

FROM THE Anchor Club.

TO develope the causes which continue to confine this country to that tame and difhonorable policy, which has marked all her transactions with France, is a task no less useful than difficult. To remedy an evil, it is first necessary to ascertain the source whence that evil springs: In tracing this enquiry, the farther we advance, the stronger is our ground for alarm. Amongst the most prominent of those causes which have contributed to repress the spirit of America from rifing in arms against France, is undoubtedly to be ranked the intrigue and influence of that power amongst ourselves. That France had it in contemplation to reduce these states under her dominion so early as the year 1756, that she at that time had agents in Philadelphia, in purfuance of that plan;that the commenced the war of 1778 against Sreat Britain, and fent armies to America, with this express view, are well established facts. That this mad conception of her maddeft ambition, was refuscitated and warmly cherished by the eccentric projectors of the Revolution, is also authenticated by facts of general notoriety-by the mission and instructions of the incendiary, Genet, by the history of Fauchet, Randolph, and the Flour Merchants, by the Western Insurrection they produced, by the activity in that Infurrection of the infamous Genevan, a man notoriously fold to France, by the odd adventures of Adet and his train, by the appeal of the latter to the people, in which he exhorts them to abolish their government and cleave to France, by the labors of Lachaife, of Marcellac, of Volney, and the reft of her numerous (or rather numscriefs) tribe of emissaries here.

These are a few of the direct evidences of a systematized plan to reduce America under French domination. The collateral evidences are voluminous indeed. Whether we fearch for them in public or in private walks,whether we dive into the records of those poliferous inflruments of hers, the Demoeratic Societies, or exalt our view to the Areopagus of the country, on either and on every hde, deep and damning circumstances stare us in the face, and compel conviction. In the affiduous flatteries heaped on our great men, by public acts of the Revolutionizers, in their statues of Franklin and of Jefferson and the apotheofis of the former in the Heathenish Pantheon, -in their affected humility of conteding to America the honor of fetting them an illustrious example, by her Revolution, we discover ramifications of the same festein, still undeviatingly, though remotely purfued.

But in working out this grand defign, an instrument more powerful, because more extenfive and immediate in its operations, and more dangerous from the fecrecy, art and addrefs, which it admitted in management, was found in the Press. Through this medium have her fervants, in eight years, worked more corruption, destroyed more morality, and excited more ill-temper, than could have been effected by all her other means in a century. It is, in short, chiefly by this means, that the has reduced the country to its prefent state; and by the manner in which the has availed herfelf of that engine, no lefs than in the felection of it, has she displayed " " fkill" which our fortune alone has enabled us to countervail.

Preffes hired by France, writers hired by France to Supply those presses with the fuel of fedition, are of much longer standing in America, than most people imagine. But the necessities of the revolution, called for the more regular and fystematic employment of them. In the capital France had a printer, formally appointed and falaried: three " counfellors to the republic," received each 300 louis d'or, per ann. for furnishing the literary stock of this imprimerie de la Republique. Since France commenced her depredations upon this country, the declamations issued from this polluted fource, have uniformly dilated upon these two prominent points.- The power of France and the policy of peace. Every thing, faid these, should be facrificed to peace. By yielding up part of our possessions, we retain the rest along with peace : if we refuse her demands, she is all powerful, and will take the whole.

The Pepe (they inflanced) incenfed at the feizure of fome of his dominions, made war; and they focu firipped him of all. The long train of miseries attendant on war, the ghastly crowd of horrers, all reeking from the pencils of perverse poets, of Southey, Fawcett and of Merry, nave been made to pass in review, an hundred and an hundred times. The continual dropping of water will wear away stone. The brain of ignorance, teized with the endless repetition of these fantalies, became impressed with them as oracles of truth, and really looked on war as murder and mifery in the abstract. Swift, along the extended line of communication, fhot like baneful and portentous meteors, all these degenerating efforts; their impression is at this day every where felt.

A fordid spirit, which has contributed unjustly to bring difgrace on the mercantile character of our country, has also co-operated in retarding a vigorous hostility to the views of France. Amidst all the tricks of the great nation, notwithstanding her role d' equipage, sea letter, and other traps for our commerce, a few men had still contrived to maintain a gainful trade with France, and her possessions; these all join in the hue and cry against war, and effectively co-operate with the democrats, in enlarging on the bleffings of peace.

It is time openly to proclaim the truth, that war is an evil only by comparison, and that it is a contingency in the lot of nations, more dangerous to be fhunned than

> TO THE Promoters of Literature.

