

ducted itself with that gallantry which guarantees our future success. Gen. Bernadotte himself, his aid-de-camp, and generals braved every difficulty and danger. I felicitate the rank of Gen. of Brigade for adjutant gen. Mirieux.

Battle of Cafafola.

"The division of Gen. Maffena, carrying the first of La Cluina, encountering the enemy, who wished to dispute the passage of the bridge of Cafafola. The riflemen forced the enemy to fall back, and immediately after the grenadiers of the 32d and 57th demi-brigades, in close columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithstanding their entrenchments and chevaux de frise, pursuing them to Pontisba, taking 600 prisoners, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy possessed on this side became all our property.

"The rangers of the 10th regiment, with sword in hand, rushed forward into the enemy's entrenchments, and have consequently new claims to the esteem of the army.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory. Head-quarters, Goritz, 2d Germinal, 22d March.

"Citizen Directors. "We entered yesterday into Goritz. The enemy's army have effected their retreat with so much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hospitals, containing 15,000 sick, and all the magazines of provisions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

"The division of Gen. Bernadotte went yesterday to Carniza; his advanced guard and the rear-guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carniza. The 19th regiment of chaffeurs charged the enemy with so much impetuosity, that they made 15 hussars prisoners with their horses. Gen. Maffena pursued the enemy to La Pontisba.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory. Head-quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

"Citizen Directors. "You will find subjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will send to you, by the next courier, an account of those we have found in Trieste.

"We are masters of the celebrated mines of Udria; we have there found substances prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the wagons, and if this operation succeeds without any accident, it will be very useful to our finances.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory. Head-quarters, Goritz, 5th Germinal, 25th March.

"Citizen Directors. "Gen. Guieux, with his division, went on the second to Cividale at Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Pufero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners, and pursued them into the defiles of Caporetto in the Austrian Chiese, and left the field of battle covered with Austrians.

"Gen. Maffena with his divisions is at Tarvis. I have therefore reason to hope that the 2000 men whom Gen. Guieux has pushed before him, will fall into the hands of the division of Maffena.

"The general of division, Dugna entered Trieste last night.

Gen. Bernadotte to the Austrian Commander of Gradisca. Head-quarters, Gradisca, 29th Ventose, March 19.

"You have defended yourself, Sir, like a brave man, and by your conduct you have acquired the esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy would be a crime which I would make fall on you principally; and for the purpose of justifying myself to posterity, I now summon you to surrender in ten minutes. If you refuse I will put your troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy which ought to animate a chief, impose on you this obligation. The scales are prepared and the grenadiers and chaffeurs demanded the assault with loud cries.

"I am, with esteem, the Gen. of Division, BERNADOTTE."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory. Head-quarters at Goritz, 5 Germinal, (March 25), 5th year.

"Citizen Directors. "I gave you an account by my last courier, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the division of Gen. Maffena, who was at Tarvis and that of Gen. Guieux, who is at Caporetto, and pushed it into the defiles.

Battle of Tarvis. "Gen. Maffena, being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a division of the enemy, which left Clagenfurt, and came to the assistance of the division that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obstinate, he put it to the route, and took a vast number of prisoners; among whom are three generals. The Emperor's cuirassiers, who arrived from the Rhine have suffered most severely.

ENGAGEMENT OF LA CHINSE. "Meanwhile Gen. Guieux drove the column which he had defeated to Pufero, as far as the Austrian Chiese, a post extremely well entrenched, but which was carried by assault after a very obstinate engagement, in which general Don Verdier, and the fourth half brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly distinguished themselves. Gen. Kahle himself defended the Chiese with 500 grenadiers: by the laws of war these 500 men ought to have been put to the sword, but this barbarous right has always been disclaimed, and never been exercised by the French army.

"The hostile column, seeing the Chiese taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the division of Gen. Maffena, who, after a slight combat, made the whole column prisoners; 30 pieces of cannon, 5000 men, and four generals, fell into our hands. I am eager to apprise you of this event, because, under the present circumstances it is indispensable that you should be informed of everything without delay. I relieve it to give you a more detailed account of all these events as soon as I shall have received all the reports and as soon as every moment shall be less precious.

