

evidently endangers one hundred and fifty of your countrymen. I have the honour to repeat to you, Sir, that with enthusiastic pleasure I shall see the termination of a war which has, for so long a period, agitated the whole world.—The French and the English nation are destined mutually to esteem, not to destroy one another; but when they enter into negotiations with each other, it must only be done on conditions which are equally honourable to both, and promotive of their welfare. Receive, Sir, the very sincere assurances of my esteem and high respect. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ABDULLAH BEY J. MENOU.

Letter from SIR SIDNEY SMITH to General MENOU, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Egypt, dated Joppa, June 22d, 1800.

"GENERAL,

"I received this evening the Letter dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honour to write me. At the moment at which I expected to see General Kleber under the most fortunate and favourable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death. I immediately communicated to the Grand Vizier and the Ottoman Ministers, in the terms in which you communicated to me this melancholy event, and nothing but the certainty and the details with which you gave me this intelligence, could have induced their Excellencies to believe it. The Grand Vizier formally and officially declared to me, that he had not the least knowledge of those who committed this assassination, and I am very sure that his declaration is true and sincere, and without entering into the details of this melancholy event, which gives me inexpressible uneasiness, I shall content myself with replying to the articles of your letter which treat of our affairs.

"If the Grand Vizier has retained in his Camp the Aid-de-Camp Baudot, who was sent to him at *Jebell il Illam*, it is because his Excellency did not think it right to suffer any person to depart from his Camp at the moment when he saw himself surrounded by his Enemies. Baudot was retained at *Jebell il Illam*, as the Turkish Officers destined to serve as hostages reciprocally with him, were retained at Cairo.

"This Aid-de-Camp has been sent to the Ottoman Fleet to be exchanged as you desired, and in the mean time, his Excellency the Captain Pacha having arrived here, his absence from the Fleet has caused the desired exchange to be put off. When his Excellency shall have returned to his Fleet, as the Aid-de-Camp Baudot is before Alexandria, the business of the exchange may be concluded if you think it proper. But I do not see why you should make it to depend upon an affair which only concerns you and the Porte, the setting at liberty of 150 English, who were shipwrecked at Cape Brulos. I expect from your good faith, and from your justice, that according to the regulations agreed upon between our two Nations, for the reciprocal Exchange of our Prisoners, which we are authorised to carry into effect, you will permit the return of Capt. Butal, his Officers, and Crew.

"The promises which you make me in the hope of reciprocal ones being made by me, cannot be applied to this circumstance, and I think it superfluous to offer you in return the promise of my good offices in favour of a person who finds himself in a disagreeable situation which I myself have experienced. I am persuaded that the Grand Vizier will give the stamp of his generous and high approbation to all the honourable proceedings we may have one with another. The stratagems of war are unknown both to you and to us; and besides that, I shall continue to comport myself towards you with the same frankness, and the same good faith that I have hitherto done. I shall earnestly employ all my efforts to prevent any person with whom I have any influence, from holding a conduct contrary to these principles. Being persuaded that the hostile dispositions which have been announced by the first opposition to the execution of the Treaty, and which has acquired both extent and publicity, may be done away by the means which the present circumstances will furnish to the two parties of corresponding and mutually understanding each other, and that in the end we shall be united by the bonds of a sincere friendship. In the mean

time, we shall carry on war with the means which we have hitherto employed against you, and with those farther ones which we can procure, and we shall endeavour to render ourselves worthy of the esteem of your brave troops.

"The hostilities which you have committed without waiting for the reply of Lord Keith, who was not acquainted with the Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt, have served as the rule of our conduct. I had not asked of my Court its ratification. I had only endeavoured to obviate some unforeseen difficulties which opposed themselves to the return of the French into their Country.

"General Kleber, in the last Preliminaries which were stopped, not having made it understood that the Treaty which was to follow would require the ratification of the Consuls who now govern France; this condition which you put into your Preliminaries appears to be a refusal to evacuate Egypt, and the Grand Vizier has charged me to demand from you on this subject a clear and precise answer. You desire as well as me the termination of the calamities of War which desolate the whole Universe.

"It is in your power to remove one of the obstacles which oppose the conclusion of Peace, by evacuating Egypt on the conditions agreed upon by General Kleber; if you refuse this, we will employ all our means, and all those of our Allies, to oblige you to some conditions which may not be so advantageous for you. I cannot dissemble to you how much the discharge of this duty will cost me, but the evacuation of Egypt being a point so interesting to the good of humanity, the way of conferences and correspondence for making the necessary dispositions for this purpose is always open.

