

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

August 1, 1799.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS on each Share of the Stock of this Company for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stock holders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, President.
August 1, dft.

A court of common pleas held at Union town for the county of Fayette, the fourth Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Judges of the same court—

On the petition of JOHN WILSON, praying that the act of Assembly providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment after delivering up his estate for the use of his creditors, may be extended to him; the court appoint the first day of next term to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give his creditors public notice hereof in Fenno's Philadelphia paper and in Yunt and Brown's Baltimore paper, for one week, ending at least four weeks before the day of hearing, and that he also give to John Gillespie and Jacob Aikart personal notice in writing to be served at least fifteen days previous to the hearing.

By the court,
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, Proth'y
august 2 dft

A special meeting of the Board of property in Lancaster, June 24, 1799.

Present,
Daniel Broadhead, Sec. Gen.,
John Hall, Secretary,
Francis Johnston, Reg. Gen., } of the Land office.

The petition of Thomas Stewardson on behalf of himself and the other trustees for the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meefe, bearing date Philadelphia, 5th Month 17th 1799, filed as follows, viz. That a certain John Collins had in consequence of fraudulent deeds sold, obtained patents for two certain tracts of land, one situate in the county of Northumberland, conveyed to Samuel Caldwell in pursuance of a warrant dated in 1774; and the other situate new in Luzerne county, conveyed to said Caldwell by a warrant also dated in 1774—and requested that patents might be granted, for the said tracts, to William Crammond, Edward Tighman, John Ashley, and Thomas Stewardson, trustees of the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meefe, as the said two tracts were part of the estate of Meefe and Caldwell.

Whereupon the Board having considered the same, ordered that at least fifty days notice be given in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, and in the Lancaster Journal to the said Collins or his assigns, to appear before the Board on the first Monday in October next, to show cause if any he or they have, why patents should not issue for the said two tracts to the said trustees agreeably to the prayer of the said petition.

A true copy
For JOHN HALL, Esq.,
 Sec'y of Land Office,
 N. LUNBURGH.
July 2, dam

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscribers,
30 Tons LOGWOOD,
BRICK & LEWIS BOLLMAN,
 No. 113, South Third Street.
august 2 dft

A few Hogheads of
WHITING,
For Sale by
E. SAVAGE,
 No. 70, South Fourth Street.
august 5 dt

To be Let, in Germantown,
 To a small family,
Handsome Lodgings,
In part furnished,
 CONSISTING of a parlor and two chambers, with the use of a kitchen and cellar. Enquire at Mr. Charles Engles, in Germantown.
august 5 dsw

TO BE LET,
A Number of New Houses,
 On Walnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, facing the Public Square.

THE advantageous situation of those buildings is obvious, commanding a vicinity to the trading parts of the city, with a pure air, and an open prospect interperseed with trees and herbage, resembling a Country Retreat. They need only to be viewed to recommend them as desirable dwellings for respectable families; to such the proprietor means to let them cheap.—For terms apply at the office, No. 96, Arch Street, or on the premises to
JOHN CREAN,
August 1, dft.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
DESERVED from the Rendezvous at Easton, JOHN FRANTOM, a soldier in the 9th U. States regiment, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, swarthy complexion and brown hair, which he wears long and queued; he roams much in walking, and has a considerable impediment in his speech.

At the same time SOLOMON KINNIMONT, a soldier in the same regiment; he is a handsome young man, 19 years old, 5 feet 10 and a quarter inches high, black eyes, short brown hair, fair complexion.

They were enticed to desert by two men who said they had served as marines on board the Baltimore sloop-of-war, and went off with an intention to enlist in that service; both were in full uniform, though they will probably change their dress.

The above reward will be given for delivering the two, or ten dollars for either of them, to any officer of the ninth regiment; by
M. TILGHMAN,
 1st Lieutenant 9th U. S. Regiment.
 Easton (M.) Aug. 1. (s) d3w

One Hundred Dollars Reward
 For the Thief, and Ten Dollars for the Horse, STOLEN or stolen on the night of the 31st ult. out of the Pasture of the subscriber near Frankford, a Light Bay Horse, about 15 hands high, six years old, a natural Trotter, black mane and Tail, and small soap, good carriage, thin breast and apt to cut; any person who will prosecute the Thief to conviction shall receive the above reward or Ten Dollars to return the horse.

ISAAC W. MORRIS,
 Who has for sale a genteel Coaches with blinds.
august 2 qdft.

