

## LOWER ELBE, (Hamburg.) Sept. 7.

The surrender of the Dutch fleet to the English (the particulars of which were given in yesterday's paper) has since been confirmed. In our haste to make known this formidable achievement, we erroneously stated the number of guns found in the Dutch arsenal to be 25, instead of 95. The English troops, in landing, laboured under all the disadvantages of sea-sickness, stormy gales, a very high surf, and an incessant fire from the Batavian troops, notwithstanding, in less than four hours time, the debarkation was completely effected, to the number of 12,000 men, who were obliged to fight their way inch by inch. The courage, perseverance and bravery of both soldiers and sailors was never more conspicuous: and the magnanimity of their leaders is amply testified by the glorious, yet to be lamented, the death of two chief officers, who fell in leading their troops to conquest, one on the right, and the other on the left of the commander, with whom they had just been conversing. We are also extremely sorry to learn, that most of the wounded officers are amongst the highest in command.

The brave troops in Italy, Switzerland, and on the borders of the Rhine, now fighting in the same cause, will no doubt, be pleased to hear of the exploits of their English fellow heroes in Holland, and the mutual successes of each other, cannot but inspire an ardour that will speedily set aside every obstacle in the way of what has been so long wished for—a general peace.

Captain Smith, of the navy, who arrived here on Thursday evening, and who left the Texel soon after Captain Winthroppe, reports, that the English forces now in Holland amount to nearly 24,000 men, a number which is expected to be more than a match for all the troops that the Dutch patriots and the French troops can oppose them. It is natural to suppose that the surrender of all the marine forces, to the Prince of Orange, will induce the inhabitants of the principal cities openly to declare in favor of one or the other party, and most probably the general voice will be for that which is the strongest; so that the time cannot be far distant that must furnish intelligence of the greatest importance, from the Seven United Provinces.

The Russian expedition, which left Elsinore on the 23d ult. had not arrived when Captains Winthroppe and Smith left the Texel. It may in all probability be detained some days longer, by the contrary winds which have hitherto impeded it; however, the Russians, on their arrival, will be surprised to find their way paved by the gallantry of the English troops.

The Dutch papers which arrived this day mention nothing of the surrender of the fleet. Accounts from Allcamer, of the 2d inst. state the armies to be then in the same positions. Private letters say, that the Dutch troops go over to the English, in parties of from 50 to 100 men.

The official accounts from Switzerland in the Vienna Court Gazette Extraordinary of the 28th ult. are uncommonly brief, and reach only to the 18th. It appears that General Sellachich, being hard pressed by a much superior force, retreated behind the Linth, nearly at the same time that Major Etros was forced from the country of Schuytz, which induced the Archduke to pass the Aar, with his army, near Dettingen, on the 17th; but it was found impracticable on account of the river being so much swollen: General Hotze had however, detached nine battalions, to enable General Sellachich to drive the French from the newly occupied country. Field Marshal Suwarow entered the camp of St. Feliziano, on the 19th, with his army, and, in order that he might prosecute his march to Alfi on the 20th, General Kray was ordered with a corps to Vigevano, which might advance either towards Vargo or Ponte Tereza. General Kaim reported, on the 20th, that the French had been attacked near Maximo and Bagnasco, and driven from their posts with loss.

The works of the siege at Tortona are much impeded by the ground being very rocky, yet, in the night between the 15th and 16th, the batteries against the bastion Maffetti were mounted, and on the day following the third parallel was opened.

From Naples, we learn that the strong forts of Gaeta and Capus had capitulated, and the garrisons conducted to Toulon.—The whole kingdom of Naples is now freed from French usurpation.

Letters from Leghorn give an official account of col. d'Aspre, that 4,000 Russians and the Neapolitan troops had entered Rome on the 9th; and other accounts add, that Fort St. Angelo, at Rome, had been occupied by the Roman and Neapolitan patriots.

The king of Naples, sending his palace so much destroyed, had returned with Lord Nelson to Palermo, after having appointed Cardinal Ruffo Viceroy, with a large recompense.

From Verona, dated 23d August, they write, that Genoa had been entered by the allied troops on the 21st: which may probably be confirmed by next Monday's Vienna Court Gazette.

