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IMPORTANT NEWS!!!

NEW-YORK, October 11.
Postscript to the D. Adv.
London Dates to September Four.

By the ship Swan, Captain Woodham arrived at the Watering Place last night, at 10 o'clock, we have been obligingly favored with London Newspapers to SEPTEMBER FOURTH, from which the following important information is selected.

LONDON, August 31.

We at length have it in our power to relieve in some measure the public anxiety in regard to the armament on the coast of Holland.

This day at one o'clock, Admiral Lord Duncan's first Lieutenant arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from his Lordship, containing the important intelligence of the British forces having taken the fortresses of Helder, on the coast of Holland, by storm. The enemy in the conflict are said to have lost 1300 men; and we lament to say, the loss on our side is stated at 500 men killed and wounded, chiefly belonging to the guards.

Among the officers killed, whose deaths it is affecting to record, are Colonel Smollet, of the guards, and Major Hays, of the artillery.

General Sir James Pultney, and Mr. John Hope are among the wounded.

The troops began to disembark on Tuesday morning last at two o'clock, and the action between the enemy and the British forces, lasted till four in the afternoon.

EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.

The official dispatches from Lord Duncan, respecting the intelligence which we gave on Saturday, of our brave troops having effected a landing in Holland, and made themselves masters of the important post of Helder, commanding the principal entrance of the Texel, were brought home by lieutenant Clay, of the Kent man of war. Those from Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Admiral Mitchell have not yet been published; but our readers will see by the following extract from the London Gazette of Saturday, that the event is fully confirmed:

Admiralty Office, August 31,

Lieutenant Clay, of his majesty's ship Kent, arrived this morning, with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Duncan, L. B. to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy:
Kent, at anchor off the Texel, August 23.

Sir,

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that I shall go on from my letter of the 24th instant, 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 transports, were at anchor close in shore on that day. I shall not enter into detail of the landing the troops, or what happened on Tuesday, as their Lordships will have that stated by Vice-Admiral Mitchell; suffice it to say, the troops rowed towards the shore at day break, and landed, though immediately opposed by numbers, and from that time till half past four 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 Rattizan Russian ship got ashore on the South Haik 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 the guns and lightening her, she was got off; and last night reported to be again fit for service. At five 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.

P. S. Eight P. M. The weather is still bad, but a lugger is just returned with an answer to a letter 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 Lieut. Clay, of his majesty's ship Kent, an intelligent and deserving officer, for further particulars.

(Signed) DUNCAN.
Evan Nepean, Esq.

September 2.

This morning captain James Oswald, commander of his majesty's ship Perseus, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from admiral Lord Nelson and Sir William Hamilton at Naples. They contain the very pleasing intelligence that the expedition against Capua, and the other posts still in the possession of the French and Neapolitan republicans, of which captain Trowbridge and captain Hallowell had the command, completely succeeded. The garrison of Capua capitulated, and the terms granted them were, that they should be sent back to France, upon condition that they should not serve during the war against the allies, Gaeta has also surrendered; and thus the whole of the Neapolitan dominions are delivered from the French.

Captain Oswald is also said to have brought official dispatches received from Sir Sydney Smith, containing an account of the defeat of Buonaparte by the Turkish forces, in co-operation with the English commander.

September 3.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of the homeward bound leeward Island fleet, upwards of 100 sail of which passed Portsmouth, yesterday for the Downs.

Lord Bridport, with 20 ships of the line, left Torbay on the 20th, to resume the blockade of Brest, and to prevent the Spanish ships of war from joining the combined fleet.

STOCKS.

Omnium was done at an advance of about two per cent. and consols were in the same proportion.

Prices this day at one o'clock:

Three per cent. cons. 68 1-2 69 68. Omnium 22 21 20 1-4 2 5 1 2.

