

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 19, 1799.

H A G U E, October 10.

THE citizens B. de Pineda and W. E. Van Domseler, commissioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the said executive, dated Haerlem, October 8.

Citizens Directors,

The news which we had the honour to write you this day at noon, are not only confirmed, but this evening a French adjutant-general arrived, with the commandant of this place, Parve, who assures us, that the English and Russians are fighting against each other. There is also a private letter from Beverwyk, stating, that the Russians had revolted against their officers, and killed several of them, even, as it is said, their general, and that this was the cause of their precipitate retreat. What is very sure is, that the Russian officers, prisoners of war, told us this morning, that these two days past they had had no bread, and that great misunderstandings exist between them and the English.

H A E R L E M, October 8.

Letter from the commissaries of the army to the directory of the Batavian republic.

Citizen Directors,

We hasten to send you the favourable news, that the enemy are totally beaten and are retreating rapidly.—The French have taken possession of Alkmaar and are busied in following the enemy.—We are desir'd to send directly to Beverwyk 200 men to escort the prisoners here. We hope to have the pleasure this evening to send the particulars of the victory which we have obtained.

Esteem and respect,

E. DE PINEDA,
W. E. DOMSELER.

From Amsterdam they write,

To-day the municipality have published an account from general De Monceau that the English have retreated from Alkmaar, and that the French have taken possession; that great disorder prevails in the English army, and that the Russians assassinate their officers; that 800 men, who were taken by the English, are sent back unexchanged. The prisoners of the enemy say that the battle of the 6th cost them 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon. This evening passed 23 waggons with wounded Frenchmen.

* One general has suffered, which is supposed to be the cause of their retreat.

R O T T E R D A M, October 11.

We have received letters from Amsterdam, by which we learn that the armies are engaged again, and that the French are already in Petten. There have arrived here 507 prisoners, the greater part of whom are Russians. It appears by letters from Alkmaar, that the English left that town too precipitately to do it any injury. The requisitions which were laid in the morning they had not time to collect.

October 14.

Yesterday arrived the first battalion of auxiliaries from the department du Nord, 900 men, who are to remain here in garrison till further orders. To-day came here the first battalion of the 22d half brigade, of 980 men, destined for Delft.

Advices from the armies all agree, that the English seem to ship themselves, and that our troops are at Petten, and in the Zyp; that general Daendels last Wednesday entered Hoorn with his division; that the English in the night from Friday to Saturday evacuated the city of Koehuyzen, after having burnt the camels (machines) to bring large ships over the shoals of the Pampus) and two Indiamen, and after having mostly emptied the magazines.

October 15.

While our last paper was in the press we received the letters from Paris of the 8th of October. Mostly all the news-papers, especially the so called official one, the Redacteur, say, that the telegraph had reported that Suwarrow was defeated and had lost 10 000 men. Private letters, however, do not confirm this, but relate, that the report is premature, Massena having only sent word that he was fighting, that Suwarrow was defending himself furiously, and that he, Massena, thought he would certainly beat the Russian.

A M S T E R D A M, October 5.

In the action of the 2d, we took 107 Highlanders who have been sent to Utrecht. There have just arrived here, 100 other prisoners. Within two days 3000 French troops have passed this city on their way to the front. The English are masters of Lemmer, and have taken possession of Friesland, from whence they can easily march to a city by land. We are, however, continuing to work on the batteries upon the dyke at Neerden.

The greatest loss in the battle of the second, fell on the French; and the most part of the officers of general Brune's staff, have perished. Some corps were cut off, so that the inundations ordered by us, have been more fatal to us than to the enemy. We were beginning to set the water mills at work, but the English have set them on fire with their artillery.

The enemy entered Alkmaar, the 3d inst. at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon; and we learn, that the head quarters of general Brune has been transferred from Beverwyk to Haerlem; from whence they will be removed here should the enemy advance any further. The English head quarters we learn, are at Alkmaar; and some of their troops have advanced to the neighbourhood of Haerlem. The batteries which the English erected on the Dames, in the action of the 2d, made great destruction among the French.

Z W O L L, (Overysel), October 5.

The English having made themselves masters of all the coasts of the Zuyder-Zee, in Friesland and Gueldres, have summoned the city of Harderwick to surrender.

This day we hear a lively cannonade.

Our loss in the battle of the 2d, has not yet been accurately ascertained, and we have had no official account of the subject.

This delay is ominous, of its being more considerable than the Gallo Batavians wish should be known.

S C H A F F H A U S E N, (Rhine) September 20.

We have not received intelligence from Zurich, since that city has been occupied by the French; and we have no knowledge of the articles of capitulation. Many of the Russian wounded officers and soldiers are here, who in the retreat lost some of their baggage. In the council of war, held yesterday, by generals Korskow, Nauendorff and Kienmater, it was resolved, that all the Russian and Austrian troops in this vicinity, should immediately advance.

