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THE SIEGE, BOMBARDMENT AND CAPITULATION

of

COPENHAGEN

in the year 1807.



F. L. Sommer.

Copenhagen. Printed for the Author by E. M. Cohen.



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The siege and bombardment of Copenhagen by the English are both in their causes and consequences one of the most remarkable events in modern times. Defenceles and unprepared as we were, the success of the british arms was obvious. So formidable and unexpected a force as that which was brought by the English must necessarily obtain a victory over a defencelefs nation, which founded its whole grandeur and glory on the happy enjoyment of an honourable peace. It was the golden age of our island and our Capital. Unconcerned for more, we confined our wishes to our native shore and the lawful advantages, which our trade and a most impartial neutrality could afford. Our efforts were blessed by providence, and

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our happiness had reached its summit, when the English threatened our shores. We never put faith in the loud rumour, that a great english expedition was directed against the island of Zealand and the Capital of our kingdom. Having confidence in the cause of Denmark, we never expected the least hostile operation from that quarter. Such was our situation, when on a sudden we learned, that on sunday the ad Aug. Admiral Gambier's fleet, consisting of fourteen sail of the line and six frigates were come in sight of the Sound. Next morning they arrived in Elsinor road, and drew up in line of battle, but without likelihood of any hostile intent. On the first appearance of this fleet, the Commander of the fortrefs of Cronborg was asked whether the Expedition was allowed to pass the Sound; he answered, he was ordered not to attempt any kind of resistance. The Prince of Wales, Admiral Gambier's flagship, saluted the battery which was returned by the Danes. The populace was very favourably disposed to-

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wards the English. The saluting of the flagship and the friendly reception of the english fleet in our port annihilated every apprehension of hostile views. The English were supplied with provisions and necessaries at Elsinor and were treated like friends. Notwithstanding it now was generally supposed that the british troops on board of the transport-vessels had a design to take possession of our island, no steps towards such a measure were yet adopted. The Prince Royal being with the army in Holstein, we were entirely unprepared to offer resistance. Mr. Tailor, being destined to replace Mr. Garlick, Minister of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Copenhagen, arrived the 1st of Aug. at the Capital. It was generally reported, that Mr. Garlick was going on a mission to the Court of Prussia. At the same time intelligence of the arrival of the english fleet was sent off to the Prince Royal at Kiel. Aug. 6 Mr. Jackson arrived at Copenhagen, and directly went to His Royal Highness at Kiel in, order to communicate to him the

object of the expedition, which was the temporary deposit of the danish ships of the line in one of His Britannic Majesty's ports, as a pledge of our neutrality. Mr. Jackson arrived the 8th at Kiel, but his mission being without succefs, he left that place on the roth.

The 3th the Prince Royal left Kiel. On the 10th His Royal Highnefs arrived at the Holm or Dock yard in order to stimulate the exertions of the workmen and to forward the defensive preparations. He had travelled two days and two nights without stopping. The chamberlain Steen Bille, who had distinguished himself in the memorable battle against Tripolis "), and who enjoys the greatest confidence of the Prince, was to command the naval part of the defence; Major General Peymann, knight of the order of Dannebroge, was nominated Commander in chief of Zealand. Major General Bilefeld was second in com-

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*) In the year 1799.

mand. The students, who in the year 1801 enrolled themselves for the defence of the country, took up arms in consequence of the following invitation: "The danger, with which the country 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 memorahle 2d April, and been happy to learn their zeal for the king and country. Countrymen! prove the same on this occasion. The universally esteemed Grand-marshal Hauch will command this Corps.

bas Frederic, Prince Royal.

No man could do more under these circumstances than the Prince has done. Having arranged every thing for the defence of Zealand and the Capital, His Royal Highnefs returned on the 12th from Copenhagen to Kiel, but before he left the Capital, he issued the following Proclamation:

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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, unlefs circumstances should speedily arise, which may render it possible to settle every thing according to my wish, in a peaceful and honourable manner.

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Copenhagen, Aug. 12. Frederick, Prince Royal.

