Our readers may perhaps be amused with the following record of the *fashionable entertainments* of the inhabitants of Botany Bay. Who knows but the drama and the stage may derive support from this colony? We need scarcely add, that at the enchanting representation mentioned below, all the spectators were *transported!*

Mrs. PARRY's NIGHT.

By permission of his Excellency.
At the THEATRE, SYDNEY, Saturday, June 8, 1799, will be presented
FORTUNE's FOOL.

Ap Hazard, (for that night only) Mrs. Parry; Sir Charles Danvers, P. Parry;* Tom Seymour, J. White; Orville, W. Smith; Samuel H. Parsons; Sir Bamber Blackletter, G. H. Hughes; Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. M'Can; † Miss Union, Mrs. Radley; Lady Danvers (for that night only) Mrs. Miller.—After the Play a new Occasional Address‡ will be spoken by Mrs. Parry.—To which will be added BON TON—Sir John Trotley, G. H. Hughes;|| Col. Tivey, W. Smith; Lord Minikin, W. Knight; Jessamy, H. Parsons; Davey, J. White; Lady Minikin, Mrs. Radley; Genny, Mrs. Sparks;§ Miss Tittup, Mrs. Parry.

Boxes 5s.—Front Boxes 3s. 6d.—Pit 2s. 6d.—Gallery 1s.—Tickets to be had of Mrs. Parry, and of W. Miller. Door open at half past five—begin at half past six.

* P. Parry, convict for life, late grocer, in Oxford-street, London, highway robbery.

† Mrs. M'Cann, convict, by Britannia transport, for seven years, London; brothel keeper, St. Mary-le-bone.

‡ Written by Michael Massey Robinson clerk to Judge Advocate.

|| Hughes, a printer, prisoner.

§ Sparks, came out a free woman, lives with Vandercomb, who is a steady fellow.

Francis Grosvenor, alias Frey, convict by Britannia transport, for seven years from London—Cyprian Corps. Pavey, a quondam grocer, Oxford-street. Occasional performers.

EPIGRAM
ON A MODERN THRASO.

How kind has nature unto *Bluster* been,
Who gave him dreadful looks and dauntless mien;
Gave tongue to swagger, eyes to strike dismay,
And kinder still gave legs—*to run away!*

The ministerial papers have for the present broken off the alliance between Jacobinism and Atheism, and put the former in a "strange, uncouth, and unnatural alliance" with the Bible. It is not TOM PAINE, but EZEKIEL that is now the favorite of disaffection. We know not what all this will lead to; but when we consider the nature of our present wiseacre Rulers, we should not be surprised if it were intended to suspend the *Bible as well* as the *Habeas Corpus* for a time to be limited. In perfect consistence with the old cant, they may think it necessary to give up a part of the Bible, as well as the constitution, for the preservation of the whole!

From the London Morning Chronicle.

POLITICAL POETRY.

MR. EDITOR,

In your papers a few days ago I saw with surprise a paragraph, containing an illiberal reflection on the poets of the present day, as either negligent or incapable of sounding the praise of statesmen. I could have wished, sir, that the author of that paragraph had adverted to the great change in administration, which has thrown a gloom over the regions of Parnassus, and reduced the whole tribe of poets to the irregularity of the ode, or the dullness of blank verse.

The cause of the change of administration has been laid to be without reason. I am sure, sir, it is without *rhime*. When you blame the sterility of the poets, why not consider that they are deprived of subject and matter? In the last administration we had names dear to the lovers of *rhime*. What a variety of rhimes to the monosyllabic *Pitt*, and the dissyllabic *Dundas?* These were men whose deed could be hitched with equal propriety in iambics and in trochaichs; but who can make any thing of *Addington?* What regular measure is *Hawkesbury* capable of? Whose ear is not offended with *Castlereagh?* Who can scan *Sir John Mitford*, or match *Lord Westmoreland?* What can come in contact with *Lord Glenbervie*, or echo the praises of Mr. *Charles Abbot?* People seem to think that poets are a kind of mechanics that work without *tools*. See what kind of *tools* they have to work with, and learn, Mr. Editor, a little more candor. Ask Mr. Small Pybus (and no man handles a bad subject better) what he would do with such names? No, sir, our new ministers may be good politicians; but they are sworn foes to prosody: look at them individually, can you versify a man of them? Look at them as a body; what long syllables and short syllables; what a mixture of *trochees* and *spondees;* here a long line and there a short one; here a foot too much and there a foot too little. What lame, hobbling rhimes must he make who expects regular measures from such subjects?

