

An extract of a Sermon delivered in Christ Church on Thursday the 19th ultimo, (being a day of general Thanksgiving) by the Right Rev. Wm. White D. D. and just published by Mr. Ormrod—Dedicated to the President of the United States.

If ever there were causes of general devout gratitude, they must be such, as are brought before us, at this time: causes, which, however comprehensive of benefits of various sorts, may be traced to that principal cause, under Providence, the establishment of a government, proportioned to the necessities of the nation; and connected with that event, the moulding of the constitution of the state government, to the principles of the federal. For that great leading event, about the time of its accomplishment, we poured forth our praises to Almighty God, in this place. But however sincere our joy, it was reserved to subsequent events, to show us the full benefit of the occasion of it. For it seems to have been a part of the dispensation, which was permitting bloody wars among powerful nations, to place this rising commonwealth, at the eve of the mighty contest, in the very condition, which, alone could prevent her from being involved in and, perhaps, the victim of the storm. So that, if we have formerly contemplated, with devout gratitude, an event, which finding us disunited and weak at home, neglected and despised abroad, with a discouraged agriculture and an almost ruined commerce, produced an immediate and progressive increase, in whatever can make a people prosperous, secure and happy; there was yet, in reserve, an evidence of the magnitude of the mercy; an opening of the precipice, on the verge of which we stood; but which we should not now contemplate, without lifting up our voices and our hearts, to the presiding power of God; who has thus guarded us against not only seen, but unseen dangers; and has done more for us, than our own knowledge of our situation permitted us either to ask, or to think.

Even with this apparent guard against the danger, who, among us, did not possess, a few months ago, some such feelings as those of the prophet, when under the view of the desolations coming on his country, he exclaimed, in the agony of his spirit, "O my soul, thou hast heard the sound of the trumpet and the alarm of war"? The danger has died, like distant thunder, with noise, but not with desolation. This is a mercy, which may best be estimated, by a contrast with the miseries of weeping millions of our fellow men: And if we have a sense of the benefit, now is the time to raise the song of gratitude to him, who, with such tender care, has "defended us under his wings and made us safe under his feathers;" and "whose faithfulness and truth have, so conspicuously, been our shield and buckler."

Little, however, does it avail, for a country to be free from foreign war, if discord, foul fiend, blow the trumpet of sedition within her bosom; and if, when citizen and citizen disagree, the appeal be made, not to law, not to the fountain from which law should issue; but to violence and persecution. Such, however, is what faithful history will record; not to stain the rising glory of our republic, but to illustrate its principles; competent as they have been found, to the calling forth of the spirit and of the strength of the community, against those who would arrogate to themselves its powers. Far be it from me, to open wounds, which I hope, are closing; or to dwell on errors, for which penitence is, probably, endeavouring to atone. But it is impossible to take into view the full ground of our Thanksgiving, unless we remember the disorder referred to, with gratitude for the suppressing of it; this, after a forbearance, which should have prevented the necessity, and yet by a firmness and force, which rendered resistance desperate; with the least possible injury to private convenience, and to public treasure; and with the rendering of what had happened an additional security of the government, endangered by it. All which, while it deservedly directs the public gratitude to those, whose wisdom guided and whose courage accomplished the measure, should carry us further; even to the adoration of the high and mighty Ruler of the Universe; who, having bid the billows roll, has bid them a sleep; who has brought lasting good out of temporary evil; and who is thus conspicuously beheld, in his "filling," not more "the rage of the sea, and the noise of his waves,"

than "the madness" of popular tumult and insurrection.

If there could be any doubt of these public mercies, it would be easy to read their proper character, in the private benefits, which flow from them. For was there ever a country, which, in the same space of time and in proportion to its numbers and its means, has exhibited the like spirit of enterprise on the ocean? has made the same extension of its agriculture? has witnessed the beginnings and the progress of so many useful arts and trades? has received so many testimonies of the increasing respect of foreign nations, not only in the treaties of their governments; but in the emigrations of their subjects? These are mercies, which the world witnesses and records. Well then does it become us, not only to confess them, but to give the praise where it is supremely due, to that gracious Being, who makes "the clouds drop down on us their fatness;" and who, in every other way, blesses the public, and the individuals, generally, who compose it.

