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Supra Royal 1031

SIEGE

COPENHAGEN;

OR,

Documents

175

COMPREHENDING AN OFFICIAL DETAIL OF THE
BOMBARDMENT OF THAT CITY, TOGETHER WITH

A DANISH NARRATIVE

OF THE DREADFUL CALAMITIES SUFFERED BY THE
INHABITANTS IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF;

the whole Compiled from original British and
Danish Papers.

BY AN OFFICER FROM COPENHAGEN.

AND WHICH IS PREFIXED AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
CITY OF COPENHAGEN

Quis talia fando temperet à lachrymis!
VIRGIL.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN offering the following detail, to the Public, of an event that will form a prominent record in History, the Publisher is induced to take a cursory view of the power, whom policy, rather than inclination, has made our enemy.

In former times, the Danes, who are a brave, were, also, a warlike people; but an eighty years peace, which, uninterruptedly, preceded the memorable 2d April 1801, had lulled them into an habitual calm, which blunted their military exertions, al-

though it, in no wise, prejudiced their native valour.

Copenhagen—now the Capital of Denmark — was, originally, a small fishing town; at which period Elsinore was the Capital of the Danish Dominions: and this change, most probably, eventually took place, from the gradual improvements made on the spot, on account of the peculiar beauty and protection of its capacious bay.

Copenhagen has experienced a variety of disasters in its progress to celebrity. It appears to have obtained its first rights, as a City, under the dominion of the famous Axel Hvide, to

whom it had been gramed by the great Waldemar; and who, again, conferred it on the Bishop of Roeskilde.

From this period, the City — greatly increasing in prosperity and population — was wholly subject to the Church; and although many kings made efforts to rescue it from that power, it was not till the Reign of Francis the First, that this important object was established by the Crown.

As Commerce gave increasing consequence to the City — now the seat of Royalty — it became an object of ambition to the neighbouring Potentates; who, at different periods, assailed it

both by sea and land. On these occasions, however, the bravery of the Inhabitants was such, that they never yielded, till compelled, by Famine, to the Surrender.

The most remarkable incident however, in their history, relates to the attack made, upon them, by the victorious Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden; who, having extended his Conquests all over their Country—with a view to make Denmark the province of Sweden — appeared before the City Walls, at the head of a numerous army, backed by a fleet that completely blockaded the harbour; but Frederick, putting himself at the head

of a few regular troops, was joined by the Citizens and Students, who supplying their want of military skill, with patriotic ardour, boldly defied the besiegers.

The Swedes commenced their operations with batteries of red-hot balls, in August, 1658, which they continued, without hopes of success, till the* February following, when Charles determined to risk a general assault.

* This resistance would have been impracticable, had not the Dutch Admiral Opdam, entered the Harbour of Copenhagen, after a desperate engagement with the Swedes, and supplied the City with provisions, as well as protection.

Upon this occasion, the Students were the Heroes of the day; and notwithstanding Charles had advanced to the ramparts over frozen fossées, his army was either killed or driven back on their attack—and, in the following year, a peace was concluded.

This year is, also, memorable, for the voluntary surrender of the Citizens to Frederick the Third, and his successors, of their hereditary rights and franchisements.

Nor was Charles the Twelfth, when afterwards aided by the combined fleets of Holland and England, more successful.

The Students again distinguished themselves.



The City of Copenhagen—like many others—owes much of its present beauties to the dreadful devastations of repeated fires. In its actual flourishing state, it has to boast of three royal palaces; and although neither of them can vie, in magnificence, with the formerly Gorgeous Palace of* Christianborg, yet they are grand and tasteful. It has, also, many large and Public Buildings, Churches, Chapels, &c.

† Destroyed by fire in the beginning of the year 1794: it is esteemed, by the best architects to have been the noblest pile in Europe.

The houses are, mostly, built with brick, and with regularity. The population is estimated at one hundred thousand souls. The City forms a circumference of about five English Miles; and is strongly, and regularly, fortified with a Citadel and continued chain of fortifications.

To the North of the City, it is defended by a horse-shoe battery—called the Three Crowns—at a distance of about two miles from the shore—and to the Southward, are the remains of a battery — called the Proevestein — which was erected in the sea, as a protection to the Dock-Yards.

The City is bounded, to the Eastward, by the Island of Zealand; and, to the Westward, by the Isle of Amack; which latter forms, with the City, a belt to the arsenal; and double fossees having been raised, and ramparts dug, lately, along the shores of Amack, the batteries present a very formidable appearance, and are capable of great resistance.

The policy of the British Government deeming it expedient to send an armed force to Denmark, a fleet was fitted out in the month of March 1801; which sailed, so destined, under the orders of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

For several days the British ships were prevented from entering the Sound, by adverse winds; but on the morning of March the 30th, the Castle of Cronborg announced the enemy's approach by a thundering cannonade.

Lord Nelson, who was the second Officer in command, volunteered the attack; and however formidable the appearance of the Cronborg Batteries, he advanced, undismayed, aware that the passage had been forced by the Dutch Admiral Opdam, in opposition to the triple fire of the Castle then in possession of the Swedes their numerous batteries along shore, and a considerable fleet riding in the Sound.

With a force, therefore, of twelve Ships of the Line, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and small vessels, his Lordship succeeded in making good his course; and, on the Evening of the 1st of April, anchored off Draco Point, at a distance of about seven miles from the City.

The consternation, in Copenhagen, it will be readily supposed, was great at this moment of impending danger; but the inhabitants inspired, to a man, with all that patriotic zeal which had distinguished them in former dangers, quickly associated themselves into armed bodies; among which, that of the Students — twelve hundred strong —

rallied, under the Command of Marshal de Hauch, to the Danish Standard.

At this perilous exigency, people from the City flocked, in great numbers, to the sea-shore; volunteering their services to man the almost forgotten shipping in their harbour: and, in the moment of action, it was remarked of them, that “they were animated by the genius of Denmark to exact wonders.”

On the morning of the 2d of April, the wind being Southerly, the British fleet, under command of Lord Nelson, engaged that of the Danes. Admiral Parker, with eight sail of the line, and

one or two small vessels, was wholly removed from the scene of action.

