

## Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, June 8.

We received this morning the Paris Papers to the 6th inst. The Official Paper announces the arrival of a courier from Madrid, with an account of the entrance of the left wing of the Spanish army into Portugal, by the way of Badajos, and of the capture of Olivenza and Monte Mayor. M. de Pinto, as soon as he reached the Spanish headquarters, demanded a truce, and produced his full powers to negotiate and sign a definitive treaty of peace; but the Spaniards refused to grant a truce until the Portuguese government had laid an embargo upon British ships, and shut their ports against England. M. de Pinto not having authority to accede to such a requisition, returned to Lisbon for further instructions, and the Spanish army continued its march. It does not appear that the French army has yet entered Portugal.

What the French want in official intelligence from Egypt direct, they attempt to make up by doubts of the accuracy of the English accounts, by the depositions of persons who have returned from Egypt, and by conjectures. One officer has published a deposition in which he expresses his belief of the rumours of the English having been decisively defeated. Unfortunately for this officer, he states the defeat to have happened 20 days after the late battle of the 21st of March, that is, on the 10th of April. Now we have had official news from Egypt to the 22d of April.

Admiral Gantheaume, after staying some days off Leghorn, has sailed for the place of his destination, which is known to be Egypt.

The expedition against the Isle of Elba has not succeeded. Porto Ferrajo still holds out, and the French have begun to bombard it.

The two frigates which sailed some time since from Brest, with troops, have put into Cadiz. It is said that these ships went first to Ferrol, and that as soon as they appeared off that port, a Spanish squadron of 7 sail of the line, and some frigates, with 2000 troops on board, put to sea and proceeded to Cadiz, where they are to be joined by ten more sail of the line. At Carthage and Barcelona, as well as at Cadiz, the naval preparations are unusually active. Expeditions, whose destination is conjectured to be Egypt, are to sail from each of those ports.

The French troops who were about to evacuate the Brigau, have received counter orders: they have even occupied the Forest Towns. The difficulties which have occurred upon the subject of the indemnities, are alleged as the cause of these movements.

The French funds are, 50 f. 63 c.

A packet arrived at Falmouth on Friday from Lisbon, which she left the 24th of last month. The letters bring the important intelligence of a battle having taken place between the main bodies of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, in which the Spaniards were defeated, with the loss of upwards of 1000 men. The intelligence reached Lisbon the night before the sailing of the Packet, which was immediately dispatched with the news. The French army had not joined the Spanish, but their advanced guard was within two or three days march of the Spanish headquarters.

It is to be remarked, that the intelligence which the packet has brought from Lisbon must be of a later date than the official news in the French papers, which was sent by the King of Spain, from Madrid to the Count of Leghorn at Paris. The two accounts, therefore, may both be true. The Spaniards might have met with no resistance in entering the Portuguese territories, and they might have taken possession of some towns. Their defeat might have taken place after the capture mentioned in the *Moniteur*, of Olivenza and Monte Mayor.

It is not probable, however, that this first success of the Portuguese, will be very decisively advantageous. The junction of the French with the Spanish would make their combined force infinitely superior to any which Portugal could send against them.

Great activity prevails in the different ports, in order to send reinforcements to Egypt as quickly as possible. Transports sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Ireland to take on board

troops; and on Saturday the *Monthmouth* sailed from Plymouth with the 24th regiment on board.

The discussion between the country and France, on the subject of peace, it is understood, have not been wholly suspended. They could not make much progress while the fate of Egypt was undecided, and while the collateral difficulties arising from the Northern Confederacy remained. In a short time, however, these obstacles will in all probability be removed. There will soon be an opportunity for entering fully and directly into the question, as the state of possession and the relative situation of the parties will be such as not likely to undergo any sudden change from military operations. It will then be seen what sincerity and moderation animate those by whom the negotiation is conducted.

JUNE 9.

At a late hour last night arrived the *Hamburgh Mail* due on Saturday. As was expected, the intelligence from Stockholm shews that the same progress towards pacification is now made with that as with the other Powers of the North. The King of Sweden has by a new Edict revoked the one which prohibited all commerce with England, and enjoined that the English be admitted without molestation, into the Swedish harbours.

The next Gazette may therefore be expected to announce the removal of the embargo from the Swedish vessels in our different harbours.