Here my enumeration would cease; if a new ground of gratitude had not recently arisen, from what is stated as a subject of prayer, in the appointment. I allude to the instruction that we should intercede, in favour of the whole family of mankind, for the blessings, which we possess or ask for, ourselves. For "our witnesses, O ye nations of the earth, that confederate America, not seeking her glory and her wealth, in the destruction of your citizens, in the desolation of your countries and in the spoiling of your commerce, wishes you every felicity, which she can implore of a gracious providence, for herself! Am I sanguine, in contemplating the benevolent sentiments, as in part carrying into effect, in the confessed negotiations of contending nations? I trust not; And may God grant, not only the full accomplishment of the event desired; but that, to perpetuate it, there may, more and more, prevail the genuine spirit of that religion, the fruit of which will at last be, that "nation shall not rise against nation; and that they shall learn war no more."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCKFORT, Dec. 8.

Lieutenant General Count de Schellenburg Kehnert, whose retirement from the post of War Minister the king of Prussia has recently consented to, has also given up the Military Government of this city, conferred on him by his Prussian majesty, and has set out for Berlin. He is succeeded in his Government by General Thadden, the defence and security of Franckfort being absolutely confided to the Prussian troops. The latter, since the success of the Russians in Poland have permitted the return of the army commanded by the Hereditary Prince Hohenlohe, will probably act with more rigour than heretofore in the defence of the Rhine, of Mentz more especially. According to our advices from Paris, the capture of that city, which was expected by the Committee of Public Safety, as would appear by one of the resolutions of that Committee, before the 20th instant, is to close the campaign in the territory of the Empire. It is true that the unsuccessful attack on Zablbach, on the first instant, may have postponed the period of this event; but as a proof that the French, in spite of the above checks, have not abandoned their enterprise, they are burying themselves before the place in subterraneous huts, to shelter themselves from the rigours of the winter. In the interim the desire for peace is become general throughout this part of Germany; and it is with great satisfaction we learn, that on the 5th instant, the day fixed by the Diet of Ratisbon for the opening of the Protocole on the propositions of the Elector of Mentz, the suffrages of all the Colleges of the Empire were, in a very long sitting, in favour of opening negotiations for peace. Since the aforesaid proposition was laid before the Dictatorial Assembly, Baron de Strauß, the Directorial Minister, has unremittingly pressed the respective Ministers to entreat the Emperor and the king of Prussia to procure an armistice, and a suspension of hostilities.

From BRADENBURGH, Dec. 9.

It is known that during the insurrection which took place in Warsaw the Prince Primate, brother to the king of Poland, died, and it was reported he was poisoned; we have now learnt the following particulars of that business: "The above Prince was condemned to die by the heads of the Revolution; but Kosciusko, willing to avoid the shame of a public execution,

went himself to the condemned Prince, with his sentence of death in one hand, and a glass of poison in the other, leaving him to choose which he would take; he chose the poison, which he drank, after having made his will; and after his death was privately buried."

The Prussian troops are pushing forwards into Sandomiria, and as they arrive the Russians go away; Austrian troops also begin to appear, and we seem to be upon the eve of important occurrences, which may have great influence on the politics of different States.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 20.

We are happy to mention, for the satisfaction of those who have relations in the 37th regiment, that a letter is received from one of the officers (who was taken prisoner on the 19th of October last,) dated Amiens, November 12th, 1794, and conveyed through Switzerland, stating, that no officer was killed at the time of their misfortune, those who were wounded are all recovering, and out of danger—Very few men were killed, only 30 wounded; the others were made prisoners, and are safe and well at Amiens.

A royal warrant is come down for opening the Jewel office of Scotland in the Castle, which has been shut for many years. Besides the regalia of Scotland, it is supposed to contain many papers of importance. The opening, we hear, will take place on Monday, in presence of the State Officers, Keepers of the Registers, &c.

The advantage arising to this country, from the Great Canal being carried through from sea to sea, are begun to be felt daily. The herring fishery in the West Highlands having in a great measure mitigated this year, no less than 54 vessels went through the Great Canal in the course of 10 days, for the herring fishery on the east coast.

LEWES, Dec. 22.

The crew of the Ardent, of 64 guns, blown up on the coast of Italy, consisted of near 600 men and boys on board, not one of whom it is believed escaped the dreadful accident.

BERLIN, December 9.

The King is better than he was, and will soon visit this capital.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

The famous denunciation against the old committees of Public Safety and General Welfare, circulates rapidly, and fixes the public attention. The people wait with impatience for a trial of this great affair, which will unveil that calculated system of crimes and tyranny, which has covered France with mourning, with tears, and dead bodies. The authors of such horrors must be punished. The stability, the prosperity of the Republic, the Public Safety require that the axe of the executioner should strike without mercy those execrable men, who have spread over our unfortunate and miserable country, all the scourges of hell.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

November 27.

TRIAL of CARRIER.

