

Anchor Club.

They barul for freedom in their senseless mood, Yet still revolt when truth would set them free LICENCE they mean, when they cry LIBERTY, For who loves that must first be wise and good.

FROM the murmuring of individuals, or the cafual turbulence of a multitude : little danger is to be apprehended, as in the natural, fo in the political world, there are unexpected flaws and gusts, against the momentary onsequences of which, ordinary degrees of caution are fufficient, and flight exertions efal: but when the fky grows dark, when arif from every point of the compais, by roll along, accumulate new horin their course, till uniting in one firm hafs of black combustion, they menace destruc ion the whole horizon round; then, not to be alarmed, would furely be the height of stupidity; not to know what necessity requires, the height of ignorance; not to meet it with firmness, the worst of cowardice and to neglect the means in our power, little fhort of madness. That a large, regula and determined combination of faction, steady in its purposes, uniform in its operations, guided by all the coolness of habitual and accomplished villainy, and organized with the utmost prudence of perverted knowledge, now exists; if there be not documents amounting to absolute proof, the symptoms are too numerous, and too evident, to fuffer the most incredulous longer to remain in doubt, except judgment is blinded by wilful ignorance and obstinate inattention.

By a faction, I mean a party in the state, possessing views and principles different from the government under which they live, whose ftrengelt motive is self-interest, and whose highest ambition is to be the leaders of a giddy multitude, who purfue the worst purpose by the worft means, who infinuate what the dare not openly declare, who mifrepresent what they cannot controvert, and who neglect no artifice in their power to fow diffen-

Although there was fome difference of opinion respecting the formation of the prefent federal conflictation, yet, when it was decifively adopted by fo very large a majority. world as the legitimate form of government of the United States, and it became the duty of every good American to support its authority and obey its laws; nor could its course be disturbed, or its operations counteracted, but by the machinations of an evil deligning faction : yet, no fooner was it put in motion, than faction, this present faction began to shew its face, and has been progreffing by various modes, but with the most malevolent confidency of principle, till it has now acquired fuch confidence in its firength, as openly to first among us in its native colors, and speak its purposes with unparalleled effrontery. What could give it the courage it appears to possess, but the computation of its numbers, means and refources; reliance on the ready and vigorous affistance of its allies; the fuccess with which its plans have hitherto been attended, and the deep laid cunning of its future arrangements? This confidence which feems to elate them with an affurance of fuccess, should be an alarm bell to every friend of government; this should induce them quickly to fix their rallying point, to think feriously of combating the schemes of systematic diforganizers, and not to relax their vigilance and activity till faction is crumbled in the duft. . Those confpicuous characters, " by merit raifed to this bad eminence" among the factious, who exerted all their talents to hurry the nation into a war with Britain, even before the mild means of negotiation were attempted; and were not fatisfied with the fricteff retribution who would facrifice the interest, happiness and honor of their country to an unprincipled and remorfelefs enemy, that has constantly rejected and treated with contemp every friendly overture, ftill continues her lawless depredations, and boaits of her connection with the faction here :- those men who could juffify the beltiality of Lyon and the impertinent officiousness of Logan, who could vehemently oppose the Allen and Sedi-

non bills, and endeavor to spread far and wide the howl of manacled anarchy against those useful preservatives which the critical fituation of the country imperiously demanded; who keep crying " peace, peace, when there is no peace" and with the most indefatgable perseverance exert every effort to prevent our going into that state of preparation on which alone our fecurity and even our very existence absolutely depends; who I o compleat their character, and make good what I before observed of faction (that it purfues the worst purposes by the worst means) are affociated and strictly connected with the pen discontents and advocates of sedition in Virginia, with the four and outcast of foeign nations; exiled jacobins and outlawd traitors, United Irishmen and erectors of Liberty Poles; this motly groupe, individually despicable and infignificant, are yet horribly mischievous in a combination, through various channels rushing to one point, uniform in their motions, animated by one foul, and incited by the same hopes of domination, plunder and revenge.

CORIOL ANUS. (to be continued)

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Tuesday, February 5. Mr. Newlin, from the committee appoin-ed to join, a committee of the House of epresentatives, and visit the Pennsylvania Hospital, made report, and the same was ead as follows, to wit.

The committee appointed to join the committee of the House of Representatives, to isst the Pennsylvania Hospital, report, That they have performed that fervice, and have the satisfaction to observe, that the ouse was kept clean, and every departhouse was kept clean, and every department was in excellent order,—the patients therein being as comfortably provided for as circumftances would admit of, in their unhappy and afflicted condition.