The spirit of the inhabitants of the Capital was noble and high. All were ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the cause of their king and country. But, alas! our efforts were in vain! Our whole force of regular Troops in the Capital was not above 2500 men, the rest consisted of Citizens, embodied in volunteer Corps, armed peasantry and people from the country; but our naval defence exceeded in a very great degree this force. It consisted of the block-⁸hip Mars, the frigate St. Thomas, three floating batteries, four praams, twenty five gun-boats and several other armed boats; 'the battery of the three crowns; Christian sixth battery and likewise several other strong batteries, both at the Holm and the Citadel, which formed together a formidable barrier on the seaside.

But as strong as these means of defence were, they were highly unequal to the forces, which the English brought against us both by sea and land 1).

Although we made preparations to resist any hostilities, we in no ways gave the English any occasion to misunderstand our conduct. The english troops being yet regarded as friends, were provided with necessaries at Elsinor till the 14 of Aug. The English men of war and transports appeared like a forest in the road of Copenhagen. They would have afforded us the finest sight in the world, had we not unfortunately been informed that these superb monuments of british valour were destined to destroy our unhappy Capital and annihilate our old maritime power.

The 16th in the morning about four o'clok some of the English troops landed at Webek, a little village about 8 English miles from Copenhagen, without any resistance, because it seemed to have been the first principle of the Danish Government not to be the aggressor. The following Proclamation was issued by the English after their landing.

"Whereas the present Treaties of Peace, and the changes of Government and of Territorry, acceded to by so many Powers, have so far increassed 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 continue to resist the 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 Negotiators 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 farther deemed it a duty to himself and to his people, to support the demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most active and determined enterprize.

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 be 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 horror of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your 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 territorry has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an 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 prise; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially 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 in-f habitants, and much confusion and lofs 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 inquidated.

If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty, without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions 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 principle of these arrangement, 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. State Press of the State of the State of the

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 warlike attitude; but it is as yet not to late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

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

Gambier. Cathcart. Commanders in chief of his Majesty's forces by sea and land employed in the Expedition.

On the same day the Commandant of Copenhagen issued the following Proclamation: Hostilities having commenced, I herewith command, in consequence of the order of the King, that all british property shall be sequestred, and that every one, who is in possession of english money or property of any kind, shall announce it to the Police, who will carry the necessary measures into execution. Every one, who does not act according to this order, shall be regarded as a traitor tho the country.

The following Proclamation was at the same time published at Gluckstad:

We, Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway,

of the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein and Ditmarshen, and also of Oldenborg &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 pafsport 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 wherever it shall be required, to frustrate the insidious designs of the Enemy, and repel hostile attacks. We farther 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 farther our will, that all English subjects, until pursuent to our farther orders, they can be sent out of the Country, shall, without exception, be atrested as Enemies of our Kingdom and Country; which measure is 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 coast, shall be considered and treated as hostile.

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It is also our will, that all supicious 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 farther 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 of Aug. 1807.

> (L. S.) C. L. Baron v. Brockdorf. (L. S.) J. C. Moritz.

Aug. 22 the Commandant issued the following Proclamation : 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 fortrefs or to attack our advance-posts. Our lofs is not yet considerable; we have at most 21 killed and 58 wounded both of our sea - and land-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 advance-posts.

The fire-arms of the Manufactory at Cronborg and the greatest part of the gun-powder at Frederikswerk are secured; but Frederiksborg and Frederikswerk are in the hands of the Enemy, and the Frigate Frederikswern has been taken on her way to Norway. Fellow-citizens! secure in your courage and firmnefs, you may depend upon the care and vigour, which on my side shall ever defend and guard our common wealth.

