NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 27, 1803.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Sir. Evan Nepean, Bart. dated on board His Majeſty's ſhip Monarch, off Broadſtairs, the 25th inſtant.

SIR,

I tranſmit, for their Lordſhips information, a letter which I have received from Rear Admiral Montague, and one which was addreſſed to him by Mr. Joſeph Thomas, the Maſter of the Princeſs Auguſta hired armed cutter, of eight three-pounder guns, and twenty-five men, reporting the particulars of an engagement between that veſſel and two Dutch armed ſchooners, in which Lieutenant Scott, her commanding officer, has been killed. The reſiſtance made by the Princeſs Auguſta to ſo ſuperior a force does great credit to the gallant but unfortunate officer who commanded her, as well as the maſter and her crew.—I have the honour to be, &c, KEITH.

Utrecht, in the Downs, Sept. 23.

MY LORD,

The Princeſs Auguſta hired armed cutter, arrived at Dover this evening; her Lieutenant, J. W. Scott, gunner, William Lavender, and boatſwain, William Cornelius, being ſlain in battle, on the 20th inſtant, in combat with two Dutch ſchooners, the one mounting twelve guns and ſeventy men, the other eight guns and fifty men. The Lieutenant, in his dying moments recommended the Maſter to fight the cutter bravely, and to tell the Admiral he did his duty.—Theſe expreſſions, my Lord, in the moments of diſſolution, endear his memory to his countrymen; and, whilſt thoſe immediately connected with him ſigh at the recollection of their loſs, they have the conſolation to reflect, that he fell gloriouſly in his country's cauſe, expiring with the heroiſm of a Britiſh officer. Two ſeamen, Crump and Roſe, are alſo wounded; the former with a ball in the thigh, the latter with a ball above the ancle. The Princeſs Auguſta, your Lordſhip recollects, is one of the ſmalleſt cutters under your Lordſhip's command, about 70 tons. The conduct of Joſeph Thomas, the Maſter, and the crew of this little veſſel, fighting bravely after the loſs of their officer, and beating off two veſſels of ſuch ſuperior force, merits more encomium than my pen is enabled to expreſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ROBERT MONTAGUE.

His Majeſty's Hired Cutter Princeſs Auguſta, Joſeph Thomas, Maſter.

SIR,

Saturday, September 24th, three hours, four minutes, P. M. I landed at Dover, not being able to get into the Downs this tide. After delivering orders from Lord Keith to His Majeſty's ſhips cruizing off Helvoetſluys, Texel, and the entrance of the Elbe, on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, at five P. M. Texel bearing S. W. diſtance fifteen leagues, ſaw two ſchooners in the S. W. bearing down towards us, under Engliſh colours; got all clear for action, ſuſpecting them to be enemies. At half paſt ſix, P. M. they hauled down their Engliſh colours, and hoiſted Dutch; then, being within hail, aſked what ſloop, we was? Lieut. Scott anſwered, Princeſs Auguſta; the largeſt, which hailed, being to windward, gave us a broadſide, which killed our gunner and boatſwain, and wounded Lieutenant Scott in the ſhoulder, who died the next morning, at forty-five minutes paſt nine, A. M. with his wound. We then returned our broadſide at the largeſt, which mounted 12 guns, and had on board 70 men, who endeavoured to board us ſeveral times to windward, which was the larboard ſide. The ſmalleſt, which mounted eight guns, and had on board 50 men, agreeable to the number we ſaw on deck, which came up under our lee and gave us his broadſide, then endeavoured to board us; but after an hour's engagement, cloſe quarters, with the largeſt one's bowſprit over our ſtern, ſeveral times by the aſſiſtance of the mate, and exertion of the crew, we beat them off; but our rigging and hull being much damaged, and having two men killed and three wounded, out of our ſmall number, we were not able to renew the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOSEPH THOMAS.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 1, 1803.

Copy of a Letter tranſmitted by Rear Admiral Montague to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.

His Majeſty's Sloop Autumn, off Calais, 28th Sept. 1803.