The total number of patients admitted laft year, was two hundred and forty-two, of whom one hundred and forty-eight were they and night four were poor patients.

pay, and ninety four were poor patients; among them were one hundred and two lunatics, or fuch as were deprived of their understanding. Of those two hundred and orty-two persons ninety three were cured, hirty-two relieved, seven taken out by their friends, or at their own request, thirty four died, two eloped, fivewere sent to the House of Employ, and fixty-nine remained :—in all two hundred and forty-two.

The number in the Hospital, at the time the committee visited the house, were seventhe committee vinted the north ty-three, of whom twenty-eight were poor, and forty-five paypatients—of which feventy-three persons, about fifty were lunaties.

Besides those admitted into the house, the

mittee find, that, during the last year, wo hundred and twenty out-patients were attended from the hospital, at their private dwellings, all of whom were poor, and con-fifted of strangers and others, to whom advice and medicines were administered gratis. Of those two hundred and twenty, one hunieved, nineteen died, two were removed, and wenty remained under cure. Many of those patients having the small-pox, measles, yellow sever and other insectious diseases made it improper to admit them into the hospital, for which reason they were attended at their own homes.

The productive capital stock, at interest

this year, at fix per cent, is twenty thou-fand three hundred and feventy eight pounds twelve shillings and two pence, which exceeds the capital of last year in the sum of seven-ty-eight pounds, three shillings and fix pence.

In going through the buildings, the com-

mittee had to observe with great pleasure, that fifty-eight very convenient rooms are provided in the western apartments for the lunatics; all of which are arched with brick and made very secure against fire and other accidents; but they could not observe, without concern, the unsinished state of the center building, in which they apprehend there is a danger, that much of the valuable work that is already done, at a great expense to the state, will be liable to suffer, if it is not compleated in the sound of the t is not compleated in the course of the en-

## BALTIMORE Feb. 11.

The Officers of the floop of war Baltitore, we learn, have all refigned, except the first lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and the furgeon's mate, and have generally left the ship; and that the crew dif-fatisfied with their situation have mutinied, and refuse to obey the orders of the officers who remain. The vessel was lying, when left by the failing master, captain Hodgkis, who arrived yesterday, at Craney island, from which they are determined not to stir until their grievances are redreffed. In the mean me, they permit no boat to come along fide with more than two persons in her. Both the officers and crew, it is said, are irritated at the dismissal of their first comman-

As the hoat at Long Calm was yesterstay croffing the ferry with feveral paffengers, the rope by which they croffed, gave way, when it was carried down by the impetuofity of the stream and overlet among the rocks. None of the paffengers however were drown-ed. A horse which was in before she overfet. took fright and jumped out, and the owner springing on his back, swam safely a-

## Bricks Wanted.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 21st day of the present month, To the Corporation of the City of Fhiladelphia or their agent—on any part of Chefnut-Rreet, George-Rreet, Broad-Breet, or Center-Square, between the Schuylkill and Center-Square, as shall be directed, the WHOLE, or PART of One Million of found, bard burned BRICKS.

No Sammel or place Bricks will be received— the half of this quantity will be required to be elivered before the 21st of March next—the other cfore the 11st of May. It is defired that the ropofals may mention the Yard from which the posals may mention the Yard from which the

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer. the firft house from Market-ftreet.

A quantity of Russia Hemp

Checks &c. in cases

Now landing from the ship Four Friends, Capt.

ubber, from Hamburg, at Jesse and Robert

aln's wharf, and for Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,

Who bave on band,
Crates of Earthen Ware
Cannon and Carronades of various fizes
Dry white Lead Gans and Piftele afforted in cafes Gun Flints in kegs
Ships' Musters
Claret of a superior quality in cases of 1 to 3
dezen each.

To be Sold at Public Sale, On the 25th of this month, at the house of William Anderson, in the borough of Chester, De

A Lot of Ground fitnated on Chefter Creek, 180 feet on faid creek, and 100 feet deep, there is on faid lot a good from dwelling house and kitchen, two good from from houses, two good wharves, and an excellent place for a lumber, yard. It is at present occupied by Margaret

Allo, about 36 acres of good Land in he township of Ridley, and cousty aforesaid. There is on said premises two small tenaments, a good young apple and peach orchard, and an excellent good stone quarry on Crum Creek, at preent occupied by Charles Ramsay.

The terms will be made known on the day of ale.

JOHN WALL.

February 6.

10 August 24th F.

February 9. 3tawt25th F.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY. A N Excellent three ftory Brick House, situation at the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet doep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.

wo three flory Brick Houses, Brick Stores, Two three flory Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, beween Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which hese buildings are, is fifty four feet front on 
Water street, and continues that width about 
is feet, then widens to the fouth 13 feet 6 inchis, so that the front on the water is sixty seven 
eet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz 
for on the souths and has the advantage of a 
public alley on the north, and is a very destraold situation for the business of a Flour Factor, 
or Merchant.

