



SUPPLEMENT to
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1807.

Downing-Street, September 16, 1807.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were received this Morning from Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant-General 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 Stralfund may afford for transporting 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 Stralfund; 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 a Fleet 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 Stralfund, 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 Stralfund, 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. &c. &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,
SIR, September 1, 1807.

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 long be 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 Ireland, 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. &c. &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 those 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
Cathcart, Commanders in Chief of the
British Sea and Land Forces.*

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

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, Com-
mander in Chief of His Danish Majesty's
Land Forces, Copenhagen.*

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Roads,
MY LORD, September 5, 1807.

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.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Hellerup, before Copenhagen, Aug. 31, 1807.

I HAVE now the Honour of inclosing a Continuation of the Journal from the 22d of August to the 1st of September.

Journal of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, from the Morning of the 22d of August to the Evening of the 1st of September 1807, together with a List of all Casualties within that Period.

Head-Quarters, Copenhagen, Sept. 1, 1807.

August 22.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M'FARLANE'S Division having been landed the preceding Evening, joined the Army and encamped in Rear of Head-Quarters. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn's Division marched from the Place of Debarkation to Damhuis and adjacents. Arrangement and Distribution settled for forming the Park, and Progress of providing for Mortar-Batteries.

23d. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn's Corps joined the Army, and took its Position in Second Line covering the Center.

The Advanced Squadron of His Majesty's Gun-Brigs and Bomb-Vessels having taken a Position near the Entrance of the Harbour, within the Crown-Battery, were attacked at Ten in the Morning by all the Enemy's Gun-Boats and Praams, supported by the Fire of the Crown-Battery, Block-Ship, and some of the Works; having maintained this Position for several Hours, they at length retired, some of them having been more than once on Fire by Red-hot-Shot. The Batteries near the Mill having acted with Effect upon the Gun-Boats, the latter turned their Fire upon them, but were obliged to retire with considerable Loss.

24th. At Three in the Morning the Army was under Arms; the Center advanced its Position to the Height near the Road which runs in a Direction parallel to the Defences of Copenhagen, to Fredericksberg, occupying that Road and some Posts beyond it. The Guards at the same Time occupied

the Suburbs between Fredericksberg and Copenhagen, flanked by a Detachment of the 79th. They dislodged a Piquet of the Enemy, who in their Retreat concealed Thirteen Three-Pounders, which have since been found.

All the Piquets of the Enemy fell back to the Lakes or Inundations in front of the Place; our Piquets occupying their Ground. In the Afternoon the Garrison shewed itself on all the Avenues leading from the Town, apparently with a Design either to recover their Ground, or to burn the Suburbs. The several Generals immediately drove them in, each in his own Front, and at the same Time seized all the Suburbs on the North Bank of the Lakes, some of which Posts are within Four Hundred Yards of the Ramparts.

Sir David Baird's Division turned and carried a Redoubt which the Enemy had been some Days constructing, and which was that Night converted into a Work against him.

The Enemy set Fire to the End of the Suburb nearest to the Place, the upper Part of which was occupied by the Guards, and was now defended by them. In consequence of this general Success, the Works which had been intended and begun by us, were abandoned, and a new Line was taken, within about Eight Hundred Yards of the Place, and nearer to it on the Flanks.

25th. The Mortar-Batteries in the advanced Line made considerable Progress. A heavy Fire was kept up by the Garrison on the Suburbs and Buildings near the Lake, which were strengthened as much as Circumstances would allow. The Navy and Artillery employed in landing Ordnance and Stores, and forwarding them to different Parts of the Line.

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn's Corps, which had a considerable Share in occupying the Suburbs, relieved the Reserve, which moved into second Line.

The Enemy's Gun-Boats made their Appearance in the Channel between Oinache and Zealand, and cannonaded the Guards in the Suburb. Progress made in preparing a Battery to protect the Right from the Gun-Boats. Frequent Skirmishes with Sharpshooters on the Right and Center, and several Shells thrown from the Lines.

