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London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING STREET, SEPTEMBER 16, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by 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, Copenhagen-Roads,
September 7, 1807.*

MY LORD,
My letter of the 5th instant, will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operation of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence *between the Danish general and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles.†

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. GAMBIER.

To the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

* Given in Lord Cathcart's dispatch.

† The articles are in Lord Cathcart's dispatch.

MY LORD, *Citadel off Copenhagen, Sept. 8, 1807.*
It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your Lordship the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish

fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate the nation has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havoc and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired until after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing which lasted three nights from his Majesty's batteries was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th September, a letter was sent by the Danish General, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was sent to explain that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant-General Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major-General Spencer having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the dock-yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them; and proper officers attending to deliver stores as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers or soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish majesty, together with the police of the place.

We have consented to the re-establishment of the post; but all arrivals and departures are to be at and from the citadel.

This work is in good condition, very strong, and well stored with ordnance and ammunition.

The amount of the garrison of the town is not easily ascertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of batteries which fired at the same time, together with the floating defences, prove that there must have been a very great number of militia and burghers, with other irregular forces; and their ordnance was well served.

Considering the advanced position in which

Price Sixpence.



his Majesty's troops have been placed for the last fortnight, our loss (highly as I prize the value of every officer or soldier who has fallen or been wounded) has been comparatively small.

The zeal, spirit, and perseverance of every rank in the army have been truly characteristic of the British nation; and the King's German legion are entitled to a full share in this commendation.

All the generals, and indeed each officer, has rendered himself conspicuous in proportion to his command, and the opportunities which have occurred, and opportunities have occurred to all.

The Staff have done themselves the greatest credit, and been of all the service that could be desired in their several departments.

Colonel D'Arcy, the chief engineer, and every engineer under him, have given the most unequivocal proofs of science and indefatigable industry; the works under their direction have gone on with fresh parties without ceasing.

General Bloomfield, and the officers and corps of Royal Artillery, have done great honour to themselves, and to that branch of his Majesty's service, of which their fire upon the gun-boats, and the rapidity and success of the mortar practice, afford sufficient proofs; nor is the distribution of battering ordinance and of so much ammunition at so many points in this extensive line, in so short a period, a small proof of the method and resources of that corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, with the 82d regiment under his command, held the post at the windmill on the left, which for the greater part of the time was the most exposed to the gun-boats and sorties of the enemy; and the unremitting attentions of that officer claim particular notice.

By the naval blockade the force opposed to us has been limited to the resources of this and of the adjacent islands, separated only by narrow ferries; and almost every wish of assistance has been anticipated, and every requisition of boats, guns, and stores, has been most amply and effectually provided for with the greatest dispatch and the most perfect cordiality; and every possible attention has been paid, and every accommodation given, by every officer in that service, from Admiral Gambier downwards.

A battalion of seamen and marines, with three divisions of carpenters, were landed on the 5th, under Captain Watson of his Majesty's ship *Inflexible*: and had the effort been made, which would have been resorted to in a few days, if the place had not capitulated, their services in the passage of the ditch would have been distinguished.

I send this dispatch by Lieutenant Cathcart, who has become for some time my first Aid-de-Camp, who has seen every thing that has occurred here and at Stralsund, and will be able to give any further details that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CATHCART.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed.—Lieutenant Lyons, of the Royal Artillery. Ensign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot. Lieutenant Rudoff, of the 1st Reg. Light Dragoons, King's German Legion. Ensign Jennings, of the 23d foot, or Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Names of Officers wounded.—Captain Hastings, of the

82d foot. Lieutenant Suter, of ditto. Captain During, 1st Batt. King's German Legion. Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, in the shoulder and hand, slightly. Ensign Bilson.

Articles of Capitulation for the town and citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Major-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Sir Home Popham, Knt. of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet, and Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the British Forces, being thereto duly authorized by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic Sea, and by Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, Knight of the Thistle, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in Zealand and the north of the Continent of Europe, on the one part; and by Major-General Walterstorff, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry, Rear-Admiral Lütken, and I. H. Kerchoff, Aid-du-Camp to his Danish Majesty, being duly authorized by his Excellency Major-General Pyeman, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, and Commander in Chief of his Danish Majesty's forces in the island of Zealand, on the other part.

Art. I. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the Citadel.

Art. II. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and storehouses belonging thereto.

