

miral Sir Hyde Parker shall on no account permit any ships or vessels, under his command, to approach within cannon shot of the armed ships or fortifications of his Danish majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall however not extend to any ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Deep.

Art. III. This armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the islands, against the attack of any other fleet of war, which now or hereafter, during the continuance of this armistice, may be sent by his Britannic majesty into these seas.

Art. IV. The fleet of admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included, whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the crews.

Art. V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish majesty which are at present on board the English fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them and for the wounded which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d. in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great-Britain.

Art. VI. The coasting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instructions to that purpose.

Art. VII. This armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare it terminated, and recommence hostilities, giving a previous notice of fourteen days.

The conditions of this armistice shall on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute and facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In witness of this, we, the undersigned commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present armistice.

Given on board his Britannic majesty's ship the London, in the road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.
E. F. Waltersdorf, Nelson, D. of Bront, H. Lindholm, W. Stewart.

Ratified by me,
(Signed) Hyde Parker, Admiral, &c.
Admiralty-office, April 21.

Extract of a letter from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board of his majesty's ship London, in Copenhagen Road, the 9th April, 1801.

SIR,
"The hon. lieut. col. Stewart having volunteered his services, by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea.

"I have the pleasure to transmit an armistice concluded between the court of Denmark and myself.

"I mean, as soon as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worst of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of the line, which I have commissioned as an hospital ship, to proceed over the grounds into the Baltic, to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

"The Isis and Monarch being found in so bad a state from the late action, as to render it necessary to send them to England, to have their damages repaired, I shall send them home for that purpose with the Holstein hospital ship, which has the wounded and sick on board.

April 22.
This morning we again received Paris journals. They come down one day later than those we announced yesterday. Their contents are most interesting, but we hope will not receive confirmation. The official paper is not among those that have reached us, and until it shall arrive, or advices from our own commanders, we shall not be able to determine what degree of credit is due to the news given in the non-official journals of the 18th inst. which state that on the 20th March, the French in Egypt, commanded by Menou in person, attacked and defeated general Abercrombie's army, killing 3000 and taking 600 prisoners, and among the latter gen. Abercrombie himself. One of the accounts is from Malta, the other comes by way of Naples and Milan. Respecting the latter, it may be observed, that if there are no mistakes in the dates, the news must have reached Naples in 7 or 8 days from Egypt, for it would take about 3 days to travel from Naples to Milan. But on the whole there was sufficient time for the intelligence by one route or other to reach Paris. We cannot be long without a knowledge of the real state of matters in that quarter.

These papers contain a copy of the submission of the regency of Hanover to the terms enjoined by our quondam faithful ally, the king of Prussia.

The following extracts will put our readers in possession of every thing worthy of notice in the Paris journals that have reached us:—

Paris, April 17.
Letters received from Malta alert, that general Abercrombie, attacked at the same time by the garrison of Alexandria, and by gen. Menou in person, who fell upon the left of the enemy, with more than 10,000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery, has been completely routed. According to these letters, 3000

English remained on the field of battle, and 600 cut off by the French cavalry, were made prisoners. General Abercrombie is among the number of the latter. This battle is said to have taken place on the 20th March.
Journal les Defenseurs de la Patrie.

VIENNA, March 28.
An extraordinary courier arrived here this day, sent from general Moreau to the archduke Charles: his passport stated, that he was to use the utmost speed by the way, being charged with dispatches of the greatest importance. We are assured that two divisions of the French army, those of generals Grouchi and Richepanse, are destined to traverse Hungary, in order to repair to the frontiers of Turkey, and compel the Ottoman Port to cede Egypt to France.

DEDHAM, May 19.
Melancholy Catastrophe!