At a very late hour yesterday afternoon, when a considerable part of our impression was worked off, we stopped the press to announce the arrival of captain Hope, 1st captain to admiral lord Duncan, and capt. Oughton, 1st captain to vice admiral Mitchell, with dispatches for the admiralty; and of colonel Maitland of the guards, with dispatches from general Abercrombie to Mr. Dundas, containing the official details of the success of our gallant troops in Holland, with the farther intelligence of the surrender of part of the Dutch fleet.

Surrender of the Whole Dutch Fleet.

Our readers will see by lord Duncan's letter, that he had no doubt of the remainder of the Dutch fleet being at the time of writing in the possession of admiral Mitchell.

As there is a greater depth of water on that side of the Mars Diep which is next to the Helder Point, than on the side close to 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 them 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 8 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. 10.

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,
- Two of forty-four,
- One of thirty-two and
- One of sixteen,

without firing a gun!!!"

The Park and Tower guns were fired at two o'clock this afternoon, on the happy occasion; and the Admiralty and all the public offices are preparing for a splendid illumination, which is expected to be very general throughout London and Westminster.

From the New-York Daily Gazette,
POSTSCRIPT.

After our paper was prepared for press, last evening, we were informed of the arrival of Capt. Steward, in the remarkable short passage of 32 days from Hamburg. We immediately proceeded on board, when, through the politeness of Capt. Steward, and a gentleman of this city, we were favored with a regular file of Hamburg papers to the 7th September, containing a rich variety of very important News. The following are the primary articles, extracted for this day's Gazette:—

Taking of Holland! HAMBURG, Sept. 5.

We have this moment received the following particulars respecting the surrender of the Dutch fleet, the truth of which we can warrant to our readers although they are not copied from any official documents.

The first division of the British armament having cast anchor off the Texel, on the 22d of August, went to sea again on the 23d, on account of very heavy gales of wind, during which one gun boat was lost, and a Russian man of war driven on shore, but without receiving any damage. On Monday the 26th of August, the fleet came to anchor again, off Ruikdown, and the troops were landed on the 27th, at four o'clock in the morning.

The Dutch made a most formidable opposition, 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 colonel Smollet of the guards and colonel Hay, chief engineer, were killed. General Sir James Pultney, second in command and colonels Hope, Graham, Macdonald, &c. are wounded.

The Dutch lost about 1600 men, among whom was one colonel, the Dutch finding that the English were determined to carry their point at all hazards, abandoned the Helder, after spiking their guns. They had maintained their ground with great courage, until the English troops obtained possession of the two heights, which were the chief aim of their resolute attack.

The English fleet entered into the Texel on the 29th ult. when admiral Mitchell sent the following summons to admiral Story:

*On board the Isis, under sail, in line, of battle,
August 29.*

SIR,

I desire you will instantly hoist the flag of his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange. If you do so, you will immediately be considered as the friend of the king of Great Britain, my most gracious sovereign: otherwise, you will be made answerable for the consequences. Painful will it be to me for the bloodshed it may occasion, but the guilt will fall on your own head.

To this summons, the Dutch Admiral returned the following answer.

ADMIRAL!

Your superiority in point of force, nor your threats, that the responsibility for the shedding of blood would fall upon me, could not have prevented me from showing, till the last moment, what I might in different circumstances, have been enabled to do for my honor, and for my sovereign, which I acknowledge only in the people of Batavia and their representatives. But the ensigns of the Prince of Orange have effected what they were intended to do! The traitors whom it has been my great misfortune to command, have refused to fight, and nothing is left to me and my brave officers but a hopeless vexation—the dreadful feelings of our present situation. I surrender to you the fleet which I can no longer command, and from this moment you are under the obligation to look to the security of me and a few brave who are on board the Batavian fleet, for I consider myself and them as prisoners of war.

August 30. (Signed) STORY.

Admiral Story had under his command 8 sail of the line, 3 frigates, and a sloop; and after the taking of the Helder, 3 sail of the line and 5 frigates, and several Indiamen armed *en flote*, were taken in the Nicwe-deep. The naval arsenal is also in the possession of the English, it contains many stores, with 95 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.

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

The rumour of Amsterdam being taken is unfounded.