

To the Right Reverend Father in GOD, CHARLES, Bishop of Norwich, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

MY LORD, In your sermon, preached at the church of Saint Mary le Bow, in London, on the 17th of February last, before the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, you paid an elegant tribute of respect to the character of the illustrious WASHINGTON. This is highly pleasing to every American who reads your discourse. Perhaps there was never more truth expressed, with so much elegance in the same number of words. As you are speaking of the Americans, you say, "One of whom, the western world will boast, so long as her story shall be told, and virtue respected. The extent of his talents, the simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, his well regulated ambition, his approved patriotism, have ranked him with the first characters of the age."

Had you, my Lord, been an eye witness to his conduct, under the most trying exigencies of human life, of the unequalled firmness of his mind, in the most hazardous situations, of the integrity and patriotism of his heart, in the greatest possible temptations, you might, with great propriety, have said, that his character is unexampled in history, and unequalled in the age in which he lives.

As your sermon was in the usual occasional style, and calculated to increase donations, as well as to satisfy former benefactors with the expenditures of their money, we may justly conclude, that you supposed an elegant tribute of praise to our illustrious American, would have a beneficial influence with that part of your audience who delight in the happiness of mankind.

As we ought to believe that every one who enters the sacred desk, does it under the strongest impressions of sincerity and truth, without fraud, deception or disguise, we are obliged to attribute some of the sentiments of your sermon, to that ignorance, which has been so often detected in sermons preached before that society.

You say of the Americans, "We found them in the lowest state of ignorance." Had you not by subsequent words, exposed your own meaning, we might have fairly concluded, that you were here speaking of, and describing the aboriginal inhabitants, the native Indians. When the date of your society for propagating the gospel is seen, and the situation of the Anglo-Americans, or white people of this continent, at that period is understood, no one can suppose you to mean them. But when referring to Washington, "One of whom, &c." we then are convinced that you cannot mean the native Indians; unless you could have supposed Washington descended from them. You go on to say, "We have left them an enlightened people, possessing, in every walk of life, many eminent and distinguished characters." Were we to take the whole of your sentiments on this subject together, we should be compelled to suppose you to be speaking of an enlightened people, who have proceeded from the savages of the American continent, and to have been led by your society, from the lowest state of barbarity, from the darkest stages of ignorance, to the highest stages of civilization, and mental improvement.

There can be nothing more extraordinary, than that a European Bishop should have so small a share of information respecting a country, which has so forcibly excited the attention of the whole world.

Should you say, that it is not the savages whom you intended to describe as having been in the darkest stage of ignorance, we have to ask you, when it was, that the Anglo-Americans were in such a state?

In the early date of this country, Great-Britain produced a Locke, a Newton, a Pope and others of great reputation in the literary world, but there never was a day from the first emigration to this country from Europe, that the body of the people on your island, possessed more light and information, in proportion to their numbers, than were in the possession of the civilized people of these states collectively.

The first settlers of our country were men of learning and philosophy, and were urged by a noble spirit of enterprise, to effect great and marvellous deeds. They were the best and most enlightened men of Europe. It is true that their learning was rather scholastic; and it is equally true, that there was no other kind of learning at that time in your island. If you attend to the writings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, you will find, that from those of the pedants on the throne, down to the beggarly author in the turfed cot, there was nothing but scholastic stuff, arranged and improved, to the support of bigotry and superstition, in strong derogation of philosophy and sound reasoning.

In or about the year 1720, a laudable liberality prevailed in your country, and from that time you may be considered as having been a liberal and enlightened people.

Part of the lands were in possession of the society in London, who had not alienated them; Gen. Allen and Mr. G. Adams hoped to have obtained the agency and superintendance of that property; but information had long before been transmitted to England, and the British minister in the States, which put the matter concerning their guard.

Great distress had been given to those who had settled in certain townships in which Gen. Allen was interested, because he neglected to resign the property devoted to religious uses, into proper hands, that religious and other important institutions might be obtained as early as possible.

Gen. Allen thus engaged large grants from the States to himself, and the lands of the church but in addition to this, he had in his possession the property of the heirs of his brothers.

All this immense property is now involved in almost insurmountable difficulties, by his great grasping, by his disappointments, and by his absence. He is driven from all places of honor and profit, and his property is conveying into other hands.

Since is the short history of a DEMOCRAT—and such is the history of many others. Gen. Allen's leading trait is low cunning, a secret conducting of his business, and an arduous endeavor to draw others into his measures by an apparent indifference as to the issue, or disposition to further the favorite wish of his neighbor.

The first civilized inhabitants of this country, purchased the soil of the native Indians; they planted the tree of liberty in it. They founded those institutions, which have rendered good government and equal laws the treasures of the nation.

Here heroes are produced without a danger resulting from ambition; here statesmen arise, who have no views but the happiness of the people; here justice is administered without a suspicion of bribery.

