MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 8th. JANUARY 1806. Number 1057.

BY ORDER OF THE

PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

AT THE BEACH,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On SATURDAY, the 11th. January,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

THE BLOCK and Stores of the two undermentioned Veſſels, captured by His Majeſty's ſhip DUNCAN:—

Ship La Emeli, Coppered and Burthen about three hundred Tons.

Brig La Courier, Coppered and Burthen about two hundred Tons.

An Inventory of Stores, and Conditions of Sale, will be exhibited at the Auction Room of Mr. John Burden.

For Sale on Commiſſion,

At J. Burden's

WAREHOUSE,

JUST ARRIVED.

A FEW BASKETS OF

BENGAL POTATOES,

At 10 Rupees per Baſket.

Davidſon's Street, January 7th. 1806

EUROPE GOODS.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AT

J. BURDEN'S,

Commiſſion Warehouſe,

IN DAVIDSON'S STREET.

CLARET, from the Houſes of Edwards and Co.—Wilkinſon and Co. and Walker and McClary—Old Hock, from Maxwell and Keys—Port Wine, from Maxwell and Keys, and Carr and Harper—Liſbon Wine—Cherry and Raſberry Brandy, and Rum Shrub, from the Houſe of Hoffman, and Carr and Harper—Cyder and Perry.

Confectionary,

FROM HOFFMAN & KINGS,

Conſiſting of

Jams, Jellies, Comfits, Brandy Fruits, &c. &c.—Pale Ale in Bottles—Coniac Brandy.

Europe Tongues, Pickles, Sauces, and Pine Cheeſe—Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hoſiery—Military, Opera, Round, and Children's Hats—Mahogany Writing Deſks, and Liquor Caſes of different Sizes—Hunting and Cavalry Saddles—Europe Boots and Shoes.

A VARIETY OF

Globes, Wall Shades, Tumblers, Wine and Claret Glaſſes, White and Blue Finger Cups—Queens Ware with Hotwater Plates.

BOOKS,

AND

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

ALSO,

FINE OLD

MADEIRA WINE,

IN PIPES,

At 130, & 200 Pagodas per Pipe.

AND

A few Caſks of REAL HOLLAND'S GIN, —ſome very good Old JAMAICA RUM.

WITH

A GREAT VARIETY OF

OTHER ARTICLES,

Which will be Diſpoſed of,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES RANKEN,

AT HIS ROOMS,

De Mello's Buildings, Black-town,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 8th. January,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

THE REMAINDER OF

THE ARTICLES,

BELONGING TO

THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

HOSEA EASTGATE, Eſq.

DECEASED.

Conſiſting of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PICTURES,

A Handſome Bandy with a Hood almoſt new.

A Collection of Law & other BOOKS, Charconnahs and Doreas,

ALSO

Two Gold Watches, one London made, Capped and Jewelled, the other a French Watch.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES RANKEN,

AT HIS ROOMS,

De Mello's Buildings, Black-town,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 8th. January,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

A FASHIONABLE Four Springed Bandy, with Hood, Lamps, &c. complete.

A Faſt Trotting Pegue Horſe, with Harneſs—the Horſe will go under a Saddle as well as in Harneſs.

A Strong Black Sumatra Poney, with Saddle and Bridle nearly new.

AND

A Second-hand Palankeen with Moons.

For Private Sale,

BY J. RANKEN,

CONIAC BRANDY in Bottles at 6 Pagodas per Dozen.

Ditto in Caſes of 15 Bottle at 12 Pags.

GIN in Caſes, of 15 Bottle at 8 Pags.

A ſet of Mahogany Dining Tables—a BANDY,—a Mahogany Cot, complete with Bedding, Pillows, and Muſquito Curtains.

MADEIRA,

FOR SALE,

At 130 Pags. per Pipe,

" 170 ditto dito,

" 220 ditto ditto,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Meſſrs. Dalrymple and Greig,

Madras, 1ſt. January 1806.

For Private Sale.

YB HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.

THE FOLLOWING

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

VIZ.

CLARINETS, with ſpare Mouth pieces—French Horns—Flutes—Hautboys—Trumpets—Flageletś—Cymballs—Tammareens, &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 10th. January,

AT ELEVEN-O'CLOCK,

The Undermentioned Articles,

VIZ:

TWO hundred dozens Pencils, Six New Mahogany Writing Deſks—Ten Reeves's Colour Boxes—Four hundred of Muſket and Piſtol Flints—Twenty dozens of country made Toys—Twenty dozens of Snuff Boxes—one hundred dozens Windſore Soap,—Forty China Waſh-hand Baſons and Gurglets—a few ſets of Diſhes, Tin Fiſh Kettle of Sizes—ditto Diſh Covers, &c. &c. &c.

AND

A variety of other

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 10th. January,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

HORSES,

AND

BANDIES,

VIZ.

A HANDSOME Paneſſied & Hooded Bandy on Curricle Springs, and a Bay Horſe with Harneſs—a Bandy with Hood, almoſt new, and a Grey Horſe and Harneſs—a full bodied Bandy with Hood and Harneſs, and a Bay Horſe, which will be put up ſeperately if required—a Dun Saddle Horſe—a Dun Bandy Mare—a Grey Poney with Saddle and Bridle—and a neat Palankeen with Silk Bedding.

☞ *The above Horſes and Bandies, are the Property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.*

Fourteenth Aſylum

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY, the 2d. January, 1806.

No. 3008 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 1779 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 248 5341 5009 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

141	109	122	469	483	199	144
436	442	485	380	669	651	592
853	665	773	652	1384	1507	1461
1056	1229	1313	1666	1593	1578	2176
2069	2892	2764	2745	2504	2605	3821
3161	3871	3615	3382	3149	3415	3001
3599	3957	3772	4539	4687	4904	4745
4963	4786	5308	5188	5162	5648	5195
5381	5720	5365	5642	5638	5161	5521
5716.						

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, the 6th. January, 1806.

No. 125 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

No. 4347 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 308 1928 2591 3357 3862 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

67	80	124	435	267	480	490
528	933	896	639	543	831	642
1717	1432	1086	1305	1413	1558	1195
1215	1816	1576	1198	1431	1959	1458
1300	2706	2633	2037	2520	2847	2076
2083	2080	2753	2668	2202	3354	3965
3278	3907	3363	3115	3841	3087	3635
3258	3487	3556	3816	3075	4403	4237
4421	4218	4651	4498	4867	4895	4567
4978	4516	5947	5236	5899	5737	5210
5017	5933	5283	5391	5151	5426.	

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 9th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

To Close a Concern,

A QUANTITY OF

Crockery-Ware,

CONSISTING OF

SOUP, Table, and Deſert Plates, Diſhes of Sizes, Muggs, Salad Diſhes, Soup Tureens, &c. &c.

ALSO

A FEW ARTICLES OF

FURNITURE,

Conſiſting of

Large and Small Black-wood Cots, Couches with Backs, Chairs, Shade-ſtands, Tea Poys, Dreſſing Tables, &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY, the 13th. January,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

A CHEST of Carpenters Tools complete—and an Invoice of beſt Stamp'd White Chapel Needles aſorted—Taylor's ditto — Packing ditto— Sail ditto—Steel Bodkins—Pins—Ladies Sciſſors, &c.

ALSO,

A BOX OF

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFINE BLACK

ROUND HATS.

To be Sold,

By Pubic Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY the 13th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Faſhionable Gilt and Plated Buttons,—Taylors Needles,—Ditto Sciſſors—Shears—Suſpenders—Taylors Thimbles and Button Moulds,

AND

A variety of other Articles.

Advertiſement.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of JOHN WILLIAM TOWNSEND late Lieut. in the Service of the Hon. the India Company on the Madras Eſtabliſhment, deceaſed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to GILBERT RICKETTS, Eſq. as Regiſter of the ſaid Court, purſuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. year of His preſent Majeſty, Chapter 79th. Section 21ſt.—All perſons having Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make them known to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay the ſame to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 30th. Dec. 1805.

