

Latest European Intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 11.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25, 1810.

The cavalry attached to General Craufurd's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Concepcion till the 21st instant, when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the fort of La Concepcion was destroyed.—From the 21st to yesterday morning, Brigadier-General Craufurd continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Junca. The enemy attacked him in his position yesterday morning, shortly after day-light, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the Brigadier-General retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss. The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed.—I am informed that throughout this trying day, the Commanding Officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments distinguished themselves. In Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer.—Brigadier-General Craufurd has also noticed steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese Chasseurs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elder.—Since yesterday the enemy have made no movement. Copy of General Craufurd's Report, inclosed in Lord Wellington's Despatch of the 25th of July.

Carrelhal, July 25, 1810.

MY LORD—I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the light division with between 3 and 4000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry.—On the first appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division advanced to support the picquets, and Capt. Ross, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre. As the immense superiority of the enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted, having its left in some inclosures near the Windmill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am sorry to say with considerable loss, by the 43d and part of the 95th regiments. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark, I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place.

The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

(Signed) R. CRAUFURD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry just after cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing.

KILLED.—43d Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hull, Capt. E. Cameron, and Lieut. J. Nison.—95th Foot, Lieut. D. M. Leod.

WOUNDED.—Staff, Lieut. Shaw, 43d Regiment, Aide-Camp to Brigadier-General R. Craufurd, slightly.—34th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Blatchford, severely.—1st Battalion of the 43d Regiment Capt. P. Delhon, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; Capt. J. W. Hall, severely; Lieut. G. Johnstone, slightly, Lieut. J. P. Hopkins, severely; Lieut. H. Hancot, slightly; Lieuts. J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, and R. Frederick, severely.—52d Ditto, Major H. Ridewood, slightly; Capt. R. Campbell, ditto.—95th Ditto, Capt. J. Creagh and S. Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st Lieut. H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st Lieuts. M. Pratt, P. Riley, A. Goane, and T. Smith, severely; 2d Lieut. G. Simmons, ditto.

MISSING.—1st Battalion 95th Regiment, Lieut. J. G. McCulloch, taken prisoner.

Return of the number of the Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel 1 Capt. 2 Lieut. 3 sergeants, 29 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 1 Staff, 1 Major, 7 Capt. 12 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 10 sergeants, 164 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut. 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file missing.—One Officer of the Portuguese Cassadores wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 11.

Vice-Admiral Campbell has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieut. Warrant, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Bloodhound, giving an account of her having, on the 6th inst. captured off the North Foreland, the Beccaffine French privateer, of two guns and 26 men; out one day from Calais, without having made any capture.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

By a vessel arrived in the River we have received a set of Hamburg Correspondents, Nieu Zeitungs, and Altona Mercurys to the 6th inst.—being five days later than those which came to hand by the Gottenburgh Mail. The intelligence in these Papers from Bucharest is to the 14th July, and enables us to state some particulars respecting the progress of the Ottoman and Russian armies in that quarter. At the above date no decisive engagement had taken place, and the army of the Grand Vizier continued unbroken.—The Turkish head-quarters were removed from Schiumla

on the 24th June, in consequence of the concentration of the Russian corps, and the advance of the main army. The Turks had retreated over the Balkanian Mountains in good order, and without molestation, with the intention of taking post between them and Adrianople, whither reinforcements were hastening, which would augment it to 150,000 men.

Subsequent to the fall of Silistria, General Saks was despatched at the head of a numerous corps, to invest Rudchuk; but the operations of the Russians were so retarded by the sallies of the besieged, that little progress had been made at the above date. In other respects, the Russian detachments under Generals Lewis, Markow, and Langeron, had been extremely successful, having reduced Giurgewo, Baiselli, Widden, and several other strong places on the Danube.

The Grand Vizier Jusseff, had succeeded in throwing reinforcements into Varna; which, contrary to expectation, had not surrendered at the date of these advices. Indeed innumerable obstacles would oppose themselves to the rapid progress of General Kamenskoi: the country from the Danube to Adrianople being intersected in every direction by high mountains, the passes of which are fortified. The difficulty of procuring supplies would increase as he advanced, and in addition to which he would have to encounter a hostile population, animated by religious enthusiasm against the invaders.

