

change has been effected in the political relations in which this country stands with the Powers of the North; while it tends, in an eminent degree, to facilitate the mutual approaches to an happy adjustment of the remaining differences. The concessions, we understand, are intended to be reciprocal; and the embargo upon all neutral vessels in the ports of Great-Britain is shortly expected to be taken off. The English seamen, so long detained in Russia, have already joined their respective ships, and there is very little doubt of the British merchandize, provisionally sequestrated, being also restored. A perfect re-establishment, of the commercial intercourse between the several powers, the happy precursor and pledge of a good understanding, is immediately expected to take place. Lord St. Helens has reached Petersburg, and will lose no time in entering upon the important business of his mission. It is still understood that Alexander is determined not to recede from the Neutral Confederacy, though he wishes for an amicable settlement of all the existing differences. Some concessions, however, are unquestionably intended to be made; and as moderation of proceeding on one side, is likely to induce a similar principle of action on the other, the hopes of peace, from the present aspect of affairs, are naturally sanguine and high.

The Danish Secretary of State, Count Bernstorff, was to leave Copenhagen on the 31st ult. for London. An article from Elsinore reports, that Lord Nelson's fleet was soon to return to England. This, however, is a mistake, originating, no doubt, in the circumstance of his Lordship having received permission on account of the ill state of his health, to resign the command of the Baltic fleet. Vice-Admiral Pole is appointed his successor, and will take his departure accordingly in the course of a few days.

Dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Hawkesbury's office from his Majesty's Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin; the latter of which are said to announce, that the Prussians have not yet consented to evacuate the territory of Hanover.

In the general orders transmitted by the Duke of York, to be read at the head of every regiment in the British service, his Royal Highness communicates his Majesty's approbation of the conduct of the army in Egypt. He recapitulates the difficulties under which the troops had to labor, their perseverance, constancy, and courage, in surmounting them. He represents the importance of the observance of order, discipline, and military system, to give full energy to the native valour of our troops. He concludes with exhibiting Sir Ralph Abercrombie, as a useful example to the British army. He says, "His steady observance of discipline—his ever watchful attention to the health and wants of his troops—the persevering and unconquerable spirit which marked his military career—the splendor of his actions in the field, and the heroism of his death—are worthy the imitation of all who desire, like him, a life of honour, and a death of glory."

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to Lord Nelson's Squadron, dated Rostock, May 28.

"One division of the Baltic fleet, commanded by Lord Nelson, has been at anchor in Rostock-roads these three days. Three sail of the line are at Dantzic, taking in provisions; and a Squadron of ten ships of the line, with a great number of smaller vessels, are cruising off Carlscrona.

"Yesterday a lugger reached the fleet from Petersburg, where Lord St. Helens had landed previous to her departure. She brought the agreeable intelligence that the Court of Russia has released all our brave seamen, and taken off the embargo from all our vessels, as a preliminary to the renewal of the ties of friendship which had so long and so intimately connected Russia with England.

"The Swedes have just sent a flag of truce to our Admiral; and a general accommodation of differences is shortly expected to take place. Some of our luggers are now employed in taking soundings in the Great Belt."

JUNE 1.

The Prince of Hesse after a proclamation expressive of his intention, evacuated Hamburg on the morning of the 23d ult. and the Danish troops at Lubeck withdrew from that town about the same time. There is no doubt

that Denmark, in consenting to the measure, has acted independently of the Court of Berlin, and that the notification made by the Prince of Hesse to the Senate of Hamburg of his intention to withdraw the force under his command, has been the result of the conferences held between Lord St. Helens and Count Bernstorff, the Danish Minister. The Prussian troops still continue to occupy Hanover, nor do we find by the most recent intelligence that any of their movements indicated the design of retiring from the territory of the Electorate.

Lord St. Helens was to hold a conference with Lord Nelson on his way to Petersburg. The Russian fleet at Revel sailed on the 2d ult. from that port, and joined the grand fleet at Cronstadt. The British fleet reached Revel on the 14th; and an official communication to the Courts of Petersburg and Stockholm was transmitted by Lord Nelson, informing them that he had received no instructions to prevent him from attacking the naval forces of the Northern Powers, should they put to sea. This declaration has caused an alarming sensation at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Petersburg.