The age of poetry is *not* gone, Mr. Editor; but poets cannot work without materials, and if ministers are chosen that have not a *name*, it is not our fault if they must be excluded from the honors of poetry, and if we must deny even Lord Hawkesbury, who has so often talked of a *march;* it, I say, we must deny even him,

" *The long majestic march, and energy divine.*"

Nor, sir, we might as well attempt to epigrammatize Baron *Haugwitz*, or find rhimes for *Czartorinski, Dzierzenowski*, count *Rastopschin*, or the beauties of *Hildburghhausen*.

I am, sir, for self and brothers,
Your humble servant,
TIMOTHY TAGG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a pension the party must produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he sustained the injury, which incapacitates him; or in the case of a marine, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the case may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a vessel of war, the certificate of the surgeon will also be required, if on shore, that of some respectable medical character of the place, that the same was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, specifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or station in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of sustaining the injury. On such certificate being produced, and it being ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability still exists and is likely to continue, he will at once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the state in which he resides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1st of January, and 1st of July, to the party in person or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his disability. But if the pension is to be paid on a power of attorney, the loan officer must have it ascertained by the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county where the pensioner resides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made every year, and must transmit the same to the Accountant of the Navy with the necessary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each person to be placed on the pension list, must receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B Seaman, &c. having been disabled in the service of the United States, on board of the ship of war while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the state of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of such disability, to commence from the day of The same will be paid to him in person or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unless the said A. B. shall send to the loan officer of said state, the certificate of a Justice of peace of the county wherein he resides, that he the said A. B. appeared before the said justice in the month preceding that in which the payment is to be made and that his disability still continued.

Signed
BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are still in force.—By order,

An. THOMAS, P. Clk.

Navy Department, June 17, 1801. 3taw2m

BROHAWN AND BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken Mr. N Young's wharf, very conveniently situated to the Capitol and President's Square; where they have opened a LUMBER YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general assortment of the first quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore.

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentleman wishing to apply for bills of scantling of any size or dimensions, may obtain it at the shortest notice by applying as above. tf

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WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1801.

Yesterday the Editor of the National Intelligencer was required to give his attendance at the Circuit Court, to enter into recognizance to appear on the ensuing term to answer a charge of libel on the Judiciary of the United States; to which effect recognizance was immediately entered into by him in the sum of 1,000 dollars. No sureties were required by the court. But previously to this being understood, a number of the most respectable citizens of Washington and George-Town unsolicitedly offered to enter into such recognizance as should be required.

The Editor is not able distinctly to state the grounds on which the charge of libel is founded, as he has considered the affair too unimportant, in its present stage, to occupy an attention necessarily devoted to other objects. But from an Alexandria Paper, it appears that the prosecution originates from a publication, under the signature of "*A Friend to impartial Justice*," which appeared on the 12th ult. in the National Intelligencer.

By a recent judicial decision a citizen has been severely punished, under the doctrine of contempts, by a court, without the concurrence of a jury, for animadverting on a pending prosecution. The Editor, aware of this circumstance, will, for the present, repress all animadversion.

Yesterday a TALK was delivered to the Secretary at War, by a delegation of Southern Indians, on a visit to the President of the United States.

Peace was concluded the 8th of March between the Regency of Tunis and Denmark.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the schooner Sarah, bringing French papers to the 6th of May.

PARIS, May 2—5.

"Alexandria I. the new Emperor of Russia, has intimated to Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker, that in case any hostile measures should be taken against the Northern Confederacy, they must consider themselves responsible for the consequences.

"The united armies of France and Spain continue their march against Portugal.

"The British Government has answered the Senate of Hamburgh, in reply to a remonstrance on the subject, that vessels navigating under the Hamburgh flag shall pass free from molestation by his Britannic majesty's vessels of war.

"One of the transports composing part of Admiral Gantheaume's fleet, having separated from it, has been fallen in with by an English cruizer, captured, and carried into Mahon."

May 4.

It was published yesterday, and we now repeat it, that the Government has received official dispatches from Egypt, which confirm the accounts which have prevailed for some time, that the English have been totally defeated.

