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FROM TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1807.

DOWNING STREET, OCTOBER 31, 1807.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, K T addressed to the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Africaine, the 21st October 1807.

As no sort of infraction of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the articles of the capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 13th instant.

Accordingly, on that day, the eight battalions of the line of the King's German legion, were embarked in the arsenal; and, on the 14th, the two light battalions of the King's German legion, together with Brigadier General Macfarlane's brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th regiments of British, which embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the depôt and garrison company of the legion, and the sick and wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troop ships, whether for home or foreign service, which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores.

These ships having been removed to the road, were replaced by the horse ships.

On the same day the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kolhaven, Wardenberg, Corsoer, Kallenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholm, and adjacents, and proceeding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

The embarkation of the Royal Artillery, with the field and battering ordnance having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brauderie, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regi-

ments from the citadel, to the men of war, there remained on shore, on Sunday afternoon the 18th instant, only the brigade of guards, who moved on that day from the palace of Fredericksberg, to the strand near Hellerup, with one brigade of British light artillery, the flank companies of the 32d and 50th regiments, with the 82d regiment, under Major-General Spencer, in the arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with a detachment of Royal Artillery in the citadel, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wynch, who acted as lieutenant-governor, the 4th, or King's own regiment, having been in garrison there the whole time.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Ludlow was appointed to command the rear-guard of the army.

In the evening of the 18th instant, a gale of wind came on which lasted twenty-four hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult.

As soon as it became evident that the evacuation of the island, on the 19th, was impracticable, a correspondence took place between the British and Danish head-quarters, the result of which left no reason to apprehend that hostilities would re-commence on either side at the expiration of the term; although the Danish general protested, in strong terms, against our retaining the citadel, which, on the other hand, it was not judged expedient to evacuate.

On the 20th the morning was calm, and as soon as it was light, the drums of all his Majesty's regiments on shore beat the general; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of transports and British vessels, the corps commanded by Major-General Spencer rowed out of the arsenal, under the guns of the citadel, and proceeded along the shore to Hellerup, to be in readiness to reinforce the guards. His

Majesty's sloop Rosamond having been also towed out of the harbour, and the King's ships within reach of the Three Crown Battery having got under weigh, the 4th regiment marched out of the citadel, and proceeded to join the guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the guards.

As soon as they had marched the bridge was drawn up, and the British fort-adjutant was sent to the Danish head-quarters to acquaint the general, that he was at liberty to send a guard to take charge of the citadel; accordingly a small detachment of the Royal Artillery, and of the 4th regiment, were relieved by a guard of Danish troops, and the ordnance, inventories, and keys having been given over to the officers appointed to receive them by Major Bodecker, the fort major, and Captain Patterson of the Royal Artillery, the British detachment embarked with those officers at the citadel, and proceeded to Hellerup.

As soon as the 4th regiment had joined the guards, Lieutenant General Sir George Ludlow began the embarkation, which was completed with great expedition and regularity.

No troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown Battery or citadel, but commanded by his Majesty's light ships of war.

The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

Price Sixpence.