Late and Important.

NEW-YORK, August 5.
 Arrived on Saturday last, ship Boyac, captain **RABD,** in 47 days from London.

By this vessel we have received London papers to the 10th of June, inclusive, which is three days later than any European information heretofore had from that quarter.

Conceiving the great anxiety of our Fellow-Citizens to peruse the latest information from the scene of hostilities, we hasten to lay the following extracts before them :

LONDON, June 8.
 It was last night reported, and understood to be confirmed in the House of Commons, that by intelligence from Lord St. Vincent, the Brest fleet was blocked up in Toulon.

We cannot withhold our congratulations on the happy and prosperous state of public affairs. In the seventh year of the war; a war unexampled in the history of mankind, Mr. Pitt comes forward to provide for Thirty Millions of expenditure for the current year, without oppressing the poor, or checking the spirit and enterprise of trade or commerce. The following are the new modifications or taxes; and we request our readers to turn their particular attention to the account of the proceedings last night in the House of Commons, which is uncommonly interesting.

T A X E S.

British sugar, left for home consumption, 1,700,000 cwt, at 8d.	56,000
Clayed sugar, from British plantations, in addition to other duties, 200,000 cwt. estimated at 3s. per cwt.	40,000
British plantation sugar exported, withheld 7/6 per cwt. of the drawback, in addition to 3s. now detained on 358,000 cwt.	62,000
East India sugar exported, 76,000 cwt. at 6/6.	52,000
Foreign plantation sugar exported, at 2/6 per cwt. on 117,000 cwt.	14,000
Refined sugar exported, 4s. per cwt. of the bounty now payable to be withheld on 190,000 cwt.	30,000
Coffee exported in 1798, exclusive of Ireland, 327,000 cwt. at 4s.	65,000
750,000 Notes annually, at 2d. each, would be 62,000 <i>l.</i> but in a matter of so much uncertainty, suppose only	40,000
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	316,000

It is supposed there are notes under 40s. circulating in the Northern countries to the amount of 400,000*l.* chiefly of 20s each. In Scotland it is difficult to form a probable conjecture of the number, but the amount can hardly be less than 1,000,000*l.* (perhaps twice as much) estimated the whole in Great Britain at 1,500,000*l.* and the notes to be issued once in two years, is probably moderate.

June 9.
 The Hamburg mail of the 31st arrived in town last night by express, and has brought the important intelligence of the TOTAL DEFEAT of the FRENCH ARMIES in Italy, the junction of the Imperial armies in Switzerland, &c.

After a battle which lasted 14 hours, Moreau, severely wounded, with three of his generals and 6,000 men have been made prisoners by the Russians, who left 8000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle. The following is the official account of the action, published at Milan, by General Suwarow, on the 14th ult.

"On the 13th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Austro Russian army in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was most bloody, and lasted till night. It will be one of the most memorable in history, and was ultimately terminated in our favor.

"The French have lost 8000 men killed on the field. Six thousand prisoners are already in our possession. We have 3000 men killed, and wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons are now in our possession. Four of the enemy's generals are taken prisoners, including the General in Chief, Moreau."

A letter from Milan, of the 15th, states this account to have decided the fate of Italy. The Russians on the 14th took Valenza by assault. Alessandria, as well as Turin is now in possession. The Piedmontese peasants have occupied Mount Cenis, and thereby cut off the remnant of Moreau's army from France.

Defeat of Macdonald's army.

A letter from Berlin, of the 28th ult. states that a messenger had that day arrived from Italy, with advice that the corps of general Macdonald, which had advanced through Tuscany, for the purpose of joining the army of Moreau, had been attacked by the Austro-Russian army, near Lucca, and totally defeated, and their commander made prisoner.

Passage of the Rhine by the Austrians.

On the 22d the whole of the Imperial troops stationed at the Brezentz country crossed the Rhine between Brezentz and Feildkirch, in three columns, and, after some ineffectual opposition from the French between Wenterthur and Zurich, penetrated into the canton of Uri, where they were joined by several armed peasants—thus forming an uninterrupted communication between the armies of the Archduke and General Suwarow.

The corps of General Nauendorff crossed the Rhine at five o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and immediately advanced his head quarters to Singen. The enemy had previ-

ously abandoned Constance, and the entire of the Southern bank of the Rhine, and retired with precipitation towards Zurich. On the morning of the 23d the Archduke, with the remnant of his army, was to cross the Rhine at Stein and Schaffhausen, and immediately to pursue the enemy.

