

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.

The first emigrants from England who settled in America, founded universities, established colleges, and planted public schools, and other modes of public education. In the Northern colonies the lands were granted on condition of settling public teachers of religion in each town, and of providing for the support of public schools. Each town was obliged by law to maintain a schoolmaster learned in the languages, to whom all the children were to be sent for education. From these institutions advantages resulted equally to all the people, and learning was more universally, and more beneficially disseminated than it ever was in Great-Britain. The advantages from your

society, have been to those, as the smallest spark to the light of the sun, or as a drop of the bucket to the ocean. In fact they have formed no part of the education of America; they have never been realized, and can never be acknowledged. It might be added, that your millionaires were generally opposed to that kind of education, and that mode of thinking, which have raised America to be a great and independent nation. Their teaching, as mere divines, may have been salutary to the few who have heard them, but there were no other advantages from it.

Should you compare the productions of the present age in your country, with those of America, you will find that we are not indebted to you for all that we possess. Should you examine the three volumes written by JOHN ADAMS in defence of the American Constitutions, where will you find an English writer, who has so completely investigated all the forms and principles of all the governments which have been in the world? Do you not know, that the arts have been encouraged in America, and as many extraordinary examples of genius found here as in any part of the earth? Who invented the mariner's quadrant? Who directed the lightning from the clouds? Where did the principal painters now in England, receive their birth and education?

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 Constitutions 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. These are founded in light, and naturally produce light, information, and safety.

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.

Gen. Allen was born in Salisbury, in Connecticut, and removed not long before the late war into Vermont, where he had a large share in effecting the independence of that State from the State of New York. His lot was to become the chief agent in the land-office, he thereby procured large patents and grants to himself. Vermont neglected to make restitution to those who were deprived of their honest claims under the New-York title, and the people of Vermont obtained a quiet claim of all further title and jurisdiction, for thirty thousand dollars. The lands and public money thus engrossed and expended, left Gen. Allen with the largest estate in Vermont, and some said the largest in New-England.

In his attempt to build furnaces and mills, and make improvements on his estates, he became involved in debt, first in Quebec, and then in New-York. He was pushed in both places by his creditors, and made many efforts to rescue himself by mortgaging his property. Lands he would not sell because they were rising in value; taxes were levied upon them, but he found expedients not to alienate any.

In this distress he embarked for England, having previously sent out a nephew to negotiate a credit. He procured a small quantity of goods, which arrived with his nephew at Boston; but the young man took them to his own use. A second quantity were shipped to New-York, but wanting money to pay the import, his agent intrusted some merchants in Gen. Allen's behalf; these paid the public debt, and then attached the merchandise for the debts due to themselves. In this dilemma he retreated to the French Directory—his party in Vermont were ready for war with Canada, and wanted arms; these Gen. Allen procured, with artillery, tents, camp kettles, &c. &c. The military fathers were shipped into Bolton, by Mr. John A. Graham. The General and one of the riders de camp of Gov. Chittenden were in London together. The latter wrote and printed upon vellum paper, an History of Vermont, in a series of letters to the Earl of Monrois, a branch or head of the Graham family. In that volume attempts are made to exculpate Gen. Allen from treasonable designs against the government of Great-Britain. Mr. Graham also mentioned Gen. Allen as the brother of the late Gen. Ethan Allen, whose procs and infidelities were so well known in the States, Canada and England. Gen. Ira Allen was offended with this information of Mr. Graham, being well aware it would do him no good.

Some time previous to the departure of Gen. Allen, he presented a petition to the Legislature of Vermont, for certain lands reserved for propagating the gospel, for the use of a college which he was patronizing in Burlington, near his own dwelling, in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain. He was defeated in his wishes, but his movements ended in a seizure of the glebe belonging to the Episcopal Church. Despoiling Gen. Allen's spirit and agents had spread French politics, infidelity and avarice to far for the claims of religion or justice to be heard.

Part of the lands were in possession of the society in London, who had not alienated them. Gen. Allen and Mr. Graham 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 society concerned upon 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 engrossed 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 he has involved in almost insurmountable difficulties, by his great graspingness, by his disappointments, and by his avarice. 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 endeavour to draw others into his measures by an apparent indifference as to the issue, or disposition to further the favorite wish of his neighbour. He introduced himself to the late Bishop elect of Vermont, who is in London. The College in Vermont was a darling object with Gen. Allen, and he therefore flattered Bishop PETERS with the idea of making him President—a measure which was not practicable, as that gentleman's zeal and opinions were not acceptable to Calvinists, Deists or Democrats.

