

MR. PRINTER,

Much has been written by the Abbe Bar-
ruel and Professor Robison, to the dis-
credit of the principles of Freemasonry;
I therefore request you to publish the
following from the London Review for
July 1799.

Sermons; in which are explained and
enforced the Religious, Moral, and
Political Virtues of Freemasonry.
Preached upon several Occasions, be-
fore the Provincial Grand Officers,
and other Brethren, in the Counties
of Kent and Essex, &c. By the Rev.
Jethro Inwood, B. A. Provincial
Grand Chaplain for the County of
Kent, and Curate of St. Paul's, Dept-
ford.

THE reverend writer of these plain
and practical Discourses has well adapted
them to the two fold purpose of devel-
oping and enforcing the cardinal theo-
logical virtues, and at the same time of
illustrating the doctrines, and vindica-
ting the character of the Masonic Institu-
tion.

Of Freemasonry, it is impossible for
us (though not of the fraternity) to form
an opinion otherwise than honourable
to its character, when we see all the
Princes of the Blood in this country, en-
rolled among its members, and even pre-
fiding over its rites; when, we see too,
one of the most learned and pious orna-
ments of our Hierarchy standing up in
his place as a Spiritual Peer of the Realm,
and with his hand on his heart avowing
himself a Mason; declaring, "that, ver-
ified in the craft and mystery of the Fra-
ternity, he agreed fully with all that had
been stated with respect to the purity of
the Institution as conducted in this
country, and the charitable purposes
which it tended to promote; that there
existed nothing in the principles on
which the Societies of Masons were
constituted, or in their practices, that
was in the smallest degree contrary to
religion, to loyalty, to patriotism, or to
the strenuous support of the Govern-
ment under which they flourished;
that the innocence of the institution
was unquestionable, and the objects
which it embraced were of the most
laudable nature;"—when, we say, such
an advocate as Dr. Horsley stands forth
to assert the claims of the Fraternity to
the favour and protection of Parliament,
and obtains for it the sanction of protec-
ting clauses in an act expressly calcula-
ted to abolish every other secret meet-
ing; all aspersions must vanish as smoke
before the wind.

Mr. Inwood, six years before the
time we are writing of, did, from the
pulpit at Graveland, solemnly declare
to a crowded congregation (including,
as well as Masons, great numbers of the
uninitiated,) that the Institution, "so
far from giving birth or growth to the
commission of any thing inconsistent
with the strictest part of our holy reli-
gion, whether respecting our duty to
God or man, had a direct tendency
to enforce and encourage the performance
of every one of its holy precepts;" and
he claimed to be believed in this asser-
tion, "as one who dared not speak
falsely before the awful presence of
Almighty God!"

To a series of Sermons on this pecu-
liar subject, such a declaration was cer-
tainly a judicious and proper exordium.
The tendency of these Discourses is to
impress the Brethren, to whom they
were respectively addressed, with just
notions of the Christian Religion, and to
show in how much its doctrines and
purposes might be elucidated and pro-
moted by a strict adherence to the tenets
inculcated by the Masonic Institution.
—His style, though generally unadorn-
ed, is always perspicuous, frequently
animated and eloquent; and we see in
this volume no subtleties to disgrace the
sacred character of a Minister of the
Gospel, nor any of those subterfuges
which would not fail to be necessary
to the advocates of a weak cause.

These Sermons are eleven in number,
and to those (particularly of the unini-
tiated) who have read the elaborate pro-
ductions of the Abbe Barruel, or the
minor publication of Professor Robi-
son; intended to bring into disrepute
the meetings of the Fraternity, we from
a sentiment of candor, and even a sense
of justice, recommend the careful pe-
rusal of Mr. Inwood's Masonic Ser-
mons. It is the first collection of pul-
pit discourses that we remember to have
seen on the subject; and the gravity of

* The Right Rev. Dr. Horsley, Bishop
of Rochester, in the House of Lords, June

the character by whom, with the sacred-
ness of the place whence they were
pronounced, give them a credit and a
sanction to which the desultory essays
and panegyrics that we have hitherto
seen, certainly could not lay claim.

To the liberality of that widely ex-
tended Society, the respectability of
which these Sermons are so well cal-
culated to establish, we warmly recom-
mend the Author, whose zeal and ta-
lents seem to be only equalled by his
candour and humanity. J.

Proclamation of the Hereditary Prince of ORANGE to the Dutch.

Frontiers of Holland, Sept. 5.

THE hereditary Prince of Orange
has published the following proclama-
tion in Dutch, to the people of the
United Netherlands.

"We, Wilhelm Frederick, hereditary
Prince of Orange, Nassau, &c.

