

LONDON, August 28.

We feel great pleasure in communicating the following letter received yesterday from Bath:—"Since I wrote to you last, I have traversed the country from Salisbury, coast-ways, down to the Land's End, and back to this city by way of Exeter. From the information I have received, and my own observations, whilst travelling leisurely on roads between fields of grain, I think I may with propriety conclude, that finer crops were never known. The wheat, barley, &c. are very full and heavy in the ear. In the neighbourhood of Wellington (Somerset), wheat has already fallen to 10s. and 12s. per bushel: and trade also is now beginning to revive. Such is the pleasing effect of a reduction in the price of provisions. Vegetables of all kinds are uncommonly good and abundant. Potatoes are every where extremely prolific and of excellent quality. Even the waste grounds or slips, on the sides of roads, planted with this useful root, yield good nutriment to the poor peasant and his family. The apple-trees are heavily laden in all parts; so much so that people are occasionally obliged to prop up the branches of their trees with forked sticks, to keep them from being broken off; great speculations in cyder are expected to take place in consequence of this abundance."

The communication received on Tuesday by M. Otto, from the Government of France, is supposed to have been the subject of the deliberation of a Cabinet Council, which was yesterday held at the Office of Lord Hawkesbury. The active character which the Negotiation has of late assumed, is considered by many as favourably portentuous to the hopes of peace. The manifold disappointments that have recently been experienced by the Consular Chief, there is much reason to hope, will induce him to recede from some of those demands at least, which have formed the principal obstacles to an amicable adjustment. The adoption of a different line of conduct on his part, at a time when, from the brilliant successes of our arms, no voluntary relinquishment of pretensions is either necessary or intended to be demanded, would not fail to place him in a situation so perilous, if not to subject him to misfortunes so complicated, as to require all the greatness and intrepidity of his mind to support his Government under the extreme pressure of the case. The policy of man, however, is sometimes unfortunately warped by his temper and his disposition: and a departure from the obvious line of national interest, it is possible, may be considered by Bonaparte as of little consequence, in comparison of his pursuit of personal ambition, to which all other considerations appear in him subservient and contemptible. Ambition is certainly the leading feature of his character: but in most instances, it must be admitted, his aspiring propensity has been regulated by prudence, though not perhaps by justice. In the present situation of affairs, if prudential expedients are disregarded, vengeance and ruin may prove the result of his obstinacy; and prudence, therefore may dictate with effect, what disappointed pride, however reluctantly, may feel the necessity of quietly submitting to. The active intercourse now kept up between the two Governments, seems in some degree to favour this supposition, and hence the prospect of peace becomes less visionary and distant.

The expedition to the Madeiras was planned and conducted with great judgment and ability. Our squadron arrived on the night of the 23d July nearly on the 24th, negotiations began, and before dark half the force was landed and encamped. On the 25th, the remainder was landed; and Colonel Clinton, who commands the expedition, having made proper representations, and satisfied the Governor of the friendly intentions of the English to the Portuguese, was put in possession of the principal fort, and the day following of another strong fort; these command the Bay of Funchal, the capital of the Island. Our troops are secure, and the Island is not assailable on any other part.

AUGUST 31.

On Saturday we received, by express, Paris papers to the 27th inst. which arrived at Dover in a French flag of truce. They bring no intelligence of material import. The *Moniteur* announces that a new Ambassador from Russia is

on his way to Paris; and that Prince Dalgorowsky has also set out for the French Capital on "a special mission." The whole of the enemy's coast, from the Texel to Bayonne, is kept, these papers admit, in a constant state of alarm and perturbation, in consequence of the frequent visitations which they experience from our Navy. Not a word is said of offensive preparations, and their only boast now is of their defensive attitude. The change thus effected in the mind of the enemy cannot fail of being salutary in its result. If he finds it a matter of difficulty to defend his own shores against our naval prowess, he must at the same time, however reluctantly, imbibe the conviction, that any attempt at invasion, in the face of our resolute navy, must prove chimerical and abortive.