HE managers of the Beula Seminary, impelled by notives of pure morality, having resolved to dispose of the following property by way of LOTTERY, in order to affift them in erecting a convenient building for the accommodation of one hundred Rudents, and the necessary professors in the different departments of seience—do offer different departments of feience—do offer for sale three hundred and fifty lots in BEULA, each fifty eight feet by one hundred and twenty-five, at twenty dollars per ticket, each ticket entitled to a lot to be determined by ballot; ten dollars to be paid on receipt of the ticket, and the remaining ten on the delivery of the deed. The bal-lot to take place before impartial men, as foon as the whole number of tickets are fold.

foon as the whole number of tickets are fold.

The managers, anticipating the difficulty of obtaining cash for the whole, have refolved to receive an equivalent, for fome of the lots, in select books; philosophical apparatus, or in produce and materials for building, delivered on the spot.

It may be observed, that the value of prizes in this lottery will be more than double the amount of all the tickets; for 350 lots, would at their average estimation, pro-

lots, would at their average estimation, produce at least 15,750 dollars; whilst, according to the present proposals, the sum obtained for them will be only 7,000 dollars.

Tickets may be had during this winter, of Morgan J. Rhees, prefident of the board of managers, no. 177, fouth Second-street, Philadelphia; who will ceive propofals and plans for the crection of the building. It is intended to be of brick or stone; its situation on the summit of a gradual rifing eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country;

an observatory to be on its top.

Land and out lots in the vicinity of the
Town may be had on moderate terms by applying as above. Mechanics and laborers, of good morals will meet with encou age-

jan. 19.

A Farm for Sale.

WILL be fold, in pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Delaware county, on Monday the 25th February next, at the house of W. Anderson, in the Borough of Chester, at one o'clock, P. M. THE PLANTATION,

THE PLANTATION,
Late the property of Raper Hoskins, deceased, fituate in the said Borough, containing about 220 acres, of which between 43 and 50 acres are excellent upland and marsh meadow; about 40 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable land, of a good quality—The whole has been nsed for many years as a grazing farm and is under an almost new cedar sence; there are on the farm a good two story stone dwelling house and kitchen in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms on a stoor, with a convenient entry; there is a good kitchen garden, two good apple orchards, one containing about six acres young and kealthy; a good tenant's house, barn, stables and chair house. The banks are in good repair, and walled in front with stone.

Also at the same time and place will be fold 13 acres of marsh meadow, in the neighbourhood of the farm, under good bank, and in high cultivation. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will be shewn them by applying in Chester to

ELEANOR HOSKINS, Admin'x.

January 18, 1799.

January 18, 1799. Who desires all those indebted to the late R. Hoskins, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against his estate, to present them to her for settlement.

THE Book for Subferiptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuilkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.

January 8, 1799.

R. TAYLOR, MUSIC PROFESSOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to teach Ladies the Piano

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

COMMUNICATION.

AT a crisis fo momentous as the present, t is the indispensable duty of every native American Citizen, to be constantly on his watch-tower and endeavor by every possible reumspection to detect the emissaries of a diforganizing faction and expose them to the merited chastifement of those laws, made and promulgated for the general good. With this impression in full force on my mind, I was called to make an excursion a few days ngo through the county of Montgomery, where, I was more and more convinced, of the necessity of the most energetic measures in government and promptitude in those whose duty it is to enforce laws; from observing what I once supposed was confined within the city, the alarming extent and increasing virulence of the United Irishmen.

Notwithstanding many solemn protestations to the contrary, it is but too true, that this curfed upa has infected our atmosphere also and poisoned the current of life in many of our once worthy sellow countrymen—I was induced to investigate the cause of this growing calamity, that if possible I might snatch one deluded citizen from this destructive in-

First—It appears that in this county, as infortunately in too many others within this flate, a great disproportion of outcasts from the French and Irish nations; but particular-ly of the latter, have unguardedly been admitted as fettlers. These, discovering am-ple scope for the display of their disorderly talents, have combined with certain Amerians, who have fold their birthright for a oottage and others, citizens by name; but nature abhors the unnatural reality; are constantly inveighing against the proceedings of our government, which on all occasions they revert, because their wishes tend to the proluction of every species of confusion .- Thus

their first step is to create a want of confidence in those representatives, whose talents must eventually prove the salvation of the nation; and this among those whose deficiency in point of information, prevents them from discovering the dangerous tendency of such

Second-But the most oftentible reason I conceive to be owing to the great number of democrats who have been advanced to the office of magistrates, either through gross in-attention, or as is more than probable, through he particular favor of one, who, if really a riend to our constitution and constituted authere to our constitution and constituted authorities, has a peculiar way of evincing it. These magistrates, so far from discountenancing, in every instance make it a point to encourage that illiberality of sentiments, which relates to men and measures; because it is perfectly congenial to their own feelings.