The following, according to the best information, was the force opposed to Lord Nelson:

The **SIELLAND**, of 74 guns, with masts, but no sails.

The * **DANBROG**, of 64 guns, without masts.

The **INFOEDSRETEN**, of 64 guns, without masts.

The **ELEPHANT**, of 64 guns, without masts.

The **HOLSTEIN**, of 64 guns, with masts, but no sails.

The * **PROEVESTEEN**, of 58 guns, without masts.

The * **ILLYAND**, of 50 guns, without masts.

The * **Vagriën**, of 50 guns, without masts.

The * **CHARLOTTE AMELIA**, of 26 guns, without masts.

The * **CRONBORG**, of 24 guns, without masts.

The † **NYEBORG**, of 20 guns, with masts.

The † **RENDSBORG**, of 20 guns, with masts.

The † **AGGERHAUS**, of 20 guns, with masts.

† The **ELVEN**, of 18 guns, repeating sloop.

Floating Batteries.

The BATTERY of the THREE CROWNS, carrying eight 36 pounders, and fifty-six 24 pounders, three heavy mortars of 150 lb. each, one carronade of 96 lb. and three of smaller calibre.

No. 1. without masts, of 24 guns.

The HEYEN, without masts, of 18 guns.

The SVÆRDFISKEN, without masts, of 18 guns.

The SOEHESTEN, without masts, of 18 guns.

And several gun boats, each carrying 2 euns.

* This mark signifies that the Ship was cut down.

† Denotes that they were frames.

Neither the Citadel, nor the batteries on Shore, could play on the British Shipping, being immediately intercepted by the Danish line.

The Event of this action is too well known, and the Service too well appre-

ciated, to require any new comment, or ornamented panegyric. It is sufficient to state, that to the Bravery and Presence of Mind of the immortal Nelson—which ever associated with Humanity—both nations were indebted for the truce that saved so much mutual bloodshed; and the Danes received Lord Nelson, among them, with that respect with which a brave nation venerates a noble enemy. The Crown Prince was most marked in his attentions towards him.

It appears, that this action completely aroused the Danes from the torpor of security in which they had so long slumbered; as their navy, so crippled

from neglect, soon after assumed a Gigantic consequence, as the following return, made at Denmark, in the month of July, 1802, will amply testify.

SHIPS of the Line, ready for Service.

	Guns
The WALDEMAAR	84
The NEPTUNE	84
The NORTH STAR	74
The JUSTICE	74
The THREE CROWNS	74
The PRINCE ROYAL	74
The DENMARK	74
The PRINCESS ROYAL	74
The NORWAY	74
The PRINCESS SOPHIA	74
The SKIOLD	74
The FUNEN	74
The ODEN	74
The PRINCE FREDERICK	74
The DITSMARKEN	64
The PRINCESS LOUISA AUGUSTA	64
The MARS	64
The VICTORY	64

FRIGATES ready for Service.

	Guns.
The THETIS	44
The ROTA	44
The IRIS	44
The FREYA	44
The MERMAID	44
The FREDERICKSVAERN	36
The NAIAD	36

SLOOPS ready for Service.

The FREDERICKSTEEN	28
The LITTLE BELT	24
The TRITON	24
The FYLLA	24
The EIDER	18
The ELBE	18

BRIGS ready for Service.

The FAME	22
The LETTER CARRIER	22
The NID ELVEN	18
The LOUGEN	18
The GLOMEN	18
The SARPEN	18
The FLYING FISH	16
The EAGLE (Schooner)	10
ELEVEN GUN BOATS, each	2

ON THE STOCKS, of the Line.

The CHRISTIAN THE SEVENTH	90
NAME UNKNOWN	74

FRIGATES.

NAME UNKNOWN	50
------------------------	----

SLOOP OF WAR!

NAME UNKNOWN	24
------------------------	----

BRIG.

NAME UNKNOWN	22
------------------------	----

FLOATING BATTERIES, unserviceable.

The SEA HORSE	24
The SHARK	24
No. 1.	24
The SAINT THOMAS	24

ON THE STOCKS.

NAME UNKNOWN	.	.	24
NAME UNKNOWN	.	.	18

BOMBS, unserviceable.

The ASSISTANCE	,	.	20
The DRAGON	.	.	20

In proportion as the Danes encreased their shipping, they studied to make good officers. The numbers of Midshipmen, at the Naval Academy, encreased almost daily ; and a small squadron was fitted out to sea, for the purpose of exercising the most experienced among them, in fighting, as well as navigating, a vessel.

Having related thus much of the Danes, it will appear evident to every dispassionate mind, that as they were

too feeble to make themselves an independent power, and, consequently, *compelled* to join either *France* or *England*, a Maritime force thus considerable, with Officers naturally brave, and so educated to the service, would have become an object of hawk-eyed ambition to the wily Enemy; and that it became incumbent on the British Nation to prevent, by its best means, such a force from falling into his hands.

At all events, posterity will know how to appreciate the wisdom of an act, that, now, has many commentators.

Of Elsinore, it may be well to say

something relative to its decline. Every Englishman feels an interest in the name, from its having been made the scene of action to the immortal Shakespeare's Hamlet.

The town joins the Castle of Cronborg, just at the mouth of the Sound; or rather the Castle is in the Town. The adjacent scenery is romantic and beautiful. The ancient Castle—the Sound, with passing and repassing shipping—Helsinborg, and the shores of Sweden—a fertile and beautifully surrounding country, gently undulating in well-wooded eminences, and rich vallies intersperse—with elegant villas, fancifully grouping the whole.

The interior displays a scene of perpetual bustle and activity; and the inhabitants are in manners, customs, dress, and *language*, so truly English, that the Traveller may pause to doubt whether, or not, he be among foreigners.

There is a Bridge at Elsinore, which is the Rialto of Denmark. In Summer it is pleasanter by far than Copenhagen, although the suburbs of the latter are tasteful, and well ornamented with country seats, and beautiful gardens; particularly the Royal Garden in the neighbourhood of Fredericksberg, which is the retirement of the Crown Prince.

This palace is situated on an eminence, from whence the coup d'œil is simply romantic, and sweetly interesting.