This day the trial of Carrier commenced before the Revolutionary Tribunal.—An immense concourse of people assembled about the Hall of Justice; and, at an early hour, the hall was extremely crowded. The arrival of the Judges produced the most profound silence.

At eleven o'clock, Carrier made his appearance, which produced an involuntary burst of indignation from the audience. The officers with some difficulty restored silence.

Carrier was placed in the most conspicuous part of the hall, and surrounded by Gendarmes. The President admonished the audience to deport themselves with a respect and decorum suited to the solemnity of the occasion. The most profound silence ensued.

The accustomed formalities being gone through, the President proceeded to interrogate the prisoner.

Pres. What is your name, country and profession?

Ans. My name is J. B. Carrier; I was born at Yolet in the department of Cantal. Before the Revolution, I was in the profession of the law, and am now a deputy to the National Convention.

Carrier. Will you permit me to say a few words?

Pres. You cannot be heard until the accusation against you be read.

The decree of accusation was then read, and likewise the proces verbal, of the 6th Frimaire, relative to examining the prisoner. It appeared from the proces verbal, that with respect to the first charge produced against him by the Convention, he had objected to the competency of the President of the Tribunal, the Public Accuser, his substitute, and Jurors who compose the Revolutionary Committee at Nantes, referring, for cause of objection, to his last protest to the Convention on that subject. It likewise stated, that he preemptorily refused to submit to interrogatories.

After reading several other papers respecting the mode of trial, the President called upon the prisoner, to nominate an Advocate to conduct his defence.

Carrier, after a short pause, replied, that he was not acquainted with any advocates.

The Tribunal assigned Citizen Laffen-trie.

Carrier insisted on being heard.

The President remarked, that this requisition could not be complied with in this stage of the business.

The act of accusation being read.

Carrier said, certain formalities ought to have been complied with, before he was put on his trial. The first was, the previous examination, and the next, a list of Jurors returned by ballot, to which he was entitled. No power in the world, said Carrier, can or ought to deprive me of a right I enjoy with every citizen, I mean my right to a fair and impartial trial by a Jury, chosen by lot, with the benefit of challenge.

The President informed the prisoner, that the decree of the 22d Vendemiaire (Oct 13) directs the Tribunal, to proceed without delay to the trial of the members who composed the Revolutionary Committee at Nantes, and their accomplices, and on this account the proces had been commenced against the persons under accusation. In conformity to this decree, said the President, several citizens, who at first were intended to have been produced as witnesses, are now included in the list of the accused; and it is in consequence of various reports made daily by the Tribunal to the Committees, that you are assigned to the Tribunal for trial, and included in the accusation with the witnesses, who are presumed to be accomplices in the atrocities perpetrated at Nantes.

Carrier. I ask nothing but justice, and insist upon the benefit of the law. I repeat it, no power on earth can deprive me of my privilege, as a French citizen; I cannot be legally tried, otherwise than by a Jury chosen by lot. According to your own reasoning, President, I could only have one mode of challenging the Jurors assigned me, and that is by lot. It is not in your power to deprive me of this right, which I conceive to be one of the most important privileges of a French citizen. I am not brought before you as an accessory in the affair at Nantes. I am brought here to answer a charge against me individually. The act of accusation is silent on the subject of accomplices. I stand alone, and in my individual capacity, insist upon the due execution of the law. I therefore demand a Jury chosen by lot, that I may have my legal challenges.

Petit, the public accuser's substitute, produced a letter he had received from Carrier in the preceding evening. In this communication, the prisoner made a variety of observations on the mode of challenging preemptorily, and for cause. On the latter ground, he objected to the competency of citizens Sambal, Topinot, Lebrun, and Saubier, and assigned as a reason, that they were in habits of intimacy with Freron, Tallien, and Real, who were the authors and abettors of this prosecution. The public Accuser in a speech of considerable length pointed out the futility of Carrier's objections to the competency of the Jury, and proposed that they should proceed in the trial without further delay.

The Tribunal signified their intentions to withdraw to the council chamber, to deliberate on the relevancy of Carrier's objection.

Carrier apprised the Court, that if their decision should be unsatisfactory, he would insist upon an immediate appeal to the Convention.

The Tribunal retired. After a long consultation, they returned to the hall, and decided in favor of the arguments produced by the public accuser. They were decidedly of opinion, that Carrier was implicated in the proceedings of the Revolutionary Committee at Nantes, and in support of that opinion, they quoted the 13th article of the decree of the 6th of September, 1793, and of the 22d Vendemiaire (13th Oct.) which established their right to take cognizance of offences, committed in a different district or section. The ground of challenge was accordingly pronounced vague and irrelevant.