"The chain of the Alps, which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian Alps from the divisions of the Em-

peror, and Carinthia from the county of Goritz and Gradisca. The division of Maffena has crossed the Italian Alps. Our enemies were forced to retreat to the north of the Alps, and part of the army by the North Alps, who were that moment taken. The engagement of Tarvis, was fought above the cascade, on a height which commanded Germany in several parts to which our line extended the snow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry, charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE. LONDON, April 8, to 11.

Private accounts received from Vienna have brought the disagreeable news of a general action having taken place between the two grand armies in the Tyrol, in which the Austrian army was defeated with very considerable loss; and the Archduke for a short time taken prisoner, some of the enemy's troops having seized his horse's bridle; but his Royal Highness was very soon rescued by some of his soldiers. He is reported to be wounded.

The following additional particulars are given also: that Buonaparte apprised of the march of a numerous body of troops to reinforce the army of Prince Charles, made an attack upon his Royal Highness, which, after an obstinate and desperate conflict was attended with complete success. The result of this unfortunate affair was that the Archduke, thus cut off from his reinforcements immediately retreated into the circle of Austria, leaving the French general to take quiet possession of the important posts of Villeda, in Carinthia, about 60 leagues from Vienna. In the above action eleven officers belonging to one Austrian regiment are said to have been killed; and the archduke, as before stated, in his endeavours to retrieve the fate of the day, narrowly escaped, in a wounded condition, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The heroic behaviour of his Royal Highness upon this occasion is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. On the intelligence of this disaster reaching Vienna, that city was thrown into the utmost consternation, and, in the moment of alarm, many of the inhabitants proceeded to pack up their property, for the purpose of removing it to a place of greater security.

Such are the general outlines of the private advices received upon this subject. The official dispatches received by government on Thursday, it is however necessary to observe, make no mention whatever of any general engagement having taken place. They, however make mention, that the imperialists had been defeated in a partial action, with the loss of one general and 1800 men taken prisoners; and adds, that there had been several affairs of posts, in which the French were generally victorious. The archduke, it is allowed on all hands, has retreated into Carinthia, but whether in consequence of the defeat stated to have been sustained by him, or for the purpose of concentrating his force for the defence of Austria, is difficult to mention.

In the account lately given of the secret articles of the treaty signed at Basle, and ratified by a new Convention on the 6th of August last, at Berlin, between Prussia and France, it was stated that his Prussian Majesty had made certain stipulations for himself, the Stadtholder, and the Prince of Hesse. The following was the project.

The King of Prussia to have the fertile provinces of Munster, which lies contiguous to his other possessions in the north of Germany.

The Stadtholder to have the bishoprics of Bamberg and Wurtzbourg, which were to be formed into an Electorate?

The Prince of Hesse to have the abbey of Fulda;

And the Elector of Hanover to have the principalities of Osnaburg, as a bonus for his acquiescence in this partition.

Every information supports the belief, that let the war terminate as it may, the King of Prussia as well as the French Directory, will be foiled in their plans of secularizing Germany, and of reducing the Emperor's authority as Chief of the Empire.

A letter from Frankfurt of the 14th inst. states that 36,000 peasants, inhabiting the Spessart, have offered to arm, and to join the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine, in order to defend their country against another French invasion.

General Hoche has published a proclamation, abolishing all the French administrations in the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine.

April 11. The dispatch from Colonel Graham in the London Gazette of Saturday evening, is so far satisfactory, as it enables the public to ascertain the position of the Archduke's Army in Italy, which has been very erroneously represented. Instead of his Royal Highness having been forced to retreat to Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, it appears that on the 20th ult. he was only at Vippach, in Carniola, about twenty miles from Grandiska, and 50 from Trieste.

This position is much more favorable than that which the Archduke was reported to have taken, and he can here receive the reinforcements which are sending to him, without any interruption from the French.

