

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The negotiation between Government and America is still pending. It is almost impossible, therefore, that the result of it, were it declared to-morrow, could be imparted to the Executive of the United States, previous to the meeting of Congress. Much will depend upon the tone of that body when it first assembles. If the Legislature adopt the passions of the mobs upon the Chesapeake, it will be no easy matter to maintain even that feverish kind of relation which subsists between the two countries at present. We place, however, no little reliance upon the discretion of Congress. We know there are some hot heads amongst them, but there is, at the same time, a body of sound and sterling understanding adequate to rebuke, and silence these incendiary spirits. The subject in dispute will be judged there, as it will be here, upon the principles of plain, common sense. There is nothing which we require from the Americans, that, *mutatis mutandis*, we could not allow them.

In the mean time, our Commanders on that station are preparing for either alternative. Dispatches, we understand, have been received from Admiral Berkeley, which state that all the necessary precautions, in the contemplation of the possibility of a rupture between the two Countries, have been adopted.

His Majesty's Declaration prepared us for another overture to the Court of Denmark. Mr. Merry, it is said, sets off immediately for Holstein, for the purpose of ascertaining from the Crown Prince, what the nature of our future relations with Denmark is to be; whether, in short, we are to be at peace or war with that power. It is supposed, that pending any negotiation to which Mr. Merry's mission may lead, the evacuation of the Island of Zealand will be suspended. Ministers, we understand, are in possession of incontrovertible proofs that Denmark had hostile intentions against this country, and that her navy, and even her army, if necessary, would have been at the disposal of France. The former was in such a state of equipment, that nineteen sail of the line could have been fitted for sea in a month. The Danish arsenals too contained more naval stores than are to be found in the united depots of France, Spain, and Holland. This, in so poor a Government as that of Denmark, professing to be at peace with all the world, and having not the most distant prospect of attack from any quarter, was enough to excite the suspicion of this country, and to justify the vigorous measure to which we have resorted.

It is reported that our Commanders at Copenhagen had sent a force against Flueken and Christianland; that they had already taken the former place, and that the latter must be, before now, in our hands, where, it is said, there were two Danish men of war, one of which was of 88 guns, bearing a Commodore's flag; the other, the Princess Louisa, of 64 guns, and a brig of 14 guns, all ready for sea.

Two ships, of 74 guns each, are to be built at Portsmouth and Plymouth, to be called the Pitt and the Armada.

At half past five yesterday morning died, at his country residence, at East-Sheen, Sir Brook Watson, Bart. and Alderman of the City of London. By his death, the Ward of Cordwainers is become vacant; and the present Candidates to succeed to it are Sheriff Smith, and John Atkins, Esq. of Walbrook, who was some time since a Candidate to represent the City of London in Parliament.

Government has ordered a great number of flat-bottomed boats to be got ready with all possible expedition. The boat-builders at Deal, Dover, and other ports, have been required to state the numbers which they would undertake to furnish within a month.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

The determination of his Majesty's Government to carry into immediate effect the full measure of retaliation, which the rigorous execution of the enemy's general system of prohibition against our trade and commerce, renders not only justifiable, but necessary, must be the subject of most sincere satisfaction to every true Englishman. It is not without notice to the enemy, and to the world at large, that the principle of general blockade has been adopted. When the intercourse between the enemy's ports, by means of neutral ships, was interrupted last year, the Ministers of the time declared that to be but a preparatory step, intended to operate chiefly as a warning of the total and complete restriction which would be enforced, if the enemy should persevere in his threatened exclusion of all ships coming from British ports from the harbours of the Continent. The measure which is now adopted, cannot, therefore, come by surprise on any one; it must be looked upon as the natural and necessary consequence of the unqualified rigour with which the execution of the decree against all ships coming from British ports has been insisted on in Holland and the other countries subject to the domination of BONAPARTE. The hardships which this war of commercial prohibitions will bring upon neutrals are certainly very great; but we are not to be blamed—we must meet the enemy wherever, and in whatsoever manner he attacks us; and if the trade carried on in neutral bottoms is made the scene of his hostility against us, we should carry on a very unequal contest indeed, if we did not make it the scene of our retaliation.—His Majesty has long, too long, observed a most unexampled forbearance in the face of continued aggression. Those who maintain that we should still look on tamely while the whole world is seized and put in array against us, while our inveterate enemy, not content with shutting us out from the land, would deprive us even of the use of our own element, counsel more than the Christian patience of turning the second cheek, when the first has been struck. They would have us sit unresisting till we were trampled under foot, without the power to rise or to deliver ourselves. It is, indeed, a lamentable state of things, when political morality is come to such a standard, that we cannot be honest to ourselves, or to the world, otherwise than by imitating our unprincipled enemy, in seizing the property and resources of Powers that are strangers to our quarrel, and converting it to the purposes of our hostility, to prevent it from being made use of

