

saw a letter from a respectable house in Madeira, to another in Teneriffe, dated the 7th September, which stated that an American vessel had just arrived at Madeira, the master of which reported, that the latter end of August, he passed a fleet of 19 sail of the line under British colours, having with them several others. They had the appearance of having been in a very severe action." [Norfolk Herald.]

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
Received by the brig John and Joseph, Mannings, arrived last evening from Amsterdam, via Portsmouth, Eng.

LONDON, September 5.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Cork, which state, that upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, supposed to be part of the Jamaica fleet, were on that day seen off the coast.

The Amsterdam Courant of a very recent date, which was received yesterday morning, is said to contain intelligence of the actual march of a French army into the empire. It is added, that the army of Hanover has been joined by a considerable body of Prussians.

September 6.

The dispatches by the Cameleon sloop, to which we yesterday alluded, announced that "the combined fleets of the enemy remained in Cadiz on the 23d ult. and the Carthagena Squadron in that port on the 15th of the same month."

The Cameleon left Gibraltar on the 23d of August, with dispatches from Sir Richard Bickerton. A few hours after she sailed she fell in with admiral Collingwood's Squadron, who had been joined by admiral Knight, with four sail of the line, making eight in the whole with his former force; the Squadron was then steering for Cadiz. On the next day she fell in with Sir Robert Calder's Squadron, about twenty-five miles north-west of Cape St. Vincent, steering direct for Cadiz. Admiral Calder would arrive on the 25th or 26th, with eighteen sail of the line. The enemy, however, had still a day or two, if they meant to try an escape, which appears still probable they would do. They might intend to take the Carthagena Squadron with them to Lisbon, the whole force of which reinforcement it would require to enable them to face the 26 sail of the line that would be in pursuit of them. If, however, they brought out the Spanish ships from Cadiz, they would with the Carthagena fleet, eight sail, be, at least forty sail of the line. If they did not sail immediately, they would be effectually blockaded, on Sir R. Calder's arrival.

The fleet off Cadiz is at present under the command of admiral Collingwood, who, though a captain of the same year with Sir Robert Calder, is senior to him, by a few weeks. His command, however, is but temporary, as Lord Nelson is to take the command of that station, and in the Mediterranean. If the chances against the enemy coming out, are considerable at present, they will become quite desperate, when they are apprised that their custody has been assigned over to that great commander.

From Malta dispatches were yesterday received, dated the 23d July, stating, that the expedition under Sir James Craig, had safely arrived there on the 17th July. The troops have the full enjoyment of good health and spirits; and the voyage has already inured them to the change of climate. It is to be hoped, that they will not long remain inactive; but whether to aid the Russians in Corsu, or to make a landing for the protection of Egypt, we shall not pretend to determine.

Government have received intelligence, on which they can rely, that a great part of the troops which were encamped at Boulogne have been marched away, without question, towards the Rhine.

This information was obtained by the capture of one of the enemy's gun-boats. It is, however, only what we had prepared our readers to expect. We have for sometime suspected that the assembling so large an army had for its object the overawing of the continental powers more than any serious intention to invade this country. The following letter on the breaking up of the camp at Boulogne, is from an officer of one of the vessels in the Downs, dated the 4th instant:

"We this day came in from Boulogne. A great change has taken place there. Not a vessel is to be seen outside the pier, nor could we see any soldiers upon the heights around. As we were reconnoitring round the bay, they fired shot and shells at us in every direction, before we came within range. This plainly shews they wished to keep us from watching their motions. The fact is, I have no doubt, that almost the whole of the army has marched away from Boulogne."

Three Hamburg mails arrived last night. The complexion of the intelligence which they bring is similar to what we have been receiving for a week or two past from the continent. Every where the Russian and Austrian troops are in motion, and every movement indicates approaching hostilities. They do not, however, confirm the statement brought by the Gottenburg mail, of an action having taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops.

It will be a little time yet before the intentions of the great powers will be developed completely by their movements. But the period cannot be distant.

The Turkish empire seems so much convulsed in every part, that it would be no way surprising should it not survive the war in which the continent is about to be engaged.

Letters from Corsu state, that the Russian troops there have been increased by a year's recruiting throughout all the Ionian Islands, to 36 or 38,000 men, and will be still farther augmented by the inhabitants who join them, many of whom are volunteers.

NEW-YORK, October 24.
IMPORTANT.

