Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Whatever of excellence there be in the plan of enlistment for limited service, it is clear, from the acknowledgments made by Lords GRENVILLE and SPENCER last night in the debate on the Mutiny Bill, that the merit of having first suggested it exclusively belongs to the late Mr. PITT. The former expressly stated, that it had been the subject of frequent conversation between him and that great Statesman, in the course of which his Lordship advanced all the arguments against the principle of enlistment for term of years, which are now employed by the opponents of the measure: "There was not," said his Lordship, "a single argument that had been offered against the Bill in the course of the debates in either House, which had not been urged by himself against the principle to that great Statesman, in repeated discussions between them on the subject, and which was most ably and to his full convictions answered by his lamented friend." His Lordship completely refuted all the objections founded on the apprehension that any considerable portion of the army would claim its discharge at the same period. According to his calculation, thirty years must elapse before 16,000 men would be annually entitled to their discharge.

JUNE 28.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the secrecy observed by His MAJESTY's Ministers in their diplomatic proceeding, a secrecy which must be applauded even by their most strenuous opponents, the sound of peace has been more loud and grateful to the public ear during the last week than at any period for the two preceding years. That negociations of some kind are carrying on is, we think, undeniable. Yet when we consider the wise and rigid precautions adopted by Administration, and the arts and trickery of the Alley, we confess ourselves at a loss to discover any real and solid grounds for forming an opinion, not that negociations are carrying on, but that they are likely to lead to a secure and honorable peace.

Before we enter into any reasoning on this subject, it may not be unnecessary to remark that the report of Lord Yarmouth having had a share in the communications which may have taken place between France and Great-Britain appears altogether unfounded. Neither by his habits of life, nor by his acquisitions and talents is he qualified to be the medium of such interchanges of sentiment. The Noble Lord's abilities are not allowed to tower beyond mediocrity, his character and capacity must have been known to M. TALLEYRAND, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that either that subtle Minister or Mr. FOX would be gratified with the services of such an agent. On the other hand, we can scarcely think his Lordship would have condescended to sink himself to the level of a common messenger, a mere state post boy or letter-carrier. With respect to Mr. ADAIR's mission, we are confident it must be of the highest importance; but from the shortness of the time since his departure, and the absolute necessity of co-operating with Russia in the adjustment of preliminaries, nothing can have reached Government on the part of that gentleman to justify the prevalent opinion in favour of peace.

Looking, however, at the reciprocal state of the two principal Belligerent Powers, what we peculiarly contend for is, that, whether negociations have, or have not been hitherto carried on with a favourable appearance, they can hold out no satisfactory promise and earnest of terminating in a peace, such as his MAJESTY's Ministers *could* make, or the country at large *would* be gratified with. For this sentiment we have only to refer our readers to the actual situation, to the undisguised conduct, to the avowed opinions of the Emperor of the FRENCH. Of BONAPARTE's anxious wish to obtain peace, none can entertain a doubt. By that, and that alone, he can have *ships, colonies*, and *commerce*. But who is there so weak, so ignorant of human nature, and, above all, so little acquainted with the mind and propensities of this extraordinary man, as to believe that even the Treaty of Amiens, explained and acted upon in his own sense and meaning, will satisfy him? The system which he chalked out for himself, and has since steadily pursued, from his elevation to the Consulate, is now too clearly understood to be mistaken. He is determined to extend his conquests, to enlarge his power, to establish his controul over the Continent, as we increase our colonial possessions, and consolidate our Empire on the Ocean.—What is his new kingdom of Naples but a set off against our victory of Trafalgar, and the Sovereignty of Holland in the person of his brother LOUIS, but a counterbalance to the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope? He knows we have other acquisitions to make, and other triumphs to expect by sea. But he has also more monarchies to erect as vassalages and dependencies on his Empire of the West, and the capture of his brother JEROME, or some new victory gained by our fleets, will probably be followed by investing Prince MURAT with the Sovereignty of Switzerland, under the title of King of Helvetia, as the fief of France. He has still more revolutions to make, but he reserves them for the exigency of the case. The fate of Portugal is yet in his hands, and the new Germanic Constitution may give rise to partitions and arrangements, at present little thought of. It consequently follows, that if he consents to peace, he will only consent to one worse than that of Amiens. He will not, while he has any prospect of adding to our weight of taxation, relinquish a particle of his power on the Continent, nor allow us to retain what we have conquered from himself, or what is the same thing, from his allies and dependents. BONAPARTE's recent reconciliation with the OTTOMAN PORTE, and the intrigues he is now known to be carrying on in the Court of St. Petersburgh, are, unquestionably, little calculated to lower the arrogance of his pretensions, and to soften him into a compliance with such terms as we might safely offer.

