

A handsome collection was made for the benefit of the Academy, and a Hymn adapted to the occasion was sung.

A procession was then formed from the place of worship to the site of the Academy, where the corner stone was laid with Masonic rites; after which the Master of St. John's Lodge addressed the President and Governors of the Academy of Newark.

To which the Rev. Mr. MACWHORTER replied:

Master & Gentlemen of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, in the State of New-Jersey:

IT has devolved on me, by the absence of Mr. Gouverneur, President of the board of Governors of the Academy in Newark, to make some reply to your polite address upon this important occasion.

Gentlemen, our cordial thanks are presented to you, for the generous and liberal part you have taken in the encouragement of an institution designed to advance the interest of the rising and future generations, the cause of science, virtue, and our common country.

We rejoice with you that a public spirit, under the direction of reason and propriety, prevails in this town; and that honest industry and domestic economy exhibit their effects to the advantage of the community, and we hope, will to the felicity of posterity.

May this Academy rise and flourish, and the issues of it embalm the memories of its founders, and of the gentlemen of the ancient Masonic order for many generations.

Allow gloomy events to darken the historic page; but, let every vestige of the late unhappy and unnatural war be blotted from the noble minds of generous Americans, as this erection is to cover its last traces in this town.

May this edifice be an oblivion of martial animosities, and the great altar of peace, unanimity and love among brothers,

The Governors of this Academy, honored by the trust reposed in them, will faithfully endeavor, under the auspices of beneficent Heaven, to promote useful learning, and secure good morals in this institution; and diffuse far and wide the beams of that sun of liberty, which has arisen in this western hemisphere, and already begins to illumine eastern climes.

May fraternal affection reign in all breasts, and every man be a brother to every man; and the Supreme God bless every society, instituted for the felicity of mankind, and render you, gentlemen, the promoters of virtue, and literature; and may you long remain the glory of your country, and, at last, be admitted to an unchangeable residence in Mansions and Lodges, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Inscription on the Foundation Stone.

By the blessing of God, Under the auspicious Government of GEORGE WASHINGTON, The most beloved Father of his Country, President of the United States of America, (William Patterson Governor of New-Jersey,) The Governors of the Academy, (Amidst the acclamations Of a concourse of Free Masons) Laid the foundation Stone Of this Building, Dedicated to the Patrons of Literature and Free Masonry, On the 25th day of June, In the year of our Lord, 1792, And of the Era of Free Masonry, 5792.

EDICT of the KING of DENMARK.

WE, Christian VII, by the grace of God, king of Denmark and Norway, &c. &c. make known by these presents, That considering the circumstances which occur in the slave trade on the coast of Guinea, and in the transportation of the negroes from thence to our West-India islands, and impressed with the idea, that it would be in every respect beneficial and profitable, if the importation of new negroes from the coast of Guinea could be avoided, and our West-India islands, in process of time, cultivated by the negroes born and bred in the islands, accustomed from their youth to the manner of labour, the climate, and the disposition of their masters; we, in consequence, have made serious enquiries how far, and when it might be possible to accomplish the abolition of the said trade. From the result of these enquiries, we are convinced that it is possible, and will be advantageous to our West-India islands, to desist from the further purchase of new negroes, when once the plantations are stocked with a sufficient number for propagation, and the cultivation of their land; when pecuniary assistance can be given to those who

want to purchase negroes for their estates; and if proper encouragement was to be given to marriage among the negroes, and due attention paid to their instruction and morals.

In order therefore, to withdraw our West-India possessions from the state of dependence under which they have hitherto been, and now are, with respect to the importation of negroes, and to make the importation of negroes unnecessary in future, we declare our most gracious will on this subject, and order as follows:

1. From the commencement of the year 1803, we forbid any of our subjects to carry on the slave trade from the coast of Africa, or any other place, except in our West-India islands; so that, after that period, no negro man or woman, either from that coast or other foreign places, will be allowed to be purchased by or for our subjects, or to be transported in our subjects ships, neither must they be brought to our West-India islands for sale; and every transaction contrary to this prohibition, shall, after that period, be deemed unlawful.

2. In the mean time, from the present, until the end of the year 1802, it is permitted to all foreign nations, without exception, and under all flags, to import negro men and women from the coast into our West-India islands.

3. For every healthy and stout negro, man or woman, who, during that period, shall be thus imported into our West-India islands, we permit the following quantities of raw sugars to be exported from our islands to foreign places, either in our own or foreign ships, within a year after the importation of such negroes, viz. For every full grown negro, man or woman, 2000lb. weight may be exported; and for every half grown negro half that quantity, or 1000lb. weight, without any difference with regard to sex; but nothing is allowed for the importation of children.

4. The duty which is fixed by the ordinance of the 9th of April 1764, and 12th of May 1777 (which ordinances, in every respect that regards the slave trade, are hereby repealed), on the importation of slaves, we most graciously take off, with regard to the negro women, who may be hereafter imported; but, on the other hand, we impose a duty of one half per cent. more than what is already stipulated, on the sugars which shall be exported to foreign places, for the purchase of such negro men and women as are imported.

