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BALTIMORE, November 25.

Arrived this day, schooner Cabot, capt. Compton, from Embden, which he left the 31st ultimo. He informs, that the Russian division which landed in the Texel, on the 13th September, attacked the Dutch and French troops the day after they landed, without being refreshed or otherwise prepared for action, and every man was killed or taken prisoners. The division consisted of 7000 men. The prisoners were sent off to Paris.

The latest Dutch papers capt. Compton brings, are to the 24th September, which, should they contain the particulars of the above action, or any thing else of moment, we shall endeavour to have translated and laid before our readers.

November 26.

Latest European Intelligence, translated for the Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser, from a Haarlem paper of the 24th Sept.

HAGUE, September 21.

In the sitting of yesterday (Friday) a letter was read from the executive directory of the same day, inclosing three letters received the day before, from the secretary of the general in chief, to the French minister Guyot, containing further accounts of the last battle, which agree in the chief points, with what was mentioned in our last, under Haarlem, except that they still further mention that lieutenant gen. Dumonceau had received a severe bruise on his breast by a ball, which had lost most of its force before it struck him; that the Russian general Essen was sorely wounded; that the Batavian divisions out did one another in courage and bravery; and that the national guards had also taken part in the action, along with which the Rotterdam and Delft volunteers had wonderfully distinguished themselves. It is further added, that the general in chief Herman, of the Russian troops, with two of his aid de camps, was made prisoners; that the left wing had retaken all the posts from whence it had been driven.

After the reading of said papers, the president made a suitable speech, extolling the glorious advantages obtained over the enemy, to the honor of the brave men who had distinguished themselves on that memorable day, for their heroism and good conduct.

Afterwards was read a letter from the executive directory, inclosing an extract from the minister of war, received from major-general von Boecop, at head-quarters, Sept. 19, of the following tenor:—

Citizen Minister,

I had the honour to mention to you this morning about ten o'clock, that the enemy had attacked our whole line; and this evening at 7 o'clock, I am able to give you a further account of what has taken place, though not very circumstantial, as I have received no official account—At break of day, the enemy attacked and turned the left wing (the French troops) along the Downs before Petten, whereby the French troops were obliged to retreat over Schoorl to Bergen, where the 42d half brigade charged the enemy with the bayonet, who were all Russians, and drove them back, and cut off their retreat to Petten, having driven them into the Downs, and slain a great number of them, and made many prisoners; by what I have seen, their number must amount to 800, among which were several officers, with the Russian general Herman, their commander; several cannon and two stand of colours have been taken, and the troops, as I understand, have gained their former position, and are even further advanced. At the same time that the left wing was attacked, the division commanded by lieutenant general Dumonceau was also, and he was obliged to abandon the post of Schoorl, but retook it, and is again in his former position in good order. As I have learned, the right wing, the division of lieutenant general Daendels, held its position until the afternoon, after having beaten off several attacks; but about two o'clock, general Daendels was again attacked in front on Old Karspel, by the English, and in the flank by 2000 Russians, and with all the endeavours of adjutant general Durutte, he could not keep the troops on the banks of their entrenchments, which occasioned a retreat, and obliged lieutenant general Daendels to abandon his post at Old Karspel; and the retreat would have been effected in good order, had not an ammunition waggon, in the camp of St. Poncras, blown up and occasioned confusion.

According to the reports of the prisoners, the day before yesterday, and yesterday evening, the Russians landed to the number of 17000, and the English were believed to amount to the number of 20,000, commanded by the Duke of York.

I cannot ascertain our loss, but I can say we have not received many wounded in the hospitals.

Directly we receive the returns, I shall have the honor of transmitting you our loss.

Finally, there was read another letter from the executive directory, inclosing a copy from the adjutant general d'Ardenne, from Head-quarters, at Alkmaar, Sept. 19, to the minister at war, to the following purport:—

Citizen Minister,

The enemy attacked us this morning along our whole line; a column of 6000 Russian troops, attacked the van guard of the French division, under general Van Damme; this column of the enemy, under the command of general Herman, drove our troops into Bergen, where the whole division had orders to unite. General Van Damme gave orders to adjutant general Rostollant to take command of the left wing towards the side of the Downs, and general Gouyon the right wing, and general Simon the cavalry, and took the command of the centre himself. He attacked the Russians in Bergen with the bayonet, and took the village from them, killed 600, and took as many prisoners, with all their cannon.

The general in chief had a mind, during a few days, to have a bridge made over the passage of Zyp, in order to have a free communication with the division of the centre, under the command of lieutenant gen. Dumonceau: he stationed two battalions of Batavian troops, some horse artillery and hussars along the same, to reinforce the troops under gen. Van Damme; the attack was increased to double the number, and the enemy was overthrown.

The event of this ever memorable day, as far as is yet known, amounts to 2000 killed on the field of battle, and 800 wounded, of which, one half is mortally wounded, and we have taken further, 1500 prisoners, among which are 40 officers of different ranks, and gen. Herman, who commanded in chief the Russian expedition, and colonel Stryk, who is dangerously wounded.

We have besides, taken from the enemy, twenty cannon of different calibers. We have 300 wounded and a few killed. The reports which the general in chief will have to-morrow, will enable him, without doubt, to give a more exact account to the executive directory.