In this neighbourhood, immediately behind the Western Gate, separated by a considerable fosse, the British Lines were established. This Gate is remarkable for a Monument which occupies the centre of the high road just beyond it, and was erected in glorious Commemoration of the Emancipation of the Danish Peasantry. The pyramid is in honour of Christian the Seventh.

THE PUBLISHER.

5, *Wigmore Street,*
28 Nov. 1807.

THE

SIEGE OF COPENHAGEN,

&c. &c.



IT is by no means the intention of the Author of this Narrative, to enter into any discussion respecting the merits or demerits of the late Expedition to the Island of Zealand, as it is more than probable it will become a subject of enquiry in both Houses of Parliament; where, of course, it will be fully investigated and ably debated—his sole object is to present to his readers a plain

and simple narrative of facts, calculated to satisfy public curiosity, on a subject interesting not only to this country, but to all Europe, and which will afford matter for reflection to the whole world, as being, both in its cause and consequences, one of the most remarkable events of modern times.

It is unnecessary to follow the course of the fleet from its departure from the ports of Britain until the 2d of August, when it came within sight of the Sound: next day, it arrived in the road of Elsinour, and a message having been sent to the Commander of the Castle of Cronborg, to ask if the

Expedition was allowed to pass the Sound, he answered, that he had received orders not to attempt any kind of resistance; upon which the Prince of Wales, Admiral Gambier's flag ship, saluted the battery, which salute was returned by the Danes, and our fleet was supplied with provisions from Elsineur. So far every thing wore a pacific aspect, until it was understood that Mr. Jackson who had set out for Kiel, to explain to the Prince Royal of Denmark the object of the Expedition had proved unsuccessful in his mission.

On the 10th of August, his Royal Highness arrived at Copenhagen, and

immediately went to the Holm, or Dock-yard, in order to stimulate the exertions of the workmen ; and that he might forward the defensive operations, he travelled two days and nights without stopping, and committed the command of the naval part of the defence to the chamberlain *Steene Bille*, while Major-General *Peymann*, knight of the order of Dannebrog, was nominated Commander in Chief of Zealand. Major-General was second in command, and the students, who in the year 1801 enrolled themselves for the defence of their country, took up arms in consequence of the following invitation :—

“ The danger with which this coun-

try is threatened, gives me occasion to invite all the students of the University, to assemble and embody themselves in a corps, which shall bear the name of the *Crown-Prince's Life-guard*. I have seen this body of men in the memorable 2d April, and been happy to learn their zeal for their king and country.

“Countrymen! prove the same on this occasion. The universally esteemed Grand-Marshal *Hauch* will command this corps.

“FREDERICK PRINCE ROYAL.”

His Royal Highness, having arranged every thing to the defence of Zealand and the Capital, returned on the 12th from Copenhagen to Kiel, having first issued the following proclamation:—

“ Fellow Citizens !

“ After having made all the arrangements which the present circumstances require, I hasten to the army, to operate with it, as soon as possible, for the welfare of my dear countrymen, unless circumstances should speedily arise, which may render it possible to settle every thing according to my wish, in a peaceable and honourable manner.

“ FREDERICK PRINCE ROYAL.”

“ Copenhagen, Aug. 12.”

On the same day that the Prince Royal left Copenhagen, Admiral Gambier was joined, off Elsinour, by Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, with the troops under his command from Rugen, consisting almost entirely of the King's German Legion; and, though it was intended to disembark the troops on the 14th, yet, in consequence of contrary winds, the fleet was not able to work up to Wibock, a village about eight miles from Copenhagen, until the evening of the 15th; and on the ensuing morning the reserve of the army landed and occupied the heights, without meeting with any resistance.

Same day a flag of truce was re-

ceived from Major-General Peymann, requesting passports for their Highnesses the two Princesses of Denmark, nieces to his Danish Majesty, to go to Colding, which were accordingly granted, and the British Commanders immediately issued the following proclamation:—

“ Whereas the present Treaties of Peace, and the changes of Government and of Territory, acceded to by so many Powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the Continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who con-

tinue to resist French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of Neutral Powers from being turned against them.

“ In this view, the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference ; and his Majesty has sent negociators, with ample powers, to his Danish Majesty, to request in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the farther mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

“ The King, our royal and most gracious Master, has therefore judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his Majesty’s ports.

“ This deposit seems to be so just and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the Neutral and Belligerent Powers, that his Majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support this demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most active and determined enterprize.

II

“ We come, therefore, to your shores, inhabitants of Zealand ! not as enemies, but in self-defence ; to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe, from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

“ We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture ; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your Government, and is hereby renewed in the name, and at the express command of the King, our Master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a General Peace, be restored to her, in

the same condition and state of equipment, as when received under the protection of the British Flag.

“ It is in the power of your Government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you ; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and a bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

“ His Majesty’s seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as

long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly Power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

“ The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take a hostile part, will be held sacred.

“ Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

“ Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price ; but as immediate and constant supplies, espe-

cially of provision, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

“ Much convenience will arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

“ If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty, without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requi-

sitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels, and departments of the Navy and Army; but as forbearance, on the part of the inhabitants, is essential to the principles of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations; and any peasants, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour.

“ The Government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked,

and the whole force has assumed a war-like attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

“ Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, the 16th day of August, 1807.

(Signed) “ J. GAMBIER,
Admiral of the Blue, and Commander of the
Fleet in the Baltic.”

“ CATHCART,
Lieutenant-General, and Commander of the British
Troops in the North of the Continent of
Europe.”

On the same day the Commandant

of Copenhagen issued the following proclamation :—

“Whereas hostilities have been commenced by the English, therefore I herewith declare, by his Royal Majesty’s command, that all English property is herewith sequestrated. All such property of any description whatever, whether money or goods, is therefore immediately to be declared at the Police of the capital. All persons who conceal English property, or do not obey this order, shall be considered as traitors to their country.”

