



TUESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 29, 1801.

ST. JOHN: PRINTED and PUBLISHED by JOHN RYAN, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at his Office, No. 58, PRINCE-WILLIAM Street, where ESSAYS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be thankfully received.

[NUMB. 802.]

[VOL. XVI.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
and COMMANDER in CHIEF
of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to this day the first Tuesday in September; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second Tuesday in November next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of September, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS CARLETON, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His Majesty's said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies"—I do, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Wheat, Rye, Rice or Indian Corn, and the Flour of Wheat or Rye—also Ash Or-Rafters and Capland Bars, Staves, Heading and Treennails, to be imported by British Subjects in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date—and of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JON. ODELL.

JONATHAN LEWIS, TINNER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of New-Brunswick, that he purposes carrying on the Tinning Business in all its various branches in the Parish of Kingston, near the Church. Those persons who please to favor him with their commands, may rely on the strictest punctuality, and their orders executed with neatness and dispatch.
Kingston, 25th July, 1801.

JUST RECEIVED,
(From Wm. Cobbett, London)
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE;
A few copies of the
LETTERS OF SULPICIUS,
ON THE
NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
containing the TREATY of ARMED
NEUTRALITY,
together with other Documents relative
to the Subject.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AN IMPROVED EDITION OF
The New Gentle Shepherd,
A PASTORAL COMEDY.

To this Edition is subjoined an enlarged description of THE GREAT FALLS of the River Saint John. To be had at Messrs. Ludlow, Fraser and Robinson's, Fredericton, and Mr. Ferguson's, Saint John.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Auction, on the Premises,
On the 28th day of November next,



THAT valuable FARM, situated on the North side of the Great Kennebeckacis River, now in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing about 1000 acres, 300 of which are choice intervals.—On the premises are a good Stone House, two stories high, 45 feet by 33, with two stacks of chimneys at each end—35 Hogheads of Lime was used in laying the Stones in said House—the plan of which is on the best construction for manufacturing and doing the various branches of the produce of a large Farm—two good Barns, one 55 feet by 32, the other 50 feet by 36, and a fine Yard inclosed, with 3 inch pine plank tenanted into posts—Cow-houses, &c.—the Barns and Cow-houses are all filled with Hay and Grain—about 160 stacks of fine Wheat—70 stacks of Oats—50 tons of the best Hay, and three large stacks—all of which was raised on said Farm—the whole, together with the Stock, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture, will be struck off to the highest bidder.—Terms of payment, Two Hundred Pounds in hand, and the remainder One Hundred Pounds annually, with interest, giving good security for the payment thereof.

ALSO,

A FARM containing 650 acres, 120 of which are excellent intervals—there is a framed House, 32 feet by 24, with a stack of chimneys at each end—a good cellar—the two front Rooms finished—a Barn 64 feet by 30, filled with Hay and Grain—and 6 stacks—all raised on said Farm.—Terms of payment same in proportion to its value as the above.

ALSO,

A FARM containing about 1200 acres, 120 of which are intervals, lying East of Joseph Baxter's Farm, and the one lately owned by Capt. John Smith.—There is a framed House on the premises, and about 50 acres which have been under good cultivation, but are out of repair.—This Lot is sufficient to make 4 good Farms if improved.

ALSO,

Another 12,00 acre Lot lying East of Joseph Baxter's—and the Farm now in the occupation of Abraham Baxter—the buildings and improvements must be paid to said Abraham.—The Farm contains 900 acres, with about 300 acres of choice intervals. The whole of which will be sold on said day, as the Subscriber is determined, as soon as he can settle his business, if Almighty and Most Merciful God spares his Life, to leave this Province.

SIMON BAXTER.

N.B. Terms of payment as above stated.
NORTON, 12th Sept. 1801.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber intends to leave Fredericton shortly, he begs leave to present his most respectful thanks to those Gentlemen and the Public that so liberally encouraged him since his commencement in Business.

He requests those to whom he is indebted, to send in their Accounts, and those who are indebted to him to make payment.

JOSEPH A. FLEMING.

GREAT NEWS.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 18.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Mercury, in 37 days from Liverpool, by which the London Courier, to the 8th of August, is received at the office of the *Daily Advertiser*.

The intelligence, though seven days later than we gave yesterday, is not of great moment. No event of high interest has yet occurred, though every where preparations are making with incredible activity by the two great rival powers of Europe, for some decisive blow, that shall end the obstinate conflict that agitates and disturbs the repose of nations, and relieve suffering humanity from the farther multiplication of human miseries and effusion of human blood.

France still holds out to England the threat of INVASION, and is constantly pouring on all her Atlantic shores, immense bodies of her chosen veteran troops.