26th. Sir Arthur Wellesley with the Reserve, Eight Squadrons of Cavalry and the Horse Artillery, under Major-General Linsengen, the 6th Battalion of the Line King's German Legion, and the Light Brigade of Artillery belonging to the Reserve, marched to Roskeld Kroe. The Gun Boats made an Attack on the Left of our Position, and were twice driven in by the Wind-Mill Batteries, One Boat having blown up, and several others having suffered considerably. The Guards severely cannonaded by the Gun-Boats; the Enemy likewise attempted a Sortie, but was quickly driven back.

27th. At Daybreak the Battery of Four Twenty-four Pounders opened on the Right, and drove in the Gun-Boats, One of which was much damaged. Sir Arthur Wellesley marched in Two Divisions to attack the Enemy in Front and Rear at Koenerup, but he had moved up towards Kioge, upon which Sir Arthur took a Position to cover the besieging Army. General Peimam applied for an Armistice of Thirty-six Hours to remove the Patients from St. John's Hospital. Four Hours was pro-

posed to him, which offer he did not accept, and several Shots were fired through the said Hospital.

28th. Progress made in landing and bringing forward Ordnance and Stores, as well as in making Batteries and Communications.

29th. Sir Arthur Wellesley marched to Kiøge, where he completely defeated and dispersed the Enemy, taking upwards of Sixty Officers and One Thousand Five Hundred Men, Fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and a Quantity of Powder and other Stores. The Patients of St. John's Hospital were removed to the Chapel at Fredericksberg, and adjacent Houses; his Danish General thankfully acceding to this Removal, and declaring that it was not fired upon by the Order, or with his Knowledge.

30th. Batteries nearly finished, Platforms laid, and Two thirds of the Ordnance mounted. New Battery planned and begun, near the Chalk Mill Wharf.

31st. The Enemy attempted a Sortie on the Right, before Sunrise, and were stopped by a Piquet of the 50th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Light.

They persevered for some Time, and were repulsed by the Piquets with Loss. Sir David Baird twice slightly wounded; but did not quit the Field.

The Danish General Oxholm arrived with his Officers at Head-Quarters, when they were put on Parole, and sent to their respective Homes.

In the Evening One Thousand Five Hundred Prisoners were distributed in the Fleet.

The Batteries in Progress; all armed and completed, except the Chalk-Kiln-Battery, which is close to the Enemy.

The Gun-Boats attacked the In-shore Squadron of Light Vessels: blew up one of them, and obliged them to retire; the Gun-Boats, as well as the Block-Ship, having apparently suffered considerable Damage from the Batteries at the Wind-Mill.

September 1. The Mortar-Batteries being nearly ready for Action, the Place was summoned. The Answer arriving late, accompanied by a Desire, on his Part, to take the Pleasure of His Danish Majesty, the Reply could not be sent till the following Day: during all these Days the Enemy has fired from the Walls and Outworks with Cannon and Musketry upon the Advanced Posts, and has thrown many Shells on all Parts of the Line, but has had no Success, except in setting Fire to some Houses, and cutting some Trees on his own Side of the Lakes.

(Signed) CATHCART.

*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 Friedrickstadt, which I have sent to Major-General Von Linsengen, I learned that a Convoy of One Hundred and Eighty Waggons, loaded with Gunpowder, and escorted by upwards of Five Hundred Men, was on its Way to Friedrickstadt, after having in vain attempted to enter Copenhagen by 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 Friedrickswerk was a very strong Position, defended by a Corps called the Volunteers of that 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 Surprise. I approached Friedrickswerk at One o'Clock of the Morning. Captain Krauckenberg, 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, Aid-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.

I found a great Quantity of Powder (about One Thousand Six Hundred Centners) a Number of Guns and small Arms. As I had no Means to carry off the Powder, and even no Time to destroy it, I was obliged to be satisfied with the Promise of the Major and all the Officers upon Honour, that neither Powder nor Stores should be issued to the Danes. As there was no Means of getting Waggons, I was obliged to be satisfied with carrying off the Four Guns, and half the Arms of the Corps which had surrendered, and which I have delivered to Major General Linsengen.

