

The following beautiful ODE was sung at the celebration of the Festival of St. John, the 24th ult. by the Masonic Fraternity, at Newport.

GIVE to Heroes all their due, Twine their brows with laurels too; But shall we no laurels find, For our love to human kind? Let the social virtues shine, Doing good is sure divine.

A MASONIC ODE.

Tune—God save Great WASHINGTON.

THOU self-existent Lord, Thou all-creative word, Spirit of pow'r; Accept our notes of praise, O thou ancient of days, Accept our festive lays, In this glad hour.

Let all exalt their voice, Let all at once rejoice, To sound thy Fame: Thou Great! Great Architect, Thy children all connect, With love and joint respect, To blest thy Name.

From all beneath the Skies, Jehovah's praise arise, His Name confess'd; And may his sovereign grace Shine upon ev'ry face, And render Adam's race, Happy and blest'd.

THOU great first cause, whose wisdom plan'd, Whose pow'r achiev'd the boundless scheme, The matchless fabric of thy hand, Proclaims the Architect Supreme. Ye Angels that surround his throne, Who form'd at first his joyful train, When laying the foundation stone, As then ye shout'd—shout again, With us let ev'ry heart be love, Let ev'ry tongue be grateful praise; Let ev'ry thought be realms above, Let ev'ry voice be choral lays.

Extract from a publication in a Baltimore paper.

WHILST thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow creatures are exterminating one another from the face of the earth, we repose in the lap of peace and liberty, war, the scourge of mankind, being at a great distance from us.—We all rejoice in that strict neutrality, which has been wisely determined upon, and all unite in hope, that it may not be interrupted. There are however some amongst us, who do not scruple to assert, that the admission of French privateers with their prizes, and liberty of sale, in our ports, will ultimately involve this country in a dispute with England. I know not whether such remarks flow from a spirit irritated at seeing English prizes only carried in; or from a diabolical wish of once more seeing the banners of despotism waving our happy shores; or, perhaps, flowing from a heart fearful of our peace and harmony being in danger of interruption—God, who knows the heart, only knows from what motives such sentiments are propagated!—Sure I am that they are impolitic and indecent.—The right of admitting privateers and their prizes into the ports of neutral nations, has never been questioned! Neutral ports are a sanctuary for all the powers at war; the produce and manufactures of other nations are vended therein and by reason of their neutrality, they soon become rich and prosperous! Previous to the late war, Ostend was an inconsiderable port, and the most filthy in Europe; having the benefit of neutrality, it soon rose into consequence—privateers with the prizes flocked to it—sales were freely permitted—merchandise, to a vast amount, were carried thither from all nations—the riches of the East and West flowed into Ostend, and at length the emperor Joseph, sensible of the vast advantages it enjoyed from its state of neutrality, enlarged and beautified the harbor, removed many of the natural obstructions that rendered the entrance dangerous, and it now shines as one of the first commercial cities in Europe. Lisbon was open for the reception of the vessels and prizes of the powers at war (Americans I think only excepted, whose independence Portugal had not acknowledged) and I believe in no case was sales prevented. We all know the advantages Eufatia enjoyed, by reason of the neutrality of Holland, and would have continued to enjoy, if the court of Great-Britain had not reason to think a secret treaty was entered into between Holland and this country, and in consequence declared war! And was not the good effects of their neutral condition felt by all the Danish West-India Islands?—Why therefore bellow against the government of this country, and express fear and apprehensions of war being the consequence of actions which are the practice of neutral independent nations (existing treaties altogether out of the question).—Such gentlemen would do well to refrain from such observations, which can do no good, but much harm, till they see the conduct of government to British cruisers, with French prizes, if any should arrive among us."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Brig Nancy, Shapley, Portsmouth, N. H. Mary, Chipman, Boston Sloop Merrimac, Mitchel, do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 18/2 3 per Cents, 20/2 Declined, 21/2 Full Shares Bank U. S. 5 per cent. adv.

Philadelphia, July 20.

