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FROM TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, TO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1807.

DOWNING STREET, SEPTEMBER 4, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received by the Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, K. T. the commanders of his Majesty's naval and military forces in the Baltic sea :

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wibeck, Aug. 16, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart joined me, off Elsinour, on the 12th instant. every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, this service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th, but the wind not allowing the transports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till last evening that I arrived off Wibeck, a village situated about midway between Elsinour and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the proclamation which Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart and myself have determined to issue on this occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

By the Commanders in Chief of his His Majesty's Forces by Sea and by Land.

Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory acceded to, and by so many foreign powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary

for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of a neutral power from being turned against them.

In this view the king cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and his Majesty has sent negociators with ample powers to his Danish Majesty, to request in the most amicable manner such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the further mischiefs which the French meditate through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

The King our royal and most gracious master has therefore judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line in one of his Majesty's ports.

This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his Majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself and to his people, to support his demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most determined and active enterprize.

We come, therefore, to your shores, inhabitants of Zealand, not as enemies, but in self defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed, in the name, and at the express command, of the King our Master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her in the same condition and state of equipment as when received under the protection of the British flag.

It is in the power of your government by a

word to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason, and to the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of the besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

His Majesty's seamen and soldiers when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take a hostile part, will be held sacred.

Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

Every article of supply furnished or brought to market will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provisions, forage, fuel, and transport, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

Much convenience must arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them through the proper channels and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principal of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at

Price Sixpence.

