

two o'clock in the morning, three sail of ships about a mile on our lee-beam, as the day opened we perceived them to be frigates belonging to the French nation, which I communicated to Captain Williams by signal, who immediately made sail to join me, and on his near approach made our signal to pass within hail, for the purpose of giving him information of the enemies force. The statement of their superiority encouraged him in his eager pursuit, having said that he would attack the largest ship, and desiring me to engage the next in strength. This noble example inspired every person with confidence of success, and each ship steering for her opponent; but the enemy, determined to evade an action, steered away large under a press of sail, the smallest ship at the same time making off to windward. At half past eleven o'clock, by our superior sailing, we arrived within gun shot of the enemy; but as they appeared to close, for the mutual support of each other, and the Unicorn being some distance astern, I judged it prudent to postpone our attack till she was sufficiently advanced to occupy the attention of the French commodore. At this time the enemy commenced a fire from their stern chase guns. At one o'clock, having approached them within three quarters of a mile, we fired our bow guns, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, the enemy at the same time yawing to discharge their broadsides. At two o'clock, the Unicorn being on our weather-beam, we made sail, keeping up a running fight, till a quarter past four o'clock, when the sternmost ship finding it impossible to escape, put his helm a-port, and endeavored to take us; but being fortunately baffled in this effort, afforded us an opportunity of placing ourselves abreast of him, within pistol shot, when a quick and well directed fire compelled him to surrender to his majesty's ship in less than 20 minutes. She proved to be the Thames commanded by Citizen Fraden, mounting 36 guns and 306 men. The ship which the Unicorn continued in chase of is La Tribune, of 40 guns, and 320 men, bearing the broad pendant, Citizen Moulson, Commander of a division; the other which made off to windward, is La Legere of 24 guns and 180 men. I am glad to observe that our loss is very disproportionate to the enemy, having only two seamen killed, and the boatswain and two seamen wounded; and her's 32 killed and 19 wounded, and many of the latter have since died.

It is with extreme pleasure that I seek the present opportunity of testifying my gratitude to the officers and ship's company for their active zeal and steady unanimity at all times and in all situations, but more particularly in the capture of the Thames, on which occasion their courage and exemplary conduct is worthy of the greatest praise. The readiness of Mr. Harrison, the first lieutenant, and his prompt execution of my orders, did essentially facilitate our success. It is my sincere wish to particularize each individual, but where general merit claims the greatest approbation, to discriminate becomes a difficult task. In addition to the officers and ship's company, may I also be permitted to beg you will offer to the consideration of the Admiralty the meritorious conduct of Captain Joseph Bullen, a Master and Commander in the Navy; serving in the Santa Margareta, as a volunteer by permission from Lord Spencer; his desire to have some active employment induced me to beg he would assist in the management of the main deck guns, as I well knew that his long services and approved courage in various situations would be a proper example to the younger part of the ship's company. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
T. B. MARTIN.

Vice-Admiral Kingmill, &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain Williams, of his Majesty's ship Unicorn, to Vice-Admiral Kingmill, dated Unicorn, at Sea, June 10, 1796.
Holy Head, E. S. E. dist. 8 leagues.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to lay before you a narrative of the proceedings of the Squadron under my command since my departure from Cork on the 19th ult. On the following day, in consequence of my having received intelligence of the enemy's privateers being on the coast, to the northward of Cape Clear, I dispatched his majesty's sloop Hazard, with orders to Lieut. Parker, her commander, to cruise between the Cape and the mouth of the Shannon, while I, for the more effectual protection of our trade, cruized with the Santa Margareta in the vicinity of Cape Clear. I had the satisfaction a few days afterwards to learn that the Hazard had retaken two prizes, and had chased the privateer off the coast that captured them, after a narrow escape from being taken. On the 11th inst. having met with other ships of the Irish station, I concluded upon making a circuit on the outer limits of my station, accompanied by the Santa Margareta, and at dawn of day on the 8th inst. Scilly bearing E. half S. 17 leagues, we discovered three ships of war on our lee-beam, distant two or three miles, to which we immediately gave chase, and soon afterwards perceived them to edge away, and that they were enemy's ships, two frigates and a large ship corvette. At 9, A. M. they formed themselves into a close bow and quarter line, and continued to run from us in that position, the largest ship under easy sail, for the support of his Squadron. In this situation we approached them very fast, and must have speedily brought them to action.—I therefore made the signal to form for battle, the Margareta being at this time ahead of the Unicorn, and at the same time directed her by signal to come within hail, to learn from Captain Martin his opinion of the enemy's force, who informed me, that the largest ship was a 38 gun frigate, the Thames, and a corvette. I ordered Captain Martin to attack the Thames, acquainting him with my intention to fight the large ship with the Unicorn. On our nearer approach, the corvette, which detained the other ships, gradually hauled out to windward, and passed our weather-beam in long gun-shot, steering afterwards the same course as the other ships, and with the intention, I then imagined, to be in readiness to give support to either of her friends, eventually most needing it.