One of the great objects proposed by the treaty of Luneville, the plan of indemnities and secularizations, appears to experience no inconsiderable obstacles. The jealousy of Prussia is roused by the new division and appropriation of territory which they are designed to effect, and the Emperor Alexander views with concern the dismemberment of the ancient system and order of things in Germany. The former has lost much of her zeal and friendship for the French Republic, and the latter has gone so far as to submit to the Cabinet of the Thuilleries a new plan of territorial distribution, which, if adopted, must annul the treaty of Luneville with respect to its operation on the secular and ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire. With these jealousies and causes for mutual distrust and alarm among the Continental Powers, this country has at present no particular concern, and our attention must be chiefly directed to accomplish the restoration of our former connection and good understanding with the maritime states. The outset of Lord St. Helens' negotiation at Copenhagen has been so successful, that we look with confidence to its satisfactory issue; his Lordship has certainly received instructions not to admit of any procrastination in the conferences which are to be opened at Petersburg, and he will therefore, be enabled soon after his arrival to ascertain the sincerity of his Imperial Majesty.

Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, who was defeated by Earl Howe on the 1st of June, has arrived at Brest, and taken the chief command of the French fleet, which, according to dispatches received yesterday morning at the Admiralty, was lying ready for sea in the outer Road. It consists of twenty-six sail of the line, but although more numerous, it is not so powerful as that under the command of Admiral Cornwallis. The British Squadron is composed of twenty-two sail only, but we count among them no less than thirteen three deckers, and those of the enemy do not exceed six.

The First Consul meditates, beyond doubt, an expedition against Ireland. Considerable bodies of troops are kept in readiness for instant embarkation along the coast, and all the officers and men employed in the expedition under General Humbert, who landed at Killala, are incorporated with the detachments destined to attempt a descent. The state of defence in which Ireland has been placed by the exertions of the Marquis Cornwallis, suppresses all anxiety upon that subject, should the enemy even succeed in eluding the vigilance of our blockading squadrons.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker is to be created a Peer, according to report, and no inquiry is to take place if the Peerage may be "better late than never."

General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

Like Epaminondas, like Wolfe, has died of the wounds received in a hard fought battle, in which he was commander in chief, and was victorious.—To his country, the loss of such a man, at such a time, is inestimable. For himself, it might have been somewhat happier, if the victory had been finally decisive of the fate of Egypt—more glorious it could scarcely in any circumstances have been. It has crowned one of the most honourable military

lives which history shall ever commemorate for the emulation of future times.

His descent was from an old, though not opulent Scottish family, of the county of Stirling. He was born, as we have been informed, about the year 1738. On the 23d of May 1756, he obtained a Comrancy in the 2d Dragoon Guards. He rose, on the 25th of April 1762, to the rank of a Captain in the 3d Regiment of Horse. Ascending through the intermediate gradations of Rank, he was appointed, on the 3d of November 1781, to the Coloncy of the 103d Infantry. On the 28th of September 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. On the 5th of November 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th Regiment of Dragoons.

Having been nearly forty years in the army, having served with honour in two wars, and being esteemed one of the ablest, coolest, and most intrepid officers in the whole British force, he was employed on the Continent, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the commencement of the present war. In the action on the heights of Cateau, he commanded the advanced guard. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldensaul, in the retreat of the British out of Holland, in the winter of 1794-95.

In August 1795, he was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey as commander in chief of the British forces in the West Indies. On the 24th of March, 1796, Grenada was suddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained possession of the settlements of Demarara and Isequibo, in South America. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions, in which the ability of this most eminent commander was signally displayed. St. Vincent's was, by the middle of June, added to the British conquests. Trinidad, in February '97, shared the same fate.

He returned the same year to Europe. He was, in reward for such important services, invested with the Red Ribbon, appointed to the command of the Regiment of Scots Greys, intrusted with the governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Augustus, and raised to the high military rank of Lieutenant-General.

He held, for a time, the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In that command, he laboured to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress the rising rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppression, with a care worthy alike of the great General and the enlightened and beneficent Statesman. From that station he was called to the chief command of the Forces in Scotland. His conduct in this distinguished appointment gave universal satisfaction.