The solicitous public are now waiting to hear further intelligence from the General. All humane men shudder at the idea of an halter, and many honest men will rejoice if Gen. Allen's liberation put an end to his restless career in future. Should the French Directory have no opportunity to reel in their property, purchasers in England, or the merchants in Quebec, may obtain the arms, artillery, tents and kettles.

From an English paper.

THREE MEMORIALS ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

By the late Mr. BURKE.

These papers, which are this day given to public view, are brought forward under the auspices of Drs. King and Lawrence, who have manifested in the manner of their introduction, a most zealous respect to the manes of their deceased friend.

The memorials are prefaced by a paper entitled "Hints for a memorial to M. Montmorin." In this paper, which was written in 1791, Mr. Burke recommends most strongly that the good offices of our court should be interposed between Louis XVI. and his seditious subjects. This he conceived to be our duty under the general law of nations, and the spirit of our positive treaties.

The first memorial, written in the end of the same year, has for its tendency to distinguish the features and character of the French revolution from others of ancient or modern times. It marks the track which the new principles were likely to pursue in their progress, and combats the supposition that the revolution would fall by its own weakness, by internal force, or by the discredit of its paper money. This paper, as Mr. Burke conceived at the time, "did not meet the ideas of ministers."

The second memorial was written in 1792, after the invasion of France, led by the duke of Brunswick, had completely failed. Mr. Burke then saw a radical error in not giving confidence and importance to the French nobles. His conviction, as there stated, was, that neither the insurrections of the royalists within, nor a foreign force from without, could separately avail. There was no sound hope in his judgment of success but from a well combined and cordial cooperation of both. He recommended on this occasion, that England should interpose as protectress of the balance of power. But before this paper had been communicated to those for whose use it was intended, the French convention had passed those decrees which were regarded as striking equally against this country and Holland, our old ally. The unofficial negotiation which followed, ended, as is but too well known, in declared hostilities, and the British ministers, the editors of these papers say, were under the necessity of joining the powers already in arms "on their own conditions."

The third memorial, which was written in the year 1793, was composed in consequence of an intimation from some of the king's ministers that they proposed to issue a declaration of the motives, objects, and the end of the war. This was immediately after the duke of York's retreat from Dunkirk. Mr. Burke objects very strenuously to the time of issuing this declaration, as being that of calamity and defeat. "Nothing," he observed, "can contribute more effectually to lower any sovereign in the public estimation, and to turn his defeats into disgraces, than to threaten in a moment of impatience!—The second usual matter of manifestoes is composed of promises to those who co-operate with our designs. A time of disaster on the part of the promiser, seems not to add much to the dignity of his person or to the effect of his offers. One would hardly wish to seduce any unhappy persons to give the last provocation to a merciless tyranny without very effectual means of protecting them."

The wretched situation of France, under the reign of Robespierre, Mr. Burke admits that he had not foreseen. He could not anticipate such an idea as that of armies impelled and administrations conducted by the effects of fear alone. In the conclusion of this memorial he emphatically protests against that which he always considered as the great fruitful source of every miscarriage, the great leading mistake—that of conducting the war by precedent, as a common war against a common enemy. For the usual objects of ordinary appeals to arms, and searching history for precedents to be derived from former revolutions, "which resemble this portent of our times in nothing but the name!"

Of these memorials, the last in particular has much of the stile and spirit of that tone

of animated decision, which distinguishes 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, 118; Europe, Ocean, Boyne, Dreadnought, Temeraire, each of 98 guns; Prince of 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 surprize, our fleet now lies at anchor under the batteries in the Gatt. 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 prater them. We expect, however, that the prater them, 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 affirms, 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.

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 negotiations for peace are not yet broken off, the army ought not to lose sight of its 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 Bellgard, 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 Bruyès, 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 législatif 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 Armée des Loies.

Government has seized all the officers' horses, carriages, &c. of M. Des Lanchers, whose high feats 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.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.

The Austrian army of the Lower Rhine, commanded by general Toeb, is almost entirely encamped in this moment. The whole of this army