

POWER OF HUMANITY.

HOW delightful the season of May,
When Zepher's come sailing along!
The meadows how cheerful and gay!
How sweet is the nightingale's song!
The groves fragrant odours exhale
When refreshed by the still dropping shower,
And sweet is the eglantine gale;
But sweeter humanity's power.

When summer, refulgent array'd,
Darts fiercely his vertical beam,
How welcome the tremulous shade!
How refreshing the chrystalline stream?
The breezes soft transports bestow,
As they glide o'er the jessamine bower;
But more grateful the pleasures which flow
From gentle humanity's power.

What can charm like fair Autumn's mild ray,
When the fields their rich treasures resign?
Or what greater beauty display
Than the smooth polished fruit of the vine?
Is there aught like the morning can please?
Or the smile of the sun-letting hour?
Yes, far more engaging than these,
Are the beams of humanity's power.

More mild than the calm vernal scene,
More mild than summer retreats,
More engaging than autumn serene,
When Nature her promise completes;
More gentle than Zephyr's soft wind,
And more sweet than the jessamine flower:
Are the joys of the tranquilized mind,
Which glows with humanity's power.

NEW-YORK, January 15.

In the London Morning Herald, we find the following article, extracted from a French paper called *L'Ami des Lois*.

“LEYDEN, Nov. 7.

“In the sitting of the Batavian National Convention of the 3d, a letter was read from citizen Noel, minister of the French republic, by which, on the part of the Executive Directory, he makes the following communication:

“That as the negotiation commenced with Lord Malmesbury at Paris, appeared to have a tendency to a general Peace; and, as the Directory, in all the treaties hitherto concluded, had constantly had at heart, the interests of the Batavian republic, they invited the National Assembly to name a person invested with the necessary powers to connect the interests of the Batavian republic, in the present negotiation.”

“The letter adds, that in such circumstances, the two republics ought to assist each other mutually by councils as well as actions, and it was therefore wished that the person appointed for this important purpose might repair as speedily as possible to Paris.”

“It was decreed that the commission for foreign affairs should answer this letter; and at the same time make known to Mr. Noel, that the persons nominated and authorized for this purpose, were citizens Lestevenon, Palteer, and Meyeur, who are already at Paris.”

Upon the above it is obvious to remark, that whatever may be thought of the sentiments contained in the official correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and Charles de la Croix, it is REALLY the opinion of the Directory, that Peace will probably ensue from the present negotiation.

Invasion of Portugal.

A London paper of Nov. 29, states that the Court of Portugal had sent for an emigrant officer of high character (the *ci-devant* Marquis de la Roziere) then in England, to take the command of the Portuguese army; and that a frigate had been appointed to convoy him to Lisbon.

Capture of Amboyna.

The London Gazette 29, contains an official account of the capture of the valuable Dutch Asiatic islands of Banda and Amboyna, with their several dependencies by the English Squadron under Admiral Raiier. The Adm. found in the treasury of Amboyna, 81,112 rix-dollars, and in store 515,940 bbls. of cloves; in the treasury of Banda, 65,675 dollars and 84,777 lb. of nutmegs, 10,517 lb. of mace, besides merchandize and other stores which have not yet been estimated.

The settlements obtained several terms; private property to be secured, and that servants of the former companies, and the administration of the government (the governors excepted) to remain unchanged.

The Telegraph, a London opposition print of Dec. 5, gives the following:

“The people of France (however fallacious the Directory seems in its treaty for peace) are very anxious to terminate the war. Lord Malmesbury went lately a little way from Paris to a dinner to which he was invited, the populace alarmed at this movement, stopp'd him, nor would they disperse till they were assured that he did not mean to depart the country—the people of France and England know their own interests, however the government disregard.”

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

On Tuesday, at Oeller's Hotel, the Anniversary of Alliance between the American and French Republics, was commemorated by a respectable association of citizens as was perhaps ever convened on a similar occasion. The company consisted of a large number of members of the Federal and State Legislatures, of citizens of acknowledged patriotism, and foreigners of distinction, among whom was Dr. Priestley.

Chief Justice McKean, and Mr. Langdon of New-Hampshire, presided.

The enthusiasm, convivial gaiety, and elevation of patriotism, inspired by the celebration of an era interesting in the annals of liberty, shed through the whole company a glow of delight, which every one felt and expressed with ardour. The repast was enjoyed with moderation, and without even an approach to intemperance. After dinner the following Toasts were drank:

1. The Day—May it ever be a festival to freemen; and the alliance which it gave birth to, be regarded, as a key stone in the arch of liberty—*MUSIC, Yankee Doodle.*

2. The People—Knowledge to discern their rights and spirit and firmness to assert them.—*Reveil du Peuple.*

3. The United States—May they ever be an asylum for the oppressed, and become a terror to oppressors.

4. The Republic of France—May she be as distinguished in peace, as she is formidable in war; that her happiness may allure other nations into an imitation of her example—*Ca Ira.*

5. The Batavian Republic—May her experience instruct other nations to shun a tyrant's grasp, for a freeman's embrace—*La Carmagnole.*

6. The Revolutionary Army of the U. States—May the fruits of their labours be no longer enjoyed by the enemies of American Independence—*Lexington march.*

7. The memory of those heroes who fell in defence of American Liberty—May the inscription up on their tombs, call a tear from gratitude, and a blush from apollacy—*Solemn music.*

8. The Philosophers and Patriots, who planned and conducted the American Revolution; may the splendor and the dignity of their measures, teach governments that honesty is the best policy.

