

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Capt. Blackwood, of the Euryalus frigate, arrived this morning at the Admiralty with dispatches. His ship had been sent from Cork to Lord Nelson, but missing him, proceeded to Admiral Collingwood, off Cadiz. The dispatches state that the combined fleet consisting of 17 sail of the line, arrived at Cadiz on the 20th ult. Admiral Collingwood, of course, did not, with his four sail of the line venture to oppose them—they chased him for a short time before they entered Cadiz. As soon, however, as they got in, he returned to his station, and re-anchored off the harbor.

On the 24th, the Euryalus fell in with Sir Robert Calder's fleet within 20 leagues of Cadiz, so that he would in all probability join Adm. Collingwood the next day, and the blockade of Cadiz would then be effectually resumed. Admiral Bickerton with his six sail of the line is at Gibraltar, and the Carthagen fleet remain in port. Admiral Bickerton will be able to prevent their junction with the combined fleets, should they attempt it.

Intelligence has been received with respect to the Rochefort squadron. They first went to Vigo to join the combined fleets, but missing them there, sailed again.

Just as the combined fleets sailed from Ferrol, eight large American ships, under convoy of two armed ships, sailed from Nantz for Cadiz. Laden with salted beef, pork, and biscuit; the Colpoys brig fell in with them in the night, captured two, the rest separated, and got between the Isle of Dieu and the main.

Bonaparte continued at Boulogne on the 19th; but he has since left it, and the number of troops and tents is much less than it was. We dare say part of the army has been sent to the Rhine.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of a second express at the Admiralty, with dispatches, stating, that the combined fleet, after arriving at Cadiz, had again put to sea, following a northerly course. As we have more than once had occasion to notice the course steered, on leaving port, it proves nothing respecting the real destination of a fleet; it is necessary in every case to gain an offing, and, besides, a false course is often followed to deceive an adversary till darkness, enables them to alter it with less chance of detection.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning. It brings the following short but important letter. If the latter part of it be correct, a serious misunderstanding must have taken place between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin:

"St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The greatest warlike preparations are making in all parts of the Russian Empire. A messenger left this city yesterday for England, who, it is reported, is the bearer of the treaty concluded between Russia, Sweden and England. It is also said that the Prussian Minister, will leave this capital to day, or to-morrow. Mr. Novoziltzoff is not yet arrived."

Lord Keith has returned from the Texel, in the Edgar, of 74 guns. It is said that there is less appearance than formerly of an intention on the part of the Dutch fleet to put to sea.

The La Pyche French frigate of 36 guns and 240 men, has been captured in the East-Indies, by the British frigate St. Lorenzo, Capt. H. Lambert, after an action of three hours and a half. The English had 12 killed and 36 wounded. The French 57 killed and 70 wounded. The Psyche was supported during the action by the privateer L'Equivoque, of 10 guns, which, owing to her good sailing, and the approach of night, made her escape.

We are happy to announce that the French frigate Didon, of 44 guns, & 309 men, has been captured by the Phoenix frigate of 36 guns, after a gallant action, which lasted for three hours. The vessels met on the 10th inst. a little to the westward of the spot where the action of the 22d ult. between Sir Robert Calder and the combined fleets was fought.

The Prince of Wales packet was taken on the 14th inst. in lat. 43, long. 15, by the Prince of Paix, of 24 long nine pounders, and 220 m. after a chase of 32 hours; the Captain and his Stewart were sent in the packet for Vigo; the remainder of the crew were put on board two neutral vessels; the master, surgeon, and twelve men arrived at Penzance yesterday morning.

Letters from the Gulf of Persia mention, that the Linnæus of Muscovy was lately killed in an engagement between a part of his fleet and the inhabitants of the opposite shore, who had long been on terms of hostility; the latter being the disciples of the Wahabee, and the former a true Believer.

Private accounts from France state that the French and Spanish fleets

are to co-operate in the expedition against England, and that a squadron of five sail of the line and four frigates, with several transports, are now ready for sea at Toulon, having 10,000 troops on board. This expedition is supposed to be destined to attack the Russians at Corfu.

By a decree of the Emperor and King of Italy, dated St. Cloud, July 27, all British merchandize is prohibited in the kingdom of Italy; and it is ordered that what may come to the Custom-houses shall be forfeited, and that all British merchandize which shall be found in the country after the 1st of October, shall be seized.

