

great, whose memory will be dear for ever to us, and the whole country. Following the steps of her wife intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Russia to the summit of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom we hereby invite to seal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all seeing God, whose assistance we implore to grant us power to support the weight now resting upon us.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 12th March, O. S. 1801."

Some accounts arrived yesterday, brought by his royal highness prince Adolphus, landed on Thursday at Yarmouth, that give the most favourable account of the progress of the negotiation carrying on between lord Nelson and the prince royal of Denmark, which has for its object the restoration of a perfect good understanding with all our ancient maritime allies of the north.

The account of the evacuation of the Hanoverian territory by the Prussians, we apprehend, was rather premature.

April 15. DEATH OF PAUL.

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. It 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 is suspected, by violent means, some say poison. He had disgraced or affronted all his nobles and officers, taking them into favour 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 foreseen, 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 died in an apoplectic fit, the government devolved on him; that he would rule with justice, and follow the maxims of his illustrious grand-mother; 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 came over from Hamburg in the Dolphin packet, captain Hearne, (without a mail) and arrived in London about 8 o'clock on Monday night. His dispatches were delivered to the chaplain of the Russian legation, in Harley-street, and an express was immediately sent off to count Woronzow, at Southampton.

The messenger brought a letter from M. Vander Pahlen, the Russian secretary of state, to lord Hawkesbury, our minister for foreign affairs, acquainting him with the event, and assuring him it was the wish 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 conciliatory expressions—Mr. Shairpe, 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 ten per cent, yesterday refused fifty: the greatest joy prevailed in the mercantile world. No happier event could have occurred for it than the death of Paul. The funds rose nearly two per cent, and the speedy dissolution of the northern confederacy was regarded as certain.

ELSINEUR, April 7.

Our government has sent to admiral Nelson its *ultimatum*, with respect to the proposals he has made, which, as we are assured, is, that Denmark will never recede from the convention of neutrality, and if this must be a condition of peace, lord Nelson may recommence hostilities as soon as he pleases: Denmark will defend herself to the last extremity.

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

Yesterday a Swedish officer arrived here from Landskrona, who brought to our commandant a quantity of papers, found on board an English boat on the Swedish coast; they belong to admiral Nelson himself. His journal to the 1st of April is among them.

This morning about six o'clock an English cutter brig, with a flag of truce from the English fleet, sailed from the Sound.

HAMBURG, April 3.

We have advice here, that a British Squadron or flotilla has made its appearance off the Danish fortresses of Gluckstadt, to bombard it. Should this happen, the Danes will perhaps find themselves induced to quit Hamburg.

It is true, that they are so afraid on the Elbe, that, by order of the Danish admiralty, all the tops or buoys have been taken out of the Elbe, and the lights are no longer put up at Heligoland. Near

Cuxhaven too, they have destroyed the beacon raised by the senate of Hamburg, at an expence of 80,000 marcs banco.

The citizens of Altona rejoice much at the oppression which the unoffending Hamburgers must daily suffer from the Danish intruders. The latter have now seized every gate and military station, and threaten to seize the senate house and bank.

Though prince Charles of Hesse promises in his manifesto, to protect the trade, privileges and properties of this place, yet he belies his professions every day.

Yesterday the senate and citizens were assembled till a late hour at night, to take into consideration new exactions made by the Danes, viz. to permit the sequestration of all British property, with the threats of military violence. This the senate was forced to comply with; but, thank God, very little will be found here, as most of the merchants had time to send their goods and effects to Leipsic, where they are in safety. The houses of Messrs. Thornton and Power, Blacker, Thompson, Sturtevant, &c. will be the greatest losers.

This pre-emptory order was accompanied by a requisition of shoes, boots, linen and regimentals for 12,000 Danish troops, who are half naked and almost famished. The expence will amount to near 500,000 marks.

The prince of Hesse farther demands a daily pay of four-pence for 12,000 soldiers, which would make the sum of 2,000,000 of banco marcs per annum.

Nothing can exceed the astonishment with which these demands have been received; but the senate and citizens have not as yet taken an ultimate resolution on the subject, and will have another assembly to-morrow.

Last Wednesday night a great number of the Danish troops broke up from hence in great haste, and near 500 horses were put in requisition to transport their baggage. Whither they are gone is not yet known, but they seem much alarmed about Gluckstadt.

There is certain advice from Berlin of the 31st ult. that lord Carysfort is preparing for his departure.

The king of Prussia is going to send a commission to Hamburg, to co-operate in settling the demands of the Danish government, of whose conduct to this city his majesty has expressed the fullest approbation.

On the 1st instant, the Prussian minister of state, count Schulenberg, arrived at Hanover, to make arrangements for the Prussian troops, who are to occupy that electorate entirely. The regency of Hanover has received a requisition to submit to all the dispositions of the Prussians, in which case the country should be treated in a friendly manner; if not they must expect the consequences resulting from a contrary conduct.

The court of Berlin was about to issue a manifesto against the elector of Hanover, and most of the regiments have received orders to march.

HANOVER, April 8.

To-day the first Prussian troops entered Hameln and the vicinity, and took possession of fort George.

HANOVERIAN STATES, April 8.

By the convention dated the 3d, the regency of Hanover have agreed with the Prussian counsellor of state, Schulenberg, to make no opposition to the entrance of the Prussian troops; his Prussian majesty promising to protect the constitution of the state and the property of individuals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.