"Providence having crowned with
the happiest success, the endeavours of
the Allied Powers, who have taken up
arms in defence of their religion and
independence; the moment being at
last arrived, when with the assistance of
his Britannic Majesty, and of his allies,
our country will at length be liberated
from the yoke under which it has groan-
ed for four years; and his highness the
Prince of Nassau, Orange, hereditary
Stadtholder, Governor, Captain Gene-
ral and Admiral of the United Nether-
lands, as well as hereditary Captain and
Admiral General of the Union, &c. our
Father, having in a proclamation,
dated at Hampton Court, the 28th of
July, 1799, already declared his senti-
ments and intentions with which he is
animated towards the good inhabitants
of the states; we invite you, empower-
ed and ordered by our father, by a de-
cree, dated December 19, '98, and a-
greeably to his intentions, to assist us in
gaining the object by which we are ani-
mated, namely, the re-establishment of
religion and liberty, according to the
principles of our legal constitution. In-
stead of the long slavery which has hi-
therto oppressed you, that true liberty
is again offered you, which alone is a-
ble to promote your happiness. You
may rest assured that you have to expect
the protection of the laws, and freedom
of persons and property, if you offer no
resistance to your deliverers, but assist
them as much as lies in your power. Be
therefore united, lay aside all discord and
party spirit, abstain from revenge, en-
deavour to maintain tranquillity, and
order, and be persuaded that on our
part, we are animated by the same senti-
ments, and that it is our most ardent desire
to awaken peace and harmony among
the inhabitants, to establish which we
shall do every thing in our power. We
promise to all those who shall return to
their duty, and assist in liberating our
dear country, that their sentiments and
actions during the revolution shall be
forgotten, and that they shall receive
protection: those in particular who have
been in any efficient capacity have nothing
to fear on that head, excepting that they
have neglected their duty or been guilty
of crimes which are considered as such
in every country, and are punishable be-
fore every impartial judge. All inhabi-
tants may therefore rely upon perfect se-
curity and we expect that no opposition
will be made to our endeavours. Should,
unexpectedly, the contrary be the case,
every one will have to ascribe the disa-
greeable consequences to his own con-
duct, as such persons will experience the
rigor of the laws. We caution, likewise,
all present rulers and public functiona-
ries, not to offend any one belonging to
the ancient legal government, or who
shall be known as a partizan of the house
of Orange, as they will have to answer
for their safety with their persons and
property.

"It being also necessary to prevent
anarchy, immediately to establish a go-
vernment, we invite and request all
those who before the invasion of the
Seven Provinces, and of the country
of Drenthe by the French, have been
employed in the departments of police,
finance and justice, immediately to take
upon themselves the provisional admi-
nistration of those departments till a go-
vernment shall be properly re-establish-
ed; and also to put again into activity,
the administration of government of
towns and villages, with exception of
those who have had a share in the revo-
lution, or who have made declaration
for supporting that illegal form of go-
vernment, or given evident proofs of
their attachment to it.

"We likewise order all public func-
tionaries of the present illegal govern-
ment to continue in the exercise of
their duties till the provisional govern-
ment shall be re-established; enjoining
them however, not to embezzle any
money or secret documents or papers.
We particularly forbid all receivers to
make any payments to them whatever,
and they shall be answerable with their
property.

"Concerning the United States in
general, we have thought proper till
the proper government shall be re-
established to appoint a provisional go-
vernment, consisting of able persons
from the respective provinces, which
we shall appoint by letters, to represent
the states of the United Netherlands.

"Lastly, we order the army and na-
vy to contribute to the re-establishment
of the legal government, to maintain
order and tranquillity, and to obey the
commands of the officers nominated by
his Highness. The officers in the ser-
vice of the illegal government who
shall assist in effecting this, shall be parti-
cularly remembered.

(Signed)

WILHELM FREDERIC."
Hereditary Prince of Orange.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The failure of so many commercial
houses at *Hamburg* is the consequence
of the enormous speculations that have
been carried on in that city, which
have far exceeded the ordinary de-
mands.—Sugars are now selling in *Ham-
burgh* at 50 per cent. below prime cost
in this country; and extraordinary as
it may appear, it is a fact that our mer-
chants are buying sugars there to re-im-
port into *London*. The exchange with
Hamburg has also fallen so much with-
in the last few weeks, that 2 guinea is
worth 24 shillings on the Continent.
The many failures in *Hamburg* have
produced very serious inconveniences
in the exchange of *London*, and made
money extremely scarce.

BRIEF HISTORY, OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF THE WORLD, AT THE LAST DATES.

By the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

"The busy world finds food for busy
minds."

ASIA.—CONTINUED.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

NEXT demands attention. Until
the invasion of *Egypt*, by BUONA-
PARTE the French Directory had per-
suaded the Porte that France was to be
considered amongst its most faithful and
friendly Allies;—and all attempts of the
combined powers to involve Turkey in
the war, proved abortive. The Conque-
ror of *Egypt*, however, dissolved the ta-
lisman of Turkish delusion; and the
Grand Seignior found he had more to
fear from French intrigue than from
French arms. He accordingly declared
war against France, and took measures
to aid the military operations of the
belligerent powers. Armies were rai-
sed—fleets equipped—and the sea of
Marmara witnessed the novel scene of
the Cross and Crescent flying in union.
The Pachas of the provinces most ad-
jacent to *Egypt* were ordered to oppose,
with their greatest force, the progress
of BUONAPARTE, and succours were
sent them from *Constantinople*. To
these an English Squadron, under Sir
SIDNEY SMITH, was added; and the
allied arms were crowned with success.
In the *Adriatic*, the Turko-Russian for-
ces have reduced the Grecian isles;
and made considerable prisoners at *Cor-
fu*, and other places.—They have also
co-operated with the English and Nea-
politans in the recovery of *Italy*; and
the capture of *Ancona*, and other pla-
ces, evidences how heartily the follow-
ers of Mahomed have engaged in the
war. Alliances between the *Sublime
Porte* and Great-Britain, Russia, &c.
have been renewed; and testimonials
of friendship reciprocally exchanged.