A Mr. Jafon Fairbanks, whose age is about 21 years, and a Miss Elizabeth Fales, of respectable families, both born and had lived near the centre of this town, had for a considerable time entertained an attachment towards each other; but it seems some obstacle had been in their way, either to an union in marriage, or to a tranquil enjoyment of their courtship. They had this day met, it seems, by agreement, in a thicket of birches, about 100 rods from her father's house, where they had frequently met before, to come (as he says) to a final determination. What particulars here passed between them, previous to the commission of the tragic acts, are uncertain. But, to the horror and consternation of her parents, and to the sympathizing grief of every one susceptible of the feelings of humanity, about three o'clock yesterday he came to their house (where he had unusually been before) all reeking with blood, and holding out at the same time, a knife yet warm with the crimson, to some one of the family!—with which, he said Eliza had killed herself, and that she then lay dead in the birches, (pointing to the spot) and that he had attempted to do the same with himself, but was unable! The amazement, the heart-distracting anguish, which seized on the parents, brothers and sisters of the hapless victim, at such a sight and relation, can better be conceived than described—when, hastening to the fatal place, they found, indeed, his melancholy tale but too true—Eliza, wreathing in her blood—when a few struggles and gasps finished the last sad efforts of her nature! Her body was cruelly mangled, having been stabbed in sundry places—cuts on her arm and hand, and her throat cut in a most shocking manner! Her piteous plaints were distinctly heard near a quarter of a mile by a number of young women, who knew her voice! Her companion, though he had walked to the house, had his own throat cut, with various stabs in his breast, bowels, &c. yet this morning, 8 o'clock, (May 19) we hear he is still alive, but in a most deplorable situation! A coroner's inquisition sat on the body of the deceased; but further particulars of this horrid, unprecedented catastrophe, are at present purposely omitted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.
A Salem paper says—"We hear that the Dock Root has been completely efficacious in the cure of a cancer, in the town of Gloucester."

WASHINGTON, May 28.
We hasten, with the least possible delay, to communicate to the public the following important letters respecting the disposition of Tripoli and Algiers, received by the secretary of state.

Extract of a letter from col. Humphreys to the secretary of state, dated April 14, 1801.

"I think I cannot display too much eagerness in communicating to you, by different conveyances, the news this moment received by me from Algiers. I hasten then to transmit copies of consul O'Brien's letter to the 6th instant, which came to me through the department of the first minister of state of his catholic majesty.—From the last of these letters you will learn, that the bey of Tripoli, having refused the mediation of Algiers, the presents sent from thence and the bills of consul Cathcart, was determined upon war against the United States, and was sending his cruisers to sea accordingly. It is devoutly to be wished that he may soon have reason to repent this wicked and rash proceeding at his leisure.—As it is a considerable time since consul Cathcart (whom I consider a very faithful and vigilant public officer) took the wise precaution of giving extensive advice of the great probability of this event, I cannot but hope that our unarmed merchant vessels will not be exposed to the hazard of falling into the possession of these pirates, but that they will rather be retained in port (however inconvenient or expensive it may be) until they can be protected by armed vessels of the United States, adequate to the purpose. On the policy of repelling force by force, and of blocking the ports of this aggressor, I can add little to the motives which I have already had the honour to offer. I may, however, just be allowed to say, that the circumstances seem more than at any former time to reduce us to the alternative of having a few frigates and light armed vessels in the Mediterranean, or of relinquishing our trade in it. To be at war with one of the Barbary powers, subjects our commerce to nearly the same risk as to be at war with all of them. To chastise that haughty but contemptible power who now dares first to insult us by its aggression, would certainly serve, not only as a salutary example to the other piratical states, but it would produce an almost incalculable effect in elevating our national character in the estimation of all Europe."

