

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New York, Sept. 16.

The fall sailing ship Mercury, captain Cook, failed falling at this port last evening in 37 days from Liverpool. The London papers received by her at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser are the beginning of the seventh of August, inclusive, and furnish us with an unusual variety of important intelligence.

An expedition against Boulogne, for the purpose of destroying the gun-boats fitted out there for the invasion of England has been projected by the English Ministry, and effectually carried into execution by Lord Nelson. A particular detail of this important event forms one of the principal articles of our section.

The landing of Admiral Gantheaume in France after having detached troops on the coast of Egypt, appears to be no longer doubted in the English papers.

LONDON, August 5.

The news from Egypt is of considerable importance; it is to the 21st of June. At that period Alexandria and Cairo were still in possession of the French. The Grand Vizier had advanced against Cairo, and had been completely defeated. Beldar, and driven back to Sakhieh. General Hutchinson was at Terrance, and the Captain Pacha on the heights of Terrance. General Beldar was about to attack General Hutchinson.

On the 9th of June a corvette, fleet of Gantheaume, got into Alexandria with ammunition and some troops. This vessel left Alexandria on the morning of the 10th of Alexandria. It can no longer, therefore, be doubted that he landed the troops which he had on board his squadron.

An article in the *Monitor* of the 20th of last month, of Galois, notices the prohibition of our government to land any passengers from France, says, "This measure is evidently founded upon an alarm excited in England by the preparations for invasion, which are preferred forward with activity upon our coast."

The Hamburg mail, due yesterday, arrived this morning. Mr. Hunter, his messenger, also arrived. There are no accounts from Constantinople, and the intelligence by the mail is wholly unimportant. The differences between Austria and Bavaria are not to be settled by the sword, but in the Bohemian Court of Pils.

August 7.

We received this morning the following copy of Lord Nelson's Address to his squadron after the attack upon the fleet in Boulogne.

"*Address of Boulogne, Aug. 6.*
"Lord Nelson has reason to be very much satisfied with the conduct of the vessels, for their placing of the vessels, 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 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 cloister and different count, manifested itself in all ranks of officers, 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 will be given them for showing their valor, zeal and bravery. The three revenue cutters kept under sail, and performed the duty intrusted to them with great deal of skill.

ATTACK ON BOULOGNE.

Dover, Thursday, 1. P. M.

You are one for the particulars of the attack made on the enemy's ships at Boulogne on Thursday. I perceive that the papers are very inaccurate. On the following account you may rely. I was at eye witness:

On Saturday, Lord Nelson failed from Deal, and the same evening took the command of the Squadron of fall ships of war cruising off Boulogne, under the command of captain Somerville of the Engage. His Lordship ordered all ships to join and General did on Sunday till all they announced to three vessels, fall, including gun-boats, brig, &c. His Lordship brought them all up before Boulogne, and made a signal for them to divide into two separate squadrons; one squadron to be to windward.

On Monday Lord Nelson had closed in Boulogne with some of the bomb-vessels

and three French bombs to try how they would reach the enemy. Finding the shells reached the shore, he made signal of retreat, and they anchored about four miles from the land, or three miles from the shore.

The three at Boulogne freethers near East and West. Towards the East a party of land ran out forming a bay. The mouth of the harbour is in the middle of this, and the ships went to the west of it, and the shells, consisting of six brigs, two frigates, and about 20 or 30 gun-boats, were arranged in a line along the beach, not half a mile from shore, one half cast, but the largest half went to 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 heavy fire. The battery on the pier head, east of the harbor, did not fire much, and tried a shell now and then.

On Monday night Lord Nelson went under cover of the dark, in a four oared galley, 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 4 o'clock, on the middle of the harbor, five 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 five o'clock; and the other ships followed in succession, till the middle of another line behind the bombs ready to render assistance. His Lordship's own flag was placed in front of the harbor, having two or two lines, one of bombs, another of shells, and one of shells, and the right; behind these lines was the *Levyen*, of 64 guns. His Lordship's intention was to attack the enemy's vessels with bombs only, as they reach much farther, than shells, and would prove effectual, while the enemy's shot could not reach us. At five o'clock, however, it being then high water, Lord Nelson, desirous of convincing them, and with a heavy fire he could play upon them, and in the same time, to induce them to disclose their strength points, it being difficult to discover their batteries, the ships being of a brown clay, fatter, and the water very close to the shore, in face of the batteries, where they first fired one broadside, and, tacking round, fired the other; then falling away loaded for another such attack.

It was a most commendable fire on both sides, and it was this that first gave to 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 above mentioned, at seven in the morning, his Lordship, moving in a swift boat, 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 shells, and shells, fired by the King and Queen cutters; and, by the cool and intrepid conduct displayed in all the actions of this great man, giving orders, and animating his examples. The French batteries, the land batteries, could only fire straight out, or nearly so, while our bombs were stationed in front of their 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 striking the whole line, as it were. For instance, if a bomb was fired from the shell French ship, and fell there, it had great chance of hitting one of the line nearer; or if thrown for the nearest, and going beyond her, it had a chance of hitting another farther away, and so on. His Lordship observed the intently of their batteries, and found that Lord Nelson had not been so polite as to attack them in the manner they expected. They therefore, felt a number of men to throw up some of the batteries on the hill in the eastern part of the town, which flanks the whole line of coast. This covered the mouth of the harbor tolerably well; but it could not reach our bombs, which were at three miles distance, and the enemy they threw only a few shells from it. The disposition and object of our vessels were to force all the French ships to retreat towards the mouth of the harbor, and to throw up the shells, which deflection might effectually be made at night. In this we partly succeeded. The enemy's fire continued very heavy till about three in the morning, when it wholly ceased from the hills, and no longer being fired, that it was utterly inefficient; but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigor. Our vessel fired two hundred bombs. At this time three of the enemy's vessels had been sunk and burnt. In the course of the afternoon two others shared the same

