

HALIFAX, MAY 20.

The following Verses were Sung, *Impromptu*, at a Quarterly Meeting of the IRISH SOCIETY, at Mr. Wells', on Monday evening last.

BRITAIN RULES THE OCEAN.  
Air—Push about the Forum.

I.  
HARK!—from afar,  
The peals of war,  
Resound o'er the Atlantic;  
While we sit here,  
To social cheer,  
The Northern Pow'rs are frantic;  
The mighty Paul  
Has got a fall,  
His plans are all detested;  
While Danish pride,  
To Swede allied,  
By Russia is neglected.  
Chorus—Fol de rol, &c.

II.  
The Danish cries  
Now rend the skies,  
O, what a mighty wonder!  
Their shipping all,  
And courage fall,  
Beneath the British thunder:  
Copenhagen  
Has been shaken,  
Tho' gallantly defended;  
And Danish pride,  
Must now subside,  
Before the wars are ended.  
Fol de rol, &c.

III.  
The Russian boar  
May growl and roar,  
And Denmark be affrighted;  
The Swedish band  
May lend a hand,  
As Finland is benighted;  
Frederick too,  
With all his crew,  
May swell the dread commotion;  
But—Till England falls,  
Her wooden walls,  
Will ever rule the Ocean.  
Fol de rol, &c.

IV.  
Hear Europe groan,  
And Asia moan,  
Their fate we cannot alter;  
That land divine  
Call'd Palestine,  
Accurst with human slaughter:  
Let France and Spain,  
With Gallia's train,  
Keep Europe in commotion,  
We envy not  
Their hapless lot,  
While Britain rules the Ocean.  
Fol de rol, &c.

V.  
Alexander\*  
Now may wander,  
O'er the plains of Asia;  
And Bonaparte  
May take his part,  
And march by land to Persia;  
But, let them roam,  
Or stay at home,  
We here dread no explosion;  
For, British guns,  
And UNION sons,  
Will ever rule the Ocean.  
Fol de rol, &c.

\* The successor of Paul.

LONDON.

APRIL 20.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, dated Copenhagen-roads, April 5.

"Agreeable to my promise, I communicate the principal transactions of our Expedition; but the irregularity of the detail I hope you will excuse.—Friday, the 20th of March, left Yarmouth Roads, and proceeded towards Categat. Had very blowing weather until Tuesday morning, when we joined the fleet at anchor near the Knoll, where they had been two days. Indeed many of the small vessels had not been able to work up, but were continually rejoining. On Thursday morning the fleet weighed and arrived in the entrance of the Elsinour Roads, where we anchored, Elsinour Castle just in sight with our glasses. The wind being contrary, we could not attempt to pass it (though we several times weighed for that purpose) until Monday morning, March 30, when, with a fine breeze from N. W. we passed quite out of gun-shot, by keeping well over on the Swedish shore, as the Swedes never offered to molest us; and came to an anchor in sight of Copenhagen, with a fine fleet of eighteen sail of the line and two fifty's, besides frigates, sloops, bombs, and gun-boats. Nothing very material took

place until ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 2d of April, when the division of our fleet intended for this attack, under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord NELSON and Rear-Admiral GRAVES, commenced the action with the enemy's ships, hulks, pontoons, or floating-batteries, and a number of small ships and vessels, in all about twenty-four, carrying in general from 22 to 24 pounders. The Edgar led on to the attack, followed by the Ardent, Isis, Glatton, Elephant, (Lord NELSON's Ganges, Defiance (Admiral GRAVES, a very gallant fellow), Monarch, Belona (got on shore), Polyphemus, and Ruffel (ran on shore), who all anchored as they arrived up. The remainder of the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker remained as a Corps de Reserve, and consisted of the London, St. George, Defence, Ramilies, Saturn, Warrior, Reasonable and Veteran. They got under weigh, but could not work up to share the glory of the day. The enemy made a very obstinate resistance, and fought like brave men. The action continued without an interval for five hours.—Most of our ships are very much cut up, and we have a number of killed and wounded, amounting to nearly four hundred. The Defence, Monarch and Isis, are the principal sufferers, which was greatly occasioned by the Belona and Ruffel unfortunately getting on shore, and the Agamemnon not being able to get up her anchor to clear a shoal, which hindered them from taking the stations allotted to each, and from supporting their proper ships. But our loss is nothing when compared with the Danes. Their killed and wounded must amount from the report of their Danish Officers, to near three thousand; and the vessels which have been captured are perfect sieves, there not being hardly a single plank in any of them, but what has at least ten shot-holes in it. In fact, it was the most dreadfully fought action that ever took place in the annals of history. Among our loss, I must mention that of Capt. Mose of the Monarch, and Riou, of the Amazon, with several inferior Officers of distinguished merit.—Capt. T. THOMPSON of the Belona, has lost his leg. Lord NELSON was in the Elephant, and to endeavour to comment on his conduct would be impossible, though his ship unfortunately at the close of the action got on shore, as did the Defiance and Desiree. However, they all got off by the morning of the 4th. The Defiance's loss was principally caused by her grounding opposite to the Crown Battery, which opened full upon her; and the failure of the other ships getting in their stations. When the Danes saw their ships had struck, they sent off a flag of truce, which has been flying ever since, and continual communication between the shore and Commanders in Chief, has been kept up. The Danes have been permitted to take on shore their wounded. There has fallen into our hands one 74 gun-ship rigged, one 64 ditto new, four two-decked large hulks, two frigate-hulks, a gun-battery frigate of 43-pounders (now burnt), four pontoons of 20 guns each, 24-pounders, and a 74 hulk, being the Commodore, which caught fire about four o'clock, and blew up. Others of the Enemy's ships had also struck, but the wind favouring them, they made their escape on shore, where they now remain under the protection of their batteries.