Advertiſement.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament, and Codicils, of THOMAS BLACKMORE, late a Capt. of Artillery in the Service of the Hon. Company under the Preſidency of Fort St. George deceaſed, having been granted to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq. one of the Executors therein named. ALL Perſons having Claims being indebted to, or holding property of the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted forthwith to ſtate their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property, to the ſaid Executor, at Vizagapatam, or to his conſtituted Attornies at Madras, Meſſrs. HARINGTON COCKBURN and HARINGTON.

Madras, 7th January 1806.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 8th. JANUARY 1806.

LETTERS received by the last Overland Packet, state, that it was expected, that the Fleet of INDIAMEN, whose departure from Falmouth had been countermanded; would be ordered to proceed to Cork, and there take on board a part of the Troops, annexed to the Expedition, under Generals DUNDAS, and BAIRD.

Paragraph of a Letter, received from Manilla, dated 29th. Sept. per Danish ship Balder, from a person saved from the Wreck of the late ship Alfred, Capt. John Purser.

"On our leaving Mocoa for Calcutta, a gale "of wind came on, which carried away our "Topmasts:—Weather cloudy with thunder & "lightning and hard Rain, a strong current, "and a heavy swell:—could not take an ob-"servation. The Weather continued so for "9 days, and on the night of the 17th. Sept. "blowing hard, and a dark night; the AL-"FRED unfortunately struck on St. Sebastian's "Shoal, near Manilla: the Masts were im-"mediately cut away,—but to no purpose, "for she went to pieces in half an hour.—"*Captain Purser*, and his Officer, Mr. Ken-"dell, and three Boys, were *drowned*, the "rest appeared to be saved on a Raft."

On Monday arrived the Ship Fame, Captain Lautour, from Calcutta, left the 1st. January.

On the 13th. ult. arrived at Bombay, the ship Juno, Capt. Arthur, from Bengal, left the 12th. Nov. Spoke his Majesty's ship Psyche, in the Bay of Bengal.

His Majesty's ship Lancaster, Capt. Fothergill, has also arrived at Bombay.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. JAMES ROSS, Salt Agent in Cuttack
Mr. MATTHEW LAW, Superintendent of Western Salt Chokies
Mr T. PARRY, Register of the Zillah Court at Jaunpore and Affistant to the Magistrate at that Station
Mr R. GRAHAM, appointed Collector of Tribuni
Mr F. BALFOUR, Collector of the District of Goruckpore.
Mr. A. ROSS, Collector of Agra.

COLOMBO,—12th. December, 1805.

Major General Maitland, has been pleased to make the following appointments to commence from the 1st. Lieutenant Ellicombe, of the Royal Engineers to act as Paymaster to the Engineer Department
Lieutenant W. Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery to act as Assistant Engineer until further orders.

BIRTH.

The Lady of THOMAS HODGSON Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, Richard Cracraft Esq. to Miss S. Parsey,—Lieut. Bishop to Miss F. Major.

DEATHS.

Lately, CAPTAIN THOMAS HILL, and Lieut. Colonel T. Gummond, of the Bombay Establishment.

On his way to China, Edward Lloyd, Esq. Master in Chancery, Accountant General, and Keeper of the Records of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

At Calcutta,—Lieut. Colonel R. Dunkley.—Cornet H. Smith, of the Bengal N. Cavalry.—Major G. Foulis, of the Bengal N. Infantry, and John F. Addison, Esq.

ARRIVALS.—Ship Helvetia, Captain Bowen, from Calcutta.—Ship Montecolo Captain Allan, from Calcutta,—3d Jan 1806. The Ship Commerce, Captain Lyon, from Pegue, left the 25th. December.—4th, Brig St. George, Capt. Billinger, and 6th. ship Fame, Capt. Lautour, both from Calcutta.

COLOMBO.—Arrived, December the 13th. Ship Commander, Captain W. Garden, from Calcutta.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived, December the 11th. Ship Lay, Captain W. Greig, from Calcutta.—Passengers, Captain and Mrs King, and Captain Bailing, Bengal Establishment—13th. Ship Frederick, Capt. J. Pringle, from Bombay.—Passengers Captain D. Leighton, Lieut. A. Brown, Lieut. Toolfrey.—Ship experiment, Captain T. Howell, from Calcutta.—Also Ship Cumbrian, Captain R. Denniffon, from China.—Passengers, Mrs. Frend, Lieut. Shaw, Lieutenant Campbell, Captain Harrow, and Capt. Learmonth—& a Detachment of the Bombay Marine Battalion.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Lieutenant-General Floyd, Colonel of the 8th. Dragoons, and Second in command of the forces in Ireland, to Lady Denny, widow of Sir Barry Denny, of Tralee Castle, country of Kerry.

At Mary le bone Church, the Hon. Colonel Acheson, M. P. eldeft Son of Lord Gosford, to Miss Sparrow, only daughter of Robert Sparrow Esq. of Warlingham-hall, Suffolk.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Lieutenant Colonel Trollope, of the Marines.
Major James Stock, late of the 16th Dragoons.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Campbell, Captain in the 5th Loyal Veteran Battalion.
Commodore Bond, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.
Captain Henry Smedley, many years a Commander in the India Service.

BOMBAY—25th. December.

On Sunday arrived the ship Eliza, Captain Bidcock, from Calcutta—*Passenger*, Douglas Murray Esq.

Arrived and anchored in the harbour His Majesty's ship Ruffel, Captain Caulfield, from a cruise.

On Friday, James Law, Esq. took the prescribed oaths as Mayor, and James Douglas Richardson, Esq. as Sheriff of the County for the ensuing season.

On Sunday morning a salute was fired from the battery, on the occasion of Sir James Mackintosh leaving the Presidency for Poona.

LONDON—14th. August.

Yesterday the Admiralty received advices from Admiral Cornwallis informing them that on the night of the 8th. the Naid frigate, Capt. Dundas, had fallen in with a French fleet about 25 leagues from Ushant. That squadron consisted of 4 ships of the line, 3 of them 3 deckers, 4 frigates & three brigs. It is supposed to have been the squadron which sailed from Rochefort and L'Orient, during the absence of Admiral Sterling.

LIMBERG IN GALLICIA, 9th. August.

Travellers who have arrived from Buckowine inform us that within these last 15 days, a RUSSIAN ARMY had passed through that place accompanied by a numerous train of Artillery, and that they were directing their march towards the frontiers of Hungary.

Of the other hand we learn that 60,000 Russians are immediately to be embarked from the port of Odessa.

VIENNA,—16th. August.

A great quantity of *Pontons* & of flat bottom boats have been dispatched for Italy.

The Regts. of Dragoons of Savoy are on their march to Italy. On the 13th. of this month a convoy of Artillery consisting of 102 pieces of cannon and a numerous proportion of waggons, left this for Italy.

M. de Pelgram has been nominated by his Majesty Napoleon, consul general at the Isle of France.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNT,
OF
THE LATE NAVAL ACTION.

MADRID,—6th. August.

Lieut. General Don Frederick Gravina has written to his Excellency the Generalissimo, the Prince of Peace, in the following terms.

