

and rice, had been burnt by the fire of the batteries established above the suburb of Ohra.

I have now the gratification further to inform your Lordship, that articles of capitulation for the surrender of the important fortress of Danzick (of which I inclose a copy) were signed on the 29th ultimo.

I have great pleasure in being able to assure your Lordship, that the troops composing this division of the allied army have distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct as often as opportunities have offered. It is but justice also to acknowledge that the defence which has been made by the enemy has been judicious, and that he has disputed every inch of ground which could be at all advantageous to him, and from which he was only driven by superior numbers.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. MACDONALD,
Major Rl. Horse Artillery.

CAPITULATION of the place of Danzick, under special conditions, concluded between their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Borozdin, the Major-General Weljaminoff, exercising the functions of Chief of the Staff, and the Colonels of Engineers Monfredi and Pullett, furnished with full powers by his Royal Highness the Duke of Württemberg, Commander in Chief of the troops employed in the siege of Danzick, on the one part, and their Excellencies the Count d'Heudelle, General of Division, the General of Brigade d'Hericourt, Chief of the Staff, and the Colonel Richemont, likewise provided with the full powers of his Excellency Count Rapp, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, Commander in Chief of the 10th corps d'Armée, Governor-General, on the other part.

Art. I. The troops composing the garrison of Danzick, and occupying the forts and redoubts dependent thereon, will march out of the town, with their arms and baggage, on the 1st January, 1814, at ten o'clock, *a. m.* by the gate of Oliva, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of Gottes Engel, if before that period the garrison of Danzick is not relieved by a body of troops equivalent in numbers to the besieging army, or if a treaty concluded between the belligerent powers shall not have before that period determined the fate of the town of Danzick. The officers shall retain their swords. From a consideration of the vigorous defence and distinguished conduct of the garrison, the detachment of the Imperial Guard, and a battalion of six hundred men shall retain their arms, and they shall take with them two six-pounders, as well as the ammunition waggons thereunto belonging. Twenty-five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms.

Art. II. The fort of Weichselmünde, the Holm, and the intermediate works, as well as the keys of the outer gate of Oliva, shall be given over to the combined army on the morning of the 24th December, 1813.

Art. III. Immediately after the present capitulation shall have been signed, the fort Lacoste, that of Neufahrwasser, with its dependencies, and

the left bank of the Vistula, as far up as the redoubt Gudin, and the line of redoubts situated on the Zigankenberg, as well as the Mowenkruzschanze, shall be delivered up in their present state to the besieging army. The bridge which now communicates from the tête-de-pont of Fahrwasser to the fort of Weichselmünde, shall be drawn back, and placed at the mouths of the Vistula, between Neufahrwasser and the Mowenkruzschanze.

Art. IV. The garrison of Danzick shall be prisoners of war, and be conducted to France. The Governor, Count Rapp, formally pledges himself that none of the officers or soldiers shall serve, until they have been regularly exchanged, against any of the powers now at war with France. An exact return shall be drawn up of all the Generals, Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers composing the garrison of Danzick, without any exception whatsoever. A duplicate shall be made of this return. Each of the Generals and Officers shall sign an engagement, and shall give his parole of honour, not to serve against Russia or her allies until their exchange. An exact return shall likewise be drawn up of all the soldiers under arms, and another of those who are wounded or sick.

Art. V. The Governor, Count Rapp, engages to accelerate as much as possible the exchange of the individuals composing the garrison of Danzick, man for man, against an equal number of prisoners belonging to the coalesced powers, but if, contrary to expectation, this exchange could not take place for want of the necessary number of Russian, Austrian, and Prussian prisoners, or others belonging to the Allied Courts, or if the said Courts should oppose any impediment, then, at the expiration of one year and one day, commencing from the 1st of January, 1814, new stile, the individuals composing the garrison of Danzick shall be relieved from the formal obligation contracted by article III. of the present capitulation, and they may be again employed by their government.

Art. VI. The Polish and other troops belonging to the garrison shall have full and entire liberty to share the fate of the French army; in which case they shall be treated in the same manner, excepting, however, such troops whose Sovereigns might be allied to the powers coalesced against his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, which shall be put in march towards the dominions or the armies of their Sovereigns, and follow the orders they will receive from them, and which they shall send officers to solicit accordingly, immediately after the signing of these presents.

The Polish and other officers shall give each their parole of honour in writing, not to serve against the allied forces until their regular exchange, conformably to the explanation contained in Article V.

Art. VII. All the prisoners, of whatever nation, they may be, belonging to powers at war with France, and who are at present in Danzick, shall be at liberty, without their being exchanged, and shall be sent to the Russian advanced posts by the gate of Petershagen, on the morning of the 24th December, 1813.

Art. VIII. The sick and wounded belonging to the garrison shall be treated in the same manner,