Yesterday arrived here the ship John, Capt. Whitevell, in 56 days from Amsterdam—a Dutch paper of the 16th May brought by this vessel contains an account said to have been received at the Hague by express from Prince Saxe Cobourg's army—of a battle fought on the 11th May, between the French and the combined army—in which the French were defeated with the loss of nine thousand men killed, wounded and taken, and eighty-four pieces of cannon; the account adds, that the commander in chief of the French was killed.—This is probably a repetition of the affair of the 8th with additions.

The accounts in general received by this vessel are as vague and indefinite as those through other mediums.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated the 16th instant.

"A vessel from Cork in 32 days, brings an account of the defeat of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immense slaughter among them.

"The French armies have been so successful, that the people throughout England and Ireland, are seeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would soon take place, highly in favor and much to the honor of the French nation."

Further accounts by the late European arrivals inform, that the attack or storming of Meniz or Mayence, was to be directed by Gen. Turpin, and that the bombardment of that city was begun. Gen. Culline's army, consisting of 40000 men, was strongly entrenched within the lines of Weissenburg behind the Lawer—this army is said to be composed of men either too young or too old, the consequence of forced recruiting. The Austrians say that a great many deserters come over to them from Culline, and from Mayence—in the latter they are reduced to the necessity of killing the artillery horses, and saluting them—though the same accounts say they have meat sufficient for six months. A letter from Gen. Culline, dated April 28, says, that in a fortie and in some attacks on Meniz on the 11th and 14th, the Hessians and Saxons lost 2000 men. In consequence of Dumourier's treachery, the National Convention have published an address "to all people and all governments;"—this respects principally the breach of the law of nations in seizing Bournonville and the Commissioners. A motion was made in the Convention on the 30th April by M. Guadet, that as the Convention was no longer respected, as the galleries filled every member they disliked, no protection, that the sittings should in future be and the authorities of Paris offered the members held at Versailles—no decision on this motion appears. Cambon rendered an account of the armies; that of the North he stated to consist of 90000 effective men; that of the Ardennes 20000; that of the Moselle and of the Rhine 30000; that of the Pyrenees had been suddenly augmented by a great number of men—50000 directed their march towards Perpignan. The Spanish invasion, Cambon said, had turned out to be nothing of consequence, their forces consisted only of a few vagabonds who came for the sake of plunder—and that they were beaten back. [An account published in this city has stated the Spanish forces destined to invade France at 120,000.] A letter from Gen. Biron, at Nice, of 22d April, gives an account of some advantages gained by the French under his command over the Sardinians; 100 of the latter were killed, and 20 wounded; of the French only 5 killed and 10 wounded.—The militia of Ireland are embodying by order of the British and Irish governments; to this measure some opposition has been made in some places. The list of bankrupts in England had increased; the calamity had reached Ireland, the government of which was taking measures for the support of the public credit.

The Court of Lisbon has ordered a cruise in the Straights of Gibraltar against the French, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, and several vessels of less size.

The late action near Conde was, by all accounts, very bloody. The French fought for the purpose only of covering some relief which they wished to throw into Conde, and in this it failed they partly succeeded.

The Dutch are fitting out a fleet of 10 ships of the line and 10 frigates, and 3,500,000 florins have already been issued out for that purpose.

An English frigate had taken a French East-Indiaman from Pondicherry to France, valued at 130,000l. but as this rich prize was steering for England, she was re-taken by the Robert privateer of Nantes.

A plague rages at Algiers, which carries off a great many persons daily.

The city of Gottenburg, in Sweden, has greatly suffered by fire; 73 fine houses have been burned, and upwards of 141 families, besides the garrison, have lost the whole of their property.

A letter from General Culline dated May 7, appears in the English papers in which he requests the Convention to send him a successor—being positively determined to resign, in consequence as he says of being brought to a trial before three commissioners on the 27th April.

At Richmond, Petersburg, Alexandria and several other places in Virginia, subscriptions have been opened with success, for the relief of the unfortunate fugitives from Cape Francois.