"MONSEIGNEUR,

Cape Finisterre bearing S. E. distant 25 leagues on the 22d. of July, the combined fleet, with the wind at W. S. W. formed in three divisions steering E. S. E. the horizon covered with a thick fog. At noon the look out frigates signalled twenty one sail to the N. N. E. the greater part of them ships of the line; we immediately formed the line with the larboard tacks on board the Spanish ships forming the Van, led by me, and the French admiral in the centre of the line. The enemy to the number of sixteen vessels, of which three were deckers, tacked, as it appeared with an intention to double on our rear; to frustrate that manœuvre the French admiral made the signal to wear on the other tack, which we instantly executed without waiting for the signal to finish this manœuvre. The last vessel of the rear having covered the Argonaute who carried my flag, we began firing about a quarter before five, upon the English van, who continued their course, the fog having prevented them from observing our manœuvre. As the enemy's squadron came up they engaged at the distance of half a cannon shot, and a warm engagement ensued between our van and the English line, which successively extended itself to the centre of our line. The fog was so exceedingly thick that we could not see the enemy notwithstanding they were so close. The fire was still kept up with much spirit, and well maintained; we could observe a three decker with her bowsprit gone, and another without her main and foremasts.

The engagement continued by the van and centre of our line, and the English fleet, until 9 o'clock, when the enemy bore up and stood out of action, and we brought to. On the morning of the 23d. through the fog we could perceive that we wanted two ships of our squadron, the Firme and St. Raphal, at the same time we displayed our Coulours, and gave chase, observing that they were towing three dismasted ships, and that their line consisted of thirteen ships. We continued an ineffectual chase during the day, for the enemy manœuvred in such a manner as to avoid a second engagement. The same again took place on the 24th. when we perceived them to windward under a press of sail with their larboard tacks on board, with a fresh breeze at N. E. On the 25th. at day light fresh breezes and a heavy sea; we lost sight of the enemy, and on the same day made Cape Finisterre.

In this situation the wind was unfavorable for our reaching Ferrol, and many of the French ships not having more than six days water on board, having a great number of sick & wounded on board without assistance, it was resolved to put into Vigo to procure such necessaries as we were in want of. As soon as I had received the reports from the several ships, I have transmitted your Excellency a detail of the action, in which the six ships under my command fought with the utmost vigour, and I am of opinion that the reason that the English squadron avoided a second engagement, was owing to the damage they had sustained, the disparity in the number of the ships was more than balanced by their respective force, on our part not having a single three decker in the fleet and only two of 80 guns.

The same admiral gives an account that on the 8th. of June being in the latitude of Barbadoes in the Antilles, about ten o'clock two frigates made the signal for a convoy of sixteen vessels. A signal was immediately thrown out for a general chase, which was executed with such success, that before five o'clock in the evening the frigates and the Argonaute with the admirals flag had taken fifteen of the ships. The Argonaute from the superiority of her sailing went equal with the frigates. This convoy is richly laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial produce, they had sailed from Antigua the evening before, bound to Europe.

On the 3d. of July off the island of Terceira, the squadron retook the Spanish frigate Minerva, from Lima, with 400,000 dollars in gold & silver, and a quantity of the rich productions of Peru and Chili on board, which had been captured by an English cruiser the day before, and which was also captured by the look-out frigates of the squadron.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT,
OF THE LATE ACTION BETWEEN THE COMBINED FRENCH AND SPANISH FLEETS, AND THE ENGLISH SQUADRON, UNDER ADMIRAL SIR R. CALDER.

Vigo, 27th. July, 1805.

"On the 21st. the squadron was in latitude 43. 34. north lat. and 16. 13. longitude. They were sailing in three divisions, in close order steering for Ferrol, with a light westerly wind, and very foggy weather. About 11 o'clock the fog cleared up a little, when the Indomptable made the signal for ten ships in close order of sailing, the flying squadron was immediately directed to reconnoitre them, and soon after made a signal, for 12, then 16, 19, & 21 sail of the enemy to the N.N.E. bearing down for our fleet. At noon, Admiral Villeneuve made sail in line with the convoy. In the mean time, the enemy continuing to bear down upon us, at one the Admiral made the signal to form the line of battle, and to stand towards the enemy. The following was our order of battle:

SPANISH SHIPS.			
Argonaute	80 *guns.*	*Terrible*	74 *guns.*
America	61 *do.*	*Espana*	64 *do.*
St. Raphael	80 *do.*	*Firme*	74 *do.*
FRENCH SHIPS.			
Pluto	74 *guns.*	*Mont Blanc*	74 *guns.*
Aiax	74 *do.*	*Berwick*	74 *do.*
Neptune,	80 *do.*	*Bucentaure*	80 *do.*
Formidable,	80 *do.*	*Intrepid*,	74 *do.*
Scipio,	74 *do.*	*Swiftsure*	74 *do.*
Indomptable	80 *do.*	*Algesiras*,	74 *do.*
Achilles	74 *do.*		

Our line was perfectly formed between 3 & 4 o'clock, the enemy's squadron, consisting of 15 ships of the line, three of whom were three deckers passed us on the other tack without the reach of cannon shot. Admiral Villeneuve then made the signal to keep close to the wind for the enemy, who had by this time wore for our rear-division. Admiral Gravina who commanded the Van of the line, executed this manœuvre with the utmost promptitude. He immediately luffed up to the wind for the enemy who was attacking the Eagle.

The fog had become so exceedingly thick, but as far as we were enabled to judge our line was perfectly formed, and our ships in close order. Until about 6 o'clock a good deal of firing had taken place without hardly seeing each other, about 6 o'clock it cleared up for a moment, when we could perceive 4 of the English ships much damaged, at the same time we saw the St. Raphael who had passed between the two lines, she seemed to have her rigging much cut, but her masts were all standing, she was manœuvering to join the rear of the line. The fire continued to be well supported and they fired in the greatest order and without precipitation. We perceived an English ship, a three-decker with her main and mizen-masts gone, & that a frigate was towing her.

Another ship of the enemy, a three-decker, carrying a Rear-Admiral's flag, had her foretopmast broke, and very much damaged—that was all we could discern from the centre. The firing had been continued in this manner from half past four. The enemy was now at some distance.

They had a number of their ships completely unrigged, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The shouts of Victory and joy resounded through the fleet. We continued in this situation during the night. What was our surprize the following morning to perceive that the St. Raphael and the Firme were wanting. The enemy had disappeared: three vessels only, which appeared to be their light squadron were in sight. The admiral immediately formed the line steering north, in which quarter our frigates made the signal for the English squadron. The enemy constantly manœuvered so as to avoid a second battle. At 4 o'clock p. m. we had no longer any hopes of coming up with them before night. The following morning at 7 o'clock the wind was still at west, but very light; it immediately veered round to the N.E. and the enemy by that means was a long way a-head. We endeavoured throughout the day to come up with them, but in vain, and we afterwards lost sight of them. Admiral Gravina, with all the Spanish ships fought with the utmost valour. The Firme, which was the sixth ship from the van, having had her main and mizen masts carried away, the French ship Pluto who was her second was also carried to leeward of the line, in order to cover her. We suppose that ship and the Raphael, two very bad ships, which, during our passage kept very bad wind, must have drifted to leeward and passed between the two lines. The Espana, having been very severely treated, the Pluto was obliged to ran between her and the enemy in order to secure her. The Atlas also suffered much, but the Neptune ran under her lee, and assisted in beating the enemy off.

Every one of the French ships fought with the utmost order, and the most admirable *sang-froid*. The military officers that were on board, render every justice to the commanders and their crews.

The utmost satisfaction was expressed on board the fleet in the morning when the signal was made to bear down on the enemy to profit by our Victory, which was then certain: the weather being fine, and the fog having cleared up, they could then have an opportunity of signalizing their valor. Our fire had been well directed, and our first manœuvre most happily executed, which gave us a great advantage over Admiral Calder. Was it possible at the time the weather cleared up to have cut off the two dismasted ships, or when the enemy desisted from firing, could we have followed them, or prolonged the action?—All the observations on these questions on board the squadron, are, susceptible of much discussion. It appears there must have been some fault, because *two ships were lost*, in the midst of a VICTORY, clearly *obtained*, and less doubtful than any that ever had been gained.