Mr. Hammond and Mr. Holmes, passengers in the ship Susan and Sarah, captain Marner, from Bourdeaux, came to town on Tuesday last. The latter gentleman informs us, that the Susan and Sarah arrived at Newport on Thursday night, from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 10th September. He also communicates the following important intelligence:

150,000 Russians were on their march for Italy; and all the troops in the south of France were marching to meet them. That the French troops had taken Venice and Naples; that the army of England had left Boulogne in three divisions, and that one division had passed Lille on the 3d of September, on its way to the frontiers. Austria was expected to take a decided part, as was also Prussia. The former had an army of 300,000 men ready to act, and sixty millions of florins in the treasury. There was no doubt of an immediate war with France, against Austria, Russia, Sweden and the Porte. Buonaparte had returned to Paris from the coast. Our minister at Paris had declared, that the differences between Spain and the United States, looked favourable towards an accommodation.

The combined fleets were at Cadiz, and the Brest fleet in port, blockaded.

Since the above was prepared, the ship Louisiana, captain Thompson, arrived at this port, in 36 days from Bourdeaux, bringing intelligence that the invasion of England was all over—Buonaparte having taken his troops from the coast with him to Italy, which is now to be the seat of war.

The emperor of Russia, king of Sweden, and emperor of Germany, had declared war against France.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) October 15.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this town, from general Eaton, dated on board the United States frigate Constitution, at sea, June 17, 1805.

"After a tedious and perplexing march of fifty days through the desert of Lybia, I arrived on the 25th of April, and took post at the head of Hamet Bashaw's army in the rear of Derne. Our movements in Egypt had induced Joseph Bashaw to send an army to the defence of the province, which was within fourteen hours march of the place when we arrived. The governor of Derne was also ordered, and determined, with a garrison of Turkish soldiery and about one third of the city in his interest to resist our approach. Commodore Barron had sent to the coast, to assist our operations, the brig Argus, the schooner Nautilus, and the sloop Hornet; also two pieces of field artillery. On the morning of the 25th, I sent a flag to the governor with overtures of friendship, on condition of nonresistance and allegiance to Hamet Bashaw, which he sent back with this laconic answer, "My head or yours!" The next day we attacked him by sea and land, and after a sharp contest of two hours and a half, carried the place by charge of bayonet. The governor took refuge in a sanctuary, and most of his adherents fled and either joined the advancing army of Joseph Bashaw, or took the desert. The few Christians I had with me suffered severely in the action; nearly one third of them were either killed or wounded; because our Arabs not having been accustomed to this kind of close decision, left us the burthen of the day. I had the misfortune to receive a musket ball through my left wrist, just below the joint, which I fear will deprive me of the use of my hand. I immediately began to fortify myself by reversing the embrasures of the battery, sinking a line of intrenchments, and raising a parapet without the fort. Hamet Bashaw opened his divan at the late governor's palace in the city, and the inhabitants universally and with apparent dissatisfaction recognized him.

"On the 13th May, the enemy's army advanced and attacked us with all its force, in hopes of recovering the place. But after an action of four hours with various success, they gave way and retreated precipitately to their camp behind the mountains. We were too weak in our number of Christians to pursue this success, the Bashaw's people seemed not to have full confidence in themselves; and our Saracen militia and newly acquired allies at Derne, refused to act no longer offensively without a pecuniary consideration; of this we were destitute. Each party therefore held its post, with small skirmishing till the 28th, when a party of the enemy, of fifty or sixty foot, covered by a troop of cavalry, descended the mountain, fell on the right flank of our Arab camp, and drove off several camels and cattle. A detachment of the Bashaw's people pursued these marauders, overtook them at the foot of the mountain, killed three of them and recovered the plunder. While this was transacting, I made a sortie with five officers and thirty rank and file, Americans and Greeks, volunteers, took a ravine undiscovered, and gained the summit of the mountain before the enemy.—We received them on the point of the bayonet. They made a short resistance and then fled. We pursued them within a short distance of the camp, killed their captain and five men, and wounded a greater number; then retired in plain view of the whole army without receiving the least injury. They apologize for this cowardly inactivity by choosing to believe we aimed to draw them into an ambushade on disadvantageous ground. The next day their commander in chief offered, by proclamation, 6000 dollars for my head; double that sum for me a prisoner; and fifty dollars a head for my Christians. This little affair put an end to skirmishing.

