



# Edinburgh Gazette.

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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

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