I left Friedrickswerk this Morning at Five o'Clock, and found myself soon after attacked almost in all the Villages by Peasants armed with Forks, delivered for that Purpose by the Danish Government, the greater Part on Foot, but some on Horseback. The Dragoons took about Fifty of these Peasants and Five Horses without any Loss on our Side. On receiving Information that all the Roads in the Woods before and behind Friedrickswerk were full of Peasants (some of which were armed with Rifles), I changed my Road by marching to the Left, where the Ground is open, and I



discharged the Peasants after explaining to them the Object of our being in this Country.

I cannot conclude this long Report without certifying to your Lordship my great Satisfaction with the Conduct of the Officers and Men which I have had the Honour to command on this Occasion, and to recommend to your Lordship's Notice Captain Krauckenberg of the 1st Light Dragoons.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

FRIED. VON DECKEN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart.

Head Quarters, before Copenhagen,
September 2, 1807.

MY LORD,

HAVING stated to your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 22d the Preparation of Force which was assembling under Lieutenant General Castenschiold, and my Intention of detaching a Force to disperse them before they should be in a State to undertake any Enterprize; I have now the greatest Pleasure in transmitting the Report I have received from Sir Arthur Welleley, to whom, with the Assistance of Major-General De Linsengen, and Brigadier-General Stewart, that Service was entrusted.

The Major-General marched on the 26th of last Month to Roeskild Kroe, and proceeded on the following Day to attack the Position at Borneruk, which was occupied according to the last Reports by the Danes; Major-General Linsengen having made a long Detour towards the Sea, for the Purpose of cutting off their Retreat, and attacking their Rear.

But finding that the Enemy had moved off by the Right to Kiøge, Sir Arthur Welleley fell back to Roeskild Kroe, extending to his Left to cover the besieging Army until the Cavalry and Infantry, who had made a forced March, had Time to refresh. He then proceeded to attack and to defeat the Enemy in a general Action. The Deroute appears to have been complete.

Major-General Oxholm was within a Mile of this Action, in his Way to join General Castenschiold, with a Corps collected in the Southern Islands, which had got over. He endeavoured to stop the Fugitives, but could make no effectual Resistance; this Corps would have endeavoured to connect itself with some Sortie from the Place, and would soon have been troublesome.

Sir Arthur Welleley has moved into the Center of the Island to disarm and quiet the Country.

The only Corps which appears to have kept together is the Cavalry; but by the last Accounts these have been found by the Patroles, and will be followed up.

The General and his Officers, who are mostly of their Militia; have been related on a very strict Parole; the General being responsible for them; but their Men, One Thousand Five Hundred, to which near One Hundred have since been added, are distributed in His Majesty's Line of Battle Ships; the dread of which will, perhaps, induce the remaining Militia of this Description to be averse to quitting their Homes.

I trust it will appear that the Affair of the 29th, at Kiøge, is as useful as it is brilliant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

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

MY LORD,

Kiøge, August 29, 1807.

ACCORDING to the Intention which I announced to your Lordship on the Evening of the 27th, I moved to Roeskild Kroe, and placed Colonel Reden at Vallensbæk; and General Linsengen marched Yesterday Morning to Roeskild: by these different Movements his Force became the Right instead of the Left.

Having had Reason to believe that the Enemy still remained at Kiøge, I determined to attack him this Day. I settled with General Linsengen, that he should cross the Kiøge Rivulet at Lille Sellyas, and turn the Enemy's Left Flank, while I should move along the Sea Road towards Kiøge, and attack him in Front.

Both Divisions broke up this Morning, and marched according to the Plan concerted. Upon my approach to Kiøge, I found the Enemy in Force on the North Side of the Town and Rivulet, and they commenced a Cannonade upon the Patroles of Hussars in my Front; they had Three or Four regular Battalions formed in one Line, with Cavalry on both Flanks, and apparently a large Body beyond the Town and Rivulet. At the Time agreed upon with General Linsengen, I formed my Infantry in One Line, with the Left to the Sea, having the Two Squadrons of Hussars upon the Right. There had been some Appearance of a Movement by the Enemy to their Left; and I had not had any Communication with General Linsengen, and was not certain that he had passed the Rivulet, I therefore thought it proper to make the Attack in an Echelon of Battalions from the Left; the whole covered by the 1st Battalion 95th Regiment, and by the Fire of our Artillery.

