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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY, MAY 25th, 1801. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Suffolk, arrived at New-York in 26 days from London, English papers to the 18th of April are received, which contain the following

Important Intelligence.

LONDON, April 15.

The report of the death of the Emperor of Russia, which we mentioned in our paper of yesterday, proves to be well founded; but so many falsehoods have been circulated respecting the fate of his majesty, we at first received it with suspicion: appears that on the 23d ult. his imperial majesty went to rest as usual, and next morning was found lifeless in his bed, having died as it is given out, in an apoplectic fit; but, as it is suspected, by violent means, some say poison. He had disgusted or affronted, all his nobles and officers, taking them into favor one day, and disgracing them the next. His tyranny had left him no friends; he was universally hated; every individual was afraid of becoming the victim of his caprice. The history and practice of the Russian court pointed out his fate; he himself dreaded it, and seldom slept twice in the same room. The present event was foretold, and predicted by persons in this country, the best informed on Russian affairs.

His eldest son, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed Emperor; and he commenced his reign by issuing an Ukase, or proclamation, which was read on Change, announcing, "that as it had pleased God to take his father, who had died in an apoplectic fit, the government devolved on him; that he would rule with justice, and follow the maxims of his illustrious grandmother; by which means he hoped to conduct his people to happiness and glory."

Among other steps, the new Emperor, Alexander, dispatched a Messenger to count Woronzow, in this country, re-appointing him ambassador from Russia. The messenger brought a letter from Mr. Vansittart, the Russian secretary of state to Lord Hawkesbury, our minister for foreign affairs, acquainting him with the event, and assuring him it was the with of the Emperor to re-establish the relations of amity between Russia and England. A letter was also brought, written by the Emperor Alexander himself, to our king, full of the most conciatory expressions. Mr. Sharpe, our late consul in Russia, but now in London, is said to have received passports, and to have been intreated to return immediately. The British seamen have been set at liberty by the new Emperor, and the sequestration taken off British property including ships. In consequence of this intelligence, merchants, who a week ago would have sold their property in Russia for 10 per cent. yesterday refused 50; the greatest joy prevailed in the mercantile world. No happier event could have occurred for it shut the death of Paul. The funds rose nearly two per cent. and the speedy dissolution of the Northern Confederacy was regarded as certain.

In a letter received yesterday, written by Dr. Rogerson, the physician of the Emperor, to Mr. Bonar, a respectable Russian merchant in Broad-street, it is stated, that his imperial majesty died suddenly of an apoplexy, on the night between the 11th and 12th March, (O. S.) or the 23d and 24th (N. W.) and that the Czarowitz Alexander was immediately proclaimed Emperor. Dr. Rogerson sent a copy of the proclamation issued by the young czar on his ascending the throne. This proclamation, we understand, throws no light on the conduct which the new government may adopt. It was reported, that the English prisoners in Russia had been set at liberty. The above intelligence has had a considerable effect in raiding the funds.

LONDON, April 16.

COMPLETE NAVAL VICTORY.

The Park and Tower guns were fired yesterday at two o'clock, to announce a *Complete Naval Victory which we have gained over our ancient Allys, the DANES.* Capt. Oswald, the Elliot PARKER's Second Captain, arrived in the forenoon at the Admiralty, with dispatches, containing the official account of this engagement, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor in the following Letter:—

"MY LORD,

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that a dispatch has been received from Sir Hyde Parker, dated the 16th inst. giving an account of an attack having been made on the 2d, under command of Lord Nelson, on the enemy's ships, composing the line of Defence at *Copenhagen*, consisting of two decked ships, frigates, and floating batteries, and, that a severe conflict, which lasted (several hours, the principal part of the line was fifteen, and of 23 ships and vessels which composed it, 13 were taken or destroyed, including that number, 7 ships of the Line.

"The loss on our side has been 234 killed, and 641 wounded; among the former are Captains Moss and Riou, and among the latter Captains Sir T. Boulton and Thompson. I have the pleasure to add, that Sir Hyde Parker was at anchor with his fleet before Copenhagen, when the officer left him on the 6th inst. and that none of his ships or vessels had been left or dismasted.

Admiralty, two o'clock P. M. April 15th 1801.

The Right Hon. The Lord mayor,
(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

Admiralty-Office, April 15. 1801.

Captain Otway, of his Majesty's ship the Londeroix arrived in town this morning with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a squadron of his majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Road, the 6th inst. of which the following are copies:

SIR,

You will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in a moll violent squall from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning to the Southward of the weft.

On the 30th of last month the wind having come to the northward, we pafsed into the Sound with the fleet, but one before I had affured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppofe our pafsage, as the papers marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intimatie, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to refift.

After anchoring about five or fix miles from the Island of Huen, I reconnitered with Vice admiral Lord Nelfon, and Rear admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaux, Pontoons, galleys, fire ships, and gun boats, flanked and fupported by exafe batteries on the Island of Amack called the Crowns; the largeft of which was mounted with from fifty to feventy pieces of cannon: thefe were again commanded by two fhips of feventy guns, and a large frigate of the inner road of Copenhagen, and two fixty-four gun fhips (without mafts) were moored on the flat, on the ftarboard fide of the entrance into the arfenal.

The day after, the wind being, southerly, we examined their poftion, and came to the refolution of attacking them from the southward.