From these causes the spirit of disaffection is growing to an alarming degree.

is growing to an alarming degree.

Judge of the truth of the above from the following facts:

At the late election in this county, two judges, violent democrats, posted on the bench in opposition to one honest, worthy servant of the public.

The clerk, a jacobin Frenchman, who has been keeping up his part of the farce for fome time, by affuring the unfulpecting that the Prefident was in too much hafte for war that the French government as he called it, fincerely defired to be on the most friendy terms with us-of this he was fully informed by frequent letters from that country, particularly during the delay of Mr. Gerry. From this retailer of deception first Gerry. From this retailer of deception first originated the report among this people, that the directory had revoked the orders for capturing American vessels—that many of their privateers were laid up, that an ambassador was to accompany Mr. Gerry for the purpose of accommodating all differences, and yet he does not hesitate to say, that we only are the aggressors. Thus you see we have one of the juggling lift among us, who, though an alien may pass such censures on our administration as best suts his purposes, and that in the presence of Irish democratic magistrates who not only suffer such insolence to go unpunished, but countenances his vote at elections!

Further-A candidate for a feat in the House of Congress, has since the election acknowledged that his success was owing to ngenuity-of what kind, we learn in part from one of your publications forme weeks back; and now, that the judges, whose opinions predominated at the election, did actually suffer several to vote for this candidate, who were neither Americans nor citi-

zens. This appears to be an age confpicu-ous for ex-divines becoming political judges. Further—A very full meeting of these dis-contented gentry was held on the 29th ult at the Inn of Mr. —, for the purpose of appointing committees of conference agreeaappointing committees of conference agreea-bly to their nefarious constitution, which omnittes were to meet at the house of Mr. -, on the 12th inft. no doubt to make arrangements for communicating with the focieties of the fame stamp in the city.

The most notorious c iaracter in the above group, is faid to be an Irishman, who, for a length of time, commanded a company of United Irishmen in his native country; but finding himself closely pressed by the vigilance of authority, he abandoned his wife and Ireland for American and Ireland for America in 1792 or 1793— Mere discovering a wide field for the exercise of his favage principles, he commenced his career by refuling to become an American citizen and affociating particularly with those who have long viewed the regularity of our government with malevolence.

Since the promulgation of the alien bill (which I fincerely wish had been passed ten years ago) this captain John, if you please, has been affiduously engaged in riding about the country, for the purpose of misseading the people as to the true intent of this bill,

tion bill. Having founded the alarm fo rebellion, he was elected as the unoft proper person to ride in character of a courier, to notify and collect the members of the differ ent committees—for you must know, fuch is the authority vested in the general body. that many are appointed who were not pre-fent; this is confidered as the most effectual method of scaring a wavering or timid

This champion of fedition is attended generally by a very loquacious waiter (an apt fellow for a recruiting corporal in this bu-finess) many yearsolder than hunself and from the same country. This last has long since been placed upon bonorable record by the legisla-ture of Pennsylvania, and therefore con-ceives he may with some plausibility make a fecond attempt to stop the wheels of govern-

But what shall we fay of that man (an old man) who having faithfully discharged his duty to his country during the revolutionary war, now attaches himself to the measures of this infamous band? Who, that he may conceal his political apostacy from the zea lous friends of administration, is constrained to have recourse to that badge, which none out truly virtuous Americans should wear! Who, to gratify private animolity feeks public ruin, by becoming a fpy for an army of foreign and domestic cut throats. Rare business for one upon whose head time has long fince placed his mark!

But these government reformers, cloak their movements under the specious pretext of communicating upon the subject of preparing a petition to be presented to congress for the repeal of the laws before noticed. If this is their intention, why not admit others to their meeting, than those who have evinced themselves injunical to the present ad-

ced themselves inimical to the present administration? Why aliens and seditious apostate Americans only?

Why appoint those for their committeemen, whose views tend to the destruction of public tranquility? Why not others, for even in Nazareth some good may be found.

Whereare fend a man to imped to their

Wherefore fend a man to imbody their committees, whose irregular conduct in Ireland, obliged him to fly from merited justice and whose officious behaviour in this country, proves him unworthy the name of an Ameri-can citizen; wherefore, but for motives which they dare not name.