When the great enterprise against Holland was resolved upon, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was called again to command, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His country applauded the choice, when he was sent with an army to dispossess the French of Egypt. His experience in Holland and Flanders, and in the climate of the West-Indies, particularly fitted him for this new command. He accomplished some of the first duties of a General, in carrying his army in health, in spirits, and with the requisite intelligence and supplies, to the destined scene of action. The landing, the first dispositions, the attacks, and the courage opposed to attack, the spirit with which his army appears to have been, by confidence in their leader, inspired to demonstrate that all the best qualities of one of the greatest of commanders were in Sir Ralph Abercrombie united—that they were all summoned forth into activity in the achievements amid which he fell.

His private character was modest, disinterested, upright, unstained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was a good son, brother, father, husband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic General.

JUNE 4.

Over-land dispatches have been received by the East-India Company, which contain the substance of the above, with additional reports of the surrender of Alexandria on the 1st ult.

Government yesterday received the agreeable intelligence that Sir Robert

Calder had, with his Squadron, joined off Brest, the fleet of Admiral Cornwallis.

The whole garrison of Minorca, save to a man, volunteered their services to go to Egypt.

The Paris papers furnish us with no information worth notice.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Yesterday his Majesty completed the 63d year of his age; on which occasion the Park and Tower guns were fired, and there was every demonstration of joy throughout the Metropolis.

In the morning the King received the congratulations of the Royal Family, and the principal officers of State, who had particular invitations to the Queen's House. His Majesty had on the preceding day received the compliments of the Foreign Ministers; but it having been earnestly recommended (considering the heat of the weather, and the natural cheerfulness and good nature of the King's disposition, which lead him to exert himself beyond his strength) that he should not be present too long in so large an assembly as the Drawing Room, his Majesty, after staying an hour at St. James's returned to the Queen's House, and held a Council of the Cabinet Ministers; when the Earl of Chatham resigned his situation as President of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council. His Lordship is to be appointed Master General of the Ordnance.

Letters from Berlin of the 12th inst. mention, that the Russian ambassador, Keudner, had on the preceding day given a great diplomatic dinner, at which General Bournonville and Lord Carysfort were placed at table next each other. Political observers, fancy they discover in this circumstance another proof of the desire of the Cabinet of Petersburg to bring about pacific arrangements.

The Paris papers state, that Ganteaume had not entered Leghorn on the 1st of May as was reported, but that he continued his voyage to the 6th, nothing further had been heard of him, nor of the British Squadron, which was supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Malta.

Ten thousand French troops are said to have landed at Ferris. Seven of eight transports were, on May 13, ready to sail from Barcelona; 40,000 French troops were expected about the same time to reach Barsagossa; 900 French sailors were expected at Carthage.

Letters received at Paris from Antwerp state, that by the new arrangements adopted between the French and Batavian governments, the number of French troops which are to remain in the pay of Holland, including the Legion of Franks of the North, is to be 30,000 effective men.

The ball which deprived this country of the services of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was after his death found in his hip bone.

The importation of Grain continues to such extent, as must effectually check the exactions of those, who have fattened on the distresses of the people.—The last week's importation was as follows: Wheat, 28,917 quarters—Flour, 82,075 cwt. and Oats, 21,670 quarters.

Letters from Vienna, May 14th, say—"We hear that Sir J. B. Warren continues to cruise with his fleet between Malta and Africa, to intercept any French ships going for Egypt; and forms as it were, the vanguard of the grand British fleet before Alexandria."

The Royal Family, it is now settled, are not to leave town for Weymouth till after the prorogation of Parliament.

The Danish troops are entirely withdrawn from the city and territory of Hamburg, after an expence to the Senate of about 20,000l. sterling.

Count Bernstorff, the Prime Minister of Denmark, was to leave Copenhagen on the 24th ult. on a particular mission to this country, and his arrival may be daily expected.

Mr. Wiffin, the messenger, has reached town from Petersburg, announcing the arrival of Lord St. Helens at the Imperial Court, where he had been received with every mark of distinction and respect.

The Danish army under the command of Prince Charles of Hesse, lost about 1000 men by desertion during their stay at Hamburg.

Letters from Altona, May 17, state, that the news of the capture of the Danish West-India Isles is a terrible blow