the less merit is due to captain Rose, and, I believe, all the officers and crews of the gun brigs, for their exertions.

The boats of the ships of the fleet who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every assistance; and the officers and men who were in them, merit my warmest approbation.

The Defiance took her station in raking the southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service.

The action began at five minutes past ten. The van was led by captain George Murray of the Edgar, who set a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every captain, officer and man in the squadron.

It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished merit and gallantry of rear-admiral Graves.

To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honor of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle.

I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every captain, officer and man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The bearer, captain Rose, has the favor to be on board the Elephant, and himself, with every officer and soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure the toils and dangers of the day.

The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Amongst many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have with sorrow to inform you of captain Moffie, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and, amongst the wounded, that of captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson, of the Bellona.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Arrow, Alcmene, Desiree, Blanche, Alcmene; sloops Dart, Arrow, Cruizer, and Harpy; fire-ships Zephyr and Otter; bombs, Discovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Explosion, Zebra, Terror and Volcano.

Blanche, Alcmene, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr and Otter.

The king of Sweden was, during the whole engagement, a spectator of the passage of the English through the Sound.

The first effect which has resulted from our victory over the Danish fleet, has been the removal of the sequestration upon British property at Hamburgh. The Danish troops are also quitting the city.

The Danish ships which were detoyed in the action of the 2d, were cut-down ships of the line and floating batteries.—The remainder of the Danish fleet is in the harbour. When captain Olway, however came away, one bomb-ship was still employed, as to be able to bombard the fleet and the city with great effect.

It now remains to be seen whether the Danes will risk the renewal of hostilities. Undoubtedly the death of Paul must produce a considerable influence upon their councils and conduct, unless the communication of that event be accompanied with a disavowal from the new Emperor, that he will not abandon the Northern Confederacy. Perhaps our opinion upon that subject is different from that of other people. The release of the British seamen detained in Russia proves that his imperial majesty disapproves that part of the conduct of his predecessor; but it will be recollected that the main object of proceeding was not the Northern Confederacy, but the refusal of Great-Britain to cede Malta.

When the last accounts were dispatched from Copenhagen, the negotiation was still going on, but nothing had transpired to enable any one to judge whether Denmark would accede to our proposals, one of which was said to be the abandonment by Denmark of the Northern Confederacy. Perhaps he wishes to ascertain whether he is to expect naval assistance from Russia and Sweden. His Danish majesty is represented as the most determined and active supporter of the coalition. He was expected at Copenhagen to concert measures with the prince of Wirtemburgh who has been appointed governor of the Danish capital. It is now said that the ice prevented the Swedish fleet from sailing from Carlscrone. Still, however, whatever may be the sentiments or intentions of Sweden, we cannot suppose that Denmark will renew the contest. Our fleet is so disposed that it commands the remainder of the Danish fleet and Copenhagen, and can lay them both in ashes. The Danes have certainly behaved with much gallantry; they returned our fire with great vigour and hardiness, and our yield till almost all the crews were killed, and their guns rendered useless.

In the action, off Copenhagen, one of the Danish 74's had all her guns dismounted, except one, and all her men killed but five.

After the action Lord Nelson under a flag of truce, went on shore to Copenhagen, where he was treated as a gallant officer, and had an audience with the Danish monarch. His demands are three millions, all their men of war, a free pallage, &c.

DANISH ACCOUNT THE LATE ENGAGEMENT.

The following is the official account of the late Naval Engagement, transmitted to his royal highness the Crown Prince, by the commander in chief Olfert Fischer:

On the 1st of April, at half past three in the afternoon, two divisions of the English fleet, under the command of vice-admiral Lord Nelson and a rear admiral, weighed anchor and blood Eaftwards and South of the middle of the road, where they anchored. The first division consisted of twelve ships of the line, and several large frigates, gun-boats and smaller vessels, in all 51 sail.

On the 2d of April, at three quarters past 9 in the morning, the wind S. E. both the vessels to the South and the vessels to the North of the middle road weighed anchor. The line of the Danish heavy frigates under Lord Nelson steered for the Kongsteele, to take their station in order along the line of defence confided to me. The gun boats and small vessels took their station nearer to the town, and the division of admiral Parker, consisting of eight ships of the line and some small vessels, steered with a prefs of fail towards the rising of the Kongsteele.

