

# The National Intelligencer,

A N D  
THE WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. L. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. No. 127

Five DOLLARS PER ANNO.

MONDAY, JULY 27th, 1861.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

## Latet Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York by the Admittance  
with London dates to the 9th of June.

LONDON, June 4.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 11th inst. and the Hamburg mail this morning, and we have been enabled to give the important intelligence of the embargo on the English ships in Russia being taken off. This news was also transmitted by Lord Nelson to the Admiralty; and in the forenoon, Earl St. Vincent sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, of which the following is a copy.

Admiralty Office, June 3, 1861.  
My Lords,  
I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that by dispatches just received from Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, Commander in chief of the Baltic fleet, dated May 27, it appears that the embargo which had been laid on British ships in the ports of Russia has been taken off. (Signed) "St. Vincent."  
To the right hon. the Lord Mayor.

This step on the part of Russia was rather unexpected, after the decisive assertions made by Count Schell on the relations of the court of St. Petersburg to the Northern Confederacy; and to recall our right of revenge. We are, therefore, inclined to believe the question has been compromised, it will be found probable, that, under the auspices of this negotiation, the point is left undecided. We understand our government has agreed to prevent all private ships of war from searching neutral vessels, and to make such regulations respecting the exercise of the right by King's ships as shall promote to prevent vexatious proceedings in future. This is undoubtedly a wise course, if our government has adopted it, and unless those regulations have taken place, we cannot account for the conduct of Russia. If our cabinet has so far coincided, and if Russia has accepted of such a concession, the prospect of the tranquillity of the North of Europe. Neither party obtains the extent of its claims, and each, by yielding something, displays a generous spirit of peace. This is the way to make peace in any time, and we may now regard the dispute with the north as concluded.

The moderation of the British government towards the North would have led to the final degree out of the annexation of the invasion made by France. They certainly expose the country to danger, while they keep nearly 30 fathoms of the line in the Baltic, and only five or six to watch the Delta. By a private letter from Admiral Dicklan's squadron, returned to Yarmouth, we learn, that on the 26th, the Dutch fleet in the Texel made a movement as if they intended to come out, and which would have been only prevented by an unfavorable wind. The Dutch, with ten or twelve sail of the line from the Texel, might join their other ships in defiance of Admiral Dicklan; and his fleet might be threatened at the line they might have drawn a body of troops upon our coast, that would have produced serious mischief to the country. We believe, we are, faithful of this, and anxious to have Admiral Nelson and his fleet at home to guard against the enemy's threats—rain, no doubt, but not to be wholly depended on. Our ships in the Baltic may be expected home. Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with his squadron, from the W. Indies, has joined the Channel fleet.

From Vienna there is a report of news from Egypt, of the middle of April, stating that the natives are joining the English; but this intelligence rests on no solid foundation to claim any notice. Neither do the long depositions in the Missouri of French officers make prisoners by the English in Egypt, and that in a letter to Marseilles, deserve more credit in their representations of the wretched condition of the English forces, and the flourishing state of the French army. These representations, contain many errors, and are altogether to the disadvantage of the French.

on the 9th of April; and we rely more on the private letters from our own officers, than on the vamped up tales of Frenchmen, who have been our prisoners since the 21st of March. There is indeed one important fact mentioned. The garrison of Rodeta, it is said, has abandoned that place as detestable, and 5000 Turks, with two English regiments, are gone to take possession of it. It is also said, the English were prevented from entering Alexandria by sea; but we must, in an objection, that the French officers obtained this intelligence from the English, and that the letters from our own army are better authority. The truth of the great fact is not impeached, namely, that Meunier collected all his force, and attacked our army on the 21st with the design of compelling it to retreat; that he failed, and has not since been able to renew hostilities. This is victory, and the certain conquest of Egypt to the English.

[French Part.]  
OFFICIAL FROM EGYPT.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

By the following copy of a letter from Lord Gen. Sir J. H. Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the right hon. Henry Dundas, has been this day received at the office of the right hon. Lord Hobart; as also the copy of a letter from Sir Edm. Pakenham, to the right hon. Lord Hawkebury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state for the foreign department.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir John H. Hutchinson, K. B. to the right hon. Henry Dundas, dated camp before Alexandria, 20th April, 1861.

