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PHILADELPHIA, MUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.

[The following very interesting and authentic narrative affords a striking exa uple of what may be done in the Mediverranean, by a finall naval force, under a fpirited, active and intelligent comman-

Copy of a letter from STEEN BILLE, Eso. commander of his Danish Majesty's frigate the Naiade, to the Lords Commission-

ers of the Admiralty & Copenhagen.

On boar I his Majeffy's flire the Naiada
truifing of Tripalis, May ve too.
I have the honor to acquaint your lord ships that Capt. Fisker of his majesty's brig Sarpen, with a hired armed Zebeck, joined me on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and having communicated to me the informution which he had collected respecting the Tripolitan forces, we parted company with the Thetis, he standing onto the northward, and I with the ships under my command to the fonthward, with a fair wind for Tripo-lis. The following day, at 2 P. M. got sight of Tripolis, having a fresh breeze right on shore. I made a signal for my two small vessels to keep in the wake of the Naiade, and in this order I failed in to reconnoitre

After having very diffinelly counted all the fines (as per enclosed lift) we hauled our wind. The forts fired at us without effect, though we were so close in that we could diffinguish the particular place in the Fort, where the Bashaw resides, as Mr. LURNER, the Danish conful, told us. On the 16th, we had a light breeze from the thore; standing in towards the town, we faw feveral ships getting under way and making fail out of the harbour : it falling calm, they foon came to anchor. Towards noon, we got a fresh easterly breeze, with which we could stand in towards the land, or or off again at pleafure. I made a fignal for my imall veffels not to attend to my manœuvres, and immediately flood in for the enemy, partly with a view to reconnoitre, and also with the hope of finding an oppor-tunity to give them a broadfide. But after I had got into nine and a half fathoms of water, my pilot refused to carry me further. After taking a full furvey of the ships, I shood off towards the brig and Zebeck, with a press of sail; and sinding on board the latter a clever fellow, who undertook to pilot me in-knowing also the qualities of my frigate, I did not hesitate a single moment, but flood in and passed to windward of some breakers which lie in the entrance of the harbor. Here I received the fire of the fix hips which was really heavier than I had reason to expect. I tacked when I had got abreaft of them, gave them my broadfide, and flood out again, making at the same time the best use of my stern chases. We observed an immense crowd of people on board of all the vessels. I had no sooner got clear of the breakers, than I observed the whole squadron get up their anchors and follow me. I laid to and waited for them with tranquillity. They very foon got out all fix, and immediately attacked me with great impetuofity. In the mean time my two small vessels had bore down to me, larly the Zebeck, and had well nigh been the cause of great chagrin to me; but, in their place I should certainly have done the same.

The action commenced at half an hour past five o'clock, P. M. and continued with great fury till half past feven, when, of a sudden, they all bore down upon me, with horrid fereches. I filled my fails to shoot ahead, and immediately backed again, in order to the commence of the state of the der to keep close to the enemy. While thus engaged, I saw a ship with a slag from her foretopmasthead, and which sailed remarkaforetopmatthead, and which failed remarkably well, give chafe to the brig and Zebeck to leeward of me. This obliged me to bear away in order to throw myfelf between the fhip and the brig's - Whether owing to the fire from the brig's two fix-pound stern-chafes, (which I have reason to believe) or my coming up with the frigate, the enemy gave up the pursuit, and hauled his wind; but instead of making sail, he backed his maintopsail. We passed to close under his stern, as to throw some alb grenades from the tons as tothrow fome 3lb grenades from the tops as to throw some 3lb grenades from the tops into him, giving him at the same time our whole broadside, and we could hear its taking proper effect on him. By this time it had grown so dark that we could no longer observe his manoeuvres. His stern was very much shattered;—his mizen yard came down, and the brig had shot away his jibboom previous to our coming up. The other ressels we had just before engaged, had already hauled their wind and stood in for the shore. The darkness of the night rendered it prudent for me to remain with my small vessels and protect them. Had I been alone, I should have been better pleased, because I should certainly have done more.