A large elegant two flory Stone House, fitu-tite on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; his house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet dep-

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 Bibirry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of there is faid to be a good flone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the pre-

mifes,

A fmall plantation in Horsbam Township,
Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which
is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen,
with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation
of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied 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 sifty acres of land and meatuation: there is fifty acres of land and mea-ow in this farm—Alfo for fale, feveral tracte f land in different counties of this flate,

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 BALL. th&f tf

ANY Persons wanting paffage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Barque Neptune, Daniel Jaderbom, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Conful General of Sweden, jan. 24

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for creeding 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.

NOTICE.

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 aforesiald, on Thursday the 21st 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 as cording to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the faid estate.

REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix. Church Hill, Dec. 22.

Church Hill, Dec. 22.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

USURPATION of EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Thursday, January 17. Mr. Bayard faid, it was with reluctance he rose to detain the house at so late an hour; but to be silent would be to give success to practice, Audioufly observed by the gen tleman from Pennsylvania, of speaking till the hour of adjournment, in order to preclude a reply, or, in case of a reply, that it should meet the impatience and inattention of the house. This practice, like many of that gentleman, in his opinion, might be artful enough but was without candor. He could have no intention at that late

hour, of going into the merits of the general argument, but had fome observations to make on a subject on which some gentlemen affected much triumph. The subject he alluded to was a certain state paper which had been introduced into the house, as the work of our late spurious envoy to the French re-public. We are told, said Mr. B. that this paper was not drawn by the envoy, nor pre-fented by him; but, that it is the work of a certain Mr. Codman. And some gentlemen eem to think that the principles of the pa per are fuch as their party need not be a-chamed of. The ftory fabricated about Mr. Codman, he faid, was a very pretty one for the amufement of those who were disposed to believe it. He had no doubt it would meet the faith of many, for there were certainly many whose credulity relished a strange sabrication better than the plain truth. They tell us the paper was written by Mr. Codman, and handed to the envoy; but he, alledging that he had no public character, and that he went to Europe for nothing, de-clined presented it. Proof had been required, he faid, that the paper was the work of the envoy, and in his turn, he would ask what evidence there was of the truth of this ftory about Mr. Codman. One thing, faid Mr. B. is certain, the paper has an existence. The only question is as to its parentage.

He would undertake to shew that it was

the natural offspring of the spurious envoy. His proof was derived from circumstances connected with evidence of the same nature with that on which rested the belief of our holy religion; he meant the internal evidence of the work itself. He would beg entlemen first to consider the time when he envoy left the United States, and the fuspicions under which he departed; they would also remember that he had been represented as a man of wealth, living in ease amidst every domestic comfort. He was engaged in no mercantile purfuit; he was not travelling for health, and yet we find him fuddenly embarking for Europe, proceeding with great hafte to Paris, exposed to many perils; and could all these things be considered. ered, and yet could it be affirmed that the whole was without an object? Indeed, it was fearcely denied that the object was of a political nature. The paper in question, then, corresponded with the project of the envoy in going to Paris. He did not mean to contend that the paper was actually composed by the envoy, not that he supposed a want of will, but of ability, for the task. For any thing he knew, the paper might—he would not fay have feen the light, but have been nurfed in the darkness of this country. All hat he should insist on was, that the was presented to the French government by the envoy, and thereby made his act.

Gentlemen say it was presented by Mr. Codman. [Mr. Gallatin denied, that he, or any other gentleman to his knowledge, had faid the memorial was presented by Mr. Codman. He believed that it had not been presented at all. As to evidence he had none except the word of Dr. Logan himself.] Mr. B. said, he should take it for granted, that the memorial was presented by somebody, for it was certainly not made for nothing. The only question was, who presented it? It is attributed to two persons, and our belief as to the person, must be directed by the weight of evidence on the fubject. by the envoy was irrefiftable. It corresponded with, and accounted for every circum-flance of this mysterious voyage. He beg-ged that it would be remembered, that genemen on the other fide had not only admitted, but repeatedly declared, that Mr. Codman was a federalift, that it was pretty generally known, that the envoy was a jac-bin, and he should take the liberty by examining the paper itself, to enquire by which of these characters it was most likely to have cen made use of. It will be found, faid Mr. B. that this memorial contains the most abominable falshoods, and the most arrocious calumnies on the government of the United States. And this fact should be enough to fatisfy us at once, that as it could not be the work of a federalist, so it was likely to be

the fruit of jacobin principles.

