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Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

Downing-Street, June 29, 1801.

A dispatch of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin, to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 23.

My Lord,

An officer is arrived from the Captain Pacha, with the intelligence that General Hutchinson had marched from Rofetta on the 8th instant, with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of Captain Pacha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The enemy were driven in; and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the intrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th, the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizier, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a North East direction. Our loss at Rahmanich is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 2000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

JULY 7.

Accounts from Brussels state the escape of the armed force out of Ostend and Newport, and its arrival at Dunkirk unobserved by the English vessels. This piece of intelligence assumes something like importance, from that which came from Havre in the Paris Journals, stating the departure of the armed force in that harbour on the night of the 28th of June. This latter armament consisted of thirty-one gun-boats and twelve other vessels, and is without doubt steering for some general rendezvous. Boulogne is mentioned as the place, it is known that troops are assembling in great force in the neighbourhood of that port. Camps also are marking out between Bruges and Ostend, and between Gravelines and Dunkirk, whither the disaffected Irish have received orders to repair. Eighty thousand men, according to the Brussels account, are to embark in the expedition against this country and Ireland. But we have the royal word of General BONAPARTE, that all these preparations are unknown at the Tuilleries. If we were to be guided, however, by the activity discernible in our own naval department, and by the prefs which is going on in the mouth of the River Thames and the Medway, our Ministers are not inclined to give implicit credence to the CHIEF CONSUL, or to rely entirely on the sincerity of his professions.

In our paper of last Friday we mentioned that letters had been received direct from Admiral BLANCKET, who was arrived at Suez. In a letter from the Admiral to Lieutenant Colonel HOLLOWAY, one of the British Officers attached to the army of the GRAND VIZIER, dated from Suez, the 30th of March, he observes—"That after a dangerous and difficult navigation, he had just arrived at Suez with only his own ship, the Lion, the other two vessels in company with him, La Forte frigate, and a transport with stores and provisions, having been both lost on sand banks in the Red Sea; that happily no lives were lost, but not an article of the stores or provisions were saved; and that in consequence he could remain but a very

short time at Suez, owing to want of provisions. He adds farther, that the number of troops he had on board only amounted to 260 Europeans and Sepoys, but that powerful reinforcements were to have sailed from Bombay shortly after him."

This statement contains the only news received from Egypt up to the present date, respecting succours sent from India. From what the Admiral says, however, respecting the force destined to follow him from Bombay, we may indulge in the hope that we shall soon hear of its reaching the destined port.

The prefs on the river below Bridge has been more severe within the last week than has been known during the war. Scarcely a privileged person has escaped. It is computed that one thousand seamen have been pressed from the homeward bound Oporto and West-India fleet. A gun boat is stationed off Southend to bring every ship to;

Private letters from Paris mention, that the peace between Spain, France, and Portugal was ratified at Madrid on the 10th ult. The KING and QUEEN of SPAIN were preparing to leave their Capital on the 18th of the same month on their way to Lisbon, in order to pay a visit to their Daughter the Princess of BRASIL, no doubt to congratulate her on the glorious Peace which has paved the way back again for the Re-union of the two Crowns under the Protection of the Great Nation, which is to send LOUIS BONAPARTE, as it is said, to receive their joint homage on the occasion.

Letters from Brussels assert—that the French Government in its correspondence with the English Minister, has demanded as the basis of the Peace, the Restoration of Minorca to Spain, as well as of all the Dutch Colonies in the two Indies to the Batavian Republic; but that this basis has been rejected.

JULY 10.

The King's health is so well re-established that the physicians are of opinion, if his Majesty does not undergo any excessive fatigue, ten years may pass over without a relapse. The continual exercise last year at Windsor Camp was, in a great degree, the cause of our Sovereign's late indisposition. His Majesty, during the extreme sultry weather last season, was, for many days, seven hours on horseback, without once quitting the saddle or taking refreshment. The very florid complexion of the King, which was attended by continual flushing in the face, has subsided, and the quick manner of expression has given way to a more tranquil delivery. The Queen has recovered her wonted serenity, and the Princesses are all in good health, pleased with the thoughts of a change of scene.—The King never sits down to the breakfast-table till he sees all the family are in their places, and then his Majesty very often exclaims, "Now I am happy."

Portugal, Egypt, and the Negotiations between Great-Britain and France, are the great objects which at present interest the attention of the political observer. On the two first, we have intelligence which leaves no doubt with respect to the fate of both Countries; but the overtures for peace are still wrapt in such impenetrable secrecy, as to baffle all inquiry, and set speculation at defiance.