"As the Admiral, under whose orders I act, is at a considerable distance from me, I am authorised to subscribe to such arrangements as circumstances may require, and though under the present circumstances I am not in the situation of making any new proposition, yet I am ready to listen to any which you may be disposed to make to me; and I can officially assure you that I will use every means in my power to oppose every inconceivable step, and every vexatious opposition, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

"I will strictly perform the precise instructions of my Court: I know its principles are founded on the most exact equity and justice.—My conduct shall strictly conform to these principles, and all my efforts shall be employed in performing my duty, and promoting its interests. As it is not yet certain to what part I am going, I must beg you to send your Answer by two Couriers, one to Alexandria, and the other to Jaffa, at the Camp of the Grand Vizier."

VIENNA, August 13.

On the 11th a courier arrived here with dispatches from Paris, who was sent off three days after the departure of Count St. Julien. He brings proposals for a Peace, excluding England, as also the conditions under which this Power may be included in the Peace. The courier is a person belonging to the Spanish Legation at Paris.

Some assert that England has signified a wish to be included in the Peace, but the difficulties of a Peace with England appear to be so great, that she will probably be the last power who will make Peace with France.

AUGUST 16.

As soon as the Adjutant of Buonaparte, Citizen Duroc, had arrived at Alt-Öttingen, or, more properly, Braunau, in Bavaria, and from thence had sent a courier on to this city, Count Lehrbach, or, according to others, Count Dietrichstein, was sent off to Braunau, accompanied only by a Secretary. The report that Citizen Duroc was to go on to Vienna, and that he only waited at Braunau till he obtained passes, is entirely false. It is now known that it was agreed on at Paris, between the Chief Consul and Count St. Julien, that a conference and the necessary diplomatic proceedings should take place between Duroc and an Austrian Plenipotentiary at Braunau, on the Bavarian frontier. It is now asserted that at Braunau the Preliminaries of Peace were signed, or according to some the Ratifications of the Preliminaries exchanged. Citizen Duroc set out immediately for Paris, so that there is no longer a doubt of a Peace between France and Austria. The English Ambassador, Lord Minto,

has sent off a courier to his Court with an account of what has passed. Some affirm that the Convention with England is ratified, but under such stipulations that it is no obstacle to the Treaty of Peace with France.

General St. Julien, besides the Ratification of the Convention concluded after the Battle of Marengo, has brought the Ratification of two other Conventions.

AUGSBURGH, August 17.

Yesterday evening, the Adjutant-General of Buonaparte, Duroc, passed through this city on his way back to Paris. He had a conference of some hours with General Desfosses.

AUGUST 18.

General Desfosses yesterday made it no secret, that Adjutant-General Duroc was carrying back to Paris the Preliminaries of Peace, signed by the Emperor. The Modifications which the Court of Vienna has suggested to be made in the Propositions of the Chief Consul, are of that kind, that a Definitive Treaty may soon be expected to take place.—Duroc did not go to Vienna, but Count Dietrichstein, who was appointed to meet him at Alt-Öttingen, conducted the Negotiations with him. The principal Head-Quarters are still here, but are expected to be removed.

A Congress for Peace will probably soon be opened, which will not be of long duration.

FRANKFORT, August 19.

Letters from Vienna, which may be considered as authentic, contain the following details:—"The English Ambassador, Lord Minto, moves heaven and earth to prevent the Emperor from concluding a separate Peace with France, an event which is considered here as certain and immediate. This Ambassador has just made some new offers to our Court, which would have been very advantageous three months ago, but which are not so now. They are as follows:

1. "The English Minister engages, if the Emperor will continue the War, to keep up in Italy an Army of 35,000 chosen English Troops, under the command of General Abercromby, who shall continue there till a General Peace.

2. "To make an attack on the Islands of Zealand with a powerful Force, to proclaim the Stadtholder, and after the conquest of them, to keep up a Force there to menace Holland and Belgium, thus compelling the French Government to maintain a considerable Force in these Countries.

3. "To pay to the House of Austria a new and very considerable Subsidy, under the title of a Loan, and upon very favourable terms. In a word, besides this, England should have an Army of 50,000 Austrians, to be maintained and paid by her during a year. The same letters which furnish us these details, state that a Russian General had arrived here as a Courier, with dispatches from his Court, which are said to be of the highest importance, and it is now certain that the best understanding prevails between the two Courts."