The return of Lord Nelson to Deal was occasioned, as we have stated, by the insuperable difficulties which stood in the way of an attack upon the harbour of Flushing. The enemy, he found on reconnoitring, had erected new batteries—their vessels were moored in an advantageous position—and the removal of the buoys rendered a narrow and difficult channel absolutely impassable. Under these circumstances it would have amounted to temerity, if not to madness, to risk the lives of so many brave men in making an assault; and every praise is, therefore due to the gallant Admiral for his prudential forbearance. His Lordship's stay at Deal will not be of long continuance. His small squadron, has been reinforced by the *Serapis* and *Unite* frigates, and by a number of gun-boats, &c. Every thing indicates another and a speedy attack on some one of the enemy's ports. To what quarter this increased force is to be directed, we cannot possibly say, but if the fears of the enemy may be taken as guides for our conjecture, they certainly point to Dunkirk as the next object of attack.—There is an obvious advantage arising from this mode of warfare, as we, acting from a centre, can chuse our point in the opposite line, and keep the whole at the same time in a continual state of trepidation and alarm. This advantage would have belonged to the enemy, if we had tamely suffered them to ripen and forward their plans and preparations for invasion. The tables are now turned upon them. They are compelled to divide and scatter their forces along an immense line of coast. It is by no means an exaggeration to say, that for every man on board Lord Nelson's small squadron, at least one hundred of the enemy are obliged to be upon the alert, to guard against the attacks of a small force, thus actively and judiciously employed.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an erratum of some importance. In the Extraordinary Gazette of the 23d inst. it is stated, "that the embarkation of the French and auxiliary troops shall take place as soon as possible, but at the latest within 15 days from the date of the ratification of the present Convention." Instead of fifteen, this should have been fifty days—a term which is certainly not longer than is necessary to prepare the transports and other accommodations for the large body of troops which surrendered at Cairo, and for the other corps, which it must be supposed, will be inclined to avail themselves of the very liberal terms offered by the Treaty.

DEAL, Aug. 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 Boulogne 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 Grose 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.

BOSTON, October 3.

[The following particulars of the battle at Algeiras, are given by an American gentleman, a native of Boston; who was a spectator of the scene.]

ALGEIRAS, 8th July, 1801.

The day before yesterday I witnessed a grand, and at the same time, a most awful scene.—At 8, A. M. six English line of battle ships made their appearance standing for this port, with a view of taking out three French ships of 80 guns each, and a frigate of 42, which were moored very near the shore, under cover of three heavy batteries. At half past eight, the van composed of three 74's commenced the action; and at nine it became general—when the scene was truly awful—9 ships of the line, a frigate, 14 gun-boats, and 4 large batteries, all vomiting "Hell" at each other, which lasted 5 hours.

The intention of the English was to have anchored along side of the French ships, but having commenced firing before they got their stations, it killed the wind, and they could not get to them, except the *Pompey* and *Hannibal*, which anchored at about two cables length from the French ships. The *Hannibal* was ordered to slip and lay the French Admiral on board, a breeze springing up from the shore, she made sail, made a stretch to the N. to enable her to fetch her, and then tacked, passing two forts at a short distance, they keeping a continual fire upon her, which she did not return, relaying her fire until she got along side the Admiral; but when she had got within about 800 yards of her, and about the same distance of a fort of 18 or 20 24 pounders, she struck the ground. In this situation all the ships and forts directed their fire upon her, which she returned for two hours; when being torn all to pieces and having 300 men killed and wounded out of 450, she struck her colours.

The *Pompey* being so shattered that they could not set a single sail, was towed off about 12. These 2 ships with the *Spencer* were the only ones closely engaged—had not the *Hannibal* got aground, or had she been supported, I think they would have effected their purpose.

The French certainly behaved with the utmost bravery. The *Indomptable* alone had 600 men killed and wounded, including the Capt. killed. The Capt. of the *Formidable* was also killed, and from the best information I can get, they lost as many as 1500 men in all. The English must have suffered severely.

The Spaniards forsook the forts shortly after the action commenced, and the French were under the necessity in the heat of it to send men ashore to man them. Each of the ships had 400 troops and the frigate 200 on board."

OCTOBER 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

It will be seen, by a recurrence to our foreign head, this day, that we have been furnished, by the way of New-York, with London dates into September. In addition to the British OFFICIAL account of the surrender of Cairo, which will be considered highly important, they briefly state, that the pacific correspondence between England and France, had never been more active since the commencement of the Negotiation than it is at present; that the French funds had risen in the course of two days, from 43½ to 48, that Lord Nelson was still in the Downs, though prepared for another expedition; that a treaty of peace had been signed at Paris between the French Republic and the Elector of Bavaria, that the treaty of peace between Spain and Portugal had been also acceded to and ratified by the First Consul; that the American Consul at Tunis, had declared the port of Tripoli to be in a state of blockade by the American flotilla, and that every vessel whatever, that should attempt to enter the port, would be treated conformably to the laws of nations.

