

things have been done by France. Such things are acted before our eyes every day, by that nation;—whereas Great Britain has not attempted, though perfectly able so to do, to annihilate the commerce of any one nation on earth.
(To be Continued in our next.)

SAINT JOHN, November 9, 1807.

— We have been favoured, by the politeness of a gentleman, with London and Greenock papers to the 31st of Sept. (received from Halifax yesterday) which enables us to present our Readers with the following HIGHLY IMPORTANT and INTERESTING NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SURRENDER OF THE DANISH FLEET AND COPENHAGEN.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 16.

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-Gen. the Right Hon. 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 inst. will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations 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 [given in Lord Cathcart's dispatch] between the Danish General and myself, of which I transmit a copy: and your Lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of articles [the articles are in Lord Cathcart's dispatch.]

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 Britain the Danish navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

Citadel of Copenhagen, September 8, 1807.

MY LORD, 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 arsenals 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 much havoc and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till 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 Lieut. Col. 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 Lieut. Col. 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, Lieut. 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 Col. Cameron of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major Gen. 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 nor 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 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. Col. D'Arcey 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.

Gen. 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 ordnance, and of so much ammunition at so many points in this extensive line, in fo-

short a period, a small proof of the method and resources of that Corps.

Lieut. Col. 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 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 Capt. 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 Lieut. 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, 38 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 23 horses.

Milling—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 Rudolph, of the 1st regiment 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 ditto.

Captain Daving, 1st battalion King's German Legion.

Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird, in the shoulder and hand slightly.

Ensign Brisson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION for the Town and Citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Sir Home Popham, Knight of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet, and Lieut. Col. George Murray, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General of the British Forces, being thereto duly authorized by J. Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic Sea, and by Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. 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 Gen. Walterstorff, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Col. of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry, Rear Admiral Lutkin, and I. H. Kerchoff, aid-de-camp to his Danish Majesty, being duly authorized by his Excellency Major-Gen. Peyman, 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 store-houses 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 beforementioned 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 British 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 twelve 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, (Signé) PEYMAN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 16.

Captain Collier, of his Majesty's ship the Surveillante, arrived at this Office this morning with a dispatch from Admiral Gambier, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Prince of Wales, in Copenhagen Road, 7th Sept. 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 inst. 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, threatened the speedy destruction of the whole city, the General commanding the Gar-

risson 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 enclose a list) with the stores in the arsenal, were to be delivered up to 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 Capt. Paget 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, Capt. 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 enclose an account of the Killed and Wounded. I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Capt. 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.

Cruizer—Lieutenant Woodford, killed.

Fearless—2 seamen, 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.

Africane'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 seamen, killed; Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wound) and 19 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 66 guns—built in 1803.

Neptune, of 84 guns—built in 1789.

Waldemar, 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 1789.

Skjold, 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.

Detmarcken, of 64 guns—built in 1780.

Conqueror, of 64 guns—built in 1795.

Mars, of 64 guns—built in 1784.

FRIGATES.

Pearl, of 44 guns—built in 1804.

Houfwife, 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 1806.

Nyade, of 36 guns—built in 1796.

Triton, of 28 guns—built in 1790.

Frederickstein, of 28 guns—built in 1800.

Little Belt, of 24 guns—built in 1801.

St. Thomas, of 22 guns—built in 1779.

Fylla, of 24 guns—built in 1802.

Elbe, of 20 guns—built in 1800.

Eyderen, of 20 guns—built in 1802.

Gluckstad, of 20 guns—built in 1804.

BRIGS.

Sarpe, of 18 guns—built in 1791.

Gloppen, of 18 guns—built in 1791.

Ned Elvin, of 18 guns—built in 1792.

Mercur, 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.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1807.

JOURNAL of the ARMY under the Command of Lieut. Gen.

Lord CATHCART, from the morning of the 23d of August to the evening of the 1st of September, 1807, together with a List of the Casualties within that period.

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

AUG. 22.—Brigadier-General M'Farlane's division having been landed the preceding evening, joined the army and encamped in rear of Head-Quarters. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn's division marched from the place of debarkation to Damhus and adjacent. Arrangement and distributions settled for forming a park, and progress of providing for mortar batteries.

23d.—Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn's corps joined the army, and took its position in second line covering the centre. The advanced squadron of his Majesty's gun-brigs and bomb vessels having taken a position near the entrance of the harbour.