

BOSTON, August 6.

Latest Foreign News.

Mr. Barkdale of Virginia, and Mr. William Monkhouse, of London, passengers on board the *Princes Royal*, Captain Skinner, left Falmouth 13th June, with the May and June mails, 19 passengers. June 23, in long of the Western Islands, was attacked by a privateer of 12 guns, after an engagement of 2 1/2 hours, the privateer sheered off, having received considerable damage in her foremast, sail, and rigging. The passengers on board the Packet saw a number of Frenchmen thrown overboard, supposed killed. On the 28th June, spoke the *Pennsylvania* of Philadelphia, bound to Teneriffe. The *Princes Royal* received considerable damage in her sails and rigging, but lost no men. In long of the *Sable*, fell in with a fishing boat, bound to Boston. Mr. Barkdale and Mr. Monkhouse got on board, and arrived at Cape Cod, after being 14 days on board. Mr. Monkhouse was a passenger on board the *Galen*, capt. Maccay, bound from London to Boston. Mr. Monkhouse and one other passenger were taken on board the Privateer, and were on board ten days, when they fell in with the brig *Clarissa*, bound from Savanna to Holland; the captain of the privateer permitted Mr. Monkhouse and the other passenger to go on board the brig, and were by the captain landed near the island of Wight.

By Messrs. Barkdale and Monkhouse, from London, we have received a full file of the *Morning Herald*, to June 9. They contain not an article of news from the continent; but we are sorry to observe, are almost exclusively filled with accounts from Ireland, of a dangerous and destructive rebellion having broke out, with increased and aggravated cruelty. At Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford great devastation had been committed particularly in the latter county; of which the following are some of the particulars:

From the *Morning Herald*, an Opposition Paper.

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 now 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 mountains, 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 Col. Lambert Walpole, nephew to Lord Walpole, and Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland, consisting, according to some accounts, of between 5 and 600, but, according to others, of only 300, with several pieces of artillery, being on their march from the neighbourhood of Ross to co-operate with the main army under Gen's. Eustace, Fawcett, and Johnston, who had formed a plan of attacking the rebels in their fastness 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 valor, and an obstinate and bloody contest 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 fully hope this will prove to be the case; but they came to us through 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. They 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 taylor, to whom the rank of major-general in the rebel army had been offered, was hanged on Carlow bridge on Monday last, pursuant to a 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 every day. We still, however, remain in hopes, that the vigorous measures pursuing by government to quell the daring and infamous 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 numbers from those quarters, 10,000 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 doubt, 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.

EXCELLENT NEWS.

Petersburg, May 5.
PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world, that his Imperial Russian Majesty, Paul I, has ordered the following proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Alexander Beshorodko, first minister and chancellor of his Imperial Majesty:

"In consequence of the notification of the Executive directory of the French republic of the 23d Nivose, in the 6th year, reporting, 'That if any ship be suffered to pass thro' the Sound with English commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal Declaration of war, against the French nation;'—his Imperial Majesty Paul I, has been graciously pleased to order twenty two ships of the line, and two hundred and fifty galleys, under the command of Admiral Cruse, and M. de Litta, knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect trade in general against the manifest oppression of the Directory, as such proceeding is evidently contrary to the rights of all nations. His Russian Majesty gives his Imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the Diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

June 6.

THE TOULON FLEET.

The sailing of the Toulon fleet is thus stated in the *Paris papers*, under the head Toulon, May 10.

"It is certain that General Buonaparte embarked this morning, at ten o'clock, on board Admiral Brey's ship, *L'Orient* (ci-devant *Sans Colottes*), a three decker. The fleet set sail with a favourable wind.—The transports, with the infantry and cavalry, got under weigh at day-break with eight frigates. The fleet consists of fifteen ships of the line and eighteen frigates. The transports, to the number of

four hundred, are off Hieres; four Spanish frigates are just arrived—they have not seen any enemy in the Mediterranean. The female citizen Buonaparte remains on shore. An immense number of infantry, with artillery, vast quantities of mortars, howitzers, furnaces, bombs, grape and cannister shot, have been put on board; with men of letters, astronomers, geometricians, and artists of every sort. The convoy from Genoa consisted of thirty-eight sail, with 10,000 men on board. Buonaparte has made a present of a pair of pistols to Admiral Bruys, and has given a portfolio to the Commissary Najac, with an inscription upon it. He assured Madame Buonaparte that he should see her again very soon. Kleber, Berthier, and other generals, are embarked.

June 7.

The reports respecting the Toulon fleet are so various and contradictory that but little reliance can be placed on any of them. The most probable is, that it is destined for the West of Ireland. It is even rumoured that 6 of them have been captured by Earl St. Vincent's fleet, but we have not been able to learn on what authority the report rests. We hope, however, that some of our naval force will render a good account of them.

The Grand Master of Malta, at the particular solicitation of the Emperor of Russia, has consented to receive the British fleet in the roads of Malta—a circumstance of the highest importance to our naval operations in the Mediterranean.

The *Hamburg Mail* due on Sunday, which arrived yesterday, brought accounts from Rastadt, of the 20th ult. by which it appeared that the new Director, Treilhard had left the Congress. The article, though it contains nothing official from the Congress, adds, that two powerful German courts had protested against the demands of the French in their last Note. It appears probable, from the *Frankfort* article, that Prussia is one of the courts alluded to.

