

which I found it expedient to withdraw the army from its forward position, in front of Alkmaar, and which, I trust, will have appeared to his majesty sufficient to warrant the measure. The season of the year, which has already assumed here the aspect of winter, gave me from day to day, additional reasons to apprehend, that any attempt towards a prosecution of the campaign in this country could not be attended with decisive advantages, whilst the impossibility of covering the troops in the narrow district of the country in our possession, during the winter, and the precarious state of supplies to be expected in that season, added to the conviction I felt, that the most advisable measure to be pursued was to remove with the army to England; an operation which, although it might have exposed the army to some loss in its execution, I judged in my mind preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this impression, and considering that serious loss might ensue from delay, I have been induced to conclude an armistice, in connection with vice admiral Mitchell, with general Brune, commanding the French and Batavian armies, of which the conditions are enclosed, and which, although they provide for delivering up a large number of prisoners of war, now in our hands, yet I trust will not be thought by his majesty, an inadequate compensation for many valuable lives which must have been lost, after the object which has hitherto directed them, no longer promised success; and when the only means which presented themselves of ensuring a secure retreat, were those of restoring to the destructive measure of inundation from the sea, which, as it would have involved the inhabitants of the northern part of this province in ruin for a series of years, must have been highly repugnant to the feelings, as well as contrary to the character and practice of the British nation.

I rest confident, that the motives which I have here detailed, will excuse me to his majesty for having acted without writing for previous instructions from home, and that I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that my conduct, in this respect, has met his majesty's gracious approbation.

(Signed) I am, &c.
FREDERICK.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

[Translation]

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between major-general Knox, duly authorized by his royal highness the duke of York commander in chief of the combined English and Russian army, and citizen Rostollant, general of brigade, and adjutant general, duly authorized by citizen Brune, general and commander in chief of the French and Batavian army.

Art. I. From the date of this convention, all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.

Art. II. The line of demarkation between the said armies shall be the line of their respective out posts, as they now exist.

Art. III. The continuation of all works, offensive and defensive, shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

Art. IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or (in case of improvement) in their present state and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

Art. V. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands and internal navigation of the Dutch republic, by the 30th of Nov. 1799, without committing any devastation, by inundations, cutting the dykes, or other ways injuring the sources of navigation.

Art. VI. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

Art. VII. General Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zura, and to the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries, and the progress of the embarkation. His royal highness the duke of York shall be equally at liberty to

send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively; to guarantee the execution of this convention.

Art. VIII. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavian, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored, without conditions, to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such prisoners, for each, to be determined between the two republics. Major General Knox shall remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of this article.

Art. IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies for the exchange of the prisoners taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into execution; and it is further agreed that the Dutch admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaar, the 13th of October, 1799 by the undersigned General officers, furnished with full power to this effect.

(Signed) J. KNOX, Major-General.
(Signed) ROSTOLLANT.

LONDON, October 30.

By letters from Falmouth, in our maritime intelligence, it appears the combined fleet in Brest is preparing to put to sea. Seven sail of the line were seen coming out of the harbour on Friday last. The whole of the enemy's naval force in that port, amounted, it is said, to between forty and fifty sail of the line, besides frigates.

The accounts from Italy state, that Suza has been retaken, and that Championnet had gained an advantage near Coni. The victories in Switzerland have produced the effect of preventing the retreat of the French in Italy, and Genoa remains in the possession of the French. Rome has presented an unexpected scene. The French, few in number, and incapable of resisting the Neapolitans who were advancing, began to retreat to Civita Vecchia. The people immediately requested not to be abandoned, and to be armed. A strong force was soon collected, the Neapolitan entrenched camp of 12,000 men, at Fregate, was stormed, 900 killed, 18,000 made prisoners, with the commander in chief, and the military chest.

NOVEMBER 10.

Preparations are in considerable forwardness for an expedition, whose success will be a dreadful stroke to the powerful though at present inactive, Marine of the enemy.

The Dutch Democrats are stated to have been greatly indignant with Gen. Brune, for his convention with the English, conceiving that the relative situation of the two armies, entitled the Republicans even to more favorable terms.

The late accounts from Switzerland, represent the army of Massena to have been nearly 4 months without pay, and nearly destitute of both clothes and provisions.

The new French army of the North, is rapidly forming in Brabant: it is to consist of two divisions of 12,000 men; the one to be encamped near Antwerp, the other on the Meuse.

Napper Tandy and his associates, were yesterday removed from Newgate, to be conveyed to Ireland.

The total amount of the failures which have taken place at Hamburg, from the 6th of September to the 25th of October, is twenty-six millions seven hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three Banco Marks.

The wounded troops at Colchester amount to 900; accommodation has been provided for 1200 more.

The Guards have arrived in town from Holland; from whence 7000 Russians, put into Yarmouth on the 7th, in their way to Guernsey.