Aug. 23 the following Proclamation was made public by the Commandant: Some of the Danish Bomb-vessels were ordered to attack several of the Enemy's Bomb-vessels and Gun-brigs, which had placed themselves on the northern side of the Lime-kilns (Kalkbrænderie), in order to destroy a battery, which the Enemy had erected by the Swanmill. At ten o'clock our Bomb-ketches began to fire, which was directly returned by the English Bomb-vessels and Gun-brigs, Notwithstanding these were reinforced, the fire of the Enemy declined about one o'clock, and a good many of the Enemy' Bomb-ketches made off with full sails. In order to disturb them in their retreat, the advanced-guard of our Gun-boats pursued them and kept up a strong fire. Our ships continued in the mean time to fire upon the land-battery. - In consequence of the Reports, which are come in, we have reason to believe, that the Enemy had suffered much. Our lofs has been 8 or 9 killed and 10 or 12 wounded. Some of the ships have suffered more or lefs, but they will be repaired again to morrow. -It deserves to be remarked, that the English, besides their Bombs, threw a kind of rocket, which civilized nations never made use of before. The latest accounts, received from the Crown-battery, mentions, that they fired this day on the Enemy's ships, and from hence one could see with a glafs, several ships of the English ready to sink, and their Bomb-ketches in a bad condition.

On this occasion one of the Danish Praams got seven shots in her hull, only having one man killed and three wounded.— On the same day a garden-house on the Glacis was burnt by the Danes.

The Danish Commander in chief sent Lieutenant Gederfeldt to the English General, in order to ask for a Pafs-port for his Highnefs Prince Ferdinand, which was immediately granted, and brought by an English Officer, who was ordered besides to summon the Capital, to surrender, declaring, that the English had a greater force than the Danes might imagine, but taht they would fain spare a Capital, which is the chief Seat of the sciences and commerce, and the first City in the Kingdom. - It was answered: "that the Capital would be defended with the most determined resistance, and that every Dane is ready to sacrifice his life for his. country." The English Officer returned to the Head-quarters, attended by several Danish Aide-de-Camp. All the gates of the town were now shut, except the gate of the Citadel.

The 27 of Aug. the Commandant issued the following paper: We have had several engagements outside of our fortifications with the Enemy, who has approached us, and likewise we have had several affairs with his riflemen in the garden of Mr. Classen in front of the Citadel. We fired into the garden, which discomposed the English. During the canonade on wednesday the gun-vessel Stubkjöbing was blown up by a grenade from the Enemy's battery at the Swan-mill. - The Commander, Lieutenant Bruun and 16 men were saved, but 12 men. were wounded and 31 were blown up. - A battery erected by the Enemy at old Pesthouse (gammel Pesthuus) was fired upon from the Ramparts and Gun-vessels, behind the Kalleboe, which suffered. But a Battery of 19 pounders and some mortars having now been erected at the Timber-yard, which totally commands the enemy's battery and render d it ineffectual, our gun-vessels changed their position. - On these vessels Lieuten. Zeuthen was killed, Lieuten. C. Wulff slightly wounded and Cadet Bull lost an arm; 15 of our men were wounded. Prem. Lieutenant

Bruun of the life-riflemen was killed; two life-riflemen wounded and some killed. Captain Hummel, the Lieutenant Friboe, Rothe and Ellevsen of the land-artillery as well as Count Platen of the Danish life-regiment were slightly wounded.

The 29 of Aug. 4 or 5000 english troops attacked the armed peasantry of Zealand, Lolland and Moen 2), near Kjöge, about 6 danish miles from Copenhagen, under the command of General Castenskjold. But the greatest part of these peasants, wanting regular arms as well as artillery, and being quite untrained, the consequences must be very unfortunate for the Danes. 150 men were wounded and General Oxholm as well as 56 Officers of different ranks, and 17 - 1800 men were made prisoners. The whole engagement could not be regarded as a regular Battle. We slightly pals over this affair, for the whole conduct of these peasants deserves no consideration.

Aug. 31 the Commandant published the following Bulletin: Finding it ne-

cessary to reconnoitre the garden of Mr. Classen, to learn whether the Enemy had begun to erect a Battery on that spot, a sally was made to-day at four o'clock by the norwegian life-regiment, under the command of Colonel Beck. The force consisted of 3 Battalious of the Infantry, the Riflemen or Chasseurs of the King's Life-guard, the Riflemen of other Regiments, and the Huntsmen from the country. This Corps was supported by 8 guns. The design of this sally was perfectly attained. The garden being exactly examined, and the Riflemen of the enemy driven out, we were conwinced that the English had neither erected or begun to erect any Battery. All the buildings at that place were burnt, besides a great part of the wood. After that was executed, our troops returned in good order to the Citadel, when they saw several large columns of the enemy approaching from Wibenshuus and along the shore. Our brave troops executed this undertaking to my greatest satisfaction. The lofs of the

