

Anchor Club.

WHEN Great-Britain, in pursuance of her plan for starving out the Fever of the French revolutionists, seized on numbers of our vessels, the blood of the whole nation boiled with rage. A loud call for vengeance, kindled into animation even that sluggish and insensible mass, the long-cared tribe of Midas; who while they deflected on the Honor of the Nation, inwardly longed for the spoils of British commerce and the gold of Pitt.

With these coalesced all the numerous herds of Jacobins, half-federalists, true Americans and impartialists. The burden of their declamations was the Honor, the wounded Honor, and compromised Dignity of the Nation. "A Nation," said they, "can hardly sacrifice too much to preserve an unfulfilled character." "Acquiescence with injuries, begets new injuries, injuries beget insults, and insults will beget contempt, and degradation."

In many of these sentiments joined all the Government and its friends—with this difference, that the pretended guardians of the honor and dignity of the nation would immediately have declared war—whereas the friends of Government thought found policy required at least an attempt to obtain justice by negotiation, previously to unfeigning the sword.

That the motives which governed the factious demagogues of that day, were as base as those of the leaders of the present, no man of sense ever doubted; but in endeavoring to lug the country violently into a war, proved afterwards to be unnecessary, it will be allowed, that many of the arguments adduced by them, comported admirably with the fitness of things, and the interests of a nation so peculiarly situated as ours.

"A state of things may exist," said a distinguished member of the opposition, "in which refusal not only becomes the right, but the duty of the nation sustaining the wrong. This happens, when one nation without cause, forcibly seizes upon the effects of another, or of its citizens, and withholds them, without restitution or compensation; and when the nation whose effects shall be so seized and detained, shall possess no other means of indemnification."

This is an axiom most unqualifiedly just; to its justice the friends of government unanimously subscribed, and on its principles did they act, by sending an Envoy to Great-Britain. Had he returned without success, we should have found ourselves in the exact predicament above described. It was understood at the time, that had Mr. Jay failed in his negotiations, (when of course, "no other means of indemnification" would have remained) war would have been immediately declared. For evidence of this intention, the reader is referred to the speeches of Federal members, to the speech of the President, to the measures adopted by Congress, the Embargo, Fortification of Ports and Harbors, raising an army of Seventy Thousand Men, and a Naval Armament.

Such was our repulsive temper of mind towards Great-Britain—towards a nation that was fighting our battles—towards a nation, on our relations with which, our all depended—towards a nation which was refusing our property (from that gulph of treachery and rapacity, which has swallowed up so many millions) to be held in trust, and restored with ample retribution.

The circumstances, the peculiar circumstances, which contributed to this display of spirit, are too fresh in memory, to need a recurrence. They are gone down—and the feeling, the pride, the honor, the spirit of the nation are gone too. There is now no American character to spurn at insult—A crowd of intruders have shaken down the pillars of that once splendid edifice, and compounded of its ruins a mongrel philosophy which inculcates subservency to views and wishes foreign to our nature, and hostile to our existence. In this new school, the sense and meaning of terms is utterly perverted; and words have lost their signification. National honor, a theme once dwelt on with rapture, is now an empty bubble. The salutary security and welfare of a citizen or the community at large, once deemed the prime purpose and leading care of government is now trodden contemptuously under foot, or lost sight of in the pursuit of a new-fangled form, styled national policy, the love of peace, and calculations of profit and loss. A less odious tax, than even the most petulant ill humor has since borne, enflamed into opposition every tenant of every log-house on the continent, and drew forth to action the very woods and stones.

Such were the effects which sprung from this simple cause—Effects, which no excess of insult—no length of aggression—no accumulation of bitter reproach on bitter injury, on the part of another nation, have yet been sufficient to produce.

France has, by appealing to our passions, and by a thousand indirect methods, attempted to seduce us into a war—she has armed our citizens against nations with whom we were at peace—she has erected tribunals on our territory, to decide on causes, only cognizable by our own courts—she has repeatedly violated our neutrality, by seizing on our vessels, or destroying them in our view.

* Speech of Wm. B. Giles. † See S. Smith's propositions and speeches in Congress. Clarke's do. Madison's do. and the Sequestration affair. See, also, the speeches of W. B. Giles, and the opposition generally.

‡ The "Americanism" of the present day is thus defined by the people who exclusively pretend to the character of "True Americans":—"Let us neither be Englishmen nor Frenchmen—let us be Americans." Ergo, he that is neither Englishman nor Frenchman is an American. O! well-painted character!