It fell to the Lot of the 92d Regiment to lead this Attack, and they performed their Part in the most exemplary Manner, and were equally well supported by the 52d and 43d.

The Enemy soon retired to an Entrenchment which they had formed in Front of a Camp on the North Side of Kiøge, and they made a Disposition of their Cavalry upon the Sands to charge the 92d in Flank while they should attack this Entrenchment. This Disposition obliged me to move Col. Reden's Hussars from the Right to the Left Flank, and to throw the 43d into a second Line; and then the 92d carried the Entrenchment, and forced the Enemy to retreat into the Town in Disorder. They were followed immediately in the most gallant Style by Col. Reden and his Hussars, and by the 1st Battalion 95th Regiment, and afterwards by the whole of the Infantry of my Corps. Upon crossing the Rivulet, we found General Linsengen's Corps upon our Right Flank, and the whole joined in the Pursuit of the Enemy.

Major General Ozhoken, the Second in Command, who had joined the Army with Four Battalions last Night from the Southern Island, attempted to stand in the Village of Hersfolge, but he was attacked briskly by the Hussars, with Detachments of which were Captain Blaquier and Captain Cotton of the Staff, and by a small Detachment of the 1st of the 95th; and he was compelled to surrender with Count Wedel Jarlsburg, several other Officers, and Four Hundred Men.

The Loss of the Enemy has been very great, many have fallen, and there are nearly Sixty Officers, and One Thousand One Hundred Men Prisoners.

In their Flight they have thrown away their Arms and Cloathing, and many Stands of the former have fallen into our Hands. I believe that we have taken Ten Pieces of Cannon; but I have not yet received all the Reports from the Detachments employed in the Pursuit of the Enemy. I have not seen General Linsengen, as he is still out with his Hussars, but I understand that the Enemy had destroyed the Bridges at Little Salbye, which was the Cause of the Delay of his Operations upon their Flank.

I cannot close this Letter without expressing to your Lordship my Sense of the good Conduct of the Troops; all conducted themselves with the utmost Steadiness; but I cannot avoid to mention particularly the 92d Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier; the 111 Battalion 95th Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith; the British Artillery, under the Command of Captain Newhouse; the Hanoverian Hussars, under Colonel Reden, and the Hanoverian Light Artillery, under Captain Sympter, as a Corps that had particular Opportunities of distinguishing themselves; I am also much obliged to General Linsengen and to Brigadier-General Stewart, for the Assistance I received from them in the Formation and Execution of the Plan by which the Enemy have been defeated. The Officers of the Staff have also rendered me much Assistance; and I must particularly mention Captain Blaquiere and Captain Campbell.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, K. T.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. We have taken a large Store of Powder and other Military Stores in this Town, which I propose to destroy, if I should not be able to prevail upon the Captain of one of His Majesty's Ships to take Charge of them.

Head-Quarters before Copenhagen,
September 3, 1807.

MY LORD,
I HAVE the Honour to inclose an Extract of a Letter, dated Brasenborg, September 2, 1807, which has been received from Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, covering a Report of Major-General Linsengen's Proceedings on the 29th Ultimo, and containing an Account of the present State of Operations in that Quarter.

Sir Arthur has established his Head-Quarters between Ringstedt, Roeskild, and Kioge, from whence he has sent strong Patroles and reconnoitring Parties in different Directions. General Linsengen is at Ringstedt; and they are not without Hopes of finding General Castenschiold and the Cavalry, and of reducing any Assembly of Militia or other Troops that may remain.