Of the signing of Preliminaries between France and Spain on the one part, and Portugal on the other, we are in possession of positive intelligence, although no official accounts of that event have yet reached Government. It has been communicated in a variety of private letters from Lisbon and Oporto, dated the 14th and 19th of last month, and the Treaty of Peace, which must in its operation reduce Portugal to a province dependent upon the will of the First Consul, must necessarily put a pe-

riod to its direct commercial connections with this Country. As we have, however, been long prepared for the submission of our faithful Ally to the conditions required by the combined Powers, and our Merchants have been engaged for a considerable time in winding up their concerns in Portugal, British property will be exposed to very little loss by the enemy's success. Of the terms of the treaty it is difficult to speak with certainty; but we may venture to predict they will be found extremely severe upon the Portuguese Government. Private accounts coincide in stating, that the ports of that kingdom will be shut against the British shipping; that French garrisons will be placed in the chief fortresses; that a large contribution must be advanced to the Republic; and the expenses of the campaign must be defrayed by Portugal. None of the French troops had passed the frontiers when the last accounts came away, but it was understood that they were much more numerous than the Spanish forces. The triumph of the Court of Madrid, in the victorious progress of its army, will, we apprehend, be but short-lived, for by the introduction of a Republican Army into the heart of its dominions, it has relinquished all pretensions to independence, and given up its sovereignty and power to the controul and disposal of France.—The subjection of Portugal may be justly considered as the harbinger of Spanish revolution and misery.

In Egypt, the campaign verges to a speedy and glorious termination, and the enemy dejected by repeated defeats, hopeless of all assistance from the mother country, and surrounded on all sides, will soon be compelled to acquiesce in an unconditional surrender. The reinforcements which have reached Aboukir from Minorca, Gibraltar and Malta—the co-operation of the Turks, under the separate commands of the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha—the disaffection of the natives—and the arrival of the Bombay Army at Suez, of which official intelligence has been transmitted to Government and the East-India Company—place the once celebrated Army of the East at the mercy of General HUTCHINSON and his gallant troops.

If, as it has been maintained, the state of Portugal and Egypt was, while undecided, an obstacle to the progress of the negotiations carrying on between this country and France, we may now consider that impediment at an end. Portugal has submitted, and the First Consul cannot flatter himself with any change of affairs that might restore to him his favourite colony of Egypt. The advantages and disadvantages on both sides may be easily calculated, and it is sincerely to be hoped that negotiations will speedily assume a firm and consistent tone. The departure of Mr. Merry, who left town on Thursday for France, and sailed on Friday morning in a flag of truce for Calais, inspires strong sentiments that the communications and discussions between the two Governments will be more open and more substantial than those which have hitherto taken place.—Although Mr. Merry is to reside at Paris in the nominal situation of Agent of British prisoners, he is, we learn from undoubted authority, to act in the overtures for peace as the confidential representative of our Government. The acknowledged talents of this gentleman in the diplomatic line, furnish every well grounded hope that no time will be lost in ascertaining the extent and nature of the Enemy's pretensions and demands previously to the formal discussion of the articles of treaty by Plenipotentiaries appointed on both sides.

Ministers, we understand, look to the middle of the present month for the final adjustment of our differences with the Northern Powers. The Emperor

Alexander has received full authority to conclude peace on the part of Denmark, Sweden and Prussia. Until the termination of the dispute, it is not probable that the British fleet will quit the Baltic.

The plan of secularization and indemnity in Germany still meets with many obstacles on the part of Prussia, Russia and Austria; and it is confidently asserted, that Bonaparte feels no inconsiderable embarrassment in consequence of the unexpected interference of the Court of Peterburgh in favour of their Sardinian and Neapolitan Majesties.

Dispatches were on Friday night received at the Admiralty from Admiral Cornwallis, who continues off Brest with twenty-four sail of the line. The principal part of the Combined Squadron were ready for sea in the Outer road of Brest when the dispatches left our fleet.

The French troops under orders to embark at Brest are stated at 30,000; and those at Havre, including the corps that have lately been shipped, are estimated at 24,000.

Admiral Lord Nelson arrived on Monday at Yarmouth in the Kite brig. The vessel had his Lordship's flag flying, and every one was eager to see the hero land. He was received on shore with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy—the crew of the Kite cheering, bells ringing and colours flying, &c.

His Lordship immediately on his landing went to the Hospital, to visit the brave fellows under cure there, who were wounded in the battle off Copenhagen, a circumstance which gave infinite satisfaction to the crowd, who hailed his return.

Lord Nelson arrived in town yesterday morning.

Though the French official papers assert to discredit the numerous hostile preparations going on in the ports of France, all the accounts from the Continent serve more and more to confirm the fact, and that similar preparations are going on in the ports of Holland and Spain, and even in some of the Italian ports.

But what is more to be relied upon, the accounts picked up by the Channel fleet in stating, that the Brest fleet, consisting (with the Spanish ships) of 26 sail of the line, has 15,000 troops on board; that the seamen had been paid up all their arrears; and that it was expected the ships would watch the first opportunity of getting out. Such is the substance of the letters received at Falmouth from some of the Officers of our fleet, who state, that it is believed this force is destined for Egypt.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Letter from the Prince of Peace, Commander of the army of Operation, dated June 6th.

Addressed to the King.

SIR,

It is now half past nine in the evening: I am hastening to conclude the conditions on which Campo Maggiore is to surrender. I shall to-morrow take possession of that large place. The army of his Imperial Majesty and myself shall go and dine in the ruins of it. Augelle has also surrendered. This is a castle and a village dependant upon Alburquerque, and which has greatly annoyed the troops which have passed through it. If I have powder, and peace is not concluded, I shall fortify these two places. The troops who are besieging it deserve reward.

JUNE 7.

It is fix in the morning, and I am informed of the successful result of the expedition which the Commander of the first division, Don Diego Godoy, is carrying on. He is marching against Evora. I shall in my next advices give you a circumstantial account. I have