

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, JULY 16.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, who left Flushing on Tuesday last. He has brought letters of so late a date as the 12th inst. from Holland, and from Bourdeaux also of a very recent date. We learn by this conveyance, that the people of Holland, and every other part of the Continent under the domination of Bonaparte, had been kept in a state of ignorance with regard to the proceedings in Spain, until some English Newspapers disclosed to them the important fact. The information had a visible effect on the people of Holland, who, soon afterwards, were heard most plentifully to deal out exclamations against their oppressor. The same gentleman was also very lately in Paris, where similar attempts had been resorted to for the purpose of keeping the people in complete ignorance on the same subject—some private intelligence nevertheless transpired, in consequence of which strong marks of disapprobation of the general conduct of Bonaparte, were publicly expressed. This circumstance was soon made known to the Executive Government, in consequence of which, between twenty and forty persons had been daily arretted and thrown into prison, for uttering obnoxious sentiments. The discontent of the people was every day increasing, and handbills and pasquinades against Bonaparte and his family were circulated in great numbers, and read with avidity. The complaints of the people were bitter and loud. The severity of the Police at Paris had been in vain exerted to suppress the increasing spirit of dissatisfaction. It is added that a war not only with Austria, but with Russia, was deemed inevitable.

A Gentleman who left Paris on the 8th inst. gives a similar account, and adds that the attack upon Spain is there considered as an act of the most flagrant injustice; that a fresh embargo has been laid on all American vessels; and that several have been condemned.

A number of letters have been received from Germany, which speak of a general disposition to mutiny having lately manifested itself among the French troops stationed along the banks of the Rhine. A large body of conscripts, in the county of Mark, who had been ordered to march towards Spain, had positively refused, and quitted the ranks, taking their arms with them, on which a detachment of troops were applied for from Dusseldorf to reduce them to obedience, who, also learning the business on which they were to be employed, had halted on the Roer, and have since been permitted to return to Dusseldorf, where they have been disbanded. Such is the statement given in private letters.—That something particular has happened, which the French writers are instructed to disguise, is evident from the articles we have given in our first page, from a Dutch Paper, in which the above affair is darkly alluded to, but completely misrepresented.

Every friend of justice and liberty must rejoice at the prospect held out by the following letter, respecting the Neapolitan territories. In the Calabria the mass of the people are in full insurrection against the invaders, and the same spirit is spreading itself over the whole Neapolitan territories.

The pretence for Joseph Bonaparte leaving the seat of government, to which he had been called, not by the voice of the people, but by the mandate of his brother, is the insalubrity of the air of Naples, which renders it necessary for him to accompany his wife, who suffered from it, to Milan. Let it be observed, that on publishing the proclamation alluded to in the letter, he set out not only for Milan, but for Bayonne, and that his real object was not the restoration of the health of his wife, but their joint accession to throne of Spain:—

PALERMO, MAY 31.

"You were informed in my last letter of the loss of Scylla and Reggio. This, however, is of little consequence, as the mass in Calabria have since that period had continual skirmishes with the French in every quarter of both Calabrias.

"A few days ago, intelligence was received that the Calabrese mass had landed on the shore of Gijoa, after taking possession of the little fort, and killing all the garrison.—They afterwards marched to the woods of Rosarna, where the French and Neapolitan troops attacked them.—The action was bloody, and lasted for several hours, but terminated to the advantage of the mass, many hundreds of the French and Neapolitans were killed, and many of them taken prisoners, amongst whom, it is reported, is the Prince Strongoli Pignatelli.

"It is clearly ascertained, that the French have concentrated themselves in Reggio, Scylla, and Monteleone, and are beaten by the mass in every encounter. At Cosenza, both those who have been hitherto French partizans, and the mass have revolted. This compelled the French to quit their head quarters, and burn the hospital with 200 wounded French. The French partizans in general are believed, in consequence of the cruelties and ill usage they have received from the French, to have repented, and to be disposed to make common cause with the royalists. Should this be the case, the kingdom of Naples, together with the capital, must revert to its legitimate master.

"The mass, in the Abruzzo are very near Venafco, which is not more than 40 miles from Naples. Not a month elapses, but they intercept the French mails and dispatches from and to Naples, which they bring to Palermo. They lately intercepted a mail, and killed four French dragoons who escorted it, together with the courier.

"It is scarcely possible to express the fear with which the French in both Calabrias are affected at this moment: suffice it to say, that no one is allowed to be out of his house after nine o'clock at night, under pain of death. No one is allowed to go to church except on Sunday. Only one mass is allowed to be celebrated at a time, and then only in the presence of a sentinel, for fear the inhabitants should converse together. In the same manner they are prevented, as far as possible, from conversing together at home.—The Cathedral alone is allowed to be opened on Sunday, the other churches are shut. It remains to be seen, whether the Calabrese will suffer such a government to exist.

"From the news brought from Naples it is known that great want and misery prevail there. The population are in despair, and are ready to revolt, but they are not yet quite ripe for it, because our King does not wish them to carry it into practice at present. The poor people, therefore, suffer, in the hope that the King will at length send them succours, to enable them to carry such a project into effect. I doubt, however, whether the Neapolitans will any longer bear their sufferings.

