

not fail of annihilating them; and the boats were to be ready to row the bombs away in case of accident. Lord Nelson likewise ordered all ships to keep as close as possible, to render them necessary assistance: but the wind shifting, the attack became impracticable without the utmost danger; and our whole fleet was obliged to haul off without making the attempt. Lord Nelson will, however, soon give the navy another opportunity of distinguishing themselves, as he intends to bring up flat-bottomed boats to the attack, at the time the bombs are throwing shells. Yesterday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and the various ships have this day been dispersed, providing themselves with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have failed from the Downs. Part of our fleet is now near Boulogne, and it is probable the attack may be renewed this night. The squadron at Boulogne is again under command of captain Somerville, of the Eugenia. Lord Nelson is making the necessary preparations.

Our loss was on board the Sulphur one engineer wounded, and one seaman lost an arm. Some of the standing rigging was also cut. This was all our loss. A considerable number of Frenchmen, went to the bottom in the first three ships that sunk.

As the gun-boats raked the shore, little or no damage was done to the town of Boulogne.

It was proposed to bombard it; but lord Nelson said, he would not make war on women and children; one or two bombs struck the pier head and split the stones, making them fly. This did some damage, and frightened the inhabitants as trunks and furniture were seen removing—Most of the inhabitants could be seen on the heights eastward of the town, having left their houses. It is said that a steeple was a little damaged, but not knocked down; neither was the town on fire, as reported in the London papers—There are about 50 tents on the heights west of the town in view; but it is confidently said there is a large encampment behind the hills on the east side—Numbers of troops have been sent into Boulogne since the attack.

Mr. Stowe, of the custom-house, Mr. Fector and others, in a boat, went out during the action, and sent a line to lord Nelson, with the extraordinary gazette of Sir J. Saumarez's triumph. His lordship was delighted, and invited the gentlemen, though strangers, on board ship to dinner. They dined as comfortably as if it had been a pleasure party. An excellent dinner was served up, and a very splendid desert. The gentlemen were complimenting lord Nelson, when he said, "Oh! this is but a shabby affair: but it is necessary to convince the enemy they shall not threaten invasion with impunity, and to do something to quiet the minds of the women and children in London." Here, in Dover, the people laugh at the idea of invasion.

A French cartel arrived last night with dispatches, she was not allowed to come near shore, a boat went out, and received her dispatches; formerly she came into the harbour. An English cartel sailed this morning at 7. We could see she was not allowed to go within two miles of Calais; a boat was sent out, and took out her dispatches.

We received this morning the following copy of lord Nelson's address to his squadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"Medusa, off Boulogne, August 5.

"Lord Nelson has reason to be very much satisfied with the captains of the bombs, for their placing of the vessels yesterday; it was impossible that they could have been better situated, and the artillery officers have shown great skill in entirely disabling ten of the armed vessels out of 24 opposed to them, and many others, lord Nelson believes, are much damaged. The commander in chief cannot avoid noting the great zeal and desire to attack the enemy in a closer and different combat, which manifested itself in all ranks of persons, and which lord Nelson would gladly have given full scope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may rely that an early opportunity shall be given them for shewing their judgment, zeal, and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under sail, and performed the duty intrusted to them with a great deal of skill.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTI."

We do not understand that any detailed dispatches have yet been received from lord Nelson; at least if any have been received, they have not been made public.

The accounts of his lordship having failed from Boulogne to attack some other French port, are incorrect. We have been favoured with a very ample and clear detail (it is given under the head of attack on Boulogne,) to which we refer our readers; and by which they will see, that on Wednesday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and that yesterday the ships were employed in providing themselves with fresh supplies of ammunition and other necessaries; our squadron was also joined with some flat-bottomed boats from the Downs. Yesterday afternoon the fleet was again standing off and on Boulogne, and the attack was expected to be renewed last night.

Our loss has been very trifling. Two seamen only have been wounded, and some of our rigging has been cut. The account which stated that the town of Boulogne had been laid in ashes, is incorrect. The French, however, had a great many men killed and wounded on board the different bomb vessels and gun-boats. The frigates, we understand, could not get within gun-shot of the enemy.

We received this morning by express, Paris papers to the 5th. They do not contain a single fact of importance. The French funds are falling. The tiers consolide were 41 f. 25 c.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received from Constantinople; but lord Hawkesbury being at Wey-

mouth with the king, the contents have not transpired.

