

From the New-York Gazette, of March 8. *Extract from the Madrid Gazette, of January 7.*

ADVICES from the chief engineers and artillery officers of the combined forces at Toulon on the objects which were debated in the general council of war, dated TOULON, December 17, 1793.

QUESTION; by the GENERAL COUNCIL, to the COMMANDERS of the royal artillery and engineers, both English and Spanish, and their answers.

1st. *Question.* Should the French get possession of Faron et Balaguie, can we keep the place and its garrison?

Answer. If they take all the heights of the mountain Faron, fort St. Anthony, and all its dependency, will also fall, and the enemy be soon in possession of the entrenchments of St. Ann; then the communication of Malbucquet will be in the greatest part interrupted on the north side; and the fortrefs of Balaguie could not but surrender itself also, by being annoyed on its front, and not being supported. This taken, the enemy would make an attack on the weakest part of the town; and knowing its situation, would establish batteries which would command the little harbor, and hinder our maritime forces from coming in. Once the heights of Balaguie and La-guilette taken, the enemy would not only overlook the little harbor, but, from thence the outward ones would be within cannon shot, so that the outward posts, being unsupported, would be incommoded, particularly those parts not bomb proof, and then the difficulty in keeping it would be increased.

2d. *Q.* Can we establish a post on Cape Cepet, so as to protect the harbor?

A. We can establish a very strong post on Cape Cepet; but if the enemy remains master of the coast from Cape Brun to Balaguie, and of the interior part of the country, and could cross fire in the outward harbor, they would occasion much injury to the vessels. But, carrying the quest on to its greatest extent, that is, if Toulon should be evacuated, could we establish a garrison in a position capable of supporting the great road? we ought to answer, that, even if we could keep Cape Cepet, and the coast from the Great Tower to Cape Brun, not being, however, masters of fort St. Marguarite, the enemy could, from this last place to Balaguie, cross their fire, both with bombs and red hot balls, of the greatest size, which, with the help of their elevation, would expose all the squadrons. Signed,

JOSEPH DEL POZO,
ABM. DUBAUI,
Chiefs of the Engineers, and
Lieutenant Colonels.

The following was not ready for insertion on the day of the publication of our last gazette.

Don Rafel Valdes, commandant general of the Spanish troops, with his adjutant, and the major of the fleet Don Inacio Olava, protected the troops on their embark- ing. The Spaniards covered the advance ground, and avoided, by this means, all confusion this night, being assured of the promptitude of succour from the Spanish and English navy, which in effect, was so prompt, that it was obtained without those embarrassments which might have taken place.—The greatest evil which was experienced, was, that they had no lanterns nor other conveniences for the chaloups, but the serenity of the commandant and major general facilitated the embarkation, in a very short time of 12000 troops, 200 sick, and a great number of royalists, all in sight of the enemy, which were not less than 45,000 strong, and according to the declarations of the deserters, surmounted 62,000, the Place being now in their pos-

session; for the French, who had remained in Toulon, declared themselves patriots, which effect the orders of General Valdes to embark, had produced, and which was expected by this vigorous observation, and the courage with which it was executed.

[Here follows a GENERAL ORDER, and some remarks, which it was not possible for us to get translated in season. By these we find, that TOULON was entirely destroyed.]

A letter from his Excellency Don John de Langarra, Commandant General of the Spanish King's Squadron in the Mediterranean, to his Excellency Baylio Don Antonio de Baldes, on the subject of BURNING the Arsenal and the ships at Toulon:

"I am anxious to give your Excellency notice of the setting on fire of the arsenal and the French ships of Toulon, on the 18th of the present month (December) 1793, according to the account given by the Lieut. of the ship Don Pedro Cotiella and Don Francisco Riquelme, whom I have commissioned for this object.

"At 5 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Sydney Smith, of an English ship, informed me, that Admiral Hood had commissioned him for setting on fire the arsenal and the French ships, and that he came to join the officers whom I should elect on my part, to proceed, without delay, to this operation, and that he had two boats, with guns, to place in the entry of the arsenal, and ours were destined to fire at Malbucquet. I disposed, that the Adjutant, Don Francis Requelme, should carry those which he should find necessary; in the mean time I sent the Lieut. Don Cotiella, with Smith and Riquelme, to put tarred shirts on board the ships of the line; the first going to the arsenal, and a little afterwards the second where they thought best, to give orders to the commandants of the boats of the Spanish forts, that they should put themselves in safety with diligence; they fixed two of the English, and the gun boat commanded by the Lieut. of a frigate, Don Francisco Truxillo, in the mouth of the arsenal, to defend the entry from the enemy; then posted a strong army by the door of the arsenal, reinforced with a violent gun, to prevent the coming of the common people, who were already in insurrection.

