

Commander in Chief, the votes of thanks of both houses of Parliament to major-general Hutchinson, and the army of Egypt for the victory over the French on the 21st of the March, with the general orders to the British army issued on that occasion by major-general Hutchinson, should be inserted in the Orderly Books, and read at the head of each regiment in Plymouth garrison on parade.

We yesterday had the pleasure of announcing, on the authority of a letter from our Correspondent at Hamburgh, that the Danish troops were to evacuate that City on the 23d inst. The same intelligence has been officially communicated by the Senate of Hamburgh to Mr. PARISH, Agent for that City, in London, in a letter received by the last Mail.

Early yesterday morning the 25th and 26th regiments of foot embarked from South-sea Beach, Portsmouth, the first on board the Agincourt, and the latter in the Madras. These troops, it is understood, are to replace others sent from Gibraltar and Minorca to Egypt.

The 4th, King's own Regiment of Infantry, now at Winchester Barracks, has been completed by the late recruiting, to three thousand effective men, all in the highest state of order and discipline. They are coming forward almost to a man, with petitions to be employed; those from the Militia offering to extend their services to any part of the globe. The offer of this fine corps will, no doubt be accepted.

Lieut. Col. Charles Eskine of the 49th regiment, who died on the 25th of March in Egypt, in consequence of the wounds he received in the battle of the 13th, when fighting at the head of that regiment, was the eldest son of Sir James Eskine of Cardross.

May 30.

Stocks this day:

3 per cent. consols, 6r.—Omnium 9 prem.

It was reported at Hamburg, when the last accounts came away, that the Swedish and Russian fleets had formed a junction.

French News from Egypt.

[From the London Courier.]

We received this morning, by express the Paris papers to the 28th inst. The *Moniteur* has at length broken the silence it has so long preserved with respect to the affairs of Egypt. On the 15th of May a flag of truce arrived at Marseilles, with the garrison of Aboukir, and some other French prisoners. One of them, a chief d'escadron, who was taken in the battle of the 21st of March, has made a deposition, which the *Moniteur* has published. This officer states, that the amount of the French troops engaged in the battle, did not exceed 7000 men, including 600 cavalry; that the English force was 13,000 men, who occupied the ancient lines of the camp of the Romans, having their left flanked by the lake Madhie, and their right by the sea. Of the battle itself he gives no details; but adds, that the loss was great on both sides. Both parties preserved their respective positions after the battle. The remainder of the French army is waiting for the Grand Vizier at the outlines of the desert. The garrison of Alexandria is said to be capable of making a vigorous defence, and to be well supplied with necessaries. The fort of Aboukir made but a feeble resistance, and its surrender, after so short a siege, is stated, by the French officer, to have produced a considerable sensation in the French army. The natives are affirmed to be well disposed to the French, and Murad Bey has resisted all the offers made by the Grand Vizier, declaring it to be his intention to cooperate heartily with general Menou. The side of Syria is defended by 5000 Copts, commanded by a French general.

The vessel in which this officer came, failed from Aboukir on the 30th of March, leaving in the harbour between 6 and 7000 Turkish troops. On the 23d of April she arrived at Malta, where she remained some days. During her stay there, two 64 gun

ships, and twelve transports, with 1000 troops on board, failed for Egypt to reinforce the English army.

(We will publish the French accounts, the whole essence of which is given in the foregoing, in the next No. of the P. G.)

It was, as we saw some days ago, Ganteaume's squadron that appeared off Leghorn. It was scarcely any stay there, but proceeded to its destination. It consists of 7 sail of the line and 8 frigates.

The French papers contain no other news of importance. The new king of Tuscany arrived at Paris on the 27th, and in the afternoon arrived at Malmison, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador, who introduced him to the Chief Consul.

The Batavian constitution is speedily to undergo another revision.

The French funds are rather lower. They are 51. 63. *Courier.*

A letter has been received from one of the in-shore squadrons off Brest, stating, that on the 25th inst. the combined fleets consisted of 35 sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 10 corvettes.—Seventeen sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 9 corvettes were in the outer harbour, and the remainder in the inner.—The division in the outer harbour appeared to be completely ready for sea; and as there were several transports in the Road, it was supposed that an immediate expedition is about to be undertaken.

The last letters received from the Island of St. Marcou, state, in positive terms, that an army of from 8 to 10,000 veteran troops are now collected on the coast of Normandy, for the supposed purpose of proceeding immediately upon some secret expedition.

