

UNITED STATES }  
Pennsylvania District }  
I have cut a plan of vendition ex-  
posed to me directed by the honorable  
Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District  
Court of the United States in and for the Penn-  
sylvania District, will be exposed to public sale  
at the Merchants' Office House, in the city of  
Philadelphia, on Monday the 20th day of June  
next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, all that certain  
two story brick messuage with the lot or piece  
of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the  
south side of Chestnut Street, between 6th and  
7th Streets from the river of Delaware, the lot  
containing in breadth on Chestnut Street one hun-  
dred and one foot, and in depth two hundred and  
thirty five feet to George Street, now in the pos-  
session of James O'Ellers—Also one three story  
brick messuage nearly finished, and the lot there-  
unto belonging, situate on the west side of 6th  
Street between Walnut and Spruce Street; Also  
one, containing in breadth on Sixth Street twenty  
two feet, and in depth one hundred and seven-  
ty seven feet.

The terms of sale of the property in Chestnut  
Street, are to be one third of the purchase money  
to be paid in ten days, one third in six and  
the remaining third in twelve months, with inter-  
est from the day of sale. If default in payment,  
the premises to be put up to sale again at the  
risk of the purchaser.

No title to be made unless other satisfactory  
security be offered and accepted till payment of  
the last installment.

The house and lot of ground thereunto be-  
longing, situate in Sixth Street, will be sold for  
cash, to be paid on the delivery of the deed.  
Seized and taken in execution as the property  
of John Swannick, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by  
WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.  
Marshal's Office, at }  
Phila. 18 June, 1799 } dtw June

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.  
**A large and elegant Brick House,**  
Situate in fourth Fourth Street, near the mar-  
ket. For terms apply to  
BENJAMIN NONES,  
No. 76, North Front Street.  
May 30 189

**FOR SALE,**  
That beautiful and healthy Farm called  
**SUNBURY,**  
ON Nesheany creek, one mile from the  
bridge and three miles from Bridlot. It con-  
tains 232 acres, 73 of which are good woodland,  
a proportion of meadow on which was cut 50 tons  
good hay last year; there is every convenience  
on this farm for a gentleman or a farmer; the  
orchard contains all sorts of grafted fruit of the  
best kind; it is well known that further de-  
scription is thought unnecessary—if it is not sold  
at private sale before the 20th instant, it will, on that  
day, be sold at the Coffee House. For terms apply  
to NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,  
Attorneys in law for  
WALTER SIMS,  
June 4 dtw 18th

**NOTICE.**  
THE Public are requested not to receive any  
drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind  
drawn in favor of or indorsed by  
Abijah Hunt,  
J. & A. Hunt,  
Jesse & Abijah Hunt,  
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt,  
Abijah & Tho. W. Hunt,  
Snodgrass, & Co.  
Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to  
suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the  
subscriber.  
About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the  
above description having been taken from the car-  
rier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party  
of Indians. SAMUEL MEKER,  
April 26 dtw 18th

**The Subscriber offers for Sale,**  
**THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.**  
An Excellent three story Brick House, sit-  
uate at the corner of 7th and Race Streets;—  
the house is about 25 feet front and well finish-  
ed in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on  
Race Street and 88 feet deep, the situation most  
advantageous, having a public square open in front  
of it.  
Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores,  
an Food Wharf, situate in Water Street, be-  
tween Arch and Race Streets, the lot on which  
these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on  
Water Street, and continues that width about  
95 feet, then widens to the south 12 feet 6 inches,  
so that the front on the water is sixty seven  
feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmerz  
Esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a  
public alley on the north, and is a very desir-  
able situation for the business of a Flour Factor,  
or Merchant.  
A large elegant two story Stone House, sit-  
uate on the Point No Point road, being the first  
house to the Northward of the five mile stone;  
this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep  
finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden  
and choice collection of the best fruit trees,  
Ice-House and other conveniences with about  
nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to  
the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and  
meadow may be added to it.  
A plantation in Bitter Township, Philadel-  
phia county near the Red Lion, about 13 miles  
from this city; bounded by the Northampton  
Road and Poquefing Creek, this farm contains  
about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which  
is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-  
house, farm barn, and other out-houses, and  
there is said to be a good bone quarry on part of  
it, although it has not yet been opened, a fur-  
ther description is deemed unnecessary as no  
person will purchase without viewing the pre-  
mises.  
A small plantation in Horsham Township,  
Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Phi-  
ladelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which  
is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen,  
with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation  
of travellers' horses; the house is now occu-  
pied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind  
of public business, the land is good in quality,  
a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy  
situation; there is fifty acres of land and meadow  
in this farm—Also for sale, several tracts  
of land in different counties of this State.  
The House in Race Street first mentioned  
and one of the Houses in Water Street, are now  
**TO BE LET,**  
And immediate possession given. For terms  
apply at the South-east corner of Arch and  
Sixth Streets, to  
JOSEPH BAIL,  
thel 17