A letter written from Toulon to a merchant of Bourdeaux, dated July 25, says, we learn that admiral Gantheaume has returned from Egypt, and anchored near Toulon, after having landed the troops he had on board, at Derna, in the kingdom of Barca, in Africa. It is said also, that the admiral has brought with him to St. Tropes, an English ship of the line and a frigate.

[Tableau de Bourdeaux.]
Citizen Vaissier has written from Toulon, of date July 18th, the following letter to his father in Avignon:—Dear Father, I take this opportunity to acquaint you with the agreeable and happy news of the arrival at this port, of admiral Gantheaume, with the division under his command. He has been at Egypt to effect a disembarkation; and on his return captured an English ship of 74 guns, and a frigate of 50, with a convoy of 25 merchant vessels. This intelligence is the more favourable to the French, as it enables us to navigate the Mediterranean, and insures to us the colony. I am, &c.

[Courier d'Avignon.]

Courier office.—half past 2 o'clock.

We stop the press to announce that intelligence has been received of the return of lord Nelson to Margate Roads.

At the corn exchange this day, we are happy to state that wheat was considerably cheaper, and fine flour fell about 5s. per sack.

We are truly happy to state a very considerable reduction in the price of wheat in our market on Saturday last; the very best samples were purchased at 120s. and 116s. per quarter, equal in quality to what was sold the preceding week at 160s.—[Norfolk Chronicle.]

Parliament is further prorogued to the 25th day of September.

Price of stocks, August 6.

Three per cent. consols, 59 1/4, 58 7/8, 59—
Omnium, 7 1/4, 7.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, August 5.

A letter from Berlin, of the 21st of July, says, that the English, French, and Russian ministers hold frequent conferences, which is considered as a favourable omen of the re-establishment of a general peace.

According to letters from Berlin, of the 18th of July, lord Carsfort, the English minister, uses every exertion to obtain from the Prussian government the evacuation of Hanover. It is thought, that if new obstacles should not arise, the evacuation would take place about the 7th of August, on which day the contracts for the maintenance of the troops would expire. These letters also state, that Prussia had not then acceded to the convention concluded at Peterburg the 17th of June.

The prisoners lately arrested at Bareuth are guarded with the greatest strictness. The king of Prussia has enjoined, in the most formal manner, the general commanding at Bareuth, to see that they shall not communicate with any body. Various arrests of French emigrants have also taken place at Anspach and Erlingen.

A letter from the Hague, of the 28th of July, in the *Clef du Cabinet*, says—"All the sailors who were on board the fleet of admiral de Winter, are landed, and compose the garrisons of Helvoet and Breille.

M. Baron Ehrensward, the Swedish minister for France, is arrived at Paris.

All the letters from Holland state, that the English forces, cruising upon the Batavian coasts, are constantly increasing. Admiral Graves has appeared off the Texel with a numerous squadron, a great many fire ships and bombs. The Batavians are taking measures to prevent the enemy from attempting to burn the ships in the Texel. Admiral Dickson, who is cruising off Goree, is also reinforced, and his squadron now consists of 10 ships of the line, three frigates, and other vessels of less size. The Dutch fleet, under the command of admiral de Winter, consists of three divisions, completely fitted and ready to sail at the first signal. They form together a total of 8 ships of the line, from 74 to 44 guns, seven frigates, and various other vessels. There are besides near 100 gun-boats for the defence of the coasts and the mouth of the rivers. Admiral de Winter is still at the Texel, and sleeps on board his ship.

DUBLIN, August 5.

A letter from London by yesterday's mail says, that a powerful flotilla of gun-boats, bombs, &c. sailed from the Downs on Thursday last to scour the French coast from Dunkirk to La Hogue, and deal destruction among them.

Five Paris papers will be due here to-morrow, should they arrive, it is expected the obstinate silence of the official journals respecting the return of admiral Gantheaume to France will at last be broken.

An order from the admiralty releasing the Swedish ships laden with timber and iron from Morlaix, brought into Plymouth last week, was reported to have been sent off from London on Saturday.

A contract for one thousand tons of biscuit was perfected, we hear, at Cork, last week.

The reaping of corn is at this day going forward with celerity and vigour in every part of the kingdom.

If the present favourable harvest weather continues for three weeks, it is, we hear, intended to sell the stores of foreign meal and flour, 25 per cent. under the market price then existing, for the accommodation of the public.

