EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Maitland, of His Majesty's Ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque Roads, the 14th inst.

For the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint that Count Las Cases and Gen. Allemand this day came on board His Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Conceiving myself authorised, by their Lordships' secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Cases, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as His Royal Highness may deem expedient.

JULY 24.

It is stated, on authority of letters from Brussels, that the King of the Netherlands has created the Duke of Wellington Prince of Waterloo, and conferred on him the Estate of La Belle Alliance.

JULY 27.

We have heard that the Duke of Wellington is about to lead the greater part of the British army, now in France, towards the Loire, and it is understood, that his Grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the Allied Sovereigns for uniting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole against the rebel forces in the centre and South of the Kingdom.

Authentic information has been received from Paris, that the Ministers of Louis XVIII. have advised that Monarch to put the submission of the army to the test, by disbanding it universally and immediately. Measures for that purpose are already taken. Such officers and soldiers as are thought not to be dangerous will be taken into the new royal army.

We understand the Hon. Mr. Bagot, Ambassador to the United States of America, proceeds to New-York in the Lacedæmonian, Capt. Jackson, which is fitting up for his conveyance.

Upon the arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth, Capt. Maitland made the signal for general orders, the telegraph answer to which was, to prohibit all communication with the shore, and to stand out three leagues to sea, and await the orders of the Admiralty.

All the inquiries made serve to convince Government that St. Helena is, of all the earth, the most proper place for Bonaparte's security. It is the Island the most distant of all Islands from any other land. It stands in the midst of a tempestuous ocean, perpetually beating and dashing on its perpendicular rock's but totally out of the reach of all the storms that annoy the world besides. Though its sides are boisterous, its atmosphere is unclouded, and there reigns perpetual serenity within. The sky is always clear—a clap of thunder was never heard—and from the top of Mount Diana, the highest point in the Island, ships at sea may be descried at the distance of sixty miles. The consequence of which is that no vessel can approach without being noticed in time for preparations against attack. In point of safety from escape, if the person to be watched be resident at the Governor's house, that is, on the high lands, it is totally impracticable, without treachery.

Orders were received at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning not to press any more seamen for His Majesty's Navy, nor to enter any as volunteers for the same service.

BONAPARTE.

Extract from a Letter of an Officer of the Bellerophon, dated July 24.

At day light we perceived a brig and a schooner working out of Aix Roads. The Captain despatched the boats to them, and in the space of an hour the First Lieutenant Mr. Mott, returned in the barge, accompanied by the "once great Ruler of Half the World," with Lieut. Gen. Count Bertrand, Savary (the Duc de Rovigo) General Count Montholon, and the Countesses Bertrand and Montholon. When he came on the quarter deck, he said, in a firm and certainly dignified manner, in French, to Captain Maitland,—"*I came to claim the Protection of your Prince and of your Laws.*"

Extract from a despatch of the Commissioner General of the Prussian Government, Mr. Plantaz, dated from Paris.

"I was this day required from Mr. Denon, the Director of the Museum, the restitution of our different Works of Art. The whole will be restored to us. In consequence, we are very busy in emptying the Museum. The picture representing St. Peter on the cross, by Rubens, will be restored to Cologne."

AUGUST 2.

Sir George Cockburn took his final leave at the Admiralty yesterday afternoon, previous to his departure for Plymouth, to assume the command of the Northumberland, and to convey her precious cargo of fallen consequence and mortified vanity to St. Helena. Sir Henry Bunbury, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department, who with Lord Keith, as Admiral of the Fleet on the station, has notified to Bonaparte officially, the determination of the Cabinet respecting him, is expected in town before two o'clock to-day, for which time a council is summoned.

The Ordonnance of the King of France against some of the Generals and Ministers of Bonaparte, is said to be considered in Paris nearly nugatory, not only on account of the escape of most of the persons named in it, but likewise because Fouche is thought to have connived at their escape. It is affirmed that the infamous Labedoyere quitted Paris on the 24th, only the night previous to the promulgation of the Ordonnance.—The departure of the Duc de Bassano (Maret) had something of the air of a triumphal march; his carriages in which was a suite of domestics, were followed by two covered waggons. He was provided with a Royal passport, signed by the Duc d'Otranto.

The ship's company of his Majesty's ship Pomone, last week presented to their Commanding Officer, Captain Lumley, a most elegant sabre, value 200 guineas, as a testimony of their respect and esteem, and expressive of their high opinion of his valour and humanity.

AUGUST 3.