against us. If we had not taken Copenhagen and the Danish fleet, there is no doubt that the French would. Neutral rights and neutral property would have been no less violated. The only difference would have been, that instead of being brought to increase our means of preserving our independence, and of carrying on a war for the rights of nations, the Danish fleet, the contents of the arsenals of Copenhagen, the Danish seamen, and the Danish ports, would have furnished BONAPARTE with means of annoying and distressing us far beyond what he possessed before.—It is justifiable to pull down our neighbour's house, in order to prevent a conflagration from spreading; and surely he has no reason to complain, when the property the fire would have destroyed, or the incendiaries would have stolen, is preserved with care, to be honourably restored to him when the danger is completely over. It is only by having recourse to precautionary measures of this nature, that we could ever have any prospect of success in a contest with the present ruler of France. If we were to sit quietly while every neutral ship was taken possession of, and manned against us; while every gun on the Continent of Europe was pointed at us, what hope of safety could we possibly entertain? Much as we lament the necessity of resorting to measures not strictly consistent, in every point of view, with propriety, every consideration of public honour, as well as of national interest, makes us lament still more, that the vigorous counter-measures by which the system of our enemy is now opposed, were not much earlier, and much more extensively resorted to. It is only from the adoption of such measures now, that there is any prospect of the re-establishment of a right order of things in Europe. If such measures had been adopted earlier, that happy period, which is now only the object of distant hope, would have been much approximated. To blockade a nation, or a whole continent, is as fair as to blockade a single port. The difference is only in the practicability. The principle and the practice originated not with us, but with the enemy. It is now about twelve months since the celebrated instrument was published, by which England was declared to be in a state of blockade. It was ridiculous for a Government that possessed no power to enforce such a blockade, to irritate by the publication a state that could at once convert the principle into the shape of severe and general restraint; but England has never acted on the principle of the present, or any other of the revolutionary Governments of France, till forced to have recourse to them, for the purpose of retaliation. It was not till the rigorous execution of the Restriction Decree in Holland, and in the ports of Etruria, that England resolved to make the enemy feel the power she so amply possesses, to make him feel the hardships of a blockade.—We trust the power will not be exerted in vain; and that those who smart under its lash, will compel the lawless despot that subjects them to it, to content himself with a way more consistent with their rights, and with the rights of mankind at large.

OCTOBER 6.

Saturday arrived a Mail from Gottenburgh with intelligence to the 26th ultimo. The account of the CROWN PRINCE having refused to ratify the Capitulation of Copenhagen is repeated in the most positive manner; it is even said that the PRINCE refused to look at the terms which were agreed upon. We are at a loss to account for this conduct of the PRINCE upon every principle of policy or good sense. The capitulation which was concluded by Gen. PEYMAN was a matter of absolute necessity, not of choice. If the bombardment had been continued some days longer, the whole city must have been destroyed, and the unfortunate inhabitants buried in its ruins. If Lord CATHERART had determined to carry the city by assault, General PEYMAN positively declares that he had not the means of opposing any effectual resistance. In this situation, where resistance was hopeless, where there was not even a possibility of relief, a favourable capitulation was granted: Indeed, in the opinion of many persons, the stipulation to evacuate Zealand in 6 weeks was a concession which ought not to have been made. Under these circumstances, the Prince thinks proper to withhold his assent to this capitulation; and if he should persist in that determination, the evacuation of Zealand will become a question of expediency, and not a matter of agreement. It is stated in the Mail, that the naval stores found in Copenhagen were immense; we shall be happy to find this statement confirmed, because some of the letters which we have seen state, that the quantity of public stores was not so great as was expected. The same letters however, state, that there was in the hands of individuals a great quantity of naval stores, which had been purchased on account of the French and Dutch Governments. If these stores were really enemy's property, of course they will be seized; should they turn out to be the property of the persons in whose possession they were found, they will of course be purchased by our Government.

The report of the capture of Flekoe, in Norway, is confirmed. It will facilitate the capture of the ships in Christianland, which we suppose was the reason for occupying it. The letters from St. Petersburg continue to state that the Russians in general are dissatisfied with the Treaty; and the Nobles, it is said, have offered to raise and maintain 200,000 men at their own expence.

We have received the following letter from Holland.—It exhibits a deplorable picture of the misery and slavery of that country:—Rotterdam, Sept. 19.—Our crops of all kinds have turned out well, but as exportation is now severely prohibited, we shall probably reap but little advantage from them, excepting that the home consumption will be cheaper—to the destruction of the farmer and loss of the merchants, who have one common comfort, viz. that the times cannot be worse.

The volunteering from the Militia has succeeded so far, that it is supposed that already there are more battalions embodied than replaces, in the different stations over the kingdom, the fine army which was with so much rapidity and silence sent to the Baltic.

