

a letter from Gibraltar.

of our duty is considerably morement to our garrison of who seem to be men chosen for purpose, their constitution capable of bearing much fatigue, their arrival, every possible made, for giving additional provisions, which are in such the enemy at a respectful distance must be confined, we some their shot, great numbers of usually firing against us. Our German troops, we begin to on the score of provisions, we hope to have a good success, whose arrival is impatient, from what we can learn, if he will have a very powerful. The activity of our vessel, and the fatigue he sustains, in a man of his years; his kind encouraging conduct, him the entire affection of his whose minds his bravery and we the recollection of the late ranby. Our people are only disinclined for the little regard he has to

ing is a list of the killed and in this garrison, from the 12th to the 12th of April, 1782. Artillery, 8 rank and file killed; Serjeants, 1 drummer, 62 rank killed. 12th Regt. 1 Officer, 2 privates killed; 3 Officers, 1 serjeant, 1 sifer, 36 privates, wounded. 1 Officer, 9 privates, killed; serjeants, 1 drummer, 32 privates, 64 Dnto. 7 privates killed, 3 serjeant, 36 privates, wounded. 1 Officer, 1 serjeant, 5 privates, 22 privates, wounded. 72d Dnto. 72 privates, wounded. 73d Dnto. 1 Officer, 6 serjeants, 48 privates, wounded. Hardenberg's Regt. 1 serjeant, 8 privates, killed; 3 serjeants, 34 privates, wounded. Reden's Regt. 1 drummer, 3 privates, killed; 1 drummer, 25 privates, wounded. La Motte's, 2 serjeants, 7 privates, 27 privates, wounded. 1 serjeant, 5 privates, killed; 1 Officer, 6 privates, wounded. 97th Dnto. 2 drummers, 88 privates, killed; 20 serjeants, 7 drummers and sifers, 100 privates, wounded. Since dead of 10 Officers, 4 serjeants, 36 rank

and again let the tardiness of the Admiralty in relieving Gibraltar be the public look up to the salvation of the island with all their political eyes at present, be unto the man that dares either neglect or mistake policy to let it fall into the hands of Spain!

transports contracted for by Government provisions and stores to Gibraltar, and those from the river have come to loadings, and failed for that purpose.

Spaniards, since the first commencement of Gibraltar, have expended near as sterling; and notwithstanding what is said to the contrary, it is generally by those acquainted with the place, millions in addition will not reduce it.

a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 23. account is just received here from that the Arion frigate is arrived with the transports from Waterford, having 7th regiment on board, which are to arrive this place next week.

Romney and Mediator shifted their quarters to Caspary Bay. 6 transports are just arrived here from India, with the remains of the 13th regiments on board.

transports from Gibraltar dated July 16, that the Spaniards had not fired many a fortnight preceding that day. A vessel arrived from thence this day, on account that six Barbary vessels had been with fresh provisions, to the great relief of the garrison.

weather has fought for us before Gibraltar by all accounts from the Spaniards, the best man did not remember to see such constant rain, or to have felt an air, as has been experienced in the

This Evening arrived Two British PACKETS which brought the following Advices.

LONDON, Aug. 29, & 30.

East India House, August 28.

Wm. Hornby, Esq. Governor of Bombay, in a letter dated April 20, 1782, has transmitted to the Court of Directors the following intelligence, which he received from various accounts collected from the other side of India:

That, on the 28th of Feb. the ships under Capt. Alms, with Gen. Meadows, Col Fullerton, and 400 soldiers, arrived at Fort Saint George. That on the 14th, at night, the French fleet anchored 3 leagues to windward of Fort St. George; and next morning got under way, and advanced under an easy sail, and in order of battle: About 2 P. M. they bore away, and at 4 our Admiral got under way, and dispatched the Monmouth, Isis, and Seahorse, in pursuit of the French transports. The Isis took the Lauriston, of 1300 tons, with several Officers, 200 soldiers, a complete and very large quantity of artillery and stores, and 150,000lb. of powder. The Isis was close upon 2 others, one of which had struck, when the signal was made for calling in cruisers and forming the line, upon which the 3 ships joined.

On the 17th Sir Edward Hughes formed the line of battle.—The van consisted of the Eagle, Monmouth, Worcester, and Burford; the Superbe in the centre, and the Hero, Exeter, Monarca, and Isis, in the rear. Monsieur Suffrein led the van of his own ships; but instead of leading up his line to the van of ours he stopped short at our Admiral's ship, followed by seven more, which supported him, and also engaged with the four foremost of ours but carefully avoided a close action.