It is admitted in the Gazette, that the Archduke was too weak to meet the French in a general battle; and accordingly he has very prudently retreated.

Yesterday morning the Hamburg mail became due, on Sunday arrived in town. We are sorry to state that the account which it brings are unfavorable to the cause of the Allies.

The intelligence from the frontiers of Italy, dated on the 22 ult. is, that the French have, in consequence of the defeat of Gen. Lussinan, become masters of the whole Bank of the Piave, from the Adriatic Sea, to Cadore.

An article from Milan mentions the receipt of information on the 11th ult. of the French having again defeated the Austrians, having passed the Tagliamento, and having advanced by Palma Nuovo towards Goritz and Trieste.

The advices from Inspruck are dated on the 22d ult. The French on the 10th had attacked the Austrian army in the centre, near Salurne, on the right wing near Deutschmetz, and on the left near Monte-Corona, with considerable loss on both sides. The Field Marshal was compelled to retire to Neumark, where, however, it was not expected he could maintain his position. The Archduke had been obliged to retreat from Udine, in order to cover the environs of Goritz and Trieste.

A Courier passed through Basle on the 24th, with advices, according to Barthelemy, the French ambassador at that place of a battle having taken place between Botzen and Triest, in which the Austrians had 10,000 men killed and wounded, 4000 made prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon, and their usual train of artillery taken. On this subject, however, Barthelemy had received no official communication.

The Vienna letters dated on the 25th ult. give an account of the French having attacked the lines of the Austrians in Venetian Friuli, on which occasion a bloody battle took place: a great number of men were killed on both sides, and the Austrians were obliged to retreat behind the Isonze. The French then entered Udine, and threatened Palma Nuovo, and even Trieste. Two Austrian Generals were made prisoners—2 Squadrons of Hussars cut to pieces—and the Archduke Charles, who displayed the greatest heroism was nearly made prisoner.

These accounts however, are not without contradictions in the foreign gazettes. The Frankfort Journal of the 29th ult. contains an article from the frontiers of the Tyrol, dated on the 21st, one day later than the official accounts in the Gazette of last Saturday, which is as follows:

"According to some accounts, the French column which attempted to penetrate by the Pustertal to Brixen, has been repulsed in several places by the imperial troops. The latter have already regained their advanced posts on the side of Cadore and Belluna."

From the frontiers of Suabia, on the 26th ultimo, it appears that a deputation from the senate of Venice had passed through Milan, on their way to Paris, to protest against the late union of the Venetian districts of Brescia, Bergamo and Verona, with the republic of Lombardy. The report of the capture of Goritz and Trieste by the French, was not authenticated at the time of the date of the letters.

Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state in the foreign department, is the gentleman charged with the important mission. He will set off in the course of this day, and prosecute his route to Vienna with all possible speed.

We think it proper particularly to remark, that this important mission is the result of very flattering propositions from the French to the Emperor, to induce him to make a separate peace, but which the latter rejected with the magnanimous firmness and heroic constancy which have so peculiarly marked his conduct throughout the whole of the present contest. A joint negotiation, it is now conceived, may be entered upon with probable effect; and it is for this purpose as stated by Mr. Pitt, last night in the important debate in the house of commons, that the present mission to Vienna has been appointed.

Private letters from Hanover, of the 26th ult. speak of a state paper being ordered to be delivered by the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, declaring that if the latter should either form closer connections with the French Republic, or conceive any plan tending to impair the Germanic constitution, by dismembering the ecclesiastical states, or in any other manner, the Emperor of Russia should feel himself bound to accede to the coalition, and to strengthen it by an army of 20,000 men.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cautroisur, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from Sir M. Eden, at the Court of Vienna; he landed at Harwich in the Prince of Orange Packet, in which the Duke of Wirtemberg and suit embarked from Cuxhaven, and were left at Harwich yesterday morning at six o'clock. His Serene Highness is expected in town this evening. In this ship a million of money, in gold and silver, is brought from Hamburg.