The Moniteur gives the following intelligence, dated Boulogne, August 13:

"Yesterday a brilliant action was fought between a small division of our flotilla and the English cruisers, which had been considerably reinforced. Admiral Lacrosse sent out at noon a division of five praams, thirty gun-boats, and about forty pinnaces, armed with heavy howitzers. The lieutenant of the Navy, Coquebert, commanding one of the gun-boats of the guard, was at the head. Morus, who commanded the whole squadron, sailed out above two leagues, to meet the enemy. On seeing this movement, one English ship of the line, two frigates, and about thirty brigs ranged themselves in order of battle. The enemy tried several times to break our line, and threatened to run us down with his large ships; but seeing this did by no means frighten our seamen, he did not perform it. The action was brisk, and the whole camp and the town have had the pleasure to see the enemy fight retreating, and our little squadron pursuing him several leagues out at sea. The frigates and ships of the enemy have fired a number of shot, and an English brig has lost her main-topmast. For this time, the English shall not say that our coast-batteries have given us the victory, as the little squadron was two leagues and a half from shore. Our ships have received no damage. The wind being very low, the sea calm, and the attack made with the greatest activity, the enemy had to fear getting into the midst of our line. The ardour which animates our land and sea forces calculated to ensure all manner of success. The ships and forts are not strong unless men of courage make them so. The naval officers will certainly give an official account of this action. The alarm was general on the English coast. At one o'clock, several frigates, corvettes, and brigs, got under weigh from Percy, below the Downs: at four, two ships of the line, two frigates and one brig, sailed from the Downs; and lastly, in the evening, there were sixty vessels of the enemy in sight. It is by such engagements, that the flotilla acquires that confidence in its strength, that promptitude in its movements, and exactness in its manœuvres, which will qualify it to act such an important part in the events of our Naval wars."

A serious misunderstanding is said to subsist between the French Princess, in which Louis the Eighteenth and his brother Monsieur entertain contrary sentiments.

There is a letter in the French papers, dated Madrid, which if it be correct, shows that there has been an action in the Mediterranean between the Spanish fleet from Carthagen and a British squadron, probably the one commanded by Sir R. Bickerton, in which the former were defeated. It states, that information having been received by a signal that some English ships were on the coast, Admiral Don Juan Martinez sailed with his fleet from Carthagen to intercept them; but after engaging them for some time, the fire of the English was so incessant, that the Spanish Admiral found it expedient to haul his wind, and return to port with all possible expedition.

Remittances to a large amount have been brought over to our merchants, by the Pomona frigate recently arrived from Lisbon. Sir Francis Baring's house has alone received 100,000l. in hard cash.

Weymouth, Aug. 29.—Yesterday a very fine American ship was brought in here, captured on her passage from Spain to Holland.

Letters from Naples, dated Aug. 2, estimates the damages in that city by the late earthquake at 34,600,000 lances. In the same communication was terrible, the ground opened and vomited forth flames, and 339 families were swallowed up.

A letter from Rome mentions the whole number of families which perished at 1750, that eleven villages were destroyed, and 4000 houses at Naples more or less injured.

Borders of the Meuse, Aug. 24.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has sent an important declaration to a certain great Court, in answer to the note of St. Novoziltzoff, in which his Majesty says, that he accedes with pleasure, the mediation

of that Court to adjust the differences subsisting between him and other powers. Without giving credit to all the reports, it may at least be concluded, that peace has many partisans on the continent, who circulate their stories in opposition to the warlike rumours of England.

In the Moniteur of the 15th inst. the following passage is extracted from one of our Morning Papers of the 2d

"The enemy's preparations in the Texel, at Brest, at Ferrol, and indeed in all other ports, are known to be in a great state of forwardness, and Bonaparte is about to set out for the coast. The attempt upon Ireland is expected to be made first with a view of creating a diversion in favour of the grand effort against England, which is to be made at the same time from the ports of the Channel and those of Holland.—Whatever anxiety we may feel upon this subject, we have certainly no sensation.—Come when they may, the enemy will find us prepared to chastise their temerity, and turn the daring enterprise to their own certain destruction."

