

Bank of Pennsylvania.

January 2d, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Bank Stock, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board, JON. SMITH, Cashier.

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1799.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board, RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

In the afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, at Footman and Co's Auction Store, WILL BE SOLD, On account of the Underwriters, 2 Bales Damaged Cassimeres. FOOTMAN & Co. auctioneers.

PROPOSALS

BY BENJAMIN DAVIES.

For publishing by subscription, a periodical work to be entitled The Philadelphia Magazine and Review; or, Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement.

AFTER the many fruitless attempts, which have been made to establish a publication of this kind in Philadelphia, the proposals now submitted, will, perhaps, at first sight, appear to be nothing more than soliciting disappointment. When, however, we observe an eager sea of after knowledge spreading through all parts in our country, and when we consider, that, in these perils, Magazines and Reviews are of universally admitted utility, we are led to believe, that former undertakings in this way have failed from some other cause than the want of discernment or liberality in those, to whom the Editors looked up for support.

From causes, which are too evident to need enumerating here, America is, and long must be beheld in a very considerable degree, to the press of Great Britain. The literature of the two countries is, indeed, a sort of common stock; but, for one publication of ours, we receive, at least five hundred in return. While this is the case, it is extreme folly in the publisher of a periodical work, to reject, from a sort of spurious patriotism, all information, however useful, and all amusement, however delightful, merely because it is not of native production. Obvious, however, as the justice of these remarks must appear, we have very little doubt in our minds, that an obstinate adherence to a contrary notion has been the principal cause of the want of success, experienced by those who have gone before us.

Reason and interest unite in dictating to us a different plan. The Miscellaneous part, and principal part, therefore, of the Philadelphia Magazine, will consist of choice selections from the newest publications of merit, that shall appear in Europe; but, particularly from the various periodical works published in Great-Britain, of which we have taken care to insure the very earliest supply. At the same time, we trust it is unnecessary to say, that we shall always receive with pleasure any original productions of genius, in verse or prose, of our own country; and we flatter ourselves with the hope of being often favoured with the agreeable task of giving to such productions merited praises and extensive publicity.

In selecting and arranging these materials, to suit the various tastes of our readers, we are sensible how difficult a task we have undertaken. To please all, we do not expect; it would be a vain presumption. But we are resolved to give offence to none, so far as conflicts with the superior respect we owe to the sacred cause of religion, morality, and social order. In these are involved the glory and welfare of our country, and they will always be the Polar-Star, that shall guide our labors.

The Miscellany will be followed by a monthly Summary of News and politics, foreign as well as domestic; under which head will be comprised a succinct account of the Proceedings of the General and State Legislatures, and the titles, at least, of all the laws that shall enact.

The next part of our undertaking, is a Review of the principal works of note published in Great-Britain. For this we must necessarily have recourse to the Reviews of that country. Though it will be impossible for us to furnish as complete an analysis as that from which we shall take our materials, we shall not fail to give such an account of every publication reviewed in that country, as will convey to our readers information sufficient to enable them to avail themselves at a very early stage, of every valuable performance that shall appear. The advantages arising from such information are evident. For want of it our professional men and men of taste are always kept a year or two in the rear of those of Great-Britain. We do not hear of a work till a long time after it is published, and many very valuable ones we never hear of at all. All the various injuries and privations we suffer from this source will, we flatter ourselves, be entirely done away by a steady adherence to our plan.

To that of foreign, will be added a Review of Domestic Publications; and here, we must confess, that we feel some diffidence, because the execution of the task must depend, in a great measure, upon the abilities of ourselves. However, with a firm resolution to be guided by decency, candour and truth, and to take genius and virtue by the hand, whenever, and in whatever garb, we may find them; with no wish to wound the feelings of any but the wicked, and with the most sincere desire of seeing our countrymen shine in every department of literature, we doubt not, that we shall be able to acquit ourselves to the satisfaction of all those who have the good-nature fairly to appreciate our motives, and the justice to make allowance for human imperfections.

The work will close with a monthly record of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, and other casual incidents.