Art. IV. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic Majesty are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

Art. V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise within the before-mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. VI. From the date of this capitulation hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. VII. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

Art. IX. Any English property that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before 12 o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi,
(Signée) PEYMAN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, September 16, 1807.

Captain Collier, of his Majesty's ship the *Surveillante*, arrived at this office with a dispatch from Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Prince of Wales in Copenhagen-road, 7th September, 1807, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,

The communications which I have already had the honour to transmit to you, will have made the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the proceedings of the fleet under my command down to the 2d instant; I have now to add, that the mortar-batteries which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels, which were placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that in a short time, the town was set on fire, and by the repeated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the General commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce desiring an armistice, to afford time to treat for a capitulation. After some correspondence had passed between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, certain articles were agreed upon, of which I have the honour to transmit you a copy. From these their Lordships will perceive, that all the Danish ships and vessels of war, (of which I inclose a list), with the stores in the arsenal, were to be delivered up to such persons as should be appointed to receive them on the part of his Majesty. I accordingly appointed Sir Home Popham for this purpose, and having made the necessary arrangements for equipping them with the utmost dispatch, I have committed the execution of this service to Vice-Admiral Stanhope, in whose ability and exertions I can place the fullest confidence.

I am happy on this occasion to express the warm sense I entertain of the cordial co-operation of the army, by whose exertions, with the favourable concurrence of circumstances, under Divine Providence, ever since we left England, our ultimate success has been more immediately obtained. I must also convey to their Lordships, in terms of the highest approbation and praise, the conspicuous zeal and earnest endeavours of every officer and man under my command for the accomplishment of this service; and although the operations of the fleet have not been of a nature to afford me a general and brilliant occasion for adding fresh testimony to the numerous records of the bravery of British seamen and marines, yet the gallantry and energy displayed by the advanced squadron of sloops,

bombs, gun-brigs, &c. which were employed under the command of Captain Puget to cover the operations of the left wing of the army from the Danish flotilla, ought not to be passed over in silence. I have beheld with admiration the steady courage and arduous exertion with which on one occasion in particular they sustained for more than four hours a heavy and incessant cannonade with the Danish batteries, block ships, praams, and gun-boats, in a situation where from the shoalness of the water it was impossible to bring any of the large ships to their support.

I feel it my duty to make a particular acknowledgment of the aid I have derived from Sir Home Popham, captain of the fleet, whose prompt resources and complete knowledge of his profession, especially of that branch which is connected with the operations of an army, qualify him in a particular manner for the arduous and various duties with which he has been charged.

I herewith inclose an account of the killed and wounded.

I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Collier, whom I have charged with this dispatch, for any further particulars they may desire to know.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

An account of Killed and Wounded on board the Advanced Squadron, on the 23d of August 1807.

Cruiser—Lieutenant Woodford, killed.
Fearless—2 seaman, killed; Lieutenant Williams (slightly), 1 seaman, and 4 marines, wounded.
Indignant—1 seaman, killed; 1 seaman, wounded.
Urgent—1 seaman and 1 marine, wounded.
Valiant's Launch—3 seamen, wounded.
Africaine's Boat—1 seaman, wounded.
 Total—4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of Killed and Wounded by the Explosion of the Charles Armed Transport, attached to the Advanced Squadron, on the 31st August 1807.

Belonging to the Valiant—2 seaman, killed; Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded.

J. GAMBIER.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's forces, September 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, of 96 guns—built in 1803.
 Neptune, of 84 guns—built in 1789.
 Waldemaar, of 84 guns—built in 1798.
 Princess Sophia Frederica, of 74 guns—built in 1775.
 Justice, of 74 guns—built in 1777.
 Heir Apparent Frederick, of 74 guns—built in 1782.
 Crown Prince Frederick, of 74 guns—built in 1784.
 Fuen, of 74 guns—built in 1787.
 Oden, of 74 guns—built in 1788.
 Three Crowns, of 74 guns—built in 1778.
 Skiold, of 74 guns—built in 1792.
 Crown Princess Maria, of 74 guns—built in 1791.
 Danemark, of 74 guns—built in 1794.
 Norway, of 74 guns—built in 1800.
 Princess Caroline, of 74 guns—built in 1805.
 Detmarsken, of 64 guns—built in 1780.
 Conqueror, of 64 guns—built in 1795.
 Mars, 64 guns—built in 1784.

