

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.



"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unwar'p'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. I.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1799.

No. 2.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

We feel the most sincere satisfaction that we can now relieve the anxiety, and gratify the curiosity of the public, with respect to the situation and object of the expedition under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The fleet which failed under Vice-Admiral Mitchell has joined Lord Duncan off the Texel, and the taking possession of the Dutch fleet, and landing in that quarter of Holland, are the immediate points to which the combined British and Russian force is directed.

The dispatches from the fleet state, that a most favorable answer had been returned to a flag of truce which was sent into the Texel on Thursday last. Admiral Story, and his officers and men, were ready to permit their ships to be taken possession of for the Stadtholder, and we have a very large party on shore ready to receive our troops with open arms, as the deliverers of their country.

The British fleet consists of 166 sail with troops, 11 luggers, with 50 flat-bottomed boats for the purpose of disembarking the troops. To these are to be added the Cynthia's convoy of 24 ships with cavalry, with the cutters, making in all 200 sail.

AUGUST 28.

The French papers say, that Admirals Maffredo and Bruix are expected at Paris, to concert with the Directory the operations of the combined fleet still at Brest. The following is a state of that fleet, as published by the Minister of Marine:

French ships:—four three-deckers, one of which carries 120 guns, and three of 110; two of 92; nineteen of 74; total 25 of the line: five frigates, and seven corvettes: total 37 vessels. Spanish ships:—four three-deckers, one of which carries 116, and three 112 guns each; one of 80, ten of 74; total 15 ships of the line: four frigates and three corvettes: total 22. General recapitulation, 40 ships of the line, 9 frigates, and 10 corvettes: total 59 vessels.

All the ships, French and Spanish, in the harbour of Brest, have received orders to hold themselves ready to sail. Their destination is not known. The accounts add, that previous to the arrival of the combined fleet, there were in Brest, La Dugoumier, La Berwick, La Mucius, and Le Patriote, of 74 guns; La Corneille and La Vengeance, of 40; La Charante, La Precieuse, La Fraternite, La Surveillante, of 36, and La Chevrete, of 26 (18-pounders). L'Indivisible, of 80 guns, was in the harbour.

Six of the enemy's line are stated to have failed from Brest, where the rest of the combined fleet are in the outer harbour. It is added that the British fleet, in consequence, failed from Torbay on Thursday.

A letter from Cronstadt, August 2, relates the most distinguished attention having been conferred by the Court of Petersburg on Capt. Popham, sent to superintend the embarkation of the Russian auxiliary troops. He has been presented by the Emperor with an elegant snuff-box set with diamonds, and with a valuable ring from her Imperial Majesty. His Majesty has likewise knighted Capt. Popham, conferring on him the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

SEPTEMBER 1.

An authority the most respectable induces our strong apprehension, that Sweden does not now purpose to afford us the promised aid in the expedition for the re-establishment of a rational government in Holland, and that the sudden change in the sentiments of the Cabinet of Stockholm, proceeds partly from our having captured some of its vessels employed in the supply of the enemy; and, what is of more and of worse consequence to the influence of an extraordinary policy of Prussia, which, ever wavering, and solicitous to turn every event to the best account, seeks to prevent an interference in another which would render his own diminished consequence. Our information adds, that exertions the

most active are now making on the continent to effect a general pacification, in which this country is proposed to be included.

By virtue of an order from the Porte, 36,000 Spahis, forming three corps of 12,000 men each, are to march from Carloupa to Italy, to join the confederate Imperial troops. These troops will be commanded by Mahomed Pacha Wilmia, Governor of Bosnia; Beshier, Pacha of Romania, and the Pacha of Natolia.

INVASION OF HOLLAND.