He praises the heroic conduct of our troops in general, but makes particular mention of Gouyon, general of brigade, and Aubree, chief of brigade. In the field of battle he appointed the former, general of division, and the latter general of brigade.

The Batavian troops, which, during the action had united with the division of general Van Damme, behaved courageously. Lieutenant general Dumonceau, who commanded the column of the centre, was wounded in the beginning of the action; his column held its position.

The right wing, under lieutenant Daendels, was obliged to abandon its advanced posts. The general in chief, hopes to regain them this night. The loss of this last column is not known.

In consequence of the motion made by the president, the assembly decrees that all the French and Batavian republican columns, under the orders of the gen. d'Ardenne, which have conducted themselves in a praiseworthy manner, have deserved well of the Batavian republic, and the same shall be made known by the executive directory to the said columns, in the most suitable, speedy and dutiful manner.

The above papers were also read by the second chamber, and the president celebrated the victory with a suitable speech.

September 22.

In the sitting of yesterday, in the first chamber, a letter of the same date was read from the acting administration, accompanying a copy of a letter received the evening before, by the agent of war, from general major van Boecop, dated the 20th September, containing the following:—

I hasten myself to inform you that this moment gen. Daendels acquaints me in person, of his having during the present night, retaken his former position of Old Karspel, &c. as likewise all his lost cannon, with many additional prisoners.

At the same time was read a message from the acting administration, communicating the official accounts sent in by gen. Bruce, dated head quarters at Alkmaar, 19th instant.

Burgers Directors,

Since the battle on the Sliperdyk, the English have remained in their entrenchments in the Zyp, without daeing to venture anew, but being reinforced by 14 thousand Russians, they have made a severe attack along our whole line. Their principal strength was directed against the left wing, consisting of French troops under gen. Van Damme, which they attacked by a respectable corps of Russian troops, supported by an Eng-

lish division which composed the rear. The Batavian division under general Dumonceau, which formed our centre, was also severely attacked by an Anglo-Russian corps; while a sham attack was made by the enemy on the right wing, commanded by general Daendels.

In the beginning of the battle the Russians forced their way into the villages Bergen and Schoorl; our front then fell back to close in together, and to stand better prepared for a move, which I contemplated to make with the centre and right. The rear of the division of general Dumonceau then marched to Bergen; and part of the division under gen. Daendels, also made a move to the left; and the battle, of which the result, during a few moments, appeared uncertain, terminated completely in our favor. The enemy was driven back to their intrenchments; we made upwards of 2000 prisoners, and their loss is killed and wounded exceeds largely 3000. Twenty five pieces of cannon, and 5 colors, among the latter, those of the regiment of Suwarow make part of our conquest. Among the prisoners, we discover Mr. Herman, general in chief of the Russian troops. The Russian gen. Essen is severely wounded, and report says, the English general Knox is slain. The battle lasted from five in the morning, till four in the evening.

Our loss in comparison with that of the enemy, will hardly bear mentioning. Several corps of Batavian troops, among others the artillery, have done prodigies of valor. The names of the officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves most for the love of their country during this memorable day, you shall be furnished with.

General Daendels by his firmness and talents has considerably added to the day, and was very worthily supported by general Barbou, and the adjutant general Duraette. General Dumonceau received a wound in the breast by a buck shot. The English and Russian armies have committed the most unheard-of outrages in the villages which they had surrounded during the engagement. The unhappy Batavian husbandmen and villagers, have in numbers been murdered and burnt in their own houses—many of the villages are yet burning. The British in particular have distinguished themselves above the Russians, in these acts of barbarity.

P. S. A considerable number of volunteers, from among the armed burghers, have taken a part in the engagement.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

The Council of Five Hundred had sent a message to the Directory, demanding an account of the execution of the laws enacted against the authors and publishers of writings tending to excite the re-establishment of royalty, and the overthrow of the constitutional Government. The Directory sent a message to the Council in consequence of which the following is the substance,

“A vast and atrocious conspiracy exists against the republic, and threatens all true republicans. The proofs are the bodies of the republicans assassinated in the south and elsewhere; the insurrections which are breaking out on all sides; the execrable journals and libels with which the republic is inundated.

“To extricate France from the present crisis, a union is requisite between the citizens, the administrations, and the two first powers. But the periodical prints sow division among the citizens, excite hatred between the legislative body and the Directory, and create mistrust against them by the most injurious aspersions of the members. Some prevent the departure of the conscripts, and excite the return of royalty; others proclaiming themselves the exclusive defenders of the constitution, attempt to overthrow the powers which preserve it.—Some like the Quotidienne, heap injuries and outrages on the members of the National Representation and the Directory; others, (le Journal des Hommes Libres) denounce the old soldiers of liberty. In their eyes, no functionary is a republican, no citizen is a patriot: the general, who has just rallied the army of Italy, is a traitor. If we are to believe them, the Legislature is unenlightened, the Directory void of courage, the country without children; the public safety depends on a regeneration in their way.—They regret the times which preceded the constitution. The friends of Kings are in the double bond of those journals. It is particularly in the remote departments where it is difficult for truth to penetrate that they do infinite injury: the present laws are too weak to stop the ravages of such a torrent. Under these circumstances, the Directory has considered what resolutions were called for by the country and permitted by the laws; it has found them in the 145th article of the constitution, couched in these terms: “If the Directory be informed that a conspiracy is plotting against the external and internal safety of the republic,