

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE  
Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 17th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale. 1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Satilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal. 3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffalo and Alexander Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal. 4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Altamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The above-mentioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 55 South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endorsed notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,  
JEREMIAH PARKER,  
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,  
Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. edit.

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,  
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by  
**WILLIAM McDUGALL,**  
At his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134 Market Street—  
An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread stockings.  
Silks, cotton and thread Gloves  
Pantalons, &c. &c.  
Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.  
A considerable quantity of low and middle priced Hats assorted in cases, intended for country stores.  
May 23. taw

A New Work.

PROPOSALS  
For printing and publishing, by subscription, The  
**History of Pennsylvania,**  
IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with  
AN INTRODUCTION  
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,  
Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDEN on DELAWARE.  
To which is added,  
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.  
And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.  
Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,  
By **ROBERT PROUD.**

"Pulsuum est beneficere reipublice, etiam benedictore hanc mundum esse, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet." Cal. Catalin.  
"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellas majores esse quam urbanas, minus illi haec optatio." Cic. Off.  
(Entered according to law.)  
"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, in Pennsylvania had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodnels of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merits, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."  
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.  
I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, as published in the Subscription papers.  
II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.  
III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.  
IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.  
Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, Jun. Printer, No. 85 Chestnut Street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth Street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.  
February 18. taw

For Sale,

That well known place, called **FANDORR'S FERRY.**  
ON Nehaminy creek, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story frame kitchen, a large frame stable with a good thrashing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice house. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Nehaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.  
For terms apply to the Subscriber,  
**MORDECAI LEWIS,**  
May 24. taw

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth Street.  
To-MORROW EVENING, June 2,  
NEW AND INTERESTING  
Equestrian Exercises,  
Followed by a new Harlequin Pantomime, never performed here.  
Particulars in the bills of the day.  
In rehearsal—PIERRE DE PROVENCE, a grand historical pantomime, with tournaments, battles and military evolutions.  
Mr. Lailson wishes to take a couple of apprentices, of a genteel family, from ten to fifteen years of age, to whom he will teach the Equestrian art, and every thing which belongs to his business.

Spanish Language.

WANTED, a person well qualified to translate Spanish papers and documents into the English language. Such a one who can produce unexceptionable recommendations, will please to make application in writing at the office of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, during office hours, or at the office of PETER LOHRA, Sec'y., Philadelphia, June 1. 2-3P

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE  
No. 62 South Second Street.  
TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 11, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.  
Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 1, City of Washington, No. 2, and Pateron Lotteries.  
Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.  
The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention. taw

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which for as far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.  
They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also especially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,  
"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants, and others his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have received full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or willful omission of the claimant."  
By order of the Board,  
**GRIFFITH EVANS, Sec'y,**  
Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office,  
No. 3 South Sixth Street, May 29. J 2-2aw3w  
1797.

The subscribers, have for sale, the following Goods, viz:

OLD Madeira Wine, in pipes.  
Port do. in pipes, hogheads & qr. casks.  
Malaga do. in hogheads and qr. casks.  
Sherry do. in quarter casks.  
Claret do. of excellent quality, in bottles.  
Russia Duck.  
Do. Diaper and Huckaback.  
Coarse Toweling.  
Iring Glass, first fort.  
Russia white Soap, cut in small bars.  
Mould Candles, in boxes of 60lb weight.  
London Porter, in bottles.  
100 barrels of good beef.  
A wrought-iron Book Case.  
**PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.**  
Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797. d.

Household Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock Street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, leather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.  
The sale to continue daily till the whole is sold.  
June 2. \$