LONDON,—6th. August,

The Hydra Spanish frigate privateer, captured by the Melampus, 36 guns, had a crew of 292 men, a mottley composition of all nations, viz. Spaniards, French, Swedes, Danes, American, and Hamburghers; she was fitted from Coruna, and was out only a fortnight, when she was captured, after a few shot by the Melampus, and had one man killed and three wounded.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 25th. June, says, "Yesterday Sir Richard Bickerton, with four sail of the line, passed this, to convoy the expedition, which is now lying off Tetuan; and Sir James Craig and his *suite* embarked, and failed in the Ambuscade frigate this day, at twelve o'clock, to join the army again, which will now immediately proceed to their destination.

The Expedition under the command of Major General Sir David Baird, consisting of the 8th, 24th, 71st, 72d, 83d, and 93d, was expected to sail from Cork last Sunday.

The following is an extract from the *Barbadoes Mercury*, of the 29th. of June:—"His Majesty's Ships Galatea, Capt. Maxwell, Railleur, Capt. Ekin, and King's Fisher, Captain Cribb, arrived here this day. By these we learn, that on the 27th. instant, the King's Fisher and Osprey fell in with five French frigates, having charge of the Antigua convoy, which had been *taken* by the Combined Fleet, then about 180 miles to the N. E. of Bermuda. The Enemy, upon seeing our sloops of war, instantly set fire to the whole captured vessels, and gave chase to the King's Fisher, which induced Captain Cribb to make signals, and fire several guns, as if to some of our ships a-head: this had the desired effect, and the Enemy, dreading the approach of our fleet, hauled off with great precipitancy towards the burning vessels, among which, a schooner apparently an American, was very active in removing the people, and encouraging the flame; the King's Fisher and Osprey proceeded to Antigua with this account when the Captain of the Amelia, with the Galatea, Beaulieu, and King's Fisher proceeded in quest of the Enemy, but unfortunately without meeting them."

The following are the names of the vessels which sailed from Antigua on the 7th. June, under convoy of the Netley schooner, and which were taken on the 8th. by the Combined Squadron:—

The Emerald, Cook, the Nancy, Cook, the Kinly, Drysdale, the Prince of Wales, Head, the Mary, Pizzie, and the Patriot, Stranneck, for London; the Uriana, Walker, for Dublin; the Singleton, Chisholm, for Belfast; the Byam, Dawson, the Martha, Johnson, the West-Indian, Dunn, and the Highlander, Miller, for Liverpool.

The order, that the Belliquex, of 64 guns at Falmouth, should join the Channel Fleet, and that the East-India Company's ships should proceed without the protection of that ship, has been countermanded. The fleet is expected to sail in a very short time.

DEAL, Aug. 7.—Wind S. W.—Sailed last night, the Britannia and Northumberland East-Indiaman, and several other outward bound ships, to Portsmouth.

NAPLES,—3d. August.

From the 26th. of last month, Naples has exhibited a most extraordinary and truly terrible spectacle. All the inhabitants have passed their days and nights without their houses, in the public places or in the roads leading to the city. During that time they have either slept in carriages, or in the open air upon the ground. The consternation impressed on every mind was excessive, certain, if they experienced any more

the city muſt be entirely deſtroyed. There have been upwards of 800 houſes either deſtroyed or rendered uninhabitable, upwards of 2000 have been conſiderably damaged, and forty churches have been ſhaken to their very foundation.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—30th. May.

The Paſha of Acre, Soliman, has written to the Porte, that he has diſcovered another large portion of the treaſures of the late Ghezzar Paſha; and a frigate has been, in conſequence diſpatched to Acre to fetch them.

M. Roncin, late French Conſul, at Corfu, is arrived here from Paris, charged with a new Commiſſion to the French *Charge d' Affaires*, Parandier, which does not barely relate to the giving of notice, that the Emperor Napoleon is crowned King of Italy, but alſo inſiſts upon his recognition in that quality. The Note delivered by M. Jaubert to the Grand Sultan, likewiſe reminds the Porte, that the Imperial dignity of France is not yet recognized; for the reſt, it contains aſſurances of the moſt friendly diſpoſition which the French Emperor entertains for the Graud Signor.

As M. Jaubert, on leaving Paris, received inſtructions to wait for the Sultan's anſwer, and none was returned in ten days, M. Parandier wrote a note to remind the Porte thereof; to which a reply was given, that the Grand Vizir had already received orders to return an anſwer to the aforeſaid Note unto M. Talleyrand; but on Meſſrs. Parandier & Jaubert declaring, that a note from the French Emperor to the Turkiſh Emperor muſt be anſwered by the latter himſelf, the Grand Signor at laſt ſent to M. Jaubert a letter, written by himſelf, to the Emperor Napoleon, with which M. Jaubert will ſet off immediately. The ſaid anſwer contains reciprocal aſſurances of friendſhip; but there is no mention made of any recognition of either the Imperial or Royal Title. However, the Grand Vizir has annexed a private letter to the Miniſter Talleyrand.

The Ship Tranſit is arrived from Malta in 27 days. The Tranſit, it will be recollected, is the ſhip which was lately built with five maſts; ſhe is the ſwifteſt ſailer ever known.

A letter from Holland, dated the 3d. inſtant, ſays:—"Sixteen thouſand French and Dutch troops are encamped a few miles from Amſterdam, who are held in conſtant readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice. The Dutch troops are hutted, one or two feet under ground, which during the late rainy ſeaſon, has proved very hurtful to their health; however, the French Commander is ingenious enough in contriving plans to keep them conſtantly employed; ſometimes in making them change their encampment a hundred yards in front, then again to the rear juſt as opportunity ſerves.—This has alſo been done by way of puniſhment for neglect of duty, or diſreſpect to their Allies.

"The fleet in the Texel is extremely ill manned, but rigidly diſciplined, and badly victualled. To give a idea of their ſeamen, and the ſhifts they have recourſe to for procuring them, it is only neceſſary to ſtate the following circumſtance:—The poor innocent and oppreſſed inhabitants of Swiſſerland, deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence in their own country, have been lately in the habit of emigrating by the way of Holland, with a view of finding ſhipping for America. Several hundreds of theſe unfortunate people having reached Amſterdam, were reported to the Police, which gave orders for their detention, till the General in Chief ſhould ſignify his pleaſure on the ſubject of their quitting Holland. His Excellency ordered thoſe capable of ſerving in the Navy to be conveyed on board ſome Dutch men of war, fitting out in the Texel, and their families to be provided with paſſports to return and ſtarve in their Native Country."

No formal recognition of Bonaparte, as King of Italy, has yet been obtained either from Auſtria or Pruſſia. The firſt of thoſe Powers has conditioned, it is ſaid, for ſome adequate compenſation for the late Italian incorporations and aggrandiſements.

Bonaparte was expected at Paris about the middle of July. Many of the perſons who had accompanied him to Italy, have returned.

LONDON,—4th. Auguſt.

The uncommon activity which pervades every department of the Auſtrian army, evinces the ſuſpicions which are entertained of France. No leſs than five camps have been formed, and two extenſive parks of artillery were diſpatched, about the middle of laſt month, to the ſouth of the Tyrol, the Auſtrian frontier of Italy. The pacific reports ſeem to have been entirely baniſhed by theſe hoſtile demonſtrations, and the Continental Gazeties no longer ſpeculate with their uſual confidence upon the continuance of peace.

It is no wiſe aſtoniſhing that in the late attack upon the enemy, by Sir Robert Calder, a diverſity of opinion ſhould exiſt; by ſome, the Noble Admiral is cenſured for his manœuvres, the relinquiſhment of the engagement after the 22th, and the withdrawing to cover his prizes; whilſt others, equally blinded by a furious zeal, contend that he has gained immortal honour by his ſyſtem of attack; that it was the higheſt prudence to withdraw from the engagement; and that it was out of his power, and contrary to his duty, formed upon the circumſtances of his fleet and his ſituation to renew the battle.