This attack was chiefly directed at the Superbe and Exeter, the Admiral's and Commodore's ships. Each had two, and the Commodore had sometimes three of them to deal with. The Exeter was in imminent danger of falling into the enemy's hands, till Capt. Gell, in the Monarca, came to her assistance, and poured such an incessant force of fire into the ship that was engaged with her, as does a great deal of honour to himself, his Officers, and people. By this manoeuvre of Monsieur Suffrein our 4 excellent ships, with their tried Commanders in the van, were rendered totally useless; and yet it does not seem that he gained any other advantage than saving his own force entire. After an engagement of upwards of two hours, the enemy ceased firing, and hoisted off their transports. By 4 seamen who deserted from Suffrein's ship, it appears, that the French fleet suffered very much; the Hero had 62 killed and a great number wounded; the Hannibal also lost many men, and was much damaged.

Our loss in the engagement is Captain Stevens of the Superbe, and Captain Reynolds of the Exeter, with two officers of the 98th regiment, and 32 killed—two officers of the Superbe, and two officers of the Exeter, with 95 wounded.

Sir Edward Hughes, after the action, proceeded to Trincomalee, to repair his damages; and having refitted, he returned to Fort St. George the 10th of March. The French fleet lay off Pondicherry the 24th of March.

Monsieur Suffrein's fleet consisted of ten sail of the line and two frigates; Admiral Hughes, eight sail and one frigate.

Aug. 30. We are sorry to inform our readers, that it was curately reported at Change, this morning, and generally believed, that his Majesty's ship Royal George, of 100 guns, was lost at Spithead yesterday, and that Admiral Kemgenick, with a great number of his brave seamen perished.

Yesterday Earl of Temple took leave of his Majesty, previous to his setting out to embark for Ireland.

It is said that an express packet arrived on Friday evening at the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend's office, at Whitehall, with advice from Mr. Fitzberbert, at Paris. They bring information that the Russian and Danish Ambassadors had both interposed with the Court of France in a very urgent manner, to obtain for him an attentive hearing from the Minister there, the consequence of which had been, that he had several interviews with Mond. Vergennes on the subject of his negotiation, and had been permitted to explain the object and extent of his commission in the fullest manner. He speaks in handsome terms of the reception he has recently met with, from whence he argues a propitious issue to his embassy, but is not as yet authorized to transmit any positive reply of any kind on the part of France to the main purport of his negotiation. The dispatches were on Saturday sent off to the King at Kew. On Friday evening arrived at his lodgings in

On Sunday two men were taken into custody at Gosport, on a strong suspicion of being Spies. A letter from North Shields brings advice, that a Dutch frigate was on the 19th instant, in a violent gale of wind and rain, drove on a Sandbank near that place and was entirely lost, and the greatest part of the crew were drowned; she was bound to the N. Sea, in order to join some men of war, which are on a cruise there to intercept the English ships from Baltick.

If Lord Keppel wishes to do his country essential service, and prevent the plan for relieving Gibraltar from proving abortive, he will take care to have the fleet under Lord Howe well provided with able and skilful pilots, to navigate the men of war into the Straights.—When Admiral Rodney relieved the garrison, he was greatly at a loss for pilots, as he declared in his dispatches to the Admiralty; Admiral Digby being the only officer in the fleet who happened to have been acquainted with the Straights.

We have authority to contradict the paragraph taken from the Amsterdam Gazette, by an account brought by Capt. Coote, from New York, who left it the 18th of June, when the court martial was held on Capt. Lippencot, and the destiny of the amiable Mr. Asgill not ascertained. The compiler of the Boston Gazette was probably misled, by that worthy young Gentleman's having been escorted, on the 1st of that month, from his confinement at Lancaster, to Chatham, in the Jerseys, (the Head Quarters of Gen. Washington) the same form having been observed in his removal, as has been usual in conducting an Officer to execution, a strong party of Dragoons, the drum beating a dead march, with black crape over them, the populace were easily led to think he had been ordered to execution. The British Officers were allowed to attend Captain Asgill some miles on his route; and nothing, it is reported, could be more affecting than the parting of the British Officers from that unfortunate young hero, who was alone undismayed, the American guards being themselves affected by it. Major Gordon, senior of the British Officers, was indulged in accompanying Capt. Asgill in his confinement; a Gentleman much esteemed, and of advanced age.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, Aug. 21. Yesterday his Majesty's most gracious pardon was sent to the Castle for Thomas Abbot, Commander; Jonathan Rouncey, Robert Ferrier, William Groves, and Robert Farrell, five of the pirates lately convicted, on condition of their entering and serving on board any of his Majesty's ships of war; only three consented, the others refused to accept of it.

By some papers lately found on board a smuggling vessel, a discovery has been made of the names of several persons concerned in the illegal practice of exporting wool to France and Holland, against whom prosecutions will soon be commenced.

Yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock were privately interred in Westminster abbey, the remains of his late Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The body was brought from Buckingham-house in a coach and six, attended by two Noblemen, and was followed by the Lord Chamberlain, and four other Noblemen and another coach and six, after which followed the empty coaches of the above Nobility. When the body arrived at the Abby, it was taken out, and supported to the vault by four Yeomen, the Lord Chamberlain with his white wand, and the six Noblemen following. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Westminster, who came to town for that purpose.