"The impediments to the bombardment of Copenhagen are now removed by the destruction of their Flotillas which lay abreast of the town and arsenal, and our bombs are placed in such a manner that if the Danes are not sensible of their situation, the town and arsenal may very soon be reduced to ashes, if we may credit the Artillery Officers, but I believe the readier way would be to do it with the Johnnies.

"Sunday, April 5.—Lord NELSON has been on shore, and was received with every mark of respect. The populace came in vast crowds to see and hail so great a character as he certainly is; and I think almost the only man in the British Navy calculated to conduct an Expedition of enterprise. I have since learnt that three more vessels of different descriptions have been taken, making in the whole seventeen, most of which will be burnt or destroyed."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

"Roads, off Copenhagen, April 3.  
"At six A. M. of the morning of the 2d, the signal was made to prepare for action, and at seven, Vice-Admiral Lord

NELSON's division weighed anchor, and made sail in the following order:—

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Edgar.                            | 7. Polyphemus.             |
| 2. Ardent.                           | 8. Defiance, (Ad. Graves). |
| 3. Monarch.                          |                            |
| 4. Glatton.                          | 9. Ruffel.                 |
| 5. Elephant (L. Nelson's flag-ship). | 10. Belona.                |
| 6. Ganges.                           | 11. Isis,                  |
|                                      | 12. Agamemnon.             |

FRIGATES.

La Desiree. | Blanc, and  
Amazon. | Alcmena.  
All the heavy Sloops of War and Gun-boats.

"Meanwhile the enemy were by no means unprepared to receive us. They had fortified all the approaches to Copenhagen from the narrow channel called the Grounds, from the South of the city, to its Northern extremity, where the citadel is situated. In this line, mortar and gun batteries were erected on shore, at every point where they could be brought to bear against ships. The entrance into the harbour and docks (which are in the centre of the town) was protected by a chain across the mouth and by a strong pallisadoed fort, constructed on piles, and mounted with 82 heavy pieces of cannon. This place is called the Crown. In a line with the city, and along the edge of the Channel, were moored, at suitable distances, seven ships of the line (two-deckers), these ships were converted into floating batteries, and between them were placed eleven other ships cut down, and in like manner converted into batteries. This formidable line of defence was manned with 12,000 sailors and soldiers, with good artillery Officers, the whole being under the command of an Admiral. At ten o'clock A. M. the signal was made to engage close, the enemy opening a terrible fire as the ships approached, each anchoring abreast of the batteries when it gained the distance of half musket shot.—At eleven o'clock the action commenced on our side, when the Edgar, Monarch and Ardent, began to be hotly engaged at their respective stations. About this time the Agamemnon, which was the last ship which got under weigh, ran a-ground, far from her station. This accident was rendered further embarrassing, by the Ruffel and Belona also running a-ground.

