

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Downing Street, October 13.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this afternoon received from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. H. Dumas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Head quarters, Alkmaar Oct. 6.

SIR,

I dispatched my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Fitzgerald, on the 4th instant, with an account of the success obtained over the enemy on the 2d; and circumstances at that moment not enabling me to give the particulars of that day's action, I shall now enter into a detail of the occurrences which then took place.

The disposition I have already transmitted to you of the intended attack, will show that it was determined that a vigorous effort should be made on the left of the enemy where the French troops were posted and concentrated from Bergen, a large village surrounded by extensive woods, through which passes the great road leading to Harlem, and between which and the sea lies an extensive region of high sand hills impassable for artillery or carriages, difficult and embarrassing from their depth and broken surface for cavalry, and exceedingly forbidding from all these and other circumstances, to any movements being attempted in them by a large body of infantry.

Behind these sand hills, and to the enemy's right through the whole extent of North Holland, lies a wet and low country, every where intersected with dykes, canals and ditches, which it rested with the enemy to occupy and strengthen in whatever manner and in whatever points he pleased, and thereby to prevent our making any successful attempt against his right. His centre was supported by the town of Alkmaar; and water communications gave him in every direction the advantage of drawing from and profiting by the resources of the country. The delays which the unusual severity of the weather at this season, and the whole of our situation, rendered inevitable, enabled him to improve his position by new works which bore a formidable appearance and threatened much resistance.

Under all circumstances it was evident, that it was only by a great advantage gained on the enemy's left that we could drive him back, and force him to evacuate North Holland, thereby materially bettering our situation by opening the sphere of our resources and future exertions.

The combined attacks were therefore made in our principal columns:

The first on the right, under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of Major General D'Oyley's brigade, Major General Moore's ditto, Major General Earl of Cavan's ditto, General Macdonald's reserve,

Two squadrons of light dragoons, commanded by Colonel Lord Paget, and one troop of horse artillery, which marched by the sea beach against Egmont-op-Zee, with a view to turn the enemy's left flank.

Of the second, consisting of Russian troops, commanded by Major General De Effen, the greater proportion marched by the Slaper Dyke through the villages of Groete and Schorel upon Bergen, by the road which all the way skirts the foot of the sand hills of Camperdown, about 300 feet high presenting a steep face to the country, much wooded, but from their summit more gradually sloping towards the sea. Part of this column under Major General Sedmoratky, debouched from the Zuyper Sluys, and were destined to cover the left flank of the remainder of the Russian troops moving under the sand hills, to co-operate with the brigade under Major General Burrard in the attack of Schoreldam, and to combine their attack upon Bergen with the troops upon their right.

The 3d column, under the command of Lieutenant General Dundas, consisted of Major Gen. Earl of Chatham's brigade, Major General Coote's ditto, Major General Burrard's ditto, And one squadron of the 11th light dragoons.

Major general Coote's brigade was ordered to follow the advanced guard of Sir R. Abercromby's column from Petten, to turn to the left at the village of Campe, and proceeding under the hills to take the Slaper Dykes in reserve, and clear the road to Groete and the heights above it for that part of the Russian column which marched by the Slaper Dyke, whose right major general Coote was to cover, during its progress towards Bergen, by detaching the required number of troops into the sand hills. Major gen. Lord Chatham's brigade was to follow that part of the Russian column which marched from the Zuyper Sluys, to turn to the right, and falling into the road in the rear of major gen. d'Essen's corps, to join such part of major gen. Coote's as moved along that road, to proceed in support of the Russian column, covering its right upon the sand hills, and from them ultimately to combine with that column in its attack upon Bergen—for which purpose these two brigades were to extend as much as possible to the right, and endeavour to connect themselves with the right column. Major gen. Burrard's brigade was ordered to move from Tuttenhoeze and Crabbeendam upon the left of Alkmaar Canal, to combine with the corps under major gen. Sedmoratky in its attack from Schoreldam, which was further supported by gun boats moving along

the above canal. Major gen. Burrard was to communicate upon his left with the 4th column under lieut. Sir J. Pulteney, consisting of

Major gen. his highness Prince Williams's brigade.

Major gen. Don's ditto.

Two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons.