We are, therefore, far from thinking that the hour propitious to pacification is arrived, and painful as our situation must be, we have only one course to pursue. Great as our naval strength is, we must make it still greater; we must continue to blockade his ports, to chace and defeat his squadrons, and to wrest from himself and his vassal powers the few colonies they have left. It would be idle to maintain that we shall retain them as permanent possessions; but in the final settlement of rival claims and jarring interests, whether brought about by a sincere desire of peace on the part of NAPOLEON, or by one of those extraordinary vicissitudes which baffle all human wisdom, they will, they must, have their due and proportionate weight.

In the mean time we trust that Mr. FOX has given up his romantic ideas of re-action on the Continent, and of the inseparable connection between Hanover and the British Empire. The restoration of Hanover is but a *name*. If given back to its legitimate Sovereign to-morrow, it could the next day be taken from him according to the change of circumstances, by France or by Prussia. It would be rather difficult to find a definition for Mr. FOX's *national honour*, applied to the connection between this country and Hanover; but it is not saying too much that the honour of the British Empire cannot be implicated in the recovery of a distant territory, with which it has no natural connection but an alliance arising from accident, for which we have absurdly wasted our blood and treasure, loaded ourselves with the most painful impositions, incurred an enormous debt, the bare interest of which, at this moment, presses most severely upon our means and industry, and all for a territory that is not worth the *twentieth* part of the immense sums we have squandered, not for its preservation, but for its repeated change of masters!!!

JULY 1.

We yesterday received Dutch Papers to the 25th, bringing Parisian intelligence to the 20th inst. The Dutch journals give an account of the *solemn* inauguration of *King* Louis, and detail his speech to the assembled States, on his assumption of the throne. This speech is of the Talleyrand school, artfully drawn up, but serving to excite no other emotion than that of Sovereign contempt. It opens with *two* most shameless falsehoods—that he was invited to the throne by the Deputation sent to Paris, whose mission it is notorious was to protest against the proposed change in the Government of Holland. The *second* falsehood is, that he had been received in his Monarchical capacity by the unanimous wish and assent of the People of the United States. On these false facts is built an aërial structure of promises, of sympathy, and of the happiness which "our Kingdom" is to derive from the protection of that devouring vulture called "Imperial France." This is adding the bitterness of Mockery to the most insulting degradation. Yet such is the effect of power, however obtained, that we find in the Papers of the 23d an Address to the new Sovereign from the City of Leyden, as full of adulatory incense as ever greeted the nostrils even of Napoleon himself. Other similar addresses will probably be wrung from the Corporate Bodies, whilst the sullen murmurs of the People will either be passed over with disregard, or checked by that unfailing argument—the *bayonet!* This intelligence is not of considerable moment, as it has been long anticipated. The intelligence from Paris is of much more importance. Lord Yarmouth arrived in Paris on the 18th instant, and repaired immediately with his dispatches to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The tenor of those dispatches was as little known in Paris as it is here. Yet such were the pacific hopes entertained in consequence of this arrival, that the *Tiers Consolide* arose from 63 1/4 to 64 1-2, and the Bank Shares from 11 33 to 11 45.—These are facts on which the Public will decide.

The intercourse between this country and France still continues. A messenger went from Dover Friday evening, and was put on board the Clyde frigate, which sailed directly for Boulogne. Some of the papers of yesterday hazarded the assertion, "that the question of War or Peace depends upon the answer to be returned to those dispatches."

Mr. Fox is much recovered; he rode round Wimbledon yesterday morning on horse back, and returned to the Stable-yard, St. James's to dinner.

Earl St. Vincent returns to town from Rochets, in Essex, on Wednesday, in order to qualify as an Elder Brother of the Trinity House; and the next day his Lordship sets off for Portsmouth, from whence he is expected to go on Friday in the Hibernia, of 120 guns in order to relieve the command of the Channel Fleet.

The talked-of military promotion was expected to be announced in the Gazette of Saturday, but did not appear. We hear that the list of Major Generals is to extend to 70 to Brigadier-General Durham, who is the 12th on the list of Colonels. The new Colonels and Majors are to be on a considerably extended scale.

Commodore Sir Home Popham sailed from St. Helena against Buenos Ayres on the 25th of April; the trade winds, it is supposed, would convey his fleet to its object of destination in twelve or fourteen days; so that we may expect to hear of important advices from this enterprizing and gallant Commander before the close of the ensuing month.