The whole of the Cantons, of Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Uri, and Schwilz, are now in possession of the Austrians. The position of Massena at Zurich, is, therefore, not tenable, and his retreat is opposed by the most formidable difficulties. The next mail will, we trust, bring advice of his having shared the fate of Serrurier and Moreau.

The capture of Genoa by the English, Turks and Russians, has been officially announced by Colonel Baron d'Asperis, commander of the Imperial advanced posts at Reggio, to the Regency of Modena. The report of general Angerau being made prisoner with his corps, in endeavoring to succour the place, is not confirmed.

June 10.
 Our Plymouth letters by yesterday's post state, that on the 24th ult. two ships of the line sailed from Brest; that on the 31st two sail of the line lay in the Ouer Road, and that another ship of the same description was towed out by numerous boats to join them, as was alledged, to proceed to Ireland.—This intelligence was brought to Plymouth by two Fishermen, who, as pilots went on board one of the French frigates, which appeared in Bantry Bay, in December 1796, supposing her to be English, and who having been considered as prisoners of war, were lately exchanged, and brought to England, on Friday last, in a cartel from Morlaix.

Expresses were yesterday sent off from the Admiralty to all the principal sea ports, for what purpose we have not been able to ascertain. Conjecture says, that an embargo is the object, either to prevent the outward bound merchantmen from falling in with the French squadron, which is stated to have lately failed from Brest, or to guard against any intelligence, respecting the secret expedition about to take place, reaching the enemy's shore.

No advices from the Mediterranean have yet been received by Government; the reports of Lord St. Vincent's having blocked up the enemy's fleet in Toulon, are therefore totally void of official foundation.

A letter from Plymouth, dated the 7th inst. says "a sloop of cartel from Morlaix, which left yesterday morning, brings advice that the public mind is in the greatest possible state of agitation; multitudes crying out against the government, and their partisans only able to avert the threatened convulsion by entreaties to wait the operations of the fleet, which appears the last stake of the Executive Directory. The recent Concription is most rigorously enforced, and seafaring men are daily marched, hand cuffed and thumb locked, to the ports."

From the Hamburg Mail.

MILAN, May 14.
 The following letter of Field Marshal SUWAROW has been published here :
 "On the 13th inst. at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French were attacked by the Imperial and Russian army in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was one of the bloodiest, and lasted till night. It will be one of the most remarkable in history, and terminated at last in our favour. The French have lost 8000 men slain on the field; 6000 prisoners are already in our power. We had 3000 men killed or wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery: 150 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons are already in our possession; four of the enemy's Generals are taken prisoners, among whom is the commander in Chief, Moreau."

By this battle the fate of Italy is decided, and the allies are stationed on the frontiers of France.

VERONA, May 15.
 The following intelligence has appeared in print at Modena :

"The Regency make it a duty, and feel the greatest joy in publishing the letter just written by Baron d'Aspre, Colonel, commanding the army of his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty :

"To the Regency of the City of Modena.

"Gentlemen, please to publish immediately, that the English, Russian, and Ottoman Fleet, have made a descent at Genoa, and seized both that city and its harbor. That the French have evacuated Alessandria and Turin, and that Pefchiera has been taken. I am eager to communicate this to you for the satisfaction of all honest people, who interest themselves in the welfare of humanity.

Signed, **Baron D'ASPRES,**
 Reggio, May 9, 1799.

LINDAU, May 21

Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, the French left the whole valley of the Rhine, and retreated behind St. Gallen. Tomorrow the bridges will be got ready, and the whole corps between Brezentz and Feildkirch will pass the Rhine, in three columns in order to join Gen Hotze, who has penetrated far into the district of Toggenburg.

Castel Nuovo de Serivya, May 12.

Several couriers have arrived here, with the pleasing information that a Turko-Russian & English fleet has landed troops at Nice. *May 14.*
 On the 12th a violent cannonade had taken place between the French and Austrians. Yesterday's battle was fought between Valenza, Bussignano, and Alessandria, and was extremely bloody and murderous. The French were forced to yield.—The Russians carried Valenza by storm. The remainder of the

French army, which is said to consist of only 8000 men, has retreated; all the rest have been killed, wounded, or taken. The Allies have lost a considerable number of men. The battle lasted fourteen hours.