It is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of the corps of Turkish and British under the command of Gen. Spencer. They were ordered from the camp about 10 leagues, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rodeta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and no capable of making a serious resistance.

The enemy had about eight hundred men at Rodeta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort against which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it furnished on the 19th inst. The conditions are the same as were granted to the castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to col. Spencer for the zeal, activity, and military talents which has distinguished in the conduct of this important service; and I beg to be recommended him as a deserving and most excellent officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
J. H. HUTCHINSON, Maj. Gen.  
Lt. Gen. Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, 9th May, 1861.

My Lord,  
Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, I have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 23d ult.

At that time the enemy remained in their fort position upon the heights near the eastern walls of Alexandria—their numbers about 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been promised to them as coming from Admiral Pakenham.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected,

certainly exceeds 8000 men, and a great proportion of officers; four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to ensure that strict exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such light being been, as they have met with from our army in the present campaign.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had so long been engaged. The capture of Rodeta did not arrive in time to let Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that Gen. Hutchinson followed his excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish fleet, by employing them at Rodeta, and accordingly directed Col. Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was successfully taken without a resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the Fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of 360 men, the King of the Lake, with six Rhamnah which fell in the hands of the French. They have filled it, both in a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, reinforced only by a small force in front, particularly by opening the sluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left, and so, as is supposed, this inundation had extended over the whole of the plain, to the east of the Lake. Moreover, the communication between Alexandria and Rhamnah, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be 8 or 9 days journey without water.

Having taken these measures, General Hutchinson was to transfer his quarters to Rodeta on the 23d ultimo, to which place he had already felt forward a strong detachment, amounting to about four thousand British, including Colonel Spencer's force, and he was immediately to proceed thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops against Rhamnah, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advice has been received several days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared that his highness, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Djazair Pacha, had pulled the desert, and had advanced far towards Cairo, without meeting with opposition either at Salahieh or camp at Belbeis. He had also detached a considerable force to the position of the town of Damietta, though the fort of Lido is still in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that his highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo. And I find, it is the determination of Gen. Hutchinson to afford his highness such aid as may be requisite towards the attacking the fortification which the French occupy near to the town of Cairo.

It is necessary to reduce them by force upon such firm principles, in order that we might faithfully observe the engagements entered into, and on every occasion realize the obligations 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 British 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 feel ourselves no longer bound, circumstances being what they are, 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

I have the honor to be, &c.  
ELGIN.

## LONDON June 6.

The fate of Portugal is, in all probability, decided by this time. The chevalier de Pinto, the Portuguese secretary of state, had left Lisbon with full powers to negotiate peace with France and Spain, and acceded received in town yesterday (the 6th) states, that Portugal had agreed to the conditions proposed by the Emperor, and the count of Madrid. Our connexion with that country must, therefore, cease.

June 6.  
At late hour last night arrived the Hamburg Mail due on Saturday. As was expected the intelligence from Stockholm shows that the lame progress towards pacification is now made with that as well as the other powers of the North. The King of Sweden 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.

CARLSRONA, May 10.  
By a Bag of traps, arrived here to-day, the following letter from Admiral Lord Nelson to Vice-Admiral Grommet, 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, continued to be in the Swedish bay, investigation, 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 his highness, should I meet with the Swedish fleet at sea. As it is therefore in your power to prevent this, I am convinced you will feel 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 & BRONIA,  
On board the Royal George, in the Baltic, May 4, 1861.

The following is the counter answer returned by Vice-Admiral Combs:

ADMIRAL—I have had the honour to receive the letter of your Excellency, of the 6th inst. and have gratified myself to bring my answer, who is gone from hence to Stockholm; when I receive his answer, I will do myself the honor to forward it to you immediately.

C. O. CRONSTEDT,  
Adm. & Com. in Ch. at Carlscrona, Carlscrona, May 10, 1861.

## STOCKHOLM, May 22.

By order of his majesty, the following decree was published here, the day before yesterday:—We GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, elect. make known by this present, that we have concluded to break off all commercial intercourse with the unfriendly measures of the English government, and its acts of hostility against the Swedish ships. We have hitherto, and as long as we remain in the Baltic fleet, we have 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 realize the obligations 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 British 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 feel ourselves no longer bound, circumstances being what they are, 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

(Continued on last page.)