The President informed Carrier, that he was at liberty to communicate the result of the deliberation to the Convention.

Laffen-trie declared, that he was retained for several other citizens under accusation, and that he could not undertake the conduct of Carrier's defence.

Carrier, having represented that it was absolutely necessary for him to have an advocate, whose other avocations and engagements would not preclude him from the benefit of his assistance, & who might direct to his own house to examine the necessary documents, the President informed him that immediately upon the adjournment, he should transmit to Carrier a list of professional men, that he might select such as he deemed necessary for his defence. The sitting was immediately adjourned till next day.

PARIS, December 1.

By letters from Toulon we learn, that there are fifteen ships of the line and ten frigates ready to sail on the shortest notice; besides which there are five ships of the line and a frigate.

From Brest we have accounts, that the grand fleet, consisting of 35 ships of the line, will sail on the 24th, to join ten sail which are now out at sea. All these ships are victualled for a month; their destination is not known. Bread is not the dearest article of

life; it is at present only double the price it was before the revolution. A set of cloth, formerly worth 36 livres, now costs 200; shoes, which used to be sold for five or six livres per pair, now cost 30; meat, which was sold for 10 or 12 sous per lb. now sells for 30; candles now cost 6 livres per lb. wax candles, 30 livres; lamp oil, 6 livres; butter, 6 livres; sugar, 24 livres; coffee, 24 livres; one hundred eggs, 50 livres; a cord of wood, 150 livres; a pair of common woolen stockings, 12 livres; and other articles in proportion. The price of labour is paid in proportion, and a labourer was paid during the summer, 15 livres. The Convention does not pretend to disguise the dangers of this increase in the price of every thing, and the cause of it was much debated in one of their sittings in November, when all parties agreed in attributing it to the enormous mass of assignats in circulation, and the great expences of the war, the present campaign of which is estimated to have cost two billions; two millions of livres.

LONDON, December 29.

The workmen in the dock yards at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, by orders from the Admiralty, work by torch light, to expedite the repairs.—So urgent is the occasion for the equipment of a wolf formidable fleet, not withstanding the advance of the season.

Extract of a letter from Dover, December 28.

"This day arrived in our harbour the Charleton, capt. Clark, from Balingore, which place she left the 4th inst. bound to Hamburg, and made the land in 14 days, and off Dover yesterday week the 20th. Ever since that time she has been beating amongst the Flemish banks; has lost her anchor and cables, and was picked up by two hoveellers a mere wreck; the men all frolicked, and unable to do duty, except two. She is laden with cotton and sugar, and could not have had little more than twenty-four hours fair wind and weather, would probably have reached her destined port with one of the quickest voyages ever known.

His majesty's ministers, it is said, in a council held on Saturday last, came to a determination to abandon the prosecution against Mr. John Martin, the Attorney, indicted for high treason.

On Tuesday evening Earl Stanhope gave an entertainment at his seat at Chevening, in Kent, to his neighbors and tenants, to celebrate the acquittal of Mr. Joyce, the tutor of his sons, and the other persons indicted with him of high treason. About 400 persons of both sexes, who were invited, besides a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, were present.

The Practice of inoculation, which is found to be the only method of diminishing the ravages of that dreadful disorder the Small Pox, has been carried into effect on a very laudable plan at Guisborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. A subscription was promoted by some of the principal inhabitants, for inoculating all the children in the place, and out of 200, on whom the operation was performed, only two have died.

December 31.

The Duke and Duchesse of Brunswick are expected to accompany the Princess of Wales to England. Apartments are fitting up in the left wing of St. James's Palace for their residence.

Last night his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in town from Sheerness, where he had been to see the nobility, with their attendants, embark to bring over the Princess of Wales.

A letter was received in town yesterday from on board the Jupiter man of war, of 50 guns, commodore Payne's flag ship, stating, that the whole fleet bound for Holland, for the purpose of bringing over the Princess of Wales, remained wind bound at the Nore, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock.

The diamond presents, which commodore Payne carries with him for the Princess of Wales, are to the amount of upwards of 10,000l.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the command of the 6000 Portuguese troops which are to be sent against France has been conferred on Colonel McIntyre, a native of Scotland, who has been for many years in the service of her Most Faithful Majesty.

The Bishopric of Munster, making a part of the circle of Westphalia, is the country which, in imitation of England, has received the exiled clergy of France, with a generosity and kindness that has only been exceeded by Great Britain. That Bishopric, which contains no more than 230 parishes,