"Joseph Bonaparte has issued a Proclamation, stating, that he had been obliged to accompany his wife to Milan for the benefit of her health, the air of Naples not agreeing with her, and therefore recommending to his faithful subjects the defence of his States (such is the language of an infamous usurper.) At the same time, however, the gendarmes who were established by the French Government have been disarmed.

"Every body is required under the penalty of death, to provide themselves with a card of safety, at an expence per month of ten carlinos (about 3s. 6d. sterling) for every housekeeper; 75 granos (about 2s. 8d.) for every one of the family; and 25 granos for every servant.

"You have here the deplorable state of the unfortunate kingdom of Naples, after two years and a half of French Government. God preserve this poor kingdom from the effects of the despair of the people. The French themselves openly declare, that they are perfectly aware they cannot stay, the inhabitants being a set of brigands never to be tamed, even if the whole French force was to be collected there. Every day, therefore, of their stay, seems to them a day too long. I trust in Divine Mercy for compassion on the people, and hope those who now govern us, will soon be thoroughly convinced, that it would be much better to be tranquil in their own country, than govern under the influence of so much fear, where they are so much hated."

The Portuguese Ambassador has been some time absent from town on a visit to the Portuguese Emigrants, a number of whom have remained since their arrival, in Plymouth and its vicinity. The object of his Excellency's mission was to urge those emigrants to return, under a skilful commander, to their native land, for the purpose of co-operating in the patriotic efforts of their countrymen. We are happy to learn, that his Excellency has met with considerable success; above 2000 of the Portuguese having embraced the proposition with alacrity. These men, among whom are many distinguished for ardent loyalty and military experience, are immediately to proceed to Portugal, under the command of Mr. Licar, who is an Officer well known and highly estimated, particularly for his military talents, among the Portuguese Patriots. The return of the Portuguese Ambassador is hourly looked for. The experiment which has so well succeeded at Plymouth, will, it is understood, be repeated at Portsmouth, and at other ports where Portuguese Emigrants are to be found.

We announced in our last, the arrival at Plymouth, of an Embassy from the Ottoman Porte. It consists of two Envoys, viz. Sidky Effendi, Charge des Affairs, and Seid Achmet Effendi, Envoy from the Porte and Albania, their Secretary and suite, consisting of four servants. They arrived at Dock late on Monday evening, under a salute of 15 guns, and set off about nine o'clock for town, where they now are. An immense crowd attended at the Fountain Inn, to witness their departure. These distinguished strangers are the bearers of dispatches from their government, and proposals for the accommodation of all differences between Britain and Turkey. They came from Malta, but touched at Gibraltar, and since at Vigo.

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

The 2d battalion of the 52d embarked this morning at Ramsgate; the 43d also embark at the same place this day; and the 97th to-morrow. The 2d battalion of the 9th was ordered for embarkation this day, but it is for the present countermanded, although it is presumed they will shortly follow. Their is no time fixed for the embarkation of the guards at Chatham, but it may be daily expected to take place. Part of the 95th, or Rifle Corps, also goes with this Expedition.

The *Revenge*, which has been so eagerly expected, arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth, with Sir John Gore, the Spanish Admiral, and a deputy from the Council of Seville. Sir John Gore reached town on Thursday night, and the Spanish Officers yesterday afternoon. The latter, it is said, is charged by the Supreme Junta at Seville to negotiate Peace with this Country. Where confidence exists between the negotiating parties, the work of negotiation can neither be difficult nor long.

Mr. Freer is said to be appointed British Minister to the Supreme Junta at Seville, and is soon to embark for Cadiz.

Yesterday 12 artillery waggons, with money, proceeded from the Bank to Portsmouth, under an escort of dragoons. The money is understood to be delivied to pay for the necessary supplies our troops may require during their operations on the coast of Spain, in aid of the Patriots.

Wednesday afternoon, the *Swallow*, of 18 guns, and the *Encounter*, of 18 guns, with fifteen sail of transports under their convoy, sailed from Plymouth for the coast of Spain, having on board about 3000 Spaniards, from the prisons at Portsmouth and Plymouth. They left the country with hearts big with gratitude, not merely for the humane treatment they experienced while prisoners, but for the lively interest which they have seen the British take in the welfare of their native land.

Wednesday night Mr. Joseph Carandi, who came over from Gijon in company with Lieut. Leach, with dispatches from Viscount Materosa, left town for Portsmouth, with answers to the Spanish Patriots from the Noble Viscount. Lieut. Leach left town the same evening for Plymouth, where he is to wait for dispatches from our Government, connected with the furtherance of the same glorious cause.

From Bilbao it is stated, that 6000 French troops marched through that place for St. Andero, of which they had succeeded in obtaining possession, through the treachery of the Officer entrusted to guard a principal pass. The Patriots were by no means discouraged by this event.—The Bishop of St. Andero had offered a reward of 100 dollars for the head of the traitor, and was in the town actively en-

gaged in collecting a force sufficiently strong to attack the enemy.