Frankfort has endured a three day's visit of the French: during which they only took the moderate sum of 300,000 florins of the empire, and promised not to disturb any further the anxious frequenters of the fair, who had thought the city of Frankfort secured by a decree of neutrality.

On the 22d, the advanced posts near Zurich seem to have been engaged, and the Cossacks had the first meeting with the French. It was supposed that both

the Valais and Savoy would be attacked from Italy, before Gen. Hotze made his capital attempt on the canton of Schveitz.

The French troops of the Rhine army appear to penetrate from Manheim to Swabia, in order to act, if possible on the frontiers of Switzerland.

The Petersburg Court Gazette, of the 21st of August, contains some accounts from Constantinople. From the camp of the Grand Vizier, it was confirmed, that Buonaparte had retreated from Gaza, with 4000 troops of different nations.

The Dardanelles are strongly fortifying under the direction of the English.

The Condor of Mecca has sent some thousand men to the Court of Suez, who have taken that place, and driven away the French.

The Captain Pacha had sent the greater part of his suite and equipage to the Dardanelles, and was to follow in a week. Some accounts stated, that Buonaparte had arrived at Selechieh, on the frontiers of Egypt; but that, during his passage through the desert, he had left a number of men.

Sir Sydney Smith had resolved to attack Damietta

## VIENNA, August 28.

### Battle of Novi.

The day before yesterday, capt. Lang arrived here, with a full account of the battle of Novi, which was this day communicated to the public in a supplement extraordinary to the court gazette. The following are the most interesting particulars which were not contained in the first account.

"The enemy's army consisted of about 45,000 men. It was at first resolved not to oppose their advancing into the plains; but to prevent disagreeable consequences, and placing the most unlimited confidence in the valor of his troops. Field Marshal Suwarow was induced to attack the enemy in their position, which, however, as appeared already from the first accounts, cost the lives of a great number of brave men, but was in the end attended by the happiest success. General Melas taking possession of the heights of Novi, decided the victory.

This happy event caused such consternation among the enemy, that, after shewing the most resolute firmness during the whole day, they now fled precipitately towards the road of Opatza, and general Kray continued the attack with so much advantage, and manoeuvred so skillfully against the enemy's rear that he took 2000 prisoners, among whom was the General of division Colli, besides several pieces of cannon and ammunition waggons.

The enemy's loss consists at least in 3000 killed—4000 prisoners, and upwards of 4000 wounded. Among the prisoners are the two generals of division Grouch and Perignon, and the generals of brigade Colli and Bardou. The general in chief Joubert was wounded at the commencement of the engagement, and died of his wounds at Novi. The generals of the enemy who were made prisoners, unanimously state, that their loss consists upon the whole, in 18,000 men, and that their wounded were dreadfully mangled by our well directed grape shot.

Our loss in killed consists of 13 officers and 839 privates; wounded 10 staff and 151 commissioned officers, and 3639 privates; prisoners and missing, besides general Lutignan, 24 officers and 2320 privates, of which latter, however only 700 who were wounded are actually prisoners, the remainder who were separated from the army during the battle are now most returning to their regiments.

At the departure of the courier, the accounts of the loss of the Russians were not complete, the Russian general Tachuparow is among the wounded.

Words cannot be found to express sufficiently the merits and intrepidity of the Austrian and Russian troops: every individual that shared the events of this ever memorable day may claim immortal glory and general esteem.

Some Imperial generals staff and officers are particularly noticed. The general of artillery, Baron Kray, who has so much distinguished himself in the brilliant campaign, and the two field marshal lieutenants Bellegarde and Ott, have principally contributed to this victory by their skilful manoeuvres. Field marshal lieutenant Frolich signalized himself by his uniform magnanimity. Major general Zach has given most effectual assistance in arranging the attack. Field marshal Lieutenant Prince Liechtenstein, though the ground would not allow cavalry to be properly employed, did every thing in his power to harass the enemy on his retreat.

In the night from the 15th to the 16th, the enemy continued his retreat towards Genoa, and the division of General St. Cyr, took possession of the Red Mountain and the heights which command the roads of Gavi, to cover their retreat.

On the arrival of major general Karaczay, who was ordered to pursue the enemy, we had taken 36 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons.

