

ceived particular support from the boats of his majesty's ship York, which soon came up with the rest of the division I had the honour to command, but finding no prospect of success, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the constant fire from the shore of grape and small arms, thought it for the good of his majesty's service to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, altho' every effort was made.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ISAAC COTGRAVE.

The right hon. lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. commander in chief, &c.

His majesty's ship Isis, Sunday, August 16, 1801.

My Lord,

In consequence of directions received from your lordship, I last night on the signal being made on board the Medusa, left this ship with the boats of the fourth division, formed with two close lines, and immediately joined the other divisions under the stern of the Medusa, and from thence proceeded to put your lordship's order into execution, attacking the westernmost part of the enemy's flotilla, but notwithstanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide we could not until near day-light, get to the eastward of any part of the enemy's line, on approaching the eastern part of which in order to assist the first division, then engaged, we met them returning.

Under these circumstances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their respective ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth division.

Right hon. lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. commander in chief, &c.

Discovery, off Boulogne, 16th Aug.

My Lord,

I beg leave to make my report to your lordship of the four howitzer boats that I had the honour to command, in the attack of the enemy last night.

Having led to support capt. Parker's division, keeping between his lines until the enemy opened their fire upon him, we keeping on towards the pier until I was aground in the headmost boat, then opened our fire, and threw about eight shells into it; but from the strength of the tide coming out of the harbour, was not able to keep our station off the pier head, but continued our fire on the camp, until the enemy's fire had totally slackened, and capt. Parker's division had passed without me, I beg leave to mention to your lordship, that I was ably supported by the other boats. Capt. Broome and lieut. Beam of the royal artillery, did every thing in their power to annoy the enemy. The other officers of artillery were detached in the other four howitzer boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN CONN.

Right hon. lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

An account of officers, seamen and marines, killed and wounded in the boats of his majesty's ships and vessels in the attack of the French flotilla, moored before Boulogne, in the night of the 15th August, 1801.

First Division.

Leyden—8 seamen, 3 marines killed; 5 officers, 20 seamen, 15 marines wounded. Total 51.

Eugenie—3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 5 seamen wounded. Total 9.

Jamaica—1 officer, 3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 4 seamen, 4 marines wounded. Total 13.

Second Division.

Medusa—2 officers, 14 seamen, 4 marines killed; 5 officers, 24 seamen, 6 marines wounded. Total 55.

Queenborough (Cutter)—1 seaman killed; 6 seamen wounded. Total 7.

Minx—1 officer wounded.

Third Division.

York—1 officer, 2 seamen killed; 1 officer 10 seamen, 5 marines wounded. Total 19.

Gannet—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded. Total 3.

Ferriter—3 seamen wounded.

Providence—3 seamen wounded.

Exprefs—4 seamen wounded.

Explosion—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded. Total 3.

Discovery—1 seaman wounded.

Fourth Division.

None killed or wounded.

Total—4 officers, 33 seamen, 7 marines killed; 14 officers, 84 seamen, 30 marines wounded. Total 172.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Leyden—Lieuts. Thomas Oliver, Francis Dickinson, badly, capt. Young of the marines, badly, Mr. Francis Burney, master's mate, Mr. Samuel Spratley, midshipman, wounded.

Eugenie—Mr. William Bassett, acting lieutenant, wounded.

Jamaica—Mr. Alexander Rutherford, master's mate, killed; lieutenant Jeremiah Skelton, wounded.

Medusa—Mr. William Gore, Mr. William Briflow, midshipman, killed; capt. Edward Thornbo-

rough Parker, lord Nelson's aid-de-camp, lieutenants Charles Pelley, Frederick Langford, Mr. William Kirby, master, the hon. Anthony Maitland, midshipman, wounded.

York—Mr. Berry, midshipman, killed; Mr. Brown, gunner, wounded.

Mr. Richard Wilkinson, commander of the Greyhound revenue cutter, wounded, and one seaman belonging to the Greyhound likewise wounded.

NELSON & BRONTE.

Medusa, August 16, 1801.

August 22.

Courier-Office, 3 o'clock P. M.