And two battalions of Russians.

This column covered the whole of the left of our position on the Zuyder Zee, and was destined to threaten the enemy's right, and to take advantage of every favourable circumstance that should offer.

Propositions of artillery reserve were attached to each column, and to the Russian column about 200 Cossacks and Hussars.

The force of the enemy was computed at 25,000 men, much the greater proportion of which were French.

The state of the tide determined the march of the right column, which proceeded from Petten at half past 6 in the morning. Its advanced guard composed of the reserve under col. M'Donald, viz.

1st battalion of grenadiers of the line, 1st battalion of light infantry of do.

23d regiment of infantry,

And 55th regiment of infantry, drove the enemy from Campe and from the sand hills above that village, and continued its march upon the ridge of those hills inclining a little to the left.—Major general Coote's brigade, which next followed, turned to its left at Campe, and advancing as far as the extremity of the Slaper Dyke and the village of Groete, cleared the road for the Russian column under major gen. D'Essen. Part of this brigade, in conjunction with col. M'Donald's corps, drove the enemy from the sand hills to the right; and front of the Russian column, and continued moving forward upon the sand hills a little in advance to the Russian corps. Major gen. Sedmoratky's corps had marched from the Zuyper Sluys as soon as the enemy had abandoned Groete, and advanced across the plain between the Alkmaar canal and the road by which major gen. D'Essen moved, while he joined, whilst his own left was protected by the fire of the gun boats and the advance of major gen. Burrard's corps.

The enemy, who had gradually retired from Schorel, were now formed in considerable force from Schorel to Schoreldam, and kept up a very warm fire from the cannon which they had posted at different points of their line. Major gen. lord Chatham's brigade moved in the rear of major gen. Sedmoratky's corps, close behind which it was formed in the plain.

The column under major general D'Essen proceeded along the road upon Schorel, whilst major gen. Coote's brigade was rapidly driving the enemy from the ridge of sand hills above that village, and to its right. Colonel M'Donald's corps had moved considerably to the right, with a view to connect itself with the right column, and continued warmly engaged with the enemy, who were in very considerable force on the sand hills. After some delay the enemy were driven, about 11 o'clock, by the Russian troops, and by the gun boats, and major gen. Burrard's brigade upon their left, from Schorel and Schoreldam, between which major gen. D'Essen's and Sedmoratky's corps took post, and continued the remainder of the day engaged in a cannonade with the enemy posted in the village of Bergen, and between it and the Koe Dyke—Schoreldam was occupied by major general Burrard, whence he continued his attack (in conjunction with the gun boats) upon the enemy, who was strongly posted on the Koe Dyke.

In this situation, it became necessary to make a great effort to clear the summit of the sand hills of the enemy, who occupied them in great numbers, and for a great visible extent quite beyond Bergen. The left of major general Coote's brigade was then above Schorel, and the regiments which composed it were separated by very considerable intervals, and extended a long way into the sand hills. The 85th regiment being on the right, and considerably advanced, was warmly engaged with the enemy, who showed a disposition to come upon the right of the brigade. I therefore directed lieutenant general Dundas to march major general lord Chatham's brigade from the plain into the sand hills to the right of major gen. Coote's, leaving one battalion (the 31st) to move close under the hills parallel with the left of major gen. Coote's brigade. This movement was admirably executed—and major general lord Chatham's brigade having arrived at some distance behind the 85th regiment and our flanking it by about two battalions, the line was formed, and the whole was ordered to advance at a brisk pace, to gain the heights about three quarters of a mile distant across a scrubby wood, and then by gradual ascent to the summit of the sand hills: the 85th regiment at the same time charged, and drove the enemy before them, who being thus taken in flank and rear, retired precipitately towards his right, & took post on the summit of the height which hangs over Bergen, whilst the remainder of major general Coote's brigade having also moved forward, joined the left of major general lord Chatham's. The 85th took post in a favourable situation below those heights, so as to block up and command the avenue and great road which leads through Bergen.