Two corps of Servians, amounting to 30,000 men, passed through Nissa, on the 1st July, to join the Russian army.

Private letters from Madrid state, that in consequence of the interception of Couriers with despatches by the peasantry, orders had been issued by King Joseph for the erection of a number of forts, at stated distances, on the great road leading from Madrid to Bayonne. It was intended that if this plan succeeded in overawing the inhabitants, and securing the communications between the principal places, to adopt it generally, by drawing a line of forts along all the public roads.

The inhabitants of Hanover continue to smart under the exactions of the French, notwithstanding their incorporation with Westphalia. The principal places are garrisoned with French troops, and this is made the pretence for renewing the war-contribution for three months longer.

A letter from Dover, received yesterday, mentions, that a flag of truce had arrived in the Roads from Boulogne, late on Friday evening, and that the officer, with the despatches, were put on board the Admiral's ship, in the Downs. It was reported that the despatches related to the exchange of prisoners, the plan of which was finally settled. We know that the ultimatum of our government upon this subject was delivered by Mr. Mackenzie to the French Negotiator on the 1st inst. and that a fortnight was allowed for consideration. This period expired on Tuesday. It is probable, therefore, that the despatches in question convey the answer of Bonaparte, and we shall rejoice to find that it is favourable. It was also reported that the opposite ports of France were open to neutral flags laden with colonial produce.

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office. The subject of deliberation was supposed to relate to Bonaparte's late Decree.

Accounts have been received from the British Resident at Bissorah, communicating, that a large body of troops had passed Suez in their progress to Medina, where they are intended to be stationed for the protection of that place and neighbourhood, against the irruptions of the Wahabees.—Another division, appointed to join the expedition between Peid and Timna, was intercepted and obliged to retreat.—These freebooters have lately appointed some Turkish officers who revolted from the Pacha of Bagdat, to places of trust and command in their armies. They have likewise been joined by several French engineers from Persia.

The next advices from India, we understand, are expected to bring an account of the complete expulsion of Meer Khan—the last intelligence received respecting him, having stated that his force had been reduced by sickness and want, and that the natives, owing to the cruelty and rapaciousness of his troops, have become hostile to him.

Accounts from the Tyrol of the 14th ult. represent that for the last ten weeks there had been no fall of rain there, and this continual drought had withered the productions of the ground. In the corn fields the seed was scarcely expected, and the meadows were so burnt up that two thirds of the Cattle had been killed for want of fodder.

The late accounts from Prince of Wales Island represent that settlement as enjoying the utmost tranquillity. The Government was on the best terms with the native Chiefs, who continued to supply abundance of timber for naval purposes.

When the French troops entered Amsterdam, many of the houses were shut up, the owners being either travelling or in the country. The Burgomaster, however, ordered them to be broken open, and the furniture, &c. to be sold, to defray the expence of the soldier's maintenance.

Orebro, where the Sates of Sweden have assembled, is in the Province of Neriche, 21 Swedish miles from Stockholm, and almost in the centre of the kingdom. It has a castle, with tolerable fortifications. Its central position has heretofore recommended it for the meeting of the Diets.

Government have appointed Commissioners to inquire into the state of the African coast, with the laudable intention of promoting the civilization and improvement of the natives. The mission was for some time delayed, in consequence of the loss of the Solebay frigate, which had been appointed to attend the Commissions on the survey.

Amongst the transparencies at the Duke of Vicenza's late fete were some representations of French naval victories—the painters, we presume, must have placed their principal figures, like Agamemnon of old, behind a veil.

A letter from the Regency of Spain, dated Isle of Leon, March 4, addressed to the Duke of Orleans, has lately been made public, in which they invite his Highness to come and assume the command of the army of Catalonia.—We do not know that this invitation has been accepted.