B O S T O N, December 4.

News from Europe.

Captain Howland, who arrived here on Monday last, from Hamburg, supplied us with papers of that city to the 12th October, from which we have this day made copious translations and extracts.

Captain H. left Hamburg, on the 13th October. The day before he sailed, he was informed by the Hamburg post-master, and was requested by him to relate it to the American merchants, on his authority, that the mails of that day brought advices, that the Anglo-Russian forces had been defeated in Holland, with the loss, according to some accounts of five, but to others, of seven thousand men. Having thus circumstantially given the verbal reports, we shall only add, we have no printed nor written data on the subject.

From the details which are given in the Hamburg papers (although the official particulars had not come to hand) it is certain that the English and Russian armies, on the 2d and 3d October, gained a splendid victory over the French and Dutch forces. These last have been driven from their strong position in front of Alkmaar; and have been obliged to retreat from that place, and even from Beverwyk. At the last dates, the Dutch head quarters were at Haerlem, less than 25 miles N. W. and the French at Purmerend, within 20 N. of Amsterdam—at which time the flotillas of admiral Mitchell were affording a powerful co-operation both on the German ocean and the Zuyder-Zee—and nearly the whole coasts of Friesland, Groningen, and Gueldres were in possession of the English navy, and had displayed the Orange standard. In Gueldres the town of Harderwick had been summoned. On the other hand, it is certain, very numerous reinforcements were marching from the interior of France and Holland.

In the north of Switzerland general Massena has been victorious, driving the Austro-Russian from their positions at Zurich, and the canton of Schwitz, to the lake of Constance, and even across the Rhine; while in the south, the invincible Suwarrow has penetrated with his usual celerity into the very heart of the republic, threatening to take ample revenge for the allied losses in the north. In consequence of this irruption of the reconqueror of Italy, the Austro-Russian army was about to assume offensive operations to assist him; and was to be joined (October 3d,) by the army of the prince of Conde, and considerable corps of Palatines. The French had already begun to retrograde from the Rhine; and the archduke Charles was returning from Spabia to Switzerland—from whence we may speedily expect momentous events.

We have nothing from Italy of importance, if we may except the assault of Pesagno, in Piedmont. The city of Rome is besieged by the royalists, to strengthen whom, 2000 Neapolitans were on their

march. Ancona had not surrendered.—The king of Sardinia has arrived at Turin, and re-assumed his royal authority.

Annapolis, December 19.

We are positively assured that Mr. Charles Carroll, jun. will be a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, at the next election of delegates to the general assembly.

On Monday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, the senate, in a body, waited upon the president of the United States with the following address, in answer to his speech in both houses:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

ACCEPT, Sir, the respectable acknowledgment of the senate of the United States, for your speech delivered to both houses of congress at the opening of the present session.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, and for the general prosperity of the country, we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of seditious and designing men, have excited open rebellion a second time in Pennsylvania, and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions, have crushed so daring an opposition, and prevented the spreading of such treasonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal displayed by the troops called to suppress this insurrection deserve our highest commendations and praise, and afford a pleasing proof of the spirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are sincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, entered into with Great-Britain; we learn, with regret, that the progress of adjustment has been interrupted by a difference of opinion among the commissioners. We hope, however, that the justice, the moderation and the obvious interests of both parties will lead to satisfactory explanations, and that the business will then go forward to an amicable close of all differences and demands between the two countries. We are fully persuaded that the legislature of the United States will cheerfully enable you to realize your assurances of performing on our part, all engagements under our treaties with punctuality, and the most scrupulous good faith.

When we must reflect upon the uncertainty of the result of the late mission to France, and upon the uncommon nature, extent and aspect of the war raging in Europe, which effects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed the conditions of their colonies in our neighbourhood, we are of opinion with you, that it would be neither wise nor safe to relax our measures of defence, or to lessen any of our preparations to repel aggression.

Our inquiries and attention shall be carefully directed to the various other important subjects which you have recommended to our consideration; and from experience of your past administration, we anticipate with the highest confidence your strenuous co-operation in all measures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national interests and happiness.

To which the president made the following reply.

Gentlemen of the senate,

I thank you for this address. I wish you all possible success and satisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national interests and happiness—and I assure you, that in all your measures, directed to those great objects, you may at all times rely with the highest confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praise of the senate is judiciously conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops called to suppress the insurrection, as it falls from so high authority, must make a deep impression, both as a terror to the disobedient and an encouragement to such as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
December 10, 1799.

At 2 o'clock, the same day, the house of representatives in a body, waited upon the president of the United States with the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

While the house of representatives contemplates the flattering prospects of abundance from the labours of the people by land and by sea, the prosperity of our extended commerce, notwithstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent state of a great part of the world; the return of health, industry and trade to