

Pichegru is at Brunswick.

Admiral Nelson remains at Palermo, with the Neapolitan royal family.

The Ethalion British frigate has captured the indefatigable French privateer ship, of 18 guns and 120 men. Out only one day from Nantz, victualled for four months. A fine copper bottomed vessel.

From the 10th June, 1793 to the 10th of Feb. the English cruizers, from the leeward West India Islands, captured 13 French privateers, carrying 73 guns and 318 men—and also took 120 merchantmen.

The British ship Argo, in the Mediterranean, has captured a Spanish frigate, called the Santo Teresa, Don Pablo Perez, master, mounting 42 guns, besides swivels and cohorns; having on board 280 seamen and 250 soldiers. She was victualled for four months, and had just gone to sea.

The British brig L'Espoir, in the Mediterranean has taken a Spanish schooner, called the Asirca, of 14 guns, and 75 men, after an action of an hour and an half in which the Spaniards had 9 killed and 28 wounded, and the English 2 killed and 2 wounded. An 18 gun Spanish brig ran away at the commencement of the engagement.

The Campo Formio, French frigate of 28 guns is cast away, crew said to be saved.

The numerous allusions in France have been so greatly increased, that the legislature has been several days debating new measures for preventing them.

The Spanish ambassador has been ordered from Constantinople.

An American in London has invented a perpetual log, which being attached to the rudder, is to communicate to persons on deck the progress of the vessel.

The theatre of Odeon has been burned at Paris, with all its appurtenances, and three persons who were endeavouring to preserve some valuable articles.

Sissey is talked of as the new director. Lepeaux, it is said will go out, by appointed minister of the interior; and Neufchateau, removed to some other important situation.

A citizeness Mozart has been thrown into prison at Paris, accused of emigration.

A violent insurrection has broken out in the Swiss Canton of Genes—fomented (say the French papers) by Austria and the priests."

EXCELLENT EXTRACT.

[The *Fast Sermon* of Doctor Horne has been much and highly spoken of, and I am happy in having it in my power to lay the following extract from it before my readers.]

"You will perceive, my brethren, from this concise statement of facts, that we have in truth secret enemies not a few, scattered through our country; how many and except in three or four instances, in what places we know not; enemies whose professed design is to subvert and overturn our holy religion and our free and excellent government. And the pernicious fruits of their insidious and secret efforts, must be visible to every eye not obstinately closed or blinded by prejudice. Among these fruits may be reckoned our unhappy and threatening political divisions; the detesting abuse of our wise and faithful rulers; the virulent opposition of some of the laws of our country, and the measures of the supreme executive; the Pennsylvania insurrection; the industrious circulation of benefal and corrupting books, and the consequent wonderful spread of infidelity, impiety and immorality; the arts made use of to revive ancient prejudices, and cherish party spirit, by concealing or disguising the truth, and propagating falsehoods; and lastly, the apparently systematic endeavours made to destroy, not only the influence and support, but the official existence of the clergy.

"The destruction of the clergy in all countries is evidently a part of the French system, and all their engines are now at work to accomplish it. The clergy have been among the first victims to that sanguinary revolutionizing spirit which now convulses the world. In France, & in the countries which she has subdued by her intrigues and her arms, the clergy have been in almost all instances either deprived of their livings, separated from their people, plundered, imprisoned, banished, or inhumanly massacred. I have a letter from a respectable correspondent in Europe, informing me, that when the French, some years ago entered Holland, a protestant country, and blessed with as pious and learned a ministry as any on the globe, one of their first objects was to displace some of their most respectable and influential clergy, and to concert measures for depriving ministers and university professors of their legal salaries. How far they have proceeded in this disorganizing business I am not informed."

* As early as December, 1793, a member of the national convention, publicly avowed it to be a part of their plan to annihilate all privileges, and to abolish every ecclesiastical incorporation.

† See note (C.)

"The same malignant spirit is visibly at work to destroy the clergy in these United States. And what have they done to provoke this hostility? Why, they have *preached politics*." This, so far as I know, is the principal, if not the only charge alleged against them. But is this any new crime? No; it is as old as Christianity; nay, it is as old as the priesthood itself. The priests and prophets under the Old Testament dispensation; Christ and his apostles under the New; the faithful Christian Clergy in every age and every country, have *preached politics*; that is, they have inculcated (subjection to civil magistrates, and obedience to the laws; have cautioned the people against animosities and divisions; warned them of their dangers, whether from foreign or domestic enemies, and have exerted their talents and influence to support the religion and lawful government of their country. I appeal to the sacred scriptures, and to history for the truth of what I have asserted. And what have the clergy on the present day done more than we have just stated? What have they done more than the clergy of this country have always done in times of danger? What more than has heretofore been required and expected from them? And yet, for doing what only twenty years ago they were called upon to perform, a duty, they are now censured and abused, and represented as an expensive, useless, nay even noxious body of men. In some of our newspapers, which are read by too many with more avidity, and more faith than the Holy Bible, they are continually reproached and vilified; and every low artifice is used to lessen their influence and usefulness; and what is deeply to be lamented, this poison is greedily swallowed, and assiduously disseminated by some even, who profess to be the warm friends and supporters of christianity, and of the christian ministry. Little are those good people aware of what they are doing. Little do they believe that, blinded by their prejudices, they are in fact aiding with all their influence, the adversaries of religion in subverting its foundations; that they are acting a part directly contrary to their prayers and their professions. I would to God the veil might be speedily torn from the eyes of such christians, as are ignorantly assisting to pull down the pillars which support the christian fabric, lest they too late deplore their folly amidst its ruins!"