At half past ten, the foremost ships of admiral Nelson's division passed the southermost ships of the line of defence. I have beside ships under my command, national for battle. The block ships Provesten and Wagner, and immediately after there the Jutland, between which and the block ships Dannebrog, with leading boyoth ship (of 74 guns) fixed her station by throwing out one of her rear anchors, obeyed the signal by a well directed and well supported fire. By degrees the rest of the ships came up, and as they failed past on both sides of the ships already at anchor, they formed a thick line, which, as it stretched northwards to the ship of the line the Crown and Holstein, engaged not more than two thirds of the line of defence committed to me; while the Three Crowns battery, and the block ships Elephant and Mars, with the frigate Hielperen, did not come at all into the action.

In half an hour the battle was general. Ten ships of the line, among which was one of 80 guns, the Elephant, and the rest from six to eight frigates, and six small vessels. This was the respective strength of the two parties. The enemy had on the whole twelve ships of the line, and the block ship Provesten had, besides a ship of the line, and the rear admiral, two frigates against her, by which the was raked the whole time, without being able to return the fire.

If I only recapitulate historically what your highness, and along with you a great portion of the citizens of Denmark and Europe, have seen, I may venture to call that an unequal combat, which was maintained and supported for four hours and a half with unexampled courage and effect, on which the fire of ten ships of the line so much weakened for an hour before the end of the battle, that several English ships, and particularly lord Nelson's, were obliged to be only kept there, that they herself, in the middle and very heat of the battle, sent a flag of truce on there to propose a cessation of hostilities; if I add, that it was announced to me that several English ships of the line had struck, but being supported by the assistance of fresh ships, again hoisted their flags,—I may, in such circumstances, be permitted to say, and I believe I may appeal to the enemy's own confession, that in this engagement Denmark's ancient naval reputation blazed forth with such incredible splendour, that I think Heaven, all Europe are the witnesses of it.

Yet the fcale, if not equal, did not decline far to the disadvantage of Denmark. The ships that were first and most obstinately attacked, even surrounded by the enemy, the incomparable Provesten, fought till almost all her guns were dismounted. But these vessels were obliged to give way to superior force, and the danish fire ceased along the whole line from North to South.

At half past eleven, the Dennebrog flap of the line, which lay along side Admiral Nelson, was set on fire. I repaired with my flag on board the Holstein, of the line, belonging to the North Wing. But the Dennebrog long kept her flag flying in spite of the fire. At the end of the battle she had 370 men killed and wounded.

A half past two, the Holstein was so shattered, and had so many killed and wounded, and had so many guns dismounted, that I then carried the pennant to be hoisted, instead of my flag, and went on board to the battery of the Three Crowns, from which I commanded the North Wing, which was slightly engaged with the division of Admiral Parker, till about four o'clock, when I received orders from his Royal Highness to put an end to the engagement.

Thus the quarter of the line of defence from the Three Crowns to the frigate Hielperen, was in the power of the enemy, and the Hielperen thus finding herself alone, flipped her cables and steered to Stubber. The ship Elven, after she had received many shots in the hull, and had her malts and rigging shot away, and a great number killed and wounded, retreated within the Crowns. The gun boats Nyburg and Aggerburg, which laft towed the former away, when near finking, ran ashore; and the Genefine floating battery, which had suffered much, together with the block ship Dannebrog, shortly after the battle, blew up.

Besides the visible loss the enemy have suffered, I am convinced their loss in killed and wounded is considerable. I have vantage the enemy have gained by their victory, too, consists merely in flips which are not fit for use, in spiked cannon, and considerably damaged by sea waves.

The number of killed and wounded cannot be exactly ascertained; but I calculate it from 16 to 1800 men. Among the killed are the captains of the block ship Indesforsten, and the frigate Cronburg captain Thara, and first lieutenant Hauch, with several other officers. Among the wounded are the commander of the Dannebrog, who, besides other wounds, has loft his right hand.

I am unpreffiions to do justice to the unexampled courage of the officers and crews. The battle itself can only enable you to form an idea of it.

(Signed) OLFERT FISCHER.

COPENHAGEN, April 7

The refult of the battle of the 2d has encreased the courage of our warriors and the joy of the nation, and, in case of necessity every one is ready to renew the conflict in defence of his King and country. Orders have been given that on the first alarm, every one shall repair to his post, and the necessary arrangements are made for extinguishing the flames that might be the consequence of a bombardment. Our ships of the line in good condition, but, lately fitted out, & in the best condition, beside which several measures of defence have been carried into execution. The Danish fleet was in good condition, at prefent employed with burning the wrecks of those ships which were left by our warriors, when they could no longer make use of their guns. The fingle traits of personal bravery on the 2d inft. were numerous. One of our ships, among others, was driven to the last extremity, and its commander killed. The Prince Royal, which was one of the block yards, affects, whether any body would venture to convey men on board, and take the command, when a gentleman officer, Schroederies, immediately offered himself, went on board of the veffel, with a number of men, with whom he reached the ship, but he had fcarcely afcended the flaps, when a cannon-ball carried off him, and three of his people.

