

town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of general Hutchinson to afford his highness such aid as may be requisite towards attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near to the town, if it is necessary to reduce them by force.

General Hutchinson has further received a favorable letter from Murad Bey, saying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious.—The natives had acquired the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army; and were continuing to bring in horses and provisions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have still above 11,000 infantry in the field. The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ELGIN.

From the London Gazette.

Queen's-House, June 4, 1801.

This day the count de Woronzow, having received new letters of credence reinstating him with the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the emperor of Russia, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials; to which he was introduced by the right honorable lord Hawkebury, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cotterell, knight, &c.

WHITHALL, June 6.

[This Gazette contains an order of council taking off the embargo on Russian and Danish vessels in the British ports, and revoking a former order, respecting the non-payment of bills drawn from the above countries.]

The present state of affairs in Egypt holds out the most satisfactory prospect of the triumphant issue of the expedition, for the emancipation of that country from the republican yoke. We must, however, make a material distinction between the dispatches from general Hutchinson and those from lord Elgin, published in the Gazette extraordinary of Friday morning. The intelligence received from the former is clear and positive—the communications from the latter do not rest upon authentic or official advices. The reduction of Rosetta, which gives to our troops the command of the navigation of the Nile, and secures ample supplies from the fertile province of the Delta, is the most important consequence resulting from the victory of the 21st of March. There are also other advantages of considerable moment. The force of the French, which, if joined, would be still formidable, is now so completely interdicted as to be unable to co-operate in mass. The Copts & Natives have evinced the most friendly disposition to the common cause, and Mourad Bey has declared in our favour.

The enemy, pressed upon all sides, and now convinced of the impracticability of receiving succours from France, can find his safety only in the terms of an honourable capitulation, which it must be the wish of a British commander to grant, from the humane consideration of sparing the further effusion of human blood. The march of the grand Vizier will accelerate the treaty for the evacuation of Egypt, and we shall probably first learn through the medium of the journals (announcing the arrival of British officers at Toulon) the conditions of the capitulation. Should Gantheaume make a landing on the coast, we shall find all the principal points occupied by our forces, or his squadron must be defeated by the superior gallantry, skill, and courage of Lord Keith's fleet, which is commanded by Sir J. B. Warren's

Portugal is, in all probability, secured. The chevalier De

had left Lisbon with full powers to negotiate peace with France and Spain; and accounts received in town yesterday, (the 6th inst. that Portugal had agreed to the conditions proposed by the First Consul and the Court of Madrid. Our connection with that country must therefore, cease.

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 the Olivenza and Montemayor. M. de Pinto, as soon as he reached the Spanish head-quarters, 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 instruction, 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 ten 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.

The French troops who were about to evacuate the Brisgau, 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 head-quarters.

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 Monmouth sailed from Plymouth with the 24th regt. on board.

June 5.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 3d instant, inclusive, which contain no intelligence that is either interesting or important. Not one word is mentioned in them either respecting Egypt or Portugal. In an article from Hanau, the sums which it

has cost the circles of Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria, to support the French armies which have been quartered upon them during the last year, is estimated at 362,000,000 of florins, exclusive of contributions, requisitions, and every other species of republican spoliation and robbery. "Several generations, (it is observed) must necessarily pass away, before the country can recover a loss so considerable." Such are the blessed effects of French fraternization, which had they been experienced exclusively by those states of the empire which, in the hour of danger, rebelled against their lawless chief, by refusing to co-operate with him in defending their country against the attacks of the common enemy, would neither have excited pity nor regret.

June 6.

Lord Nelson is about to return to England immediately on account of his health. He was confined to his cabin seventeen days. The gallant Admiral said he had no objection to be killed in the Baltic, but as all chance of fighting was over, he preferred dying a natural death in England. We trust the noble Lord will live long to enjoy his well earned fame; the Admiralty, however, have complied with his wishes—and Vice-Admiral Pole is appointed to succeed him.

The new arrangements in the ministry will now be made without delay. The Duke of Portland will succeed Lord Chatham, and be himself succeeded by Mr. Pitt.

It was reported, in the course of the day, that private intelligence had been received from France of the conclusion of peace between that country and Portugal. We can only say, that the fact is highly probable.

Two and thirty ships, laden with rice, may be soon expected to arrive from the East Indies, when the supply of that article will be so abundant as even to set the arts of monopoly at defiance.

June 9.

At a late hour last night arrived the Hamburg 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 pro-