

fight at Toulon, and read at the theatre at Marseilles, the evening of the fête of the 18th Fructidor, sixth year.

Authorized by the commandant of Marseilles, the 19th Fructidor sixth year.

NOGUES.

[Admiral Nelson's fleet, before the action, was strengthened by the Lyon of 64 guns, and the Portuguese Squadron, and consisted of 19 ships of the line and ten frigates. It was consequently in number and skill far superior to Buonaparte's. The event of the action time only can determine.—Why no dispatches from the fleet had reached London as late as the middle of September, was, that Nelson's dispatches must be transmitted to the admiralty through the medium of Lord St. Vincent.]

From a late London paper.

Observations on the supposed expedition of Buonaparte to India; by a gentleman who resided for many years, in different places, on the coast of Malabar, and who is practically acquainted with the different routes over land from Syria and Egypt to India.

If the destination of the grand armament from Toulon be indeed India, it is not an easy matter to account for the voluntary delay which it has incurred by the reduction, or the diminution of its force by a garrison left in Malta. But, at present, taking this destination for granted* it has, at first sight the character of a bold and dangerous design, but not altogether destitute of practicability.

In a late publication of Major Taylor, of the military establishment of Bombay, who confirms, from actual and later observation, the reports of Colonel Capet, while he is more particular and accurate in his accounts of distances, and the average time of performing journeys and voyages. From Major Taylor's pamphlet, "Considerations on an over land Communication, &c." (page 20) we learn that the summer season, by reason of the northerly winds that then prevail in the Mediterranean, is highly favorable to any vessels bound to the Levant, the voyage being performed from the port of Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber, to Alexandria in nine or ten days. On this scale of sailing, a fleet from the port of Toulon might reach Alexandria in the course of twenty days.

It may, however, be permitted to hazard a conjecture, that the place of debarkation will not be Alexandria, but Damietta; a situation more eligible than the former, and from whence the distance from Suez is nearer by more than thirty miles. The town is rich, and the harbour good.

Suppose then Buonaparte having eluded the vigilance of Admiral Nelson, to have landed at Damietta, with an army of thirty thousand men. His object is to convey the greatest possible number of that body to co-operate with Tippoo, on the coast of Malabar, in an invasion of the province of that name, which was ceded by the peace of 1703 to the East-India company, by the prince of Mafore, the rightful sovereign of the counties usurped by Hyder Ally.—He will not incur himself with unnecessary equipment. Guns, stores, and provisions will be found necessary for him in India. His troops must walk on foot. All the camels that he can possibly procure, through the favor of the Porte, or the force of money will be no more than what will be necessary for the carriage of water. The loss of men will no doubt by this route, be very considerable, and may be fairly estimated at one third of the whole number.

The next point of importance is, the procuration of sea conveyance to transport the remaining troops from the bottom of the Red Sea to Mangalore, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, directly opposite to the entrance of that sea, in the possession of Tippoo.

It has been asserted, and not without probability, that the French have for these sixteen months past been constantly sending out to the Isle of Mauritius, small light transports, and such as may be supposed fit vessels for the navigation of the Red Sea, which is extremely narrow, abounding in rocks and shoals, and but little known to European navigators. Of these facts the authority now before us is full and convincing. These vessels being dispatched from the Mauritius at the end of May, with water and provisions only, bound for Suez, would experience a south east wind to the place of their destination, which is a fair wind, and would insure a speedy passage. Should this prove to be unfounded, we apprehend Buonaparte must experience the greatest difficulties: for then he must trust to the precarious resource of obtaining vessels from India and other ports in the Red Sea.

We are told that the trade from Cairo to Judda alone employs upwards of 50 ships of 2000 tons each, and some of 1000 tons, besides numberless smaller vessels. But the delay that the procuring and collecting

* To open the gulf of the Dardanelles in concert with the Porte, as the grand step towards an attack on Russia; or to go directly to India, appears to be the only alternative. As to the idea of a French settlement in the unhealthy climate of Egypt, and a owing to that centre the trade of India by means of a cartel, it ought to be considered, that while we are able to maintain a superior naval force in the Arabian sea, and Indian ocean, the trade between Malabar and Suez would be intercepted by our fleets.

of these must occasion, would in all probability defeat the object of the expedition, as it would enable our government in India to send information to our admiral in those seas for to equip a sufficient number of vessels of force to block up the straits of the Babel-mandel, and prevent the fleet from entering the India ocean; and we should apprehend a very few stout ships, when we consider the narrowness of the entrance would be sufficient for that purpose.