From Italy under the day of the 15th, it appears that the Venetians, alarmed at the probability of attack from the French, and at a remonstrance made to them by General Buonaparte, on their partiality to the Austrians, had agreed to pay a million of zechins to France, to be treated as a neutral power. Other accounts state the probability of their joining the Austrians.

Private letters from Bremen, of 18th, inform us, that the congress assembled at Hildesheim, to maintain the line of demarcation, had been disturbed by a proclamation from Holstein and Lubeck, the states on the other side of the Elbe, that they will no longer pay any thing towards the maintenance of this line. The King of Prussia immediately published a counter-proclamation, by which he announced his intention to withdraw all his troops. It was not, however, supposed that matters would be carried to extremes and the only result that was likely to follow, was the diminution of the army of observation there.

Two gentlemen on Friday sailed from Dover in a Prussian hoy to Calais. They paid eighty guineas for their passage, and agreed to pay two guineas per day demurrage, should the vessel be detained at Calais, in consequence of the embargo. Various are the conjectures as to the cause of their visit. The unfavourable circumstances under which it was undertaken, induces an opinion that it is of some importance.

A letter from Milan of the 14th inst. informs, that in the vicinity of Macerata, at Fieschi, and in several other cases, partial insurrections have of late taken place; and that Fieschi has been plundered and nearly destroyed by the French military, in consequence of 40 French dragoons having been put to death by the inhabitants. General Buonaparte has marched from Mantua at the head of a considerable force to attack the Austrian army in Friuli. The Jacobins of the Cispadan Republic have endeavoured to excite commotions in the principal cities, and especially at Bologna. General Bu-

onaparte has issued a thundering proclamation against all disturbers of the public tranquillity, ordering the commandant of Bologna to treat them with severity.

Mr. Pitt in the British House of Commons, on the 10th of April, in opposition to a motion for a renewal of negotiations for peace with the French Republic, made the following objections—

"That the disposition of ministers for peace exceeded any recommendation expressed in the motion; that in consequence of the communication lately received from the Court of Vienna of the proposals made by France for a separate negotiation, and of the rejection of them by the Emperor, steps had been taken to use that opportunity for setting on foot a joint negotiation; and that his majesty's ministers had determined immediately to send a confidential person to Vienna, with such instructions as they thought suitable to the present circumstances of Europe, and to the wish of obtaining for it a secure and equitable peace."

In answer to Mr. Fox's observations, Mr. Pitt repeated—"That he could not see how far the purpose, which was evidently and equally in the view of all parties, was to be accelerated by the present motion. He had fully explained, what the purpose of Mr. Hammond's mission to Vienna was, 'to adopt the means most likely to bring about a pacification in concert with his majesty's ally.' The object of both parties was the same, and the important events which had lately taken place rendered it more necessary than ever that they should act in concert. This step was resolved upon as soon as ministers were informed of the magnanimous resolution of the Emperor not to make a peace but in concert with Great-Britain. This had been contradicted, because the fact had not been used in argument when the Emperor's loan was debated. It was omitted by him, but not undesignedly. He chose to leave the question on its own ground, after he had stated, that, in every possible view of the circumstances the Emperor was entitled to our aid. The advices which had since been received were certainly of an unfortunate tenor; the real extent of the business was not, however, as yet known. He did not act upon those advices, though he should certainly combine them with his other views of the proceeding."

From the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, April 11. Tuesday—one o'clock.

Yesterday at noon the gentlemen who had offered to contract for the ensuing loan waited on Mr. Pitt, according to appointment, when he informed them that since he left saw them, some circumstances had arisen which made it necessary for him, as the agent of the public, and in justice to themselves, to postpone the settlement of the loan for some days, until he saw what was likely to be the turn of events now pending. He told them that Mr. Hammond was about to set out for Vienna immediately, and that he should explain himself more particularly in the House of Commons; to our report of the debate in which we refer our readers, for further information on this interesting subject.

Yesterday, about half past one o'clock, Mr. Newland went to the Stock Exchange, and read a letter which Mr. Pitt had written to the Bank Directors, acquainting him of his intention to postpone the loan.