The Confessions of government in this country, are the strongest witnesses of the ability and information of the people. Whilst Europe is buried in systems, resulting from conquests, or resting on privileges extorted by force from the claims of a conqueror, or his representative, the people of America, in fair open debate, in their civic, individual capacity, have voluntarily and peaceably delegated powers to be exercised over themselves, and under such checks as secure them against every effort of tyranny.

Should you, my Lord, be again called to an occasional sermon, wherein a glance at the character of America shall become necessary to your progress in duty, you may lay aside every species of arrogance, and instead of saying, that you have left us an enlightened people, you may, with truth and candour, inform your audience, "That the Americans, having ever been an enlightened people, have by that means become so great, as to leave YOU, notwithstanding all your exertions against it; and to exist as a free, happy, independent nation, in opposition to all your forces."

AN AMERICAN. From the WESTERN STAR. Democratic Biography. Few individuals have been more the subject of general conversation for sometime past, than Gen. IRA ALLEN, of Vermont.—By his late letter to his friend in Fairhaven, it appears, that the principal officers in this nation have transmitted such vouchers and information, as will save that gentleman from the capital punishment which was expected about the time that M'Lean was executed in Canada.

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of animated decision, which distinguished the other productions of this illustrious writer. They are in strict consistency with his other writings on the subject of the French revolution, however they may depart from the tenor of his preceding publications. He acknowledges himself that he writes "in a changing scene, when a measure very prudent to-day may be very improper to-morrow." Of course but a very small part of the effusions even of this great mind poured forth in 1793, has any application to the posture of affairs in 1797.

In proof of this assertion, we need only quote his description of France as it appeared to his view in the latter end of 1793—"France (says he) is out of itself: the moral France is separated from the geographical. The master of the house is expelled and the robbers are in possession. If we look for the corporate people existing as corporate in the eye and intention of public law (that corporate people I mean, who are free to deliberate and decide, and who have a capacity to treat and conclude) they are in Flanders and Germany, in Switzerland, Spain, Italy, and England. There are all the princes of the blood—there are all the orders of the state—there are all the parliaments of the kingdom.

The ministers who took refuge under the doctrines of Mr. Burke in 1792, and who then availed themselves of his kindled zeal and ardent eloquence, have since negotiated with the existing government of France, in the absence of the princes of the blood, the orders and the Parliament; and had the negotiations proved successful, would be the first to smile at the suggestion, that they were in the smallest degree invalidated by that absence.

The following letter, written at Paris by the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, has been communicated by the gentleman who received it: "April 22, 1784.

"I send you herewith a bill for 10 louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall meet with another opportunity, and I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. PARIS, September 14. There are one hundred and fifty deputies gone in consequence of the elections of 41 departments being declared null—106 of the council of five hundred, and 44 of the ancients.—39 of the young and 10 of the ancients are condemned to banishment.—This makes 190 members left in the legislative body, 136 of the five hundred, and 54 of the ancients.

At present we remark 255 deputies present of the five hundred, and 138 of the ancients—Total 393. There are then 167 deputies who do not appear at the sessions, doubtless because they have leave of absence, or are indisposed.

LONDON, September 8. The following capital ships of the line are now building in the several dock-yards of this kingdom; Hibernia, 110; Caledonia, 110; Europe, Ocean, Boyne, Dreadnought, Temeraire, each of 98 guns; Princess Amelia, 80; Foudroyant, 80; Augusta, 74; and Courageux, 74; these all at the king's yards.

The following are at private dock-yards:—Superb, Ajax, Milford, Northumberland, Kent Achilles, Conqueror, Renown, Spencer, Dragon, all of 74 guns.

The Temeraire, of 98 guns, in Chatham yard is just ready to launch.

A letter from the Hague, dated August 17, says, "Count Carrobas, arrived here lately from Paris, had a long conference with our committee for foreign affairs. The ministers of France and Spain assisted at it. To guard against every surprise, our fleet now lies at anchor under the batteries in the Gt. When the late President Toey resigned his Presidency, he assured the convention that the crews and the troops on board the fleet in the Texel were in excellent condition, and that there were few sick among them. We expect, however, that the greater part, if not all the troops, will soon be disembarked, and sent into garrison. It is likewise affirmed that admiral Winter has requested his dismissal, which, it is said, has been occasioned by certain resolutions of the committee of marine."

A gentleman is lately arrived in town, from Philadelphia, who asserts, that 20 ships of war from 50 to 28 guns, are building for public service in American ports; which is the very first effort of that Republic in a naval line.

(Good!) Rear admiral Sir H. Nelson is already able to write with his left hand; it is a curious fact, that he had for some time practised writing with his left hand, in case any accident should happen to his right.

The Dutch admiral runs a great risk of being denounced in the Batavian convention. His enemies who charge him with failing asleep in the Texel, suspect that he has an understanding with his Serene Highness's the Prince of Orange.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6. Yesterday a court martial was held on board the Refouge, of 28 guns, on Daniel Keel, a seaman, belonging to his majesty's ship Bedford, of 74 guns, capt. by Thomas Havard.

