

these combined movements, but commenced a precipitate retreat on the Eyder. Lubeck was evacuated by the Danes, who were defeated at Bornhoft, on the 7th of December, by the Swedes, and vigorously pursued by General Walmoden, while I, with my troops, reached the Eyder before them. At present they are concentrating at Rendsburg, and all Holstein being conquered, they could oppose but little resistance, if we were to take possession of all they possess on the Continent. In the mean time, the King of Denmark is doing all he can to obtain a suspension of arms, and he will probably make peace, on any conditions the Prince Royal may dictate.

My posts are at Husum, where I took seven pieces of cannon, and upon the roads of Flensburg and Schleswig. I hope that the battery of Wollerwick, which I have caused to be surrounded by my troops, will soon capitulate, and thus the communication by sea will be open. Some gun-boats, which the Danes had at the mouths of the Eyder, have escaped, and if the naval forces of your countrymen is not too distant from these coasts, they might now fall into their hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

General Baron DE TETTENBORN.

SIR, *Tonningen, 18th December 1813.*

I hasten to communicate to you the events which have taken place in these parts, subsequently to those of which I apprised you in my last letter. I was on the point of carrying my operations into Schleswig; beyond Frederickstadt and Husum, when I received intelligence of a very obstinate engagement which General Walmoden, with a part of his troops, had sustained against the whole Danish army, which, after this action, (in which the loss on both sides may be estimated at more than a thousand men) took shelter in Rendsburg. The communication between General Dörnberg, (who had been detached upon the right bank of the Eyder) and General Walmoden being momentarily cut off, and the enemy having been reinforced at Schleswig by four battalions, a regiment of cavalry and ten pieces of cannon, arrived from the interior of the country; the critical position of General Dörnberg, obliged me to direct my operations towards Schleswig, and I could only send a detachment towards Flensburg to intercept the enemy's communications. I was preparing to attack Schleswig, in case the enemy did not accept the summons which I had sent to him to evacuate the place, when I received intelligence of the armistice which has been concluded with the Danes, by the mediation of Austria. I hasten to communicate a copy of that interesting document.

Before the conclusion of the armistice, I succeeded in obtaining possession of the battery of Wollerwick, which has surrendered by capitulation, after having been cannonaded for several days.— We have taken, on this occasion, twenty-eight pieces of cannon, very considerable quantities of provisions, ammunition, &c. This important capture makes us masters of the mouths of the Eyder, and the communication by sea is entirely free. I

hope to make good use of this, and invite you to do the same.

I have the honour to be, &c.

General Baron DE TETTENBORN.

Suspension of Arms between the Allied Armies and the Danish Forces.

IT is agreed upon—

1st. That all hostilities between the Allies and the Danish Forces, shall cease, from the 15th of this month at midnight, with the exceptions contained in the second article, and the armistice shall be in force until the 29th instant at midnight.

2d. Pending the duration of this armistice, the Allies shall be at liberty to possess themselves, if they can, of the fortress of Gluckstadt and that of Friedrickstadt, Prince Frederick of Hesse having declared that it was not in his power to cede those places, because they were not under his command.

3. The Allied Forces shall evacuate the Duchy of Schleswig, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned, which shall be occupied by them, as well as all the territory situated between the line which these points form and the Eyder, viz. :—

Eckernförde,
Golteburg,
Heckeberg,
Selk,
Hollingstadt,
Husum.

4th. The high road of Rendsburg to Schleswig, shall be open to couriers. The Danish army shut up in Rendsburg, are to draw their means of subsistence by this route alone, for the numbers actually under arms, and the sick in the hospitals. There shall be granted from ten to twelve thousand rations per day; and the Danes are at liberty to provision the place every three days, for which purpose commissaries shall be appointed on both sides, to take cognizance, by approximation, of the rations carried into the place.

5th. During the cessation of hostilities, there shall not be carried into the place of Rendsburg, either ammunition or troops. The garrison is not to be augmented under any pretext, before the resumption of hostilities. The Commander in Chief of the Danish troops, Prince Frederick of Hesse, pledges himself besides, not to add to the fortifications of the place, nor construct any fêches, &c. On the other hand, the Allied Army will not throw up any fortifications whatever against the place, and they shall, during the duration of the armistice, remain behind Jevenstedt and Sterfeldt, and Jevenberg, towards Holstein, which places shall remain neutral, and on the side of Schleswig, behind Schirnum, Bansdorf, Duvenstedt, Sorgbrück, Hohn, and Elsdorf, and they may be occupied by the advanced posts of the place.

6th. The garrison of Rendsburg shall not make any sortie, attack, or march against the allied forces, during the armistice; and, on the other part, the allied troops shall not make any attack, or march against the place.