**An ARCHITECT & ENGINEER,**  
Who has been regularly bred,  
**WANTS EMPLOYMENT.**  
He directed to A. B. and left at this office,  
will be attended to.  
MAY 24 189

### Late Foreign Articles

#### ARMY OF THE EAST.

Head-Quarters at Cairo,  
October 17, 1798.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the  
Executive Directory.

I transmit you the detail of several bat-  
tles which have taken place at different pe-  
riods and in different places against the  
Mamelukes, various tribes of Arabs, and  
some revolted villages.

**Battle of Remeric.**  
General of Brigade, Eugieres, with a bat-  
talion of the 18th demi-brigade, arrived at  
Menouf in the Delta, on the 15th of August  
in his way to Mehalle-el-Kebr, capital of  
Gabia. The village of Remeric refused to  
allow him to pass; after an hour's engage-  
ment he repulsed the enemy into the village,  
invested their position, which he forced,  
killed 200, and carried the village. He lost  
thirteen men killed and a few wounded. Ci-  
tizen Chenet, Sub-Lieutenant, particularly  
distinguished himself.

**Battle of Gericie.**  
On the first Complementary day, Sept. 17,  
General Duguya sent General Camas, with  
a battalion of the 75th, to take a survey of  
the Canal of Archmond, and to reduce the  
villages which should refuse obedience.—  
When he reached the villages of Gericie, a  
body of Arabs, with the inhabitants, attack-  
ed our Troops. The proper arrangements  
were immediately made and the enemy repul-  
sed. The chief of battalions, Cazales, par-  
ticularly distinguished himself.

**Battle of Mit-Kamar.**  
The Arabs of Dornel occupied the vil-  
lage of Doude.—Surrounded by the inunda-  
tion, they thought themselves impregnable.  
The Generals of Brigade Murat and Lanais,  
received orders to march thither, and arrived  
the 28th September. The Arabs were dis-  
persed after a flight fire of musquetry. Our  
troops pursued them for five leagues, up to  
the middle in water. Their cattle, camels,  
and property fell into our hands. More  
than 200 of these wretches were killed or  
drowned. Citizen Nider Wood, adjutant  
to the Etat Major, distinguished himself on  
this occasion.

The Arabs are in Egypt, what the Bar-  
bers are in the country of Nice, with this  
great difference, that instead of living in the  
mountains, they are always on horseback, and  
live in the midst of the desert. They pil-  
lage indiscriminately the Turks, Europeans,  
and Egyptians. Their ferocity is equal to  
the wretched life they lead. Exposed for  
whole days in the burning sands of the head  
of the sun, without a drop of water to drink.  
They are destitute of pity and of good faith.  
They present the most hideous picture of sa-  
vage man which can be conceived.

General Defaix left Cairo on the 25th of  
August for Upper Egypt, with a small flot-  
illa of two demy galleys and six avisers. He  
went up the Nile and arrived at Beleneuf on  
the 11th of October. He disembarked, and  
by a forced march proceeded to Behnreze, on  
Joseph's Canal. Mosrad Bey evacuated the  
place on his approach. General Defaix took  
14 barks laden with baggage, tents, and four  
pieces of cannon.

He again touched the banks of the Nile  
on the 8th September, where he was more  
than a hundred leagues from Cairo, driving  
before him the flotilla of the Beys, which  
took refuge on the side towards the cataraet.  
On the 5th Complementary day, Sept. 21,  
he returned to the mouth of Joseph's canal.  
After a difficult and painful navigation he  
arrived at Benhenze on the 3d of October.