LODI, May 16.
 The battle near Alessandria was very violent; the Russians suffered in it, but much more the French; for Gen. Moreau left the field with scarce 8000 men.

VIENNA, May 22.
 The garrison of Mantua is now said to have offered to capitulate, stipulating among other terms, permission to march out free with all their arms, and to take a certain number of covered waggons with them. A Gen. Kray is said to have found many of these conditions inadmissible.

This moment intelligence has arrived here of a great battle which Field Marshal Suwarow has won over general Moreau. This battle has decided the fate of Italy.

BERLIN, May 28.
 Intelligence has been received here, that general Macdonald's corps, which intended to effect a junction with the army under general Moreau, has been attacked by the Austro-Russian army near Lucca, and TOTALLY DEFEATED.

His Prussian Majesty has made a present to citizen Sieyes, now Director, of his portrait, set in brilliant. Talleyrand Perigord or Perrochel will, it is said, replace Sieyes in the embassy.

LINDAU, May 18.

The Austrians have already entered the canton of Uri, by Mount St. Goddard and united themselves with the inhabitants. This day Colonel Williams failed from hence with his whole militia, carrying a number of troops to Brezentz. The burgh of Ragats has been burnt by the French, on their retreat from the Grison country, so that only two houses are left standing—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.

Our Government has resolved to make a loan for the expense of the war, which is to be paid in ten years, with interest. The Greek Nation must contribute 1,500,000, the Armenians 1,000,000, the Jews 800,000, and the Bankers 18,000,000 of piastres. As the Grand Vizier is on the eve of his departure, and the troops want many things, orders have been given for the Greeks to keep their shops open on holidays, and the Jews on the sabbath. But the latter got off this restraint on paying 24,000 piastres. The accounts from Syria still seem to be of a serious nature to the Porte.

BREST, May 14.

According to a letter from the Polish frontiers the following are said to be the military forces of Russia, which are now acting, or are yet to act against France :

	Men.
By the fleet of gallees	50,000
Marching through Bosnia	60,000
Marching through Hungary	11,000
Actually arrived thro' Austria in Italy	26,000
Marching through Moravia	45,000
Marching thro' Prussia, by Warsaw	80,000
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Total	272,000

LONDON, June 9.

The King of Sweden, in quality of Duke of Pomerania, has, by his Minister, Baron Billa, delivered to the Congress of Rasthon a Note, informing the Co-estates, that he has joined the Coalition against France, and will furnish his contingent of men in natura. He exhorts the members of the empire to follow his example, in rendering every possible succour to the emperor as the only means of preserving the Germanic constitution.—A great naval armament is preparing at Carlscrone.

The garrison of Mantua is stated to have made proposals of capitulation to general Kray, who had refused to accede to some articles respecting covered waggons.

The fortrefs of Urbano, in the Bolonese, surrendered on the 10th; and on the 12th, the Austrians entered Bologna, where they made 1200 prisoners.

General Vuckaslovich has taken in Piedmont upwards of 250 pieces of cannon.

Mofcati, Buonaparte's physician, and one of the Cisalpine Directors, have been sent prisoners to Milan.

The Spanish Minister to the Cisalpine Republic has been ordered to leave Milan.

Letters from the Hague, of the 25th ult. state, that in the course of the present month half of the new raised National Guards, consisting of 25,000 men, would be organized, when the troops of the line would be employed in the French service.

The French have wholly evacuated Rome, in the neighbourhood of which a formidable insurrection had broken out.

The treasures plundered from Rome, Naples, and Tuscany, by the French, are stated to have fallen into the hands of the Austrians at Parma.

The Landgrave of Hesse is forming a corps of 8000 men on his frontiers.

An article from Bombay, March 21 inserted in the Paris Papers, states the probability of an immediate war between the British and Tippoo; who, they say, has 100,000 well disciplined troops, and does not give himself the trouble to conceal his designs. He lately observed, in answer to some new remonstrances made to him by the Company, that he knew what was due to his dignity and army. Every thing announces an approaching rupture.—The Paris Papers speak as if the Brest fleet were going to relieve Buonaparte, and enable him to proceed to India.