The Bank Directors are said to be in treaty with the Minister for the renewal of their charter, which has but a few years to run; and for which, it is added, they are required to pay four millions, being twice the amount paid on former occasions.

An officer of high rank is said to have been committed to Newgate on a charge of treason.

It is said that Louis XVIII. will soon return to Germany.

The Hamburg paper throws the blame of allowing the seizure of Napper Tandy upon the King of Prussia, who, as President of Lower Saxony, should have protected Hamburg.

It is said there have been but eighteen fine days in Germany since the commencement of the last spring.

On Monday 27 female convicts were sent from Newgate on board the Speed, at Long Reach, to be conveyed to Botany Bay.

The Hamburg mail received on Wednesday relates, that 300 Austrians were expected to have arrived at Ancona on the 1st of October, to take possession of the fortress, the French General refusing to deliver it to any other than regular troops.

From Alexandria, October 7, it is stated, that on the preceding day the Austrians obtained an important victory over the French, and opened the communication between Ceva and the camp before Coni, which place they had surrounded, and which they were immediately to besiege.

From Milan, of the 10th, it is said, General Melas had defeated General Championnet with the loss of 4000 men. The head-quarters of the

latter were at Finale, and his army consisted of 40,000 strong.

Accounts from Vienna, Oct. 19, mention a number of recruits having been sent from thence by waggons to upper Italy, whither Gen. Frölich, with his troops, and accompanied by the Emperor's army, had been ordered to proceed from Rome, from which city, it is said under the date of Oct. 5, that the tree of liberty, and the tricoloured cockade had been burned, when the Neapolitan flag was hoisted at the castle of St. Angelo.

From Genoa, under date Oct. 3, it is said, General Kléber has repulsed the French to the walls of that city, and possessed himself of the heights upon which he was erecting batteries. General Championnet had sent his fleet and wounded to Nice. Many of the Genoese merchants had emigrated, in consequence of which their properties were confiscated. Want extended over those who remained, whose misery was increased by heavy contributions.

From Switzerland, Oct. 17, it is said that General Massena had threatened to enforce the demand of contributions from Basle.

Accounts from Darmstadt, of the 22d and 23d Oct. relate, that the French, on entering Mannheim and Heidelberg, declared they would treat the Palatinate as a hostile country, and ordered in each considerable contributions. In Franconia the peasants were rising in a mass. It was reported that General Sztarry had driven the French from Heidelberg.

From Frankfort, Oct. 22, it is said the French had attacked the peasants and troops of Mentz, by whom, however, they had been defeated.

From the Mayn, Oct. 22. It is related that 18,000 French purposed to attack, and winter in the Duchy of Wirtemberg; to prevent which the peasants were arming. Whilst the Austrians joined in preparations to repel the enemy, General Hohenloë was on the 18th within 6 miles of Heilbronn, with 6000 men; and General Sztarry was advancing from Cailfrube.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange, it is said, is to have the command of the 6000 Dutch troops at the Isle of Wight.

PLYMOUTH, November 7.

This morning arrived a large fleet of transports from the Helder, with upwards of 7000 Russian troops on board, who are to be landed at Guernsey.

Arrived in the sound the Fowey cutter, of 14 guns, lieutenant Darby, from a cruise off Brest. Five sail of the line that left Brest, and anchored in Cameron Bay, were seen to return to Brest before the Fowey left it, she also saw a fleet of merchant vessels under convoy of two brigs and a lugger, enter that harbour.

HAGUE, Oct. 22.

The capitulation signed at Alkmaar on the 18th was celebrated here by the firing of cannon, illuminations, and music. The two chambers of the legislative body held an extraordinary sitting to hear the message of the directory read. General Vandamme was the bearer of the duke of York's ratification, which was signed on the 10th, and which that General received from the duke's own hand, in an audience which he had with him. Yesterday the capitulation was published, by order of the directory, at the corner of every street, by a herald, escorted by some cavalry and several trumpeters. The proclamation was as follows:

"The happy success of the arms of our Batavian and French brethren had already given reason to hope, that the Batavian territory would soon be evacuated by the English; these hopes are now perfectly realized. The enemy, driven back into their entrenchments, were in danger of being driven out of them by the irresistible bravery of our heroes, and nothing remained for them but death or capitulation; and they saw themselves under the necessity of soliciting a free departure. Our general, placing little value in the increase of this glory, which he might have ensured by another victory, but which he foresaw would raise great bloodshed, generously sacrificed his glory to the public welfare, and to the lives of his brethren in arms, and granted to the enemy a capitulation."

SALISBURY, Thursday, January 20, 1800.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, have this day resolved, "That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient publicly to testify their grief for the death of General George Washington, by suitable eulogies, orations or discourses, or by public prayers;" and "That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect." Now therefore, I JOHN ADAMS President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKENS,
Secretary of State.