Thus ending a battle which was carried on from three o'clock in the morning till late at night, with the most unexampled bravery of the troops on both sides, and the victory gained by the allies becomes more valuable when it is considered that, according to advices received at the head quarters of the army, from field marshal lieutenant count Haddick, who is stationed with a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Acoffa, the enemy, in combination with their proceed-

ings at Novi on the 14th, after forcing our position, near Roswold, attacked our whole line in the upper Valais, in three different points at the same time, with a superior force and repulsed our troops, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance, and forced colonel Strauch to retreat towards Ponte Tereza, and colonel Prince Victor Rohan to quit his position on Mount Simpson, and retreat towards Warze.

"To make the necessary arrangements successfully to meet every thing that might happen, Field marshal Suwarow thought proper to encamp his army on the 9th near St. Feliziano, and to pursue his march to Alfi, on the 20th and to order general Baron Kray, with a body of troops to Vigevano, to proceed as circumstances might require, either towards Varga or Ponte Tereza.

"According to farther accounts, dated August 20, general Kaim reports that Capt. Cawersa, of the 5th regiment of hussars, attacked the enemy near Meximo, and Bagnasco, and drove them from that post, with loss.

"Though the ground in some degree retards the operations of the besieging army before Tortona, they have however succeeded, in the night from the 15th to the 16th, to furnish the batteries erected against the bastions of Maffetti, with the necessary artillery, and on the following days the third parallel was begun, though it is attended with great difficulties."

## RUSSIA.

### STATE PAPER.

*Declaration of war of the Emperor of all the Russias against Spain.*

We, by the grace of God, Paul I. &c. &c. do hereby make known to all our faithful subjects, that we and allies have resolved to overthrow the lawless government now ruling France, and we have therefore risen against it with all our forces. The Almighty has blessed our arms to this very day, and crowned all our enterprises with victory and success. Among the small number of European powers, apparently attached to the French government, but in fact, Powers that are only afraid of the vengeance of this government, the outcast of God, struggling with the last agonies of dissolution; Spain has more than all the rest, shewn her fear of, or attachment to France, not by giving her actual succours, but by armaments. In vain have we made use of all our resources to open to that power the real path to honour and glory, by combining with us; she has persisted obstinately in the measures and wanderings destructive of herself; and thus have we at last found ourselves under the necessity of sending back her Charge d'Affaires at our court Odiz. But having since that received information, that our own Charge d'Affaires, too, councillor Rutzow, has been compelled to quit the King of Spain's dominions within a term unto him limited, we deem this an insult, committed on our Imperial dignity, and do hereby declare war, giving orders at the same time, to impose sequestration on all Spanish ships in our harbours, and to confiscate the same, and to send orders to the Commanders of all our land and sea forces, to act with hostility every where against all the subjects of the King of Spain.

Done at Peterhoff, July 25, 1799, in the year of our reign.

(Signed)

PAUL.

## PARIS July, 27.

### ACT OF ACCUSATION

*Against the Ex Directors, proposed by a special commission of the Council of Five Hundred.*

For having made to be sold, or for having themselves sold, our ammunition, our arms, provisions, our effects of every species, and for having left our fortified places without warlike stores.

For having remained the most cruel in action, whilst every thing, announced war, whilst our enemies made the most formidable preparations and whilst the North were vomiting forth trained soldiers in immense numbers.

For having sent our brave Legions without arms, without ammunition, without provisions, to be destroyed upon the banks of the Danube and of the Adige, by an enemy three times more numerous than they.

For having preserved in the interior, an army of more than a hundred thousand men, and the very moment at which war was declared.

For having sent away by their own authority above 40,000 men to perish in the deserts of Arabia.

For having discouraged and exasperated the army of Italy, by dismissing general Championnet, who had de-throned a king and by the nomination of Scherer to the command of that army.

For never having punished the agents and commissaries of the directory accused of harassing and plundering the allied republicans.

For having destroyed by military force the constitution of the Cisalpine, and for having mutilated its authorities.

For having interrupted the correspondence between the diplomatic agents and the minister, and for having appropriated to themselves this correspondence.

For having made an attack on the national sovereignty, by violating the liberty of elections.

For having sent commissaries to influence the electors on the side of the directory, and by threatening the arrestation of those who would not conform to the will of what they called the government.

For sending confidential letters to the central comm.