enemy we are unacquainted with, but it is supposed to be considerable. On our side we suffered no more than we had to apprehend from the circumstances of the ground. We must lament the lofs of 70-80 killed and wounded. I myself have got a musket-shot through the left leg, but the wound is not dangerous. During this affair, shells were thrown from our Bomb-vessels and Mortarbattery upon the english Battery at the Swanmill, and the enemy's fleet, which was returned. - This Bombardment was continued after the attack (which ended at seven o'clock) both from the (itadel and by our Bomb-ketches, till about one o'clock, when the whole train of the Enemy's Bombketches and men of war, were driven from the bay of Charlottenlund and pursued by our Gun-vessels, after which time one of the Enemy's Bomb-ketches were blown up, and another sunk. The lofs of our brave seamen in this honourable fight consisted but of one man killed and four wounded. - Accounts had been received from Dragöe (on the island of Amack), that the enemy had landed during the former night with ome armed sloops, having the design, to burn the unarmed ships, which were laying there and which belong to that place. Fire was set to one galliot, but was soon again extinguished. The enemy was soon driven away by our troops, but continued a good while after this to fire with round-shot and grape on the houses at Dragöe, on which occasion a blind man was killed in his bed and the houses were injured.

Sept. 1 the following Declaration to the garrison and inhabitants was published by the Commandant:

The Admiral of the Enemy's fleet in our road as well as the Commander of the landforces, who are landed in Zealand have today summoned me to surrender our fleet to his Britannic Majesty, and to content to their carrying it away, on condition of its being returned at a general peace in Europe. I answered: "that our fleet beeing our uncontestable property, would be as secure in the hands of our King, as is ever could be in the hands of his Brittannic 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 a treatment; but that our honour and duty requires us to reject a proposal, which is dishonourable to an independant power, an that we have determined to make resistance against any agression and to defend the Capital and our just cause to the last, being ready to sacrifice our lives to this effect. - Fellov-citizens! I am convinced, that this answer will meet with your approbition. Our country is as dear to you as to me. Fellow-citizens! take up arms, all of you, who can cooperate in maintaining the honour and dependance of our beloved country. We fight for our dearest wealth. Let us imitate the conduct of our ancestors on similar occasions. I shall let the brave inhatants of the Capital, who can be employed with advantage, for 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."

Frequent skirmishing took daily place between the advance-posts of the british and danish troops without succefs on either side

Sept. 2 the Commanders of the british forces summoned for the last time General Peymann to surrender the danish ships of the line on the before mentioned conditions and in an amicable manner, declaring, that the horrors of a bombardment would be the immediate consequences 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 Commandant persisting in his refusal, a bombardment, which had been preparing for three weeks, was now inevitable, but unacquainted with its dreadful consequences, the most part of the inhabitants were not much in dread 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 going to describe the horrible scenes, which the bombardment of Copenhagen has offered. I know very well, that sinrilar horrors are unfortunately the unavoidable 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 seven and a half in the evening I heard the thunder of the mortars breaking out, and saw a large rocket flying like an arrow through the streets and killing in its way a poor innocent child, who stood at a window opposite to 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 was now general. People run anxiously through the streets; the mother to her children, the father to his family and every man 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 to that of the british, and encreased the echoing and dreadful noise. The fire brook immediately out in several places, but our fire-enginess and all which belongs to that department, being in good order, it was every where soon extinguished. About five thousand men only were applied to this purpose, and always ready in the streets and in other places in order to prevent all the dangers of conflagration. By these means the bombardment at first was nos as detrimental to the houses, at it was fatal to the inhabitants. People were wounded and crushed to death both in the streets and houses, and nobody though 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 of spring by the same shell. Women, sur-

roundered by their weeping childrend, unacquainted with the subjet of their mother's lamentation, took refuge in dark cellars against these mercilefs shells. About thirty houses were in flames, and the darknefs of the night augmented the horrors of these pitiful scenes. At eight o'clock in the morning the bombardment ceased.