At noon on the 22d. of July, the gallant Admiral diſcovered the combined fleet to windward; he immediately concerted his plain of attack, indeed but one plan preſented itſelf.—Having made ſignals for the cloſe order, he bore down upon the enemy, and upon cloſing with them, made the ſignal for attacking the center.—When he had reached their rear, he tacked his ſhips in ſucceſſion, evidently meaning to interſect them, and bring on a cloſe engagement of ſhip to ſhip. It was impoſſible to deviſe a plan of attack more promiſing; we venture to pronounce Lord Nelſon would have done the ſame; Lord St. Vincent did the ſame —When that illuſtrious man perceived the Spaniſh fleet to windward, conſiſting of 27 ſail of the line, he inſtantly cut off a diviſion of it, though he could not bring on a general engagement, as the enemy, in great trepidation, choſe rather to fly, than ſuccour any part of their ſquadron. "When I had reached their rear," ſays Sir Robert, "I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought me cloſe up under their lee, and when our headmoſt ſhips had reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion; this obliged me again to make the ſame manœuvre, by which I brought on an action of four hours. when I found it neceſſary to bring to the ſquadron to cover the two captured ſhips."

Sir Robert then proceeds to obſerve, (which is a perfect vindication of his not being able to do more,) that the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather; that the fog was ſo great that he could ſcarcely perceive the ſhip a head or aſtern of him: this rendered it impoſſible to take advantage of the enemy by proper ſignals; "had the weather, he continues, been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete."

In many of the accounts we have received, it is poſitively ſtated, that the Britiſh ſhips, twice or thrice by miſtake, fired into each other, and that five of the enemy were at once upon the Windſor. It is thus evident that not above two or three ſhips ſucceeded in paſſing the line of the enemy; the reſt were prevented by not perceiving the ſignals, and not knowing what impreſſion the leading ſhips were making.

This is evident from the circumſtance of ſome ſhips having ſuffered greatly, and ſome trifflingly; the fact is, the line ſcarcely be ſaid to have been cut at all; the fleets, indeed, paſſed each other upon oppoſite tacks; but, from the circumſtances of the weather, and the ſignals not being noticed, the Britiſh fleet were never able to form a new line to leeward, or, in returning on the contrary tack, to take the enemy as each ſhip paſſed. Every advantage, therefore, of cutting the line in a leeward attack was loſt to Sir Robert Calder, becauſe his ſhips could not act under his ſuperintenndence, or with that unanimity of attack which alone can lead to deciſive victory, and which muſt ever depend on a quick perception, and obedience of ſignals in each ſhip.

In reſpect to the Admiral's terminating the engagement in order to cover the two prizes, Lieutenant Nicholſon's account is moſt ſatisfactory,—He ſays, "the two ſhips which had ſtruck were dropping faſt to leeward, and the enemy by a ſucceſsful manœuvre, might eaſily have recovered poſſeſſion of them, if our ſquadron had not brought to, in order to cover them; yet even this, he ſtrongly adds (and let it be impreſſed upon the reader's mind,) would not have been done, had not Sir Robert been convinced that it was in his power to renew the action when he pleaſed."—We refer to the Lieutenant's account, which we have given.

After this, evidence fails us, we are uncertain whether the action was renewed or not; ſo late as the 26th. it was not, and no intelligence comes down later. The accounts moſtly agree in ſtating, that it was in Sir Robert's power to renew it, and can we doubt his inclination to reap greater trophies? or can we queſtion his judgment from the conduct he has already diſplayed.

We truſt we have ſatisfactorily proved, that up to the time on which he diſpatched Lieutenant Nicholſon, he united ſkill and bravery in an eminent degree, though they were greatly counteracted by wind and weather, but the talents of a ſeaman muſt always be in the reach of this influence. If it ſhall appear that he has not renewed the engagement, and that the enemy had eſcaped without a victory more deciſive on the part of the Britiſh, we are ſatisfied the fault is not with Sir Robert. His laſt words to Lieutenant Nicholſon, or delivering the diſpatches, are evidence of his intention, and ſhew a well grounded confidence that he could re-engage the fleets. "I have written," ſays he, "to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I ſhall bring the enemy to action again, but you may aſſure them afreſh that I have it in my power to do ſo, and am determined upon it: this you may ſay alſo to Admiral Cornwallis."

Lieutenant Nicholson of the Friſk Cutter, deſcribes the late engagement as having been fought on both ſides with uncommon gallantry for four hours. The enemy at firſt endeavoured to avoid an action, but when they found themſelves under the neceſſity of giving battle, they conducted themſelves with reſolution. Had it not been for a manœuvre of the Hon. Capt. Gardner, who led the van in the Hero, it would have been impoſſible to have brought them to cloſe action on the 22d. A ſtrong North Eaſt wind prevailed during the whole of the battle, & the fog was ſo thick, that even ſome of our veſſels could not avoid firing into each other.

Our ſuperiority in tactics was of no avail, for it was not poſſible to preſerve a ſignal, and every ſhip, in a great meaſure, had to rely upon her individual gallantry. It was owing to this unfortunate ſtate of the weather that the Windſor Caſtle had to ſuſtain the brunt of the conteſt. There was no means of aſcertaining where aſſiſtance was moſt wanted; and that ſhip at one time bore nearly the whole weight of the action.

Much ſurpriſe had been expreſſed that the engagement terminated at the period it did, when our ſhips had ſuffered comparatively ſo little, and the enemy was ſtill ſo near. The cauſe of this ceſſation has been ſatisfactorily explained by Lieut. Nicholſon: The two Spaniſh Ships which had ſtruck were dropping faſt to leeward, and the enemy, by a ſucceſsful manœuvre, might eaſily have recovered poſſeſſion of them, if our ſquadron had not brought to for the purpoſe of covering them. But this manœuvre would not have been reſorted to, if Sir Robert Calder was not convinced that it was in his power to renew the action when he pleaſed. He would have relinquiſhed the two ſhips of the enemy ſooner than have allowed them to eſcape without a further conteſt; but he was anxious to preſerve, at the ſame time, both the advantages of his poſition, and the teſtimonies of his triumph. He knew, from the relative ſituation of the two fleets, that when he had ſent off his prizes, and the Windſor Caſtle (crippled in the engagement,) he could force the enemy to give battle again. Beſides, the gallant Admiral was not without the expectation of ſeeing Lord Nelſon arrive, and he was aware that the longer he kept the enemy in ſight, and prevented him from getting into port, the changes in favor of that fortunate circumſtance would be increaſed.

Notwithſtanding, he thought it prudent to employ every degree of juſtifiable caution in the face of a fleet ſuperior in number to him, and therefore he determined to ſend off the captured ſhips previous to a renewal of the action. Thus unincumbered with the conſequences of his victory, his operations would be left unfettered.

As long as day light continued, after the concluſion of the action, the repeating frigates announced that the enemy were formed in line of battle a few miles off, and in appearance living to, in expectation of being attacked. The wind ſtill continued at North Eaſt, which prevented them from attempting a Spaniſh port; and it would have been in vain for them to have endeavoured to turn to windward without making a ſacrifice of all their dull ſailing veſſels, which muſt have been captured by our faſt ſailing ſhips. The enemy, therefore, having no alternative, ſeemed diſpoſed to riſk another action rather than abandon a conſiderable part of their force to our ſquadron.

Sir Robert Calder was all the time between the enemy and the land, and had the wind (which was North Eaſt, and againſt their getting into Ferrol,) come round to the Weſtward, or South Weſt, ſtill it would be in his power to intercept them. While he preſerved the poſition the reſpective fleets were in, when Lieut. Nicholſon came away, there would be no poſſibility of the Combined Squadron getting into Ferrol without opening itſelf a paſſage through the Britiſh Fleet.