In consequence of this communication, the funds rose between 2 and 3 per cent; and the last loan left off at a discount of only 8 1-4 per cent.

Mr. Hammond leaves town this day, and takes with him a secretary and two messengers.

Buonaparte adopted the plan of commencing his operations before the expected reinforcements had joined the Imperial army; and attacked the Austrians at all points, with the same activity which he displayed in the course of the last campaign, and which was crowned with such success.

The archduke, it is true, has not been defeated in any general engagement, but his royal highness has, notwithstanding, been completely routed in every direction, at different periods; and the precipitation with which his whole force is now flying before the enemy, leaves little doubt of the entire discomfiture of the whole of his plans; especially when it is considered that his retreat is the obvious result of the following melancholy loss, if we are to credit the statements already come to hand:—13,640 men, including nine generals, one colonel and several officers of inferior rank, made prisoners exclusive of those who were taken at the battle of Tarvis; 30,000 rations of bread, 40 pieces of cannon, 400 baggage waggons, 8 standards, 50 hussar horses, immense quantities of provisions, warlike stores, magazines, &c. and the quicksilver mines; of which it is said two millions are in prepared ore. The posts and towns which the imperialists have been forced to surrender to the French appear to be very numerous.

The Hamburg mail states, that in the action between Botzen and Trieste, the Austrians lost 14,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, together with 30 guns, and all their camp equipage. Upon the Rhine, the re-commencement of hostilities is daily expected to take place.

BRITISH STOCKS. Bank stock 127 ex. div. 3 per cent. red. 3-4ths. 3 per cent. conf. 52 5-8ths 52.

FRANKFORT, March 25. A great number of letters, which arrived yesterday from Basle, bring advice, that a conference, which lasted two days, has taken place between the archduke Charles, Prince d'Artemberg, and General's Buonaparte and Clarke, on the other. The proposals of peace, made by the French generals to the archduke, are said to have been equitable, and indeed very advantageous to Austria; and they only waited the return of the courier, whom his highness had dispatched to Vienna, to publish the armistice, which was to precede the further negotiations in Italy.

Baron Prezelmann is said to have frequent conferences with Barthelemy at Basle, who has sent several couriers to Paris.

The French division of gen. Championet is now gone from the environs of Coblenz

to Duffeldorf, but the troops refused to march.

Accounts from Venice state, that the French government has offered to Austria the restoration of Mantua and Milan, besides a large tract of territory in Italy, as an indemnity for Belgium and the Provinces on the left bank of the Rhine. That part of the Venetian State, which has declared itself under the protection of the French, is even said to be destined for that purpose.

To be sold or let, And immediate possession given.

A genteel two story Brick House; SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms, and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Cox, jun. May 17. 3aw1f

NOTICE. THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each; and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice: That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Phillips, No. 112, South Front-street. June 7. 3aw6w

Now Landing, At Pratt's wharf, FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks, Ditto in cases, White Wine Vinegar, Red Skins in boxes, For Sale by Rundle & Leech. May 15. 3

Gold and Silver Watches, OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by JOHN J. PARRY. Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. ad street. Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired. May 19. tuel. & la. 3w

Advertisement. PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphan's Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Branch, State of New Jersey, upon the former flag road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with French window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty-eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-furnished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious parlour and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bolls that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchaser.

The payments, one third cash—two thirds in one year—an 1/2 remaining third, one year following, with interest on the true list payments, and approved security. For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq., or Dr. Ralph Lett, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia. May 25. 3aw6f

To be sold cheap, To close an adventure, 7 Bales Baftas, 2 ditto Colfas, Apply at the Store of Mordecai Lewis. May 16. 3aw2w

TO BE SOLD, A valuable three story Brick House; SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the ho-ice market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances. For terms apply to John Clement Steoker. April 20. 3aw1f

TEAS. A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets. Patent Shot.

A L S O, A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent, Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR. April 29. 3aw1f