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.  
CONGRESS.  
YESTERDAY,  
The Answer to the President's Speech, with amendments, went thro' the committee of the whole—Some verbal amendments were agreed to by the House. A motion of amendment to Mr. Dayton's motion, made by Mr. Kittera, relative to compensation by France, for injuries done to our neutral rights, occasioned a long debate, in consequence of the previous question being called for by Mr. Nicholas. The House adjourned without taking the question.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 1.  
The following is extracted from a letter written by an American of the first respectability, at Paris, on the 1st of March last, to his friend in this city. The original was politely handed to us by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and is now in our possession. If any other authenticity were requisite for the judicious and well expressed sentiments of the writer, we would add that we are acquainted with the parties between whom the communication has passed.  
"You are well aware, I presume, that the situation of our country with respect to France, has lately become extremely critical; that the proceedings of the executive government of the latter have assumed a complexion of animosity and violence which threaten at least an interruption of the good intelligence and harmony that had long subsisted between our respective nations. Perhaps an important crisis is not distant, which it may be painful to anticipate, but which when it ripens to a head will require no common boldness to be contemplated with composure. The system of terror is employed against our government with as little ceremony as it was once employed by a British ministry against our nation, and is unqualified. And if the consequences they may expect should not result from it, coercive measures may soon be expected to follow. What these will produce, time must unfold. In my last letter you were given to understand that our new minister sent to replace Mr. Monroe, at Paris, had not been received by the executive directory; and that Mr. Monroe had received, upon the occasion of taking his leave, particular marks of favor which were personal to himself, and expressly separated him from the injurious expressions used towards the government he had been sent to represent. Since then, Mr. Pinckney has been ordered to quit France. It can hardly be supposed that the system, which gave rise to these measures will stop short in its operation at this point: We must therefore be prepared to face other insults, more indignities, and a greater portion of wrongs than we have yet suffered from the French Republic. They are raising pretensions to dominion over us which are utterly incompatible with our independence; such as, I trust, no patriotic American will be content to promote, and which few, I believe, will see with indifference. A French yoke, or a British, will never sit lightly upon my neck, and I think I am not singular in the delicacy of my feelings. I am not ignorant, however, that there are those in my country, ready, willing, and already engaged to become Arnolds and Randalphs in the French cause, who have enlisted under the banner, and expect to be covered with the shield of those immaculate principles which, we have been told, are so peculiar to that republic.  
You may wish to know how far the people of France coincide with the views of their present government, in their treatment towards the United States; and whether a war at this time between the two nations, would be odious or popular. I have every reason to believe that the French nation deprecate sincerely such an extremity; that it is the general wish to maintain a friendly intercourse with us, because they know it to be reciprocally beneficial, and neither feel nor see any reason for its suspension. But, in order to account for the existence of such opposite dispositions in their present rulers, for the little influence the public voice appears to possess in the executive councils, it is necessary to know that the government in this country is every thing, and the people nothing.  
The sovereign majesty of the people is just sufficient to be held in supreme contempt; and whether they are for, or against, the conduct of the directory, on any given occasion, it is scarcely worth while to enquire. The directory alone cannot declare war, and I am almost persuaded that the legislative bodies are far from desiring war with America; but the executive may be profoundly hostile towards us, and direct violence and provocations against our country, which must lead to open resentment, and the legislative bodies cannot prevent them. Should such conduct therefore be pursued, and the accumulated injuries of the French directory compel the government of the United States to resist by an appeal to arms, the French nation will be made the blind and deluded instrument of vengeance against their only real and sincere friends. It is painful to an American to contemplate this picture; for who among us has not wished well to their cause, so long as it was a contest for freedom and independence?  
You need not be told that America is not the only neutral government, wherein French intrigue is active; menaces equally bold are addressed to all the neutral commercial states, but with as little success in general as with us. Enmity to their only formidable foe, an anxious desire to cut off her commerce with all her nations, and despair at the distressing situation of her own affairs, has probably been the inducement with the directory to adopt their present policy. Time and experience must either convince them of its temerity, or by success they will derive a sanction for it."

Nothing could equal the courage of the Austrians in general, except that of the archduke himself, who was exposed to the most imminent danger. Two French hussars were in a few paces of him, who being observed by some of the archduke Joseph's hussars, they flew to his relief, and cut down the French hussars, and thus saved the prince; but the most unpleasant circumstance is, that at present this general can no longer receive any reinforcements immediately from the Rhine through the Tyrolian country.  
The circumstance of the archduke's being attacked on the same day on which he intended to have attacked the enemy, has given rise to a number of speculations.

BOIZEN, March 23.  
It does not appear to be the enemy's object to penetrate to Inspruck, but to take the route from Brixen to Salzburg; a plan by which a junction may be formed between their Tyrolian army and that which is acting against the archduke in Friul. We are much alarmed for Tyrol, because, since the arrival of the French, the imperial troops in that quarter are cut off from any communication with the archduke's grand army in the country of Goriz.  
The whole of the French force is estimated at 100,000 men—Buonaparte has the flower of the French army.

MULHEIM, March 23.  
Fear and uneasiness begin to perplex the minds of the people, in proportion as the period of opening the campaign approaches. For some time past the number of Frenchmen was not very considerable, both here and in our environs, but yesterday a great number of them arrived again. The Wupper is trougly lined with troops.  
From the districts of the Lahn and Sieg, we learn, that the Austrians are receiving many reinforcements, and that they have established some magazines between those two rivers.

COLOGNE, March 23.  
On the 24th instant a long conference took place at Neuwied, between general Hoche, several other French generals, and the Austrian general Kray. The subjects of their conference are to be resumed in a week's time at the same place.  
There is no doubt but the campaign will open soon, and with unprecedented energy. The army of the Sambre and Meuse will be augmented to near 100,000 men, 40,000 of whom will be charged to besiege Metz and Ehrenbreitstein. Courier Bas Rhine, April 1.

PARIS, April 7.  
ARMY OF ITALY.  
Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.  
Head-quarters at Valvasone, March 17.

