

S A L E M, July 3.

Capt. Thomas Putnam, of the brig William and Henry, arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, which he left the 8th of May.

Ankerstrom, the Swedish regicide, he informs, has been executed, pursuant to his sentence. He was publicly whipped three different times, in the market places—ignominiously expoled to view in the pillory—his right hand was cut off—and finally he was BEHEADED, quartered, and exposed at the common place of execution. To the last he gloried in the deed, by which, he said, he had rid his country of a tyrant.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable mercantile house at Copenhagen, dated May 10.

"We are convinced it will be absolutely necessary that our government encourages the American trade, by reducing the duty—and our Mr. Saabye being favored with the consularship for your states, we make no doubt may influence it very much."

Yesterday morning a fine Salmon, weighing 20lb. was caught above the great bridge; the first instance of that species of fish having been taken here.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 10.

Anniversary of American Independence.

The ever memorable fourth of July was celebrated in this city, neither by the ringing of bells, the discharge of cannon, nor by the noisy bustle of a promiscuous crowd; but in social mirth and pleausantry. The morning being unfavorable; the orations which were designed to be delivered, by two members of the Federal Society were omitted. At 3 o'clock the Society sat down at Mr. Drake's and partook of an excellent repast; after which the following toasts were drank:

- 1. The President of the United States.
2. The Vice-President and both Houses of Congress.
3. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.
4. The Ministers of the gospel, and all patrons of virtue and learning.
5. May the love of truth, knowledge and religion, ever be the characteristics of the sons of America.
6. May the 4th of July, ever be celebrated in such a manner as to inspire us with gratitude, for the blessings of liberty.
7. May the union and friendship which now subsist between the different States, long continue, as the harbinger of national respect and felicity.
8. May the allies of this country, enjoy, without interruption, the blessings of peace and freedom.
9. May the arts and sciences be encouraged, and agriculture and commerce, ever be cherished by the hand of industry.
10. The fair daughters of America, may they ever repay the protectors of their country, and lovers of virtue with their smiles, and long remain the favorites of heaven.
11. In memory of the departed heroes of America.
12. May the western wilderness, become the garden of innocence, and its savage inhabitants the pruners of the olive branch of peace.
13. May the hoary head be respected throughout the world, and the tear of sorrow be dried up.
14. The federal society, may her sons be famed for friendship, knowledge and the love of generous deeds.
15. May smiling peace continue her grateful influence over America, and may all mankind partake of the blessing.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE are some strictures in the Connecticut Journal of the 11th instant, on the subject of the contested election in the State of New-York, in which the writer says, that votes in favor of Mr. Jay were rejected by the canvassing committee, "because the name was not orthographically written, and according to the latest improvements;" while at the same time this very committee admitted "fundry votes which came up under exactly parallel circumstances with those profcribed."

How differently men pretend to think. An article in the National Gazette of Saturday last, denominated an "extract of a letter from New-York," in reference to this business, says, "the present case [that is the agitation which the citizens of New-York are thrown into by the decision of the majority of the canvassing committee] I take to be similar to what is sometimes observed in courts, where the pleader who makes the most noise, has generally the worst side of the question. It is somewhat extraordinary to see men, who were avowedly hostile to the American Revolution in the dark days of adversity, now assuming the garb of patriotism, and endeavoring to take the lead in government; men who but the other day were begging pardon of their country for inimical conduct, now endeavoring to establish a government by committees through the State."

The above remarks from the National Gazette, verify an observation which sometime since appeared in the Gazette of the United States, viz. "That the writers in that paper can take both sides of a question, and support each with equal zeal and ability;" for, though societies, or which are the same, committees for the purpose of subverting the present government of the United States comprize the essence of republicanism, yet the appointment of committees to vindicate the violated rights of election, according to these consistent and learned writers is "throwing the tory weight into the federal scale!"

Philadelphia, July 18.

Saturday last, the 14th of July, being the anniversary of the French Revolution, the same was noticed in this city by various demonstrations of joy.

The vessels in the harbor were dressed in their colours; and a French vessel saluted the day by frequent firings.

Several select companies celebrated the anniversary in a convivial manner—and the evening was closed by a brilliant display of fire-works, which received the applause of a vast concourse of spectators.