On the 29th the Turkish fleet sailed from Beshitzafeh for Egypt. It consists of 4 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 65 gun-boats, and will be joined by many others at Rhodes. Six Turkish ships of the line are already cruising off Egypt, where admiral Keith will soon arrive with 60 ships of war of different rates.

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith will command a corps of 3000 soldiers in the expedition against Egypt. The harbour of Alexandria is blockaded by admiral Bickerton.

The new republic of the Seven United Islands, in the Archipelago, has been acknowledged by the English.

The fleet of the captain Pacha will soon be re-inforced by another division of four Turkish ships under Ingha Bey. The Turkish fleet will join the English under lord Keith.

The English fleet sailed from Marmora for Egypt ten days since. As a great sickness prevails on board the fleet, it left 1000 sick at Rhodes. The troops under gen. Abercrombie, in this expedition, amount to between 9 and 10,000 men.

March 10.

The fleet of the captain Pacha is arrived at Rhodes. Admiral Keith, who, on the 13th ult. was still at Rhodes, is expected to make a landing in Egypt about the 28th.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

The day before yesterday a number of our brave warriors, killed in the battle of the 2d instant, were buried with great solemnity. The body guard of the prince royal, with its chief, several admirals, navy officers, clergymen, and a number of other persons walked in the procession through the city, to the naval burying ground, where the noble defenders of their king and country were interred. A dirge, composed by three of our best poets, sung before, during, and after the ceremony, heightened the solemnity of the funeral, after which five young women bestrewed

the tombs with flowers. His majesty has appointed a committee for investigating the circumstances, and inquiring into the number of the wounded and widows and orphans of the slain, in the battle of the 2d, who are likewise to receive the very liberal subscriptions made for the relief of these people, and to make proposals for their support. The royal family reside at Rosenburg, except the prince royal, who remains at Ameliaburg, to be near our roads.

There is still but one voice here: "We will stand or fall, like our brethren of the 2d of April, if honourable terms of peace are not proposed."

Admiral Nelson admits his loss is very great. He told the aid-de-camp Lenobolin, who waited on him respecting the flag of truce, that "the French fought bravely, but that they could not have stood an hour the fight the Danes had maintained for four. I have been in 105 engagements (said he) in the course of my life, but that to-day was the most terrible of all—Men's minds are prodigiously wrought up, and every body exclaims—We will fight and die, like our brethren of the 2d of April, rather than submit to degrading terms.—When Nelson landed he was surrounded by the populace, some viewed him in solemn silence, others cried, no peace!"

HAMBURG, April 10.

Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul, has protested against the pulling up the buoys in the Elbe, and declares, that he considers the Danish government as accountable for every loss which American ships may sustain in consequence. This spirited application, as it is said, had the desired effect.

LONDON, April 8.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Otto had a long conference with his majesty's minister for the foreign department, in which he communicated dispatches, received in the morning from his government, accompanied by an official note, renewing the request already offered, that the negotiations should be opened in London, and soliciting passports for persons nominated by the chief consul.

It is thought his majesty's servants will feel the less difficulty in advising him to acquiesce in this reiterated desire of the French government, as the dispatches of Mr. Otto have removed, in a great degree, the doubts that might have been entertained, either of the sincerity, or the moderation, of his court.

The basis of the treaty is distinctly agreed upon between the contracting powers, and is calculated to give satisfaction, and secure the true interests of both nations, without any violation of the respective feelings, or avowed objects of either.

Passports are making out at the foreign office for M. M. Joseph Buonaparte, De Gayot, and Maret. A communication will be made to the lord mayor in the course of this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

By the ship Harry, Boyd, from Lisbon, we learn, that the war between Portugal and Spain had not commenced; that the "two hostile armies were looking at each other, but not a blow had been struck on either side." It was the general opinion at Lisbon, that a reconciliation would be effected.

The following article is a few days later from Lisbon, than the intelligence by the Harry.—

Latest from PORTUGAL.

BOSTON, May 13.

Yesterday arrived the schooner John, captain Edwards, from Lisbon, 38 days.—He informs, that when he sailed there was a prospect of an accommodation between Spain and Portugal; and that a courier had arrived at the court of Lisbon, announcing the approach of an ambassador from Madrid:—That the British troops and subjects were preparing to embark immediately; and that the expedition fitting out in England to aid Portugal had been counter-ordered. We feel confident an accommodation has taken place; that the *sine qua non*, dictated by Buonaparte, has been the exclusion of the British from the Portuguese territories; and shutting the ports of that kingdom against their vessels; and in addition thereto, that Portugal adds another link to the long chain of Gallic heavy laden tributaries.

By an arrival from the coast of Africa, we learn, that the British have made an unsuccessful attack on Senegal, and lost a sloop of war.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMERCE.

It is extraordinary that our government has not yet caused official publication to be made of the state of our affairs with the dey of Tripoli. Merchants are extremely anxious for correct information on the subject. A very large amount of American property is now afloat in the Mediterranean—and hundreds of our valuable seamen are there employed. If the dey of Tripoli is as hostile as he is represented, no time should be lost in dispatching frigates to afford all the protection possible to our vessels.—Some of the exposed property and persons might certainly be preserved. There should be no delay to collect a squadron: A single frigate might be of very great service. If the Tripolitans are more pacific than we are told, government should announce it, and remove the distressing apprehensions of thousands variously interested, and enable merchants to resume their trade to the Mediterranean.

May 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north of Ireland, dated March 19.

"The situation of the poor here is more distressing than you can imagine—provisions more than four times their usual value—labourers wages, unfortunately