Since the battle of Rivoli, citizens directors, the army of Italy occupied the banks of the Piave and Lavis; the emperor's army commanded by prince Charles, occupied the other bank of the Piave, had its centre behind the Cordevela, and supported its right on the Adige, from the side of Salurne.  
On the 10th Ventose, in the morning, the division of general Massena repaired to Feltré; at his approach the enemy evacuated the line of Cordevela, and marched to Bellune.  
General Serurier's division advanced to Aols, amidst the most horrible weather— but wind and rain, on the eve of battle, have always been an omen of success to the army of Italy.  
On the 12th, at day break, the division crossed the Piave, facing the village of Viter; notwithstanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only lost a young drummer. The chief of the Squadron LaSalles at the head of a detachment of cavalry, and the adjutant general Le Clerc, at the head of the 21st light infantry, worsted the hostile corps which wanted to oppose our passage, and advanced rapidly to St. Salvador; but the enemy, at the first news of the passage, were afraid of being surrounded and evacuated their camp of Er Campoun.  
General Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, passed the Piave at Ospiadetto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliano.

Our Cavalry, in the course of that day, encountered several times that of the enemy; had always the advantage, and took 30 hussars.  
On the 13th, general Guieux with his division, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear-guard, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took 100 prisoners from them. A corps of Huzars wanted to capitulate.—Citizen Stabeek, chief of the squadron, was killed, and general Dugna, slightly wounded.  
At the same time general Massena's division having reached Cellurne, pursued the enemy, who had retreated to Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, took 700 prisoners, among whom were 100 hussars, a colonel, and general Lufsguan having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Bredice, I gave orders to conduct him to France, without being exchanged.  
On the 16th general Guieux's division set out from Pardepon, at five o'clock in the morning, that of general Serurier left Pafiano at four, both directing their march to Valvasone.  
Gen. Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The hostile army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My aid-

de-camp, the chief of squadron Croisier, went at the head of twenty-five guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchments, and was received with grape shot.  
Gen. Buonaparte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to Gen. Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river, on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the protection of 12 pieces of artillery. Gen. Brenadotte was to cross it on the right; both divisions formed their battalion of grenadiers, ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light-infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers and flanked by the cavalry. The light infantry manoeuvred as riflemen; Gen. Dammertin on the left, and Gen. Depinasse on the right, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half brigade to file off to a close column on the wings of the second, and of their first and third battalions.  
Gen. Duphot, at the head of the 17th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank.— Gen. Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half brigade en echelon with squadrons of cavalry to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success; the river was crossed, and the enemy was routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent Gen. Dugua, and the adjutant gen. Kellermann, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the adjutant gen. Mireur; we worried the enemies cavalry, and took prisoner the Gen. commanding them.  
Guieux ordered the village of Gradisca to be attacked—and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy;—Prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.  
Gen. Serurier's division passed the river, in proportion as it arrived,—and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps de reserve.  
In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one Gen. several superior officers, and made from four to five hundred prisoners. The quickness of our display & manoeuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.  
The adjutant-gen. Kellermann received several cuts with the sabre—in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage.  
I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.  
Signed,  
**BUONAPARTE.**

General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.  
Head-quarters at Gradisca, 30th Ventose, 10th March.  
Citizens Directors,  
I have given you an account of the passage of the Piave, of the battles of Longara—of Sacile, and Tagliamento.  
The 18th, the Division of gen. Brenadotte departed at 3 o'clock in the morning, marched round Palvanova, and took position on the torrent of the Torre, where the hussars met him.  
The division of Gen. Serurier, took position on the right, that of Gen. Guieux on the left. I sent the citizen LaSalle, with the 24th regiment of cheffiers, to Udine.  
The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, where we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but 10 days before that Prince Charles seized that place from the Venetians; he wished to occupy it; but he had not had time to establish himself there.  
Gen. Massena, arrived at St. Daniel—at Gioppo, at Gemona, and pushed his advanced guards into the defiles.  
The 29th, Gen. Brenadotte, advanced and blocked up Gradisca; Gen. Serurier marched opposite St. Pietro, for the purpose of crossing the Isonzo. The enemy had several pieces of cannon, and some battalions on the other side, for defending the passage.  
I ordered several manoeuvres to alarm the enemy, and the passage was effected without any opposition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of Citizen Androsky, chief of brigade of artillery, who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himself into the water, and passed and repassed on foot.  
Passage of L'Isonzo, and the capture of Gradisca.  
Gen. Serurier reached Gradisca, by his march upon the heights which governed this town.  
To make a diversion, and to preclude the enemy from the discovery of our manoeuvre, Gen. Brenadotte caused the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our soldiers, impelled by their natural ardor, advanced with their fixed bayonets, to the very walls of Gradisca. They were there received by a heavy discharge of musketry, and grape shot. Gen. Brenadotte, obliged to support them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gate—but they were defended by a sèche well entrenched.  
Gen. Serurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradisca, rendering every means of retreat impossible. The enemy, panic struck, saw no possibility of defence, and despaired of making their escape. Gen. Brenadotte presented the fumous subjunct, when the enemy capitulated.  
Five thousand prisoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this manoeuvre. We at the same time passed L'Isonzo, and took Gradisca.  
The division of Gen. Brenadotte con-