The last of the Hamburgh Mails [illegible] arrived, and we have added its contents to those received yesterday. There is a good deal in it of that kind of speculation, in which the German Editors have of late indulged, and in which indeed they are too often gratified by the wonderful pretensions, and still more wonderful projects of Bonaparte. According to them, the Princes of Baden, a title conferred by Bonaparte, is to resign his power to his son; a measure, which is only to be part of the total alteration to be effected in the Constitution of Germany. In this change, Cardinal Fesch, is to be a cordial ally and agent, as well as in another for annexing the dominions of the Pope to the Kingdom of Italy, after which the French Empire is again to take a new denomination, and to [illegible] Bonaparte finds [illegible] and the only [illegible] confidence of private [illegible] and [illegible] rated, tend to embarrass many nations of the Continent in that great commercial struggle, to which politics and war are now subservient, and thus may eventually help Great Britain forward, inasmuch as they keep her rivals behind. We have at least some hope of this effect, and of this sort of accidental remedy, as far as regards our own country, for violences and disorders which in fact she cannot prevent.

To increase the tumult of all these movements, the same mail seems to threaten hostilities between Russia and the Porte, upon the question arising out of the passage of the Dardanelles; but this affair, we apprehend, will proceed no further than what soldiers call a *demonstration*.

The speeches of the Dutch Deputies, upon receiving their new *stock Monarch*, Louis Bonaparte surpass fairly all former examples of absurd servility. They speak of the "*glorious mission*" of meeting him, say that nothing was wanting to the splendour of the State but the possession of his "*illustrious person*;" and intreat his favour, while they promise their devotion to him, his gracious Queen, and "their Royal Highnesses their illustrious and beloved children." In another speech we hear of the "*dear little children*." After this, it is certainly wonderful he should have the assurance to tell them, that the day of his entrance into Holland is "the best day of the *real and penitence* of the United Provinces!"

A neutral Captain who left the Texel a few days ago, was present when the new colours arrived on board the ships of war on Sunday fortnight. The crews were ordered to man the yards, and give three cheers in honour of the new King. Of five hundred, three only would perform this duty, and the Officers did not seem to press it.

Lord Caledon will leave town to-morrow, for Ireland, to settle some private business; after which his Lordship will return to England, previous to his setting off for the Cape of Good Hope, to take upon himself the Governorship of that settlement.

Mr. Fox's indisposition was occasioned by his too sedulous attention to the business of the Foreign Office, combined with the fatigues of his Parliamentary Duty, which his Physicians say, would probably have proved fatal, if some timely relaxation had not taken place under their pressing recommendation.

JULY 3.

These few articles, if attentively perused, will be found to contain matter of large importance. The intercourse between the Russian, Austrian, and French Ministers, however indirect between the two latter, put the question of a pacific negociation beyond all speculation and doubt. The result of those conferences has by this time reached M. Talleyrand. Lord Yarmouth may therefore be expected to return in the course of the week, charged with some [illegible] from the French Minister. A Messenger, with dispatches for Mr. Adair, is hourly expected at Mr. Fox's Office, from Vienna.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and suite will embark for his Government of Jamaica, in a frigate, before the end of the present month.

The Montenegrins, or inhabitants of Albania, encouraged by the Russians, no doubt, have begun to harrass the French troops who took possession of Ragusa. Their efforts, as might have been expected, were unsuccessful; but the attack made by them [illegible] have been bold and persevering, as the [illegible] 300 killed and wounded on the spot. Much [illegible] some Russian frigates are said to have [illegible] an attack upon one of the Islands [illegible] Dalmatia.

The following [illegible] from Hamburgh, June 24:—"The Rescript of the Empire, on the new Constitution of Germany, will be presented to the Diet of Ratisbon on the 27th instant."

General Mack, who commanded the Austrian army in the battle at Marengo, [illegible] Vienna.

We have no Minister at this time at any Foreign Court in Europe, [illegible] Minister Extraordinary, or Envoy Extraordinary; the reason is, [illegible] this is, that [illegible] Napoleon's full to the Imperial Court of France [illegible] recognize [illegible] England.

[illegible] The prices [illegible] 64 5/8 and for Omnium 7 1-4. [illegible] to 63 and Omnium to 8. [illegible] 63 1-2. We are not aware [illegible] have been received, [illegible] only [illegible] brought into the market [illegible] the general inclination of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] are [illegible] on any [illegible] board [illegible] to [illegible] in the City to [illegible] Mr. Adair [illegible] Preliminaries, [illegible] Government to one Republic [illegible] Lord Yarmouth, seven [illegible] Saturday [illegible] are [illegible] Bonaparte [illegible] Plain, on Saturday [illegible]