

Celebration of the Anniversary of French Freedom.

LONDON, JULY 16, 1790.

UPWARDS of six hundred Gentlemen assembled at the crown and anchor Tavern, on Wednesday. The great room was quite full, and many gentlemen dined in other apartments. They all wore the national cockade.

Short and applicable invocations were made to the Supreme Being before and after dinner, by Dr. Rees and Dr. Towers; and the Earl of Stanhope proposed the following toasts:

1. The Majesty of the People.
2. The Nation, the Law, and the King.
3. The glorious Revolution in France.
4. The Triumph of Liberty in the destruction of the Bastille.

While this toast was drank, a stone, which was a part of the Bastille, was exhibited, surmounted by the cockade of freedom.

5. The National Assembly of France.

Here the following Song, written for the occasion, was sung.

I.
GALLANT Nation, foes no more!
Gen'rous Britons hail the day,
That from Gallia's cultur'd shore
Chas'd tyrannic pow'r away.

II.
Late a band of Patriots rose,
Firm in freedom's glorious cause;
Feeble Slaves in vain oppose
Rights secur'd by equal laws.

III.
Myrtle wreaths entwine their brows,
Branchy myrtle decks the blade
While like us, they pay their vows
To each Patriot Hero's shade.

IV.
Hampden, Sydney, names rever'd!
Boast of Albion's sea girl isle,
Martyr'd Ruffell, shade endear'd!
On this day propitious smile.

V.
Transatlantic spirits bend,
Pleas'd our festive rites to see,
Franklin! freedom's ablest friend!
Warren and Montgomery!

VI.
Martial youths, in Britain bred,
Kindle with congenial zeal,
Freedom's path resolv'd to tread,
Jealous of the public weal.

VII.
Should tyrannic force again
Raise her Hydra heads on high,
Welcome, then, the hostile plain,
Freemen dauntless dare to die.

VIII.
Verdant Myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my thirsty blade entwine,
Such, HARMODIUS, deck'd thy fide!
Such ARISTOGITON bethine.

The Earl of Stanhope introduced the next toast in a short and pointed address, in which he said, that the company was assembled together that day to celebrate one of the greatest and most important Revolutions that had ever happened. It had restored to the rights of men twenty four millions of human beings.—It had destroyed a government of foul corruption, intrigue and tyranny—and, on the utter ruin of a system of slavery, it had in the short space of one year established a government, founded on the natural equality of men. They had even in this glorious system improved on the constitution of England, for they had not only established civil, but religious liberty. They had no laws to complain of, such as disgauced our Statute Book. They did not restrain their women from going out of the kingdom, lest they should be converted from their religion—nor had they any law by which their clergy, by fasting and prayer, were enabled to cast out devils. They had abolished tythes, and they had made a provision, that no description of men should be driven from offices of trust, because they had the bad fortune or the good fortune to differ from the established church.

Having concluded a very handsome eulogium on their conduct, by saying that in many things they had given us a lesson, from which we ought, in virtuous emulation, to improve, he gave as the next toast.

6. An end to all jealousies between Britain and France—and may they vie with each other in extending to all the other nations of the earth, peace, virtue and liberty.

Dr. Price, in a short paper, paid an elegant compliment to the grand system of liberty they had established. It was an union between philosophy and politics; for in its spirit it not only went to give the people of France their just enjoyment of liberty, but it looked abroad to other nations, and held forth peace and good will to all people, as fellow beings and as brethren. The people of France particularly pointed to England, as to the country with which, for their mutual interest, and for the interests of mankind, they wished most eagerly to be united. He knew from the most respectable quarter, that they were not only desirous of this, but that an offer of such an alliance was likely to be made. If so, what must not be the effect of such an alliance on all the nations of the earth! Holland on this side of the globe, and America on the other,

would join the grand confederacy, and, thus united, they would ensure peace to the whole world. He concluded with expressing in a sentiment, what must be the cordial wish of all men on the subject.

7. A league between Great-Britain and France for perpetuating peace, and making the world happy.

8. To the memory of those Patriots in France who have lost their lives in fighting for the liberties of their country.

The Earl of Stanhope here read to the company the oath which the National Assembly have prepared for the King, to take on the day of the General Confederation.