On the morning after the battle (the 23d.) Sir Robert Calder wrote his diſpatches, and gave them to the Windſor Caſtle to bring home. The fog continued with little intermiſſion till the 25th. and the wind continuing in the ſame quarter, N. E. the Windſor Caſtle and the Prizes could not be ſent off, and this is the reaſon why the battle was not renewed at that period. The Admiral was convinced he could compel them to action when he thought proper, but he thought it is duty to put his captures and the diſabled ſhip out of the reach of all danger before he engaged a ſecond time.

On the evening of the 25th. Sir Robert Calder, not wiſhing to wait any longer for a fair wind for the Windſor Caſtle to take home his diſpatches, ordered off Lieutenant Nicholſon, in the Friſk Cutter, with diſpatches to Admiral Cornwallis, off Uſhant. When he failed, he left the Windſor Caſtle and the prizes at the head of the fleet, and the Friſk was obliged to turn to windward for the firſt thirty-ſix hours. Previous to his leaving the Prince of Wales, the fog had cleared away a little, and the repeating frigates reported the enemy to be about five leagues off. Sir Robert was ſtill perſuaded that he could force them to action when he thought proper, for his faſt ſailing-ſhips could ſoon fetch the enemy's heavy ſailers, and the reſt of their fleet would be either obliged to ſtay and protect them, or determine upon finally abandoning them.

LONDON,—11th. Auguſt.

The write from Gibraltar under the 15th. of July, that the Bittern ſloop of war had arrived that morning in nineteen days from Malta, accompanied by three merchant ſhips. Lady Bickerton was a paſſenger on board. The Bittern fell in with general Craig's expedition to the Eaſtward of Minorca, bound to Malta. Admiral Bickerton with four ſhips of the line, had parted from the expedition ſome days before, for the purpoſe of blocking up eight ſhips at Cartagena that were all ready to put to ſea. The Spaniſh army is agumented daily; they have actually 19,000 men at the Camp of St. Roch, and they expect 7000 more.

DUBLIN,—19th. July.

On Friday laſt there was a numerous meeting of the quarterly aſſembly of the city of Dublin, at which Mr. Gifford moved, "That a meſſage be ſent to the Lord Mayor and board of Aldermen, requeſting they will pleaſe to appoint a committee of their houſe to meet an equal number of the commons, in order to prepare a grateful and loyal addreſs to his Royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, expreſſive of our unbounded gratitude for his powerful ſupport of the petition of the city of Dublin to parliament, to maintain our happy conſtitution in church and ſtate:—This reſolution was ſeconded by Mr. Kinſley, and carried unanimouſly.—the addreſs was ordered to be preſented to his Royal Highneſs in a gold box, and it was intreated by the aſſembly, that the Prince would honor them by ſitting for his portrait.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,—June 28.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM FRANCE.

"Some warm notes have paſſed between General Armſtrong, our Miniſter, and M. Talleyrand, on the ſubject of the line of conduct purſued by our government, toward the Court of Spain. Napoleon I. has cauſed it to be notified to General Armſtrong, that the Spaniſh Government cannot, and *ſhall not*, pay the demands of the United States at present.

"Mr Chancellor Livingſton has returned to Paris, from his tour of Italy and Switzerland; and will ſhortly ſail for the United States. On his arrival at Paris, he had an interview with Bonaparte; and the following day received the Emperor's portrait in a Gold box, elegantly ſet in diamonds, ſaid to coſt upwards of 8000 dollars, and a flattering letter, written by the Emperor's own expreſſive of his high eſteem and friendſhip.

"I incloſe a copy of the decree of the Emperor, reſpecting the marriage of his brother Jerome, with our fair country-woman —All the civil authorities have been forbidden to enregiſter the pretended marriage, as it is denominated, in a foreign country, becauſe made in the minority of Jerome, and without the conſent of his Mother.—Mr. Robert Patterſon, brother to Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, had been in Paris the laſt winter; and had dined with Prince Joſeph, (who, by the bye is the beſt of the family;) but no notice was taken of him by any other of the Imperial Family. It was reported, that Lucien Bonaparte had been arreſted in Italy, and was then confined in ſome caſtle in France.

"Mr. Livingſton, I am told, means to adduce the *Gold Pen*, as evidence of the reſpect he enjoyed at the French Court:—Poor old gentleman! He little thinks it is intended, merely as payment for the Conſpiracy letter.—and journey to England.—The little Hoſſar,—who ſe verus Europe, ſhares much contempt for every thing that ſmells of *Republicaniſm*, to reward, or compliment any man, who ever breathed Republican air.—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and Indiviſibility, once ſo popular in France, have become obſolete words, and no veſtage of them is to be found on the public Buildings they once were intended to conſecrate.

Penſylvania, June 24, 1805.—Affairs between the United States and Spain, are again obſcured with clouds, which will require all the energies, of our very energetic government, to diſſipate. The Court of Spain owes the American merchants ſome millions of dollars, for property plundered from them by French privateers, and condemned in Spaniſh ports. Our Miniſters, at Madrid, have made ſome ſhew of ſpirit, in demanding the diſcharge of theſe claims; but the Spaniſh King having informed his *Maſter*, Bonaparte, that he cannot continue to pour his caſh into the French Treaſury, if he be compelled to pay the United States what is lawfully due to them, by treaty.—the Imperial Monarch has ordered M. Talleyrand to inform Mr. Munroe, who had left Spain to negotiate at Paris, that Spain ſhall not pay the United States a dollar. Mr. Munroe has remonſtrated, againſt this deciſion of the Emperor.

LONDON,—11th. Auguſt.

We have been informed, that it is not the practice to order the Park and Tower guns to be fired upon occaſion of any naval victory, except the number of ſhips taken, ſunk, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, ſhould amount to *three* line of battle ſhips at leaſt. The rule however, was ſet aſide the day departed from, for the following reaſons: About half paſt one o'Clock, Mr. Pitt arrived in town from Wimbledon, and Lord Barham, the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, conſulted him upon the propriety of having the Park & Tower guns fired upon the occaſion, ſuggeſting, at the ſame time, his doubts upon ſuch a proceeding as premature, and not required by the capture of only two ſhips. Mr. Pitt, we underſtand, anſwered, that under all the circumſtances of the caſe, and particularly conſidering how much and how long the public mind had been agitated by falſe rumours and alarms, he thought a form, which would decidedly mark the character of the event, was extremely deſirable. Backed by ſuch authority, the wiſhes of the Admiralty were immediately communicated to the Earl of Chatham, the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, who ordered the Park and Tower guns to be fired.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt-India Houſe, when the ſhip Lady Madelina Sinclair, of 610 tons, engaged by Government to carry convicts to New South Wales, was taken up to bring home Teas from China.

On Saturday the diſpatches by the ſhips Britannia, Euphrates, and Northumberland, were finally cloſed at the Eaſt-India Houſe, and delivered to their reſpective Purſers.

A letter from Cadiz mentions, that ſince the blockade had been diſcontinued by the Engliſh, a rich laden ſhip from Lima had got ſafe into harbour.

THE PARSON AND HIS MAID. A TALE.
FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

An overgrown Vicar, who often had made,
A little too free with his buxom housemaid,
At length found it prudent, for fear of disgrace,
To look for another to fill up the place.

Another soon came, who with sly, sober look,
Fairly own'd she was not very much of a cook;
As a sempstress or housemaid but little she knew;
And confess'd that she neither could wash, bake, nor brew.

Yet still the arch Gypsey, demure as a Turk,
Demanded ten Guineas a year for her work.
"Ten Guineas!—for what?" says the Vicar, half wild,
"Please your Rev'rence," says she, "I am never with——."

Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

MONDAY,—23d. DECEMBER.

On Saturday anchored in the harbour the Hon. Company's Cruizer, Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. Hewitson from Bussorah bringing an overland packet. The latest English paper by this opportunity is of the 12th. August, and there are Letters from Vienna of so late a date as the 12th. September.