A Return of the Ordnance and Stores taken and destroyed, or embarked in His Majesty's Ships, at Kioge, the Amount of which is very considerable, will be transmitted as soon as it can be made up.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.
The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Brasenborg, September 2, 1807.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honour to inclose a detailed Report of the Operations of the Corps under Major-General Linsengen on the 29th.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Ringstedt, September 1, 1807.*

I HAVE the Honour herewith to transmit a detailed Relation of the Engagement before Kioge, on the 29th Instant, in as far as it was connected with the Troops I had the Honour to command on that Day.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) LINSENGEN, Major-General.
Major-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

SIR, *Ringstedt, August 31, 1807.*

THE Right Column, consisting of Six Squadrons of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Five Companies of the 95th. half a Battery of Horse Artillery, the 43d Foot, and the 6th Line Battalion, King's German Legion, broke up from Roskiold by Five o'Clock on the 29th Instant, reached Arstlead by Eight o'Clock, when Two Squadrons, that had been sent the Night before from Roskiold to Arstlead, did join the Division. This Detachment, under the Command of Major Grote, 1st Light Dragoons, had been sent to Arstlead for the Purpose to get Information with regard to the Enemy at and in the Neighbourhood of Ringstedt and Kioge. The Major took Two Prisoners in the Night; the one carrying Dispatches directed to a Danish General, and detailing all our Marches, and ascertaining the Strength of our Corps. The Major likewise took Thirty Waggons with Provisions. The Column again, after a short Halt, moved towards Laddger, on the Road to Eigbye; having reached the former Place, some armed Militia, and small Detachments, were seen towards Eigbye.

As it was my Intention to cross the Rivulet that runs from Gungard to Kioge at Yderholm or Littenge Gaard, I detached One Squadron, One Gun, and Two Companies of the 95th Riflemen, to the Right, to reconnoitre either Passage, under the Command of Major Plessen of the 1st Light Dragoons. The Grounds between Eigbye and Dalbye being greatly covered with Wood, intersected by a large Morass, and found impracticable for a Column to pass, the Passage at Yderholm was given up, and that of Littenge Gaard forced on. The Detachment under Major Plessen went along the left Bank of the Rivulet by Spanager to protect the Right of the Column, which moved on by Eigbye at about Half past Nine o'Clock A. M. The Cavalry being arrived at the Banks of the Rivulet near Littenge Gaard, the Planks over the Bridge had been taken up, and nothing remained for the Cavalry and Part of the Horse Artillery, but to ford the Rivulet, which they instantly did, and advancing along the Right Bank of it, halted to await the Infantry and the Rest of the Horse Artillery, who by this Time had arrived in close Column at the Bridge. The Pioneers of the 6th Battalion of the Line repaired it so far in Twenty-five Minutes' Time, that the Infantry were enabled to pass by single Files (which retarded much the Progress of the Column) whilst

the Rest of the Horse Artillery passed through the Ford. Till now the Enemy did not in the least attempt to oppose us. After having passed the Bridge, the Infantry moved on in close Columns through Liltenge Gaard on the Road to Kioge between the Rivulet and the Wood. Here I ordered Part of the 95th to clear the Woods to the Right of the Column; the Detachment of the 43d to do the same in Front; and forming the 6th Battalion and the Rest of the 43d in Line, advanced with them and the Horse Artillery in the Rear of the Cavalry, Four Squadrons of which had already reached the Plain at the End of the Woods. In the mean while I detached Two Squadrons in the Rear, directing them to cross the Wood on the Right, and to advance upon Swansberg Syllem to the Bridge on the Road between Hortfolge and Soeder. Major Plessen, who took the Command, passed the Wood, which in the meantime had been cleared by the Rifle Corps, and some Sharpshooters of the 6th Battalion, who met with little Opposition, except some Platoon Firing, occasioned by several Divisions of the Enemy's Infantry retreating out of the Woods, the greatest Part of whom were either taken Prisoners or cut to Pieces. It was at this Time that Lieutenant Ruedorff of the 1st Light Dragoons was dangerously wounded, together with Lieutenant Jance of the 3d Light Dragoons, whilst gallantly charging some Infantry at the Entrance of the Kioge.

The Cavalry of Colonel Alten having passed the Opening between the Woods, I ordered the Horse Artillery to play upon a Danish Column of Infantry, retreating from Kioge towards the Shore, which Captain Wetzleben executed with as much Precision as Effect; but a few Shots were fired by the Danish Artillery, the same being soon silenced by the superior Firing of the British. The Cavalry during this had taken Eighteen Waggons with Ammunition, Arms, and Accoutrements, and made a few Prisoners.