Upon these observations, the Moniteur contains the following curious and extraordinary comment in a note:

"And why does not the enemy come? We shall see by the issue whose tenacity will be chastised. We know your Commander in Chief; we have seen him at Honscot and in Holland; one third of the army of Boulogne would be sufficient to turn his daring enterprises to certain destruction. But whatever you may say on the subject, you know, as well as we do, what you have to expect from a contest by land. As to the maritime war, you undoubtedly have acquired and hitherto preserved a real superiority, but you were indebted for it, you still are indebted for it, to treachery. It was treachery that delivered up to you 30 French ships at Toulon; the treachery of the Prince of Orange acquired for you 12 Dutch ships; it was treachery, in short, that destroyed at Quiberon all the then surviving officers of our ancient marine; in spite of these advantages so obviously acquired, and which we do not dispute with you, our squadrons attack you upon your own coasts; the Shannon is blockaded, not by small vessels, as you say, but by a superior and more numerous force. Your colonies had even arranged the terms of their capitulation, and sent agents to treat with the enemy; but that was not the object of his mission, and in spite of the advantages which he encountered in returning to Europe, though his voyage lasted 50 days, though he lost 5000 men by contrary winds, he pressed through the center of your squadrons, and effected his junction. His object was not to attack your commerce, but yet he has done you damage to the amount of 20 millions (or any one million sterling.) In India a single French division made captures from you to a greater amount. One brig has taken a whole Newfoundland convoy off the Orkney's; our frigates traverse every sea: not a day passes without some one of them entering your ports, and you have not yet captured one of them. In a word, you boasted that you would attack our advanced line, which, however, has often attacked your cruisers, so far from the batteries, even in the middle of the Channel, and in such a manner that your ships, your frigates and corvettes, have sought security in superior sailing."

But two years have been spent in preparing for the descent, and the descent has not yet been made! It will be made, unless you make peace. It will be made perhaps in one year, perhaps in two, perhaps in three years; but before five years shall have elapsed, we shall have humbled your pride, and that superiority which treachery has given you. As to the Continent, think not that you have allies there. You are the enemy of all nations, and every people will exult in your humiliation. But though you should succeed in corrupting some females or some Ministers, the consequences would not be favourable to you; we should certainly acquire a new line of coast, new ports, new countries, and we could afterwards turn our whole attention to the naval war. It is a singular conceit in you to think, that we could pretend, in one day, one month, or one year, to accomplish the reduction of your colossal power. Time is one of the means, one of the essential elements of our calculations. Have recourse in such a situation of things to conspiracies, to assassinations; well and good. This species of warfare you are no stranger to. It is already reported that Drake is thinking of returning to Munich; Spencer-Smith to Stuttgart, and Taylor to Cassel. France will not suffer them to set foot, not only on the Continent, but in any place within five or six days march of its armies. What have you done? You have reduced yourselves to the sorry system of blockade, which does not prevent our squadrons from traversing the seas. Continue to blockade our ports, but keep your eyes fixed on

the beacons on your own coasts, and live in perpetual alarms.

"Should your Jesuited nation, continuing to be the dupe of some men, who have divided the Government of England between them, not compel your Oligarchs to make peace, and be persuaded that we are no more those Frenchmen that have been for so long a time sold and betrayed by weak Ministers, inactive Kings, or greedy Mistresses, you are advancing towards an inevitable and fatal destiny."

"We desire the peace of the Continent, because it is in the situation in which we wished it should be. We might have augmented our own power, and weakened that of our rivals, if we had thought fit. If there be any State disposed again to disturb the Continent, it will be the first victim, and its defeat being reflected back upon yourselves, will render your dangers more imminent and your fall more certain."

"We repeat it; a just and reasonable peace alone can save you. One of our advantages is already proved, and, since you cannot hope for safety, but through the assistance of a Power of the Continent, singly you can do nothing against France, and France will never suffer that you should only have vessels on the seas; the seas are the property of all nations."

SHERIFFS' SALES.

WILL BE SOLD.

At the Court-house in Beaufort county, on the 17th day of December next,

THE following Lands, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Taxes and costs due thereon for the years 1803, 1804, and 1804, viz.