In the months of June and July, the passage from Suez to the coast of Malabar, with strong northwesterly winds in the Red Sea, and the south west in the Indian ocean, can be performed in seventeen or 18 days, or by a fleet in twenty three or twenty four, according to page 35 of Major Taylor's considerations. But even allowing that no obstruction should occur to his armament in the Red Sea, and we may allow, independently of this circumstance, a considerable loss by shipwreck and otherwise; and also that the navigation of the India ocean should be found uninterrupted, they still have to contend with the violence of the south West Monsoon, and which would be found tremendous to vessels filled with troops, badly found and manned, more especially if they should be vessels procured in the Red Sea; here they would experience another certain loss. But what would still be found more fatal than any thing that had yet befallen them, would be the difficulty which the transports would find in crossing the bar at Mangalore, or of landing the troops at this season of the year on any part of the coast of Malabar; the surf on all this coast is nearly an insurmountable obstacle to any communication between ships and the shore, and at all events would be a service of the utmost difficulty and danger.

From these observations it would appear, that an invasion of India, by the route of Suez, and the Red Sea, is replete with numberless difficulties, and without any exertions on our part, of such a nature as to occasion the destruction of at least two thirds of any number of men that might be selected for that purpose, however inured to fatigue and hardships. Let the energy of the French be what it may, it cannot surmount the influence of a burning sun, reverberated from the bosom of a sandy desert, without water, and subject to the most pestilential exhalations, to the bigotry of the Arabs, the jealousy and superstition of the Turks, the difference of religion, manners and customs; to stormy seas, a dangerous navigation, and all the evils to which the want of nautical skill must necessarily expose them. But what must be our reflections should the French be bold enough to hazard, and fortunate enough to succeed in landing 10,000 men on the shores of India? We may then justly reprobate the want of intelligence, which might have easily counteracted their measures, and have overwhelmed Buonaparte and his host in ruin and dismay. But let us console ourselves in the strength, discipline, and gallantry of our army in India, and confidently rely on their exertions to save us from the impending danger.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By the William and Mary, Captain Cuscutan, arrived here on Saturday evening, in 36 days from Hull.

LONDON, September 11.

Accounts from Petersburg mention that the Russian fleet from the ports of the Crimea, was to sail on the 26th of July for the Mediterranean; it consisted of 12 ships of the line, 14 frigates, and 60 galleys, with troops on board.

The Posen Gazette, of the 25th ult. contains the following passage. Prince Replin proceeds from Dresden to Vienna, to arrange matters there relative to the passage of 60,000 Russians through Galicia and Austria. These troops are, we understand, to form a junction with the Imperial troops on the frontiers of Switzerland. Several Russian regiments are said to have already arrived in Galicia.

If we are to credit letters from Aix la Chapelle, of the 23d ult. General d'Hampolt has received orders immediately to cross the Rhine with his whole division. The head quarters are to be transferred to Friedberg, and Gen. Joubert is in daily expectation of orders from Paris to advance.

New differences are said to have arisen between the French government and the King of Naples. The following is an extract of a letter from the French secretary of legation at Naples: "The state of political affairs between the French republic and the government of this country, is such, that we shall soon be compelled to quit the Neapolitan territory."—Indeed some letters state, that large bodies of French troops are actually marching through the Roman territory against Naples.

September 14.

We now know that our fleet has been so unfortunate as not to fall in with that of the French. Adm. Nelson after a fruitless cruise of 27 days, between Messina and Alexandria, without seeing or being able to hear of the French fleet, returned on the 19th to Syracuse, in Sicily. He had been joined by 5 Portuguese men of war, and the Lyon, of 64 guns, making his fleet to consist in all of 12 sail of the line and 10 frigates—a force sufficient to have done every thing with Buonaparte's fleet; but the latter has been followed, on the present occasion, by his usual good fortune.