We stop the press to announce that the Hamburg mail is just arrived. The following is the intelligence brought by it:

"Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th July say—It is now known officially that the French army at Cairo, after an obstinate battle in which they lost about 2000 men killed and wounded, on the 20th June, surrendered to the superior force of the Turks and British. The French troops before the battle consisted of about 6000 men. Two days after this victory the grand vizier made his formal entry into Cairo; and gave orders for the greater part of his army (to the amount of 26,000 men) to march against Alexandria."

A discovery has been made at Malta of a conspiracy to deliver that island to the French.

Yesterday morning a lieutenant of the Argo frigate of 44 guns arrived at the admiralty in 22 days from Madeira, with dispatches from captain Bowen, commander of that ship, containing the agreeable account of the surrender of that island to the British forces under his command on the 26th ult.

Mr. Addington, it is said, has transmitted to the French government a plan of pacification, containing those points of primary importance to the interests of this country from which he has stated his determination not to recede.

Lord Nelson is still in the Downs waiting for men from the Nore to replace those he lost, when it is expected he will endeavour to burn the French squadron. Some of our gun boats have been blocking up several gun brigs and schooners at Dunkirk; and judging that they would endeavour to get along close in shore to Calais, our vessels anchored a short gun shot from the sands, to enable them to annoy them if they attempted it. Both squadrons are now in sight from the cliffs of Dover. At present the French gun boats lie moored at their old position—ours lie at anchor just without them to the westward; and several ships are under sail cruising from Blankney with a brisk gale at east.

The Mercure Universel of the 8th publishes this article: "We have just received the following letter which we are authorized to insert in our paper: "Have the honour to announce to you the certain news of Cairo having fallen into the hands of the allies. The official details upon this prospect, as well as of the affairs that preceded it, will reach you immediately."

Lord Nelson has failed a third time, against the French boats at Boulogne.

DE AL, August 18.

Lord Nelson, with that humanity which has characterized his naval career, has paid frequent visits to the wounded officers at sick quarters here, who so nobly shed their blood under his orders at the attack of the French flotilla off Boulogne. A number of the wounded have died since their being landed, among whom are Messrs. Williams and Gore, two midshipmen belonging to his majesty's ship Medusa, and they were both this morning interred in one grave. His lordship followed their bodies to the ground with eight captains in the navy, preceded by a file of marines, who fired three volleys over the place of their interment. An immense crowd of spectators were present to witness this last tribute of respect to the memory of two gallant young officers, who had they lived, would have been an ornament to that profession in which they so nobly fell.

His lordship was sensibly affected during the funeral, and was seen to shed tears.

Capt. Parker, one of lord Nelson's aids-de-camp, is severely wounded in his thigh; he fell while in the act of boarding a brig and with heroic gallantry exclaimed to his brother seamen, that it was the fortune of war. Lieut. Pelley, second of the Medusa, was shot in his shoulder, and on finding himself unable to fight any longer, desired one of the sailors to take his hanger and use it like a Briton. Such is the valour with which our brave tars conducted themselves, under the most trying circumstances.

The Nile lugger lost 10 men in killed and wounded, out of 15 who were engaged; their officer, lieut. Norton, who was reported to be dead, is still alive but not expected to survive.

Capt. Gore of the Medusa, was in the hottest of the battle, but escaped unhurt.

Mr. Maitland, a midshipman, son of lord Lauderdale, is among the wounded; he, with lieut. Pelley, accompanied by a surgeon from his majesty's ship Overysel, were this morning put on board a Trinity yacht, and have proceeded to the river.

Arrived the Archer gun brig, from a cruise; Netley schooner, from Portsmouth, and Nancy fire brig from the river.

PORTSMOUTH, September 29.

Feet at Portland.

We are unhappy in hearing, that about a fortnight since, there was a vessel arrived at Portland, from the West-Indies, which had the fever on board, and which came immediately up to the wharf. In conse-

quence of this imprudent conduct of the captain, near a dozen of the respectable inhabitants of that place, have fallen victims to the fever imported in said vessel.

We think the above should excite redoubled precaution in the health officers of this port.

CATSKILL, September 21.

HORRID MURDER and SUICIDE.