I have lost in this action, only one man, viz. Frederick Thygeson, gunner; who got a musteet ball through his body, and died whilf the furgeon was tying up his wound— he was an able man in his line. I think, however, I may esteem myself fortunate in not lofing more men, because when we pasfed under the ffern of the Tripolitan thip, the suspended the fire of her great guns, in order to pour in upon as a fire of musketry, so tremendous that it is difficult to form an idea of it , a severe florm of hail is the only thing I can campare it to. The Naiade's hull, decks, mails, and most of her fails, bear sufficient marks of it. The enemy's guns through the whole course of the action, were well-pointed, but too high, fo that only our fails and rigginghave suffered. Every sail we had bent, has been torn to

I beg leave to express to your lordships

is ftern chases a constant and unremitting ire, to the great credit of those who manag-ed them. He really defended his brig like a brave man. Your lordships will find by his letter that he had one man wounded only

Lieut. Munk, commander of the Zebeck, manœuvred also very well: he obeyed my orders and figurals with great exactness, and made the best fire he could, mostly of must

STEEN BILLE. Note of amunition expended on board his majesty's ship the Naiade in the action of the 16th instant.

Twelve pound shot Four pound do. Eighteen pound caronades 24

Extract of a letter from capt. BILLE, com-mander of his majesty's frigate the Naiade, to commodore VRIERULFF, commissioner of hismajetty's dock yard at Copenhageo On board his majetty's frigate the Naiade in the babor of Malta, June 6, 1797.

Since my letter giving you an account of the engagement of the 16th ult. affairs have very much changed. On the 17th I pre-fented myfelf before Tripolis having fent the brig and Zebeck to Malta. I faw all the ships which we had engaged hauled close n under the guns of the Fort, and hard at work to repair their damages. I repeated this vifit every day until the 22d, when a boat came out to me, carrying English co-lours. It proved to be the English conful who had been prevailed on by the Bashaw to come on board the Naiade, to know if I would enter into a negociation for peace. - I feutan officer on those immediately, accomanied by Mr. LUKNER, our conful, to hear his proposals. The preliminaries were a-greed upon a few days afterwards, and on the 26th, I came to anchor at Tripoiis, and vas immediately faluted with 21 guns.

The following day, I had a public audience of the Bashaw, who treated me with the greatest distinction, and delivered me 21 of our countrymen, who had been made prisoners and slaves on the breaking out of hostilities. They had been on board the Tripolitan ships in the action; but none of hem got hurt.

On the 31st, I had my audience of leave, when the Bashaw presented me with a sabre richly set with gold, accompanied by some very flattering compliments.

I had the satisfaction to find that the Da-

nish nation is held in the highest respect by the Tripolitans. Their ships had been handled very roughly in the engagement with us: a Polacre of 28 guns (which fought to desperation) had 8 shot between wind and water, and lost 100 men killed. The first admiral, a Renegado, who in the action did

the Polacre, did great execution, and the Tripolitans were so unacquainted with them, that some of their officers came afterwards on board to me, to know what kind of things

My carpenters have affilted in repairing the Bashaw's ships. I subjoin an exact lift of the ships which we engaged. (Signed) The Naiade carries 40 guas

Viz. Twelve-pounders Four-pounders Caronades, eighteen-pounders 4

Total 40 Complement 230 men. The Sarpen, brig, carries Viz. Caronades, eighteen-poun-18 guns Guns, Six-pounders Total 18

Complement 84 men.
The hired Zebeck carries guns
Three-pounders

Exact list of the Tripolitan forces in the ac-tion of the 16 May, as fince ascertained. One ship carrying 12 pounders 20

Complement of the Zebeck, 54 men.

Total 64

8 pounders 8 - 28 guns One do. 12 pounders 20 6 pounders 8 A Polacre 12 pounders 18 6 pounders 10 18 pounders 4 A prize ship 12 pounders 14 6 pounders A Zebeck A Gun Boat 6 pounders

* The Naiade was built by the ingenious captain Hoblenberg, on an entirely new construc-tion; which enables ber to bring 7 or 8 guns to bear on any skip that engages ber, the placing itself under her stern.