§ No fable; we began our war for Independence, without any of the necessary means; hence stones were collected on the hills where forts had been erected, as substitutes for cannon and balls.

ty harbor—she has refused payment for supplies furnished her by our merchants in pursuance of the most solemn contract—she has converted her dominions into many asylums for pirates, more to be dreaded than the Barbary rovers—she has endangered the very existence of the southern states by arming her negroes against their masters—she has attempted to impose the public enemy of the state upon us, for a President—she has, in the most open manner, invited the people to infurrection and the overthrow of their government—she has unceasingly fostered a nest of vipers, in the very councils of the nation, by granting free passage to their ships, while she has indiscriminately seized those of others—she has left no means of fraud or violence untried to drag other nations into her system of oppression against us—she has seized, imprisoned, chained, whipped, tortured, and murdered our seamen—she has levied armies on our territory—she has threatened, abused, insulted and banished our ministers of peace—she has demanded of us TRIBUTE, and unconditional submission to her will—she has attempted to restrain us in the exercise of every right appertaining to an independent nation—she has forbidden us to make treaties without her consent—she has undertaken to impose on us, her own peculiar and oppressive forms of navigation—she has forbidden the articles in which we shall trade—and the ports with which we shall prosecute our commercial pursuits—she has stigmatized our public functionaries as venal knaves, and the whole people as fools, dupes, and slaves, and she has hired presses in our own country to reiterate her abuse—she has told us that we dare not go to war with her, for that she has her clutches fast hold on us, and that we shall struggle under her grasp in vain.

But this long catalogue (which is, however, only a feeble outline of her conduct towards us) black and blasting as it is, holds not up stronger incentives to war, than certain other motives which as opportunity presents, it is intended hereafter to dwell on.

For the present, to trace the causes of this apparent diversity of character;—of this astonishing union of the greatest jealousy with the greatest insensibility, within the short space of four years, in the same people, is a pursuit well worthy the attention of every man who loves his country. It is in fact the only means by which we can ever obviate the evils we suffer.

E.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

COMMENCED drawing the 7th instant—There are only about 7000 tickets to draw and the Wheel upwards of 30,000 dollars richer than at the beginning—Tickets, Nine Dollars each, to be had at Wm. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 62, South Second Street—Where Check Books are kept for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington Lotteries, &c. &c.—Tickets, from the Rate of the Wheel and the few that are now for sale, will rise in future after every days drawing; and that the public in general may have an opportunity of becoming purchasers, the drawing is postponed till Saturday, the 26th inst, when it will continue until finished, Jan. 19. 23W

Note.—The business of a Broker duly attended to, in all its branches.

WANTED, A QUANTITY OF UNREFINED CAMPHOR, ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

an. 19 31

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SINK, On the Banks of Schuylkill. Jan. 19. 319

INDIA SALES, AT NEW-YORK.

Cargo of the Ship Atlantic, ON MONDAY,

The 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, opposite the Auction-Room, for approved endorsed Notes at 60 days,

The CARGO of the Ship Atlantic, lately from Madras, entitled to drawback,

—AS FOLLOWS—

- 600 bales Ahmad cotton, pr. sample of 50 bale 200 bags of Barrille or Alkale, 10 of 20 bag In lots at 25 each 5 hds. Salomoniac, per sample, 4 do. Aloes do. 1 do. Borax do. 1 do. Verdigrase, do. 6 do. Asafetida, do. 5 boxes Prussian Blue do.

N. B.—All the above articles may be examined previous to the sales, either per sample or on board, by applying to the auction-room.

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 23d instant, at the store No. 111, Greenwich street, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days,

An elegant and valuable assortment of Madras & Bengal Piece Goods,

- CONSISTING OF Madras handkerchiefs of the latest fashion and the best patterns, in bales and trunks, Ventapaulen handkerchiefs, of the latest fashion and the best patterns, Pondicherry Combroys, Nagore Gingham, Bleached Salampores, Superlamoor, Fine long cloths, Do. check'd handkerchiefs, Do. cambric do. Do. book muslin do. Do. jaconet do. do. Gold and silver muslins, Embroidered do. book do. With a variety of other kinds of do. Blue guineas, India calicoes, Mogga Cowrie Cowrie, Sanah Moores Mamoodies, Bastas, Gurrals Bandannoe handkerchiefs.

With a variety of other articles which will be particularly designated in catalogues, &c. which will be delivered on the day previous to the sales, when the goods may be viewed.