There are two Englishmen of the names of Evans and Butler, taken up at Brest, in disguise having been detected in examining the arsenals, and having a descriptive list in their pockets, of the French ships building and fitting out. They are said to be two wounded prisoners, who had obtained their release from close confinement on parole, and were first detected by an American, who was formerly a seaman on board the same ship of war with one of them.

TYRIE'S Execution for HIGH TREASON.

Saturday morning David Tyrie was brought from Winchester gaol in a coach and six, accompanied by the Sheriff of Hants and his attendants; he was met by the Officers and constables of Portsmouth at the Green Post, and came in solemn procession to the White House, when he was taken out, and immediately put on a hurdle with a sledge, drawn by four horses, and proceeded to South Sea Beach, where, after some little time spent in reading, he suffered the whole punishment according to the dreadful sentence pronounced upon him. We cannot help observing the conduct he behaved throughout the whole, even from his

It astonished every spectator to see the horrid inhumanity that was suffered on the remaining part of the carcass. The populace had the liberty of cutting and hacking every part they thought proper. This abominable shock to human nature, must certainly have been the neglect of the Sheriff; and what was most palpable to suffer the gaoler of Gosport to take away Tyrie's head, and which is now made a public show at Gosport.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

A correspondent who has the honour of the Volunteers much at heart, remarks, that the only means of putting a stop to raising the Defensible Regiments, would be, for the Volunteers to make a tender of their service to Government, for the Corps in each County and City to march to the Quarters where the Regulars have been usually stationed, to remain there for a month, or such time as would bring about an equal tour of Duty, for each Corps in that County; this would tend to enure them to the fatigue of real Service, and now that the regular troops are to be withdrawn from the kingdom, be of the utmost consequence to the internal Police thereof.

LIMERICK.

A Council will be holden on Saturday next, in consequence of an audacious Outrage, lately committed against the Police of this city.

Limerick, Sept. 5, 1782.

Tuesday a Captain's guard, from the 4th Regt sailed from the Quay, to protect the West-India Ships, stranded in this harbour.

Yesterday Catherine Byrne, and Mary Brien, found guilty of petit larceny at the last Assizes, stood in the Pillory, pursuant to their sentence.

Yesterday evening General Maffly arrived in this city, from Dublin.

DEATH. Last Tuesday much regretted, Mr. Francis Powell, of Ballycorney, co. Clare.

The RATHKEAL VOLUNTEERS return their grateful Thanks to the Gentlemen of the Billeting Committee, and the Citizens of Limerick, for their comfortable Accommodation, and great Attention shewn them during the late Review. Rathkeal, Sept. 2.

To be LET T

FROM the 1st Day of November next, for such a Term as may be agreed upon the LARGE HOUSE at O'Brien's Bridge, lately inhabited by THEODALD BOURKE Esq; and as many Acres, not exceeding 60, as may be agreeable to the Tenant.

Proposals to be received by Mr. EDMUND BOURKE, Attorney, Limerick.

Such Persons as have any Demands, on the said Theodald Bourke, are requested to furnish said Edmund Bourke, with an Account thereof, that they may be put into the most speedy Method of Payment.

Sept. 5, 1782.

The LANDS of CORBALLY, The Estate of the Rev. RICHARD RICE, Containing about 200 ACRES.

To be Set from the first Day of May next, for such Term as may be agreed on, either in the Whole or in Divisions, Perpetuities would be granted on suitable Encouragement. The Lands lie so contiguous to the City of Limerick, that nothing divides them but a Narrow Branch of the Shannon, over which a Ferry is intended to be established for the Convenience of the Tenants; and a Road made through the Center of the Ground leading from Park to the Salmon Weir. The Lands in general are remarkable for their Quality, being for the most Part Meadowing, and having throughout the greatest Convenience of Water, and to which Fishing may be always brought by Boat; No Spot is more desirable for Manufactures in general, or on which the Citizens could be better Accommodated with Lots for Building, the Situation being remarkably Beautiful. Proposals to be received by Mr. RICE, in Limerick, Sealed, which will be kept Secret.

September 5, 1782.

STOLEN or Strayed, from the Barrack Brewery, on the 28th of August last, a Brown and White SPANIEL, which brings it to Mr. ROSE, will be paid a Guinea Reward.

LOST at Mr. SHEA'S place, a Watch made by J. W. at Dun No. 2475. Whoever brings it in shall receive Half its Value. Taken up by J. W. at Dun No. 2475. Taken up by J. W. at Dun No. 2475. Taken up by J. W. at Dun No. 2475.

TO BE SOLD FROM the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES KILLALOE, of Killaloe, in the County of Wick, and