5. It is, moreover, our will, in order to establish an exact proportion among the different sexes, that from the beginning of 1795, and after, the negro women and girls who work in the field, and are not house negroes, shall pay no poll tax; but, on the contrary, from the above mentioned period, a double poll tax shall be exacted for every negro man.

6. From this present period we forbid, in the strongest manner, all exportation of negro men or women from our West-India islands, they alone being exempted from this prohibition who are expelled by law; or such as our governor-general and council in the West-Indies may, upon very extraordinary occasions, think proper according to circumstances, to permit to depart.

Wherefore, this, our royal will, being made known, we order all and every one to conform to it.

Given at our palace of Christiansburgh, in our royal palace of residence, Copenhagen, the 16th of March, 1792, under our royal hand and seal.

C. R.

(Seal.)

HAGERUP TRANT. ROSENSTUND GOISCH.

Philadelphia, July 4.

INDEPENDENCE.

"HAIL! Independence, hail!" On fate's propitious gale Thy various blessings waft from pole to pole; Till all the race of man Adopt one general plan, PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY to the WHOLE. "Hail! Independence, hail!" "The Rights of Man" prevail! Before thy beams the powers of darkness fall, Earth shall her myriads see, All INDEPENDENT, FREE, And TRUTH's resplendent glories wrap the ball! E

THIS DAY is the Anniversary of that memorable event in the history of our country—THE DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE—Sixteen years have elapsed since the United States took their rank in the scale of nations. Sixteen years experience have verified the predictions contained in the following extract of a letter, dated July 3, 1776, written by JOHN ADAMS, a principal agent in the great work, & now VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. (See Universal Museum, for May, 1792.)

"The day is past. The second day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated, by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for ever.—You will think me transported with enthusiasm—but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost us, to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

Truth like its divine origin, is immutable—First principles should rest on this basis—hence the propriety of a frequent recurrence thereto.

The universe has pronounced the Eulogy of the United States—their government has been distinguished by the most propitious smiles of a benignant providence—their progress in fame and happiness is without example—On this auspicious day may they recognize the wisdom, virtue and patriotism which addressed the first Congress in the following extract—and while the sublime sentiments pass in review, may they be engraven as with the point of a diamond on the heart of every American.

Extract from the PRESIDENT'S Speech to the first Legislature of the United States:

"There is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage—between genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.—Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred Fire of Liberty; and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people."

This day, being the birth-day of our country, the same will be duly noticed by rejoicings and festivities similar to those which have heretofore celebrated the return of this auspicious anniversary.

The uniform volunteer companies, and the corps of artillery of the city will parade at the usual time and place in honor of the day; and in the evening there will be a splendid exhibition of fire-works at Oeller's Hotel. Preparations for the entertainment of company are made at the gardens at Gray's Ferry, and at Harrowgate; at the latter a brilliant illumination, &c. in the evening.

May the day pass in such manner as that reflection may review the transactions with pleasure.

Sunday at two o'clock, P. M. the mercury in the thermometer stood at ninety-one degrees in the shade; there was at the same time a strong breeze of wind from the north-west.

About half after three, heavy clouds began to rise from the north and north-west, and immediately commenced a most tremendous hurricane, which lasted for near fifteen minutes, with astonishing violence.

One of the large windows of Christ Church was blown into the aisle, which, though it was during the time of divine service, did no injury to any of the congregation. Several houses were unroofed and many stacks of chimneys blown down.

The river exhibited a most awful scene—the vessels in the harbor were tossed to and fro in every direction, and many were overset. A brig was driven on the bar and remains there aground; and a fine ship lying near Vine-street, was forced from her moorings and overset—fortunately she had no ballast; and was drifted with the tide about a mile down the river, and then got aground: it is to be hoped she will be brought off, without having received any material injury.

Through the whole of this furious tempest, we have heard of no lives being lost except a boy, who was drowned by the upsetting of one of the boats.

We further learn, that a boat from this city to the Jersey shore was overset within fifty rods of Samuel Cooper's wharf. There were in the boat Capt. Scott, Mr. Blake, his wife and four small children, a young woman, and Mr. Betis, in all nine persons, none of whom could swim except Capt. Scott.

The Captain, by the most astonishing and praise-worthy exertions, was able, providentially, to save them all. He swam ashore with one child hanging round his neck, and one on each arm; and he returned to the boat amidst the boisterous waves, raging in a furious and frightful manner, and brought the others, who had with much difficulty held by the boat, safe to land.

For the honor of Captain Scott, an old and valiant soldier, a son of Massachusetts, this circumstance should be handed down to posterity.

On the 27th ult. Capt. Stakes' troop of light dragoons, consisting of eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, marched from Reading for Pittsburg.

The following Speech of M. Dumourier, the French Minister of War, was delivered at the Jacobin Club, just after his appointment.

