons having been seized with a violent fever in the neighbourhood of Rose's Warr (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.

**August 15.**  
*Latell from Europe.*

Arrived last evening, the brig West-Indian, Capt. Wilson, 31 days from Madeira, from whence he sailed the 12th ult. on the morning of which day, a Portuguese vessel arrived there in 5 days from Lisbon, and brought information of the Toulon fleet, with Buonaparte on board, having been met with by Admiral Nelson, who had chased them into Corfica, with the loss of one frigate (taken or destroyed)—that the British Squadron being considerable less in number than the French fleet, the admiral dispatched a frigate to Lord St. Vincent, for a reinforcement, to assist him in the blockade, and in all probability in an attempt to destroy them in port.

**BALTIMORE, August 16.**

This day, the federal sloop of war, Baltimore, Isaac Philips, eq. commander, weighed anchor and went down the river. We understand she is to join the Constellation now in Hampton Roads, from whence they will immediately proceed in company to the Havannah, to convey home the valuable fleet of West-Indians, now lying there.

**PETERSBURG, August 21.**

Accounts received from Philadelphia mention, that that city is in a most distressing situation—The greatest consternation prevailed—people flying in all quarters—most of the physicians had left the city, and some of the public offices are removed. The disease was spreading and generally proved fatal.

**August 24.**

The Postmaster General has provided two fast sailing Pilot Boats to be employed as packets for carrying the public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston.

The number of burials in the several grave yards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia in 24 hours, ending the 25th ult. at noon, were 20 grown persons and 7 children. The physicians are lamenting their want of success in treating the disease, as it appears to differ materially from the fatal fevers prevailing there in 1777 and 1793, and in many cases exceeds them in its malignity.

**NORFOLK, August 24.**

Capt. Dixon of the Determined Rover, as he was coming into Curraçoo, was chased a shore by a French privateer, the crew of which took possession of her; but the governor sent 15 soldiers who secured 9 Frenchmen, put them in jail, and got the schooner off with little or no damage; she had 40,000 dollars worth of English dry goods on board.

**SAVANNAH, August 7.**

We are sorry to be under the necessity of mentioning a very daring outrage, which was committed in this harbor on the night of the 5th instant. A small Spanish schooner had that day arrived from St. Augustine, which was soon known to be the same vessel that had lately been a privateer, and captured two outward American vessels near Tybee bar, which were carried into St. Augustine. Two of the privateersmen came in the schooner, and it appears were recollected by some of those who had been captured. About midnight a party proceeded to the wharf where the schooner lay, maltreated in the most outrageous manner the crew, then unmoored and carried her about a mile up the river, where she was set fire to, and entirely consumed. This violent and unjustifiable act is the more to be regretted, as the Spanish government of East-Florida, had evinced every disposition to render justice to the United States, and had dismissed the two captured vessels shovelled, on finding that they had no contraband articles on board. We understand that the corporation have yesterday been occupied in enquiring into the circumstances of this unwarrantable business, and have come to a resolution, that the mayor do transmit to his excellency the governor, the information they have received, with a request, that he will immediately issue a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.