Algiers, the 5th of April, 1801.
SIR,
The Algerine corsairs are as yet all in port, and wait the result of the second mission to Constanti-nople. I hope something will come forward from the United States before they sail; if not, I have my fears. On the first instant, I sent to the dey, requesting he would permit a second letter to be written by his orders to the bashaw of Tripoli; he answered that his letter had certainly gone late, and would answer the desired effect. April 5th—this morning at 8, A. M. the prime minister of Algiers sent a choux or constable to me, to inform me that the Americans were in arrears in their annuities nearly three years; that what has been sent lately is very trifling, and that the dey is not well pleased at the neglect or detention. I answered by my drogon, to give my best respects to the prime minister, to inform him that in our last settlement we engaged the annuities for two years and nine months; that one year was considered by the United States to be omitted; that we had brought sundry stores free (in the Sophia and Washington) which were accounted; that great commissions of timber and other articles were wrote for or ordered by the regency of the annuities; that these articles, I expected, were preparing in the United States to be shipped for Algiers; that our rivers were frozen until March, and that by this time I expected said articles were shipped, and would of course come forward sufficient to answer all the requisite stipulations on the part of the United States, which were due to the regency.

The prime minister observed, that we were much in arrears, more so than is customary to admit of; that he hoped these requisite articles on the annuities would soon arrive at Algiers; that they were the chain of our friendship with this regency. This looks squally.

Sir, I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.
The hon. William Smith, at Lisbon.

Algiers, the 6th of April, 1801.
Esteemed Sir,
Yesterday I received letters from consul Cathcart, dated Tripoli, the 19th and 26th of February. The bashaw of Tripoli has disregarded the friendly letters and interference of the dey of Algiers; has refused to receive the presents I sent from Algiers. Consul Cathcart offered to give him bills, &c. to the amount of 25,000 dollars to gain time to have a reference to the United States; but this also was rejected. Our treaty is in a manner declared void, and the bashaw of Tripoli has sent his corsairs to sea, with an intent to capture Americans. He wants war, and he should have it. Even if he should accept of the bills, I have not money or credit to pay or answer them; further, it would be establishing an example for Algiers and Tunis to make greater demands, and I have no such powers to act without a reference, in such a great affair, to the government and Mr. Smith. I have sent many important papers on this business to Mr. Montgomery, to copy and forward, and am so hurried that I have not time to add more than to inform you of this impending danger, and to assure you, Sir, of the sincere regard and esteem of

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.
Hon. col. Humphreys, at Madrid.

The requisite precaution should be taken. I have wrote circular letters on this event to the consuls in Spain, Gibraltar, and Mahon. Copy of this letter you will please to forward to the secretary of state and Mr. Smith.

BALTIMORE, May 26.
A letter from Copenhagen of the 11th inst. states, that admiral Nelson was on the point of sailing for Rerik, when the intelligence of the death of Paul I. arrived. It adds, that doubts were entertained whether he would proceed thither.

On the 11th, Lawriston, aid-de-camp of Buonaparte, passed through Hamburg, accompanied by lieutenant Berthier, of the consular guard, on their way to Copenhagen.

It is uncertain in what manner admiral Parker will act, in regard to proceeding up the Baltic, but government has lost no time in sending him instructions, which were forwarded by col. Stewart, who left London on Monday night on his return to Copenhagen. [Late London paper.]

May 27.
The French are about making an attack on the island of Jersey, and have for that purpose assembled on the neighbouring coast an army of 15,000 men. A number of gun-boats have been prepared at St. Malo for the expedition.

An article from the Hague, of the 11th inst. states that admiral Winter's fleet has every thing on board, and will sail in the course of the week.

May 29.
The president of the United States has appointed Mr. David Hopkins, marshal of this district, and appointed Mr. Reuben Eting to succeed him.

May 30.
COMMUNICATION.
A letter from commodore Dale, (by capt. Deagle dated Norfolk, 28th inst.) says, that every officer and every man belonging to the Squadron, would remain on board that day; that he waited only for the frigate Philadelphia, and would, if she arrived, proceed to sea on the 1st of June. A gentleman, who was passenger with capt. Deagle, reports, that the Philadelphia was going in as they came out from Hampton Road.