According to private letters from France the suspicion of having poisoned General Hoche has fallen on Scherer, the War Minister, with whom Hoche has lately had a quarrel. In the letter written by the latter he charges Scherer with having furrounded him with spies; and it is known that the

der the Danish stag respected.

the dreadful butchery that took place in La Vendee, where every possible trespass against der the Danish stag respected.

Vendee, where every possible trespass against before it my duty to recommend to your lordships, in the strongest manner, Captain Holer, commander of his majesty's brig, such a wretch should not have ended his life the Sarpen. He mancuvred his ship in an extremely skilful manner, and kept up with his stern chases a constant and unremitting. his fellow murderers. [London Paper.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MILAN, September 9.

Alaw has tately been published here against the number of order. The substance is as follows:

Every plot, tending to excite civil war, or impede the execise of the lawful authorities, shall be punished with death.

The same punishment shall be institled upon all those, who, to aid these plots, shall raise levies, or furnish arms or ammunition; and likewise those who shall attack or resist the public force employed to subdue such disorders, or shall hold correspondence with the authors of

. When the armed force shall be ordered to difverse any seditious' assemblies, all those who re-use to obey, and are taken in the all of relistance

shall also be punished with death.

Also those who shall shread seditious writings or shall hold discourse divestly tending to excite discourse to the government, or constituted authorities, or in any manner distrurb the public tranquillity, shall be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years.

As the members of the Cifalpine Directory As the members of the Cifalpine Directory had no opportunity, before their election, to acquire a minute knowledge of all the forms and details of government affairs, general Buonaparte before be left this for Udine, recommended them, as an affifiant, the citizen Briche, Conful Gener I of the French Popublic, who was in 1794 a member of the national affembly of France. General Buonaparte gave the following infinitions to the chief Commisfary of war:

It As the Cifalpine Republic pays into the treasury of the French army, one million of livres for month, every portion of her territory

livres per month, every portion of her territory ought in future to be exempted from requilitions.

II "By the territory of that Republic is at prefent to be underflood; all the country fituated. between the rivers Teffeno and Oglio, and the provinces of Modena, Bologna and Ferrara.

III. " As long as the Cifalpine troops remain within the limits of the Cifalpine Republic

IV. "Whenever the Cafilpine troops are marehing out of their own country to join the French army, they shall be subplied out of the magazines of the French Republic."

BUONAPARTE.

MADRID, Sept. 8.

It has been every where reported, and also published in the Gavettes, that a new Bull is foon to be issued by the Pope, relative to the monks. The principal articles of this bull are, up. That in future there shall be no more than

VENICE, September 3.

A detachment of 3000 French troops were embarked here on the 5th inft. and fet fail for Dalmatia where they are to garrifon our islands, and the chief towns in the litorour flands, and the chief towns in the fitoral districts, in order to prevent the further progress of the Austrians, who have hitherto only taken possession of Zaara and its dependencies. The French Venetian sleet which had failed for Corsu, in July last, appeared on Wednesday quite in sight of the city, and disembarked immediately several thousand land traces, and a corns of Greek raises. land troops, and a corps of Greek volun-teers. The fleet has been reinforced at Corfu with eight French and four Venetian ships of the line and is now composed of 20 ships of the line, 17 frigates and a number of small armed vessels, making in all from 50 to 60 sail, besides the 8 ships now fitting and which are also ready for sea.— Report says that this fleet is destined to cover a defcent upon the coast of Istria and Croatia, in case the negociations at Passeriano should be broke off. It is indeed possible that the fleet has been ordered to return from Corfu, and draw nearer to the Austrian coast, in order to intimidate the Emperor, and haften the conclusion of a defini-tive peace, by the display of such a formi-dable naval force. But this sleet has certainly not been fitted out, to make an attack upon the Austrian coast, to make an attack upon the Austrian coast, because our numerous gallies and bombships might in case of secessity be employed with more advantage in the shallow bays along the coast of Croatia. It is probable that the steet after having taken on board the naval flores, sta-tues &c. stipulated for in our treaty with France, will return to the Mediterranean in