Sept. 3 the following paper was made public by the Commandant: The police and fire-men during last night have 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 evning at seven o'clock the bombardment recommenced, at the beginning very feebly, but encreasing gradually, it grew dreadful towards the end of the night. Every moment the watch cried out: fire! The lofs of men, wounded and killed during ist existance, was very considerable; Major *Rirkerup*, Chief of the fire-men, was wounded. In the morning the king's barn fuled with hay was on fire. The shells began again to fall in great numbers, which prevented passengers from going through the streets, withou danger of being killed or wounded, although the fire had hitherto been extingushied in 64 different houses, both public and private, 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 in security, and which town the shells had hitherto scarcely reached. A great many people flew also in all haste to the island of Amack. It is difficult to imagine to one's self a greater scene of horror and confusion than this produced. Waggons carrying families together with their most valuable effects, forming a train without end; the richest and most distinguished persons, satisfied to save their fives and those of their family, renounced all claim to the advantages, which rank and fortune can afford. About a hundred persons lived together in a single house at Christianshavn, and many a miserable cottage on Amack Island gave shelter to several families of distinction from the Capital.

Sept. the 4th the bombardment recommenced about seven o'clock, and the wood at the timber-yard, belonging to several mershants and which was of great value, was set on fire with redhot shot. At the same time the fire broke out in many houses, and at last it seized the steeple of the Fruckirke, which falling down, spread the flames around and encreased the danger. The fire-engines and all 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 escaped the shells, were so worn out with fatigue that their exertions were i 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 kill'd 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 this place 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 a-new to similar dangers. The streets were filled with dead or lacerated horses. But here I must conclude, every reader of feeling will 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 3). 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 the next day, all would have been lost, and the total destruction of Copenhagen and all that it contains must have been its unavoidable consequences. On the 7th Sept. at eleven o'clock in the morning the following Capitulation was concluded:

Articles of Capitulation for the city of Copenhagen and its Citadel agreed upon betwein Major General Waltersdorf, knight of the order of Dannebroge, His Majest'ys chamberlain and Colonel of the north Zealand regiment of country-militia; Rear-Admiral Lütken and J. H. Kirchhoff, Generalaid-de-camp to His Danish Majesty, who is duly authorised by his Excellency Major General Peyman, knight of the Dannebroge, Commandor in chief of His Majesty's forces in the island of Zealand on the one side, and Major-General, the right honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, knight of the order of the Bath, Sir Home Popham, knight of Malta and Captain of the fleet, Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quartermaster-general of the british forces, duly authorised by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the blue, and Commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the East-sea, and Lieutenant-General, the right honourable Lord Cathcart, knight of the thistle, Commander in chief of his Bri-'tannic Majesty's land-forces in Zealand and in the northern part of the continent of Europe, on the other. to rejent out a provincia interestioner

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Art. 1.

When this Capitulation is undersigned and ratified, his Beitannie Majesty's troops shall take possession of the Citadel.

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Art. 2. 140 Art. 1

A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall also take possession of the Holm or Dock-yard.

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The ships and vessels of every description and all the naval stores shall be surrendered to the persons, who will be nominated by the commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's troops, and they shall immediately take possession of the holms, as well as of the buildings and store-houses belonging thereto.

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The store-ships and transports being in his Britannic Majesty's service shall be permitted, if it should be necessary, to come into the harbour, in order to take in all the troops and stores, which they have brought into this island.

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Art. 5.

As soon as the ships are brought out from the holm, or six weeks from the date of this Capitulation, or sooner if possible, his Britannic Majesty's troops shall surrender to his Danish Majesty's troops the Citadel in the same state as it was found, when they took possession of it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise in the before mentioned time or sooner if possible, be embarked or leave the island of Zealand.

Art. 6.

From the date of this Capitulation all hostilities shall cease in the whole island of Zealand.

Art. 7.