FRIGATES.

Pearl, of 44 guns—built in 1804.
 Housewife, of 44 guns—built in 1789.
 Liberty, of 44 guns—built in 1793.
 Iris, of 44 guns—built in 1795.
 Rota, of 44 guns—built in 1801.
 Venus, of 44 guns—built in 1805.
 Nyade, of 36 guns—built in 1796.
 Triton, of 28 guns—built in 1790.
 Frederigstein, of 28 guns—built in 1800.
 Little Belt, of 24 guns—built in 1801.
 St. Thomas, of 22 guns—built in 1779.
 Eylla, of 24 guns—built in 1802.

Elbe, of 20 guns—built in 1800.
 Eyderen, of 20 guns—built in 1802.
 Gluckstadt, of 20 guns—built in 1804.

BRIGS.

Sarpe, of 18 guns—built in 1791.
 Glommen, of 18 guns—built in 1791.
 Ned Elven, of 18 guns—built in 1792.
 Mercure, of 18 guns—built in 1806.
 Courier, of 14 guns—built in 1801.
 Flying Fish—built in 1789.

GUN-BOATS.

Eleven with two guns in the bow.
 Fourteen with one gun in the bow and one in the stern.

J. GAMBIER.

Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 16, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received this morning from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-Roads,
 September 1, 1807.

MY LORD,

Conceiving it to be of great importance to the success of his Majesty's arms against Zealand that every exertion should be used to deprive the enemy of the means which the merchant vessels at Stralsund may afford for transporting the troops from thence to this island, I have judged it my duty to issue orders (of which the inclosed is a copy) for the blockade of Stralsund; and I hope this measure will meet your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

The Right Honourable Viscount Castlereagh.

By James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on a particular service.

Whereas I have received information that the French army is in possession of Stralsund, and it being essential to the service in which his Majesty's fleet under my command is employed, that no reinforcements should be sent from thence to the island of Zealand, you are hereby required and directed, to station such part of the force under your orders off Stralsund, as you may judge sufficient for the above purpose, as well as for maintaining a close blockade thereof; and to this end you are to direct the captains and commanders of the ships and vessels which you may employ on the above service, to give notice of this blockade to any neutral vessels which they may find going into the port above mentioned, or into any of the channels or creeks leading thereto, or connected therewith, with directions not to enter the same; and in case any neutral vessel, after having received this notice, shall attempt to enter into the said port, or into any of the channels or creeks leading thereto, or connected therewith, the said captains and commanders are hereby authorized and required to detain such vessels, and leaving their respective masters, and a proportion of their crews on board to assist in navigating them, put a careful petty officer, with as many seamen as may be necessary into them respectively, and send them to me at this anchorage.

Given on board the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, August 23, 1807.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

To Commodore R. G. Keats, &c. Superb.

By command of the Admiral.

(Signed) JOS. TROUNSELL.

Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen,

September 2, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honour, in reply to your letter of

the 26th instant, to transmit to you a copy of the summons which was yesterday sent in to the governor of Copenhagen, and of the governor's answer; by which your Lordship will be informed of the terms which, in pursuance of your former instructions, Lord Cathcart and myself conceived it our duty to propose previously to the opening of the batteries against the city. Not conceiving it expedient to suspend our operations so long as to allow the governor to communicate with his Danish Majesty, we have apprized General Peiman of our determination, in a letter, of which I have the honour also to transmit your Lordship a copy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

The Right Honourable Viscount Castlereagh.

British Head-Quarters, before Copenhagen,
 September 1, 1807.

SIR,

We, the Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's sea and land forces now before Copenhagen, judge it expedient at this time to summon you to surrender the place, for the purpose of avoiding the further effusion of blood, by giving up a defence which it is evident cannot be long continued.

The king, our gracious master, used every endeavour to settle the matter now in dispute, in the most conciliating manner, through his diplomatic servants.

To convince his Danish Majesty and all the world, of the reluctance with which his Majesty finds himself compelled to have recourse to arms, we, the undersigned, at this moment when our troops are before your gates, and our batteries ready to open, do renew to you the offer of the same advantageous and conciliatory terms which were proposed through his Majesty's ministers to your Court.

If you will consent to deliver up the Danish fleet, and to our carrying it away, it shall be held in deposit for his Danish majesty, and shall be restored, with all its equipments, in as good state as it is received, as soon as the provisions of a general peace shall remove the necessity which has occasioned this demand.