the Venetian Republic against the invasion of Istria and a part of Venetian Dalmatia, by the Austrians. The Turkish ambassador at Paris has already delivered a note to the Guyanna. Executive Directory wherein he declares "that it was far from him to believe, that the General in chief Buouaparte had either tacitly or expressly consented to the seizure of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia by the Australia of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia by the Australia of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia by the Australia of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia of Venetian Istria of Venetian I trians, he was on the contrary convinced that.

mong the Venetians. They paid the Sclavanirus and other foreigners to fight their battles and defend the republic. But every thing affirmes now a martial appearance, and even the boys from 12 to 14 years old are embodied, and called the hopeful legions, [legoadi de buoni speranza.] Under the old government the artenals were full of arms; yet no one was anxious to make use of them. The arfenals are now emptied, all the arms have been distributed among the people, and yet the general cry is fill more arms. Upon particular request the general in chief has made a prefent of 3000 arms to the national guards of this city, which is completely organized, and amounts to 27,000 men.

HANAU, Sept. 13. The central administration of the Cifrhiians, has iffued a proclamation directing that all the administrations and municipalities of the German provinces well of the Rhine, should be put on the same footing as the French. In another proclamation it revolution. ordains, that 50,000 men, national troups, should be raised without delay; 20,000 of these troops are to join the French armies in order to affish them if necessary it is said, in defending the glorious cause of liberty and the independence of the Cisrhinian people. The remaining 30,000 are destined to do duty in the cities and krong places, and if hostilities should recommence, to occupy the posts in the rear of the French army. Trees of Liberty bearing the Cisrhinian stag are planted in all the towns and villages on the left bank of the Rhine. Every inhabits obliged to wear the Cisrhinian cockade, which is assess the and rad. which is green blue and red.

PARIS, Sept. 18. 1797. Before general Moreau left Strasburg, he Before general Moreau left Strasburg, he ordered several persons to be arrested whom he knew to keep a correspondence with the emigrants. All the members of the administration, but one, were displaced, and no body was suffered to pass off the bridge of Kehl, to or from the right bank of Rhine. Eighty deputies were arrested in the department of the Lower Rhine, and a much greater number took flight and hastened to the other fide of the River, as foon as the reports of the defeat of the conspirators at Paris were whispered about. The General of division Moulins, who commands at Strasbourg, has taken the most energetic hey must be supplied out of the Cisalpine maga- measures to purge the country from royal-

Nobody questions the republicanism of General Moreau, but his long filence on the subject of the discovery of a correspondence between Conde and Pichegru is severely censured. The correspondence found in the Emigrant Klenghin's trunk, was in his hands since April last, and he with-held the secret only in confidence to one of his the stription of the engagement with severe wind and desperation) had 8 shot between wind and water, and lost 100 men killed. The first admiral, a Renegado, who in the action did not choose to lay along side the Naiade, but kept on our quarter, had been surprised at the fire he received from us, having no idea of the construction of my frigate.

The grenades which we three on board the Polacre, did great execution, and the monks in each convent shall be limited. 5th.

That the number of the lecret only in considence to one of his acquaintances in the person of the director Barthlemy, to whom his letter dated Strafbourg, sand foldiers, you are worthy of your brethren in arms in Italy. Protect the republicans, and do not suffer men covered to the army of Italy! The ci-devant Count d'Antraignes was about the middle of May arrested at Trieste, by general Bernadotte, who sent him immediately with his papers to Buonaparte's head quarters at Montbelthe Polacre, did great execution, and the of the bishops. 4th. That the number of monks in each convent shall be limited. 5th.