The following proclamation was, at

the same time, published at Gluckstadt:—

“ We, Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, of the Wards, and Goths; Duke of Schelswig, Hannau, and Ditmarshea, and also of Oldenburg, &c. &c. do herewith make known, that whereas, by the English Envoy, Jackson, it was declared to us on the 13th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would be commenced; and whereas, at the same time, he demanded a passport for himself and suite, consequently the war between England and Denmark may be considered as actually

broken out; therefore, we herewith call on all our faithful subjects, to take up arms whenever it shall be required, to frustrate the insidious designs of the enemy, and repel hostile attacks. We further herewith ordain, that all English ships, as well as all English property, and all English goods, shall every where be seized by the Magistrates and others, in particular by the Officers of Customs, wherever they may be found.

“ It is further our will, that all English subjects, until pursuant to our further orders they can be sent out of the country, shall, without exception, be arrested as enemies of our kingdom and country, which measure

strictly to be carried into execution by all Magistrates, as well as by all subordinate Officers, duly to be instructed by them for that purpose; and it is a matter of course, that all English ships and boats, which approach our coasts, shall be considered and treated as hostile.

“ It is also our will, that all suspicious foreigners shall be watched with the greatest attention, and that all Magistrates, as well as all subordinate Officers, shall use their utmost efforts, as soon as possible, to discover all spies.

“ Lastly, we find it necessary to ordain, that immediately after the publication

hereof, all correspondence with English subjects shall entirely cease, and that no payment shall be made to them, on any ground whatsoever, until our further order, on pain of severe punishment in case of contravention.

“ For the rest, we rely on the justice of our cause, and the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.

“ Given under our Royal Seal, in our fortress of Gluckstadt, the 16th August, 1807.

(L.S.) “ C. L. BARON V. BRÖCKDORFF.

(L.S.) “ J. C. MORITZ.”

On the 17th, the army marched in three columns to invest the town, the Princesses of Denmark came out of the city, and were received with the honours due to their rank. On this day Major General Spencer's brigade landed at Skoreskard, and marched into their post on the left of the line: a cannonade took place between his Majesty's gun-brigs and the enemy's gun-boats, when the latter were forced to retire. There was also some skirmishing between our piquets and the enemy, who were driven in. The Commandant of Copenhagen issued the following proclamation:—

“ Fellow Citizens,

“ A second time the British Govern-

ment violates the law of nations and disturbs our peace. A second time do we see our Capital attacked in a treacherous manner; our enemies have chosen the period when our brethren in arms are absent to secure on the Banks of the Elbe the peace of our country. But they have miscalculated our strength and means of defence. They have forgotten that we are inspired and animated by the genius of Frederick. Fellow Citizens, I am intrusted with the honourable task to guard our honour and to fight with you. It is with rapture I witness your ardent love to our country and your courage; you need no encouragement. I am

convinced that our dear Prince Royal when he rejoins us will not disown us.

“ PEYMANN.”

“ Citadel Friedericksafen, Aug. 17, 1807.”

On the 18th, another encounter took place between his Majesty's gun-brigs and the enemies gun-boats, when the latter were driven in. The same was renewed on the 19th with the same success; the batteries were now carried on with great activity, and Brigadier-General Decken surprised and took the fort of Frederickswork, commanded by

a Major, who surrendered with 850 men and officers, with a foundry and dépôt of cannon and powder.

On the 20th, a skirmish took place between a squadron of the German Dragoons and the enemy's Cavalry, near Roskilde, in which the latter were routed, leaving 18 men dead, and a few men and horses prisoners. On the 21st, Lord Roslyn's corps disembarked in Kioge Bay.

Same day, great progress was made in erecting batteries; a passport was granted to Prince Ferdinand of Denmark and his Preceptor, and notice given that no more passports could

be granted. Brigadier-General Macfarlane's brigade landed at Schoreshard, and great progress was made in landing the battering train and stores for the siege.

The general return of casualties from the landing of the troops, from the 16th to the 21st of August, 1807, was,

Two officers, 2 rank and file, 2 horses killed;
1 officer, 1 rank and file, 4 horses wounded.

Names of the officers killed—Lieutenant Lyons, of the Royal Artillery; Ensign Dixon, of the 1st Battalion 32d.

Name of officer wounded, Capt. Hastings, 1st Battalion 82d.

Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart,
sent the following Letter to General
Peymann:—

“ Sir,

“ I cannot omit requesting your
Excellency, as well in my own name,
as in the name of the Admiral who
commands his Majesty's fleet, to take
into your most serious consideration the
present situation of the city of Copen-
hagen, which is brought into a most
dreadful crisis.

“ If this city, the capital of Denmark,
the residence of the King, and that
of all the Royal family and the Go-
vernment, the seat of the sciences

and commerce, and full of inhabitants of all ranks, of every age and sex; if this city should determine to abide the horrors of a siege, then the same shall be annoyed by every possible means of devastation.

“ As soon as ever the order shall be issued for that purpose, the officers, who are intrusted with them, will no longer have any choice left them of asserting every means in their power to make themselves masters of that place. An assault made upon a place so full of men and treasure, must in the issue involve the inhabitants in ruin and the loss of their property, as an unavoidable consequence.

“ Should Denmark refuse to join us in a friendly alliance, the most absolute orders are given by our Government to attack this city by land and sea. The preparations for this purpose are in a state of greater forwardness than you are willing to believe.

“ For God’s sake, Sir! consider coolly whether resistance will not be the ruin of the place which you wish to defend; and whether under the circumstances of the present contest, an exhibition of your valour, which certainly no man will dispute, will not involve the capital in that ruin which is always the result of a siege, and the final issue of which will

be the loss of your fleet and arsenal, both of which may now be prevented.

“ All the property without the city has been hitherto respected. I must also avail myself of this opportunity to inform you, that objects of the greatest national importance to Denmark are in my power, and that I have hitherto respected them: this state of things cannot endure long.

“ I will not offend your Excellency by any kind of menace, but I request you and your advisers most earnestly to think of the irreparable injury, which may be caused by the operation of a

few days, and that you are still in a situation to avert it.

“Your Excellency’s most obt. servant,

“CATHCART.”

To this it was answered—“That the Capital would be defended with the most determined resistance, and that every Dane was ready to sacrifice his life for his country.”

In consequence of this declaration, the preparations for bombarding the City were carried on with the utmost activity, on the part of the British forces.