At 1, P. M. the two frigates hoisted French colours, the largest ship a commodore's pendant, and at the same moment commenced a quick and well

directed a fire on us with their stern chaces. The corvette at this time hauled more up, and to my great astonishment, brought to, to board a sloop passing us on the contrary tack. As the commodore continued to wait for the Thames, we thereby approached them both, but were considerably retarded by the effects of their shot. At 4, P. the Thames being the sternmost, bore round up, to avoid the fire from the Unicorn, and to pour a broadside into the Margareta's bow, when I had the pleasure to see Captain Martin manœuvre his ship with the greatest judgment, and with the utmost gallantry he laid himself close along side his opponent. The superior and well directed fire from the Santa Margareta, marked the discipline of his ship, and soon put the Thames into his possession. The commodore, on seeing his companion fall, made all sail, and by a sudden and judicious, tho' unsuccessful manœuvre, endeavored to gain the wind of the Unicorn. We were at this time chasing him toward the entrance of the Irish channel, and soon after passed close to the Tucker Rock. The parity of sailing in the two ships, aided by the judgment of the enemy's commander, kept us at running fight for ten hours, during which period we were much annoyed in our sails and rigging, and were for some time unluckily deprived of the use of our main top-sail; but on its falling left wind, after dark, we were enabled to use our superannuated flying sails, royal steering sails, &c. which, by slow degrees, brought us so near his weather quarter, as to take the wind from his sails; when, at half past ten at night, after having pursued 210 miles, the shot along side of our antagonist, gave him three cheers, and commenced close action, which continued in that position with great impetuosity on both sides for 35 minutes; when, on clearing up of the smoke, I observed that the enemy had dropt on our quarter, was close hauled, attempting by a masterly manœuvre to cross our stern and gain the wind. This was happily prevented, by our instantly throwing all a back, and giving the ship strong stern way, by which we parted his bow, regaining our situation, and renewed the attack. The effects of our fire soon put an end to all manœuvre, for the enemy's ship was completely dismantled, her fire ceased, and all further resistance appearing to be ineffectual, they called to us they had surrendered. The ship proved to be La Tribune, commanded by Commodore John Moulson, mounting 44 guns, though pierced for 48; on the main deck 26 twelve, on the quarter-deck and fore-castle 15 long fixes, and 32lb. carronades; had on board at the commencement of the action 337 men, 47 of whom are killed, 13 badly, and 2 slightly wounded.

The ship is quite new, launched since the commencement of the war, sails extremely fast, is of large dimensions, being on the gun deck two feet broader and 13 feet longer than the Unicorn. Commodore Moulson, who I am sorry to add is among the wounded, is by birth an American, but has served sixteen years in the French Navy, and during the present war has always had the command of a division. The Squadron late under his orders, consisting of La Tribune, la Proserpine, la Thames, and la Legere of 20 nine pounders; la Proserpine separated the preceding evening in a fog. I will not attempt to find words to convey to you, Sir, the sense I feel of the conduct of the officers and ship's company under my command; for it was possible for me to say any thing that could add to the glory of British seamen, I have ample field for so doing in the situation I held this day. Indeed nothing less than the confidence of the most gallant support from them, and the high opinion I entertain of the Santa Margareta, our second, could induce me to risk an action with a force apparently so much our superior; and while I congratulate myself upon the happy effects of their valour in the capture of two of the enemy's frigates that have done so much mischief to our commerce during the war, and on the present cruise were likely to do so much more, you may easily conceive what my feelings are, when I inform you, Sir, this service is obtained without the loss of one of the brave men in the ship under my command; my happiness will be complete if I find the Santa Margareta has been equally fortunate.

In justice to the officers of the Unicorn, I must beg of you to recommend to the notice of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, my first and second lieutenants, Messrs. Palmer and Taylor, Mr. Quayle and lieutenant Hart of the marines. I had great reason to regret the absence of Mr. Carpenter, the third lieutenant, of two mates, and some of my best seamen, who were the evening before put on board a valuable ship from Surinam; but the able assistance I should have derived from lieutenant Carpenter, I was made to feel the loss by the exertion of Mr. Collier the purser, who voluntarily offered and undertook to supply his place to the best of his abilities, and whose name I beg you to include in your recommendations to their lordships. We are now using our utmost exertions to put the Unicorn and her shattered prize in a condition to proceed to Cork. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

THOS. WILLIAMS.