On the 14th and 15th he had several skir-  
mishes previous the affair of Sediman.  
**Battle of Sediman.**  
On the 16th at day-break, the division of  
Gen. Defaix moved on and at length found  
themselves in front of the army of Mourad  
Bey, five or six thousand strong, consisting  
chiefly of Arabs and a corps of infantry,  
which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman,  
where there were four pieces of cannon.

General Defaix formed his divisions,  
composed wholly of infantry, into square  
battalions, which he flanked with two small  
square divisions of 200 men each.  
The Mamelukes after long hesitation, at  
length formed their resolution, and charged  
with horrible cries and the greatest valour  
the small platoon on the right, commanded  
by Captain Valetta, of the 21st. At the  
same time they charged the rear of the square  
where the admirable & intrepid demi-brigade  
of the 88th was stationed. The enemy were  
every where received with the utmost cool-  
ness. The challeurs of the 21st did not fire  
till within 10 paces, and presented their  
bayonets. The gallant fellows who compos-  
ed this intrepid cavalry advanced to meet  
death in the front of our ranks, after throw-  
ing their battle-axes, musquets and pistols at  
the heads of our soldiers. Some of them  
whole horses were killed, crept along on their  
bellies, in order to lie under the bayonets,  
and cut the legs of our troops, but all was  
in vain. They were obliged to fly. Our  
troops advanced towards Sediman, notwith-  
standing the fire of four pieces of cannon,  
which was more dangerous because our ranks  
were deep, but the *par de charge* was like  
lightning and the intrenchments, the cannon  
and baggage were in a moment in our posses-  
sion.

Mourad Bey had three Beys killed, two  
wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops  
killed on the spot. Our loss was 36 men  
killed, and 36 wounded.  
Here, as well as at the battle of the Pyra-  
mids, the soldiers made a considerable booty.  
There was not a Mameluke on whom they  
did not find 4 or 500 louis.  
Citizen Couroux, chief of the 61st was  
wounded.—Citizen Rapp, Aide de Camp of  
General Defaix; Valerte and Sacro, Captains  
of the 21st; Geoffrey and the 61st; Geron-  
ime, Sergeant of the 88th, particularly dis-  
tinguished themselves.  
General Triant, upon this occasion, sup-

ported the reputation he had acquired in Ita-  
ly and Germany.  
I request you will bestow the rank of Ge-  
neral of Brigade upon Citizen Robin, Chief  
of the 21st demi-brigade. I have promoted  
the different officers and soldiers, who parti-  
cularly distinguished themselves. I shall  
send you a list the first opportunity.  
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, April 3.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 20th of  
February, state, that the Council of Castile  
has recognized and published a Bull of the  
Pope, which in consequence of pecuniary  
retributions, authorizes all Spaniards to eat  
meat every day in the year, except during  
Ember Week, and the Thursday and Friday  
of Holy Week. It is also said, that his Ho-  
linets has granted to his Catholic Majesty  
the power of appropriating to himself the  
half of all the tithes of his kingdom. This  
operation of finance would be at once the  
most advantageous, the most practicable, and  
the best calculated to do away the embar-  
rassments in which the Spanish treasury is at  
present involved, particularly by the inter-  
ruption of trade between Spain and America.

The peasantry in Spain are infinitely in-  
debted to the Pope for the permission to eat  
meat in Lent, but it would have considera-  
bly added to the obligation if he had told  
them where to get it!

Letters from Spain, by the last Lisbon  
Mail, state, that some Spanish Lords have re-  
ceived orders to retire from the Court; that  
a Royal Ordinance enjoins all individuals  
to send their plate to the mint, and that the  
produce, together with that of the sale of the  
effects of several suppressed establishments  
is to be poured into the coffers of the Direc-  
tory. The King of Spain was, by treaty,  
engaged to furnish France with 20,000 men,  
or 18 millions of livres Tournois. Fearing  
that these troops, mixed with those of the  
French, might imbibe the Republican spirit,  
he has performed the payment of the 18 mil-  
lions.