The property of all sorts which has been captured since the commencement of hostilities will be restored to its owners, and the union between the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Denmark may be renewed.

But if this offer is rejected now, it cannot be repeated. The captured property, public and private, must then belong to the captors; and the city, when taken, must share the fate of conquered places.

We must request an early decision, because in the present advanced position of the troops so near your glacis, the most prompt and vigorous attack is indispensable, and delay would be improper.

We therefore expect to receive your decision by

We have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER,

Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic.

CATHCART.

His Excellency General Peiman, Governor of Copenhagen, &c.

MY LORDS,

Copenhagen, Sept. 1, 1807.

Our fleet, our own indisputable property, we are convinced is as safe in his Danish Majesty's hands as ever it can be in that of the King of England, as our Master never intended any hostilities against yours.

If you are cruel enough to endeavour to destroy a city that has not given any the least cause to such a treatment at your hands, it must submit to its fate; but honour and duty bid us reject a proposal unbecoming an independent power; and we are resolved to repel every attack, and defend to the utmost the city and our good cause, for which we are ready to lay down our lives.

The only proposal in my power to make, in order to prevent further effusion of blood, is to send to my royal master, for learning his final resolution, with respect to the contents of your letter, if you will grant a passport for this purpose. I am, &c.

(Signed) PEIMAN,
Commander in Chief of his Danish Majesty's Land Forces.

His Excellency Admiral Gambier, and Lord Catbarr, Commanders in Chief of the British Sea and Land Forces.

Head-Quarters before Copenhagen,
September 2, 1807.

SIR,

It is with great regret that we acquaint you, that it is not in our power to suspend our combined operations during the time necessary for consulting your government.

We have done the utmost within the limits of our authority in offering to you, at this moment, terms as advantageous as those which were proposed to prevent a rupture.

We shall deeply lament the destruction of the city, if it is injured; but we have the satisfaction to reflect, that, in having renewed to you, for the last time, the offer of the most advantageous and conciliatory terms, we have done our utmost to save the effusion of blood, and prevent the horrors of war.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER, Admiral, &c.
CATHCART, Lieut. Gen. &c.

His Excellency Major-General Peiman, Commander in Chief of his Danish Majesty's Land Forces, Copenhagen.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-Roads,
September 5, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit your Lordship a copy of an order which I judged it my duty to issue on the 17th ult. for detaining Danish vessels, in consequence of which, the ships under my command have sent into this anchorage, sixty sail, which I have kept here, in order that if circumstances should have made it expedient, in treating for the Danish fleet, to agree to deliver up all private property that had been taken since the commencement of hostilities, the said vessels might have been restored to their proper owners: But the Danes not having accepted the proposals made to them for the above purpose, it is my intention to send the said vessels to London under proper convoy, to be dealt with according to his Majesty's pleasure. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

The Right Honourable Viscount Castlereagh.

By James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of a fleet of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on a particular service.

Hostilities having this day commenced between his Majesty's arms and those of Denmark, by the Danish gun-boats having captured and destroyed a British merchant ship passing Copenhagen, the flag-officers, captains, and commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are hereby authorized and required to use their utmost endeavours to take possession of, and detain any ships or vessels of

war belonging to the king of Denmark, or any merchant vessels whatsoever, with their cargoes, belonging to subjects of his Danish majesty, observing to send all such ships and vessels to me, to be dealt with as circumstances shall require.

Given under my hand on board the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, Aug. 17, 1807.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

By command of the Admiral,
(Signed) JOS. TROUNSELL.

[Here follows a Journal of the Army, from the 22d of August to the 21st of September.]

Head-Quarters, before Copenhagen,
September 2, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the expedition undertaken by Brigadier-General Von der Decken: in the course of which he made a great number of troops capitulate, and also took possession of the foundry and powder-mills at Friedrickswerk. Amongst the inclosures is the capitulation, which has been ratified: and the commanding General in Copenhagen has actually permitted the artillerymen included in the capitulation, but who were serving in the place, to come out of the town as prisoners on capitulation.

The talents, zeal, and activity of the Brigadier-General have rendered him extremely useful on every occasion which has occurred to employ him. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, Jagerberg, Aug. 19, 1807.