The news brought by this packet are of the most important nature. There is now not a doubt that Europe is at this moment involved in a very fierce and bloody continental war. The annexation of Genoa to France, and the change in the form of Government of the Italian Republic within a month after the most solemn assurances had been given by Bonaparte that no other independant territory should be added to France, proved to the Emperor of Russia that his mission by Novozilzoff was vain and nugatory, and seemed to add pointed insult to the cold neglect with which his former proffers of mediation had been received.

We have already mentioned that Novozilzoff was immediately ordered to return his Passports, and the Note which he addressed to Baron Hardenberg on that occasion sufficiently manifested the sentiments of the Russian Court on the transactions in Italy. The only answer to this on the part of the French Court seems to have been a very long and bitter article in the Moniteur, inveighing with the most unbridled abuse against the insatiable ambition, and pretended moderation of Russia, retorting on that country and on England the charge of having broken the ballance of power, and calling on them both to resign their conquests, and to restrain themselves within the antient limits of their kingdoms, when France too would not delay to imitate their example.

The Court of Vienna after having given in a Note deprecating the probability of war, and the deplorable effects to be expected from the withdrawing of the mediation of Russia, and alluding in sufficiently humble terms to the recent changes in Italy, concluded with a proffer of a new mediation. In reply to this note, M. Talleyrand transmitted a declaration, dated the 13th August, thanking the Court of Austria for the offer of Mediation, but declining it as totally unavailing while Russia kept her present dispositions, treating the affirmations in Novozilzoff's Note as lying assertions, and concluding by calling on Austria to reduce her force on the Italian frontier, as forming in effect a diversion in favour of England.

Not contented with this, three days after, on the 16th. August, Talleyrand transmitted a second Note to the Count Cobenzel, complaining of the assembling of the Austrian troops, and in terms intolerably arrogant and overbearing, insisting that Austria should at once explicitly declare to Britain that she was determined to maintain a perfect neutrality, that she should withdraw 21 Regiments, lately sent into the Tyrolese, that she should abstain from any farther field fortification, reduce her Troops in Stiria, Carniola, Carinthia, Friuli and the Venitian Territory to the number stationed there six months before.

To this a spirited and indignant answer was returned, and the Austrian troops have been put in motion on every side. The Army in the Tyrolese consists of 30,000 men, that in the Venitian Territory of 85,000 and in Upper Austria there are 80,000 troops. On the Bavarian Frontier the Army amounts to 80,000. The Archduke Charles supported by the Archduke John commands the Army of Italy. The other has already entered Bavaria, and arrived at Stobach under the command of the Duke Ferdinand of Milan, who is to be joined by General Mack, and the Emperor in person.

No Armies were ever better appointed, or animated by a more ardent zeal. The trains of artillery are immense, and military stores and provisions are moving in every direction for their support. The Russians, whose army on the Frontiers of Prussia is said to amount to 80,000 have sent a requisition to be permitted to enter Hanover through the Prussian Territories, in order to join the Swedish army in Pomerania, part of whom are in British pay, and have received instructions to force a passage by arms should their request be refused or evaded.

The language of the Court of Prussia in return to the Russian Minister's Note, is by no means favorable to France, but the part which the Court of Berlin is to take in the approaching hostilities is still unknown. That she should attempt to remain neutral seems impossible.

Another Russian Army of 100,000 men has entered Gallicia to march to the assistance of the Austrians. It is known that Bonaparte has sent orders for breaking up the Camp of Boulogne, disembarked his troops from the Dutch Transports, and had marched considerable Bodies in all haste, toward Mayence and Strasburgh, and has positively declared that he will put himself at the head of his Army, and direct the whole vengeance of his power against Germany.

Never was there a more aweful crisis for Europe; this Campaign is perhaps to determine whether the Countries of the continent are yet able to assert their independence; or whether Austria the last bulwark of *former* Europe, is to be levelled with the dust, like the free States of Swisserland and Holland.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Saturday last the Jury sat on the body of Mr. Tibbs, latte Overseer of the Poor of the Parish of Parlington, near Walmer Castle, Kent.

The first witness examined was Mr. Ezekiel Wigsby, a respectable Officer of the Excise, who deposed, that ever since the first reading of Mr. Pitt's Defence Bill, the deceased had manifested an unaccountable degree of melancholy and depression of spirits; that two days before he hung himself, he heard the deceased say, that if Mr. Pitt's Bill continued in force, there would not be ten Churchwardens in the kingdom who would not endeavour to make away with themselves; & that he for one would prefer leaving this world with the unspotted fame of an Overseer of the Poor, rather than de ftigmatized after death with the name of Crimp, or Recruiting Officer.

Mrs. Tibbs, the inconsolable widow of Mr. Tibbs, was next sworn, and deposed, that Mr. Tibbs, ever since the Defence Bill was talked of, frequently started in his sleep, uttering expressions of the most unintelligible sort, such as "*Quota! Quota! Quota!*" That the deceased often spoke in terms of great disrespect of a person of the name of Pitt, who, he said would give him more trouble in running up and down the country, than his health and strength were equal to. That the deponent supposed the person so alluded to must be some one whom Mr. Tibbs, as a Parish Officer, had a warrant against, as the father of some illegitimate *child*; but the has since heard, and believed, that the deceased spoke of and concerning a gentleman of Walmer Castle, Kent, whose character has ever been irreproachable as to any *such* charge.

Mr. Oliver Orifice, Surgeon and Apothecary deposed, that he was called in to view the body of Mr. Tibbs, and had applied, though unsuccessfully, the various experiments advised by the Humane Society, such as thumping, scratching, and blowing into the deceased. The relations of Mr. Tibbs, unwilling to impute his death to suicide, attributed it chiefly to indigestion at a Vestry feast held the day before. Accordingly, at their request, the deponent opened the stomach of the deceased, and found only the ordinary remains of a parish dinner, and a few pellets of printed paper, which, though certainly of an indigestible nature, could not have been the cause of his death. On unfolding the pellets of printed Paper, there appeared the words, "Be it farther enacted,"—"Permanent Defence Bill,"—"Overseers and Churchwardens,"—"Fines and Penalties."

The worthy Rector of the Parish of Parlington deposed to the moral and religious conduct of Mr. Tibbs. He was confident, that as a man and a Christian, he would never have committed an act of suicide, but that he had merely hanged himself in his public character as an Overseer. The Rector owned that he had a vote for the University of Cambridge, but still must say, that he thought Mr. Tibbs's catastrophe was ascribable to Mr. Pitt's Defence Bill, and the more so, as it had already driven great numbers of Parish Officers to acts of despair in the western and midland parts of England, who were found in canals and horse-ponds daily and hourly, having destroyed themselves as the Chinese do, from mere motives of alarm and apprehension.

Mr. Coroner informed the Parson that he could not receive this evidence.

Sergeant Flannagan was lastly called in, and deposed, that he had known the late Mr. Tibbs ever since he had been with his recruiting party in Kent; that on Wednesday last Mr. Tibbs inquired of him the deponent, what a parish officer could best do to raised men for an army? That the deponent told him, he must refuse parish relief to all who refused to enlist; that Mr. Tibbs replied, that he had *a soul* to be saved, and so had *several* of the neighbouring Justices, and that he would take no such step;—that the deponent then informed the deceased, that he must buy a Drum, and three hundred yards of riband for cockades. Mr. Tibbs said, if he bought a drum, he did not know how to beat it and looked very melancholy; that he saw him soon after go into a collar-maker's shop, hard by, who sells Halters, patent Blacking, and other quack medicines.

Here the evidence closed, which Mr. Coroner summed up with his usual clearness and impartiality. The Jury retired a very short time, and brought in a verdict of—"*Wilful Murder* of Mr. Tibbs, Overseer, by Mr. Pitt's Defence Bill."

LEGION OF HONOUR.