The first operations of the American squadron have been followed by the recession of the Algerine pirates from their infamous, but, until hitherto, usual demand of tribute. The example of the United States Government, we trust will not be lost on the other Maritime Powers of Europe. A Corunna Mail, which arrived on Monday, brought letters from an American House of great respectability at Alicant, of the 11th ult.—These state that Peace had been concluded between the Republic of the United States and the Algerine Government. The following are said to be the conditions:

"1. The frigate, a brig, with all other captures made by the American squadron, are to be restored.

"2. The prizes lately taken by the Algerines from the Americans are to be returned to the proprietors.

"3. The prisoners on both sides to be surrendered without any reserve or ransom.

"4. No annual tribute to be in future exacted by the Dey of Algiers from the Americans."

BONAPARTE.

A Messenger arrived at Portsmouth on Friday morning, at four o'clock, with Despatches for General Gordon, Commander in Chief at that Garrison, desiring him to place the 53d Regiment under orders for a distant service. Orders were also sent off on Friday night to Chatham, for the Northumberland, of 80 guns, Capt. Ross, to proceed to Plymouth, there to receive the flag of Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, who is appointed Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. The Bucephalus, Captain Westroop, and Ceylon, Capt. Hamilton, have been also ordered to fit for foreign service. On the arrival of these ships and troops at Plymouth, Bonaparte will be transshipped into the Northumberland, and the whole will sail immediately afterwards for St. Helena.

The 53d Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sir G. Bingham, K. C. B. and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, consisting of Captain Greatly, Lieuts. Hitchens and Matthews, and 40 gunners, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at an hour's notice, and are expected to go out to St. Helena in the Bucephalus and Ceylon.

It is said to be determined, that none of the suite of Bonaparte, except domestics, are permitted to go with him to St. Helena. Neither, it is said, will he be permitted to take with him any considerable sum of money (if the rumour should be true, that he is possessed of large funds) as every thing necessary to his establishment will be provided by the government. It is said, that Sir H. Lowe is to be the military officer appointed as his guard. He will succeed Mr. Wilkes, who is in the company's service as governor of the Island. The company's troops will be replaced by a King's regiment, and there will be an article in a new treaty of Paris, by which the expence of this establishment will be a constituent part of our contingent towards the force that is to be kept up for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Paris Papers to the 30th ult. arrived on Tuesday.—Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, has set out to take the command of the army of the Loire, in the place of Davoust, who has arrived in Paris. The submission of that army we may therefore, presume, is complete. Macdonald, whose loyalty and intregity may be relied upon, will carry into effect the arrangements made for its future fate. The papers state, that it is to be distributed among the several garrisons.

By the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday, it appears that, General Clausel, who had the command at Bordeaux, has at length proclaimed his submission to the King, but never was it done with a worse grace. In an address to his soldiers, he refers to the example set by the army of the Loire in mounting the white cockade and colours, which he styles "the greatest sacrifice hitherto made by the French army."

The Papers of Friday contain an official communication from Lord Castlereagh to Talleyrand, announcing the cessation of all hostilities between France and Great-Britain, in consequence of the surrender of Bonaparte.

Despatches have been received from Gen. Brownrigg, the Governor of Ceylon, in the East-Indies, of rather a gratifying description.

The King of Candy (the Bonaparte of Ceylon,) who has been long a ferocious and barbarous enemy of the British nation in that quarter of the globe, has been taken prisoner, after his troops were totally defeated by the British and native Indian forces sent against them. His power is, in fact, at an end, and his territories have been annexed to our Indian possessions.

Government, it is said, have received accounts this morning, that the peace is signed between the Allies and France.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 5.

On Monday the future destination of Bonaparte was officially communicated to him and his general officers, by Lord Viscount Keith and Sir Henry Bunbury, Under Secretary of State for the War Department, which the despot heard with grief, of the most acute description, exclaiming inarticulately that his wish had been and was to domociliate in England, under any surveillance its government might think proper, but he never would be carried to St. Helena alive, and publicly declaring that rather than be removed from the Bellerophon he would have himself shot through the head by his Marshals. Magnanimous hero! If so fond of dying, why did he not meet death in the field of battle, the properest field for the exit of a soldier.

Bertrand cried bitterly, on learning his own fate, and that of his master. Madame Bertrand became so much affected, that she attempted to drown herself, but was prevented, when in the act of leaping overboard. All the officers swore that they would not be separated from their precious master, but the validity of a French oath we all know, by experience, and so strongly did those ordered to be removed obey its dictates, that they went with the greatest tranquillity on board the Liffey, whence they proceeded, on Tuesday last, with equal calmness, on board the Eurotas.