As to what concerns the politics of this country or of Europe, at this momentous period, we shall always view with jealousy every measure of the French Government, and its ever active emissaries; and if in this respect some men consider us as partial or prejudiced, we shall submit to their censure. For to full is our conviction that the war, which now desolates Europe, and menaces this country, is a war of ambition and plunder, on the part of France, that nothing can induce us to conceal our sentiments, or to withhold the small assistance that we can contribute to oppose them. For this reason we intend to devote a page or two of every number to historical facts, anecdotes, and remarks on the Politics of France, from the age of Louis the Fourteenth to the present more alarming e-

poch. For more than a century past has that restless and ambitious people been like a volcano in the centre of Europe, disturbing the surrounding States by its intrigues, and once in every eight or ten years overwhelming its most fertile countries with devastation and carnage.

Indeed it is more than eighteen hundred years since the great Roman Orator* thought it his duty to warn his countrymen against that conduct and those principles, for which the present race of Gauls are so justly to be dreaded as their savage ancestors; "Gallus fidem non habendam, hominibus levibus, perfidis, et in ipsos Deserimurales impis."

By the proper management of this topic our countrymen will be able to see the real character of the nation, which they formerly considered as their friends, but now more justly execrate as their most dangerous enemies; and they will be better prepared to appreciate any overtures, that may be made hereafter, for the restoration of peace and amity. In the execution of this part of our design, particularly "we look with confidence for the support and assistance of all persons who shall consider our motives as laudable, and therefore wish to contribute to the success of our design;—of all who think, with us, that the press has been too long an engine of destruction, and that it ought, at length to be rendered a mean of preservation, and an instrument of protection."

* Cicero. "Literature, well or ill conducted, is the great engine by which, I am fully persuaded, all civilized States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Pursuits of Literature.

The CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in Monthly Numbers; and if a moderate encouragement is given the first number will appear on the first day of February next.

Each number will contain at least Fifty pages of letter press, in octavo, under a blue cover. It will be printed on a fair and good paper; and, as soon as our list of Subscribers will warrant the expense, every number will be embellished with an elegant engraving.

The price to the Subscribers will be twenty-five cents for each number, to be paid on delivery at some one of the places specified below, where the subscription has been received; and as soon as there are sufficient to make a handsome volume, they will be bound together, for such subscribers as choose it, they paying the additional expense.

Subscriptions will be received by Benjamin Davies at No. 66, High street, where the favours of all Correspondents of which the postage has been paid, will be received, and duly attended to, as well as by all the principal Book-sellers in the city; by George Hill, Book seller in Baltimore; and by Archibald Drummond, Book seller in New-York.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, on Thursday the 27th day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the said estate.

AN ACT.

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate. Pro. Tem. Approved July 9, 1798. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States. December 13. w 1st Mar.

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders. Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders. Cannon powder in kegs of 25 lbs. each. Round, double-headed, and cannister shot. Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons. Copper nails, bolts and spikes. Boarding Pikes, Common cutlasses. Gunners stores of all kinds. Tin-plates No 1—1-3 eroft boxes. Patent shot in casks of 5wt. each. London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled. Earthen ware in crates, assorted. For Sale by SIMON WALKER, Pine near 5th Street. co. G.

October 29. JAVA COFFEE, 350 Bags of First Quality, Now landing on board the ship INDIA, at Mr. Thos. Penrose's Wharf, and for sale by John Ashmead, No. 261, South Front-Street. WHO HAS ON HAND, For Sale, on reasonable terms, Coffees, Bristas, Black Taffeties, &c. dec 10 eodff

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES EMLEN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons having demands, will be pleased in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid. All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tenants where to pay the same. MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, } Exec- ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, } abns. dec 28 saw6w

Late Foreign Articles

CONTINUED.

By the Calcedonia, arrived at New York, from Liverpool.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.

Yesterday evening the State prisoners were all served with notice to prepare for their departure to America. None of them will be allowed to be at large through the city previous to their embarkation; and those who do not comply with the terms of going direct to America, in vessels appointed by Government, will be confined here during the war.

