

Emperor Paul, who sent immediately the order of St. Andrew to count Haugwitz.

The dispatches lately received from Paris, had also afforded visible satisfaction to the emperor and his court.

Mr. Drake, British minister at the court of Munich, left Bareith, on the 4th inst. to return to London.

The intended negotiation has engaged much public attention; but after every effort of a public nature, we are sorry to find that Buonaparte will not treat without the consent of his allies. In such a case we know that the terms must be very extravagant; but no decision can take place till we learn his ultimatum.

Nothing has further transpired than what we communicated in our paper of Saturday; and every other pretended fact is the vague and idle speculation of newswriters.

[Oracle.]

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last. It has brought us no intelligence which changes the state in which affairs have for some time past remained. The military preparations for defence continue in Denmark and Sweden. The embargo imposed on our ships in the latter country still continue, but none has been laid on in the former. The most recent letters from Stockholm are of the 10th, and from Elsinore of the 17th. The next mail will, therefore, probably bring us intelligence, by way of Germany, of the arrival of our fleet in the Sound, but it is probable that we shall receive advices of it through other channels.

April 1.

His Majesty not continuing so well towards the latter end of last week, his physicians ordered a strong blister, which being applied to the back produced immediate relief.—He now takes asses milk every morning.

The preparations made by the northern powers to resist the entrance of our fleet into the Baltic, seem to have been very tardy. Swedish fleet of galleys was not expected to reach the Sound until the end of March; and the Russian Squadron, destined to co-operate with the Danes and Swedes, is not ready for sea.

The Hamburg Mail that arrived on Monday has brought letters from Sir R. Abercrombie's army, dated 4th February, at which time it was still at Mactri, but the expedition was then in hourly expectation of sailing. The army has been so well supplied with provisions and fruit, that very few persons have died. Brigadier General Moore is gone to Acre, to consult on the necessary operations of the army on its landing.

We understand that lord Whitworth is to go to Paris.

The Paris journals to the 29th, received yesterday, seem to assume a triumphant tone as to the security of Egypt; but it should be recollected, that last year, just before the surrender of Malta, the *Moniteur*, the official journal, was not less positive nor circumstantial as to the security of that place.

M. Tallien arrived at Dover on Sunday evening, and embarked on Monday for Calais.

April 3.

Mr. N. Vansittart is arrived from Copenhagen, his mission having completely failed. He left Copenhagen on the 21st ult. The fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, was expected there the next day.

We received last night Paris papers to the 31st ult. The only important article in them, relates to our Egyptian expedition, which is stated to have quitted the Gulf of Mactri early in February, and to have steered for the Egyptian Coast. A landing, it is supposed, will be attempted near Damietta. The Grand Vizier has broken up his camp at Jaffa, where his army has been to thinned by the plague. The English, suspecting that an embargo would be laid on British ships in the harbours of his Sicilian Majesty, have left the ports of Sicily and Naples, and proceeded to Malta.

The French army destined to invade Portugal, has commenced its march. It will enter the Spanish territory by Bayonne, and

will be joined by the Spanish army on the Portuguese frontiers. A cartel which arrived at Plymouth from Morlaix, says that the French army amounts to 45,000 men.

The lower class of people at Plymouth have been somewhat riotous for some days past. They have taken, by force, meat from the butchers, and bread from the bakers. The horse and foot were parading to prevent serious gatherings.

Torbay, March 30.—Sailed the channel fleet, under command of the honourable Admiral Cornwallis, consisting of 12 sail of the line, and one frigate.

The vessel by which we received the last French journals, brought back the messenger dispatched by M. Otto on Saturday night to Paris, with the result of the Cabinet council which sat on that day.—The messenger had returned with the answer of the Chief Consul, which yesterday was reported to be favourable, and the funds rose upon the news; but it is obvious that no material step can be taken with a view to negotiate, till Buonaparte has consulted his allies: a proceeding which will occasion a delay of some weeks.

Between one and two o'clock this morning we received the Hamburg mail which fell due on Wednesday. Its contents is very important. The English Ministers Drummond and Vansittart went on board the fleet on the 22d, all negotiation being at end. The fleet has made no hostile attack, nor has it yet attempted to pass the Sound, for which purpose the wind had been favourable; but, at noon, on the 24th, the date of the last advices, the wind shifted to the N. W. quite favourable, and the Danes seem fully to have expected we would attempt to pass. It is said they are well prepared for defence, and it is believed the passage of the Sound will not be effected without a warm contest and much bloodshed. The most important intelligence may be hourly expected.