ISAAC MOSES & SONS. New-York, 15th Jan. (17) dr20th

Late Foreign Articles

VIA NEW-YORK, CONTINUED.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

The following Official Account of the famous battle of the Nile, has been sent by the Commissioners of the Executive Directory in Italy, to the Consuls of Rome. It is faithfully translated from the Italian, and we present it to our Readers as a very curious specimen of the arts used by the French Government to delude the wretched People who are unfortunately subject to their sway.

ROME, 26 Fructidor, (Sept. 12.) The Commissioners of the Executive Directory of the French Republic to the Consuls of Rome.

CITIZENS CONSULS,

A half truth published by a government is a falsehood. A falsehood is usual to kings, whose interest it is to deceive the people. A republican government owes the whole truth entirely to the people, because the Sovereign, in whose name and for whom it governs, has the right of knowing every thing. The policy of kings has been manifested in all the infamous accounts with which Rome has been furnished for some days from Naples. Some circumstances have been uttered with affectation which are true enough; but much care has been taken to avoid speaking of Buonaparte's conquests, wonderful conquests, if we may think any thing wonderful done by Buonaparte. Several accounts have been given of a naval action which has taken place of Alexandria, in which the loss of the French is stated, and that of the English concealed. These are the false concealments which we shall unveil to all Europe, by giving a few details which may be depended upon, as we have received them officially. On the 13th Messidor, the French squadron arrived at Alexandria. Two days before, the English squadron had presented itself off that port. In the night of the 13th, the troops disembarked; Buonaparte landed with his columns. On the 15th, preparations were made for the attack of Alexandria. At night two columns, commanded by generals Kleber and Menon, without any artillery, began the attack. The resistance was great—two or three hundred men perished.

Kleber and Menon were wounded—French intrepidity at last triumphed, and our soldiers entered Alexandria. The clemency of the conqueror equalled his valour.—The inhabitants of Alexandria were disarmed without violence. The sheriff was continued in all his functions, and decorated with the tri-coloured flag. Buonaparte convoked the chiefs of the Arabs, and concluded a treaty with them. After the capture of Alexandria, detachments were sent to occupy the neighboring forts; Rosetta opened its gates and sent a deputation to the French with the tri-coloured standard. Buonaparte, after having taken possession of all the country in the neighborhood of Alexandria, sent his army by the Nile towards Cairo. He himself went by land to take the command of his columns. General Bon and Vial, at the head of their divisions, attacked a post defended by 100,000 Mamelucks, and defeated them. This new victory determined Cairo to open its gates, and on the 5th Thermidor Buonaparte entered the town. During this glorious expedition the ships le Cause and le Dubois, eight frigates, all the transports, and all the gun boats, were safe in the port of Alexandria. Thirteen of our ships of the line could not enter for want of depth of water, and were anchored in the Roads.—On the 15th Thermidor, the English squadron, consisting of 15 sail of the line appeared, and a terrible action immediately took place, such as the seas of the Levant have never seen since the battles of Actium and Lepanto. The French, it is true, are not the conquerors; but with an inferior number they have disputed the sceptre of Neptune with proud England, and they have proved that the Republican navy is still able to snatch it out of her hands. The French, it is true, have sustained great loss, but that of the English is equally considerable.

Let us speak the truth—we have lost by fire the ship l'Orient, and we lament the death of the brave Admiral Bruyys, who was killed by a cannon-ball, and the brave captain Du Petit Thouars, who was wounded in the thigh, and would not leave the deck, but continued to command and encourage his crew. Four other ships perished in the action—all this is true; but the English Admiral is killed or wounded; his fleet is in the greatest disorder; nine of their ships are entirely disabled; two have struck on the rocks; and on the 16th Thermidor, at fifty minutes after eleven, they were petrified, as it were, in the Road of Beguiers, confusedly with the French ships. The crew of the l'Orient was saved. The ship Genereux must be at Corfu. The Guillaume Tell, commanded by Vice-Admiral Villeneuve, arrived at Malta, the 13th Fructidor, with the frigates l'Adrian, and la Justice. The crews are all well, the ships are in perfect condition, and no English ship has yet appeared in the Grecian or Sicilian seas.—The 16th Thermidor, the English began a negotiation to obtain permission to put on shore more than 1500 of their wounded, and to disembark the French prisoners.—We are ignorant of what has since happened. It is to be presumed that the frigates and gun boats came out of the port of Alexandria to the assistance of our disabled ships, and that the remains of the English squadron have not been able to save them. This, citizen Consuls, is the truth;—we now ask all men, who are not prejudiced, if England and her partisans can look upon the result of the action of the 25th Thermidor as a victory? The friends of liberty, though they have to lament the loss of so many republican heroes, will only see in this event the success of the sublime projects of Buonaparte. They will see the liberty of Europe established by the liberty of Africa and Asia;