After I had the honour to state to your Lordship yesterday the capture of six waggons loaded with powder, and also of a considerable quantity of arms at Friederickstadt, which I have sent to Major-General Von Linsengen, I learned that a convoy of 180 waggons, loaded with gunpowder, and escorted by upwards of 500 men, was on its way to Friederickstadt, after having in vain attempted to enter Copenhagen by the way of Roeskilde, I resolved to attempt to cut it off from Friedrickswerk, and proceed for that purpose to Krigume. I was informed here that the said convoy had passed there two hours before, that the escort was very much fatigued, and had begun to desert. I was told that Friederickswerk was a very strong position, defended by a corps called the volunteers of the place, raised by the Crown Prince himself for the protection of the powder-mills and arsenal there. Although the horses of my detachment (which was composed of one hundred light dragoons of the 1st light, including eighteen dragoons of the 3d), were very fatigued, yet I thought it advisable to attempt to take the place by surprize. I approached Friederickswerk at one o'clock of the morning. Captain Kranckenberg, of the 1st Light Dragoons, succeeded in surprizing an advanced piquet of nine men. In arriving near the entrance, where we expected to find a battery, we met an officer, who informed me that the commanding officer was willing to capitulate if I would grant him honourable terms. After some conversation with Major Tschering, Aide-du-Camp to the prince, and governor of that place, he agreed to surrender with his corps, (eight hundred and sixty strong, including officers), under the condition that he and his whole corps should not serve during the war, or until an exchange had taken place.

(To be continued in our next.)

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

HUGH RICHMOND, Junior, Manufacturer in Paisley.

AT a general meeting of the Creditors, held on the 17th September current, the bankrupt made an offer of a composition of 10s in the pound, on the amount of his debts, payable at the distance of nine, twelve, and fifteen months from the date of said meeting, by three equal instalments, and to grant bills therefor. In consequence of which offer, the Trustee, in terms of the act of Parliament, requests the Creditors to meet within the house of William Hector, vintner in Paisley, on Tuesday the 13th day of October next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, to decide finally on the said offer.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES CRAIG, Shoe-Merchant in Glasgow.

UPON the application of the said James Craig, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, Lord HERMAND, Ordinary officiating on the bills, did, upon the 23d day of September current, sequester the whole real and personal estate of the said James Craig, and appointed his Creditors to meet at Glasgow, within the writing-chambers of William Gordon Mack, writer there, upon Monday the 28th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing an Interim Factor; and to meet again, at the same place and hour, upon Monday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of naming a Trustee, in terms of the statute: of all which intimation is hereby given.

TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of ROBERT OGILVIE, merchant in Perth, is to be held in the Salutation inn there, on Wednesday the 14th of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, to decide on an offer of a composition.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

GEORGE JEFFREY, and Company, Merchants in Glasgow, and of George Jeffrey, an Individual Partner thereof.

THAT upon the application of the said George Jeffrey and Company, and of George Jeffrey as an individual partner thereof, for a sequestration of their estate, with the concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, Lord HERMAND, Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon the 23d day of September current, sequestered the whole estate, heritable and moveable, real and personal, belonging to the said George Jeffrey and Company, as a company, and of George Jeffrey, as an individual partner thereof, and appointed the Creditors to meet within the office of Mr. Archibald Maxwell, writer in Glasgow, upon Monday the 5th day of October next, at 1 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of naming an Interim Factor; and, at the same place and hour, on Monday the 26th day of October next, for choosing a Trustee; and ordained intimation thereof to be made to all concerned.

INTIMATION

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN ORE, Merchant in Nairn.

THAT upon the application of the said John Ore, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord HERMAND, Ordinary officiating upon the bills, of this date, sequestered the estate of the said John Ore, heritable and moveable, real and personal, and appointed his Creditors to meet within the house of George Richardson, vintner in Nairn, upon Monday the 5th day of October next, at 12 noon, to name an Interim Factor; and at the same place and hour, upon Wednesday the 28th day of October next, to choose a Trustee. WM. WALKER, Clerk.

September 24, 1807.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, late Grocer in Edinburgh

MR. PHILLIPS, W. S. Trustee on the sequestered estate of the said Alexander Davidson, hereby intimates, that he has made up a state of his intronmissions with the funds and effects of the bankrupt, since the last dividend was made, which now lies at his writing-chambers, Milne's Square, for the inspection of all concerned; but, at present, no farther dividend can be made.