From the heights, the enemy were seen in the village of Bergen and the woods and plain about it, wavering and apparently in great uncertainty; but lieutenant general Dundas's corps not being able alone to undertake the attack of the village and woods, or to bring cannon into the sand hills, the enemy re-occupied the village in force and kept up a brisk fire of cannon and musketry

on the heights occupied by the British, and by which the latter were sheltered. A considerable body of the enemy advanced along the avenue, and made a spirited attack to regain the heights on the post of the 85th, but were driven back with loss, and that regiment gallantly maintained their situation during the rest of the day against several attempts of the enemy. A large body of the enemy having been seen moving to their left, three battalions of major general Coote's brigade were marched beyond the right of lord Chatham's to support him and extend the line. The 27th regiment posted at the termination of another avenue from Bergen, were attacked by a considerable body issuing from the woods; the regiment having, however, by a spirited charge driven the enemy into the woods, no further attempt was made by them from that time (about half past three P. M. to dislodge lieutenant gen. Dundas's corps. The extensions of his line had now brought its right very near to the reserve under col. M'Donald, who had been rapidly advancing, notwithstanding the considerable resistance he had experienced, and was now warmly engaged with a body of the enemy, lining a sand hill ridge which crosses the downs in a perpendicular direction, and which body had probably moved from Bergen and Egmont-op-te-Hooff with the view of turning lieutenant gen. Dundas's right flank, lieutenant gen. Dundas therefore sent down the 29th regiment on the left of col. M'Donald's, close to the road leading from Bergen to Egmont; and altho' the enemy's position appeared steep and formidable, a general and rapid attack was made.

The advance of the 29th regiment was the signal for the whole on the right of it to move forward briskly, which was done with such spirit that they were soon at the bottom of the enemy's position; and ascending the hill without stopping, they pursued their advantage with such vigour as to drive the enemy totally from the sand hills. This was the last event which took place on the side of Bergen; and as the close of the day was fast approaching, colonel M'Donald, with two battalions, was sent to the support of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The heights of the sand hill surrounding Bergen for about three miles, remained crowned and possessed by 11 British battalions.

General Sir Ralph Abercromby had marched according to the disposition, along the beach with major general D'Oyley's major general Moore's, and major general lord Cavan's brigades, the cavalry and horse artillery (the reserve under colonel M'Donald not having been able, owing to the great extent of the sand hills, to join him, after turning to the left at Campe). The main body of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column had proceeded without meeting with much resistance in the early part of the day, but was nevertheless much inconvenienced, and his troops harassed by the necessity of detaching continually into the sand hills to his left, to cover the flank against the troops whom the enemy had placed in the sand hill. The admirable disposition, however, which he made of his troops, and their determined spirit and gallantry, enabled them to arrive within a mile of Egmont.

Here he was seriously opposed by a very considerable corps of French infantry, which occupied Egmont-op-Zee and the high sand hills in its front, and who had formed a very strong corps of cavalry and artillery to their left upon the beach. The engagement was maintained during several hours with the greatest obstinacy; and in no instance were the abilities of a commander, or the heroic perseverance of troops in so difficult and trying a situation, more highly conspicuous. Animated by the example of Sir R. Abercromby, and the General and other Officers under him, the troops sustained every effort made upon them by an enemy then superior in number and much favoured by the length of his position. Late in the evening, the enemy's cavalry having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse-artillery on the beach, and having been charged by the cavalry under Colonel Lord Paget, was driven with considerable loss nearly to Egmont-op-Zee; his efforts then relaxed considerably upon the right; and General Sir Ralph Abercromby having after been joined by the reinforcement under Colonel M'Donald, took post upon the sand hills and the beach, within a very short distance of Egmont-op-Zee, where the troops lay upon their arms during the night.

Lt. Gen. Sir James Pulteney had assembled the greater part of his corps in front of Dixhoorn, whence he threatened an attack on Oude Carpiel in and near which was placed the principal force of the enemy's right, and could at the same time have supported any part of the line which might be attempted. Lt. Gen. J. Pulteney, seconded by the active exertions of the General officers and troops under his command, executed with his usual ability that part of the disposition with which he was entrusted, and effectually prevented the enemy from sending any detachment to his left.

On the 23d at day break, the enemy evacuated their strongly fortified posts at Oude Carpiel and the Lange Dyke, retiring upon Saint Pancras and Alkmaar: the above posts were very soon after evacuated by Lt. Gen. Sir J. Pulteney.