Frequent skirmishes also took place between our advanced posts and those of the enemy, as well as between our gun-brigs and the enemy's gun-boats, but nothing worthy of record occurred.

Meanwhile (on the 22d August), the Danish Commandant issued the following Proclamation to the inhabitants of Copenhagen :—

“ Fellow Citizens !

“ The sally of our brave troops, according to all accounts, has cost the enemy many men, and he has neither ventured to pursue us on our return to the fortress, or to attack our advanced

posts. Our loss is not yet considerable.

“ We have, at most, 21 killed and 58 wounded both of our land and sea troops. The lakes about the capital are in our possession, and the plan of our defence is laid. The City has a great stock of provisions; and the cattle, corn, and forage, are brought in security, and conducted in from all the places being in our possession, and laying within the boundaries of our advanced posts. The fire arms of the manufactory at Cronborg, and the greatest part of the gunpowder at Frederikswork are secured; but Fredericksborg, and Frederickswork are in

the hands of the enemy ; and the frigate, Frederickswn, has been taken on her way to Norway.

“ Fellow Citizens ! secure in your courage and firmness, you may depend upon the care and vigour, which, on my side, shall ever defend and guard our commonwealth.”

On the 29th of August, Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley obtained a brilliant victory near Kioge, over the Danish militia and armed peasantry, under the command of General Castenskiold, who lost a great number of men, and about 60 officers, and 1100 men were made prisoners. Major-General

Oxholm, the second in command, and Count Wedel Tarlsburg were among the prisoners.

On the 21st of September, the following summons was sent to the Commandant of Copenhagen, and the following correspondence took place:—

British Head-Quarters, before Copenhagen

Sept. 1, 1807.

“ Sir,

“ 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 avoid-

ing 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 are ready to open, do renew to you the offer of the same ad-

vantageous 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.

“ CATHCART.”

“ His Excellency General Peymann, Governor.”

“ Copenhagen, Sept. 1, 1807.

“ My Lord,

“ 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 honor 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) “ PEYMANN,

“ Commander in Chief of his Danish Majesty's Land Forces.”

“ His Excellency Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart.”

On this occasion, the following Declaration to the Garrison, and Inhabi-

tants, was published by his Excellency General Peymann :—

“ The Admiral of the enemy’s fleet in our Road, as well as the Commander of the Land Forces, who are landed in Zealand, have to-day summoned me to surrender our fleet to his Britannic Majesty, and to consent to their carrying it away, on condition of its being returned at a general peace in Europe. I answered that, our fleet being our incontestible property, it would be as secure in the hands of our King as it even could be in the hands of his Britannic Majesty, against whom we never meditated any hostilities. That we would submit to our fate, should they be cruel

enough to attempt to destroy an innocent City, which had not given them the least occasion for such treatment; but that our honor and duty requires us to reject a proposal, which is dishonorable to an independent power, and that we have determined to make resistance against any aggression, and to defend the Capital, and our just cause, to the last; being ready to sacrifice our lives to this effect!

“ Fellow Citizens! I am convinced that this answer will meet with your approbation. Our country is as dear to you as me!

“ Fellow Citizens ! take up arms, all of you ; who can co-operate in maintaining the honor and independence of our beloved country, and fight for our dearest wealth !—Let us imitate the conduct of our ancestors on similar occasions !—I shall let the brave inhabitants of the Capital, who can be employed with advantage to our common defence, be provided with arms ; and, we shall, with energy, repel our enemy, who imagines himself capable of dictating ignominious laws to a brave and noble nation !”

The same day, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, all the batteries opened, for the first time, and the

town was set on fire by the first general flight of shells. The bombardment was continued on the second and third, and also on the fourth; on which day Major-General Stricker, Commandant of the Fortress of Cronborg, invited all our foreign troops to desert, by issuing the following Proclamation:—

“ What injury has been done to you, your nation, or your government, by our peaceable country? This country, who believed or imagined itself to be at peace with all the world; your commanders have declared that they come to us as friends, although they act against us like our worst enemies, disdaining the law of nations, and ex-

exercising hostilities which we could never expect of civilized nations—they consider our country as a conquest, although they never will subjugate it. The inhabitants of this island will defend themselves like Lions in their dens. Not you, but your government will be to blame for such a treachery, the consequences of which, soon or late, will fall on their own heads.—You, Hanoverians! we consider as innocent people, forced to accomplish the cruel commands of your government. But you will be the sacrifice; it is yet time to save your lives. Being Hanoverians, you are long since discharged from your duty and faith towards the treacherous government of England.

Do not obey the commands of this inhuman and bloody ministry, in order to subjugate an innocent nation.—Let us associate ourselves together.—The Danes will always receive you like friends, you will find the most secure refuge at Copenhagen or Cronborg.—Hasten hither! The Danes, the faithful Danes, who will shew you kindness, security, and support, promise you, in the most solemn manner, at the conclusion of the war, to lead you in safety to your native land.—Hanoverians! hearken to the voice of friendship and reason.”

Notwithstanding the above proclamation, it is but justice to the brave men composing the King's German

Legion, to say, that not a man deserted; on the contrary, they have returned to this country much stronger than when they embarked, two thousand of their countrymen in the Danish service having joined them, and indeed during the whole of the Expedition, their conduct was extremely soldier-like and exemplary; and, notwithstanding false rumours to the contrary, (the result of low prejudice) the utmost harmony and cordiality subsisted between them and the British troops.

The Commandant, however, persisting in his refusal, the bombardment which had been three weeks preparing, commenced its dreadful progress.

“ On the 2d September, General Peymann, the Danish Commandant was summoned, for the last time, to surrender the Danish ships of the line, on the before-mentioned conditions, and in an amicable manner declaring, that the horror of a bombardment would be the immediate consequence of a refusal, and that it must fall on the head of those in whose power it was to avert the evil by a single word.

The following is a copy of the official Letter sent on this important occurrence :—

Head-Quarters before Copenhagen, Sept. 2.

“ Sir,

“ It is with great regret that we acquaint you, that it is not in your 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 to prevent the horrors of war.

“ We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) “ J. GAMBIER, Admiral, &c.

“ CATHCART, Lieut. Gen. &c.

“ His Excellency Major-General Reymann.”