Some of the witnesses proved that he threw an 18 pound shot at, and struck lieutenant Buecanor a violent blow in the back part of the head, he was therefore found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and on board such ship, as the lords of the admiralty should think fit to appoint.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31. The Austrian army of the Lower Rhine, commanded by general Toech, is almost entirely encamped in this moment. The whole of this army is put on the most perfect footing of war; both cavalry and infantry are indeed above their complement, owing to the great quantity of recruits which are perpetually incorporated with it. Besides those, there arrive frequently from the Meuse, troops coming from all the armies in Bohemia and Austria.—Whatever may be the object of these preparations, Gen. Hoche, on his part, has given orders for the formation of a camp on the right bank of the Rhine, and several days afterwards he added to this order, the following article:—"Although the army ought not to lose sight of this circumstance, that a numerous enemy is before them, and that it is their duty to punish them if they are guilty of a breach of faith." The same letter which brings these particulars, adds, that the archduke Charles, and general Bellegard, are to review and exercise the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine for a fortnight or three weeks. All these circumstances do not augur well for the friends of peace.

MILAN, Aug. 12. The French squadron, which sailed from Toulon, under the command of rear admiral Bruycy, with 6000 men on board, is arrived at the island of Corfu, where it has been joined by six Venetian ships of the line, and six frigates, which likewise have 3000 land forces on board.

Several French engineers and officers of artillery are on board this fleet. Buonaparte has likewise sent one of his adjutants, who, it is said, carries with him instructions relative to an important operation, which is to be undertaken by this fleet.

PARIS, Sept. 2. This morning an analysis of Bailleul's pamphlet has been published in the form of a placard, with the title, Le Corps Legislatif hors la Constitution. The legislative body out of the constitution. They assure us that he is now writing a sequel to that pamphlet, and that a Corsican deputy is now preparing another work of the same nature. Both are expected to appear very shortly.

Two numbers have appeared of the journal entitled The Conservator, by citizen Garat, Daunou, and Chenier.

From the Avis des Lois. Government has seized all the officers, horses, carriages, &c. of M. Des Lanchers, whose high feasts we have published. It appears that government is now following the advice we gave for the early payment of the millions claimed by these gentlemen; that is to say, that they are busily going to make them give their accounts.

From the Eclair. Letters from Naples announce, that the people are exceedingly discontented. They murmur and complain against the queen and her ministers. The king is no longer received with applause as formerly, and the revolution appears very near.

By this day's Mail. BOSTON, November 9. The ship Martha, Adam Babcock, esq. commander, arrived here last night from London, in 35 days passage—to the politeness of capt. B. the public are indebted for the early communication of the following IMPORTANT and INTERESTING ADVICES.

LONDON, September 25. This day about half after twelve at noon, arrived the three Hamburg mails that were due.

Letters from Cologne and Frankfort of the 10th and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, &c. the revolutionary party had obtained the ascendancy, seized the government, the treasury, and the archives, proclaimed the Cisthian republic, and renounced their union with the German empire. They had sent couriers to Paris, and to gen. Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

Stocks rose on Saturday. Some bargains in the 3 per cents. were done at upwards of 50. The circumstance has been endeavoured to be accounted for by the proposed plan for the sale of the land tax; but a measure of that nature cannot be executed speedily; it would be impossible for the landholders to find money sufficient to finish such a purchase in a short period.

We believe the rise was occasioned by a different cause. Ministers have resolved to make one effort more to prevent the necessity of another campaign. For this purpose it has been determined that a messenger should be dispatched to Paris, with an offer to renew the negotiation on some new grounds, specified in the letter of which he was to be the bearer.

Accordingly, Mr. Vick, the messenger, was dispatched on Saturday, and sailed from Dover yesterday morning at one o'clock, in the prince of Wales packet, capt. Sutton, for Calais.

Such a measure may raise the spirits of some men, but it does not operate in our minds as bringing the hour of peace one moment nearer.

It was reported in the city on Saturday, that an embargo had been laid on in the French ports. The rumour, however, was unfounded; for, by a Danish packet which arrived at Dover with passengers, we learn, that not the smallest difficulty has occurred respecting the passage.

By this conveyance we have received the Paris journals up to Saturday last, the 23d inst. inclusive.

As none have been received for some time, it is impossible to lay the whole of their contents before our readers. The following extracts contain whatever is most interesting: The proclamation of the directory to the French nation, in particular, deserves singular attention. It in fact, announces a recommencement of hostilities between the republic and the Emperor, as at no great distance; and, what is singular, it appears from some of the journals that orders were sent to Buonaparte to be in readiness to act, at the same time that intimation was ordered to be made to Lord Malmesbury to withdraw himself.

There does not appear the smallest hope of a new rupture between France and Austria being avoided, unless the latter shall instantly comply with the terms proposed by former, for concluding the negotiations.