A passenger of respectability in the ship Sally, arrived at Baltimore, in seven weeks from Limerick, informs, that just before they sailed, it was currently reported there, that the combined armies had retired from before Conde, and that 600 of the British guards had fell in an action with the French, who had also made prisoners of two officers of distinction in the Austrian army, and that the brave patriot and valiant general Dampierre, had been killed in an engagement with the enemy near Conde.

The spirit of benevolence appears to catch from town to town, and city to city, in the United States—and as far as the means will go to effect it, we doubt not the distresses of every sufferer from the Cape will be alleviated.

Tuesday last a company of Militia, from the regiment of Artillery, marched from this city, under the command of Capt. Seitel, to perform duty at Fort Mifflin.

We are informed that 30 sail of the French ships now lying in Hampton road are expected to come round to this city in a few days.

The brig Little Democrat came to anchor at Newcastle on Tuesday night, and got under way on Wednesday morning, having 120 men on board.

On the 7th of May, in the Parliament of Great-Britain, after a long debate, in which the House grew exceedingly clamorous, on the proposition of Mr. Grey, for a committee of enquiry into the Parliamentary representation, a division took place at 4 o'clock in the morning, when there appeared

Table with 2 columns: Motion, Votes. Against the motion: 282. For the motion: 41. Majority: 241.

There is a report in town, says a Baltimore paper, that Col. Pajor marched from Fort-Dauphin with his own regiment and a few volunteers, against the mulattoes and negroes, at Cape Francois—that the Colonel had entirely defeated them, and got possession of the town. During the engagement Sonthonax lost his head.

Among the numerous lists of Toasts given on the ever-to-be-commemorated fourth of July—the following are selected as breathing the genuine sentiments of patriotism, philanthropy, peace and freedom. They were drunk at Richmond, Virginia—and must vibrate in unison with the feelings of every real friend to the United States, and the happiness of man.

- 1. THE people of the United States—May they ever have reason to celebrate the return of this auspicious day. 2. The President of the United States—May the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens increase with his exertions for the public good, and may his late signal attention to the true interests of the United States in conferring to them the blessings of peace, receive the applause and gratitude of the present age, and of future generations. 3. The people of France—May their efforts to obtain political happiness be crowned with the permanent establishment of a free and equal government. 4. May the empire of reason extend over the globe, and government be considered by all nations but as the instrument of human happiness. 5. May a difference in political sentiment produce no other effect in America, than a full and dispassionate investigation of political principles. 6. May harmony and confidence in our national councils, conspire to give efficacy and success to our national measures; and may all public men lose the spirit of faction in the love of their country. 7. May the commerce of America be free as her government. 8. May our negotiations with the Indian tribes terminate the necessity and calamities of war; or, may the valour of our army procure for their country that peace which her justice and lenity shall be unable to obtain. 9. The Marquis De la Fayette—May the people of America forever pay to him the just tribute of gratitude, and may they continue to esteem him in his adversities, as they justly loved and admired him in the splendor of his fortunes. 10. May our valour in war be equalled only by our wisdom in peace. 11. May the constitution of the United States be forever kept inviolate by those who shall be intrusted with its administration. 12. May the industry of our people, and the wisdom and mildness of our laws, render the United States the emporium of the world, and an asylum to the human race. The memory of those brave citizens who fell in the establishment of American liberty. 14. The fair daughters of America. 15. Peace and happiness to all the nations of the earth.

The following toasts were given at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, at the celebration of independence the 4th instant.

- 1. The day. 2. The United States of America—May their constitution and laws be the models from which all the nations of the earth shall be taught the true combinations of perfect freedom. 3. The President of the United States. 4. The Vice-President of the United States. 5. The Congress of the United States.—May the basis of their proceedings be the happiness of the people. 6. The French Nation.—May they be successful and finally establish their freedom. 7. Citizen Genet. 8. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania—May it forever flourish in her agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 9. Our sister States.—May our union be forever. 10. The memory of those heroes who nobly fought and bled in the cause of Liberty in America. 11. Success to the arms of our Western army. 12. The rights of man. 13. The armies of France.—May the swords be beat to plough shares when liberty prevails among the nations of the earth. 14. The county of Luzerne.—May virtue and union ensure the prosperity of its inhabitants. 15. The Fair Daughters of America.