October, 12.

The trade of murder and pillage still continues the order of the day.

The predatory outrages of Holt, Hackett and their gangs in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, continue with a degree of barbarism and ferocity disgraceful and destructive to the nation where they are carried on, and so far are those gangs from being intimidated by the forces already sent against them, that their numbers and their crime daily increase.

The fastnesses of those bloodstained mountains are situated in a range of wild mountains, for a chain of about 25 miles, and the scenes of their depredations are in the vicinity of those mountains.

Twenty thousand troops would be insufficient to form a cordon to surround them, and so long as there are cattle, corn & any other species of sustenance to be procured by plunder within their range, they cannot be starved out. The mountains, rocks and ravines, amongst which they are familiarly acquainted, afford them numberless posts of security and facilities for escape, inaccessible to cavalry or artillery, and in which a perfect knowledge of the country, and the means of obtaining subsistence, render them an over match for ten times their number of regular troops, before a twentieth part of whom they would not stand five minutes in regular action.

By day they sleep in caverns or cottages, or concert operations of murder and robbery for the night, when they disperse themselves in parties, too numerous and formidable for the resistance of single families on whom they pounce like indians, and plunder and murder without mercy. To be a protestant, because the supposed enemy to anarchy, or to be a yeoman, because the open and manly champion of loyalty the constitution and the laws, are in their miscreant eyes crimes the most unpardonable; they therefore doom indiscriminately persons of that description to butchery.

Yesterday, a considerable force marched from town to the county of Wicklow, to join the forces already sent against those ferocious miscreants. Most of the yeomanry corps who had received a temporary suspension from permanent duty, have again followed to be called forward, in order to have an opportunity of contributing their gallant aid for the extermination of those savages; and from their intimate knowledge of the country they are calculated to render the most effectual services.

It is too much to be apprehended that the country people afford those miscreants an asylum to their cabins, and in turn participate their spoils; but government is now determined to exert the most vigorous and indefatigable force for the extirpation of those brigands, and will send troops to traverse every perch of the Wexford and Wicklow mountains until they are completely cut off.

On Monday, some prisoners taken in a skirmish with some of Holt's demons, were brought into town by an escort of the Royal Irish dragoons.

Last Thursday night, the house of the Rev. Dean Keating, of Narraghmore, in the county of Kildare, was broke open by a party of about thirteen well armed men, who robbed it of every article of value, plate, watches, money, house linen, wine and wearing apparel. It is supposed that it was the same party that have robbed every house in Ballitore, and also every house in that neighborhood.

LONDON, October 20.

Henry Richard York, Esq. confined some time since, in York Castle, for a libel on government, is appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Manchester Volunteers.

Lord Shuldham lies dead at Lisbon, and is to be sent to England in one of his Majesty's frigates.

We are extremely sorry to learn the death of captain Waller, of his Majesty's ship Saturn, as he was walking the quarter-deck. This ship is on the Irish station.

It is certainly settled that Parliament is not to meet till the 20th or 27th of November. The cause of the delay is not known, but it is supposed to arise from the difficulty which the Minister meets with in arranging with Lord Clare the new plan for the government of Ireland.

NELSON.

The Committee met yesterday at Guildhall to consider the most honorable method of placing the Sword presented to the City by Admiral Nelson, which was surrendered to him by the French Admiral Blanquet. After an interesting conversation, it was agreed to be placed in an elegant glass case in the Council Chamber, with a suitable inscription; that a superb Sword should be presented by the Lord Mayor to the Admiral; that the Freedom of the City of London be presented to Captain Berry in a gold box.

It is proposed, in Bath to erect an Egyptian pillar to commemorate admiral Nelson's victory.

The inhabitants of Noniton have testified their respect for the memory of Capt. Westcott, who gallantly lost his life in the battle of the Nile, by a general mourning.

It was captain Ranou who carried dispatches from Ireland to the Executive Directory. This officer quitted general Humbert on the 4th of September, taking his passage in a fishing boat from the county of Mayo.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.