Vice Admiral Lord Nelfon, having offered his fervices for conducting the attack, fome days before we entered the Sound, fhifted his flag to the Elephant, and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his Lordfhip proceeded with the twelve fhips of the line named in the margin, all the frigates, bombs, fire fhips, and all fmall veffels, and fervices feeming ancored of Dano point to make his difpofition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the fouth-ward.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining fhips with me fhould weigh at the fame moment his Lordfhip did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four fhips of the line that lay at the entrance of the Arfenal; as alfo to cover our difabled fhips as they came out of action.

I have now the honor to enclofe a copy of Vice Admiral Lord Nelfon's report to me of the action on the 2d inftant. His Lordfhip has ftated fo fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to teftify my entire approval, as alfo to cover our difabled fhips as they came out of action.

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I fhall only be patient, that the fort of attack confined within an intricate and narrow paffage, excluded the fhips, particularly under my command, from the fame fhare in the glory, adding their valor; but I can, with great truth affert, that the fame fpirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I truft that the contefl in which we were engaged, will, on fome future days, afford them an occafion of fhewing that the whole were infpired with the fame fpirit, had the field been fufficiently extenfive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepeft concern I mention the lofs of captains Moffe and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whofe lofs, as I am well informed, will be fenfibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, and the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompfon, on former occafions, the naval fervice will have to regret the lofs of the future exertions of that brave officer, whofe leg was fhot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordfhips to captain Otway, who was with lord Nelfon in the latter part of the action, and able to anfwer any queftions that may be thought neceffary to put to him. I am of the fame, &c. &c. and I need you will receive herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.
H. PARKER,

No. 1.

London, in the Cattegat, 27th March, 1801.

From the hoftile tranfaction of the court of Denmark, fending away his Britannic majefty's charge d'affaires, the commander in chief of his majefty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Danifh court is, and whether the commanding officer of Cronenberg Caftle has received orders to fire upon the Britifh fleet as they pafs into the Sound, as he muft deem the firing of the firft gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

TRANSLATION. No. II.—ANSWER.

Cronenberg, March 28.

In anfwer to the admiral's honored letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the Engliih fleet; an expreffa gone to Copenhagen, and fhould any orders be fent, I fhall immediately fend an officer on board to inform the admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, *Governor.*

TRANSLATION. No. III.

Cronenberg Caftle, 28th March. 1801.

In anfwer to your excellency's letter, which I did not receive until the following day, at half paft eight, I have the honor to inform you, that his majefty the king of Denmark did not fend away the charge d'affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a paffport.

As a foldier I cannot meddle with politics; but I cannot fuffer a fleet, whole intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the caftle, which I have the honor to command.

In cafe your excellency fhould think proper to make any propofals to his majefty the King of Denmark, I with to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the caftle. An explicit anfwer is defired.

(Signed) STRICKER.

ANSWER.

On board the London, 29th March, 1801, one A. M.

SIR,

In anfwer to your excellency's note juft now received, the underfigned has only to reply, that, finding the intentions of the court of Denmark to be hoftile againft his Britannic majefty, he regards the anfwer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his inftructions, can no longer refrain from hoftilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings; but at the fame time will be ready to attend to any propofals of the court of Denmark for reftoring the former amity and friendfhip which had for fo many years fubfifted between the two courts.

(Signed) H. PARKER.

His Ex. the Gov. of Cronenberg Caftle.

Elephant, off Copenhagen, 3d April, 1801.

SIR,

In obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the fquadron named in the margin*, which you did me the honor to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you that having, by the affiftance of that able officer, Captain Riou, and the unremitted exertions of Capt. Brifbane, and the matters of the Amazon and Cruizer, in particular, buoyed the channel of the outer deep, and the pofition of the middle ground, the fquadron paffed in fafety, and anchored off Draco, the evening of the 1ft; and that yefterday morning I made the fignal for the fquadron to weigh, and to engage the Danifh line, confifting of fix fail of the line, 11 floating battteries, mounting from twenty-fix 24 pounders, to eighteen 18 pounders, and one bomb fhip, befides fchooner gun-veffels.

Thefe were fuppored by the Crown Iflands, mounting 88 cannon, and 4 fail of the line, moored in the harbor's mouth, and fome batteries on the iftand of Amak.

The bomb fhip and fchooner gun veffels made their efcape, the other 17 fail are funk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danifh line to the fouthward of the Crown Iflands, after a battle of 4 hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Defiance unfortunately grounded, but although not in the fituation affigned them, yet fo placed as to be of great fervice. The Agamemnon could not weather the fhoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the fmallefl blame can be attached to capt. Fancourt: It was an event to which all the fhips were liable. Thefe accidents prevented the extent of our line by the three fhips before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have filenced the Crown Iflands, the two outer fhips in the harbor's mouth, and prevented the heavy lofs in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good capt. Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and floops named in the margin) to affift in the attack of the fhips in the harbor's mouth) under a very heavy fire: the confequence has been the death of captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and floops.

The bombs were directed and took their ftations abreaft of the Elephant, and threw fome fhells into the arfenal.

Captain Rofe, who volunteered his fervices to direct the gun brigs, did every thing that was poffible to get them forward, but the current was too ftrong for them to be of fervice during the action; but he