9. The Constitution of the United States—May it prove an effectual, and not a nominal check on the designs of ambition.

10. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—May she be as distinguished in the cause of republicanism as she has been conspicuous in that of humanity.

11. The Freedom of the Press, may this palladium of our rights ever remain uninfluenced by power, unbiaised by party, and unseduced by corruption.

12. The memory of Franklin and Rittenhoute—May their example instruct the philosopher and the statesman, that true glory consists in doing good to mankind—*Solemn music.*

13. The Arts and Sciences: may the former be cultivated for our comfort, and the latter for our security.

14. The sister Republics of America and France; as the exertions of France contributed to our freedom; may the exertions of America never tend to her oppression—*Marfeillais hymn.*

15. Peace, Liberty, and Independence—may we cultivate the one as necessary to our prosperity—cherish the other as essential to our happiness; and never prostitute the latter to ambition or tyranny.

16. The Republic of Great-Britain; may the present year witness a jubilee, as necessary to the happiness of Britons, as to the tranquility of mankind—*Britons strike home.*

Extract of a letter from Lt. Colonel Commandant Thomas Butler, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Fayette, (Pittsburg) Feb. 3, 1797.

“I am sorry to inform you that, on the morning of the 23th ult. died at this place of an inflammatory fever, the village chief *MIS QUACOONACAW*, or (*RED POLE*) of the Shawanese Nation. As he was a man of note in his nation, I conceived it proper to have his remains decently buried, which was performed on the 20th with military parade.—His friend, Blue Jacket, seems sensible that every attention was paid to him during his illness, as well as a proper respect to his remains at burial, and requests me to inform you, that they regret the loss of so great a man, and particularly, at a time when they had come to pay a visit to the President: he says that it has been the case with them, as with other nations, from the beginning of time, to love friends, and that he hopes it will have no tendency to lessen the friendship of his nation to the people of the United States, and that when he returns to his people he will encourage these sentiments.

I have informed Blue Jacket that I will write to you for permission to place a stone at the head of the deceased's grave to point out the place of his interment to their friends when they shall visit this place, which was highly pleasing to him.”

CHARLESTON, February 23.

Yesterday arrived the schr. *Eliza*, Captain Flagg, in 38 days from Cadiz. Capt. Flagg

brought no papers; the following intelligence we had from him verbally:

About the 25th of Dec. an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the English frigate *Terpichore*, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whose name capt. F. does not recollect, of 44 guns, which after a desperate engagement of several hours, in which she lost all her masts and was otherwise much shattered, struck to the *Terpichore*, who sent a prize-master and nine men on board of her; but the *Terpichore* having also suffered considerably, could not immediately put more men on board.—The Frenchmen, seeing that the British frigate could not man her prize, again took possession of the ship and got into Cadiz with her; she had 35 men, including her captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The *Terpichore* got into Gibraltar; her loss capt. Flagg did not learn.

Captain Flagg further informs, that about the first of January, accounts were received at Cadiz of Lord Malmesbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was also reported, that General Pinckney, our minister, had not been received by the directory, and had received orders to leave France also.

In Italy, capt. Flagg understood that the French armies had been invariably successful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the surrender of Mantua. He understood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the observations capt. Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great Britain is far from being popular. The siege of Gibraltar, by the Spanish army, had not commenced, and he thinks it will be some considerable time before it is attempted. The Spanish fleet had been dispersed in the Mediterranean, by a gale of wind, after which the greatest part of them got into Carthage, and several of them into other ports of Spain.

Capt. Flagg did not learn what became of the British fleet, after it left Corsica.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, some short time before capt. F. sailed, from the American agent at Maggadore, which informed that instructions had been given to the cruisers of the Emperor of Morocco to take all American vessels. The reason given for these orders was, that several vessels, under American colours, had carried supplies to the brother of the Emperor, who is in rebellion against him.

Our readers may recollect, that capt. Flagg was taken, on his passage from this port for Gibraltar, and carried into Tariffa, by a French cruiser, in October last, under the decree of the French government, which directs all American vessels, bound to British ports, to be carried in. After three months detention, and appealing from the sentence of the French consul, who had condemned her, to the minister at Madrid, his vessel was restored to him, and the freight paid; the cargo is sold, but the captors have given ample security for payment of the amount, if it is decreed to be restored.

About Christmas last, an order was issued in Cadiz, prohibiting the importation of rice from the United States of America in Spain. It was said to be in consequence of a large quantity of that article having been raised in West-Florida.

February 24. We yesterday mentioned, that Lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris. It has since been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th Dec. which said that affairs seemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vanished, as Lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris; and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had been refused an audience, a decree having passed the French government, that all intercourse with the United States should subside, until satisfaction is obtained for the repeated insults which have been shewn by them to France, the chief of which is alledged to be the treaty with G. Britain.

CERTIFICATES for SALE.

A Few hundred pounds AUDITORS CERTIFICATES may be had, if applied for immediately, at the store of

WHEATON & TISDALE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11. 47 3