A singular occurrence happened on the Bremen territory the beginning of last month. A quantity of prohibited merchandize, which had been taken from the merchants of that territory, and others, were sold by auction by the func-

tionaries of the French Custom-house there for 25,000 rig dollars. A part of the goods were, however, reserved for transmission to France; and for this purpose were stowed in 19 waggons, together with the six-dollars in gold, and sent off under the escort of 40 armed douaniers. But the convoy had scarcely proceeded two leagues, when it was attacked by a body of armed men, who killed six of the escort, and obliged the others to seek safety in flight. The fugitives having alarmed the garrison of Bremen, a company of voltigeurs marched out in pursuit; but after the most diligent search, not the least trace of money, goods, or even waggons, could be discovered.

A heavy firing was heard, on Thursday evening, on the heights of Dover, in the direction of the opposite coast, which, from the blazes of light discovered at intervals, had the appearance of being illuminated.—If this firing were occasioned by any rejoicing, we should be disposed to ascribe it rather to the celebration of the anniversary of Bonaparte's birth, or his coronation, than to any advantages obtained over our army in Portugal, intelligence of which the French would have been forward to communicate.

The grand object of Champagny's letter to Mr. Armstrong is evidently to conciliate the Americans with France; and, if possible, to embroil them with this country. But even with all the specious cunning of Bonaparte, we do not see how this object is to be effected, while the Americans are still smarting under the late confiscations of their property in the French ports, which in this very letter are even defended as just retaliations.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

PARIS, August 7.—His Majesty issued on the 5th of August, at the Palace of Trianon, the following Decree:—

“Art. I. The duties upon the importation of the under-mentioned goods and merchandize are settled as follow:—By metrical quintal: the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demerary and Georgia, long staple, 800 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 fr.; the same by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, and Strasburgh, 300 fr.; cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 fr.; those from Naples, the old duties. Raw sugar, 300 fr.; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 fr.; Hyson teas, 900 fr.; Green teas, 600 fr.; all other teas, 150 fr.; indigo, 900 fr.; cocoa, 1000 fr.; cochineal, 2000 fr.; white pepper, 500 fr.; black do. 400 fr.; common cinnamon, 1400 fr.; fine do. 2000 fr.; cloves, 600 fr.; nutmegs, 2000 fr.; mahogany, 50 fr.; Pernambuco wood, 120 fr.; Campeachy, do. 80 fr.; dye woods ground, 100 francs.

“Art. II. When the Custom-House Officers suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the Director-General of our Customs, who is to cause them to be examined by Commissioners who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the Ministry of the interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two Manufacturers or Merchants, chosen by the Minister of the Interior.—If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandize shall be seized and confiscated.”

Notwithstanding the high duties affixed by the new tariff, and which amount nearly to a prohibition, large purchases were made by some houses which trade to the Continent, and in consequence, sugar immediately rose 10 per cent. and other colonial products experienced a proportionate advance.—It was generally believed, that the Decree had been extorted from Bonaparte, by the necessities of his subjects, or was had recourse to, as the means of filling his coffers. At all events, it is rational to believe, that after the first importations, our merchants will not be sanguine in their speculations, but probably by that time, the cupidity of the French Ruler will be sufficiently excited by the depots of goods, to induce him to order, under some frivolous pretence, the sequestration of all English manufactures and colonial produce. We understand, that the new Decree is not the result of the arrangements between the English and French merchants, mentioned in our last.

The Letters from Paris, which are to the date of the 9th inst. state, that this Decree, under the construction it has received, is retrospective in its operation, and that on the obedience of the proprietors to its conditions, the sequestration of all American ships and cargoes is to be taken off. It had been practically acted upon in the ports of St. Sebastian and Bourdeaux, where the confiscation of American vessels had been superseded. We have also advice, that a ship from the United States, laden with cotton, had entered the latter port, and had been permitted to discharge her cargo, on conforming to the requisitions of the new tariff.

Copy of a Letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.

PARIS, AUGUST 5, 1810.

“SIR,—I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this Act, and all other Acts of the United States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.—The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least, nothing offensive to her honor. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Gaudaloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants. The Act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That Act, with which the Emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorized a trade with Spain, Naples, and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reptisal was a matter