As a specimen of Parisian adulation, we present our Readers with the following Song, upon the oath taken by Bonaparte's Legion of Honour, in express imitation of *Ossian*.

"Oh thou who hast celebrated the heros of former ages! Thou, whose ardent soul delighted at the approach of danger! Ossian, descend from the cloud whereon thou sittest! Take thy harp! Sing with me the august ceremony witnessed by the frowning walls of this solemn Temple! A grateful Country is now eager to render due homage to those virtues which have produced its happiness and founded its glory. Oh, Sublime Institution, which has established honour even in the breast of honour! Dost thou see those warriors who have escaped the fury of the God of Battles, covered with a thousand wounds? What bravery in their faces! Ah! without doubt they recollect the fields of Fleurus, the Bridge of Newied, the immortal plains of Lombardy, the burning deserts of Africa, and illustrious days of Mount Tabor and Marengo! Dost thou see those Magistrates who have spurned the gold of corruption, and whose mouths were never opened but to condemn Usurpation and chastise insolence? Observe the Bards of France, whose lyres, like thine, are sacred to the memory of those who deserve immortality! All here swear fidelity to Honour! Who is that Hero who receives the oath, ? He is habited in Imperial purple! The fire of his eyes, the Majesty of his deportment; every gesture declare him the Chief of the powerful Empire of the Gauls! Like thy Father, the illustrious Fingal, he is terrible in battle! Like him, he lifts the sword with regret; and if he take up arms it is to punish tyranny and relieve the oppressed! Peace is his fondest wish! But with the irresistible weight of his vengeance he crushes those who dare oppose him! His power is felt from one extremity of Europe to the other! Asia and Africa tremble at the recital of his exploits! His prudence equals his valour; and a thousand Institutions bear the impression of his profound and extensive genius! Those laws which vary with caprice and inclination, he has rendered stable and firm! How fortunate is the Nation entrusted to his care!"

Clef du Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM,—15th. June.

The general estimate of the Public Expenditure of the Batavian Republic, during the last six months of the year, has been published, which, including ordinary and extraordinary items, amounts to 50,501,560 guilders.

There is a report that the great English Expedition, under General Craig, has appeared before Naples.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—20th. July.

Homesched Pasha, Governor of Egypt, has informed the Porte, that the Chief of the Arnauts, Seid Mahomet Ali, in consequence of his pay being in arrear, has renounced all obedience to the Governor and the Porte, and actually led his troops against those of the Grand Seignior; in consequence of which the Pasha, whose force was too weak to resist in the field, was obliged to take refuge in the Castle of Cairo, where he still was when the advices came away.—Elfi Bey, who is at the head of a considerable force, near Rosetta, has advanced against Alexandria, with intention to make himself master of that city.

VIENNA,—14th. June.

Letters from Presburg of the 11th. inst. mention, that the Pachas of Bornea have received a turkish firman, by which they are commanded to transport 30,000 oxen from their territory to Ragusa, for the Russian troops & fleets, where they are to be killed and salted. All the wine and brandy found in the Dalmation islands are purchasing on Russian account.

DUBLIN—13th. July.

On Thursday, Captain Dwyer, Martin Burke, Hugh Byrne, and Arthur Devlin, who are said to have surrendered on condition of emigrating to America, received notice to go on board a transport prepared for their reception, in order to proceed to Botany Bay.

Arthur O'Connor was to have been one of the *Irish Directory*, had the former plan of a French Invasion succeeded. Now, we presume, he would not be contented with the humble title of *Director*, or *Consul*, but, following the example of the Corsican, would be nothing less than *Emperor of Hibernia*.

The most fashionable female dress of the day, is a ruby coloured satin body, laced and spangled behind with gold or silver, and ornamented in like manner up the half sleeve; the under sleeve *Mechlin* lace, the train fine plain muslin, and Mechlin lace let in round the bottom. Ruby ornaments are universally worn.

CORK,—19th. July.

Several of the transports at Cove have changed their anchorage higher up the river, off Haulbowling Island, for the purpose of disembarking the troops with convenience occasionally.

There is nothing in the present arrangements to indicate a speedy departure of the troops under the command of Sir Eyre Coote.

August 5th.—In consequence of information being received of a squadron of ships having escaped from Rochefort, expresses were on Thursday dispatched to Portsmouth and Plymouth, with directions for the several ships which were ready, to proceed to the Westward. Similar directions were sent to Deal.

A Gentleman from Martinique is just arrived in town. He left that island on the 19th. of June, and was there during the time the Combined Squadrons were in Fort Royal. He positively contradicts the loss said to have been sustained on board the enemy's ships by sickness.

August 5th.—It is certain that a squadron of eight sail of the line sailed from Rochefort and L'Orient. They are said to have sailed between the 13th. and the 17th. It was on the 13th. that the squadron which watched Rochefort, failed to reinforce Sir R. Calder; the French took advantage of its departure, and put to sea.

Portsmouth, 29th. July.—Arrived the Euphrates East Indiaman from the Downs.

Plymouth, 31st July.—The two Spanish ships El Firma, and San Raphael, came up the harbour last evening, and were safely moored in Hamoaze, amidst the loud plaudits and cheers of a vast concourse of spectators, who assembled on the shores of the Hoe, Mount Wise, and the Stone-house Hills, to witness the pleasing scene; the weather was extremely fine which enhanced the beauty of the scene.

Another ship of the line (supposed to be the Pluto, of 80 guns) struck to the Windsor Castle and Malta, but was immediately afterwards towed off by a frigate, and escaped.

The Egyptienne frigate sailed this afternoon for Portsmouth.

August, 7th.—The squadron under the command of Sir Robert Calder, in the late action, divided as soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had neither entered Ferrol nor Corunna. Sir Robert, with ten sail of the line, resumed his former station off Ferrol; while Admiral Stirling, with the remaining four ships, proceeded to the blockade of Rochfort. We understand that Sir Robert has received leave of absence, and may be expected home shortly.

It is to be regretted, that the peculiar nature of this war compels the Government to acts of precaution, contrary to its usual liberal practice in matters of commerce to all out-ports, some days ago, instructing our cruizers to detain all American vessels which have on board property not the produce of the United States. This order has been already acted upon, and several ships have been stopped. The American Consul, it is reported, applied to Government, yesterday, but we are not acquainted with the answer he received.

It has been ascertained, that the American ships have for a length of time been in the practice of going to the Isle of France, and the French ports in the West Indies, to bring away produce, which they finally carry into French or Dutch ports. Their usual custom was to touch at an American port, in order to give the cargoes the appearance of being American property; but it is very well known, that such cargoes were never landed. It is in consequence of these proceedings, that the orders above-mentioned have been issued.

Sir Home Popham has taken the command of the Diadem, at Portsmouth, of 64 guns, which will sail for Constantinople in a few days. Five hundred thousands pounds in dollars was shipped on board of her on Monday.

A letter from Weymouth says, "The illfated ship Abergavenny has not been weighed yet, as some prints have affirmed but remains as before, her masts appearing above the water; people go daily to see the divers descend into her; many articles are taking out of her, but none of the specie as yet.

The exertions of the persons employed in raising the Abergavenny, off Weymouth, continue to prove very successful. Yesterday seven large packages were raised from the wreck.

The celebrated match between Mr. H. F. Mellish's Sancho, and Lord Egremon's Hannibal, for 1000 Guineas, for one mile, has excited, for a degree of interest, that bets to the amount of 200,000 £. are supposed to be depending.

How are we Ruined?

Bonaparte's Usurpation of the Imperial Title recals to memory the lines of the Poet;—

Say, where those names that set the world on fire,
Where does the pride of Greece and Rome retire?—
Cæsar's dread name, now marks the butcher's dog—
Cato keeps sheep—and Brutus drives a hog!

Cardinal *Richelieu* used to call England the *Indies* of France; Premier *Pitt* is now even with him, in styling *Spain* the *Mexico* of *England*.

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