HAGUE, August 23.

The Public Funds rise every day, and we are informed from Amsterdam, that several Merchants had received Letters from Vienna, stating that the Emperor had accepted the Preliminaries proposed by the First Consul. The English do not make the least attempt to seize our Ships, or to disembark. We are nevertheless always on our guard, and our Coasts are well furnished with Troops. We have remarked that the English cruisers have, for some time past, taken vessels laden with cargoes belonging to Prussian merchants, and sailing under the Prussian flag.—They neither respect the Danish nor the Swedish flag, if they are not laden with English merchandize.

DUNDEE, August 26.

Last night arrived here the Hope, of this port, Robert Anderson, master, from Riga, who reports, that he left Elfsneur on Thursday the 21st inst. under convoy of the Martin sloop of war; that in a short time after Lord Whitworth's arrival, the Danes moored four 74's across the Sound, so as to block up the passage; that on Tuesday the 19th, Admiral Dickson, with seven sail of the line, and a number of fire-ships, gunboats, &c. arrived, and came to an anchor about three miles below the Castle, upon which the Danish Commodore sent his boat on board the British fleet;

that early next morning Adm. Dickson got under weigh in line of battle, with his men at their quarters, and brought up within pistol-shot of the Danish Squadron; that the Romney, of 50 guns, with a cutter, were dispatched up above Copenhagen, for fear our Merchantmen might meet with detention there. Next day Captain Anderson sailed, and left matters in the above situation.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 29th ult. It has, we believe, never fallen to our lot to peruse journals so completely destitute of every species of interesting intelligence:—we might entertain great doubts whether they were really written at a period which may be called critical, for the whole world. If we except a Letter from Abdullah Bey, of which however, we were put in possession by the last Hamburgh Mail, and the reply of Sir Sidney Smith, which is given in our subsequent columns, there is not, in the Official Journal, a single word, on the subject of Peace or War.

We this morning received Paris Journals of one day later than those above-mentioned, viz. to the 30th ult. They are not more entitled to notice than the Papers of the preceding days.

A general Thanksgiving took place throughout the British Possessions in India on the 6th of February, for the late successes of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, and of his Allies in Europe and in Asia. On this occasion, all the persons confined for debt in the prison of the Court of Requests (upwards of sixty in number), and several in Calcutta gaol, were liberated by order of the Governor-General in Council, the Company paying their respective debts.

The Voluntary Contribution of the inhabitants of Bengal, in aid of the War, &c. amounted on the 19th of December last to £59,000 33s. 15s. 2d.

Sir Henry Harvey is appointed Second in Command of the Channel Fleet, in the room of Sir Allan Gardner, appointed to the Command of the Irish Station.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his vessels in such a manner, that whilst the season will admit of his retaining his situation, it is impossible that a vessel of any description can either leave or enter Breck.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Extract of a Private Letter from Lisbon, dated August 7.

"It is now said that in the Propositions made to Portugal by France, no money is demanded. The terms are, an Offensive and Defensive Alliance; that the Privileges of the French shall be equal to those of the most favoured Nations; that six ships of each of the Belligerent Powers may be received in the Tagus, and no more; and lastly, that Goa shall be ceded to France, for which she offers to give to Portugal a tract of land contiguous to the Brazils.

"The answer of this Government is said to be, that Portugal certainly wishes for Peace, and is ready to treat with France, provided the terms offered be not inconsistent with her Treaties with England, who has been her ally for so long a period, and with whom she is determined to preserve her friendship. It is added, that some of the Propositions now made are evidently of a nature that cannot be complied with."

We this day continue our Extracts from the Paris Papers to the 30th ult. Massena and Brune are about to repair to Paris, where it appears that the Commanders in Chief of all the Armies of the Republic have assembled, a circumstance which is of itself sufficient to remove all idea of the resumption of Hostilities. If there were not other less ostensible reasons for this, it is erroneously supposed by some, that the trifling fall in the French Funds was an anti-pacific symptom. It is the natural consequence of the delay which the new turn that the Negotiations have taken has produced, in their expected issue. We shall in a few days see the hopes of the Public rise more rapidly than they have fallen.

Extract of a Letter from Elfsneur, August 23.

"Admiral Dickson's Fleet, except the Tender and Sulphur bomb-vessels, which have been obliged to put into Warberg, are anchored here in the Sound, above the Castle. The bomb-