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 seast after knowledge spreading through all parts in our country, and when we consider, that, in these pursuits, 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 beholden in a very considerable degree, to the presses of Great Britain. The literature of the two countries is, indeed, a fort 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 fort of spurious patriotism, all information, however

er of a periodical work, to reject, from a fort of fourious patriotism, all information, however useful, and all amusement, however delightsome, 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

want of ticetes, experienced by table who have gone before us.

Reason and interest unite in distating 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 perio dical 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 heing often favoured with the agreeable task of giving to such productions merited praises and extensive publicity.

In selecting and arranging these materials, to so the total control of the production of the production of the productions of the productions merited praises and extensive publicity.

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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 confirs 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-Bar, that shall guide our subsets.

and they will always be the Polar-Bar, 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 they shall enact.

The next part of our undertaking, is a Re-view, 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 informa-tion sufficient to enable them to avail themselves at a very early flage, 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 fuffer from this fource will, we flatter ourselves, be entirely done away by a fleady adherence to our

To that of foreign, will be added a Review of Domestic Publications; and here, we must confes, that we feel fome difficience, because the execution of the talk must depend, in a great measure, upon the abilities of ourselves. How-

houle tax, the famp tax, and the fedi- | ever, with a firm resolution to be guided by deever, 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 seelings 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 acquir 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,

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

As to what concerns the politics of this coun-

other casual incidents.

As to what concerns the politics of this equintry or of Europe, at this momentous period, we shall always view with jealousy every measure of the French Government, and it's ever active emissaries; and it in this respect some men consider us as partial or prejudiced, we shall submit to their censure. For so 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 affishance that we can contribute to oppose them. For this reason we intend to devote a page or two of every number to historical sasts, anecdotes, and remarks on the Politics of France, from the age of Louis the Fourteenth to the present more alarming epoch. For more than a century past has that resiles 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 fince the great Roman Orator thought it his

countries with devastation and carnage.

Indeed it is more than eighteen hundred years fince the great Roman Orator thought it his duty to warn his countrymen against that conduct and those principles, for which the present acc of Gauls are as justly to be dreaded as their favage ancestors; "Gallis sidem non basendam, hominibus levibus, perfidis, et in ipso Deos immortales impits."

By the proper management of this tepte our countrymen wilbe able to see the real character of the nation, which they formerly considered as their friends, but now more justly execute as their most dang rous enemies; and they will be better prepared to appreciate any overtures, that may be made hereaster, for the resloration of peace and amity. In the execution of this part of our design, particularly "we look with considence 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 whe 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 in-Rrument of protection."

Cicero.

"Literature, well or ill conducted, is the great engine by which. I am fully perfuaded, all ci"vilifed States must altimately be supported or, overthrown."

Pursuin 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 Feb-

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 Subseribers will warrant the expence, 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 expence.

Subscriptions will be received by Benjamin Davies at No. 68, High street, where the favours of all Correspondents of which the pestage has been paid, will be received, and duly attended to, as well as by all the principal Book-fellers in the city; by George Hill, Book seller in Baltimere; and by Archibald Drummond, Book seller in New-York.

GEORGE DAVIS'S LAW-BOOK STORE,

Latest London & Frish Editions. Catest London & Irish Editions.

GEORGE DAVIS's Fall importation is now arranged of which a more capital collection he believes was never offered for fale either in this City, London or Dublin. It combines almost every book in, with feveral valuable books out of print. Davis's confining himself to the fale of Law-Books only, it will appear obvious to professional Gestlemen, the advantages they have both in selection and price by purchasing from him.

His Catalogues being ready, gentlemen will particularly oblige him by calling for themand to those residing at a distance, by fovoring him with their address (post-paid) they shall be

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED,

THAT on the twelfth day

of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barron, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the

book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America—By Venjamin Smith Barton, M.D. Gorrespondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of mass, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietor, of such copies during the times therein mentioned.'s SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn November 2, 1798.

November 2, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As divers reports have been circulated prejudicial to my character, particularly relative to my medical abilities, I beg leave to inform those who dispute my capacity in the art of medicine, that I am willing at any time in the presence of respectable persons to produce my credentials, from good authority in support of my medical capacity certifying when and where I passed a regular examination before a board of the king's physicians and surgeons—signed by his Britannic majesty's governor, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in Quebec. J. KINLAID.

PRINTING WORK, Of Every Kind,
EXECUTED AT THE SHORTESE
NOTICE,
At the Office of the GAZETTE of the
United States,
Oct. 13.