The enemy still continued in the woods and town of Bergen, and appeared with cannon and in some force on that side of it next to the Koe Dyke. They had, however, withdrawn the greater part of their force during the night, and before mid-day the village was taken possession of by the 85th regt. About one, Gen. Sir R. Abercromby entered Egmont-op-Zee, and in the evening the Russians under Major Gen. D'Essen advanced from the ground where (as I have already stated) they had halted the preceding day, to Egmont-op-te-Hooff. Major Gen. Burrard, who, when the enemy retired from

Bergen, had advanced to the Koe Dyke, was ordered in the evening to occupy with a detachment from his brigade the town of Alkmaar, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and had been entered near at the same time by patrols from his and Lt. Gen. Sir James Pulteney's corps. The exhausted state of the troops, from the almost unparalleled difficulties and fatigues which they had to encounter, prevented me from taking that advantage of the enemy's retreat to Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, which in any other country; and under any other circumstances, would have been the consequence of the operations of the army upon the 2d.

Of the loss sustained by the enemy, the reports are so various that I cannot venture to say any thing decisive; but from all circumstances, I have reason to think it must have exceeded 4000 men. 7 pieces of cannon, and a great proportion of tumbrils were taken. The prisoners having been immediately sent to the Holder, I cannot at present give any statement of their number; but I do not believe it exceeds a few hundred men.

Under Divine Providence, this signal victory obtained over the enemy, is to be attributed to the animating and persevering exertions which have at all times been the characteristics of the British soldier, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed; nor has it often fallen to the lot of any general to have such just cause of acknowledgement for the distinguished support he that day experienced from the officers under his command.

I cannot in sufficient terms express the obligations I owe to Gen. Sir R. Abercromby and Lt. Gen. Dundas, for the able manner in which they conducted their respective columns, whose success is in no small degree to be attributed to their personal exertions and example. The former had two horses shot under him.

I must also state my warm acknowledgments to Lt. Gen. Hulst, Maj. Gens. Lord Chatham, Coote, D'Oyley, Burrard and Moore, for their spirited efforts upon this occasion, and the abilities which they showed in the conduct of their respective brigades.

The latter, by his ability and personal exertion, very materially contributed to the success of this column; and although severely wounded through the thigh, continued in action for near two hours, until a second wound in the face obliged him to quit the field. Much praise is due to Maj. Gen. Hutchinson for the manner in which he led the 9th, or Lord Cavan's brigade; and I hope it will not be considered as an improper intrusion, if I take this occasion to express my sincere regret that unfortunate blow from a horse in going into action, by fracturing his leg, should have deprived me of his lordship's services. Col. M'Donald distinguished himself by his usual spirit and ability in the command of the reserve, as did Lord Paget, who commended the cavalry upon the beach, and whose exertions are deserving of every praise. Nor must I omit expressing my thanks to Lt. Col. Whitworth and Smyth, who commanded the artillery of reserve, and to Maj. Judson, of the horse-artillery. The detachment of seamen under the command of captains Goddard and Jurcoing were upon this, as upon a former occasion, of the most essential service in the direction of the gun boats. The conduct of Maj. Gen. Knox, who was attached to the column of Russian troops, was such as to afford me the greatest satisfaction.

I enclose the returns of the loss of the British and Russian troops, and must repeat my sincere regret that the advantages we have obtained, however brilliant, have been so dearly bought.

In closing this dispatch, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my appreciation of the Staff of my army, and in particular of the exertions and abilities thrown by Lt. Col. Anstruther, Deputy Quartermaster General. I am, &c.

FREDERICK. Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

CANAL OFFICE,

November 28, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and the Schuylkill and Delaware Canal Companies, that their annual Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 6th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing one President, Twelve Managers and one Treasurer to each Company, for the ensuing year.

GEORGE WERRALL, Secretary.