Brothers and Friends, ALL my time and attention will hence forward be devoted to fulfil the will of the nation, and the object of the choice of a constitutional king. I shall carry on foreign negotiations with a vigor that becomes a free nation; and they shall shortly produce a lasting peace, or a decisive war. If the latter is the issue, I shall lay down my men, join the army to triumph or die free with my brothers.

Brothers, The weight of the duty I have undertaken is immense; assist me with your advice. Communicate to me here, and through the channel of the public prints, truths, even severe truths; but do not readily credit those who shall attempt to misrepresent my intentions.

The French language is remarkably fertile in songs of all kinds upon every subject. The revolution has not yet operated so far in changing the character of the nation as to destroy their pre-eminence as a singing nation. Their Constitution has lately been *songified*, and that not in ridicule, but in good earnest, by a person of respectable talents and principles.

A paragraph in a French paper of the last of March, mentions, as an article of intelligence from Marseilles, that the refractory priests have been arrested and shipped for Italy.

The gentlemen interested in the NATIONAL BRANCH BANK, in the discussion on the subject of the Union Bank Act, have acted with a liberality and candor, that must add dignity and importance to their institution; and must effect a reciprocity of mutual good offices, the benefits of which the community at large will eminently experience.

Boston Columbian Centinel.

There are now Two Governors in New-York, say the writers in the papers of that State—Mr. JAY, Governor by The People, and Mr. CLYTON, Governor by The Law.

A writer in the American Mercury, says— "A number of people have for some months past been digging, at Wettersfield Rocky-Hill, for hidden treasure—Some of them have never seen the Devil; others, while digging, have seen what frightened them prodigiously; but none of them have seen the money. To prevent any further fruitless researches, we can, from good authority, inform them that Mr. Devil has removed his Strong Box to Pennsylvania." To corroborate which, he introduces the extract of a letter from Lancaster, which has been published in the daily papers of this city, which informs that a farmer in that county lately ploughed up a chest which contained nearly half a bushel of gold!

The time may arrive, says Mr. Necker, when fatigued of that ambition which agitates governments, and of the continual rotation of the same anxieties and the same plans, they may turn their views to the great principles of humanity; and if the present generation is to be the witness of this happy revolution, they may at least be allowed to be unanimous in offering up their vows for the perfection of the social virtues, and for the progress of public beneficial institutions.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Education is the discipline of human nature; without which mankind, "born like the wild asses colt," increase in years and strength, to little better purpose than to be scourges to each other.

Providence, with existence, gives us the means to improve that existence for all the purposes of mental, social and political happiness;—but if, like "the field of the sluggard," these means are abandoned to the mere impulse of natural exertion, it is in vain to expect those delicious fruits which depend on the labour of cultivation.

The blessing of liberty was never a cheap purchase in the first instance—but to perpetuate the invaluable possession, with improvements, and to hand it down through a succession of ages unimpaired, requires not only a frequent recurrence to first principles, but also the continual vigilance of an enlightened series of patriots—and frequent sacrifices of private advantages on the altar of the public good. This cannot be provided for in any other way, than by making ample and cheap provision for the education of the great body of the people.

The tranquility of a despotic government depends on the ignorance of the general mass of the people, and the monopoly of learning in the hands of a few—The peace of a free republic depends on an universal diffusion of knowledge.

Many persons seem to suppose that those who agree with them in political opinions, have made a monopoly of patriotism—hence the intolerant self-sufficient sentiments of many modern political writers—While they set up their own dogmas as the infallible creed of political orthodoxy, they condemn all who differ from them as fools or knaves. One would be led to suppose from these writers, that mankind have groped in Egyptian darkness from the creation to the present time, without one gleam of light to cheer the gloomy passage of existence.

It is to be acknowledged that the present is an age of improvement in many essential objects of human concern—But while we study the volume of human nature, let us not pass over the chapter of EXPERIENCE; for what has been, is, and will be again—Virtue alone is the only foundation of confidence, that will not fail us.

Married, at Savannah, Capt. DANIEL M'LANE, to Miss SUSANNAH HUTCHINS. At same place, Mr. WILLIAM VANDERLOCHT, to Miss BETSEY BROWN.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Manton,	Parker,	St. Vincents
Dispatch,	Fitzpatrick,	Jamaica
Anna,	Churchill,	Barbadoes
Scho'r Barbara,	Queymalino,	Porto Rico
Nancy,	Wood,	Virginia
Nancy,	Wallace,	ditto
Two Sisters,	Norton,	North-Carolina
Newport,	Gurley,	ditto
Dolphin,	Mitchell,	ditto
William,	Kenns,	ditto
Sloop Falcon,	Beck,	Turks-Island
Polly,	Collings,	Georgia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/4
3 per Cents,	12/6
Deterred,	13/
Half shares Bank U. S.	64 per cent. prem.

BANK of the UNITED STATES, July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the institution to the first instant, viz.

For each share completed in the month of March, Twelve Dollars. For each share completed in the month of April Ten Dollars, Sixty-seven Cents. For each share completed in the month of May, Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents. For each half-share, Eight Dollars. By order of the President and Directors, (s w.) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.