9. M. de la Fayette, M. Bailli, and M. de Mirabeau, M. de Rabau de St. Etienne, and the rest of the Patriots of France.

10. M. Sheridan, and the rest of the Patriots of England, who have defended against prejudice, the French Revolution.

Mr. Sheridan, in a most eloquent speech, returned thanks to the numerous body, for the very warm and gratifying manner in which they had done him the honor to drink his health. It was a most ample reward for his public conduct, to be so honored by a meeting of men, assembled from their pure attachment to freedom; and he assured them, that the sentiments he had expressed on the French Revolution, he should carry with him through life. In every situation he should act on the same principles; for, in his mind, though it would be a most narrow thing to object to the French Revolution, if it did nothing more than secure to Frenchmen their just and natural rights, yet it was pregnant with the most beneficent consequences to this country, and to human kind. We know from fatal experience, that the old Monarchy of France, ever looked forward to war as the means of preserving and augmenting its tyranny. We already have a proof in the conduct of the National Assembly, that they were actuated by a very different spirit. The expressions of good will which the noble Chairman had so truly ascribed to them, and the intention which Dr. Price had stated, that they entertained of proposing an alliance with this country, were so advantageous to Great-Britain and to mankind, that they demanded the most marked return of kindness and good will from us. It had struck him and other gentlemen, that our feelings on the subject should be expressed in something more pointed than a toast, and with the permission of the company he would move a few words in the way of resolution. He then moved that it be resolved "That this meeting does most cordially rejoice in the establishment and confirmation of liberty in France; and that it beholds with peculiar satisfaction the sentiments of amity and good will which appear to pervade that country towards this; especially at a time when it is the manifest interest of both States that neither should interrupt the harmony which at present subsists between them, and which is so essential to the freedom and happiness not only of both nations, but of all mankind."

This resolution was received by the whole Meeting, with the most vehement acclamations of applause, and which were damped only for a time by

Mr. Horne Tooke representing himself, and mounting the table to speak, a general murmur ran through the room, and it was sometime before he could be heard. At length he was suffered to begin. He said, when he was a younger man, he flattered the women, but he disdained to flatter men. He was utterly careless of the applause of the company. He knew of better rewards than their favor, and he should be happy even in their disapprobation. He desired they would in their resolution, mark the distinction between this government and that of France. They had to build a ship from the keel. We had a ship with a sound bottom, but which had only gathered some concretions, and wanted to be docked.

Mr. Sheridan then shortly animadverted on some passages of what Mr. Tooke had said. He should not depart from what he had said, that the approbation of a great public body, composed not of party men, but of men of all parties assembled from one principle, was to him the highest reward for political services that he looked to. Mr. Tooke might prefer other rewards: he did not wish to envy him his gratification, whatever it might be. He certainly, in his resolution, did not point at any difference in the two countries; but he was free to confess, that though there was much room for improvement in the British government, he should never, in any situation, countenance the introduction of anarchy on the one hand, neither should he support tyranny under the pretext of avoiding anarchy on the other.

The resolution was then put to the shew of hands, and carried unanimously.

Mr. SHERIDAN then gave as a toast.

11. The Earl of Stanhope, which was drank with great joy.

A resolution was then handed to the Chair from Mr. Tooke, and it was put and carried without argument.

"Resolved, That the company feel equal satisfaction, that the people of England, by the virtuous exertions of their ancestors, have not so arduous a task to perform as those of France have now had; and that they have only to maintain and improve the Constitution which their ancestors have transmitted to them."

It was then moved and resolved, that the resolutions be transmitted to the National Assembly, and be published in our newspapers.

The President then gave the following toasts:

12. Equal religious liberty to all mankind.

13. An equal representation to the people in Parliament.

14. The sacred rights of men, and may all nations have wisdom to understand, and courage to defend them.

15. May the glorious example of France teach other nations the value of the blessing, to be free.

16. May the enemies of freedom be drawn at full length, and the gallows be the frame of the picture.

17. May the glorious Revolution in France provoke in Britons the emulation never to be excelled in liberty.

18. May our Representatives be honest, and our people free, so that Britain may never stand in need of another revolution.

The Earl of Stanhope informed the company that the fragment of the Bastille on the table was really genuine, and had been presented to the company for that days solemnity by Mademoiselle D'Eon. The rest of the evening was spent in the highest conviviality. We never witnessed a more animated, or a more triumphant display of enthusiasm in the cause of freedom. There was a very large appearance of the true and genuine friends of liberty—the Whigs of England—the men who were the first to feel and establish the rights of men. And we trust that those of another description, who assisted in this meeting, will be caught by the fervor of the day, to respect and cherish at home the invaluable blessing which they joined on Wednesday in commemorating, on being obtained by others.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the Massachusetts semi-annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1		10000		10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				

25000. TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, Franklin's-Head, Court-Street, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. }
DAVID COBB, } Managers.
SAMUEL COOPER, }
GEORGE R. MINOT, }
JOHN KNEELAND, }
Boston, July 28, 1790.

NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

S C H E M E.

PRIZE of	£.	3000	£.	3000
1		2000		2000
2		1000		2000
4		500		2000
6		300		1800
12		200		2400
40		100		4000
80		50		4000
200		20		4000
330		10		3300
7000		2 10s.		17500

7676 Prizes. } 23000 Tickets, at 40s. each £. 46000
15324 Blanks. }

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpose of raising the residue of the sum, granted by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL.

The drawing will commence on the First Monday in January next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be sold by the Subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.
ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, September 1, 1790.