Marietta, November 12th, 1798.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHEN, by a coalition of European powers, France was invaded, we sympathized in her defeats, and rejoiced in her victories. But when, after expelling her enemies, changing her first views, and being impelled by ambition, she aimed at extension of dominion, and national aggrandizement, our sympathy ceased—regrets succeeded, and salutary arose.

In the beginning of the present European contest, the government of the United States wisely determined on a strict neutrality relative to the respective belligerent powers; notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to force us from this honorable and pacific position.

To divide, and govern, has undeviatingly been the practical maxim of the French government, through all the bloody successions of its rulers. Long have we seen her attempts to divide the people of the United States, by the insidious arts of her diplomatic agents; but despairing to infiltrate the vain philosophy and illusory magic of French principles into the enlightened minds of Americans, and changing the arts of her address for the terrorism of coercion—disregarding the faith of treaties, France has cruelly preyed on our commerce, contemptuously rejected the proffers of conciliation, and thus added to the fullness of injuries the indignities of insults.

Corrupt as is the government of France, and demoralizing as are her principles, we regret that either should find advocates in America: Avaricious of the wealth of others and profuse of her own in the tolerance of vice, she finds a support of her government; for where a government is corrupt, it must find employment for, and adherents in the desperate and wicked. Ruined states—governments overturned—provinces laid waste—forced contributions—excessive exactions—public poverty and private distress, present us a melancholy picture of French subjugation. Batavian, Ligurian, and Cisalpine Republics, convey to our minds only the ideas of the founding titles of plundered and dependant provinces. America will beware of the fraternal embrace; it is the embrace of death. The fate of Venice does not await us; nor, like Geneva, shall we alternately be courted and menaced out of our sovereignties. Rich in her resources, and strong in her virtue, the destinies of America place her beyond the vulture grasp of foreign ambition.

An usurped interference in the diplomatic concerns of our country (if such has existed) so derogatory to the dignity of our government, excites our highest indignation. Although we have scarcely respired from the sufferings of a savage war, and have but begun to lit under our vines, with alacrity, under the military auspices of the illustrious Washington, we will take the field to support the government, the constitution and independence of our country, which we trust will never sink to a state of tributary abasement.

In the wisdom and firmness of your administration, we have full pledges of the maintenance of national honor, which, while they invigorate the confidence, animate the exertions of all the friends of our country. We sincerely pray, Sir, that your life and health may be precious in the fight of Heaven, and that your future exertions may, as they ever have been, be devoted to the interests of your country, and crowned with success.

EBENEZER SPROAT, COLONEL,

commanding in behalf of and by the unanimous desire of the militia of the county of Washington, in the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

ANSWER,

To the Militia of the County of Washington in the Territory of the United States, North West of the river Ohio.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE this day received and read with much pleasure, your unanimous address, subscribed in your behalf by colonel Sproat, your commanding officer, at a regimental parade, in Marietta on the 12th day of November, 1798.

The coercion of terrorism, cannot be practised in America, so early as in Europe, where the issue of a battle determines the fate of a nation, and the capture of a city involves the subjugation of a whole country. Panicks cannot spread from the Mississippi to St. Croix. They lose all their force before they roll through half a state. Mountains, rivers and wildernesses without number, guarded by inhabitants, who have the spirit of men and the arms of soldiers, intervene to obstruct the progress of an army. Even the illusory magic of bad principles cannot easily penetrate through these recesses.

If the warning voice of Venice, Geneva, and Switzerland and of the Batavian, Ligurian and Cisalpine republics, had not been heard by Americans, they must have been destitute of all understanding, as well as all regard to their own honor and safety. Your indignation at all usurped interference becomes you.

The confidence you express in my administration, and your kind wishes for my health are highly pleasing and deserve my best thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4th, 1799.

CONGRESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion.

(CONTINUED.)

FRIDAY, December 28.

