

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1801.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

From London papers to the 19th April—fifteen days later than our former accounts—received by the Suffolk, arrived at New-York.

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 ally the Danes. Capt. Otway, Sir Hyde 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 6th 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 after a severe conflict, which lasted several hours, the principal part of the line was silenced, and of 23 ships and vessels which composed it, 18 were taken or destroyed, including in that number 7 ships of the line.

The loss on our side has been 234 killed; and 641 wounded; among the former are captains Mosse and Riou, and among the latter captain Sir T. B. 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 instant, and that none of his ships or vessels had been lost or disabled.

Admiralty, 2 o'clock, P. M.
April 15, 1801.

The right hon. the lord Mayor.

(Signed) St. VINCENT.

Admiralty office, April 15, 1801.

Captain Otway, of his majesty's ship the London, 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, Esquire, dated on board the London, in Copenhagen roads, 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 most violent squall from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and blew with such violence, 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 well.

On the 30th of last month the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound, with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes, to oppose our passage, as the papers marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, will prove; after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitred with vice-admiral lord Nelson, and rear-admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships and gun-boats, flanked and supported by the extensive batteries on the two islands, called the Crowns; the largest of which was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon: these were again commanded by two ships of 70 guns, and a large frigate of the inner road of Copenhagen, and two 64 gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the star-board side of the entrance into the arsenal.

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

Vice-admiral lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant, and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his lordship proceeded with the 12 ships of the line named in the margin,* all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Drago point to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the southward.

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glutton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of vice-admiral lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d instant. His lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament, that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships, particularly under my command, from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust that the contest in which we were engaged, will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of captains Mosse and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whose loss, as I am well informed, will be sensibly 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 Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordships to captain Otway, who was with lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their lordships, that captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, lieutenant John Yellund continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their lordships favour.

April 17.

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

The Danish ships which were destroyed 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 Otway, however, came away, our bomb vessels were so disposed, 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 an assurance from the new emperor, that he will not abandon the northern confederacy. Perhaps our opinion upon that subject is different from that of other persons. 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 cause of that 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 known to be the abandonment by Denmark of the northern confederacy. Perhaps she wishes to ascertain whether she is to expect naval assistance from Russia and Sweden. His Swedish 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 Wirtemberg, who has been appointed governor of the Danish capital. It is now said that the ice prevented the Swedish fleet from sailing from Carlscrona. 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 briskness, and did not yield till almost all the crews were killed, and their guns rendered useless.

We mentioned a rumour in circulation yesterday, that Prussia had abandoned her designs upon Hanover. Some articles from Bremerlehe and Cuxhaven mention, that the march of the Prussian army had been stopped. But we feel no reason for giving credit to these assertions. The Prussian troops were ordered into Hanover after the intelligence of the death of the emperor had reached that city. Indeed the character of the Prussian cabinet, cautious and tardy in conceiving, but determined and persevering in the execution of its plans, does not justify us in supposing that it would hastily abandon so favourite a project. Prussia and France, and indeed every power in Europe, must, we should think, have been prepared to expect that the power of such a sovereign as Paul, in such a country, was not likely to be very lasting.

By letters received from Trieste, we learn, that the English have taken Corfu.

On the 5th the Danish troops, under the command of prince Frederick of Hesse, took possession of Lubec.

April 15.

A messenger yesterday to government, with a similar communication to count Woronzow, Russian ambassador, confirms the death of Paul, noticed in our yesterday's paper. It is the mere statement of the fact, mentioning, that the emperor went to bed apparently well the 11th March, Old Style, and was found dead next morning, the 12th, or 24th New Style.

Paris papers to the 13th instant, were received at our office this morning between three and four o'clock. In our cursory view, we find, by a letter from Berlin, March 29th, that field-marshal the duke of Brunswick has accepted the command of the army destined to occupy the electorate of Hanover; and that these troops had already passed the frontiers. The Moniteur states, that prince Adolphus and lord Carysfort had been actively employed to retard their hostile operations, but that his Prussian majesty had persisted in his resolution.

In a letter received yesterday, written by doctor 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. S.) and that the Czarowitz, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed emperor. Dr. Rogerson sent a copy of the proclamation issued by the younger 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 raising the funds.

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

In the course of the last week there arrived at Greenock three vessels from America, with 3800 barrels of flour and meal, 600 bushels of wheat, and 100 barrels pork.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 14.

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington) —“ In answer to a question put by an hon. gentleman, yesterday, I stated a ground of expectation, that to-morrow I should have it in command to present a communication from his majesty, on the subject of the disputes subsisting between this country and the northern powers. I now wish to apprise the house, that intelligence has since been received from the north, in consequence of which it has not been thought desirable at present to make such a communication.”

April 18.

Copy of the proclamation of the new emperor of Russia, on his accession to the throne.

“ We, by the grace of God, Alexander the first, emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. declare to all our faithful subjects,

“ It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved parent sovereign emperor Paul Petrovitch, who died suddenly by apoplectic stroke, at night between the 11th and 12th day of this month. We, on receiving the hereditary Imperial throne of the Russias, do receive also at the same time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who rests in God, our august grand-mother sovereign empress, Catharine the