The following toasts were drank by the gentlemen assembled at Oellers' Hotel, after partaking of a splendid repast, viz.

- 1. The French Nation; their Constitution, and King.
2. May the freedom which dawned on this day, encircle the globe.
3. Victory to the French armies over the foes to Liberty.
4. Liberty or Death.
5. The President of the United States.
6. Agriculture, Parent of Virtue and Independence.
7. Commerce and Manufactures.
8. The Fair of France and America—may each weave a Cap of Liberty for a husband.
9. Peace to all the world—may it learn to prize and preserve it.
10. The Patriotic King, Stanislaus Augustus.
11. The United States—may they prove an asylum to Patriots of every part of the world.
12. The Rights of Men.
13. The political virtues of Mirabeau—may they cover his foibles.
14. The old Thirteen—may the number be sacred to every American mind.
15. The memory of those who have fallen in defence of Liberty.
16. The two new States—may they be a blessing in the Union.
17. Le Jour.—The Day.

Abstract of further European intelligence.

THE Polish malcontents, those disaffected to the new constitution of Poland, receive every encouragement from the Emperors of Russia—and three Russian generals are appointed to invade that kingdom with 60,000 men—Poland has however a fund lately created of 400 millions—The Stadtholder has been warned by a letter, of a plot against him—The King of the French it is said has made another attempt to escape—[this is doubted]—In the Austrian army there are several corps whose arms are very dangerous and destructive—the Tirolese are natives of the county of Tiro, which lies on the Alps, these are dextrous marksmen armed with short rifles—The Chasseurs on horseback and on foot have guns of the same form with the Tirolese, but longer—The Pandours and Croats are trained to firing at marks, and will hit a dollar with a common musket at a 100 paces distant—these soldiers hide themselves in woods, ravines and behind houses, and fire at an enemy without being seen—to these the French Carabiniers will be opposed.

A long debate took place in the British House of Commons the 11th May, on a motion bro't forward by Mr. Fox, for the repeal of sundry provisions in several of the religious penal statutes—this motion he supported in his usual style of animation and argument—it was opposed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt—Lord North gave it a partial support.—The House divided on the question, when there appeared for the motion 63, against it 142—majority 79.

It is said that the Spanish troops on the frontiers of Spain are deserting every day by hundreds—The King of the French has settled the indemnities due to the Princes, landholders in Alsace—He has also granted an unlimited leave of absence to M. Rochambeau—The army destined for the attack of Porentrui had succeeded in that enterprize—the imperialists having evacuated the place on the approach of the French troops.—The Swedish and French ministers plenipotentiary were both received in form at the British court the 2d May, and delivered their credentials.—The accounts given from English papers of the late defeats of the French troops, correspond with those since received from Paris, and published there in the most approved papers—whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, it cannot be for the permanent interest of a printer to publish falsehoods—"A lying tongue is but for a moment."—M. de Carl has taken possession of Furnes, a city in Flanders—The inhabitants received the French troops and furnished them with refreshments—This detachment returned to Dunkirk.

Accounts from Life say, that good order is perfectly restored in the French army—Several skirmishes of inconsiderable consequence had taken place since the late actions—The accounts from Marfeilles are unpleasant—Savoy is said to be in a state of fermentation—The King of Sardinia has sent a large body of troops into the country, he says he prefers seeing the country in flames to seeing it in a state of insurrection—An account from Holland says the Emperors of Russia is dead—If so, a most formidable triumvirate will be taken off—Court-Martials are ordered for the trial of those dragoons of the 5th and 6th regiments who cried out treason in the late actions. M. Servain is appointed minister of war in the place of M. De Grave—The regiment Royal Allemand has totally deserted to the enemy; the loss of the horses is regretted.

The new ministry of France are making a thorough clearance of all the persons employed in all the departments and offices of state, and appointing others in their stead.—Great suspicions prevail, both in Paris and in the army, that the enemies of the revolution have introduced their creatures into the court and into the army—that from these the late misfortunes originated—and that it is in vain to expect success till all traitors are properly disposed of.

The National Assembly of France have established a fund to defray the expense of educating the children of parents who have suffered at St. Domingo.—The children to be brought up in the principles of the constitution.