- 120 Acres given in by Richard Keeth, belonging to Zachariah Jacobs.
649 Acres belonging to a son and two daughters of Dr. Samuel McCorkle, lying on Black creek.
106 do. given in by Alexander McClenahan, jun. supposed to belong to Alexander McClenahan, sen. and one town lot given in by said McClenahan, supposed to belong to Gen. Robeson, in Statesville No. 10.
612 do. the property of Jo. Stevenson of Lincoln, on Third creek.
4 lots in the town of Statesville, returned in the name of Thomas A. Osborne, Nos. 3, 34, 43 and 64.
100 Acres of Land the property of Samuel Brown on the waters of Third creek.
320 do. belonging to Richard Steele, on waters of Fourth creek.
67 do. belonging to the heirs of Ninian Steele on do.
300 do. belonging to Henry Hall, on waters of Fifth creek, on South Yadkin.
134 do. belonging to George Hair, on the waters of South Yadkin.
233 do. belonging to the heirs of Robt. W. Blerath on Fourth creek.
288 do. given in by James McGenty, lying on the waters of South Yadkin, supposed to belong to Wm. Astin of Virginia.
200 do. returned in the name of Lewis Bryan, on the waters of South Yadkin, supposed to belong to M. Jagan or Watts.
200 do. belonging to Wm. Stevenson of Buncomb, lying on waters of Fourth creek.
100 do. given in as the property of John Roussoer, lying on South Yadkin.
100 do. lying on Catawba river, supposed to belong to Samuel Oxford.
65 do. entered in the name of John Pitts, now supposed to belong to Nathan Leizure.
75 do. the property of Wm. Henon, and two town lots in Statesville, Nos. 7 and 27.
275 do. entered in the name of Jacob Hartman, on the waters of Little river.
134 do. given in by James Barns in Roberts's district.
40 do. given in by Wm. Barns in do.
284 do. given in by George Barns in do.
500 do. given in by John Crawford in do.
100 do. given in by Thos. Creaton in do.
100 do. returned in the name of Peter Hermon, in do.
450 given in by James McKay, lying on South Yadkin.
110 do. given in by Saml. McCabe on do.
42 do. given in by John McGee, in Roberts's district.
80 do. given in by Francis Monday, in do.
120 do. given in by James Purcell, in do.
180 do. given in by Lewis Reckton, do.
245 do. given in by Samuel Sloan.
350 given in by John Thomson.
200 do. given in by Wm. Anderson, now owned by John Laird, on big branch of Hunting creek.
100 do. given in by David Kerney.
70 do. given in by James McCracken, now owned by William Harbin.
50 acres returned by James Abbott, in A. Sharpe's district.
150 do. returned by W. McCahan, do.
150 do. returned in the name of widow Hoy, Sharps's district.
100 do. given in by Lewis Day, Byer's district.
21 do. returned in the name of John Duncan.
130 do. the property of James MEwen, on Catawba river.
100 do. the property of Patrick Erwin on Norwood creek.
232 do. the property of Nathaniel Laird, on South river.
300 do. returned in the name of Henry Erwin.
200 do. entered in the name of Zachariah Hoilar, supposed to be owned by Jacob Troutman.
250 do. entered in the name of William Hamoury, supposed to be owned by said Troutman.
40 do. supposed to be owned by Captain James Hebes of the western country on Orion's branch.
133 do. entered in the name of Griffith Maitton.
190 do. the property of Samuel Neill.
168 do. given in by Geo. Ollipant, owned by George L. Davidson.
80 do. given in by Wm. Blankinship, south Yadkin.
50 do. given in by Elisha Blankinship, do.
275 do. given in by John Campbell, sen. do.
150 do. given in by Wm. Campbell, do.
125 do. given in by John Campbell, jun. do.

170 do. given in by Thomas Conke, supposed to be now owned by Thos. Stanley.
23 do. returned by Isaac Davis, now supposed to be owned by G. Gordon.
100 do. returned in the name of Lewis Osliman.

100 do. given in by Jesse Deas.
50 do. given in by David Hall.
150 do. given in by Hugh Horel.
233 do. returned by John M'Lean, sen.
137 do. returned by Thos. Tucker.
103 do. returned by John Wallace, owned now by A. Laws, jr.
100 do. returned by Saml. Williams owned now by Jas. Wilson, south Yadkin.
130 acres returned in name of Ray Kelly, Hunting Creek.