The anxiously looked for dispatches of Sir R. Abercrombie and Admiral Mitchell, have not yet arrived. The following particulars are collected from the report of Lieut. Clay of the Kent, who was bearer of Lord Duncan's letter to the Admiralty:

Early on the morning of Wednesday, the cutters, flat-bottomed vessels, and all the boats of the fleet, entered the Meers Diep, followed by several ships of war, who engaged with the batteries which extend along the Helder Point, while a debarkation took place near Kyk Down. Our troops, although encountered by difficulties of the most awful magnitude, proved superior to every obstacle, and after an action most obstinately contended for nearly ten hours, possessed themselves of the towns of Kirk Buyvt and Helder, and the immense chain of batteries which protect the passage of the Texel. The fortifications here comprehend eight heavy batteries.

The disaffection of the multitude to the existing government of France has prematurely shewn itself in Bourdeaux, as well as in other places. We have intelligence thro' various mediums that on the 6th August numerous inflammatory bills were posted about different parts of that city; in consequence of which several persons were shortly after taken up, whom the people attempted to rescue, when a conflict ensued, in which 20 were killed, and a considerable number wounded.

The Ferrol Squadron, of five sail of the line and a frigate, continued under the Isle of Daix, or Aix, near Rochfort, on the 19th ult. which is the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter. The Spanish Admiral had struck his top gallant masts and yards, and formed a line of battle, still expecting an attack, which the strength of his position rendering highly inexpedient, will not be attempted.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUGUST 31.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 31.

Lieut. Clay, of his Majesty's ship Kent, arrived this morning, with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Duncan, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

Kent, at anchor off the Texel, Aug. 28.

SIR,
Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I shall go on from my letter of the 25th inst. and say, it blew so fresh on Sunday that we could not approach the land, but the weather becoming more moderate on Monday, the whole of the fleet, with the transports, were at anchor close in the shore by noon on that day. I shall not enter into a detail of the landing of the troops, or what happened on Tuesday, as their Lordships will have that stated by Vice-Admiral Mitchell; suffice it to say, the troops towed towards the shore at day-break, and landed, though immediately opposed by numbers, and from that time till half past 4 P. M. were continually in action. However the gallantry of the British troops surmounted all difficulties, and drove the enemy wherever they met them. The Russian ship got a-shore on the South Halk, in coming to the anchorage, where she remained some time in great danger, but by timely assistance and exertion of her captain and officers, in getting out some of her guns, and lighting her, she was got off; and at night reported to be again fit for service. At 5 P. M. the Belliqueux, with her convoy from the Downs, anchored. This day it

blows strong from the Westward, with a great surf, so that I fear little can be done; but I am sure the Vice-Admiral will avail himself of every opportunity to carry on the service, as I never witnessed more attention and perseverance in spite of most unfavorable weather, to get the troops landed; and nothing shall be wanting on my part towards furnishing him with every aid in my power, in order to bring the business to a happy termination.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. Eight P. M. The weather is still bad; but a lugger is just returned with an answer which I wrote Vice-Admiral Mitchell this morning, by which I find the Helder Point was last night evacuated and the guns in it spiked up. The Lieutenant of the lugger likewise reports, that the General and Vice-Admiral had not sent off their dispatches; and as I think it of the greatest consequence that Government should have the earliest notice, I detach a cutter with this interesting intelligence, although it was my original intention only to have sent one away after the General and Vice-Admiral had forwarded their dispatches; and as I have not time to alter my other letter to you of this date, I beg to refer their Lordships to Lieutenant Clay, of his Majesty's ship Kent, an intelligent and deserving officer, for further particulars.

DUNCAN.

A change has taken place in the government of Portugal, the Prince of Brazil having, on account of the Queen's health, declared himself Regent.

Paris papers of the 27th of August have been received, from which we extract, as most interesting, what follows:

It is said that the fortress of Tortona has surrendered, but we are not informed of the terms of capitulation. Gen. Brune, who arrived on the 18th from Holland, is appointed to fill the place of Bernadotte, as Minister at War. Domiciliary visits are daily made; but the officers of police conduct themselves with all possible decency and moderation.