Mr. Harper.—Had the opposition to this motion, Mr. Speaker, been at first placed on the liberal ground where the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Baldwin) has just now placed it, this discussion would, no doubt, have taken a different turn; those observations which have so much excited the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) might have been avoided; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) would probably have been spared those wounds, the anguish whereof has wrung from him a threat of offensive war. This direction was given to the debate by the gentleman from Virginia, who plainly and emphatically avowed a principle utterly subversive of every government, and in the highest possible degree alarming to this in the present state of things: the principle that any individual, and, by stronger reason, any number or class of individuals, might justifiably, and even laudably interfere between this country and a foreign government, for the purpose of making peace.—That gentleman, instead of denying the existence of a recent case, has expressly justified it. He has even gone the length of declaring, that the act was honorable and meritorious, and that he himself, could he have supposed himself to possess the means of ensuring success in the attempt, would have done likewise. This principle, thus avowed it became necessary to oppose and repel. Several gentlemen did oppose it, and proved, in the most convincing manner, that if once admitted, it would open a wide door for foreign intrigue and foreign influence; would justify the interference of individuals, or clubs, or factions, to make war as well as peace, and to negotiate, of their own authority, with foreign governments, on every subject that could arise in the intercourse between nations. I myself endeavored also to oppose the destructive consequences of this principle, and in doing so was naturally led, not only to prove the existence of a recent case in which it has been reduced to practice, but also to point out the probable origin and objects of that mission, and the means probably employed to give it success. Hence those remarks which have called forth so much animadversion from the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his friend from Virginia.

The gentleman from Virginia has indeed said, that he justifies this sort of interference only in cases where its object is to make peace; and he exultingly exclaims, that to repel the principle admits the possibility of a case, where peace might be made for the country on terms which the government would wish to reject, and by this implied admission, he supposed that my colleague (Mr. Pinckney) has brought himself and his cause into a disagreeable dilemma. But, in the first place, Mr. Speaker, there is no such admission implied: for the government, if it has the least sense or vigor, and is at all worthy of the trust reposed in it, would not suffer unauthorized individuals to make peace, even on terms which it desired. The reason is plain. It would exercise its functions itself, and not suffer them to be usurped by others. If it wanted an army or taxes, would it suffer clubs or societies to raise the army, or impose the taxes, of their own authority? What difference is there, in principle, between raising armies or taxes, and making peace with a foreign nation? I can see none. They are all equally acts of sovereignty; and if a government be weak enough to suffer one to be usurped, with impunity, by a faction or the agents of a faction, the rest will soon follow.

In the next place, Mr. Speaker, I am willing to make the admission, though it certainly is not contained in any thing advanced by my colleague, I do admit that there might be a possibility of obtaining peace on terms which the government would be averse of accepting. I will go further. I will say on terms which it would be criminal in the government to accept. The gentleman from Virginia now desires to convert the word "peace" into a spell whereby every mouth is to be stopped. This use was formerly made of the word "war." When our differences with France first grew serious, every measure proposed for doing justice to the country, or putting it in a state of preparation, was repelled by founding in our ears the word "war." Such measures we are told, would lead to "war." But, Mr. Speaker, I was not, for my part, then frightened by the word "war;" for I always declared that I was ready to go to war sooner than suffer our rights to be ravished from us, our independence as a nation trodden under foot; and it has since appeared that in making this declaration, I spoke the sentiments of the American nation—I am not now frightened by the new catch-word "peace;" and I declare that there might be terms proposed on which I would spurn at peace with disdain; and terms, moreover, whereto, I have no doubt, that many persons in this country, and the authors and agents of this mission among the rest, would be willing to accede. There may even be many honest and worthy people here who would approve of, and propose, if in their power, terms which I should think it my most sacred duty to reject. In our late struggle with England were there no persons, I will even say were there no well meaning, worthy people, who would gladly have submitted to or proposed terms of peace from which the gentleman from Virginia would have turned with disdain? No doubt there were. The truth is, and the people of this country know it, that peace is desirable only in proportion to the terms whereon it can be obtained. If those terms are submission, or the surrender of essential rights, then peace is a curse instead of a blessing. To judge of these terms is the business of the government, and of it alone; and if in this business it suffers itself constituted individuals, or bodies to interfere, it blindly and foolishly signs the transfer of its functions into the