From Switzerland it is stated, that the new Constitution had been received by all that country, the Gavissons only excepted. An article, indeed, from Water, of the 20th ult. states, that the following intelligence from Rastadt of a day later than that above mentioned, that a battle had been fought between the Swiss Peasantry & the French, in which the latter were defeated with great loss; and that the Peasantry had followed up this success with such alacrity, that they had driven the Helvetic National convention from Ann. This intelligence was, however, doubted.

The king of Naples, after he had taken possession of Benevento, ceded to the French, the two Farnesian Palaces belonging to him in Rome, with all their appurtenances.

June 8.

The captain of a vessel from Clarence, at Guernsey states, that the French troops have commenced their operations against Portugal, and actually entered that country.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty from Sir Richard Strachan, stating that the *Hydra* frigate of 38 guns, Capt. Sir F. Lintock, having chased for some time a French frigate, a corvette, and a lugger from Havre, supposed to be bound to Ireland with stores, for the Rebels, at length came up with the frigate, and an engagement ensued, the result of which was, that the frigate was driven on shore, near Havre, and afterwards set fire to by our crew. The corvette and lugger escaped under the protection of a land battery. The French frigate was new from the stocks, and fully stored. The engagement happened so near the shore, that thousands of the people witnessed it, and the military, both horse and foot, were obliged to be quiet spectators.

The spirited determination of the Emperor of Russia, to send a formidable fleet to protect the sound, it is thought will be followed by a junction with the Danes, who are equally apprehensive of the oppressions of the French.

On Tuesday last, the *Ranger* and *Busy* sloops of war, on their passage from the Elbe with the *London* and *Hull* vessels, fell in with three large loaded vessels having been cleared out at Hamburg for the East-Indies. Upon searching them, they discovered, under a parcel of coals, various military and naval stores—they were in consequence captured by them. Two of these ships are deeply laden, and near 100 tons each; it is not doubted but that they

were all bound to a French port; they prove valuable prizes to the ships of war.

Yesterday Mr. Mason a King's messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from Ireland.—It is understood that some further advantages have been obtained over the Rebels; but their force in Wexford county appears to be exceedingly formidable.

A letter from Waterford, dated the 2d instant, lates as follows:—

"The insurgents have formed an encampment on the mountain of Forth in the County of Wexford, and Gen. Fawcett thinks they are about 15,000 strong. They have eight pieces of artillery. A body of horse is posted in such a manner that our troops cannot touch them until they are reinforced, which they will be through this day from Dublin, Leominster Camp, Waterford, &c. They have cut off a whole company of the Cork Militia except five men, and a company of the Meath Militia, with four officers; and they have taken the town of Wexford, and burnt part of it."

Another letter, dated from Waterford, on the afternoon of the third, says—

"Lord Blaney had arrived from Dublin, and retaken Wexford; the Rebels lost 900 men in the engagement. Several gentlemen were taken prisoners by the Rebels. Troops are marching through this town every day to the grand army, which is commanded by Generals Johnston, Fawcett, Eustace, &c. Waterford is very quiet, and the Yeomanry very active.

"The South Cork Militia have returned with great loss after an attack they made upon the Rebels, in which they killed hundreds; but their pikes are fourteen feet in length, and the bayonet has no effect upon them.—You may expect to hear of a battle every day, and on the issue of it depends the fate of Ireland.—It may be, to-morrow."

The *Challenges* from Ireland bring advice, that Lord F. Fitzgerald died on Monday morning, at the residence of the Countess of Eglinton, in the County of Down, he was arrested.—The news of his event, notwithstanding the considerate manner in which it was made known to Lady Fitzgerald, by her uncle, the Duke of Richmond, made such an impression upon her, that she has been delirious ever since.

It is said, that fourteen British regiments will immediately be sent to Ireland. Among those under orders, are the Lancashire Light Dragoons, and the Dumfriesshire Fencible Cavalry.

Letters from Dublin state, that amongst the papers of one of the persons charged with treason, the intended revolutionary seal of Ireland has been found; it bears the effigy of *Hiibernia* rising up, and striking the Crown from off the Harp; a dress for one of the intended Directors is likewise stated to have been discovered.

On the 26th, Dr. Esmond, of the county of Kildare, (a man of good fortune, and brother to a Baronet) who was taken with arms in his hand, fighting against his King, and some others were hanged; 18 were to be executed in Dublin on the same day. The Rebels had pulled down Kilkenny bridge, to prevent the communication with the town.

Two officers of the Rathfriland cavalry have been hanged, after being tried by a court Martial, going over to the Rebels.

A fellow has confessed, that for some time past the Priests have exhorted their flock to the chapel to Treason; he has given up their names.—One of them is a popular preacher, and an intimate friend of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr. Stewart, who is now in custody on a warrant from the Duke of Portland, was lately High Sheriff of the county of Armagh, and is possessed of a considerable fortune.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated June 2.

"The state of things is not altered since I wrote yesterday. We have certain accounts of some engagements, in one of which, at Newtown battery, the