In the Council of Elders, on the 16th, Montpellier read a letter from the central administration of the department of Aude, to the Minister of the General Police, dated Carcassonne, Aug. 9, of which the following is the substance:

"The Royalists have raised the standard of rebellion. The white flag floats on the towers of several communes of the ci-devant district of Ville Franche and Revel, the department of the Upper Garonne.—On the 6th, the brigands put themselves in motion, seized Montequieu, and effected a junction with the rebels of these districts. The same day their head-quarters were at Caraman, and their advanced posts occupied the communes of Loubens, Aurial, St. Julian, Lesalga, St. Felix, Montgazar, and Escalquens. They had prostrated the emblems of liberty, carried off hostages, and put to flight public functionaries. The moveable columns of Ville Franche have killed, in several encounters, 18 rebels, and made 22 prisoners.—The Toulousians retook Montgazar and 300 men, and entrenched themselves there with three pieces of cannon; but on the 7th, this post was taken from them a second time.

"These rebels are commanded by Roger, a ci-devant General of Brigade in the army of the eastern provinces, who, in the bosom of the Electoral Assembly of the Upper Garonne, proudly declared himself a Royalist. Three couriers have been dispatched to the Commandant of the 10th military division, to apprise him of what is passing, and all the troops have been asked which he can spare, and intelligent officers, because Louis XVIII. being in these districts, it will be of greater advantage to burn him out there, with all expedition, than hazard the loss of one republican. Several administrative measures have also been taken. The Administration has taken steps for raising contingencies in every commune, for the purpose of forming a body to march against the insurgents, and the number of the

well affected exceeds expectation. The single commune of Castlenandori has produced 300 national guards. Honorable mention was demanded and made of the conduct of these administrators, and the brave national guards of the department."

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 18th, a message was received from the Directory, announcing that the enemy had been defeated at Sehovitz and Alstoft, in Switzerland, with the loss of 1500 men and 12 pieces of cannon.—Angereau made a strong speech in favour of union; and Cabines against the manner in which the public prints had attacked the Directory.

The scrutiny on the accusation of the Ex Directors was resumed. Of 431 votes which were admitted, 214 were for the third charge, and 217 against it. The number for the second charge were 91, against it 341. On the following day, there appeared for the first article 89, against it 344; so that all three were negatived.

On the 20th, the Council were informed by the Directory, that the loss of the enemy on the 14th, amounted to 3000, instead of 1500 men, and that the enemy had been beaten from mount St. Gothard, with the loss of 2000 prisoners.

On the 21st, L. Buonaparte, after a flattering picture of the success of French arms, proposed in the name of the committee of seven, to establish an army to form a second line for the defence of the frontiers, and a departmental army to secure the interior. Ordered to be printed.

On the 23d, eighteen millions were ordered for the use of the Marine, in addition to the 123 millions before granted.

The Minister of War to the Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy.

Paris, Aug. 20.

"The journals, Citizen General, have for some days published the news of the surrender of Mantua. This intelligence is too extraordinary to be believed by those who know the bravery of Frenchmen. If, contrary to all expectation, this reduction shall have taken place, whatever may have been the conditions, it must have been the work of treason. I desire you, in the name of the Republic, for its interest and glory, to carry before a Council of War, General Foisac Latour and his staff. Health and fraternity."

BERNADOTTE.

It is said, that the King of Prussia, hearing that Batavian emigrants assembled on the frontiers of Westphalia, sent orders to them to dissolve, or remove out of the Prussian territories. The French garrison of Rome has retired by capitulation, and embarked at Civita Vecchia. We are unacquainted with the details. The event of a general engagement, which is supposed to have taken place on the 15th, throughout the whole line of the armies of the Alps and of Italy, is anxiously expected. Joubert has transferred his headquarters to Savonne. Gen. Moreau has taken command of the right wing, until he takes his departure for the Rhine, which Joubert has requested him to defer until after the general engagement, of which the skirmishes of the 12th and 13th were only preliminaries. The advanced posts of the enemy have been driven back. Suvarrow was contracting his force towards Alessandria, and it was there that he was to be attacked by the whole force of the united armies of Italy and of the Alps, which make together 74,000 effective men. The Municipal Administration of Paris daily conducts detachments of conscripts to the depot of Courbevoie, accompanied by inspiring airs of martial music.