"On the 13th instant, the enemy having received reinforcements, again moved down and attacked. But after a well fought battle, of upwards of four hours and a half, they were put to flight with great loss both in men and horses. On this occasion we calculated the numbers actually in the field, of both parties, to have been about five thousand. The Bashaw deserves the merit of this victory—I had little to do with its management, and could not render him any assistance in arms, but from the fire of a single field-piece. The vessels had a better position, and occasionally galled the enemy with their heavy metal; but the fact is, I doubted the propriety of further offensive operations, having been officially informed that a negotiation was pending between the United States and Joseph Bashaw.

"The next day the Constellation appeared, and came to anchor in the offing. No sooner was she seen by the enemy, than they decamped irregularly, leaving most of their heavy baggage, and took up a precipitate retreat towards the desert, under an apprehension that she brought us reinforcements and supplies. She brought me a letter from our commissioner of peace."

CHARLESTON, October 14.

Yesterday arrived the British sloop of war Petrel, capt. Lambrone, and the American ship Two Friends, captain M'Neil, both from Kingston, Jamaica. On Saturday, at one o'clock, off North-Edisto, the Petrel was engaged by the French privateer schooner, which has been cruising off this port for some days past. The privateer ran along-side, and attempted to board, when a broadside from the Petrel was poured into her, which made great havoc among the crew. The action lasted about 20 minutes, when the Frenchmen sheered off, and set all sail to escape. The sloop of war gave chase, which was continued for some hours, but by tacking and manœuvring she got the weather-gage of the ship, and escaped. Lieutenant Maitland, and one man, of the Petrel, were killed in the skirmish, and four men wounded—one of which supposed mortally. When the privateer attempted to board, one of her crew, an American, sprang into one of the port-holes, and is now a prisoner on board the Petrel.

The privateer is the Superb, captain Dominique, the same that captured the brig Jane, of Baltimore, a short time since. They took the Petrel for a Guineaman, nor did they discover their mistake till they had got alongside. When they found her to be a ship of war, one of the French officers attempted to haul down the privateer's colours, but the captain instantly blew out his brains. The privateer received much injury in the action, had her larboard-bow beaten, and had a great number of her men killed and wounded.

October 15.

The remains of lieutenant Maitland, who died of the wounds he received on board the Petrel sloop of war, in the engagement on Saturday last with the French privateer Superb, were brought up yesterday from Rebellion Road, and interred in the burying-ground of St. Philip's Church. A detachment of marines and a number of sailors belonging to the ship, preceded the corpse, which was followed by the officers of the ship and the British consul as mourners, and a number of respectable merchants and citizens closed the procession. At the grave, the funeral honours usual on such occasions, were performed by the marines.

NEW-ORLEANS, September 14.

We can state, from a source that may be relied on, that an army of 5000 men is on its march from Mexico, to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana. We cannot but think it would be advisable for our government to throw a few thousand troops into this country, even though we should remain at peace, it would be well to shew a state of preparation for war.

Captain Hawley, arrived at New-Haven, informs that just as he was leaving Trinidad, a small boat arrived from Barbadoes, bringing dispatches for the governor, who was absent at another part of the island. Soon after her arrival, news was in circulation that a French fleet, consisting of 31 sail of battle ships, from Rochefort, was spoke in lat. 9, long. 41. The inhabitants were preparing for immediate martial law. Captain H. touched at St. Thomas. While there a number of vessels arrived, which had experienced much damage, in the severe gales of the 19th Sept. in lat. 23, long. 63.

Captain Bunker left Malaga the 14th September, and informs, the last accounts from Cadiz, stated the combined fleets were in port, and were blockaded by a British fleet; the Carthagena fleet was also in port; and capt. B. understood that our affairs were likely to be adjusted with Spain. The United States frigate Constellation sailed in co. with captain Bunker, for the United States.

N. Y. Merc. Adc.

Captain Hammond, from St. Petersburg, informs that the Russians were making every preparation for war—that five sail of the line were hauled outside of the Mole at Cronstadt, and ready to sail at a moment's warning—that there were in the harbour about 20 sail of the line, most of which were getting ready for sea—that one ship of the line and two frigates were launched at Petersburg the latter part of July—that three Russian frigates were cruising in the Baltic—and, that at present, the Russian army consisted of 600,000 men. A war with France was considered inevitable. A number of British ships had been taken up for the conveyance of troops to Lubec. Ibid.