they will see the English commerce entirely ruined, the empire of the seas wrested from their greedy hands; they will see a revolution more sudden and more favorable to humanity, than the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; finally, they will see Buonaparte more exalted in his ideas, more philosophical, and more philanthropic in his principles, more enlightened, and, with the talents of Alexander himself, perform more with 45,000 French than the King of Macedon with 20,000 Macedonians. The tri-colored flag waving on the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Indus, and the Ganges, will console the shades of the French warriors, who perished gloriously in the Roads of Alexandria. (Signed)

DUPORT, BERTOLIO.

LISBON, November 4.

On the 27th October all the French prizes, except le Peuple Souverain, which was left at Gibraltar as a magazine, entered this port. It is not yet known when they will sail for England. The Orion, commanded by Sir James Saumarez, sets sail on the 5th or 6th inst. It is said that it will fall alone. The Duke d'Havre, who has lately arrived from Spain, has received an order from Lord St. Vincent to take his passage on board that ship.

According to the accounts which the French prisoners have given the English officers, the republican army lost between 200 and 3000 men, in the attack upon Alexandria, and about 1500 died of thirst, heat, or of fatigue, in one of their late marches towards Cairo. Such is the last intelligence which has reached Alexandria, for since the commencement of hostilities with the Mamelucks, there has been no communication between the troops with Buonaparte and those whom he left in garrison in Egypt.

At the time when the prizes quitted the coast of Egypt, the garrison of Alexandria was reduced to the greatest want. They had subsisted for some time on the provisions which had been given them from the transports, and as those had not been managed in the most economical manner, there remained little of them in store. It is hardly necessary to observe, that upon a failure of this store, there was not a single bottle of liquor in the city to recruit it.

The utmost confusion took place in the disembarkation of the French troops Alexandria; in consequence of their having learnt that the English had appeared off that port a few days before. They effected their disembarkation in the greatest confusion, and under an apprehension that the English were close at hand to set fire to their ships. They had neither batteries nor forts to protect them, in such a case, but after their disembarkation they erected them. They had, indeed, when they left France, so little idea of meeting with any opposition, that they had not victualled their squadron for a home-ward-bound passage, relying on the certainty of receiving assistance from the Italian ports. There was not more than eighteen days provision on board the prizes, which was much at this time of the year is commonly very long.

Sir J. Saumarez, when he passed by Malta, set on shore about 1200 stand of arms, which he distributed among the inhabitants who had revolted against the French. The Maltese had killed about 400 men who had ventured beyond the fortresses. The French had sufficient flour for their subsistence during a long time, but they had no other necessities.

We do not yet know what is the destination of General Stuart; according to some he is going to Malta; according to others Minorca. All that we know here is, that he has under his command some of the best troops from Gibraltar, and that he has also with him some very heavy artillery.

A Portuguese convoy this day came into port, under convoy of a frigate. She was bound from the Azores and Madeira Islands. The frigate had taken a French privateer of 16 guns, which had made prize of one of the squadron that strayed from the fleets. The regiment of Dillon has taken the place of the 51st Regiment, which was in Caftair Fort. One of the foreign regiments has resumed its former barracks at Lisbon.

The crews of the French prizes, as well as of the three English vessels which brought them in, are in good health.

Foreign Articles,

Received by the schooner Betsy, capt. Compton, arrived at Baltimore in 8 weeks from Portsmouth (England.)

BASLE, October 9.

The march of 15,000 French troops through this city has just been announced. The whole French army has orders to advance. A demy-brigade is to arrive on the 15th instant, and the remainder is to follow on the 16th and 17th. These troops are destined for the eastern frontiers of Switzerland. One division is to take possession of the ground between Reineck, and the lake of Boden, all the prelates and other clergy are packing up their effects, ready for flight. The Grisons are strongly attached to the Austrians.

According to letters from Coire, of the 2d inst. the Diet, previous to its separating, issued orders for a general prayer, and for raising 6000 men. Every possible preparation was ordered to be made for putting the frontiers in the state of defence—each commune to hold its contingent in readiness to march on the first notice.—M. de Salis Marchlins, a ci-devant lieutenant general in the French service, has been appointed commander of the levy en masse, under the inspection of a council of war. The French troops have already advanced to the extremity of the Grison frontiers.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26. By the recent juncture and active bravery

of the military and yeomanry troops in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, we are extremely happy to learn that a death blow has been given to the languidary marauders under Holt, Hacket, and other desperate and abandoned leaders, who no tenders of mercy could induce to abandon their rebellious pursuits, and who could have no other object but devastation and plunder.