The wind ſpringing up yeſterday morning from the Eaſtward, I thought it a proper opportunity to attack the enemy's veſſels in Calais, in order that they ſhould not get them up the harbour out of the reach of our fire; I waited till it was half ebb in the harbour, at which time they take ground; we then bore up, and, after trying and finding out the diſtance, we anchored—the bombs to the N. E. of the town, the other part of the ſquadron a-breaſt of the town and Pier Heads, to draw the enemy's fire as much as we could from the bombs, ſo as not to prevent their acting.—After we anchored a-breaſt of the town and Pier head Battery, the enemy opened their fire on us from all directions, amongſt which, I found they had mortars, the firſt ſhell fell within a ſhip's length of us and burſt under water, our veſſels at that time were ſo cloſe, that I thought there was a great probability ſome of their ſhells might fall on board, whilſt I found our ſhot (though they all reached the Pier heads,) would not go ſo far up as their ſhips, I therefore made the ſignal to weigh, and open to a greater diſtance, remaining at anchor myſelf. The ſquadron has been very fortunate in receiving no damage from the enemy's fire.—The bombs were now keeping up a well-directed fire, many of the ſhells evidently falling in the midſt of their gun-boats; the ſhells that fell over the boats went into the town, and muſt have done great damage; the Eaſt end of the town appeared to be on fire for ſome time. From the enemy's boats and veſſels being covered under the land, it was impoſſible to judge what damage they ſuſtained, but it muſt have been conſiderable; it now came on to blow ſo freſh from the N. E. that the ſprings would not hold the ſhip againſt the wind and tide; the Tartarus' anchor having given way, I was obliged to make the ſignal to diſcontinue their fire.

I have the honour to be, &c.
S. JACKSON

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated on board His Majeſty's Ship Monarch, off Broadſtairs, the 30th September, 1803.

SIR,

I encloſe, for their Lordſhips information, a copy of a letter from Capt. Honyman, of His Majeſty's ſhip the Leda, to Rear-Adm. Montague, reporting the attempts which he had made, with His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels under his orders, to obſtruct the progreſs of the enemy's gun-boats from the Eaſtward towards the port of Boulogne; and have the honour to be, &c. KEITH.

His Majeſty's Ship Leda, off Boulogne, Sept. 29, 1803.

SIR,

In anſwer to your's of this date, I have the honour to acquaint you that the enemy's gun-veſſels, being 26 in number, were yeſterday diſcovered coming out of Calais ſoon after I had diſpatched Lieutenant Cameron to you. I immediately gave chaſe with the ſquadron under my command; but, although every exertion was uſed on our part, they anchored cloſe in with the Pier at Boulogne, after a ſevere cannonade of three hours, which was returned from them as well as their numerous batteries on ſhore. It was my intention to have bombarded them in that ſituation, and had made the ſignal for that purpoſe; but the wind blowing ſtrong off ſhore, and a lee tide, prevented the bombs from taking their ſtations accordingly. At day-light, this morning, another ſquadron of the enemy's gun-boats (25 in number) were diſcovered coming from the Eaſtward. I immediately proceeded to attack them, and, after a ſevere cannonade for nearly three hours, they anchored in the ſituation with the veſſels laſt night, with the loſs of two of them, they having been driven on ſhore, and bilged upon the rocks. There are at preſent 55 gun-veſſels at anchor outſide the Pier of Boulogne. I am happy to add that I have not received reports of any material injury being done to any of the ſquadron under my command. A ſhell fell on board the Leda, which burſt in her hold, doing little injury to the ſhip, and without hurting a man.

I have the honour to be, &c.
R. HONYMAN.

LONDON.

OCTOBER 2.

Yeſterday the Dublin mail of Tueſday laſt brought us the proceedings of the Special Commiſſion on that day, from which we underſtand that *Hawley*, one of the inſurgents, who hired the depot for the rebel arms and ammunition, had been tried and convicted. This is the man, too, who ſhot Hanlon, the keeper of the Tower in the Caſtle, when he went to arreſt him, but for this crime he was not indicted. Sentence of death was immediately paſſed upon him, upon his being convicted, and his execution would, probably, take place on the following day.

Things remain, we are happy to ſay, in a ſtate of tranquillity in Ireland.