fate, and five others were rendered disabled, 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 three, but towards midnight 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 bomb vessels close upon the enemy, each bomb vessel by ten or twelve, to be ready to attack the enemy in a way that could not fall of intimidating them; and the boats were to be ready to row the bombs away, in case of accidents. Lord Nelson likewise ordered all ships to keep as close possible, to render them necessary assistance; but the wind shifting, the attack became impracticable without the utmost danger to our whole fleet, which 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 things have had a day before dispersed, providing the bombs with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have failed from the Downs—Part of the fleet is now near Boulogne, and it is probable, the attack may be renewed this night. The squadron, at Boulogne, consists of the commandant, captain Somerville, of the Engage—Lord Nelson is making the necessary preparations.

Our loss was on board the *Sulphur* one English vessel, and one French man-of-war. Some of the floating rigging was also lost. This was all our loss. A considerable number of Frenchmen went to sea bottom in the first three ships that sank. 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; and two or three bombs were fired, but they did not do much, making them fly. This did some damage and frightened the inhabitants, as trunks and furniture were seen removing. Most of the inhabitants came to the heights, and toward the town, having left the 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 is about fifty sent on the heights west of the town in view, but it is confidently said there is a large detachment 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 the 1st of August, mentioning his Lordship's name. He was much delighted, and invited the gentlemen, though strangers, on board his ship to dinner. They dined as comfortably as if they had been a plebeian party. An excellent dinner was served up, at very little cost. The gentlemen were complimenting Lord Nelson, when he said, "Oh, this is but a flimsy affair; but it is necessary to convince the enemy they shall not be taken with impunity, and to do something to quiet the minds of women and children in London—Here, in Dover the people laugh at the idea of invasion."

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

It appears, by accounts from Brussels, that the French government is resolved to enforce with the utmost rigor, the terms of the law of the 8th of November, respecting the seizure of all English merchandise. The houses of several eminent merchants in that place have been searched by the military, on suspicion of having been engaged in this prohibited commerce.

Citizen Vaillier has written from Toulon, of date July 12th, the following letter to his father in Avignon—"Dear father, I have the 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 has not only captured an English ship of 74 guns, and a frigate of 50, with a convoy of 25 merchant vessels. This intelligence is the more favorable to the French, as it enables us to navigate the Mediterranean, and to confer to us the colony of Iam, &c.—(Courier de Avignon.)

Courier office—half past two o'clock.
We stop the press to announce that intelligence has been received of the return of Lord Nelson to Margate Roads.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell, on flat for ten years, a valuable 1 Perry, in the county of Calverley, of the Duke of Virginia, or Lark Run, containing 250 acres the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 4 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres of wood, and the whole is well enclosed. This land is distant from Fredericksburg about 80 miles, and 45 miles from Washington, in the City of Washington. There are several valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the distance of a mile, where the Fredericksburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will also sell the Reversion of 550 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling house of 60 feet by 40, with four chimneys, and a number of other very necessary out-buildings—A valuable piece of land is enclosed.

Every person desirous of inspecting, or seeing any persons desirous of purchasing or leasing, will do well to visit the premises. For further particulars apply to Robert Brooke Voss, Esq. who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber.

Two. They are *well* or *rent*.

Two. They are *well* or *rent*, and are completely finished, on King and Columbia Street, with sundry valuable property near the same, and are situated in a very healthy and desirable situation for the flour and grocery trade, equally so in Alexandria.

Apply to Mr. Voss, on F Street, or W. T. Voss, at No. 12 New York City, Washington, July 13, 1802.

Mr. M. with to take by the month, or until the 14th day of November, 1802, for the month of August, for whom British wages will be given, apply to Mr. Voss, on F Street, or W. T. Voss, at No. 12 New York City, Washington, July 13, 1802.

The quarterly court of Northumberland in the County of York, at the Court House, in the Town of York, in the said county, commonly called

MOUNT SION.

THE property of Cateby Jones deceased, together with the MILL, adjoining, BE SOLD by the Executors of the said Cateby Jones, to satisfy a debt of mortgage made to Walter Jones for the payment of a certain sum of money, by the said Cateby Jones, to the heirs of the said C. Jones, in or about the month of September next, redeem the preliminary payment of the money, for which they are bound to pay, and for the residue of the said debt, in the said Land and Mill. They have also decreed, that residue of the said debt of mortgage, with the said T. J. MORGAN, and the said Cateby Jones, and his heirs, should be held at the same time and under similar conditions, to satisfy a mortgage made to the said Walter Jones, for the payment of another sum of money, and have also appointed William Chastings, Hisrom Esq. and sundry others, for executing their office. Now, this is to give notice, that the commissioners will, on the premises above specified, receive and take in satisfaction the said debts according to their trust.

The Land and Mill are very valuable, and are well improved, and situate in the great Town of Newmarket in the county of Northampton.

Wm. Chastings,
Hisrom Esq.,
Sundry Deputies, etc

September 7, 1802.

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