On the 5th of September, the following Letter was received from the Commandant of Copenhagen, and the following correspondence took place in consequence:—

“ Copenhagen, Sept. 5, 1807.

“ My Lords,

“ 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 Capitulation.

“ It is with the highest personal

consideration, I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.

“ PEYMANN,

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

“ Head-Quarters, before Copenhagen,
Sept. 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 authorised 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 honor to be, &c.

(Signed) “ CATHCART, Lieut. Gen.

“ His Excellency Major-General Peymann.”

“ Copenhagen, Sept. 5, 1807.

“ My Lord,

“ The proposal has been made without 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 honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "PEYMANN."

"Lord Cathcart."

"Head-Quarters before Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

"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 forthwith, 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.

(Signed) “CATHCART, Lieut. Gen.
 “ Major-General Peymann.”

“ Copenhagen, Sept. 6, 1807,

“ My Lord,

“ I accept of your proposal with respect to delivering up of his Majesty's Fleet, as the fundamental basis of negotiation; 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 the said negotiation.

“ I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) “ PEYMANN.”

“ Copenhagen, Sept. 6, 1807.

“ My Lord,

“ 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 honor to be, &c.

(Signed) “ PEYMANN.”

In consequence of the above correspondence, the following Articles of Capitulation were entered into on the 7th of September, 1807:—

Articles of Capitulation for the town and citadel of Copenhagen, a-

agreed upon between Major-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Sir Home Popham, Knt. of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master General of the British Forces; being thereto duly authorised by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic Sea; and, by Lieutenant-General 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-General Walterstorff, Knight of the

Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry; Rear Admiral Lutkin, and I. H. Kerchhoff, Aide-de-Camp to his Danish Majesty, being duly authorised by his Excellency Major-General Peymann, 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.

Article 1. 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. 2. A guard of his Britannic Ma-

jesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the Dock-yards.

Art. 3. 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. 4. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic Majesty, are to be allowed to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this Island.

Art. 5. 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 before-mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the Island of Zealand.

Art. 6. From the date of this Capitulation hostilities shall cease throughout the Island of Zealand.

Art. 7. 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 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. 8. 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. 9. Any English 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 Sept. 1807.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi, (Signed) PEYMANN.

Ratified and confirmed by us, at the Head-Quarters at Hellerup, the before-mentioned 7th day of Sept. 1807.

J. GAMBIER.

CATHCART.

The Ratification being exchanged, Major-General Burrard proceeded to take possession of the Citadel, Dockyard, and Arsenal, but in consequence of the town being in great ferment and disorder, Lord Cathcart prudently determined that no officers should be quartered in it, and that neither officers or soldiers should enter it for a few days. This irritation, however, soon subsided, and the Danes in a short time resuming their occupations, were not offended at the presence of the British, who paid for every thing in the most liberal manner, so much so, that the shop-keepers received an extraordinary price for most of the articles they had for sale. It is but justice to the army

in general, to insert the following extract from the dispatches of Lord Cathcart:—

“ Considering the advanced position in which his Majesty’s troops have been placed for the last fortnight, our loss (high 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.

“ Colonel D’Arcey, the Chief Engineer, and every Engineer under him, have given him the most unequivocal proofs of science and indefatigable industry; the works under their direction have gone on with fresh parties without ceasing.

“ General 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, affords sufficient proofs; nor is the distribution of battering ordnance, and of so much ammunition at so many points in this extensive line, in so short a period, a small proof of the method and resources of that corps.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel 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 of 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 Captain 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 service in the passage of the ditch would have been distinguished.

I send this dispatch by Lieutenant Cathcart, who has become for some time, my first Aide-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 honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

KILLED—Four Officers, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

WOUNDED—Six Officers, 1 Serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

MISSING—One 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

Rudoff, of the 1st Regiment of Light Dragoons, King's German Legion; and Ensign Jennings, of the 23d Foot, of the Royal Welch Fuzileers.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Captain Hastings, of the 82d Foot; Lieutenant Suter, of ditto; Captain During, 1st Battalion King's German Legion; Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, in the shoulder and hand, slightly; and Ensign Bilson.

EFFECTS
OF THE
BOMBARDMENT.



THE following interesting and affecting description of the Effects of the Bombardment, is extracted from a work, published at Copenhagen, with a degree of moderation which could scarcely be expected from a Dane, on such an occasion.

“ September 2, 1807.

“ The Commander of the British forces having summoned, for the last

time, General Peymann to surrender, and the General persisting in his refusal, a bombardment was now inevitable; but, unacquainted with its dreadful consequences, the most part of the inhabitants were not much in awe of it; a great many of them even fancied that the threatenings of the English would never be carried into effect.

“ It is with the utmost grief that I am about to describe the horrible scenes which the bombardment of Copenhagen has presented. I know very well, that similar horrors are unavoidably the consequences of war—but no man is master of his feelings, especially in the first transports of his grief.

“Shame to the world!” I said to myself, “when, about half past seven in the evening, I heard the thunder of mortar breaking out, and saw a large rocket flying, like an arrow, through the streets, and killing in its way a poor innocent child in a window opposite my house. “O! Britain! I cried out in despair—Queen of nations! mother of such noble and manly sons!—Is this thy work?”—The confusion now became general; people ran anxiously through the streets; the mother to her children, the father to his family, and every one on duty to his respective post. The shells fell in great numbers every where;—the rockets crossed through the gloomy air; the guns on

the ramparts mixed their thunder with that of the British, and increased the echoing and dreadful noise. The fire broke immediately out in several places, but our fire engines, and all that belong to that department, being in good order, it was every where soon extinguished. About five thousand men only were applied to this purpose, and were always ready in the streets and other places, to prevent conflagration. By these means the bombardment, at first, was not so detrimental to the houses, as it was fatal to the inhabitants. People were wounded and crushed to death in the streets and houses, and no one thought himself secure even in the lowest cellar. The shells

went through all the stories of some houses, and destroyed every thing they met. The mother giving suck to her child, was killed, together with her offspring, by the same shell; women, surrounded by their weeping children, unacquainted with the subject of their mothers' lamentation, took refuge in dark cellars, against these merciless shells. About thirty-two houses were in flames, and the darkness of the night augmented the horrors of those pitiful scenes. At eight o'clock in the morning the bombardment ceased.