Dispatches were received on Saturday evening by government, which agree in the above account.—They were from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, who states that he had received letters from Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, informing him of Sir Horatio Nelson having been at Salonia, on the 19th July, without having fallen in with the French fleet; that the English fleet arrived at Syracuse on the 22d, and that it intended putting to sea, again on the 27th of the same month, to explore once more the track of the Toulon fleet.

Last Tuesday evening we experienced at this town a tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with very heavy rain, thunder and lightning:—luckily no damage was done to the shipping here. This storm appears to have been felt all through the kingdom, and at sea to a great distance, which gives rise to some apprehension, for the vessels of the coast lost their masts and sails, and with great difficulty were saved.

Secret Naval Expedition.

Its object is probably the destruction of the grand armament now lying fully equipped in the Texel, and destined, as it is conjectured, for a descent on Ireland. For this spirited attempt, four large bomb vessels, sloop rigged, and eight brig fire ships, dropped down last week from Gallons and the Medway, to the Nore, to join a squadron of frigates; the whole of which were expected to sail yesterday, under the command of Captain Powham, for the Texel.

The above expedition sailed unexpectedly from the Nore, about eleven o'clock, A. M. on Saturday last; it consisted of two line of battle ships, a frigate, 8 bomb vessels and fire ships, and a considerable body of sloops, cutters and transports, amounting in the whole to 52 sail. The wind was fair at W. S. W. the whole of that day, and continued so all the next, and to Monday evening, within which time there is reason to hope that the fleet reached its place of destination, if it proves to have been as is conjectured, the coast of Holland. Government are in hourly expectation of important advices respecting the event of this expedition, which has been planned with the most laudable privacy.

The Dutch have 14 sail of the line in the Texel, 3 or four of these, however, are East-Indiamen, very indifferently manned.

BASSETERRE (St. Kitts) Sept. 18.

His majesty's ship Concord, capt. Barton, arrived here on Saturday last. In her late cruise she sent 4 French privateers in the course of one week into Antigua.

The privateer schooner Dart of Antigua, has been taken and carried into Guadaloupe, by a privateer of much superior force. The Dart had her first lieutenant and 12 men killed, the numbers killed in the French privateer is unknown.

The French and Dutch in St. Martins, have begun of late to be very apprehensive of being captured by the Americans.

By Yesterday's Northern Mail.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, September 15.

A Hamburg mail arrived this day, and brings accounts that have excited no little degree of interest in the city. It is confirmed that Buonaparte did not reach Alexandria till some days after admiral Nelson had left it. The landing of the French has been considered by the Porte as an open violation of the peace subsisting between the two powers, and measures have been in consequence adopted by the latter for maintaining its own dignity. Russia joins with the Porte on the present occasion, and the letters from Vienna state, that all the French property in Turkey has been confiscated.

The most important intelligence is contained in a letter from Berlin, of the 4th inst. which states that accounts had reached Constantinople, of a battle having taken place near Cairo, between a Turkish force and the French troops under genl. Buonaparte, in which the latter was defeated with considerable loss—some accounts say, 8000 killed and 2000 made prisoners.

This intelligence if true, is of the greatest importance to Britain; for there can be little doubt, if the French should succeed with the loss of even half of the army, in reaching India by the rout they have taken, that our possessions in that quarter would be much endangered.

The accounts that have reached us of this event, do not enable us to state the particulars, to appreciate the degree of credit to which it may be entitled. It is plain however, that if the passage of the Isthmus was undertaken without the consent of the Turks, they had it in their power to throw innumerable obstacles in the way of their progress in such a country.

The following is a letter upon this subject, received by Mr. Freeling at the post-office, from Mr. Harwood, the agent for the packet at Cuxhaven:

Cuxhaven, Sept. 9.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, from the most authentic information, that the army under General Buonaparte, has been attacked by an immense body of Arabs, who have killed 8000 men,