They write from Schaffhausen, that the Austrian General Bey has been surrounded and taken, while he was reconnoitering. Letters affirm, that in certain departments, there exists a wicked connivance; a monstrous association, betwixt the Brigands, who carry off the Republicans, and the constituted authorities, who are charged to punish those violences by executing the law respecting hostages.

A letter from Gen. Massena, contains the following result of the late actions. The attack on mount St.

Gothard has perfectly succeeded; the enemy have lost 21 pieces of cannon, and we have made 8,000 prisoners.

SEPTEMBER 3.

SURRENDER OF THE WHOLE OF THE DUTCH FLEET.

Our readers will see by Lord Duncan's letter, that he had no doubt of the remainder of the Dutch Fleet being in possession of Admiral Mitchell.

As there is a greater depth of water on that side of the Meer Diep, which is next to the Helder Point, than on the side of the Texel Island, our line of Battle ships were enabled to follow the Dutch Fleet into the Texel, when those already mentioned in the Gazette, surrendered. Admiral Mitchell, in his letter to Lord Duncan, states, that he was determined to follow the remainder, even to the walls of Amsterdam, and the gallant Admiral has indeed kept his word, for this forenoon an officer of the navy arrived at the Admiralty with an account of his success. The Admiral, after the first surrender of part of the Dutch Fleet, as stated in the Gazette, sailed up the Texel with eight sail of two deckers, and moored his ships along side the remainder; the whole of which, viz. eight sail of the line, and every other ship in the Texel, have surrendered.

The following is the official notice sent to the Lord Mayor, Lloyd's Coffee House, and to the Members of Administration:

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 3.

"Ten minutes past one. Lieutenant Collier has just arrived with an account of the surrender of the Dutch Fleet, consisting of

One of seventy-four guns,
Five of sixty-eight,
Two of fifty-four,
One of thirty-two, and
One of sixteen.

Without firing a gun."

Admiral Story had under his command 8 sail of the line, 3 frigates, and a sloop; and, at the taking of the Helder, 3 sail of the line and 5 frigates, and several Indianmen armed en flute, were taken in the Nieuwe-Diep. The naval arsenal is also in the possession of the English; it contains many stores, with 25 pieces of ordnance.

The second division of the expedition landed the second day after the taking of the Helder, and part of a third division, consisting of cavalry, were also arrived. The Russian armament was daily expected.

Helder is in the Northern point of West-Friesland, and commands the Meers Diep, the ordinary anchorage of the Dutch fleet.

There are no French troops in Holland, and the people of the country are in general perfectly well disposed.

The rumour of Amsterdam being taken is unfounded.

We stated in our paper of yesterday, that a French Journal of a late date had been received in town, containing an account of the total defeat of General Joubert's army, by Marshal Suvarrow. We now learn, that this paper, the only one in town, is in the possession of Government. The battle is said to have taken place at Novi, a town in the Genoese territories ten miles west of Tortona, and twenty-two north-west of Genoa.

Private letters by the Hamburg mail, received yesterday, state, that Buonaparte had made good his retreat into Egypt, and arrived at Cairo.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, SEP. 5.

The Dutch made a most formidable opposition to the landing of the troops, so much so, that during the conflict about 460 English were killed and wounded, among whom were 30 officers; and we are sorry to say, that Col. Smollet, of the Guards, and Col. Hay, chief engineer, were killed. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, second in command, Colonels Hope, Graham, Macdonald, &c. were wounded.

The Dutch lost about 1600 men, among whom was one Colonel. The