Copy of a letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his majesty's ship Dryad, Plymouth Sound, June 16, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

SIR,

Please to inform their Lordships, that, on the 13th inst. at one A. M. Cape Clear bearing West by North, distance 12 leagues, we discovered a small sail towards us from the Southward, but on nearing us, hauled her wind and tacked. I immediately chased, and came along side of her at nine P. M. when, after a close action of 45 minutes, she stuck; and proves to be the National frigate La Proserpine, mounting 26 18 pounders, 12 nine, and 4 34 pound carronades, with 348 men, commanded by citizen Pevrier; sailed from Brest the 6th inst. in company with La Tribune, Thames, and La Legere corvette; had not taken any thing. I feel myself much indebted to the officers and men under my command, for their steady and spirited exertions during the action. I particularly recommend the senior officer, Lieutenant King, as truly deserving their Lordships' notice. It is with pleasure I add, that our killed consisted only of 2 and 7 wounded, La Proserpine, 30 killed, and 45 wounded. I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

AM. BEAUCLERK.

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, August 18.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Ruby, Capt. Lloyd Jones, in 48 days from Bourdeaux. Although the Ruby sailed from that place in company with the Dispatch, arrived at New-York, yet by the extraordinary pains taken by Capt. Jones to procure the latest papers from Paris, we are provided with the *Moniteur*, and *L'Eclair* to the 22d of June, two days later than the papers brought by that vessel, and from which we published the news in our POSTSCRIPT yesterday morning. The following very important intelligence was translated for the American Daily Advertiser.

BRUSSELS, 28 Prairial (June 17.)

We present the following detail of news from the borders of the Rhine. The army commanded by Kleber is beyond the Lahn, where he has received a reinforcement of three divisions from the army of Jourdan. This reinforcement amounts to about 26,000 men, besides several regiments of cavalry, dragoons, infantry and hussars. These reinforcements were necessary, because the Austrians have, at this moment, near Frankfort a considerable army which has been increased by troops from the corps commanded by Arch-duke Charles. The French and Austrian armies abandon, by degrees, the left bank to pass to the right, where matters are expected to have a serious issue. Jourdan will be in person with the army which is near the Lahn, and will leave to Gen. Marceau the command of a corps of observation on the borders of the Nahe; this corps is destined principally to prevent the enemy from making an attempt, during his absence into the Hundsruck. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, departed on the 24th from Muntler-Mainfield, to Neuwied, where the most part of the military administrations were already.

Since the bloody affairs of the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month, on the right bank of the Rhine, there have been no decisive engagements; but every day the parties of cavalry have skirmishes, in which the Austrians are various. This famous Austrian cavalry which passes for the first of Europe, it is not an untoward, has often been beaten by an equal force of Republicans. If the success of the French troops, however, has been rapid on the right bank of the Rhine, it must be acknowledged they have cost some blood. The towns of Cologne, Bonn, and Andernach are filled with wounded. They have carried them in great numbers into the villages situated betwixt the Meuse and the Rhine.

BRUSSELS, 30th Prairial, June 19.

The whole of the army commanded by Gen. Jourdan, has quitted the Hundsruck to pass the Rhine, and carry the theatre of war to the right bank of the river. It is on this account that the archduke Charles has removed his army to cover Frankfort. There are no Austrian troops to cover Mayence on this side; the French have only left some small posts on the point, that they might carry all their forces to the right bank. The army of Jourdan is encamped on this side of the Lahn, and that of the Austrians is on the other. In this state of things, it cannot be long before we hear of a general battle. All appearances are in favor of the French army. Every day is marked by petty combats, the advantage of which is sometimes on the one side and sometimes on the other.

General Bournouville, accompanied by most of the officers of his Etat-Major, has been for some days past at Duffeldorf, one part of the army which he commanded in the United Provinces, is on its march from the frontiers of Holland to take a position in the neighbourhood of Cleves, Zurich, Reinberg and Meurs. This army will join the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and will concert its operations with it. This movement proves that there is no longer doubt with respect to the intentions of the king of Prussia.

PARIS (2d Messidor) June 21.

The reports of peace so generally spread, and even mentioned in the Council itself, have all of a sudden ceased. Were they without foundation? We think they were not; we persist in believing that there has been a question of armistice for several days past in agitation; that a courier came to ask it in the name of the Emperor; that the Directory have deliberated upon it; but that they will not listen to any preliminary conditions, except Mayence and Manheim, the keys of Germany, are given into their hand, left the definitive negotiations should not be agreeable to their wishes. Whatever were the conditions demanded of the Emperor, we are persuaded he will not fail to repent of having refused them. The reason of it is simple; his army is dispersed; every day announces him a fresh misfortune. The enthusiasm of victory is amongst our troops; this multiplies an hundred fold their strength, and we are promised prodigies of success. The famous de Letang, denounced as the chief of the counter-revolutionary movements which have agitated many parts of the South, has been judged at Avignon, and shot on the 24th Prairial.

The general quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse is at present at Neuwied; it has been moved to this place since Jourdan has passed the Rhine with his army in four strong columns.

The fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein is surrounded, but at a distance, and out of the reach of cannon. The Austrians have some troops encamped under the cannon of the place. The garrison is about 3,000 men strong; it is composed of the regiment of Maofredni, and of some detachments of chafleurs, with some troops of the Empire. Ehrenbreitstein is one of the most impregnable fortresses in Europe. It is hewn out of a rock; its fortifications are cannon and bomb proof, rising to a peak of prodigious height. The siege will certainly be long and murderous.

3d Messidor (June 22.)

The last military events on the Rhine have not been so successful and happy as those which preceded them, at least the success has been divided, as the following pieces, which are official, will shew—

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Head-Quarters, Neustadt,

27th Prairial.

By my letter of the 25th of this month, I made known to you my intention of attacking Gen.

Wurmser, between Frankenthal and the Rehut; his front was covered by a swampy canal, and his left by the Rebach. The enemy had augmented the force of this excellent position, by barricades all along the river, which was inundated to about 150 or 200 fathoms.

The bravery of the army and the good conduct of the chiefs and the general officers vanquished, in a short time, all these nearly insurmountable obstacles. The troops up to the arm-pits in water, and under the sharpest fire of artillery and musketry, charged the enemy with the greatest courage, and carried all the works which defended these inundations. All who were not killed in the entrenchments, were taken in the greatest disorder.

The numerous cavalry of the enemy did not prevent our infantry from pursuing them through the immense plain which separated us from Mannheim, and we were obliged to construct a number of bridges for the passage of our cavalry, and to effect the driving of the enemy into their entrenched camp.

The affair was a capital manœuvre of cavalry and light artillery, and we chased them from position to position, until we came under the fire of Mannheim. We have occupied in the evening the positions which the enemy had lost.

The loss of the enemy is very considerable in killed and wounded; I reckon the number not less than 6 or 700 men. The time necessary for constructing bridges for the passage of our cavalry, prevented us from making a great number of prisoners.

The centre of the army under the orders of General Deffaux, has attacked the Rehut and Neuhofen, Holhot, Danversadt, and the woods of Shifferstadt and Muttefeld. These attacks were directed by Generals Delmas and Beauvuy. The left wing under the orders of General S. Cyr, has attacked Holtzhof, and would attack Frankenthal—it was directed by the general of division Duham.

I cannot pass too great eulogies on the bravery of the whole army, and on the talents of the chiefs who have directed all these attacks; the greatest order and the most exact precision assured their success; which has met with no instance of the least check. The chief Etat Major will give you an account of the number and state of the prisoners, when it shall be received at the head quarters. I estimate them at 150 or 200 men.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

ARMY OF SAMBKE and MEUSE.

Head Quarters at Montabauer, 29 Prairial.

What I had the honour to predict to you is come to pass. The enemy, after having drawn almost the whole of their forces from the left bank of the Rhine to the right, the Archduke having augmented his army with some corps from that of Wurmser, was on the Lahn with much more considerable force than I could draw together, and profiting by this advantage, having it in his power to make his movement much more promptly than me, he has made his way to the Upper Lahn, so that when I would have passed the van-guard on the 27th from the side of Vetzlar, General Lefebvre, who commanded it, was attacked by a great body of the army. This brave general did not think it his duty to retire without fighting, engaged the enemy, and a serious combat ensued, of which I cannot as yet give you the details. The moment I am in possession of them they shall be forwarded to you. The enemy, though four times the strength of that of General Lefebvre, has lost much more men than he. Our loss may amount to 150 or 300 men, killed, wounded or prisoners. The number of the latter is small, and we have made a considerable number. Four pieces of cannon have fallen into the hands of the enemy, which they charged with incredible impetuosity, but which they could not have seized but for their discharges of case-shot.

This event would not have prevented me from attacking the enemy on the 20th, as the army had already received orders, if I had not been informed that a considerable force on my left had borne off. I did not then think it my duty to expose the safety of the army, and I have ordered a retreat. General Kleber is retired upon the Sieg, with a part of the army, and I shall retire to the left bank of the Rhine with the other part.

I shall go to-morrow to Coblenz, from whence I shall send you details, and the dispositions I intend making. It is not possible for me to write you more at length to-day.

Signed, "JOURDAN."

At South-street wharf,

WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inst. August, by Isaac Hope, from Jamaica, and sloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince.

300 Hhds. COFFEE,

70 Hhds. SUGAR.

Also, the cargo of the Swedish brig Gustaf Adolphe, capt. Ramsre, from Gibraltar,

1st and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhd's.

Hazle Nuts in sacks

St. Ubes SALT, for sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

For Charter,

The said brig.

GUSTAF ADOLPHE,

A Swede, with a Mediterranean pass, a very fine vessel, about 200 tons burthen. Aug. 18. 62w02w

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second Street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patent Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1796.