The writer fets out by avowing himfelf a firm friend to the principles of the French reolution. Let us examine those principles to see whether they are those of a federalist. A leading principle, said Mr. B. of the revolution was the annihilation of all religion. We had feen the altars of our Saviour thrown down, and heathenith temples erected on their ruins; the clergy of France had been universally obliged to renounce their creed, or to suffer proscription or death. The very calender had been changed, in orher to obliterate the era, and to confound he times of Christian worship. It was evident, he faid, that this principle of the revolution embraced the project of erating every trace of christianity; and such a princiciple he said, he could believe to he the principles of a jacobin, but never of a federalist. Another principle of the French revolution has been the exercise of a military defpotism by the government-a despotism nore violent and atrocious in its excesses han even the despotism of the most mad and rutal of the Roman emperors—a despotism hich has shed oceans of blood, and which I

racked invention in order to multiply ictims in a given time, which, not fat with the devouring guillotine, introdu-novades and futillades, which plunged in freds and thoulands into eternity at one a despotism which has desolated one of the finest countries in Europe, and now binds inhabitants in the iron shackles of the management. arbitrary tyranny. The establishment fuch a jacobinic power was not among principles of a federalist. Another principles of the French revolution was the prosecution of every man of wealth, for the purp of feizing his property. It was not that the ancient nobility were formidable to the major of the nation, and therefore were exiled murdered; but their possessions were inviting and their death or banishment was the short eft title to their property. To the far cause may be attributed the dreadful imm lations of the Clergy. The end justified means. Money was necessary, and it was moistened the tears of widows, or by the blood

Another principle of this revolution we the abolition of the liberty of the pre-There is not a press in France exempt the immediate control of the Direct there is not a printer who dares to what may give umbrage to the governm If offence by accident was given, it was punished under the mild provisions of a tion bill, where a jury was to try, and to innocence of intention was a justification. but the fummary process was began ended by a file of foldiers, who seized nody of the delinquent, and put feals a the prefs. He should not fay that the bins of France and the United States re blish of France and the United States re-bled in this point. The jacobins here attached, not only to the liberty but to licentiousness of the press; and they ind themselves in the attachment. He did mean to say they varied in principle of the jacobins of France, but circumsta were different. In France they are in per, here they are not. But " let the American character blaze forth at the tions"—the event fo devoutly prayed for the memorial, and he would undertake fay the conflagration would foon not le the expression to mark the abuse of it. conceived the true American character blazing forth; and hoped it never would eclipsed by the French character blazing in the United States.

Another principle of the French revition is foreign conquest. At no era had government betrayed a plainer intentic establishing an universal empire. The bition of the Directory exceeds that of nonarchy, and the means of extendin power were more proffigate and unprinciple for foreignty of no state in Europe been respected. The form of their goment was indifferent. Republics were equal to the state of with monarchies, the prey of their deving ambition. Whatever is contemptible intrigue; whatever was detellable in h crify; whatever was detertable in vile ceit, were the means by which the Fre government accomplished their eads. Wh heir defigns were the blackeft, their care fes were most profuse: with a governme at home the most arbitary, they pretend to carry liberty into foreign countries. Lerty and equality were their magic four by which they had been enabled to conqu olunder and oppress more nations than the bayonet. The lower chasses of some were cajoled by the most splendid promises, and were seldom suffered to waken from their dream of greatness, till the manacles of themselves and sellow countrymen were

Such, faid Mr. B. are the principles of the French revolution; the principles to which the writer of the paper in question avows himself the firm friend. Sure he was they were not the principles of a federalist and therefore he should conclude Mr. Cod man did not write the memorial, but that it was the work of a jacobin.

Mr. B. then quoted the passage of the me-morial which afferts of the blood of the present people of France had flowed in the fame channel with that of the Americans. This, said he is an absolute salsehood, and therefore could never have come from a fed eralift. There is not a Frenchman now in France who ever spilt a drop of blood in this country. The generous Frenchmet who spilt their blood in our defence, and lived to return to their country, have all been murdered or exiled in the course of the revolution. It was in the grave and not in the directorial palace, that America was to look for her French friends.

He would appeal to the cander of gentle-men, and the enlightened fenfe of the country, for the truth of his remark. He would aficthe question plainly, to whom was this country indebted for the services which France rendered us in the late war? And he was to the king, and next to him to the queen of France. The king had then the entire power of the nation in his hands. The people might have been kind in their wishes, but wishes were all they could bestow. Had the king willed it, not a French foldier could ever have put his foot our our shore. The troops fent here were the king's foldiersthe money lent was the king's treasure-It was to the king we owed every thing, and while he was in power, it was to him we were disposed to attribute and pay every

He would ask by what magic it was that the gratitude due to the monarch was trans-ferred to his murderers? It was impossible to look over the face of France, and discover one public character which the principles of gratitude did not bind this country to detell-Gratitude was due to the person, and not to fucceeded to the power of Louis, yet litting in the feat stained with the blood of the gre friend of our country, they must be objects of our abharrence, or else we must abandon all pretentions to gratitude. He was obliged to confess, with a fentiment of humiliati-