The Country being much intersected with high Banks and Ditches, did not allow the 6th Battalion and 43d to advance in Line, they were obliged to cross them, by filing in Divisions before they could reach the Plain before the Wood, where they formed the Line again. By this Time the Squadron of Major Plessen having crossed the Wood in Front of Ashay, and advancing across the Plain, overtook about 50 Waggons, partly laden with Baggage, Ammunition, Arms, &c. and being obliged to leave a good Number of Men with them and the Prisoners, they greatly weakened their Strength, and were necessitated to wait the Arrival of the Center, under Colonel Alten, whom I, after he had passed Clemehap, ordered to advance speedily upon Helfalze, where Part of a Danish Column of Infantry had taken Possession of the Church-Yard. Colonel Alten inclined to the Right with his Squadrons in order to turn the Village; and whilst the Light Artillery opened a Fire upon the Church, and some Riflemen of the 95th assailed it in Flank, he and Lieutenant Schnuring, of the 2d Light Dragoons, rapidly advanced with Sixteen Hussars, obliged the Danish General Oxenholm, Four Officers, and about One Hundred and Fifty Privates, to lay down their Arms; on this Occasion a Corporal, of the 2d Light Dragoons was shot, and several Horses wounded. The Village having been taken, the Cavalry, joined by the Horse Artillery, followed up their Ad-

vantage, by pursuing the Enemy towards Soedar, where many Prisoners were made.

The Infantry being unable to follow the rapid Movements of the Cavalry, took a Position near Swansberg; and perceiving the Enemy completely routed, I took the Road through the Wood by Fuagerod, and from thence to Gierfser, in order to pursue the Enemy in the Right Flank, and watch his Movements in his Retreat, protecting at the same Time the Flanks of my Cavalry that had advanced towards the Heights of Soeder, losing Sight of the Enemy. The Cavalry of my Division received Orders, with the 95th Rifle Corps, to fall back to us to take a Position, with their advanced Posts from Liltenge Gaard by Ashay, Swansberg, Sillescras, and Vinkjold, to cover the Head-Quarters at Kioge.

The 6th Battalion, Part of the 43d Foot, some Horse Artillery, and a few Cavalry, followed me to Gierfser, and, with some Detachments, pursued the retreating Enemy towards the Plains of Ringstedt.

The Conduct of both Officers and Men on this Occasion claims my warmest Thanks; and I beg Leave to bring to your Notice Colonel Hohnstedt, who commanded the Infantry, and Colonel Alten, who led the Cavalry, and Lieutenant Wade, at the Head of the Rifle Corps and Light Infantry, who all Three by their Zeal and Attention greatly assisted me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LINSENGEN, Maj. Gen.
Major-General the Right Honourable Sir
Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

Head-Quarters before Copenhagen,
September 3, 1807.

MY LORD,
FORTY-EIGHT Mortars and Howitzers of different Natures being in Battery, and Twenty Twenty-four Pounders, I proposed to the Admiral to summon the Place on the 1st Instant, offering the Terms which we had agreed to propose at this Period, for the Reasons stated in my Dispatch of the 31st Ultimo.

I have now the Honour to inclose Copies of the Summons, of the Answer thereto, and of our Reply to that Answer; which last was sent as soon as Communication could be had with the Admiral on board, and closed the Correspondence.

At Half past Seven in the Afternoon, all our Batteries opened for the first Time, and the Town was set on Fire by the first general Flight of Shells.

It was afterwards on Fire in another Quarter.

The Navy also threw some Shells, and the Firing continued on Shore Twelve Hours without producing any Overture on the Part of the Garrison.

The Enemy's Fire was very slack during the Night, and Progress has been made in the new Works of Attack.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART,
The Lord Viscount Callereagh, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The Inclosures alluded to in the above are the same as are annexed to Admiral Gambier's Letter of the 2d September.

MEMORANDUM.

Copies of Notes which passed between Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart and General Peiman, alluded to in the Despatches of Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, which were published in the Extraordinary Gazette of Yesterday.

