

Second of April, and for which you are now so honorably rewarded.

"I hope that the honors conferred upon you will prove to the officers in the service, that a strict perseverance in the pursuits of glorious actions, and the imitation of your brave and laudable conduct, will ever ensure them the favours and rewards of our most gracious Sovereign, and the thanks and gratitude of our country!!!"

Assize of Bread,

PUBLISHED JULY 28th, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheat Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 10
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 5
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
SAINT JOHN (New-Brunswick)
15th September, 1801.

BILLS of Exchange to the amount of 350l. Sterling, on the Right Honorable and Honorable Board of Ordnance, and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

LUDLOW, FRASER, and ROBINSON,
HAVE RECEIVED
By the AMERICA from Liverpool, the WILLIAM from Glasgow, and the ATLANTIC from London,
A very General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which they are now opening for Sale, at their STORE in St. John-Street, on the most reasonable terms,
Comprising, among others, the following Articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Second and Coarse Cloths, Coatings and Cas- simeres, Flannels and Baizes, Duffils' Blanket- ing, Calamancos, Durants, Moreens, Rattinets, Wildbores, stript and plain, Camblets, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Irish Dowls, Brown and white Russia Sheetings, Irish and Lanca- shire ditto, Flax and Tow Oznaburghs, Romal Handker- chiefs, Pullicat do. Check Linen do. Long Lawns, French Cambrics, Book and Jaconet Mullins, Cotton and Mullin Shawls, Dimities, Men's & women's	Cotton Stockings, Children's ditto, Men's Cotton pan- taloon Socks, China and Satin Ribbon, Barcelona Hand- kerchiefs, Silk Romal and Bandanna do. White, black, and colour'd Pelong, Sewing Silk and Twist, Ladies long Silk Gloves, Pound and Paper Pins, Ladies Kid & Mo- rocco Slippers, Children's Moroc- co Shoes, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohes Teas, Loaf Sugar, Raisins and Cur- rants, Prunes and Figs, Pepper & Pimenta, Scented Pomatum, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, An assortment of Cutlery, Ditto of Buttons, Stoves and Sheet Iron.
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With a great variety of other Articles.
St. John, 30th May, 1801.

Donaldson & Hendricks,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the Ship WILLIAM, Captain Cam-
bridge, from GREENOCK,
A very General and Handsome Assort-
ment of
British Merchandize,
Which they are now opening for Sale,
upon very reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Subscriber, are requested to render in their Accounts for payment—And all those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to make payment within Two Months from this date, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving their Accounts to an Attorney to collect without delay.
CORNELIUS HARBEL.
St. John, 8th August, 1801.

Rags! Rags! Rags!
CASH or BOOKS given for clean
Linen and Cotton RAGS at this
Office.

GREAT NEWS

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 1.

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—she 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 sand-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 newspapers 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, 2 schooners, 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, sent 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 set 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, seeing, no doubt, that it was utterly ineffectual, but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigour. One vessel threw two hundred bombs.—At this time three of the enemy's vessels had been sunk and bilged. In the course of the afternoon two others shared the same fate, and five others were rendered useless, but were drawn by ropes on the shore. The fire of the English also slackened during the afternoon. The enemy sometimes fired a shot, or threw a shell. Towards dusk the fire was renewed with a little warmth, but without much meaning. It was Lord Nelson's intention, in the dark, to have sent three bombs close upon the enemy, each bomb towed by ten boats, the bombs were to attack the enemy in a way that could 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 fled off from Boulogne, and the various boats have this day been dispersed, providing themselves with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have sailed 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 the command of Capt. 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 James 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 seven. 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 shewn great skill in entirely disabling ten of the armed vessels out of twenty-four 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 showing 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 sailed from Boulogne to attack some other French port, are incorrect. We have been favored with a very ample and clear detail (it is given under the