

By James Gambier, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of a Fleet of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed on a particular Service.

HOSTILITIES having this Day commenced between His Majesty's Arms and those of Denmark, by the Danish Gun Boats having captured and destroyed a British Merchant Ship passing Copenhagen, the Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under my Command, are hereby authorized and required to use their utmost Endeavours to take Possession of and detain any Ships or Vessels of War belonging to the King of Denmark, or any Merchant Vessels whatsoever, with their Cargoes, belonging to Subjects of His Danish Majesty, observing to send all such Ships and Vessels to me, to be dealt with as Circumstances shall require.

Given under my Hand on board the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, Aug. 17, 1807.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

By Command of the Admiral,

(Signed) JOS. TROUNSELL.

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

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

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

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

August 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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