In the revolted provinces, there is not an unmarried man under a certain age, who is not enrolled and preparing himself to join the armies. Any person of that description found wanting in zeal, would be roughly handled by the women.

We are informed that Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, when the first application was made to him by the Patriots of Spain, instantly supplied them with 10,000 musquets, 3000 barrels of gunpowder, and a variety of entrenching tools, and 100,000 dollars in money.

The *George*, Ryder, (a transport) arrived at Whitby on Wednesday, having on board a part of the German Legion, from Gottenburgh, the master of which states, that the rest of the fleet are between Whitby and the Humber.

It is said that the frigate which was sent out with 250,000l. for the King of Sweden, did not land the money at Gottenburgh, but that it was removed on board the *Victory*, the flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez.

GREENOCK, JULY 20.

The Spanish Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to conclude a treaty of peace and alliance between Great-Britain and Spain, are arrived. The Commissioners are ADMIRAL DON AFODACA and MAJOR-GENERAL DON JACOMIE. They are accompanied by two other persons of distinction, in the capacity of Secretaries. They landed at Portsmouth on Thursday, amidst the acclamations of the populace and the ringing of bells. His MAJESTY'S ship *Revenge*, which brought them from Cadiz, was decorated with the Spanish flag, and her Commander SIR JOHN GORE, wore the cockade of the Patriots, with the inscription "Long live Ferdinand the Seventh." He was frequently on shore at Cadiz, and when he first landed, such was the enthusiasm of all ranks and descriptions, and their high esteem for the British character, that it was with great difficulty he could get excused from being carried by ladies along the streets. The Commissioners reached London on Friday afternoon, and almost immediately afterwards had an interview with Mr. CANNING. The intelligence they bring is not of a later date than that which had previously reached us, but it is of the highest importance. The check which the Patriots met with, in their attack upon General DUPONT, so far from damping their ardour, had only roused them to still greater exertions. The force collected under the MARQUIS DE CASTANOS, in the neighbourhood of Seville, amounted in regulars and militia to upwards of 40,000 men, and the armed volunteers to near 60,000. The Governor of Malaga, General REDING, brother of ALOYS REDING, the celebrated Swiss Patriot, had marched with a body of 18,000 men to co-operate in the intended attack upon Gen. DUPONT; so that even if the accounts which have reached us from Vigo, of the total defeat of that General should prove to be unfounded, there can be no doubt that his Army must, in a short time, be completely annihilated. The passes in the mountains in his rear have been occupied by the regiment of Arragon, and about 5000 armed peasants, so that his retreat is effectually cut off. The Patriotic army in his front is so strong, that he never attempted to advance beyond Cordova; and as reinforcements continued to pour in from all quarters, he must long ago have been completely surrounded; and if the Patriots should not think it advisable to attack him in his entrenched position, the want of provisions would soon compel him to surrender. The Merchants and people of property in Cadiz had made the most liberal contributions to support the patriotic cause, and a volunteer force of 8000 men had been raised in that city.—General JACOMIE formerly commanded at St. Roche; but as he always manifested a decided dislike to the French, he was removed from his command by the desire, we believe, of the French Ambassador at Madrid.

General CUENCA, the Commander of the patriotic army of Galicia and Asturias, was according to the last accounts, advancing towards Madrid; he had sent to MURAT, offering to permit him to retire unmolested, with his army, out of Spain, and declaring his intention, in case his offer was refused, of attacking the French without delay.

The following letter from Cadiz contains some interesting details:—

CADIZ, JUNE 18.

"I returned last night from Seville, after having spent eight days in that city. The Supreme Junta is perfectly organized in all its various departments. They are night and day employed, and go through an immensity of business. The army is on a respectable and formidable footing. The van guard is at Carmona; it consists of about 5000 regulars, and as many volunteers. These with what they have in other parts are constantly at work, learning the use of arms, and to march in order, and as soon as they acquire a tolerable knowledge of these arts, they are incorporated in the veteran corps, at a certain number per company.—There will be a reinforcement of about 10,000 more. Regulars march daily to the army from this place and its environs, where they are no longer wanted, in consequence of the surrender of the French fleet at discretion.

"The repulse, which the peasantry and about 2000 regulars experienced, from about 10,000 French coming into Cordova, alarmed the people here very much; but since the particulars have been well ascertained every one appears in spirits. The army has been well organized. The French are completely cut off from Castile and La Mancha, and must surrender or be cut to pieces on the marching forward of the armies, which is to take place to-morrow, 19th instant.

"CASTANOS is at Carmona, he will take the command in Chief;—it is impossible to have a better General; he is well seconded by the celebrated REDING, brother to the distinguished Swiss Patriot, ALOYS REDING. We are all in the best spirits, and are in no fear respecting the ultimate success of the just cause in which we have so heartily engaged."

From Valentia, it is stated, that such was the inveteracy of the Spaniards towards the French, that upwards of 150 merchants resident in that province had fallen sacrifices to