These barbarian hordes principally consisted of either the exasperated relatives of rebels who had fallen by the sword of war, or the band of justice—or of miscreants, whose bloody artifices were too notorious in the country to allow them any hope of eluding a just and terrible vengeance—or of deserters from the king's standard, who could have no mercy to expect.

Extract of a letter from Hacketstown.

"The rebel Holt and his desperate banditti had kept undisturbed possession of the mountains and high grounds, till the Glenary Highlanders, under the command of col. Macdonald, arrived here; these, with a detachment from the 89th regiment, attacked the rebels the very next morning, on the top of Lagnakilla, the highest mountain in the county of Wicklow; which, till then, had been deemed inaccessible; killed several of them; and had not the approach of night and a very thick fog favored the flight of the rebels, the troops would have given a very good account of them. They were, however, so panic struck, that they never halted till they got to Oakwood.

"This neighbourhood has been freed from their ravages ever since; and so unremitting is the vigil and activity of the officers and men, that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in this advanced season, they have not slept three nights following on their beds for a month past."

November 13.

Yesterday application was made by councillors Curran and Johnston, to the court of king's bench, for an habeas corpus, to bring before that court Theobald Wolfe Tone, grounded on the affidavit of his father, Mr. Peter Tone, purporting, that Theobald Wolfe Tone was tried by a court martial, on a charge of High Treason, and was ordered for execution, though the said T. Wolfe Tone did not belong to his majesty's army, &c. and that such proceedings and sentence was pronounced during the sitting of his majesty's law courts.

The court ordered the habeas corpus, and that the prisoner should be brought up to the bar of the court instanter.

In some short time an answer was made to the court, that Theobald Wolfe Tone was unfit to be brought up, having dangerously wounded himself, and the surgeon belonging to the 5th dragoons appearing to give testimony, the court ordered him to be examined, when he deposed, that he had visited T. W. Tone in the prevot marshalsea, who was incapable of being removed, in consequence of his making an attempt on his life, having with a razor cut his throat across, nearly from ear to ear, and also separated the windpipe,—that languishing under his present condition, he could not be stirred without immediate danger to his life.

[Dub. Even. Post.]

The following is a copy of a correspondence between Theobald Wolfe Tone and major general the earl of Cavan, dated Derry prison, 12 Brumaire, an. 6. 2d Nov. 1798. N. S.

"My Lord, "On my arrival here, major Chester informed me that his orders from your lordship, in consequence, as I presume, of the directions of government, were, that I should be put in irons: I take it for granted those orders were issued in ignorance of the rank I have the honor to hold in the armies of the French republic; I am, in consequence to apprise your lordship, that I am breveted as chief de brigade in the infantry, since the 1st Messidor, an. 4; that I have been promoted to the rank of adjutant general the 2d Nivose, an. 6; and finally, that I have served as such, attached to gen. Hardy, since the 3d Thermidor, an. 6; by virtue of the orders of the minister at war. Major Chester, to whom I have shewn my commissions, can satisfy your lordship as to the fact, and gen. Hardy will ascertain the authority of the documents.

"Under these circumstances, I address myself to your lordship, as a man of honor and a soldier; and I do protest, in the most precise and strongest manner, against the indignity intended against the honor of the French army in my person; and I claim the rights and privileges of a prisoner of war, agreeable to my rank and situation in an army no less to be respected in all points, than any other which exists in Europe.

"From the situation your lordship holds under your command, I must presume you have a discretionary power to act according to circumstances; and I cannot for a moment doubt but what I have now explained to your lordship will induce you to give immediate orders that the honor of the French nation and the French army be respected in my person; and that of course I shall suffer no coercion other than in common with the rest of my brave comrades, whom the fortune of war has for the moment deprived of their liberty. I am, my lord, with great respect, "Your lordship's most obedient servant, "T. W. TONE, dit SMITH, adj. gen."

ANSWER.

From major-general the earl of Cavan, to Theobald Wolfe Tone.

"Rarnoranna, November 3, 1798.

"SIR, "I have received your letter of this date from Derry goal, in which you inform me that you consider your being ordered into irons, as an insult and degradation to the rank you hold in the army of the French republic, and that you protest, in the most precise and strongest manner, against such indignity. Had you been a native of France or of any other country not belonging to the British empire, indisputable it would be so; but the motive that directed me to give the