That the revenue of each convent shall be fixed and the furplus shall be disposed of as the king shall think fit. 6th. That the monks shall be obliged to learn, practife, and teach some science the three faithful directors at the beginning of June. Buonaparte was a friend of Caronal monks in each convent shall be limited. 5th.

Municipal administrators, jource of examine your consciences—Are you the friends of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides other interesting pieces safely delivered to the three faithful directors at the beginning of June. Buonaparte was a friend of Caronal months and provided in the convent shall be responsible for the blood shed with precision, and know, that you shall be responsible for the blood shed and the first shall be responsible for the blood shed and the furples administrators, jource of the first shall be examine your consciences—Are you the friends of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of national gloon the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides of the republic and of the r of June. Buonaparte was a friend of Carnot, yet he abandoned him as foon as he dif-covered his connections with the enemies of his country; he facrificed his personal feel-ings to the interest of the Republic and com-municated the secrets of the conspirators, only to those three executive officers, whom only to those three executive officers, whom he found worthy the confidence of a Re-

The family of Lajollais mentioned in Morean's letter ashaving facilitated Pichegru's correspondence with the agents of Louis XVIII, at Paris, has been found out here, and is now in prison. The ex-chief of bri-gade Bedouille, whom Pichegru frequently sent to Conde's head-quarters, has been arrefled with a number of other royal agents

Sept. 21.

General Reynier, chief of the etat-major of the army of Rhine and Moselle, arrived reflerday, with the remaining part of the letters and memorials found among the emi-grant Klenghin's baggage. Every thing was quiet at Strasbourg when he left that place, the republican army was in the higheft spirits, and no movement had taken place among the Austrian troops; their three camps are at the distance of from 20 to 30 eagues from the advanced posts in the Brif-

Sept. 22, Yesterday another transport of royalists was fent off under a frong efcort. Transportation is unquestionably the best method to punish the apostles of royalty and force them in a manner to become useful to the Republic. The revenues of their estates are fent them to the place of their exile, and their property in Francecan be conficated on-ly in case of desertion from the place to which company with the ships now sitting here.

Our municipality has charged our minister at Constantinople to communicate to the Ottoman Porte the solemn protestations of strength of the exiles will endead to strength of the exiles will endead the strength of the exiles will end the exiles will end the strength of the exiles will end the exil our to render their lituation as comfortable as possible, and employ a part of their mod-ney to, clear and fertilize the wilderness of

22 Fructidor, Sept. 7. 5th year. MY fellow-citizens, a horrible crime has the pleasure I have felt in seeing every offi- agents of the war minister are in general the worthy General had felt great displea- just been committed. Three Directors ready experienced at Brest, but which he

the good example fet them by their officers was mod galantly feconded by every man on board. I therefore flatter myfelf that nothing has been neglected which of humanity. To him is to be imputed all promote his majefix's fervice, or rene the deadful butchers that nothing has been neglected which could promote his majefix's fervice, or rene the deadful butchers that nothing has been neglected which could promote his majefix's fervice, or rene the deadful butchers that took place in Lagrangian and the proceeding, because it was equally injurious to the interests of the Ottoman Porte and of the French Republic, &c.

Sept. 6.

Before the revolution there was not a fpark of martial spirit, to be discovered and attention in the finite proceeding, because it was equally injurious to the interests of the Ottoman Porte and of the French Republic, &c.

Sept. 6.

Before the revolution there was not a specific proceeding, because it was equally injurious to the interests of the Ottoman Porte and of the French Republic, &c.

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Before the revolution there was not a specific proceeding to the interests of the Ottoman Porte and of the Prench Republic, &c.

Sept. 6.

Before the revolution there was not a specific proceeding the National representation; They have caused the septimal proceeding the second and the second and the place in which our sittings are head to be invested to the interests of the Ottoman Porte and of the French Republic, &c.