It is with pleaſure we ſtate that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales is wholly recovered from his late indiſpoſition.

The King returned a moſt polite anſwer of refuſal to the offer of ſervice made by Monſieur (the Count D'Artois), in behalf of himſelf and Emigrant Royaliſts of France.—The intention of his Royal Highneſs was, not to have raiſed the Standard of Royalty on the French Coaſt, but to have embodied ſuch of his faithful countrymen as are capable of bearing arms, in aid of the juſt cauſe in which Great-Britain is now embarked.

His Majeſty, it is ſaid, will review the whole of the Volunteers of the metropolis, on the 21ſt of next month.

The returns which have been already made to Lord Harrington, of the Volunteers within the London Diſtrict, amount to 20,300 men, and there are twenty-four Corps that have not yet made any return. The whole number of the Diſtrict cannot be leſs than 30,000 men.

Letters of the 11th inſt. received at Hamburgh from Paris, ſtate, that Angereau, inſtead of repairing to the command deſigned for him in the Army of England, had actually ſet out from Paris in great haſte for the Spaniſh frontier. He is to demand of Spain an immediate loan of 30,000,000 francs, a corps of 10,000 men, and twenty ſhips of war of different rates and ſizes, to be employed in the expedition againſt England. In caſe of a denial, he is immediately to enter the Spaniſh territory with the troops left at his diſpoſal.

A letter from Frankfort in the Paris Papers ſays, that Maſſena and Angereau perſonally applied to the Firſt Conſul to offer their ſervices againſt England, which were immediately accepted. Maſſena will have the command of the Army of Boulogne, where 7,000 men had arrived from the Weſtern Departments in two days. The Army in Holland will be reinforced to 50,000 men, and take part in the expedition againſt England. The Generals of moſt note at preſent appointed to the Army of England, are Deſolles, Lecourbe, Victor, Belliard, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Caſſagne, Suchet, and d'Eſpinaſſe.

A great number of the Foreigners who are obliged to leave this country in conſequence of the late Proclamation, and particularly the French females, have applied to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador for paſſports to go to that country.—The Ambaſſador makes no difficulty of granting theſe paſſports; but he has, in more than one inſtance, expreſſed a fear that a ſtill farther removal may be neceſſary, in the event of the Court of Ruſſia taking part with England in the preſent conteſt. This obſervation of the Ambaſſador, though merely conjectural, is thought by many to afford ſome ground for relying on a favorable diſpoſition towards us in the Court of Peterſburgh.

The damage ſuſtained by the dreadful fire which lately happened at Bombay is computed at ſix hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; nearly five hundred horſes were burnt to death. The houſes deſtroyed will not again be erected where they formerly ſtood, which is a meaſure calculated to guard againſt a ſimilar calamity.

OCTOBER 4.

Yeſterday morning a Cabinet Council was held. Additional defenſive meaſures were adopted. The greater part of the Regular Forces, as has already been ſtated, are to be marched to the coaſt and hutted during the winter, and the Volunteers Corps are to perform actual duty, under certain regulations. Orders to this effect were yeſterday very generally iſſued. The ſeveral Field Officers of the London diſtrict met Lord Harrington, on Tueſday, when the different brigades were determined upon. The St. James's, Bloomſbury, Prince of Wales's, Loyal Weſtminſter, and Marybone Aſſociations, are to form one brigade; and on the Guards being marched to the coaſt, thoſe Corps will perform, alternately, the Park and Palace duty. The City Regiments brigaded in like manner, are to perform the Bank, Tower, and other duties, in that quarter; and the Artillery Company, it is ſaid, will be marched to Windſor. A review of the whole, by his Majeſty, is expected to take place on the 20th inſt. in Hyde-Park.—Knapſacks, and all other conveniences for travelling, are immediately to be provided, and many of the corps are already under orders to march at the ſhorteſt notice.