"The object was, to augment the number of the tarred shirts, and to introduce to the arsenal our fire ship St. Louis Goulaga. To give account of the dispositions which were made, and of the fire of the bombs of the enemy, which incommoded the arsenal, the Adjutant Riquelme returned back again to the squadron; and in the mean time Coriella and Smith, his officers, and Truxillo, extended different barrels of pitch and tar thro' the stores of the arsenal and the Pillar, setting two English boats to defend the galleys, should they be attacked.

"At half past seven in the evening, Riquelme came back with a great number of combustibles, entered the arsenal with a fire ship of the English, passing before many ships, which he boarded, and put 10 shirts in each, setting them all on fire.

"At half past nine, the whole arsenal was in flames."

Account of the French men of war and other vessels which were burnt in the port of Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Ships.—The Royal Dolphin, of 118 guns; Tonante, 80; Crown, 80; Languedoc, 80; Triumphant, 74; Sufficient, 74; Commerce of Bordeaux, 74; Three Colors, 74; Centaur, 74; Generaux, 74; Dengatris, 74; Tanistocles, 74; Dictator, 74; Censon, 74; Warrior, 74; Sovereign, 74; Mercury, 74; Conqueror, 74; and one ready to launch, 74.

Frigates.—Arithusa, 40 16 pounders;—,

34 12 pounders; Iris, ditto; Epligenia, ditto; Seria, ditto; Alcellis, ditto; Sultan, ditto, and the Montrea, ditto; Sloop, of War.—Sardinie.

Armed Transports.—Caroline, August, Sincere, Rain, Lampry, Mosel, Forward.

Brigantines.—Preparer, Little Sans Culotte, Little Boston; Society of Ayeau, Vigilance, and the Liberty.

Several small vessels John Var, —and several boats in the harbour.

Ships,	22
Frigates,	8
Sloops of War,	1
Armed Transports,	3
Brigantines,	7
Latine vessels,	2
Boats,	7
Total	50

[Here end the Extracts.]

NEW-YORK, March 8.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a number of the Citizens of New-York, intend to commemorate the glorious account lately received of the RE-CAPTURE of TOULON, and other successes of our brave Republican friends and ALLIES on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock. All true Republican Citizens, who are inclined to join on this occasion, are informed, that, TICKETS of admission to a collation, which is to be had of Mr. CORE, at the Hotel in Broadway, previous to TEN O'CLOCK in the morning of that day. It is particularly requested, that all officers and soldiers of the militia (who intend to assemble) do appear in their uniform.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Republican Citizens are to assemble at the City-hall, on Monday next, the 10th inst. precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning; from thence they will proceed to the French Consul's and from that place through Maiden-lane, Water and Wall Streets to Core's Hotel in Broad way to partake of the collation which will be provided upon the Joyful occasion.

The military officers dressed in their Uniform, each with a French officer by the arm, are to lead the procession. The Republican Citizens, two abreast, are to follow, and the militia companies, in their Uniform, are to bring up the rear.

For the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

CITIZEN GREENLEAF,

QUERY—Is this country, and the city of New-York in particular, to be the asylum for TRAITORS from every country as well as of our own? I learn that there has come in the Morning Star, arrived yesterday, five or six French aristocrats, traitors to the French Republic, and who no doubt were instrumental in betraying the city of Toulon into the hands of the British. These villians have doubtless sold their country and cause, for British gold, and were the cause of shedding much blood. Should not the French Minister demand them of our government, it is our duty, as friends to humanity, to deliver them up, that they may be sent to France to be tried, and, if guilty, to meet the reward due to traitors. How consummate their impudence to come into this country. Is not Nova-scotia, or Great Britain, good enough for such miscreants? If not taken up by the French Minister, let the whigs in this city rout them out and banish them our country.

AN ENEMY TO TRAITORS.

I HEAR there never was more COLD VICIUALS in New-York since the taking of Lord Cornwallis, than remained Yesterday, owing to an Emetic given to