100 do. entered in the name of John Campbell, owned by N. Mrod Lumford.
200 do. entered in the name of J. L. Dancy, now owned by Dr. Moody.
250 do. given in by Jos. Friend, belonging to some Person unknown, but supposed to belong to a Philip Swissgood or his heirs.

130 do. given in by John Hughey, owner not known.
400 do. entered in the name of John Little, sen. of Rowan.
70 do. entered in name of Pleasant Dwyngs, Hughey's district.

2000 do. given in the name of David Woodson, of Rowan, in the rough waters of Hunting and Rocky Creeks.

25 do. the property of Osborn Crabbe.
163 do. the property of Ebenezer Frost, lying on Rocky Creek.

250 do. the property Geo. Evans, south Yadkin.
50 do. the property of Richard Kent.

283 do. given in by Jacob Adams, for the Heirs of John Adams.
340 do. entered as the property of James Cooke, of Tennessee, on Hocks River.

303 do. returned in the name of the Heirs of Wm. Cooke, on Coddle Creek.
300 do. given in by Thomas Watson, belonging to the Estate of Widow Brown.

225 do. returned in the name of Eliza Beth Gray.
320 do. the property of Wm. M'Lean.
108 do. returned in the name of Eliza Poon, now owned by Abr. Nelson.

322 do. returned by E. Martin, now owned by James Houston.
68 do. returned by Wm. Harsh, lying on Hunting Creek, now owned by John Veach.

45 do. returned by Lawrence Maiden, on Hunting Creek.
101 do. returned by Andrew Maiden, on Hunting Creek.

250 do. returned by Gabriel Mordant, owned by James Taylor.
175 do. returned by George Meedy, Hunting Creek.

170 do. returned by Wm. Owens, do.
109 do. returned by Fletcher Pugh, do.
145 do. returned by Saml. H. Gordon, do.
200 do. returned by Nicholas Stinson, do.
133 do. entered in name of Wilson Turner.

100 do. entered in name of Moses Weston.
200 do. listed in the name of Littleberry Gray, supposed to be owned by Cooper.

Robert Worke, Sheriff.
September 25, 1805.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Court-house in Beaufort county, on Saturday the 25th of January, 1806,

THE following Tracts of Land in said County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1804, and the expense attending the advertising and sale thereof, viz.

- 400 Acres lying on the waters of Green river, granted to Thomas Hicks.
100 acres, lying on the waters of Clear creek, on the Wolfpen branch.
150 acres, the property of David Webb, lying on Pole creek.

Samuel H. Williams, Sheriff.
Sep. 25, 1805.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the court-house in Beaufort county, on the 17th February, 1806,

THE following Tracts of Land and Town Lots in the said County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1804:

- 320 acres lying on said Banks, and a Lot in Beaufort Old Town, No. 53, the Property of Samuel Mobson.
320 acres lying on said Bank, 316 acres on Harlow's creek canal, and a Lot in Beaufort Old Town, No. 56, the property of Arthur Mobson.
Two Lots in said Town, Nos. 49 and 50, the property of Samuel Smith.
Half a Lot in said Town, No. 54, the property of James Parratt.

JOSEPH C. BELL, Shff.

WILL BE SOLD
At the Court-house in Pittsborough, in Chatham county, on Wednesday the 1st of January, 1806,

THE two following Tracts of Land in said county or so much thereof as will defray the taxes due thereon for the year 1804, with the Expense of advertising and sale thereof, viz.

- 350 acres on Harland's creek, given in by John Morlas, sen. Owner unknown.
100 acres adjoining the land of John Hurns and others, the property of Edward B. Dennis, not given in.

George Gee, Sheriff.

For Sale
A HOUSE and Lot at the University, situated on a high and pleasant part of the Village. In the House is one Room below, and two above stairs. The Lot contains two Acres, and has on it a Kitchen, Smokehouse, Storehouse & Stable, all new: is well shaded with Trees, and has a Cellar prepared for enlarging the Dwelling House. For further information enquire of the Printer, or Subscriber.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, University July 29, 1805.

HORSES FED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, that he will take their Horses, and keep them in square Salls for two shillings and six pence per week. And whilst the Horses are under his Care, every possible Attention will be paid to them, though he will not be answerable for any Escape or Accident.

ROBERT W. HARRIS, Newburg, Oct. 25.