Though rebellion still continues to
agitate many parts of the interior of
the Empire, that headed by PASWAN
OGLOV has been suppressed, or allay-
ed.—This *Pacha* is again taken into
confidence, and has been invested with
the command of *Romelia*. It is singu-
lar that the *ferma* to this thorn in the
side of the Grand Seignior, should de-
signate him, as "the pillar of the throne
—the column of truth—the mirror of true
Mahometanism.

The jealousy of the Turkish charac-

ter is lessening, and the German Count
COLLEARD has been permitted to in-
spect the fortress of *Belgrade*, and was
well received by the *Pacha*. How high
English reputation is estimated may be
seen by the following Rescript, which
has been addressed to Mr. SPENCER
SMITH, the English Minister, and bro-
ther of Sir SIDNEY, whom the Turks
denominate "SIDNEY BEY, the mira-
culous man of the Temple."

THE RESCRIPT.

"The Commodore of the British Court,
the estimable Sir SIDNEY SMITH, hav-
ing received orders to come with his
ship to this Imperial Capital, has giv-
en the most manifest proofs of his lu-
minous ideas and his exalted wisdom,
in the different conferences which have
been held on the operations of the war,
and the measures to be taken in the pre-
sent conjuncture. Having afterwards
set sail for the coast of *Egypt*, he learn-
ed that the enemy, the violator of
treaties, had marched against *Acre*.
He sailed with the utmost expedition
with his fleet, and cast anchor before
that city, where he arrived before the
army of French revolutionists, and ha-
stened to render the most eminent ser-
vices. During the whole time of the
siege he has not ceased to perform ac-
tions worthy of the highest praise, he
has eminently contributed to the bril-
liant victories which have signalized the
Ottoman arms by the protection of the
Most High. In consequence, the
Sublime Porte, of eternal duration, has
sent him as a present, a diamond Aigrette,
and a Pelisse; and the present note has
been written and transmitted in order
that permission may be granted him by
his Court to attach this Aigrette to his
forehead, radiating with glory, and wear
the Pelisse, as testimonials of the zeal
and ardour which he has displayed.

Given the 14th of Muharem, in
the year of the Hejira 1214 (June 17,
1799)."

Gen. KROHLER, with a number of
British troops, has garrisoned several
castles in the *Dardanelles*, and a perfect
good understanding exists between the
allies.

EUROPE. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Comes next under consideration.—
In modern history this portion of the
globe has held a very distinguished rank.
Its immense extent, its population, com-
merce, resources, and the warlike dis-
position of its people, intitle it to re-
spect as an enemy; and courtesy as a
friend. The reign of CATHARINE,
though variegated, was, nevertheless,
happy and prosperous; and she execu-
ted with effect, many of the benevo-
lent designs of Peter the Great. On the
accession of PAUL I. to the throne of
all the *Russias*, he found a formidable
navy, a well-disciplined, numerous ar-
my, a plentiful treasury, and an exten-
ded empire, at his command.—But edu-
cated as a recluse, and formed of phleg-
matic materials, he was slow to engage
in the contest against the French, tho'
invited thereto, by every principle of
chivalry, interest and honour. How-
ever, after consideration, he formed a
proper estimation of the baneful tenden-
cy of French Revolutionary principles;
and he at length joined the coalition.
Though last to engage, he was determi-
ned not to be least in exertion;—and
he instantly put in operation every en-
gine calculated to insure honor and suc-
cess to the cause. In the interior the
most vigorous measures were pursued a-
gainst French principles; and laws
were enacted to destroy even the appear-
ance of those evils. He offered an aly-
lum to those faithful noblemen, who
true to their oaths, had followed the
fortunes of the CAESARS, and who had
performed the most eminent exploits
under the direction of CONDE:—To
LOUIS XVIII. he gave a residence, a
palace, and a princely revenue; and he
has recently received, with every mark
of paternal tenderness, the lovely Ma-
dame THERESA, the only surviving off-
spring of America's magnanimous friend,
the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. who has
since been married to the Duc d'AN-
GOULEME.

The tripple alliance between Russia,
Austria, and Great-Britain, being signed,
the Emperor put his fleets and armies in
a state of activity; and orders were gi-
ven for marching, in various directions,
150,000 troops; to be employed against
the French in different points, from the
extremity of *Italy*, to the shores of the
German Ocean. A chosen body was di-
rected to proceed to *Italy*, under the
command of the Emperor's greatest ge-