A gentleman from Hurley, near Kingston, Ulster county, has given us the following narrative of one of the most shocking and tragical catastrophes, which took place yesterday evening, that ever blackened the catalogue of human events.—The wife of Mr. Josiah Deo, of a place called the Paltz, about two miles from Hurley, a woman of exemplary character, as to piety, modesty and sensibility, rose in the morning, and went about the ordinary business of her family, getting breakfast, &c. with all her apparent cheerfulness and composure. After breakfast, she contrived to send out all her family, excepting three children which she had designed for destruction, viz. a boy about nine years old, a girl about seven, (both of whom were children by a former husband by the name of Zachariah Hoffman) and an infant daughter about nine months old, which she had had since her last marriage.—Her husband she had persuaded to go to a corn field, at some distance, to see if there were not creatures in mischief—a daughter of Mr. Deo, by a former wife, a young woman, she had sent home with two children who had slept at her house the night previous, and who belonged to Mr. Deo's sister, living in the neighbourhood—a lad, also a son of Mr. Deo, by his first wife, she told to go to a hatter's, about a quarter of a mile distant, to get a hat, and to take with him a child between two and three years old, which, with the infant above mentioned, were the only two she had had by Mr. Deo. Having thus arranged the family, she told the boy, one of the victims of her delusion, that he might go with some boys who were at play near by, while she combed his sister's head, but not to go out of call, as she would comb his head also in a few moments—she then took the girl into a back room which she had darkened for the purpose, by letting down the window curtains, and with a razor cut her throat from ear to ear.—The boy, whom she had told to go to the hatter's, in the mean-time, instead of going had seated himself on the door steps, with the child, to wait, as he says, for his brother's head to be combed, that he might go along with him;—he heard the little girl cry out directly "don't mamma;" and the mother rather sternly reply "hold your tongue"—some faint struggles ensued, but not enough to alarm him.—The mother then came to the door and called the boy from play, and as soon as he entered, took him to the back room and performed the same operation as upon the girl, though not quite so effectually—the boy at the door heard enough of this transaction, together with the recollection of having seen his mother that morning take a razor from behind a looking-glass and place it under an oil cloth upon a table, to frighten him, and he ran down a lane from the house with the child.—He had not ran far before he heard a noise behind him, and on looking round discovered his brother, (who in his struggles had got away from his mother) with the blood spitting from his throat—he passed him a little and then fell down dead.—Another (married) daughter of Mr. Deo, who had also been absent on this fatal morning, happened, with her husband, to arrive this moment upon the spot—the husband took up the boy, and perceived he was dead and covered with blood, but did not discover that his throat was cut, till after hastening to the house, where he was a witness to the most shocking spectacle—the mother, her little daughter, and child, all with their throats cut and weltering in their blood.—A jury of inquest, of which our informant was one, was immediately summoned—their verdict was, MURDER and SUICIDE with one instrument, a razor.

What could have been the occasion of this melancholy event is totally unaccountable, unless it proceeds from a mistaken religious fanaticism—it is, however, evident from a number of circumstances, that the act was coolly premeditated.—The daughter who was sent away with the two children, on the Saturday preceding, expressed a wish to be absent at a neighbouring village for two or three days, observing that she had but little to do at home.—The mother replied, "You will have enough to do on Monday."—The daughter said she did not know of any thing particular.—The mother again replied, that it was no matter—she might depend on having enough to do. It is supposed she alluded to the burying of the dead.—Another circumstance, more striking occurred after the close of the melancholy scene—the neighbours on examining a chest for linen to lay out the deceased, found in it articles exactly necessary for the purpose parceled out for each individual, and each parcel laid by itself. Mrs. Deo was devoutly religious, practising prayer every night in her family—yet naturally cheerful and placid—apparently happy and contented in her family—was highly esteemed in the neighbourhood, and had never discovered the least trait of insanity.—She was a member of the congregational church, and had partaken of the sacrament but a week or a fortnight before.

NEW YORK, October 6.

By the schooner Maria, we have received a Bordeaux Journal, of the 18th August.

An article under the head of Marseilles, mentions, that an American frigate had arrived there, which the Genoese had taken from an English ship—together with two brigantines in ballast. We do not un-