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DOWNING STREET—April 8. 1806.

The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Trave; and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

DOWNING-STREET—April 7. 1806.

A dispatch from Major-General Sir David Baird, commanding his Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 26th January last, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, has been received at the Office of Mr Secretary Windham, of which the following is an extract:

I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 13th inst. relative to the situation of affairs in this colony; and I now proceed to submit to your Lordship my subsequent operations against the Batavian forces, commanded by Lieutenant-General Janssens, and which has terminated in the subjection of the whole colony.

According to my orders, Brigadier-General Beresford advanced with a detachment of the army, on the 13th inst. to occupy the village of Stellenbosch, and secure the strong pass of Roode Sand, with a view to exclude the Batavian forces from that productive portion of the district, and to preserve to ourselves an undisturbed intercourse with the farmers below the Kloof. Lieutenant-General Janssens made no effort to dispute these objects, but contented himself with moving his forces to the summit of Hottentot Holland's

Kloof, and there took post, waiting, apparently, to receive some overtures of pacification. Brigadier-General Beresford availed himself of this aspect of affairs to transmit to Lieutenant-General Janssens a letter from me, and took that occasion of announcing that he was vested with powers to come to an accommodation with the Lieutenant-General.

This proposition produced a truce for the purpose of carrying on a negotiation; but it were superfluous to occupy your Lordship's time by detailing the various pretensions and arguments urged by Lieutenant-General Janssens in objections to the terms I offered to his army; but the result thereof afforded so little prospect of accommodation, that I deemed it proper to move the 59th and 72d regiments to the Roode Sand Klooff, and the 93d regiment towards Hottentot Holland, with a view to a combined operation with the 83d regiment, which had failed on the 14th inst. for Mosell Bay, in order to throw itself into the enemy's rear, possess the Attoqus Pass, and, from that position, cut off his retreat through the district of Zwellendam.

Brigadier-General Beresford had acquiesced in the prolongation of the truce with General Janssens for a few hours, in the hope that further deliberation might dispose him to listen to the very honourable and advantageous terms I had offered him; and at the moment when every expectation of his renewing the negotiation had ceased, his Military Secretary, Captain Debitz, waited upon me, and presented a modified draft of the terms originally proposed by me. On my declining to vary the conditions, Captain Debitz solicited permission to refer my ultimatum to General Janssens; and was at length authorized to notify his acceptance of them.

In consequence of this notification, I dispatched Brigadier-General Beresford, with directions

to execute a treaty on the conditions first offered to General Janssens, and whereof I have now the honour to transmit your Lordship an authenticated copy.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by Lieutenant-General Janssens, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Batavian Forces at the Cape of Good Hope to Brigadier-General Beresford, duly authorized by Major-General Sir David Baird, K. C. and Commodore Sir Home Popham, K. M. commanding the Naval and Military Forces of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. I. As soon as the capitulation is signed, the whole of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, with all its dependencies, and the rights and privileges held and exercised by the Batavian Government, will be considered as surrendered by the Governor, Lieutenant-General Janssens, to his Britannic Majesty.—Ans. Agreed to.

Art. II. The Batavian troops are to march with all their baggage, arms, &c. to a place hereafter to be agreed upon, and retain every thing, as well as what belongs to the State, as to individuals, and be at liberty, either freely to dispose of the same, or if they prefer, take every thing away with them.—Ans. The Batavian troops shall march from their present camp, within three days, or sooner, if convenient, with their guns, arms, and baggage, and with all the honours of war, to Simon's Town. They shall retain all private property, and the officers their swords and horses. But their arms, treasure, and all public property of every description, together with the cavalry and artillery horses, must be delivered up. In consideration however of their gallant conduct, the troops will be embarked and sent straight to Holland at the expence of the British Government, and shall not be considered as prisoners of war, they engaging not to serve against his Britannic Majesty or his Allies, until they have been landed in Holland.

Art. III. The Battalion of Hottentot Light Infantry shall, with the rest of the troops, march to the place to be agreed upon, and there being disbanded by General Janssens, shall be at liberty to return to their own country.—Ans. The Hottentot soldiers are to march to Simon's Town with the other troops, after which, they will be either allowed to return to their own country, or be engaged in the British service, as they may think proper.

Art. IV. Under this capitulation shall be compre-