No persons, whatsoever, shall be molested, and all property, public or private, (except the above mentioned vessels and men of war, as well as the ships and other stores belonging to his Danish Majesty), shall be respected; all civil and military Officers in his Danish Majesty's service shall continue in the full exercise of their authoty in the whole extent of the island of Zealand, and all means shall be employed, which may contribute to promote a good understanding between both nations.

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Art. 8.

All prisoners, who have been taken on both sides, shall be delivered up, and the Officers, who have been taken prisoners and are on their parole, shall likewise be exempted from its obligations.

Art. 9.

All english property, having been sequestred in consequence of hostilities, shall, be returned to its possessors.

This Capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in chief, and the Ratifications exchanged before twelve o'clock at this day.

Given at Copenhagen the seventh day of September 1807.

E. F. Walterstorff. J. Lütken. J. H. Kirchhoff.

Arth. Wellesley. Home Popham. George Murray.

Ratified and confirmed by us, at the Head-quarter at Hellerup, the before mentfoned seventh day of September 1807.

J Gambier. Cathcart.

General Peymann announced it to the Public in the following Proclamation.

Fellow - citizenc!

The means of our defence having proved ineffectual, the enemy could not be prevented from erecting Batteries sufficiciently near the Capital to set it on fire in many places and as often as he liked, without our having the power to extinguish it by our fire-engines, which were destroyed by the shells or frequent use. It was therefore my opinion and that of the officers, whom is was my duty to consult, that in consideration of the reduced state of our garrison, we could not prevent the Capital from being taken by assault, in consequence whereof, and in order to spare the lives of the innocent inhabitants, and the Capital from the disastrous consequences of its

being taken by assault, I find myself reduced to the unfortunate extremity of agreeing to a capitulation with the commanders of the Enemy's forces, whereby I am to surrender the fleet and allow the Enemy to take possession of the Citadel Frederikshavn and the holm, for a sufficient length of time as may enable him to take the ships of war out of the harbour, but on condition, that these places shall be returned and that the english troops shall evacuate the island of Zealand at latest with in six weeks and that all public and private property shall be respected.

Fellow - citizens!

In communicating to you this Capitulation, which I am doing with the utmost grief, I cannot forbear calling to your minds that the first of your duties as citizens, whose lives and property are hereby secured, that tranquillity and good order are necessary, and I have likewise to admonish every inhabitant, that the wanting in this

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duty is a trefspals, the consequences of which would be very serious.

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On the 4th September Major - General, Stricker, Commandant of the fortress of Cronborg, invited all the foreign troops, chiefly the Hanoverians, who landed in the island of Zealand, by the following Proclamation: What injury has been done to you, your nation or your Government by our peaceable country? This country which believed or imagined itself to be in peace with all the world? Your Commanders have proclaimed that they come to us as friends, although they act against us like our worst enemies, disdaining the law of nations and exercising hostilities, which we never could expect of civilized nations. They consider already our country as a conquest, altough 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 later, will fall

on their own heads. You, Hanoverians! we consider as innocent people, forced to accomplish the crnel 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 kindnefs, 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!

NOTES.

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r) 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, Captains 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 bombyessel. The second Division, under Admiral Russel, consisted of the following ships of the line: Menotaur, Majestic, Mars, Defence, Resolution and Vaillant of 74 guns, and the Cayenne of 22 guns, Hussar of 38 guns and five brigs. - The landforces consisted of the german Legion, having about ten regiments of a thousand men, 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.

2) These troops, who are called Landværn (the guard of the country) were raised in the year 1801, and consist of all those natives from the country, who have already served out their time as soldiers, but in case of an invasion, are to protect their homes together with the regular troops.

- 3) The private buildings, which were burnt, are ensured in the fire-ensurance-office for about 2,400,000 Rixdollar or 500,000 Pound sterling. The principal public buildings, while were totally or partly destroyed, were: 1) the Fruekirke, one of the finest churches in this country. It was built by Christ, VI. after the great conflagration at Copenhagen in the year 1728, and its demensions were 300 feet in length and 50 in height. The steeple was 380 feet high, and contained an alarmhell, which was seven 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 Adeler and Count U. F. Gyldenlöve. 2) The houses belonging to the University, commonly called Studiigaard, were built at different times and contained a cabinet of natural history, which has fortunately been saved. 3) Borks College, where sixteen students had rooms gratis and a yearly salary, lastly the Alms-house, which consisted of a spacious building.