The armilitice fill continues, and the negociations are carried on in a very active manner. The most true concern for our defence are daily strengthened, and every precaution is taken to diminish, as much as possible, the mischievous consequence of a bombardment should it take place.

The two divisions of admiral Nelson, which made the attack on the 2d of April, lie fill in the line off the Lunette Quintus, and the division of admiral Parker fill retains its first position between the island of Huin and a part of our line of defence.

As the commander, Fischer, who conducted the defence of the road to Copenhagen, is no longer capable of acting, in consequence of a wound, the command is given to M. Steen Bille, captain of the Danish ship of the line the Danmark. Prince William of Wirtemberg, who arrived here on the 3d, has the command of the land batteries, and we have entire confidence in the courage and abilities of these two officers. Our fleet is in a good condition.

The principal proposal of admiral Nelson was, that Denmark should separate herself from the coalition between Russia and other northern powers. Our government, on the other hand, has offered to act as mediator between Russia and England.

We have just learned that the armilitice is prolonged till to-morrow evening.

A notice of six hours is to be given previous to the termination of the armilitice: it is believed, however, that fuch a notice will be given.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, after the fire of the Danes was somewhat slackened, admiral Nelson fent a flag of truce on shore to begin negociate—The dispatch of admiral Nelson was addressed ;—" *The brave English to their brethren the brave Danes*"—His proposals were,

1st—That Denmark should recede from its alliance with Russia.

2d—That he should be permitted to repair his ships in our docks.

3d—That the wounded on board the English fleet should be taken care of in our hospitals.

The two first of these articles were positively rejected, with the declaration, that Denmark till possessed courage and strength sufficient to defend her independence.

With respect to the third, it was answered, that Denmark would never omit to exercise the duties of humanity, even towards an enemy.

An armilitice however, was agreed on, which fill continues.

Yesterday morning several more flags of truce came on shore; and about two in the afternoon, admiral lord Nelson himself came on shore, to hold a verbal conference with our hereditary Prince. The issue of this conference is not yet known.

ELSINEUR, April 7.

Our government has sent to admiral Nelson its *ultimatum*, with respect to the propofals he has made, which, as we are informed, is, that Denmark will never recede from the convention of neutrality, and if this muft be the condition of peace, lord Nelson may recommence hostilities as he pleases; Denmark will defend herself to the laft extremity.

Persons who have returned from the English fleet fay, it is impossible to describe how much it is damaged; ours does not make a better appearance. But against such a fuperiority ! ! !

HAMBURG, March 31.

Late in the evening of the 29th inftant, advice being received here from Ploneberg, a town in Holftein, about the diftance of five leagues from this place, that the prince of Heffe, commander of the Danish troops, members of the Senate and the Syndic Sieveking were immediately dispatched to the Danish head quarters, to deprecate fo unfeemed and unexpected a proceeding. The prince of Heffe having heard, in fullen filence, what the deputation had to urge, gravely pulled out his watch, and looking at it attentively, addressed the deputies in the following words:—" Gentlemen, it will be eight o'clock: return home, and convoke your aldermen and citizens, and deliberate upon what reception they will think proper to give me. Meanwhile, depend upon my being before your gates by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning."—Alarmed at this declaration, the Syndic warmly expostulated with the prince, but interrupted, interrupted him, faying, " fofty, fir, fofty! Consider where and with whom you are !" The affrighted deputation returned to town, and immediately convened the magistrates, the prince fent by way of *ultimatum*.—The Senate fat and deliberated the whole night, and about one o'clock in the morning, dispatched the fix citizens to accept or reject their decreea in this emergency.

The debates of the citizens were warm and tumultuous, and they resolved in the name of their conftituents, to defend the city to the laft extremity.

This resolution was adopted on the fuppofition that the king of Prufia would fend troops to their relief. The Prufian minister, however, received an estafette a little before day-break; in consequence of which he informed the Senate, that the king, his master, found it necessary, under the prefent circumftances, that the Dates fhould pafs through and occupy the works and fortifications of Hamburg. Some persons imagine that Hamburg will be annexed to Denmark, by virtue of a fecret article of the treaty of Luneville. The number of Danish foldiers has been increaled near 12 thousand men, looking more like banditti than regular troops. They quartered in the fuburbs and adjacent feats and villages. In town they only occupy the ramparts, gates, and principal guard houfes. The harbour is likewise blockaded by nine Danish gun-boats, but not a fingle English fhip remains. As it was reported that the Danes would ufe re-