“ Sept. 3d, the following Paper was made public by the Commandant:—

“The police and firemen, during last night, having given proofs of their zeal and activity in extinguishing the fire, which broke out in several places, and which was caused by the enemy’s bombs, grenades, and rockets; I think it my duty herewith to thank them for their meritorious conduct.”

“In the evening, at seven o’clock, the bombardment recommenced; at the beginning very feebly, but, increasing gradually, it grew very dreadful towards the end of the night. Every moment the watch cried out, fire! The loss of men, wounded, and killed, during its existance, was very considerable; Major Kirkerup, chief of the

firemen, was wounded. In the morning, the King's barn, filled with hay, was on fire. The shells began again to fall in great numbers, which prevented passengers from going through the streets, without danger of being killed or wounded, although the fire had hitherto been extinguished in sixty-four different houses, by the indefatigable efforts of the fire-men.

“During the second day's bombardment, a great many of the inhabitants of the Capital carried their most valuable effects to Christianshavn, where they thought themselves secure, and which town the shells had hitherto scarcely reached; a great many peo-

ple flew also to the island of Almack. It is difficult to imagine to one's self a greater scene of horror and confusion than this produced. Waggon's carrying families, together with their most valuable effects, forming a train without end; the richest and most distinguished persons, satisfied to save their lives and those of their families, renounced all claim to the advantages which rank and fortune can bestow. About one hundred persons lived together in a single house in Christianshavn, and many a miserable cottage on Amack Island gave shelter to several families of distinction from the Capital.

“Sept. 4th, the bombardment recom-



menced about seven o'clock, and the wood at the timber-yard belonging to several merchants, and which was of great value, was set on fire by red-hot shot. At the same time the fire broke out in many houses, and at last seized on the steeple of the Great Church, called the Fruckirke, which for a time presented a grand and awful spectacle; and, at length, falling down with a dreadful crash, spread destruction around in every direction, encreasing the conflagration and the danger. The fire-engines and their apparatus were now destroyed by the shells, as well as by the frequent use that had been made of them. Most of the fire-men were killed or wounded, and those who had

escaped the shells, were so worn out with fatigue, that their exertions were in vain. Their strength abated in the same proportion as the fire and danger encreased. As soon as the fire broke out in one place, it was continually augmented by the shells, which were directed to that spot, and consequently the fire-men were obliged to withdraw. Many of these unfortunate men were killed at their post, in nobly attempting to do their duty.

“ The vast fire at the timber-yard, and the shells and rockets, incessantly, thrown towards Christianshavn, threatened this part of the town with destruction, and compelled, as well those

who fled thither for refuge, as the inhabitants of that quarter, to look for another retreat. Every one now fled to the Island of Amack, which, besides its own inhabitants, contained, at this time, between twenty and thirty thousand strangers. All the scenes of horror and misery, which appeared in every quarter, cannot be described. The sick and wounded were dragged from the hospitals, and carried in waggons exposed to the enemy's shells, by which many had again to suffer. Women with child, and those lately delivered, were driven from their houses, and exposed anew to similar dangers. The streets were filled with dead or lacerated horses; but here I must con-

clude, every reader of feeling must shudder at this melancholy picture, without wishing to see it finished. At the end of this period, three hundred and five houses were burnt to the ground, and one church; many a wealthy man was now reduced to beggary, and the finest store-houses in the world had been a prey to the flames. The prospect of the future was dreadful. Had the bombardment recommenced next day, all would have been lost, and the total destruction of Copenhagen, and of all that it contained, must have been the unavoidable consequences.

“ On the 7th of Sept. at eleven o'clock

in the morning, the Capitulation was concluded."

From the moment of the Capitulation, the utmost activity took place in equipping the fleet, under the direction of Sir Home Popham and Vice-Admiral Stanhope, and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose zeal and exertions were indefatigable. The Danes were struck with astonishment at the rapidity with which the fleet was got ready, and a discovery was made which rendered their design abortive to sink the ships, large holes having been made in their bottoms: a vast quantity of copper, which they had sunk, was fished up, and the whole value of the fleet and stores is estimated at little

short of four millions sterling.—Such was the activity displayed, that the whole navy was equipped for sailing, with all the stores on board, about the 13th of October, when the army began to re-embark; and on the 19th, the expiration of the term agreed upon by the Articles of Capitulation, the Guards, who were the last embarked, and the whole army, evacuated Zealand; since which the fleet has arrived safe in the ports of Britain, and the Danish Navy is now added to our own.

The following is an Extract of Admiral Gambier's Dispatches, together with the List of killed and wounded, and Danish ships:—

“ 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 Captain Puget, 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, Captain 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 inclose an account of the killed and wounded.

“I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain 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 — Two Seamen killed; Lieutenant Williams, (slightly); 1 Seaman, 4 Marines wounded.

Indignant.—1 Seaman, killed, 1 wounded.

Urgent—One Seaman and 1 Marine wounded.

Valiant's Launch—Three Seamen wounded.

Africaine's Boat—One Seaman, wounded.

Total—Four killed, 13 wounded.

*List of the Killed and Wounded by
the explosion of the Charles Armed
Transport, attached to the advanced
Squadron, on the 31st. August.*

Belonging to the Valiant—Two Seaman killed ;
Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson,
Master's Mate, since dead of his wounds, and 12
seamen wounded.

Belonging to the Transport — Mr. James
Moyase, Master, and 7 seaman 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, Sept. 7, 1807.

CHRISTIAN THE SEVENTH, of 96 guns, built in 1803.

NEPTUNE, of 84 guns, built in 1789.

WALDEMAAR 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.

SKIOLD, 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.

DETMARSKEN, 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.

HOUSEWIFE, 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 1805.

NYADE, of 36 guns, built in 1796.

TRITON, of 28 guns, built in 1790.

FREDERIGSTEIN, 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.

ELOE, of 20 guns, built in 1800.

EYDEREN, of 20 guns, built in 1802.

GLUCKSTADT, of 20 guns, built in 1804.

BRIGS.