The minister of the marine has received from Citizen Venu, the marine prefect of Toulon, a report dated 1st Floreal, in which we read the following details:—

One of the vessels under the command of Citizen Baux, which sailed for Egypt, the 28th Ventose, by orders of General Gantheaume, was taken by the British, when about 20 leagues from land, and sent into Mahon.

The captain and crew, which were sent back in a Cartel, arrived at Marseilles the 29th Germinal.

The captain writes to his agent, who is now at Toulon, that an English frigate, which sailed from Alexandria the 3d of Germinal, and arrived at Mahon the 11th, has brought the news that the English were completely defeated by General Menou.—He adds, that this intelligence has spread the utmost consternation throughout Mahon.

TOULON, April 22.

From Mahon we learn, that the English were totally defeated in Egypt in different actions, which took place on the 26th and 27th of Germinal (15th and 16th April.) This news arrived by a vessel, which was sent by express from Alexandria, the 28th Germinal (17th April) for Toulon; and which on her passage, was taken by an English cruizer, and carried into Mahon. The English, they say, are in the utmost consternation; their fleets in the Mediterranean being in want of every thing, and the ships crews being in a very sickly state. All the ports in Italy being shut against them, they will shortly be forced to leave those seas, in order to re-victual, and to avoid perishing by epedemic.

ROME, April 5.

According to letters from Sinigaglia and Ancona, the English constrained to abandon Egypt, have gone into the islands of the Levant; and have taken possession of Corfu and other ex-Venetian isles.—But this news is not founded at present on any authentic advices.

STRASBURG, May 2.

Citizen Duroc, chief of brigade, and first aid-de-camp to the First Consul, passed just now through this city, on his way to Petersburgh. He had with him four officers of the consular guard, and a number of servants. He is sent on a mission to compliment Alexander the first, on his accession to the throne, and to cement the bonds of friendship, which united the French republic and the Emperor of Russia. He will be followed, as is reported, by Colonel La Harpe, ex-director of the Helvetic republic, late tutor of Alexander the first, entrusted with a particular mission from the First Consul.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.

Yesterday we received a declaration from Alexander the I. officially communicated by the Russian minister, in which his Imperial majesty expresses a hope that harmony and good understanding will soon be restored between Great-Britain and the Northern Powers; in which expectation he has charged his minister to notify to the admirals Parker and Nelson, that he will hold them responsible for all acts of hostility against said powers. This declaration was immediately sent to admiral Parker.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.

Passawan Oglou is dangerously ill, since his arrival at Widdin, whither he has retired: many of his partizans have left him.

STUTGARD, (Germ.) April 22.

The papers announce that the Prussian troops in Franconia, under the command of Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, were in motion on the 6th inst. to occupy, in the name of the Prince of Orange, the Bishoprics of Wurtsburg and Bamberg.

We also learn from Hildesheim, that they will occupy that bishopric. The regiment of Schladen is expected there for that purpose.

MADRID, April 15.

Every thing is in motion here—Magazines of provisions for eight months are provided, and we only wait the arrival of the French to open the campaign. It appears that they are to be on the frontiers before the beginning of May. The Ambassador Buonaparte and Gen. St. Cyr assure us, that on the 10th April, 22,000 men were assembled at Bayonne, who were to march without delay for their destination.

In the ports of Carthagena, Cadiz, Ferrol and Bayonne, the greatest activity is used in fitting for sea all the ships of war. It is conjectured by many that another expedition to Egypt is contemplated; and if a sufficient number of seamen do not offer, an order for their impressment will be issued.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Captain Laurin,* arrived last evening from Bordeaux, informs us,

The French troops were daily marching through that place, on their way to Bayonne, destined against Portugal. The forces to be employed on that occasion were to consist of 50,000 men. Lucien Buonaparte, (brother of the first Consul) commands a regiment of cavalry, in that army.

It was reported at Bordeaux, that the French had obtained a victory over the English in Egypt—and that two English Ambassadors had arrived at Paris from London, to negociate for a peace between the two countries.

The duke of Parma was daily expected at Bordeaux, where great preparations were made to receive him.

The vessels belonging to the northern powers were still embargoed in Bordeaux.

The day captain Laurin left Bordeaux, off the Cordovan, he spoke an English frigate, who informed him, that the British army had defeated the French in Egypt.