MY LORDS, *Copenhagen, Sept. 5, 1807.*
FOR preventing further Effusion of Blood, and not exposing the City to the sad Consequences of a longer Bombardment, I propose an Armistice of Twenty-four Hours, in order to come to an Agreement that may lead to the settling of the Preliminary Articles of a Capitulation.

It is with the highest personal Consideration I have the Honour to be, &c.

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

The Commanders in Chief of the British Sea and Land Forces.

Head-Quarters, before Copenhagen, September 5, 1807.

SIR,

THE same Necessity which has obliged us to have Recourse to Arms in the present Occasion, compels me to decline any Overture which might be productive of Delay only; but to prove to you my ardent Desire to put an End to Scenes which I behold with the greatest Grief, I send an Officer who is authorized to receive any Proposal you may be inclined to make relative to Articles of Capitulation, and upon which it may be possible for me to agree to any, even the shortest Armistice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut. Gen.
His Excellency Major-General Peiman, Commander in Chief of His Danish Majesty's Land Forces, Copenhagen.

MY LORD, *Copenhagen, Sept. 5, 1807.*

THE Proposal has been made without any the least dilatory Intention, but the Night being too far advanced for deliberating upon a Matter of such very high Importance, with the respective Departments, a Measure necessary on account of His Majesty's Absence, and that of the Prince, and my State of Health not permitting me to proceed as expeditiously as I wish, I engage to send To-morrow before Twelve o'Clock the Articles relative to the Capitulation, and have in the mean Time the Honour to be, &c.

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

Lord Cathcart, Commander in Chief of the British Troops.

Head Quarters, before Copenhagen, September 6, 1807.

SIR,

HAVING communicated to Admiral Gambier your Letter received this Morning, together with those of last Night, I have to acquaint you, that we will consent to treat with you for the Capitulation of Copenhagen, on the Basis of your delivering up the Danish Fleet.

But as you have not forwarded Articles of Capitulation, Officers of Rank, in the Sea and Land Service of His Britannic Majesty, shall be sent forth

with, to prepare Articles with you, or with the Officers you may appoint, and which may, if possible, unite the Objects you have in view, in regard to the Occupation of Copenhagen, with the Performance of the Service entrusted to us.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut. Gen.
His Excellency Major-General Peiman, Commander in Chief of His Danish Majesty's Land Forces, Copenhagen.

MY LORD, *Copenhagen, September 6, 1807.*

I ACCEPT of your Proposal with respect to the delivering up of His Majesty's Fleet, as the fundamental Basis of Negotiations; but with this Proviso, that no other English Troops enter the City than those Commissaries, Officers, and Military Men, who shall be stipulated and agreed on, in the Course of said Negotiations.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

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

Lord Cathcart, Commander in Chief of the British Troops.

MY LORD, *Copenhagen, Sept. 6, 1807.*

AS soon as you shall be pleased to appoint a Neutral Place out of the Town, where to meet on both Sides for regulating the Articles of Capitulation, Officers provided with full Powers for negotiating shall be sent, and in the Interim the Armistice is considered as subsisting till contrary Orders should be given.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

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

Lord Cathcart, Commander in Chief of the British Troops.

Head Quarters before Copenhagen, September 6, 1807.

SIR,

THE Officers appointed to treat with you are, Major-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B., Sir Home Popham, Captain of the Fleet, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the Army. These Officers are waiting at the Barrier, and will meet the Officers named by you, at any Place you may appoint for immediate Discussion, between our Advanced Posts and your Lines.

Orders were given to desist from the Bombardment, and to cease firing the Moment your first Letter was received; but there has been no Armistice concluded; a Proof of which is, that a House in the Suburbs has been set on Fire within these few Minutes by your People, close to our Centinels.

As we have already stated more than once, we can admit of no Delay in this Business, and therefore it will immediately appear, whether the Articles proposed are of such a Nature as to warrant an Armistice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut. Gen.
His Excellency Major-General Peiman, Commander in Chief of His Danish Majesty's Land Forces, Copenhagen.