From the morning Herald of JUNE 10.
 The fate of Italy, if the accounts brought by the Hamburg Mail of yesterday be correct, may be considered as finally decided;

but there are some considerations which induce us to entertain considerable doubts of the intelligence, notwithstanding it assumes an official shape, from Milan, under the date 14th of May. A general action is said to have commenced at five o'clock in the morning of the 13th ult. by an attack upon Moreau's position between Turin and Coni, and to have continued with the utmost fury till night, when victory at length declared in favor of the Combined arms, the enemy having lost 14,000 men, 8000 of whom were killed on the field of battle, and the remainder (including Moreau, who was wounded, and three other French generals) taken prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons, are stated to have fallen into the hands of the allies. Our reasons for suspecting the accuracy of this account are these—the advices published by Government, in the Gazette of Tuesday last, mentioned the head quarters of Suwarow to be at Tortona on the 13th, the day on which the victory is said to be achieved; a circumstance which renders the latter statement improbable in one point of view, and impossible in another. In the first place, the reported scene of action is near seventy miles distant from Tortona, where Suwarow had his head quarters at the precise time the battle is stated to have been fought, and as even his outposts were not so far advanced on that day, it is highly improbable that a force sufficient to dislodge Moreau from his strong position between Coni and Turin, could then have been collected at a distance so considerable from the main body of the Imperialists;—and in the next place, it is utterly impossible that Suwarow could have his grand army between Coni and Turin on the morning of the 13th, as the Gazette states, his head quarters were on that very day at Tortona. But, at the same time that these considerations lead us to question, the accuracy of the seemingly official account, we have no doubt that a very important victory has been obtained by the Austro Russian army in Piedmont, and from which the above exaggerated statement had its origin. The action to which we allude, was fought on the 13th (the day already mentioned) between Valenza (about ten miles from Tortona), which the Russians carried by storm. This battle lasted 14 hours, and the division of the enemy which escaped is mentioned as consisting only of 8,000; but it is to be observed, that it was not the main body of the French which was here engaged, Moreau being then stationed between Coni and Turin with an army of 17,000 men.—In this manner we think we may venture to account for the magnified statements from Piedmont, which however, may be considered as a national anticipation of what has probably by this time taken place.

A private letter from Milan states, that Alessandria and Turin are in the possession of the combined force, by means of the latter of which they will be able to flank Moreau on the North side, and ultimately to dislodge him from his present advantageous position.—Thus will the deliverance of Italy be rendered complete, and the miserable remains of the Republican army be forced to fly for refuge within the antient boundaries of France.—With respect to the forces under the orders of General Macdonald, they are reported to have been totally defeated, and their Commander taken prisoner, near Lucca, on their way to join the army of Moreau, in Piedmont; but this account more probable, wants confirmation.—The capture of Genoa, by the combined English, Turks, and Russians, has been officially announced by Baron D'Aspre to the Regency of Modena and every thing continues to wear the most cheering and prosperous aspect in all directions.

The rapid successes of the Allied armies in Italy have induced the Archduke Charles to resume operations in Germany. Several divisions of his army have already crossed the Rhine at different places, and his highness was himself to pass that river on the 23d, at Stein, and Schaffhausen, for the purpose of pursuing the enemy. The position of Massena at Zurich is supposed not to be tenable, and his retreat is opposed by very formidable difficulties. The most important advices may therefore be daily expected from that quarter.—The Imperial troops have effected a junction on the lake of Cono, and thus formed an uninterrupted chain of posts from the Mediterranean to the Rhine.

By a private letter from St. Peterburgh we learn, that the free exportation of corn from Russia is again permitted.

Paris journals to the 4th inst. arrived yesterday.—A letter from Toulon, inserted in one of these papers, states, that the Spanish fleet, consisting of eighteen sail of the line, entered that harbour on the 20th ult. from Cadix, after having had an engagement with the English fleet, in which the Spaniards claimed the victory.—This statement, however, is not only contradicted in some of the other journals, but it is even denied that the Spanish Squadron had arrived at Toulon so late as the 27th, the Executive Directory not having received any advice to that effect.

An Extraordinary Gazette, containing accounts from the Combined Armies in Italy and Germany, is expected to be published this morning.

Mr. Basset and Mr. Slater were under orders on Saturday to leave England for the continent, with government dispatches; but the arrival of the Hamburg Mail has caused them to be delayed for a day or two.

The restoration of the House of Orange will be attempted, and no doubt effected, under the British armament equipping for that purpose: transports for an army of not less than 20,000 men, with the necessary train of artillery, &c. are now preparing with all possible dispatch. The Prince Stadtholder will accompany this formidable armament in person.