By private letters, we learn, that on the day the mail left Hamburg, the Exchange on this country fell 3 per cent. in consequence of the number of bills from St. Petersburg, and for our fleet in the Baltic.

According to letters from Vienna, the Austrian army is to be recruited to 300,000 men; a fact which excites much astonishment and speculation, and gives rise to fears that the present continental peace will be but a short truce.

The English and others in Lisbon have sent home all the property they can conveniently spare; and should the French arrive there they will find the place robbed of its riches.

We still disbelieve all the reports of the arrival of an army from the East Indies at Suez. The troops assembled at Trincomale, which were supposed to be destined for Egypt have, in fact, we presume, sailed against Manila. South America is undoubtedly to object of Sir Home Popham. *Courier.*

A Spanish frigate, with two millions of dollars, on board, has been lost on the coast of Peru; 50 of the crew perished, and the dollars lost.

L O N D O N, May 29.

A letter from an officer in the Channel Fleet, dated the 23d inst. states, that on the 16th inst. the whole fleet bore up for England with all sails set; but some intelligence reaching the Admiral, they changed their course and returned their station. Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, bart. has still the command of the in-shore squadron, off the Black Rocks.

The Dutch fleet consists of sixteen ships of from 58 to 76 guns, and six frigates from 44 to 20 guns, besides sloops, &c. &c.

Neutral vessels that have lately arrived state, that Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, who was so completely beaten by the late Earl Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794, is again appointed to the command of the combined fleets in Brest. [*Lloyd's Evening Post.*]

Ganteaume Blockaded.

Letters from Italy, assert, that Sir John Borlase Warren's Squadron appeared off Leghorn on the 3d inst. and Rear-Admiral Ganteaume being still in that port with five sail of the line and as many frigates, the English Admiral kept that harbour closely blockaded.

We cannot be very long without official intelligence direct from Egypt. Whatever is received by the way of Vienna and Constantinople is always to be taken with great caution, and rarely to be admitted at all, further than as the basis and general character of the event it describes. Nothing is more probable than that our victorious army has found means to straiten the French closer in Alexandria, or that fatigue, defeat and the general consequences of their defeats, may have obliged the enemy to contract the line of his defence.

We do not suppose that either party has risked a second battle; the British had no motive for it, as time alone would give them the place. The French could not fight without great disadvantage of the ground, if they marched against us, which, added to the impression of their late bloody defeat, and the general dependency of their affairs, would surely deter any able General from attempting it.

Lloyd's Evening Post.

A great deal of property, belonging to individuals, has been brought home in the fleet just arrived from Lisbon, in consequence of threatened invasion of Portugal.

LEGHORN, May 1.

A French squadron of five ships of the line, five frigates, and two transports, with troops on board, have arrived in the road of this harbour; a brother of the First Consul is on board; a corvette and brig have come to anchor; the other ships are under sail. The squadron under Sir John Warren is shortly expected in this neighbourhood.

B E R L I N, May 19.

The army in about Berlin amounts to 33,000 men. The number of troops assembled here at the time of the review, was never so great before, even under Frederick the Great. The review begins on the 21st and ends on the 23d inst. All our troops ordered to the coasts of Prussia and Pomerania, to prevent a landing of the English, have now received orders to return. Negotiations have begun between Mr. Huttenman, on the part of the Batavian Republic and General Stamford and Counsellor Arnold, on the part of the Prince of Orange, is ordered to fix on the indemnification first, to restore to the House of Orange the dignity of Stadtholder, but this subject meeting with some obstacles, has been laid aside for the present.

N A P L E S, April 29.

The Court has officially published the peace between his Majesty our King and the French Republic had been ratified. The joyous intelligence was celebrated by public festivals, which lasted three successive days, and by the illumination of the city. We learn that the French troops, 15,000 in number, have concentrated themselves between Otranto and Tarentum.

G E N O A, May 11.

The letters from Leghorn which have this moment reached us state, that the French squadron which had appeared off that port had failed again to pursue its route. Two frigates of that squadron were cruising before the canal of the Isle of Porto Ferrajo in order to favour the expedition. When the letters came away, the place had not surrendered, and the forts defended themselves with obstinacy. We expect further details.

H A G U E, May 18.

The Assembly of the First Chamber of the Legislative Body has this morning decreed that the report of the committee respecting the revision of the new plan of the constitution which it has drawn up, shall be printed and distributed among the members. The Report and the Plan are submitted to the deliberations of the Assembly three days after the distribution. All the absent members are invited, by circular letters, to be present at the deliberations. Our funds fall daily more and more.