The demeanor of Bonaparte, ever since the above communication, has been ferocious, sullen, and dissatisfied; and he declined gratifying his visitors any more with a sight of his form, except for about three minutes on the same day, when the boats were kept at a great distance.

On Tuesday orders came down for restraining all boats to a cable and a half distance from the Bellerophon, when the captive complaining that he was indisposed, closely confined himself to his cabin, from which indescribable disappointment were occasioned to those who had gone out to see him. The precaution adopted, with respect to the boats, arose, we understand, from a foreign spy's being detected hovering round the ship, with letters addressed to Bonaparte, and without a passport, who could give no account of himself. He is in custody.

Bonaparte's property, excepting what may be absolutely necessary for his use, has been sealed up, and is to be kept in England, to prevent him from committing bribery, but he will beat liberty to bequeath it to any persons he may like at his death.

At length, after a career of insolent pretentions on one hand, and of strange and ungovernable curiosity on the other, the departure of this disturber of the world has taken place. An express arrived on Thursday night, directing the Bellerophon to meet the Northumberland in the Channel, which ship sailed yesterday, accompanied by the Tounant and Eurotas. The telegraph was at work all day, and report states, that it transmitted an order for the ships not to proceed further than the offing, but to wait the arrival of the Northumberland, which is hourly expected.

PARIS, JULY 21.

We are assured that the principal conditions of the treaty, which is definitively to establish the peace of Europe, are already settled. The territory of France is to be left entire, as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris. France will have to pay for the expence of the war, a contribution in four years, and the allied troops are to begin, on the 25th Aug. next, to evacuate the French territory, with the exception of some corps which are to continue there so long as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance and solid establishment of the public tranquillity.

M. Murat was, it is said, to embark at Toulon for England.

Bonaparte, it is said, wrote from Rochefort the following letter to the Prince Regent of England:—

"R. Highness,—Exposed to the factions which divide my country, and to the enmity of the great powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality (*m'assoier sur le foyer*) of the British People. I claim from your Royal Highness the protection of the laws, and throw myself upon the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

We are assured that the fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been taken by the Austrians, after five most murderous assaults.

Extract from the official Correspondence of the Maritime Prefect of Rochefort.

"ROCHEFORT, JULY 17, 1815.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the vessel of his Britannic Majesty, the Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Bonaparte embarked on the 15th of the month, set sail for England yesterday, the 16th, at one o'clock in the afternoon. This ship carries, besides that personage, all the persons who have attached themselves to his fortunes. The list is here added: they were at first divided among the frigates La Saal and La Meduse: they afterwards passed on the 14th, in the evening to the Brig Epervier, whence they were conveyed in the boats of the English Division, commanded by Admiral Sir Henry Hotham.

"List of the principal personages embarked on board the Bellerophon with Napoleon Bonaparte:—Lieut. Gen. Count Bertrand, his wife, and three children; Duke of Rovigo; Lieut. Gen. Lallemand; Marshals Gourgard and Moutholon-Semonville; Aides-de-camp to Napoleon; the Countess Moutholon-Semonville, and a child; the Count Las Cases and son; M. Resigny and M. Planat, and M. Schultz, chiefs of a squadron; Captains Pointroski and Merces; Lieut. Autria; and M. Maingault, surgeon.

[Here follow the names of 40 individuals composing the suite of Napoleon, and of the other passengers embarked with him.]

(Signed) "BARON BONNEFOUX."

"To his Excellency

"The Minister of Marine and Colonies."

Extract of a Report made to his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies, by the Captain of a Frigate, De Rigny, specially sent to Rochefort.

"My Lord,—I have the honor to send to your Excellency a detail of the information which I have collected, relative to the mission with which I was charged to Rochefort.

"Arriving at this port on the morning of the 18th, I learned that Napoleon Bonaparte had sailed for England, in the ship of his Britannic Majesty, the Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland, on the 16th July, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

"My instructions directing me to have official communications on this subject with Admiral Hotham, commanding the English station, I immediately wrote to him, sending at the same time the despatches of Mr. Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty of England, of which I was the bearer.

"It results from the different communications which I have had with the English Admiral and the Maritime Prefect, that Napoleon, on arriving at Rochefort the 3d of July, resided at the Prefect's house till the 8th. Urged by General Becker, who was charged to escort him to his going on board, and by Baron Bonnefoux, the Maritime Prefect, to avail himself of every opportunity offered by wind and tide; he at last resolved to