"About noon, the Elephant, with the Ganges and Glatton, were abreast of one of the batteries, at the entrance of the inner harbour; soon after which the Elephant likewise got a-ground, as did also the Desiree frigate, but immediately got off. In this situation, the enemy poured in a tremendous fire, which was as briskly returned; when at one P. M. Admiral Sir H. Parker judging that the ships must have suffered excessively, made the signal for those that were disabled to draw off; the ships, however, were able to keep their stations. The action continued with unremitting fury, and much loss of men on our side, and horrible carnage on that of the enemy, until the largest of the batteries hauled down its flag, and was taken possession of by a part of the 49th Regt. This surrender was followed by that of two others, after which the enemy's fire considerably slackened. On our side the Monarch, supported by the Amazon, being exposed to the fire of the Crown battery, and both ships having lost their Captains, were ordered to cut their cables and draw off, which they did, but not until the floating batteries opposed to them had surrendered. At four o'clock, P. M. all the floating batteries were either silenced, sunk, or in our possession, upon which a flag of truce was sent, and about half past four P. M. the action entirely ceased.

"The first article of our truce was respecting the delivery of a 74 gun-ship, acting as a floating battery, which had struck, and afterwards hoisted her colours. The Danish officers (in an interview with Admiral Lord Nelson) denied she had ever struck, Lord Nelson replied, "upon his honor she had," and added, "if she was not immediately given up, he would haul down the flag of truce." The Danish officers said, "they wished to treat with Lord Nelson in person;" "I am Lord Nelson," replied our Hero; "see here's my FIN!"—at the same time throwing aside his green DREADNOUGHT, and shewing the stump of his right arm, and exposing also his three stars. The Danes immediately gave up the ship."

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SAINT CROIX.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Governor Gen. Lindemann, to their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. Trigue and Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces.

Art. I. The Garrison shall evacuate the Forts, and all the troops of the Island give up their respective quarters; they shall march out of said Forts with their arms and baggage, and all the honours of war, with two field pieces, Colours flying, Drums beating, and previous to the evacuation, they will discharge all their guns, and the officers will keep their side arms.  
Ans. Granted.

Art. II. Proper ships will be provided at the expense of his Britannic Majesty to carry directly to Copenhagen all his Danish Majesty's officers of the Army, Navy, and of the Civil establishment and Baggage, and also to Convey the Garrison and seamen.—But should any of their officers wish to go to America in their way home, they will be provided with passports to that effect.  
Ans. The Garrison and Seamen must be considered as prisoners of war, and be conveyed to Europe as speedily as possible, but such officers as may desire it, will be allowed passports to go by way of America, on their parole of honour not to serve until regularly exchanged, and must depart from the Island in the course of two months from the signature of this Capitulation.

Art. III. Such of his Majesty's Officers who should wish to remain in the Island, are to be at liberty so to do.  
Ans. The Officers of the Army and Navy cannot be permitted to remain on the Island.

Art. IV. All Churches and Religious Congregations shall be supported in their respective rites and privileges.  
Ans. Granted.

Art. V. The Danish Laws and the Special Ordinances of this Country, shall remain in full and uncontroled vigour and execution as hitherto, and justice be administered by the persons now in office; the Appeal from the upper Court to go as usual in the last instance to the High Court of Justice in Copenhagen, or to a High Court to be nominated by the British Governor, to consist of three able Lawyers and two respectable Inhabitants, who understand the Danish language, and to be presided by the British Governor.

Ans. The Danish laws and Ordinances will remain in force as at present, but the persons filling Civil offices must be subject to our approbation, and in the event of Appeal from the Courts here, the Appeal must be made to His Britannic Majesty in Council.

Art. VI. All the Inhabitants of this Island, present and absent of every denomination, to remain in full and unmolested possession of their property of every description, and they shall meet with no impediment in the administration thereof.

Ans. The property of all the inhabitants will be respected, except of the French, Spanish, and Dutch, who have become residents since the 1st of January, 1794.

Art. VII. Absent officers in his Danish Majesty's service, as well as all other absentees, to be maintained in the possession of their property, which shall be administered by their attorneys.

Ans. The officers in his Danish Majesty's service, and other absentees, except French, Spanish and Dutch, as specified in the foregoing articles, provided they are not serving those Governments, shall continue possessed of their landed property, which shall be administered by their attorneys; but if any persons resident in Denmark shall have Warehouses or deposits of goods, they must be sequestered, until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known respecting them.

Art. VIII. No inhabitant shall be compelled on any pretext whatever to bear arms against his Danish Majesty or any other Power, or perform any Military Duty of any denomination. Those who may wish to remain on the Island, shall swear to observe a strict neutrality, and those who may wish to quit the Island shall be allowed to dispose of their property, or to appoint attorneys for the administration of the same.

Ans. Granted, but they will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the British Government, expressing that they will not either openly or secretly do any thing hostile to the British Government. No Frenchman, Dutchman