England surveys the gathering storm undaunted, not however with indifference—the is assembling an internal force of vast numbers, who are exercised in every manœuvre necessary to repel an invading army, and her fleets on every side display their swelling canvas, eager to intercept and chastise the temerity of the expected foe—nor does this vigilance alone satisfy the impatient ardor of her brave tars—Led on by NELSON, they have broken from the passive system of defence, and attacked their enemy in his ports and harbors, seeking shelter in vain behind land-banks and rocks, and under the most formidable display of batteries. We give an interesting account of one of these actions, and it will be seen that others are meditated.

Every thing seems quiet in the North.

The destiny of Egypt is still unknown—No official accounts have yet been published from that country.

LONDON, August 7.

ATTACK ON BOULOGNE.

Dover, Thursday, 1 P.M.

YOU ask me for the particulars of the attack made on the enemy's ships at Boulogne on Tuesday. I perceive your London news-papers are very inaccurate. On the following account you may rely, as I was an eye witness:—

On Saturday, Lord NELSON sailed from Deal, and the same evening took the command of the squadron of small ships of war cruising off Boulogne, under the command of Capt. Somerville of the *Eugenia*. His Lordship ordered all ships of war to join, and several did on Sunday, till at last they amounted to 37 sail, including gun-boats, brigs, &c. His Lordship brought them all up before Boulogne, and made signal for them to divide into two squadrons;—one squadron to be to windward.

On Monday Lord Nelson stood close into Boulogne with some of the bomb vessels, and threw several bombs to try how they would reach the enemy.—Finding they reached the shore, he made signal of recall, and they anchored about 4 miles from the land.

The shore at Boulogne stretches nearly East and West. Towards the East a point of land runs out forming a bay. The mouth of the harbour is in the middle of this, and looks out to the North. The enemy's vessels, consisting of 6 brigs, a schooner, and about 20 or 30 gun-boats, were arranged in a line along the beach, not half a mile from shore, one half East, but the largest half West of the harbour's mouth, in front of which was the largest brig. On the beach West of the harbour was a strong battery, which kept up a very heavy fire. The battery on the pier-head,

East of the harbour, did not fire much, but tried a shell now and then.

On Monday night, Lord Nelson went under cover of the dark, in a four oared gig, a long swift boat, and reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found it as above described. He then issued orders to begin the attack at break of day next morning. At four o'clock, he himself stationed the bombs, 5 in number, in an oblique line, stretching from the west end of the enemy's line. They came to anchor, and began throwing bombs about 4 o'clock; the other ships of war being stationed under weigh, in another line, behind the bombs, ready to render assistance. His Lordship's own flag was placed in front of the harbour, having our two lines, one of bombs, another of small ships of war, stretching from his right; behind these lines were the *Leyden*, of 64 guns. His Lordship's intention was to attack the enemy's vessels with bombs only; as they reach much farther than shot, and would prove effectual, while the enemy's shot could not reach us. At 6 o'clock, however, it being then high water, Lord Nelson, desirous of convincing the enemy what a heavy fire he could play upon them, and, at the same time, to induce them to disclose their strongest points, it being difficult to discover their batteries, the cliffs being of a brown clay, lent our ships of war close to the shore in face of the batteries, where they first fired one broadside, and, tacked round, fired the other; then sailing away loaded for another such attack.

This produced a most tremendous fire on both sides; and it was this that first gave the town of Dover, notice of the engagement. When the water fell it was necessarily given over; but it had the desired effect of convincing Lord Nelson that he had guessed the nature of the enemy's strength, and that he had judiciously placed the gun-boats. While the ships were firing their broadsides as above mentioned, at seven in the morning his Lordship was in his barge, moving about, making observations and minutes, which may be useful in a future attack. He visited the bombs separately and rowed along the whole line, amidst a shower of shot and shells from the enemy, attended by the King and Queen cutters; and by the cool and intrepid conduct displayed in all the actions of this great man, giving his orders, and animated by example. The French batteries on each side of the harbour, could only fire straight out, or nearly so, while our bombs were stationed so much to the left, that the batteries could not bear upon them. Add to this, that the bombs being placed to the westward, obliquely from the enemy's line of vessels, every bomb thrown had the advantage of raking the whole line, as it were.—For instance, if a bomb were thrown for the farthest French ship, and fell short, it had a great chance of hitting one in the line nearer; or, if thrown for the nearest and going beyond her, it had a chance of hitting another farther off. The French soon discovered the inutility of their batteries, and found that Lord Nelson had not been so polite as to attack them in the manner they expected. They therefore let a number of men on to throw up works and batteries on the hill in the eastern turn of the Bay, which flanks the whole line of coast. This covered the mouth of the harbour tolerably well, but it could not reach our bombs, which were at the extremity of the westward, and the enemy threw only a few shells from it. The disposition and objects of our vessels were to force all the French ships to retreat towards the mouth of the harbour, that, having them in a cluster, their destruction might effectually be made at night. In this we partly succeeded. The enemy's fire continued very heavy till about one o'clock, when it wholly ceased from the hills and batteries, leaving, no doubt, that it was utterly ineffectual, but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigour. One