Sept. 6. ral Deputies are apprehended; a great number have betaken themselves to slight; they have no possible mode of communicating with each other; and the National Representation no Tonger exists. An handful of Deputies, the flaves of the Directors, de-Deputies, the flaves of the Directors, de-liberating with guns at their breafts, dare to flill usure the title. They have published the terrible revolutionary code, and have a-nulled the free and legal elections. They have determined on the transportation of fif-ty-two Representatives, among whom your deputies have the honour to be comprehended; and it is by thus overthrowing the Constitution, that they accuse us of conspiring against them, and place at the head of a ridiculous royalist conspiracy, Pichegru, the immortal defender of the Republic.

Junior of the court

Paris contemplates, with a mournful fi-lence, these crimes which it cannot repress. In a word, never has military despotism been displayed with greater impudence, amid a generous nation. Never has a greater crime of leze-notion disgraced the French

I consider it as my duty to confirm to you all these facts, of which you must have been informed by rumour. I deposit with you my protest, and that of the majority of the two Councils, against the violence by which we have been oppressed. Generous fellow-citizens, I know your hearts. Repress your indignation at the recital of this dreadful news. Calmly consider the situation in which tion in which you are placed. Let your the only advice which I can give you from the retreat in which I am compelled to hide myfelf, and where I cherish the hope of being able to serve you better than on the defect forces of Colores. ert shores of Guis

CAMILLE JORDAN. P.S. I shall, without delay, address to you a faithful account of the events of the 17th and 18th. You will be able to judge for yourselves of the conduct of your Representatives and that of the Triumvirs.

ARMY OF ITALY. Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the foldiers and citizens of the 8th military division. " Soldiers and Citizens of the 8th Military Division,

"The executive directory has placed you under my command. This arduous task to me, will be useful to your tranquillity. know the patriotism of the people of the southern departments. Men who are enemies to liberty have in vain attempted to missead you. I am making arrangements to rest e happiness and tranquillity to those

beautiful countries.

"Republican patriots, return to your fire fides—Woe to that commune which his hands fince April last, and he with-held its contents from the government until September, and even then he communicated gence to crimes and assassing. And you, generals, commandants of the places, officers, and foldiers, you are worthy of your brethren in arms in Italy. Protect the republicans, and do not fuffer men covered with crimes, who have dolivered Toulon to the English, and compelled us to fuftain a long and painful fugge, and who have dolivered to the English, and compelled us to fuftain a long and painful fugge, and who have dolivered to the tain a long and painful fugge.

> inder your eyes. We will be your affiftants if you are true to the conflictation and to liberty; but your enemies if you are only the agents of Louis XVIII. and of the cru-el faction who are bought by foreign gold. (Signed) "RUONAPARTE."

> Our Lisse plenipotentiaries are on their return to Paris. Two Couriers are set off for the commanders in chief, with instructons to attack the enemy at every point,-

The festival of the foundation of the republic was celebrated the day before yesterday (Sept. 22) and surpassed, in magnificence, all those which have taken place since the sederation of 1790. The numerous after the sederation of 1790. femblage of citizens, the enthuliasm during the ceremony, the best order maintained amid upwards of 15,000 spectators who filled the field of Mars and the vast avenues leading to it, the civic fongs, the dances, the cries of live the Republic, repeated on all fides, the acclamations with which the brilliant procession of the directory was welcomed on its passage, the fine appearance of the troops stationed on the ground as if to represent victory, and lastly, the general aspect of Paris on this glorious day, must have inspired every friend of liberty with joy and hope - Redacteur

Sept. 28.
The commader in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meufe.

"Citizens Directors, "I wrote to you this morning in tears, in the midft of a family in affliction, and I could therefore give you no account of the circumstances which have deprived France of Gen. Hoche.

"The misfortunes which he experienced during his imprisonment under the reign of Roberspierre, the extraordinary fatigues, which he took in the Department of the West, to pacify that country; the bad success of the expedition against Ireland, and the dangers which he can by sea; the accumulation of the property against him in the National fation brought against him in the National Tribune by the late conspirators; the ardor with which he attempted to overthrow them -all these circumstances combined, exhausted his firength, and about a month ago revived with alarming fymptoms, a cold, and complaint of the breath, which he had pl-