"So numerous indeed and bold have the adversaries of the Clergy become, so confident of their strength, that even in our legislature, they have lately ventured to bring forward and strenuously to advocate measures, publicly to avow opinions, tending directly and almost infallibly to deprive a great part of the present clergy of regular support, and to discourage and effectually to prevent young men from entering into the work of the ministry. How can we account for this general, uncommon, and determined opposition to the clergy? The deep interest which they have taken in the political welfare of their country, surely for the reasons we have mentioned, cannot be considered either as a good, much less as an adequate cause for such a mighty effect. It cannot with truth be alleged against them that they are deficient in patriotism; that they are inimical to freedom, or that they have any interest to *serve separate* from that of the people. No, my brethren, the true ground of opposition to the Clergy of America, at the present time is, they are decidedly opposed to the *hostile designs and insidious arts of the French government*. They are opposed to those atheistical, demoralizing, and detestable principles, which their emissaries are endeavouring to disseminate in our country, as in others, to prepare the way for our overthrow. They are a phalanx in the way, to prevent the execution of their impious designs upon us. These are the true causes of the present warfare against the American Clergy. And I pray God we may never shrink from so glorious a contest. I earnestly entreat you who love christianity and its holy institution, to consider the nature and consequences of this contest. Suppose the Clergy vanquished, their influence destroyed, and their office abolished, agreeably to the wishes and designs of their enemies; what becomes of public worship? of the holy sacraments? and of the Sabbath? Without a regular clergy, the two former cannot be maintained, and the latter would soon cease to be regarded. And when these institutions shall be abolished, the foundations of christianity sink of course, and then *what will the religions do?*

"I am aware that for these gloomy forebodings, and for this vindication of the clergy, I may, some, be called visionary, splenetic, credulous and selfish; but, feeling, as I do for my religion and my country, reproaches of this kind, I thank my God are to me harmless things. Conscious that I declare to you only solemn and reasonable truths, I am perfectly fearless of the

consequences. Reproaches for vindicating my own profession against the calumnies of the enemies of Christ and his religion, I shall always deem honourable. I am only concerned, my brethren, lest the situation of the American people generally, be like that of the dejected Swiss, previous to their awful and deplorable overthrow, and which is thus, described by their energetic historian:—"The inhabitants, he says, seemed fearful of being roused from their indifference, and were offended at predictions meant to put them on their guard. Woe to him who disturbed the general quiet by peevish reasoning on the future, and on the danger of connections in which they were sinking deeper and deeper. The majority of the Swiss were like those patients, who are angry with the physician for describing to them their disorder."

"The contest which now engages the attention, and fills with fearful apprehensions all the civilized world, is singular in its kind. It is a contest of liberty against despotism; of property against rapine; of religion against impiety; of civilized society against the destroyers of all social order. These terms seem to express the calamities which the principles and arms of France have produced in their baleful progress; and which the wounds of a bleeding world will attest."

"These same principles, my brethren, which have produced insupportable mischief and misery in other countries, are deeply rooted and widely spreading through our own, and are preparing the way for the armies which have desolated Europe. Of the effects of a French army, cooperating with their partizans in this country, we may form some idea if we look at Switzerland. May a merciful God save us from such awful calamities!"

§ My idea of the politics which become the pulpit, I have heretofore given in an extract from Boucher's discourses, which it may not be here to repeat. By politics, I do not mean wrangling debates of modern assemblies which far too often turn entirely into narrow, selfish, and servile views of party. A term has been, and in discourses from the pulpit ought to be, used in a much more extended and more dignified sense; as comprehending all that long list of duties which every man owes to society in his public capacity. Every man is at least as much concerned to be a good subject, as he is to be a good neighbour; and so far is a preacher from being chargeable with being guilty of a confusion of duties, or of assuming a character which does not belong to him, that he sits strictly within the line of his profession, which he explains as well as he is able, and enforces on the people committed to his care, their public as well as their private duties. Such politics are literally the healing voice of christian charity."

§ See a circular letter addressed to the clergy of Massachusetts, by the Provincial Congress, inserted in the appendix to my late transcribing sermon, page 65.

|| See note (D.)

† Mallet Du Pan, p 109.

IN order to promote unanimity, and collect the minds or wills of a number of free men of the first battalion of Rowan, respecting our coming election, we the subscribers, from the companies under the command of Captains, John Graham, Richard Graham, John Howard, John Harvey, and Joseph Kerr, of infantry; and Captains Beard, and Hart, of the cavalry of the first battalion of Rowan, in conference met, on due inquiry and deliberation, considering it just, that each of the three battalions should have a member to represent them in the next General Assembly, from their own body, we came to the following resolution: to recommend, and do with the will of a large majority, of those we represent, hereby recommend: That Major Gaither, from the third battalion, be elected as Senator; and John M. Clarke Esqr. from the first battalion, and Major Thomas Carson from the second, be elected as Commons to represent this County in the General Assembly of this State. Concurred with this 7th day of June, 1799, and signed by

RICHARD GREHAM, Capt.
JOSEPH KERR, Capt.
JOHN GREHAM, Capt.
JAMES HART, Capt.
HUGH ROBISON, Esq.
BENJAMIN BRANDON, Esqr.
THOMAS COWAN,
JAMES HOUSTON,
JAMES TODD,
JOHN DOBBIN,
WILLIAM ERVIN,
WILLIAM MILLER.