Those politicians who draw a line of distinction between the government established by the people, and the people themselves, take the most effectual measure to render a republican system odious—and evince that the present order of things which they have no hand in directing, is their only grievance.

Our newspapers abound with accounts of abuses and depredations committed on our trade and commerce by the British privateers; but, says a correspondent, we do not hear of any memorials, representations or remonstrances, being made or presented to the executive of the United States, by any person or persons on the subject.

The preservation of the government, peace and centrality of the United States, is of importance to every citizen who possesses, or expects to possess any property—and their subversion can only be an object of pursuit to those who expect to gain by anarchy and confusion. This is a short account of the business—but it is a true one.

Sunday last being the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille by the citizens of Paris, its approach was announced the preceding evening, at Baltimore, by the firing of cannon by the French vessels in that port, who at sunrise, hoisted their colours and fired a salute, which was repeated every hour through the day.

The Governor of Massachusetts having been served with a summons by John Brooks, Esq. marshal of the Federal Court of the United States, William Vassall complainant, in equity, versus the Commonwealth of Massachusetts defendant—has issued his proclamation for convening the two houses of the Legislature, on the 18th September—it being a matter, says the proclamation, in which the inhabitants of this FREE Commonwealth are deeply interested—and which will require the consideration of the General Court at an earlier time than that to which they were adjourned."

Madame DOUTTE, wife of M. DOUTTE, an inhabitant du quartier de Valheres, lost her husband in the disasters of the Cape on the 20th June last. She is ignorant of his fate—She requests that those who may have it in their power to give her any information respecting her husband, would send it to the house of Mrs. HUDSON, High-Street, Baltimore, where she resides, or to Madame QUANTE, in the same street.—A re-publication of the above by the several printers is requested.

Letter from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of the United States of America. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1793.

Second year of the Republic. "In conformity to the orders I have just received, I am eager to notify to the Government of the United States, in the name of the Provisionary Executive Council charged with the Administration of our Government, that the French Nation has constituted herself a Republic. "This notification would have been accompanied with fresh Credentials, if the basis which ought to be established on this head had been finally regulated, and if the Executive Council had not chosen rather to manifest, as soon as possible, the resolutions taken by the whole nation, of declaring the abolition of Royalty, and the creation of a Republic in France. Independent of the interest which this great determination of a nation, that has given her concurrence to the defence of liberty, and establishment of independence, ought to inspire here, it will doubtless also be considered by the United States, as a new pledge of the close friendship which subsists between the two nations. In this persuasion, the Executive Council of the French Republic has charged me to assure your Government of her dispositions, which are likewise those of my nation, to rivet the ties of our friendship with you, and to multiply between the two nations commercial connections of reciprocal utility.

"I congratulate myself upon being able to transmit to you the expression of sentiments in which I participate to the utmost extent, and of which my conduct shall never cease to bear an invariable testimony. (Signed) "TERNANT."

THE ANSWER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1793.

SIR, I HAVE laid before the President of the United States your notification of the 17th instant, in the name of the Provisionary Executive Council, charged with the administration of your Government, that the French nation has constituted itself into a Republic. The President receives with great satisfaction this attention of the Executive Council, and the desire they have manifested of making known to us the resolution entered into by the National Convention, even before a definitive regulation of their new establishment could take place. Be assured, Sir, that the Government and the Citizens of the United States view with the most sincere pleasure, every advance of your Nation towards its happiness, an object essentially connected with its liberty, and they consider the union of principles and pursuits between our two countries as a link which binds still closer their interests and affections.

We earnestly wish on our part, that these our mutual dispositions may be improved to mutual good, by establishing our commercial intercourse on principles as friendly to natural right and freedom as are those of our governments.

I am, with sincere esteem and respect, Sir, &c. TH. JEFFERSON.

Married, last Thursday evening, Mr. WILLIAM CRAMOND, merchant of this city, to Miss NIXON, daughter of John Nixon, Esq.