The Mail brings nothing new that is worthy of credit from Egypt. Any thing deserving of notice from other quarters, we have given as follows:

### STATE PAPERS.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.

By order of his Majesty, the following decree was published here, the day before yesterday:—We, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, &c. make known by these presents, that, having been induced to break off all commercial intercourse, by the unfriendly measures of the English Government, and its acts of hostility against the Swedish flag, we have hitherto, and as long as there appeared no prospects for a change, faithfully adhered to that resolution, founded upon such firm principles, in order that we might faithfully observe the engagements entered into, and, on every occasion, watch over the honour and dignity of our kingdoms. Having, however, now learned, that our allies have resumed their former commercial intercourse with England at an earlier period, and the Commander of the English fleet in the Baltic, having likewise solemnly declared, that the Swedish merchant vessels shall not be molested in the Baltic and in the Cattegat, we find ourselves no longer bound, circumstances being thus changed, to persevere in a resolution which at present would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between us and his Britannic Majesty. We, therefore, hereby, not only revoke the prohibition of trading with England, issued by our College of Commerce, on the 30th of March, but grant permission to all English merchant ships to sail to and from the Swedish ports without molestation, and import and export all permitted commodities, paying the customary tolls and duties which were in force before the late misunderstanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the English Government will by this measure be convinced of the justice and moderation of our sentiments, and be induced to treat our subjects with similar moderation and justice.

Given at our Palace, at Stockholm, May 19, 1801.

(Signed)

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

The above unexpected publication has caused the most pleasing sensation on our Exchange, and trade will soon resume its former activity. In the neighbourhood of Carlscrona some English ships have still continued cruising. At Cimbristhavan an English frigate made its appearance, with two white flags, the commander of which desired to speak with the Swedish officer commanding the guards of that part of the coasts, of whom he requested leave to see the place and purchase provisions, which being refused, he expressed his astonishment, saying, that England might be considered as being at peace with Sweden. He further stated that that frigate was cruising between Bernholm and the Swedish coast, in order to meet the

English merchant ships that had been under an embargo in the port of Ruffia.

COPENHAGEN, May 30.

Rear-Admiral Stickfeth has received orders to proceed immediately to Norway, to take the command of the Squadron returned from the Mediterranean, and to superintend the defence of the Southern part of Norway, as far as Bergen.

HAMBURGH, June 2.

Count Bernstorff, the Danish Minister of State, who goes as Ambassador Extraordinary to London, is arrived here on his way to Cuxhaven. The English fleet under Admiral Nelson, is at present off Warnemunde, two leagues from Rostock, in order to take in provisions. Strangers are flocking thither from all parts to see the fleet. Lord Nelson went on shore, and visited Rostock. On Sunday last a convoy of 36 sail arrived here from Hull, to the great joy of the inhabitants of this City.—They passed the Danish ships of war in the Elbe, without saluting them, as formerly.

PETERSBURGH, May 18.

The embargo on the English ships, and the sequestration on English property, was taken off yesterday. The Russian Admiralty has received orders to get all the British ships in the Russian harbours repaired at the expence of Russia. The 24 ships at Riga, which were given to the heirs of Zuckerlucker, to discharge a demand which they made upon the English Government, have likewise been restored to their lawful owners. The harmony and friendly relations which formerly subsisted with England, are again entirely restored. Lord Nelson is expected here on a friendly visit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

Intelligence has been received from Egypt that Rosetta is now likewise in the hands of the English, but that the French garrison at Alexandria still continues to make a valiant defence. The English had bombarded the latter city, and attempted taking it by storm, but were driven back with considerable loss. The blockade of Alexandria, by sea and land, still continues. It is said that very few houses remained without some damage from the bombardment; in consequence of which the French had desired and obtained a cessation of hostilities for 3 days. While some persons here expect the speedy surrender of Alexandria, and the evacuation of Egypt by the French; others maintain, that at Alexandria, as well as in several other parts of Egypt, the inhabitants are attached to the French, and rather support them than the English.