So very near are the ports of Algiers and Gibraltar, that bombs have been thrown from the one to the other during the last war. It was certainly a valiant attempt in the British fleet to enter the former harbour

in order to attack the French squadron; but the chance of being driven by southerly winds close to the enemy's batteries, was extremely hazardous and very possibly was the cause of the misfortune that followed.

Friday evening the Guelderland man of war of 64 guns, and the Amphitrite and Galatea frigates, sailed from Cork with the Dutch chateaux on board, for the Isle of Wight, and we understand that transports are already taken up to convey the rest of the Dutch troops from this country.

On Thursday evening his majesty's ships *Ruffel*, *Bellona*, *Warrior*, and *Defence*, of 74 guns each, sailed from Cove on a cruise. Their destination is not known with certainty, though it was generally imagined they were bound for the Straits, to reinforce the squadron under Sir James Saumarez—The *Ganges* and *D. France*, likewise of 74 guns, which lately sailed, the former as convoy to the East India-men, are to go into port, in order to be thoroughly repaired, of which they both stand in need, as they were very roughly handled on the memorable 2d of April, before Copenhagen.

The great depots of provisions and military stores at Athlone are nearly completed, by which arrangement an army wherever marched can, without delay, be abundantly supplied with every prime necessary.

DE AL, August 5.

The cannonading at Boulogne continued all day yesterday without intermission, till nine o'clock in the evening, when it ceased. The *Hound*, revenue cutter, arrived in the Downs last night, from the squadron, which she left at eleven o'clock in the morning, and brought dispatches from lord Nelson for government. This vessel brings an account of his lordship's having succeeded in destroying six gun vessels, and driven several on shore. The enemy keeps up a heavy fire from twenty five gun-boats; but only one of our ships sustained any injury, which was in the rigging. The frigates could not get within gun-shot of the enemy, so that only the bomb ships were engaged. Great crowds of people were off the cliffs to observe the action, and at high water the fleet appeared to get nearer in shore, and the bombardment increased with double fury; soon after an immense volume of smoke issued from the town, which appeared like the blowing up of a magazine, as several shells were distinctly seen in the air, and supposed to reach the shore.

BOSTON, September 14.

In our paper of Monday last we suggested that the military stores were to be removed from Springfield to the seat of government. We have now correct information, that they are to remain at Springfield; and that to secure the permanency of so valuable a situation, the attorney-general has, within a few days, purchased in behalf of the United States, the land on which the buildings were erected. This we know to be fact; and being more desirous of an opportunity of approving than censuring the measures of government, we cheerfully announce it.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Yesterday the right rev. bishop Moore, D. D. returned to this city from Trenton, after having received episcopal consecration by the right rev. bishops White, Cragt and Jarvis; to which sacred office he had been unanimously elected by both clergy and laity in the convention of the protestant episcopal church, in the state of New-York, lately held in this city; in consequence of the resignation of the jurisdiction over said church by bishop Provoost.

From the well known talents, zeal and activity of bishop Moore, and the harmony and unanimity which prevailed among all the delegates from the different parts of the state, the members of the church may indulge the pleasing hope, that as the sphere of his influence is now very considerably extended, the most happy consequences will result to every congregation in her communion, by the blessing of God upon his pious labours.

Captain Johnson, arrived yesterday morning in 38 days from St. Maloes, (France) informs us, that the coast was thronged with flat-bottomed boats, with troops, who were completely blocked in by the British cruisers—That he was at St. Maloes at the time the English frigate *Jafon* ran on shore there; the crew of which were all saved, except a pilot, who (being a Frenchman) knowing his doom if he fell into the hands of his countrymen, drowned himself.

September 17.

The British took possession of Madeira on the 24th of July, and not on the first, as mentioned through mistake in yesterday's *Mercantile Advertiser*.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Commonwealth vs. Brown & Relf.

This morning, the supreme court of Pennsylvania passed sentence in the prosecution against *Messrs. Brown & Relf*, editors of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, for a libel against *Alexander James Dallas*. The observations of *chief justice Shippen*, who passed the sentence, we did not distinctly hear. There appeared, however, no inclination in the court to imprison; it was thought that a heavy pecuniary mulct, and security for good behaviour, would completely reach the object of imprisonment—The court then adjudged that each of the defendants should pay to the commonwealth, a fine of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS; that each should enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for the term of twelve months, himself in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and two sureties in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each; that they should pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence should be complied with!!!

Mr. Hopkinson moved, in the supreme court, this day, for a rule to shew cause, why leave should not