

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 8.

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, states as follows:—

"The Insurgents have formed an encampment on the mountain of Eorth 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 strongly this day from Dublin, Laughlinston 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 great army, which is commanded by Generals Johnston, Fawcett, Eustace, &c. Waterford is very quiet, and the yeomanry are 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 Messenger from Ireland brings advice, that Lord E. Fitzgerald died on Tuesday morning at one o'clock, of the wounds he received in the scuffle when he was arrested.—The news of this 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 Hibernia 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. Emond, 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 the King, and some others were hanged; 18 were to be executed in Dublin on the same day. The rebels had pulled down Kilkullen bridge, to prevent the communication with the south.

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

A fellow has confessed, that for some time past the Priests have extorted them in the chapel to Treason; he has given up their games.—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 Newton Barry, the 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 Caton, 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 it is said to be the person appointed as commander in chief when Lord E. Fitzgerald was taken; he has been tried by a court-martial, found guilty,

and will be executed to-morrow. Small parties of the troops have been overcome, which I 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 Tallah (about 7 miles from Dublin) whose 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 fear. 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; for they fled instantly, and joined the Rebels at Tallah 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 to the sword about 300 of them.

"Ennisicorthy, (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 on 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 called out, 'What! have I no loyal man 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, is accused 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 Graston street, doomed to death the night of the general rising. Happily, however, our Protestant friends have for this time escaped their barbarous intentions.

"Horriath, 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, shew 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 Katangau and Tallah, 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, dated May 29.

"By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday evening from Ennisicorthy, we learn, that on Saturday night a body of United Irishmen attacked the house of Buckley, of Rockspring; (Lieutenant in the Earl of Mountmorris's Corps of Yeoman Cavalry) which they burnt 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 Ennisicorthy and Heathfield corps, together with Capt. Richards, Lieutenants Jacob, of the Ennisicorthy Cavalry, Capt. Grogan, of the Heathfield Cavalry, and a detachment of Capt. Cornock's Infantry, proceeded for the place.

"An advanced guard was detained 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 Buckley, who had the command, and a Mr. Don-

brav, 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 Buckley 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 served 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 26.—"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 properly prepared. We mustered not more than between 20 and 30 of the 9th Dragoons, 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."

WHITEHALL, June 5.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Lobo—I have the honor to acquaint your Grace, that a dispatch was this day received by Lieut. Gen. Lake from Col. L'Estrange, of the king's county militia, which states that the town of Newton Barry had been attacked yesterday morning by a very considerable body of Rebels from Vinegar Hill. They surrounded the town in such a manner, that Col. L'Estrange at first retreated, in order to collect his force. He then attacked the rebels—drove them through the town with great slaughter, and pursued them several miles until night obliged them to return. Above 500 of the rebels were killed.

Col. L'Estrange's detachment consisted of 230 of the King's county militia, 17 dragoons, and about 100 yeomen. Col. L'Estrange speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops, and gives much credit to Major Malay, who volunteered on the occasion.

I have accounts from Mr. Cornwall, that a piquet guard of his yeomen surprised, in the night, a party of rebels endeavouring to enter the county of Carlow, and completely defeated them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CAMDEN.

From the Dublin papers, June 2.

All business that does not in a manner immediately relate to food and clothing, is absolutely at a stand in this city.

Lord Henry Fitzgerald arrived from England in one of the packets.

Yesterday the right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Dawson, the high constable, spent about two hours searching all parts under the Parliament-House, lest any combustibles should be there concealed by any contrivance of the rebels; who stop at no hellish machination to favour their horrid purposes.

By a gentleman who arrived here from Carlow, we learn, that on Sunday morning an express arrived there from the neighbourhood of Ballytore, stating, that the rebels had possession of that place, and were strengthening themselves in it.—Major Dennis instantly marched with two troops of the 9th Dragoons, and one of the North Cork Militia behind each troop.

They evacuated the place before he came up; but he fell in with a reconnoitering party, consisting of seven or eight men, who were all shot. A Doctor Johnston, of that town, who was with the main body of them before they fled and had encouraged them to make an attack by promising them a speedy reinforcement, was taken and shot by the military, and his house afterwards destroyed. It having appeared evident that the greater part of the Inhabitants had assisted the rebels, the military burnt the town, with the exception of a few houses belonging to well disposed people. Two young gentlemen, who were going from Waterford to see their relations, were taken prisoners by the insurgents, and detained till the evacuation of Ballytore, on the approach of the army.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer commanding in Carlow, to his friends in this city, dated May 26

"We have escaped a most infamous plot that had been laid against this town.—At half past two o'clock this morning, we were attacked by upwards of 1500 United Irishmen, armed with every offensive weapon; fortunately we had some information on the subject, which gave us an opportunity of being properly prepared.—We mustered not more than between 80 and 90 of the 9th dragoons, two companies of the Armagh, and two of the Cork militia. In fifty minutes we were prepared to receive them, and in two hours we killed on the spot near 300 wretches, with the loss of 40 men on our side. I myself was under disagreeable necessity of killing one or two, at most; in short, I trust this event will be the means of restoring peace in most parts of the kingdom. The fight of the streets and avenues of the town is shocking. 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."

The number of insurgents killed in Carlow and its vicinity are considerable. The return from persons in office in that town, states 630 have fallen, including of those that have been killed in various parts of the country. The whole number, we are informed, is not less than 200.

A man named John Shannon, who acted as principal footman in the Mayoralty house, to every chief magistrate, for many years past, and had a good salary was taken into custody this week, it having been discovered that he is one of the sworn rebels of the present day, and had resolved to plunder the present worthy chief magistrate.

Among those who have been massacred in the county of Wexford, is a Mr. Burroughs and his family, and those whom they have not murdered, they impoverish by destroying their property of every kind.

Every day brings to our knowledge new acts of atrocity committed by the rebels.—In the county of Wexford amongst many instances of massacre, the following excites particular detestation and horror:—The Rev. Mr. Haydon, a Protestant Clergyman, much esteemed, having had some of his neighbours to spend the evening with him, a Miss Clifford, residing in his house, whose beauty and whose virtues made her the admiration of the country, was requested to sing "Croppies lie down" she did so, little thinking that her compliance would have been the cause of her death! The next morning the house was attacked by a party of insurgents and the whole family massacred, with circumstances of the most horrid cruelty. The servant who attended the family at supper the preceding night, snatched a pike from one of his brotner demons, and plunged it into the beautiful bosom of Miss Clifford, exclaiming, at the same time, "There you d—d w—, take that for your 'Croppies lie down!'" Four infants were not spared, but tossed, in hellish sport on the points of pikes!!!

Those cruelties which have distinguished the adoption of French principles every where, have been already manifested in a peculiar degree of atrocity, by the anarchists in arms. At Dunshaughlin they broke into the house of the Rev. Mr. Nelson a Protestant Clergyman, who kept a school there, and after having murdered him and his brother-in-law, Mr. Pendleton, in the most cruel manner, their infernal dispositions prompted them to the very climax of barbarity. Another person, whom they new to be a loyal subject, they stripped, and put him into a cauldron of boiling pitch! Good God! where is the obligations of humanity and religion that would not risk every thing to avert the horrid domination of such hell-born miscreants. The remainder of Mr. Nelson's family, and his pupils, are safe in Kilkenny Castle.