The price of bread has been lowered in London, four shillings, or 8d in the peck loaf.

The Princess Amelia Packet arrived at Falmouth, August 29, in 28 days from New-York and Halifax.

London, Sept. 2. Three per cent consols 61.

NORFOLK, OCT. 1.

DEATHS, from Monday the 28th, at 12 o'clock, to Wednesday the 30th, at the same hour, EIGHTEEN.

JOHN COWPER, Mayor.

Sept. 30, 1801.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9.

The Board of Health of this city, having received information of the existence of the yellow fever in the city of Norfolk and New-York, have ordered that all vessels arriving from thence, shall come to, and be examined at the Lazaretto.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are forbid trespassing in any manner on Lots No. 7 and 8, on the Kennebeck River, *Hawser's* first Survey, formerly the property of *Dr. John Gemmill*, as they will be prosecuted therefor—Said Lots are to be Sold or Rented—Inquire of ANDREW CROOKSHANK. St. John, 29th August, 1801. 6w

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of ROBERT ARCHER, late of this City, *Painter*, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve months from this date—And those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET ARCHER,

Administratrix.

St. John, 4th September, 1801.

JACOB S. MOTT,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Printing Office in *Prince-William Street*, the following Collection of BOOKS—*Viz.*

BAILEY'S Dictionary, Perry's do. Walker's Geography, Hamilton's Arithmetic, Burn's Grammar, German Miscellany, Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, 2 vols. Francomania, Jones's English System of Book-keeping, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. with plates, Gilford's History of France from the earliest times till the death of Louis XVI. 4 vols. with plates, Nisi Prius, History of Tom Jones, 3 vols. Adventure, 4 vols. Lounger, 3 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Mystic Cottage, Rural Walks, Haunted Cavern, Nature and Art, Evelina, 2 vols. Moore's Journal, 2 vols. Picture of Italy, Life of Christ, with plates, Pleasure and Health, Valuable Secrets, Count Roderic's Castle, Trader's Assistant, Charlotte's Letters, Golden Treasury, Sacred Extracts, ditto Poems, Literary Miscellany, Anthony Ledger, 3 vols. Triumphs of Temper, Farmer's Letters, M'Erwen's Essays, Franklin's Works, Odiorne's Poems, Brown's Oracle, White's Sermons, Filke's ditto, M'Clures' ditto, Gospel of Nature, Watts' on the Passions, Grey Cap, Bennitt's Strictures on Female Education, Boyle's Voyages, Hawkin's ditto, D'Arcy, a novel, Philosophical Dictionary, Rise and Progress, Spiritual Letters, Catechism of Health, Citizen of the World, Socrates out of his Senes, Smith's Geography, Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant, Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide, Art of Farriery, with plates, History of Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Polite Songster, New Lively Songster, Musical Banquet, and London Musical Museum.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Children's Monitor, Noble Slaves, Pope's Essay on Man, Divine Songs, Farmer's Daughter, Universal Dream Dictionary, History of Fair Rosamond and Jane Shore, An account of the Pelew Islands, Seven Sermons, Academy of Compliments, Seven Wise Masters and Mistresses of Rome, An Essay on the Church, Hieroglyphical Bible, A Journey to Jerusalem, Youth's Assistant, Christian Hymns and Spiritual Songs, A token for Children, Pamela, or virtue rewarded, Death of Cain, Death of Abel, Economy of Human Life, Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons, Child's own Battledore, Church Catechism, Life of Joseph, Devout Exercise of the Heart, Treaties upon the Covenant of Grace, Baron Trenck, History of North America, do. of South America, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books and Dilworth's Assistant—with an assortment of Prints.

STATIONARY.

Thick Quarto Post, gilt and plain, Folio Thick Post, Demy Ledgers from 3 to 6 quires, Day Books from 1 to 4 quires, Letter, Memorandum and Copy Books, Copy Slips for the use of Schools, Hall's Metallic Memorandum Books, clasped, black and red, Receipt Books clasped of various sizes, Merchant's Letter Files, Blank Cards, Slates, Lead Pencils, Holland Quills and Pens, Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax and Sand, Penknives and Razors, &c. &c.