#### PRIVATE LETTER.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.

Last night the vessel having on board the  
State Prisoners, sailed, not for Hamburg,  
and was expected, but for Greenock in Scot-  
land, from whence the captives are to be con-  
veyed to Fort George, there to be detained  
during the war. They were not disposed of  
in the cabin but lodged in the hold for secu-  
rity, and two at the time permitted to walk  
the deck for the benefit of the air. It was  
a prevailing report here this day, that these  
unfortunate men were, as soon as they got  
on board, put in irons; and also that their  
accommodation in the hold of the vessel, was  
the most wretched and cruel. This false-  
hood (for it is a falsehood), may find its way  
into the London Prints, and therefore I  
think it but an act of justice to the Irish  
government, independent of that regard to  
truth which I wish to preserve in my commu-  
nications, to state that those unhappy gen-  
tlemen were not put in irons, and that with re-  
spect to their accommodation, every and the  
most liberal attention was paid which their si-  
tuation required, and which was thought con-  
sistent with their security. The inequality  
commonly in the floor of the hold was done  
away, by its having been brought to a level  
with boards neatly laid on, and births were  
disposed at each side, in which there were  
bedding, &c. as excellent as are usually found  
appropriated in any vessel for the use of pas-  
sengers. Plenty and a variety of necessary  
provisions, porter, wine, tea, &c. was laid in,  
and nothing; omitted that could alleviate  
a necessary confinement in the hold, during  
their short voyage: I think the change of  
their prison much for their advantage; they  
will have better air, nor will the same rigid  
degree of confinement be there necessary.

Many conjectures are formed as to the  
cause of sending those persons away, and to  
the remote part of Scotland, where they are  
to be imprisoned.—I believe the step may  
be imputed to the apprehension of rebellion  
or invasion, and to prevent them from send-  
ing pamphlets of an inflammatory nature a  
broad among the people, which they were  
certainly doing. I am told Mrs. Emmet fol-  
lowed most earnestly to accompany her hus-  
band, but was refused. I do not however,  
give you this as a fact. One of the vessels  
conveying, is the Townshend, revenue cut-  
ter, capt. Hardcastle.

Three or four days ago, a strong party of  
military yeomanry, &c. was sent into the  
counties of Wicklow and Kildare, accompa-  
nied by Hughes the noted mail robber, for  
the purpose of heating up the quarters, and  
exploring the secret haunts of the banditti.  
This evening I was told by a gentleman, who  
received a letter from one of the party, that  
they have succeeded beyond expectation,  
having taken no less than 16 of the prin-  
cipal and most daring banditti; and many more,  
in consequence of this, are coming into the  
nearest military posts, giving up their arms  
and throwing themselves on the mercy of  
government.

No business this night in either house of  
Parliament worth reporting: all routine.  
March 21.

The military expeditions into the coun-  
ties of Wicklow and Kildare, under the  
guidance of Hughes continue to be success-  
ful.—I learned to day, that in addition to  
the 16 persons mentioned in my letter of  
last night, twenty more of the banditti have  
been taken, and lodged in the guard house  
at Dunlavin.

Neither of our houses of Parliament trans-  
acted any business this evening; and after  
the 25th, it is expected, very little if any  
business can be done, and it is imagined that  
the regency, and one or two other benefit  
questions, will be got rid of by a proroga-  
tion—a dissolution is expected to follow, and  
the next session of Parliament, will decide  
the fate of Union and of Ireland.

Last night the house of Mr Owen, a weal-  
thy farmer in Swords, was broken into by a  
banditti, who plundered it of every thing

valuable. Resistance having been made, Mr  
Owen and two of three persons of his family  
have been desperately wounded, and not ex-  
pected to recover.

From the Irish Papers.  
DUBLIN, March 18.

The execution of Hughes, the mail coach  
robber, has been suspended on account of the  
discoveries which he has made. It is said  
that he has disclosed the names of persons  
connected with those robberies, whose cir-  
cumstances and situation in life could not  
have admitted of the most remote suspicion  
of their being engaged in such vicious and  
desperate courses.

From Ardartin, near Tallow, we learn  
that a banditti surrounded the house of a  
poor industrious man of the name of Poole,  
on Wednesday night last; he was so fortun-  
ate as to effect his escape, but his wife and  
little property were confined to others. He  
was suspected of having given some infor-  
mation.