The news of the death of the Emperor Paul I. has made a great sensation here, and already caused several changes. A disagreeable circumstance has again happened here, a few days ago, to the Russian Ambassador, General Tamara. He had requested leave to visit the different Mosques in this city, which was granted him by a firman; and the Ambassador, accompanied by the Neapolitan Minister, Count Ludoff, the Swedish Charge d'Affairs, M. de Konig, his Consort, and other Ladies, went to inspect the Mosque of St. Sophia, and other temples; after which the whole company proceeded to the Mosque of Soliman. Near this place, a concourse of Turkish students, and other young men, had been formed who behaved very rudely, ill treated the attendants of the Ministers, particularly the ladies, and severely hurt a Russian interpreter, till at last the Turkish military succeeded in dispersing them. The Porte immediately dispatched some persons of rank to the Russian Ambassador, to apologize for what had happened, and at the same time sent presents, which were refused. The ringleaders were arrested, and publicly whipped.

LONDON, June 7.

The *Hamburgh Mail* due, arrived yesterday in course. By the Packet in which it was brought over, Ministers received dispatches from Lord Nelson of a very important nature, the substance of which is likewise stated in the *Hamburgh letters*.—The Court of Petersburg has at length taken off the embargo on English ships.—This very interesting intelligence was communicated to the public in a letter from Earl St. Vincent to the Lord Mayor, a copy of which we insert. This mea-

sure seems to leave no doubt of the intention of the Emperor Alexander to adjust the differences which had arisen between this country and Russia, and it is fairly to be presumed that his efforts will not be wanting to facilitate an arrangement with the other Powers of the North. By the last accounts Lord St. Helen's was off Revel, on his way to Petersburg, and considering the removal of the embargo, as a proof of the pacific disposition of the Cabinet of Petersburg, many of the difficulties with which his mission seemed to be attended, now vanish. We may therefore anticipate, with a sanguine hope, the dissolution of a Confederacy from which the French Government expected the most important aid, and which must have occasioned a great distraction of our military force, and a very injurious suspension of our commercial relations.

CARLSCRONA, May 10.

By a flag of truce arrived here to-day, the following letter from Admiral Nelson to Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, Commander in Chief of the fleet here, was received:

SIR—The former commander in Chief of the British fleet in the Baltic having at the request of the Emperor of Russia, consented not to interrupt the Swedish navigation, it would be extremely unpleasant to me should any thing happen which might for a moment disturb the returning harmony and friendship between Sweden and Great-Britain. Your Excellency must, therefore, permit me to inform you that I am not directed to obtain from hostilities, should I meet with the Swedish fleet at sea. As it is therefore in your power to prevent this, I am convinced you will consider this intimation as a friendly measure on my part, and communicate the same to his Swedish Majesty. I entreat your Excellency to believe, that I am, with the utmost respect,

Your most obedient servant,

NELSON and BRONT.

On board the *Royal George*, in the Baltic, May 8, 1801.

The following is the concise answer returned by Vice-Admiral Cronstedt:—ADMIRAL.—I have had the honour to receive the letter of Your Excellency, of the 8th instant, and have transmitted it to the King, my Master, who is gone from hence to Stockholm; when I receive his answer, I will do myself the honour to forward it to you immediately.

C. O. CRONSTEDT.

Ad. and Com. in C. at Carlscrona, Carlscrona, May 10, 1801.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.

On the 29th ult. the long-expected General Angereau arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public distinction. On the 1st of May he assembled the Members of the Batavian Government, and announced to them the Aftret of the Consuls, bearing date April 11th, declaring, that in consequence of the revision of the Batavian Republic, which was long since found necessary, they had decreed that the Batavian Republic should from henceforth lose all separate distinctions, and form a part of the French Republic, one and indivisible.—This communication was heard with evident marks of disgust, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of discontent were manifested by the lower orders of the people through the day, and the Orange Cockade was hoisted in the evening.

At midnight a secret meeting was held at the house of M. Vander Linden, the late President, by the principal Members of this Government, and a Dispatch sent off to Baron De Winter in the *Texel*, ordering him immediately to sea, with instructions to put himself under the protection of the British, in the name of the Prince of Orange.

On the 3d of May, at day-break, Baron De Winter weighed, with 13 ships of the line, seven frigates, and several *schuyts* carrying one gun in their prow, and on the 4th the whole fleet had passed the Helder Point, and was lying within the Broad Bank, with the English colours flying at their mizen, and a white jack at their fore-mast.

The tumult is increasing every moment.

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Rags! Rags! Rags!  
CASH or BOOKS given for clean  
Linen and Cotton RAGS at this  
OFFICE.