The following Declaration has been made public by his Danish Majesty at Kiel:

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"All Europe is acquainted with the system which Denmark has followed during a period of fifteen years of war and disturbance, with unceasing perseverance. The rigid observance of a free and impartial neutrality, and the conscientious fulfilment of all the duties belonging thereunto, have formed the object of all its wishes and all its efforts. The Danish Government, in its relations and connections with other States, has never lost sight of that simplicity, which was inseparable from the purity of its sentiments and its love of

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peace, and which it cannot be suspected of having once changed or dibilated. Hitherto Providence has blessed our undertakings. Without injustice, without any ground of reproach from any of the other Powers, we succeeded in keeping up a good understanding with the whole of them. This state of peace and tranquillity is suddenly annihilated. The English Government, after having long neglected its own interests by a shameful inactivity, and after having betrayed its Allies into a vexatious and uncertain struggle, has suddenly developed all its power and activity, to attack a neutral and peaceable State, without any complaint against the same. The means for dissolving the ancient and sacred connections which united Denmark to Great Britain, have been prepared with as much secrecy as promptitude. The Danish Government saw the English ships of war upon their shore, without even conjecture that they were to be employed against Denmark. The island of Zealand was surrounded, the Capital threatened, and the Danish territorry violated and injured, before the Court of London had made use of a single word to express the hostility of its feelings. This hostility, however, soon became evident. Europe will with difficulty believe what it will hear. The basest, the most violent and cruel object which could ever have been taken up, has no other foundation than some pretended information, or rather that of a real rumour of an attempt, which, according to the English Ministry, was to have taken place, in order to draw Denmark into a hostile alliance against Great Britain.

Upon these pretended grounds, which the least degree of discussion immediately would have shewn as being founded upon arbitrary measure alone, the Eng-

lish Government declared to the Court of Denmark, in the most imperious manner, that in order to secure its own interests, and provide for its own safety, it could leave Denmark no other choice, than a war, or a close alliance with Great Britain. And what kind of alliance did they offer? An alliance, the first guarantee of which, as a pledge of the subjection of Denmark, was to have delivered up all her ships of war to the British Government. There could be no hesitation as to the alternative that was to be adopted. - This opening being made, as scandalous in its offer as in ' its menaces - so offensive in the manner as in the thing itself - left no room for negociation. The most justifiable and rooted disdain naturally absorbed. every other feeling. Placed between danger and dishonour, the Danish Government had no choice. The war commenced : Denmark was by no means blind to the dangers, to the losses with which she was threatened by this war. Attacked in the most unexpected and dishonourable manner, exposed in a seperate province, and in a manner cut off from all the means of defence, and forced into an unequal contest, she could not flatter herself with escaping a very material injury. Unspotted honour however still remained for her to defend, as well as that reputation which she had earned at the price of her upright conduct. Denmark, therefore, flatters herself, that on the part of the Powers of Europe, she will not appeal in vain. Let impartial Cabinets judge whether England was under the political necessity of sacrificing another state without hesitation, to her own safety; a state which had neither offended nor provoked her. Depending upon the justice of her cause, trusting in Providence, and in the love and loyalty of the people to a Prince, whose

mild sceptre, under Providence, is swaved over an united, brave and faithful people, the Danish Government flatters itself that it will be able to acquit itself without weaknefs, of the hard and painful task which has been imposed upon it by necessity. The Government of Denmark believes it has a right to reckon upon the interest and justice of the Cabinets of Europe, and they particularly hope for the effects of the same on the part of those illustrious Sovereigns, whose objects and alliances have served the English for a pretext, and to give a colour to the most crying act of injustice, and whose object is to offer England the means of a general atonement for an act of violence, which, even in England, every noble and generous mind will disown; which deforms the character of a virtuous Sovereign, and will ever remain a scandal in the any nals of Great Britain.