The moſt active exertions are making on the Kentiſh and Eſſex coaſts; and great quantities of ordnance and ſtores have within theſe few days been ſent to the Eaſtern part of the former. The armed veſſels fitted out by the Corporation of the Trinity-houſe have ſailed, for the purpoſe of being moored acroſs the River, at the Lower Hope; and a bridge of boats is to be formed at Graveſend, ſhould ſuch a meaſure be deemed neceſſary for eſtabliſhing an immediate communication between the Eaſtern and Southern diſtricts. The guard-ſhips to be moored acroſs the mouth of the Humber have proceeded for their deſtination.

Private advices it is ſaid have been lately received by Government to the following effect:—That an Embarkation of French Troops at four different places on their coaſts will very ſhortly take place, and an attempt made to land them in Eſſex, Kent, and Suſſex. They are not *intended to conquer* the Country, nor do they *expect to reach* the Metropolis; but they are *to ravage* and *deſtroy* wherever they come, and, when preſſed by ſuperior numbers, to ſurrender priſoners of war. Theſe attacks are to cover the principal deſign of the French Government, which it now appears is directed to ſuccour the Iriſh in their determination to ſeparate themſelves from the Crown of England, and to form an independent State. This has been ſuſpected for ſome time paſt; but is now ſubſtantiated by a late diſcovery, that, *previous to the commencement of the hoſtilities*, a deputation from a numerous body of diſaffected in Ireland, conſiſting of ſeveral men of ſuperior capacity, waited on the Firſt Conſul at St. Cloud, and from that moment a ſecret intercourſe has been carrying on, and a powerful inſurrection organizing in the Siſter Kingdom, with the utmoſt diligence and circumſpection. The attention of our marine, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſo totally directed to the Invading flotilla diſtined for the Engliſh Coaſt, that a fleet now aſſembling at Morlaix, Breſt, and L'Orient, and which is to carry *thirty thouſand* veteran troops, and *one hundred thouſand* ſtand of ſpare arms, to Ireland, will be able to make the voyage without interruption. The ſerious attack on England is to take place when the ſubjugation of Ireland is accompliſhed, but not before. The invading army will then be compoſed of French and Iriſh, who are to paſs the narrow ſtrait at Port Patrick, and march through Scotland to the North of England, whilſt another landing is to be attempted on the coaſt of Kent and the adjoining ſhores.

What muſt be the ſituation of the miſerable Swiſs when the *love of country*, ſo predominant in them above every other people, is vanquiſhed by the ſtronger ſenſation of a repugnance to that ſtate of ſervitude in which they are held, when they emigrate in multitudes to America, and even to the inhoſpitable ſhores of the Baltick; and what muſt be their feelings when they actually prefer the ſtate of Ruſſian Serfs (the moſt abject kind of vaſſalage) to the more humiliating ſlavery inflicted on them by the Corſican tyrant?

The activity which prevails in the training and exerciſing the Volunteers of the Metropolis, exceeds all belief; ſcarce a day paſſes, but ſome of the corps are inſpected by Lord Harrington, the General of the Diſtrict, who has now 30,000 effective Volunteers under his command.

In the courſe of the laſt fortnight there have been upwards of ſeventy thouſand ſtand of arms iſſued from the Tower.

OCTOBER 7.

The ſolemn ſcene which has attended the execution of the principal Rebel Leaders in Ireland, muſt greatly conduce to open the eyes of the deluded people of that country. The dying exhortation of Hawley muſt have made a deep impreſſion on the ſpectators, and, as well as Emmett's declaration, ought to be made public. We took the liberty ſome time ago of recommending to the Gentry of Ireland, to endeavour to inform the maſs of the people there, not only by perſonal conference, but by the diſtribution of ſmall pamphlets and hand-bills. Many of the Roman Catholic Clergy, we doubt not, are well diſpoſed to Government, and a little encouragement individually given to them, would make them the moſt uſeful and active agents, as their influence over the minds of their hearers is almoſt unbounded.

OCTOBER 8.

INFANT VOLUNTEERS.—The patriotic ſpirit of our brave countrymen, it is now well known, pervades every rank of ſociety throughout the whole kingdom; but it may not be equally manifeſt that our very children partake of that ſpirit in a very eminent degree. A party of boys, amounting in number to about fifty, on Thurſday, made their appearance in the Strand in grand *military array*—colors flying, drums beating, &c.—The Commander in