The highest tide ever remembered in the memory of the oldest man alive, took place in the Thames last Wednesday evening. The water rose to such a height as to fill many cellars along the Thames which were believed to be at a

height sufficient to secure them from such an accident. The damage done below London-bridge, on both sides of the river, is calculated to be enormous; and in the marsh lands many thousand head of sheep and oxen were drowned.—Fortunately it was not a spring tide, which would have raised the water more than a foot higher. It is thought that in that case all the embankments down the river would have been swept away, and that the mischief could not have been repaired in a century. It is supposed that the waters of the North Sea had been pressed down towards the Straits of Dover by the strong N. and N. E. winds that had prevailed, and prevented the efflux of the Thames.

OCTOBER 7.

We have been favoured with communications from St. Petersburg, which reach to the 12th ult. Letters from that capital of the 11th, express much fear and dissatisfaction at the menacing appearance of our fleet before Copenhagen, but this fear was no more than a natural impulse. The garrison of Cronstadt was putting itself into a respectable state of defence, and no ship was suffered to come near enough to inspect the works.

The treaty of Tilsit is still the theme of discontent and murmurs from the nobles down to the peasants. The nobility have made a formal request to the Emperor ALEXANDER to relinquish such of the private articles of that treaty as form too close a connection with France, and, to induce his concurrence, had offered, at their own expence, to raise, and put in marching order, two hundred thousand men. Nothing had transpired further of this kind at the date of the last letter.

No interruption had been given to British commerce, and every vessel which had been laden was preparing to return home. Count ROMANOFF has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the room of the late Minister BUDBERG. He is warmly attached to the French interest, and is allowed also to retain his former situation of Minister of Commerce.

We are enabled to state, from undoubted authority, that the final determination of BONAPARTE respecting Portugal, was expected on the 16th ult. It was apprehended that it would be such as to determine the Court to quit Lisbon and retire to the Brazils.

Sir ARTHUR PAGET, we understand, has arrived at Constantinople, and has had several conferences with the Turkish Minister.

The Earl of Pembroke has had the offer of the Colonelcy of the second regiment of dragoon guards, vacant by the death of the Marquis TOWNSEND. In case he should accept it, General Gwynne is expected to be removed from the 22d light dragoons, and General Craufurd, who is married to the Duchess of Newcastle, has the promise of the vacant dragoons.

It is stated, in a private letter from the Continent, that an Austrian Courier, charged with dispatches to Prince Starhemberg, was recently stopped in Holland, and all his papers taken from him. This practice of robbing Couriers of their dispatches has been so frequently adopted by the French Government, that we see no reason to doubt this statement.

OCTOBER 8.

It has been officially notified, by the Prussian Consuls resident in Great-Britain, that the ports of that country will henceforth be shut against the English. This is but the execution of the 27th Article of the Treaty of Tilsit, concluded between BONAPARTE and his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY.

The Glasgow papers contain the following account of the capture of a Spanish privateer, which has done considerable mischief on the north west coast of Ireland:—"Glenock, Oct. 3.—The pleasing intelligence of the capture of the Spanish privateer Jesus Maria Joseph was brought here yesterday by the American brig Rover, Grant, arrived from New-York, which had been boarded by her, on Sunday evening last, when the Virginia frigate came up, under a heavy press of sail, and took possession of the privateer, and also sent hands to take possession of the Rover, supposing her to have been taken by the privateer."

OCTOBER 9.

Advice was on Monday received of the merchant fleet from the Baltic having been dispersed in a heavy gale of wind; but we are happy to find that no apprehension is entertained of any of them having been lost.

The Hebe armed ship is arrived in Leith Roads, from Copenhagen. A lugger is just arrived from the Baltic.—They bring intelligence, that 16 sail of Danish ships of the line, 18 of British, and a considerable number of transports, laden with naval stores, timber, &c. from the arsenal, were in the Sound, ready to sail for England.—We learn from another quarter, that they may be expected in this country, by the 14th or 15th inst. Upon the success of this part of our expedition against Copenhagen, we sincerely congratulate the public.

OCTOBER 10.

We have received the Hamburg and Altona papers to the 20th ult. The Emperor ALEXANDER has several times visited Cronstadt, and the most extensive measures of defence have been adopted at that port. Count TOLTZOY, and not Count SOLTIKOFF, it appears, is the person appointed to proceed to Paris as Ambassador from ALEXANDER to his good brother NAPOLEON. A considerable body of Russian troops have received orders to proceed to the coast of the Baltic, in consequence of the approach of the English fleet to that quarter; and the growing intimacy between France and Russia is such, that a Courier has lately been dispatched from Petersburg with a letter for NAPOLEON, in the hand writing of ALEXANDER himself. There are already 15,000 troops at and in the neighbourhood of Hamburg; and, as a further precaution against the English, that unhappy city is to be burthened with 8000 more. It is confirmed that the French have possessed themselves of Trieste, Fiume, and Leghorn, upon the pretence of putting an end to the trade hitherto carried on by the English, in neutral bottoms. These proceedings cannot have failed to afford some grounds of alarm to the Court of Vienna; and we accordingly find that the Emperor of AUSTRIA and the Archduke CHARLES have set out to review the armies in different parts of the Austrian