tacked the Austrian line in Venetian Friul, which brought on a bloody contest, in which a number of men were lost on both sides.—The Austrians were obliged to leave their advantageous position after the French had been four times repulsed, but returned with fresh troops which compelled the imperialists to retire behind the river Lizoza, the French then entering Udine, threatened Palma, Nuova, and even Tricci.—Two Austrian generals are made prisoners, and two squadrons of hussars nearly cut to pieces.

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Gen. Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The hostile army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My aid-

de-camp, the chief of squadron Croisier, went at the head of twenty-five guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchments, and was received with grape shot.  
Gen. Buonaparte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to Gen. Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river, on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the protection of 12 pieces of artillery. Gen. Brenadotte was to cross it on the right; both divisions formed their battalion of grenadiers, ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light-infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers and flanked by the cavalry. The light infantry manoeuvred as riflemen; Gen. Dammertin on the left, and Gen. Depinasse on the right, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half brigade to file off to a close column on the wings of the second, and of their first and third battalions.  
Gen. Duphot, at the head of the 17th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank.— Gen. Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half brigade en echelon with squadrons of cavalry to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success; the river was crossed, and the enemy was routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent Gen. Dugua, and the adjutant gen. Kellermann, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the adjutant gen. Mireur; we worried the enemies cavalry, and took prisoner the Gen. commanding them.  
Guieux ordered the village of Gradisca to be attacked—and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy;—Prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.  
Gen. Serurier's division passed the river, in proportion as it arrived,—and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps de reserve.  
In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one Gen. several superior officers, and made from four to five hundred prisoners. The quickness of our display & manoeuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.  
The adjutant-gen. Kellermann received several cuts with the sabre—in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage.  
I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.  
Signed,  
**BUONAPARTE.**

General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.  
Head-quarters at Gradisca, 30th Ventose, 10th March.  
Citizens Directors,  
I have given you an account of the passage of the Piave, of the battles of Longara—of Sacile, and Tagliamento.  
The 18th, the Division of gen. Brenadotte departed at 3 o'clock in the morning, marched round Palvanova, and took position on the torrent of the Torre, where the hussars met him.  
The division of Gen. Serurier, took position on the right, that of Gen. Guieux on the left. I sent the citizen LaSalle, with the 24th regiment of cheffiers, to Udine.  
The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, where we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but 10 days before that Prince Charles seized that place from the Venetians; he wished to occupy it; but he had not had time to establish himself there.  
Gen. Massena, arrived at St. Daniel—at Gioppo, at Gemona, and pushed his advanced guards into the defiles.  
The 29th, Gen. Brenadotte, advanced and blocked up Gradisca; Gen. Serurier marched opposite St. Pietro, for the purpose of crossing the Isonzo. The enemy had several pieces of cannon, and some battalions on the other side, for defending the passage.  
I ordered several manoeuvres to alarm the enemy, and the passage was effected without any opposition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of Citizen Androsky, chief of brigade of artillery, who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himself into the water, and passed and repassed on foot.  
Passage of L'Isonzo, and the capture of Gradisca.  
Gen. Serurier reached Gradisca, by his march upon the heights which governed this town.  
To make a diversion, and to preclude the enemy from the discovery of our manoeuvre, Gen. Brenadotte caused the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our soldiers, impelled by their natural ardor, advanced with their fixed bayonets, to the very walls of Gradisca. They were there received by a heavy discharge of musketry, and grape shot. Gen. Brenadotte, obliged to support them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gate—but they were defended by a sèche well entrenched.  
Gen. Serurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradisca, rendering every means of retreat impossible. The enemy, panic struck, saw no possibility of defence, and despaired of making their escape. Gen. Brenadotte presented the fumous subjunct, when the enemy capitulated.  
Five thousand prisoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this manoeuvre. We at the same time passed L'Isonzo, and took Gradisca.  
The division of Gen. Brenadotte con-

IMPORTANT ADVICES.  
By the Carrier Packet, captain Taylor, in 48 days from Falmouth, we have received our regular London Advices to the 12th of April, (that is, to the evening of the 11th inclusive) which furnish us with the important details we have given at great length in this day's Advertiser.  
LONDON, April 11.  
Important intelligence, received by yesterday's Mail.  
VIENNA, March 25.  
The information received from Italy is by no means favorable. The French have at-