On Saturday morning five fellows who  
were in the act of plundering a vessel laden  
with corn, which had been stranded at Bal-  
doyle in the recent heavy gale of wind, were  
taken into custody by a party of the South  
Fingal cavalry, under the direction of Mr.  
Justice Furnace, and lodged in Newgate.  
As they were coming to town with their  
prisoners, they were met by his Excellency,  
who very graciously complimented them on  
their very laudable activity.

Same night at Tankardstown, the house  
of Mr. Shepherd was broken into. His  
daughter, an accomplished young woman, was  
shot.  
The Commanders of the Yeomanry corps  
have received a circular letter by order of his  
Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, communi-  
cating his Excellency's intention of review-  
ing them early in the next month.

WATERFORD, March 19.

By a letter received from Rofs yesterday,  
we learn that a party of the yeomen of that  
town went, on information, on Sunday night  
to an house in the neighbourhood, where  
they apprehended a committee of United  
Irishmen composed of nine persons, delibera-  
ting on their intended proceedings;—and, by  
a subsequent account, we learn that the above  
mentioned committee were brought prisoners  
into Rofs, that their papers were seized, and  
that they were selected from a body consisting  
of sixty persons of the same description.

LIMERICK, March 13.

On Wednesday night last, captain Grady  
being informed that an attack was intended  
to be made upon the town of Hospital, sent  
a detachment of his corps of yeomanry cavalry,  
stationed at Bruff, under the command of  
lieut. Grady, who, on their arrival at Fair  
Green, near that town, between 12 and 1  
o'clock, were fired upon by an immense  
number of rebels, under cover of a forge on one  
side, and a wall on the other—the fire was  
returned instantly by the yeoman; the rebels  
favoured by the extreme darkness of the night  
precipitately retreated; the yeoman remained  
for a considerable time in the town, and pre-  
vented any attempt from being made thereon.  
Some idea may be formed of their numbers,  
from their having turned up between 20 and  
30 acres of land, between Emly and Hospi-  
tal.  
Saturday the 15th ended at Ennis when  
eight persons received sentence of death (three  
of them houghers) one to be transported, and  
one to be whipped, &c.

WILLIAM COBBETT  
HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)  
THE  
BAVIAD  
AND  
MÆVIAD.  
By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.  
To which is prefixed,  
A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR  
By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the  
Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored  
to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguishing  
merit, and to the taste of those for whose amuse-  
ment and delight it is intended. No expence has  
been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself  
that the work does not yield, either in paper or  
print, to any one ever published in America.—  
This edition has an advantage over some former  
ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor  
productions of the author; and it has an advan-  
tage over every other edition, in the Poetical Epistle,  
which is prefixed to it, and which must be ex-  
tremely gratifying to every lover of literature in  
this country, as it is a proof that there are Ameri-  
cans who have the taste to admire, the justice to  
applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of  
other nations.  
Some Copies have been sent on to Mr. Sew-  
erly, Maiden Lane, New York, also to Mr. Hill,  
Baltimore, and to Mr. Young, Charleston.  
Copies will be sent to Boston and other places, as  
soon as occasions offer.]  
MAY 28 5

Copper Warehouse,  
Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.  
No. 201, MARKET STREET,

ROBERT KID,  
H AVING purchased the Stock of the above firm,  
Solicits the patronage of the public and their  
friends; where they may depend on being served on  
the very best terms with the following goods:—  
A general assortment of Copper Bottoms  
and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,  
Pig and Bar Lead,  
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,  
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,  
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.  
Feb. 16. dtw w&f

TO LET,  
THAT LARGE AND ELEGANT,  
HOUSE,  
No. 192, MARKET STREET,  
Next door above the President's.—For terms  
Inquire of  
ROBERT KID,  
No. 201, Market Street.  
MAY 22 189

### By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, May 31.  
A vessel from this port to the Havannah  
was lately boarded by a French frigate of  
40 guns and 450 men, but having no cargo  
was suffered to pass, losing a cask of rum  
and some other articles. The frigate was  
from Cape Francois, and is supposed to be  
the one which lately arrived there, and  
which Touissant prevented from going up  
to the town.