SARPE, of 13 guns, built in 1791.

GLOMMEN, of 18 guns, built in 1791.

NED ELVEN, of 18 guns, built in 1792r

MERCURE, of 18 guns, built in 1806.

COURIER, of 14 guns, built in 1801.

FLYING FISH, 1789.

GUN-BOATS.

Eleven with two guns in the bow ; fourteen with one gun in the bow, and one in the stern.

J. GAMBIER.

The Author began this Narrative with a determination not to enter into the political merits of this Expedition, to that declaration he shall adhere; it is sufficient for him that his country has succeeded; and should it prove true that our inveterate enemy intended to convert the naval strength of the Danes into an instrument for our subjugation and destruction, he must congratulate his countrymen on the happy consequences of the British foresight, when seconded by the perseverance and valor of a British fleet and army. To enter into an encomium respecting the merits of the Commanding Officers would be superfluous, their resolution could only be equalled by

their moderation, and the best proof of the estimation in which his Majesty holds their services, may be collected from the London Gazette of the 3d of November, 1807.

“ Whitehall, Nov, 3, 1807.

“ The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon William Baron Cathcart, Knight of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Greenock, of Greenock, in the county

of Renfrew, and Viscount Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the said county.

“ The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Gambier, of Iver, in the county of Buckingham.

“ The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Harry Burrard, of Ly-

mington, in the county of Southamp-
ton, Esq. Lieutenant-General of his
Majesty's Forces, and to the heirs male
of his body lawfully begotten.

“ The King has also been pleased to
grant the dignity of a Baron of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland, unto Henry Edwin Stanhope,
of Stanwell, in the county of Middle-
sex, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue
squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and to
the heirs male of his body lawfully be-
gotten.

“ The King has also been pleased to
grant the dignity of a Baronet of the
United Kingdom of Great Britan and

Ireland, unto Thomas Bloomfield, of Attleborough, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. Major-General of his Majesty's Forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten."

It is but justice to add, Admiral Gambier, in his last dispatches, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Rear-Admiral Keates, whose particular province it was to guard the Belf.

THE
DECLARATION
OF HIS
BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

HIS Majesty owes to himself and to Europe a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated his late measures in the Baltic.

His Majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the Court of Den-

mark which it was his Majesty's first wish and endeavour to obtain, for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices, and of which he never lost sight even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his Majesty, he has the consolation of reflecting that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And, while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his Majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance, his Majesty

feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others amongst the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to

close the passage of the Sound against the British Commerce and Navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as his Majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the towns and territories of other Neutral States, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish Majesty's continental dominions, his Majesty would yet wil-

lingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

His Majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means or in the dispositions of Denmark.

But his Majesty could not but recollect that when, at the close of the former war, the Court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that court for so unjustifiable an aban-

donment of a neutrality which his Majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its avowed inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring power. His Majesty could not but compare the degree of influence which at that time determined the decision of the Court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements, solemnly contracted but six months before, with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation, with kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners.

Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh. And, Holstein once occupied, the Island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.

It is true, a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and checked for a time the movements of the Danish marine. But the season was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed; and when his Majesty's fleet must have retired from that sea, and permitted

France, in undisturbed security, to accumulate the means of offence against his Majesty's dominions.

Yet even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his Majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual—the temporary possession of that fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with Great Britain—his Majesty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of the Court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the surrender of her fleet would be resented by France as an act of connivance, his Majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude as must have made concession justifiable, even in the estimation of France, by rendering resistance altogether unavailing.

If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his Majesty proffered his co-operation for her

defence—naval, military, and pecuniary aid; the guarantee of her European territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensable to the safety of his Majesty's dominions, is matter of sincere and painful regret to his Majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such as to have required and justified the measures of self-preservation, to which his Majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting, is a truth which his Majesty deeply deplures, but for which he is in no degree responsible.

His Majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. When the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment, of subjecting the powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror or by force in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his Majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than to those of the powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.

It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish government, it still remains for Denmark to determine whether war shall continue between the two nations. His Majesty still proffers amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and to the world that, having

acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandizement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which has produced them.

Westminster, ;

Sept. 25, 1807.

NOTES.

THE first Division of the English forces, under the command of Admiral Gambier, Rear-Admiral J. Stanhope, Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, consisted of the following Ships of the line :—

Prince of Wales, 98 guns; Pompee, Centaur, Alfred, Ganges, Captain, Goliath, Orion, Hercules, Vanguard Spencer, Brunswick, and Maida, of 74 guns; Nassau, Dictator, and Ruby, of 64 guns; eight frigates, thirteen sloops of war, and one bomb vessel.

The second Division, under Admiral Russel, consisted of the following Ships of the line:—

Menataur, Majestic, Mars, Defence, Resolution, and Vaillant, of 74 guns; and the Cayenne, of 22 guns; Hussar, of 38 guns, and five brigs.

The Land Forces, consisted of the German Legion, having about ten Regiments of a thousand men each; a Corps of Rifle-men; a Brigade of Guards; of 2400 men; eight companies of Artillery; about fifteen Regiments of the line, giving a total of 27,000 men.

The private buildings, which were:

burnt, are ensured in the fire-insurance office, for about 2,400,000 Rix Dollars, or 500,000l. Sterling. The principal public buildings which were totally or partly destroyed; 1st, the Fruckirk, one of the finest churches in Denmark. It was built by Christian the Sixth, after the great conflagration at Copenhagen, in the year 1728, and its dimensions were 300 feet in length, and 50 in height. The steeple 380 feet high, and contained an alarm-bell, which was 7 feet and two inches in diameter, and weighed 11,962 pounds. In this church were many excellent monuments of marble as the mausoleums of the celebrated Danish Admiral, Cort Adelas, and Count U. F. Glyndenlove.

—2d. The houses belonging to the University, commonly called Studu-gaarn, were built at different times, and contained a Cabinet of Natural History, which has, fortunately, been saved.—3d. Bork's College, where sixteen Students had rooms, gratis, and a yearly salary.—Lastly, the Alms-House which consisted of a spacious building.

FINIS.

Dean, Printer, Wardour Street.