The British Consul, we are informed, at Hamburg, intimated, some time ago, an order to all the commanders of British ships there, to leave that port as soon as possible. In consequence of that order the ships set sail and are arrived at Yarmouth, under convoy.

Letters from the in-shore squadron, at Brest, dated the 25th inst. state, that the Beaulieu of 44 guns, had locked into the outer road on the 24th, and counted 24 sail of the line and 15 frigates, of which seven sail of the line were ready for sea. To the above date, no other squadron had sailed than Gantheaume's.

A cartel which is arrived at Plymouth, from Morlaix, says, that the French army marching against Portugal, amounts to 45,000 men.

The Court of Berlin continue to assure Hamburg that its free trade and privileges will be respected, though Prussian troops are immediately to occupy its territories. The Senate of Hamburg has met on the subject, and great uneasiness prevails. Prussia will, no doubt, seize the city with as little alarm as possible, as commerce is timed and may fly, leaving a city without wealth.

An attempt is to be made to unite the Dutch fleet in the Meuse, consisting of 3 ships of the line and some smaller vessels, and the squadron in Flushing, with the fleet in the Texel; and it is to prevent this that Admiral Dickson had sailed.

The Russian troops that were prisoners in France are not to return home, as was intended, but are to be encamped with a large body of French near Dunkirk. Gen. Moreau is to have the command of all the troops that are to be assembled on the line of coast from Havre to Ostend.

BRUNSWICK, March 22.

We learn that the answer of the British Cabinet to the Prussian declaration has been received, and that in consequence, several regiments at Berlin have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march; the same order has been sent to the Prussian army of Observation in Westphalia. The military route of the Duke of

Brunswick has of course been charged; his highness is to command the Prussian army and will arrive at Minden on the 28th inst. This army is to occupy part of the Electorate of Hanover, particularly the Mouth & banks of the Elbe, Weier and Ems.

COPENHAGEN, March 21.

The English fleet which sailed from Yarmouth, under Admirals Hyde Parker, and Lord Nelson, has now made its appearance near the island Anholt in the Cattegat.—Yesterday afternoon an English frigate arrived at Elsinore with a flag of truce, and brought dispatches from Mr. Drummond, the English minister here, who to day presented a note to the ministry, and had an interview which Count Bernstorff; after this interview Mr. Drummond prepared for his departure, and has actually set out this evening for Elsinore, accompanied by Mr. Vansittart. This afternoon, orders were given to occupy the coast with military, for this purpose the light infantry in garrison in the citadel, will be detached till further orders.

We are assured that by the note or ultimatum, presented by Mr. Drummond, to the Secretary of State, Count Bernstorff, our government is required to secede from the northern alliance; to grant the free passage of the sound to the English fleet, and that the Danish are not longer to sail with convoy. Should these terms not be accepted to, Mr. Drummond was to ask for passports, which have accordingly been given him, as well as to Mr. Vansittart.

On the part of England it was demanded that our answer should be given in six hours, at first it was also reported that Mr. Drummond had had a second interview with Count Bernstorff.

EL SINORE, March 21.

The most active preparations are making here to oppose the English fleet, should it attempt to sail through the sound from the Cattegat, by the island of Anholt,

According to some accounts, the English fleet has suffered some damage from the late storm.

PARIS, March 23.

Citizen Castor is arrived from Egypt in the *Arcole* Saint Phillippe, which anchored in the port of Frejus on the 16th. This vessel sailed from Alexandria on the 4th February, and the preceding day the frigates *La Justice*, of 44 guns, and *L'Egyptienne*, of 50 guns, arrived there from France, with 15,000 muskets, sixty thousand bullets, and 500 picked men, of whom 100 were artillery of the line. The frigates put to sea from Toulon on the 23rd January, so that they had a passage of ten days only.

On the 4th of February the plague had not shown itself in Egypt, but continued its ravages in the camp of the grand vizier.

De Castor, member of the institute of Egypt, in his letter to Buonaparte, dated the 16th on board the packet-boat, *le Saint Phillippe*, gives a long account of the French army and Egypt, from which we extract the following passages:

The army of the East is in the most flourishing state. The soldiers are armed and clothed in a superior style of magnificence, that has excited the admiration of the French recently arrived from Europe, were it appears to me the most absurd ideas are entertained with respect to our situation in Egypt.

The most perfect discipline and good order are observed throughout all the branches of the military department.—The hospitals are provided with every thing necessary for the sick, of which I was myself an eye witness. The sentiments of the army are truly patriotic, and the soldiers are convinced that they are responsible to France for the preservation of Egypt, which they know they cannot abandon without betraying their duty their glory, and the interest of the state.

“There is at present no difficulty in collecting the taxes and some villages have de-