November 29 mtothj

LANDING

At Wilcox's wharf from the schr. Lively, capt. Godfrey, from Halifax,

325 Barrels } fine pickled Salmon
80 HALF Barrels }
20 Barrels do. Shad
11 do. do. Mackerel

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

N.B. There are some Goods on Freight on board the eve schooner, the names of the consignees of which are not mentioned, they are requested to make immediate entry of the same, otherwise they will be sent to the custom-house as the vessel must be discharged without loss of time.
Dec. 16. dt

Public Notice,

IS hereby Given, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the act of assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed the fourth day of April, 1798, and the said Court have appointed the first Monday of January next at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle for a hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.
ANDREW GULBERTSON.
December 6. gawtj.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM McDONALD, late of the city of Philadelphia, Taylor, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against the said estate are desired to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to

ANN MACDONALD, Administratrix.

December 16. 741

FOR SALE,

By SIMON WALKER, No. 78 Walnut Street,

ENGLISH PORTER and Brown Stout, in casks of 6 dozen each, Tin Plates, Sheet, bar and pig Lead, Cannon with carriages complete, 4, 6, 9 and 12 pounders,

Shot, round, double headed and canister, Iron Crow Bars, Cutliff's, boarding Pikes, Muskets and Pistols, Rough Brimstone, Cream of Tartar, Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles, Six Invoices of Earthen Ware, each about thirty crates, assorted White and red Lead, yellow and black Paint, and Spanish Brown, Russian Brilles, Hardware and Sadlery, assorted in casks, An Invoice of German Platillas and Britannias.

December 3.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE Subscriber, has just received a quantity of HILL'S First Quality

London Particular Wine,

In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks.

GIDEON HILL WELLS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE'S

RESPECTFULLY informs her numerous friends, acquaintance and the public, she has agreed to the request of many persons, concluded to reside in town during each winter, and has taken a large convenient house in Walnut Street, No. 106, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where she proposes removing her School the 1st of November.

English and French grammatically taught, Writing, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, History, Dancing, with all kinds of useful and ornamental work; Drawing in various branches, History, Landscape, Flowers, &c. Due attention to Vocal as well as Instrumental Music, with requisite Masters of repute and ability.

Colombia House Boarding and Day School, October 19, 1799.

* * * The Friends and Guardians of the Ladies under Mrs. Groombridge's care are particularly assured, that an eligible situation in the country will be engaged for each ensuing Summer, though no epidemic may affect the city.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE time being fixed on, when the MILITARY LAND (commonly called the WARRANTS) of the United States' army, are to be registered and located,—the subscribers have explored that tract of land on which those warrants are to be laid; with a view, and for the purpose of offering their services as locators.

We take the liberty of suggesting, that we are at least as well acquainted with the situation, quality of the soil, &c. of the different townships in the aforesaid tract as any other person; this will, perhaps, appear more clearly, by observing, that WILLIAM C. SCHENK assisted in running the Indian boundary line; at which time he considerably traversed that tract; he assisted in surveying and laying it off into townships, and at other times ranged over it, to gain information. But to obtain more complete and accurate knowledge, we have lately spent between two and three months, with several assistants, in particularly examining the different townships and quarter townships; by which means we have acquired an accurate knowledge of the whole district.

We now offer our services to the public, as Locators, with assurances that we will locate every persons warrants intrusted to us to the best advantage, agreeably to their rights of location, which is to be determined according to law. For our services we demand the one equal tenth part, either in lands or warrants, when we locate a full tract, of four thousand acres or more, for one person or firm; the land to be taken in a square, at a corner of the tract; which corner is to be equitably determined before the time of location.—The one equal sixth part, in cash or warrants, when we connect and locate any amount less than four thousand acres. We will be in Philadelphia from December next, until after the time of location, to transact this business. Any person willing to satisfy himself further, will please to call on us, by letter, (postage paid) or otherwise; when due attention will be paid, and such vouchers may be seen as we have to offer, which we hope will be satisfactory.

MARTIN BAUM, WILLIAM C. SCHENK. Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1799.

Several Lots of Land To be sold, at the Coffee House, on Friday, the 24th December inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.

PART of that Tract, known by the name of Maffers's Estate. They are laid out upon roads to communicate with Fourth Street continuing and Turner's lane, and contain from 2 to 6 acres. The situations are equal to any around the city for beauty of prospect, convenience of distance, or advantages of future improvements and title in value.

A plan may be seen at the Coffee House, and the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.
December 14