BOSTON, June 1.  
The President of the United States, ac-  
companied by the Marshal of the District,  
and his private Secretary, attended Divine  
Service, at the Old Brick Meeting-house,  
on Wednesday;—and after dining with His  
Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Central Sketches.  
The Internal part of France is every  
where agitated by electing a new Directory.  
Notwithstanding the Directorial Commis-  
saries are scattered over every acre of the Re-  
publique, cajoling, frightening or bribing  
the electors, the primary assemblies have in  
three instances out of four selected men to  
the two councils who have been displaced  
by the Directory, or are their inveterate op-  
ponents. In the South of France, opposition  
to the present government is so organized  
as to defy all countering force;—and that  
the best recommendation to offer, is an en-  
mity to the powers that be. We may  
therefore, speedily expect to hear of another  
exportation of live stock to Cayenne—or a  
revolution in the Directorial Palace.

In their war operations the French Di-  
rectory has the best advisers in Europe.—  
Morcau who conducted the memorable retreat  
through Suabia two years since, and who is  
reputed a much abler General than even  
Buonaparte is one; Kellerman is another; and  
D'Arcon a third.—This last was one of the  
most able engineers of the royal army, and  
was the inventor of the floating batteries  
employed in the siege of Gibraltar.

Late from Europe.  
By verbal accounts from Rotterdam, 23  
late as the 9th April, we learn that there had  
not been any military operations of conse-  
quence, between the Austrian and French  
forces, since the March actions.—That the  
Russian armies were in full march to Italy;—  
—That the King of Prussia  
"Stood prepar'd in either case,  
"To aid the war—or keep the peace."  
and that the Dutch fleet had not quitted  
the Texel.

PORTLAND May 27.

MR. JENKS,  
Messrs. COLON and SPONDER in  
their Farmer's Museum, after noticing that  
the State of Georgia had offered thirty dollars  
for a device for their state seal, and printed  
their advertisement with those words, "Pro-  
mium for Genius, artists of ALL NATION-  
S attend!" have proposed an emblem,  
viz. "a man in the act of signing with one  
hand a scroll of paper, beginning with Know  
all men by these presents, and with the other  
pointing at large tracts of land in the moon."  
—This is very ingenious, and becomes inter-  
esting and wit. But as I think the respect-  
able State of Georgia entitled to all possible  
exertions of genius gratis, I will venture to  
propose, another no less significant, I think,  
of the peculiarity of Georgian fame. For  
instance, it might be the figure of a man ap-  
plying a lighted torch to a book. This  
would be very simple, and have this advan-  
tage that those people who would not know  
that the book was intended for the State Re-  
cords, would suppose it to be the Bible, and  
this mistake would do no damage because it  
is immaterial and the conception equally pro-  
per.

IAMBICUS.  
NEW-YORK, June 5.  
We understand the Frigate ADAMS,  
is to be launched next Saturday, (if fair  
weather) if not, on the Monday following.

Ship Pegafus T. Conkling, master arriv-  
ed yesterday in 42 days from Cadix, on the  
22d May, in long, 64, spoke ship Pegafus,  
Capt.—, of and for New-York, from Bos-  
ton, our 42 days.  
May 29th, in long, 67, lat. 40, spoke ship  
Philadelphia, 4 days out from Portsmouth,  
bound to Jamaica.  
May 31st in long, 67, lat. 40, spoke the  
ship Maria, of New-London, captain  
Sprague, from New-York, bound to Gosport  
all well.

A few days previous to sailing, an express  
from Madrid brought news that a general  
action had been fought between the Genoese  
and French troops, and that the latter, were  
severely beat.  
The French Consul at Cadix says he had  
instructed the captains of all the privateers  
commissioned by him not to disturb any  
American vessels whose papers are regular; but  
his feelings were so hurt on seeing the Ameri-  
cans fire a general salute on the occasion of  
countermarching the above instructions.

There are upwards of 25 French private-  
ers out of Cadix, principally manned with  
Spaniards, and very much indulged by the  
Spanish government.

ON petition of George Hill to the Judges of  
the Court of Common Pleas for the county  
of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the 25th  
of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania pass-  
ed the 4th day of April 1798, entitled an act pro-  
viding that the person of a debtor shall not be  
liable to imprisonment for debt after deliver-  
ing up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, un-  
less he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzle-  
ment—said Court have appointed the 23rd in-  
st. at ten o'clock in the forenoon to hear him and  
his creditors, at the state house or where direct  
the said Court; shall then be holden.  
June 6. thel 18th