The Quebec gazette of the 10th May, contains a proclamation of the King of Great Britain, dividing the Province of Lower Canada into districts, for the purpose of chusing members of the Legislative Council, and of the Assembly—the writs to bear teste on the 24th May inst. returnable the 10th day of July following.

The Albany Gazette says, that a deputation from the Chiefs of the Five Nations, are on their way to the Miami Village, where a treaty is shortly to be held by the hostile Indians.—This deputation is sent under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and charged with a message from the Executive of the United States to the said Indians, demanding a cessation of hostilities until measures can be taken to bring about a general treaty of peace.

The same Gazette says, Capt. Joseph Brandt returned through that city on the 6th instant, from his visit to the President of the United States. Capt. Brandt has expressed himself as much pleased with the reception he met with from the President, and the polite treatment he has received during his whole tour. We are informed that his best endeavors will be used to establish a treaty of friendship between the United States and the present hostile tribes of Indians; and that it is more than probable, on his return home, he will immediately set off for the Miami Village.

The premiums of the Albany society for the encouragement of the manufacture of maple sugar have been awarded and paid, viz. The first, of 75 dollars, to Thaddeus Scribner, of Herkemer county; he having produced 600 pounds of grained maple sugar of superior quality. The second premium, of 50 dollars, to Comfort Cook, of Otsego county; this quality was equal to the best muscovado. The third premium, of 25 dollars, was paid to John Harris and Rayner Huntley, of Milton, Saratoga county.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned the 2d instant, to the first Wednesday of November next.

The foundation of a new Theatre in Norfolk, Virginia, was laid on the 4th July.

The violent gust of wind on the first instant was very extensive; its effects were severely felt in various parts of the Union, from the state of Massachusetts to Cape-Hatteras.

The fate of Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of sundry odious penal statutes against the Dissenters from the established Church of England, is an event which could scarcely be conceived of at this enlightened period of the world.

A very handsome address was presented to General Sumpter, by the officers of the regiment of Clermont and Clarendon counties, in South-Carolina, on his return from attending Congress; in which they recapitulate some of his services in the field during the late war—thank him for his defence of the character of the militia of that state, in Congress, from the aspersions thrown on it in certain letters during the late war—and for the republican sentiments which he supported on the floor of Congress.—The General, in his reply, thanks the officers for their approbation of his conduct—that his sentiments respecting the insidious imputations on the patriotism, moral and military characters of the southern people, particularly the South-Carolinians, are corroborated by so many testimonies against the fallacy of them.—He expresses his gratitude for the friendly reception they had given him on his return, and for their favorable sentiments of his public conduct in the various stations to which he had been appointed.

The present posture of affairs in Europe exhibits a more interesting scene, than ever was before displayed on that great theatre of battles, sieges, intrigues, murders, assassinations, enterprize, genius, learning, ignorance, folly, frivolity, tyranny, slavery, freedom and what not.

An universal effervescence is apparent—kingdoms, states, and empires are convulsed—the struggles of reason, right, and liberty have produced the fermentation—the faces of despotism, superstition and prejudice will be purged away, and the pure waters of life, transparent and invigorating, will remain: these will be imbibed in copious draughts by an enlightened race of men, who have for ages been drinking the enervating and intoxicating potions preferred for them by the emissaries of darkness—the traitors to the dignity of human nature.

Mr. Abraham Hodge has published proposals for printing a newspaper at Halifax, North-Carolina, to be entitled, The North-Carolina Journal. Mr. Hodge says, The general and well-founded complaints that have so long prevailed among a considerable and respectable part of the citizens of this state for the want of a proper knowledge of the affairs of government, and a due communication of intelligence, being happily removed by the late act of Congress for the establishment of the post-office: and the routes of the posts being directed through various of the interior parts of the state, whereby a channel is opened for an extensive circulation of a newspaper—he has, by the advice of his friends, been induced to embark in the present undertaking.

The issue of the present contest between the combined powers and the French nation, must be favorable to the rights of man,

For there can be no doubt that the French will zealously defend their country, and the revolution they have accomplished; their enemies may for a time be partially successful—but this success will bring the people, now under the dominion of prejudice and tyranny, in more immediate contact, and make them more fully acquainted with, those ennobling principles which cannot fail to have a powerful influence on their minds. The result will be, under every possible contingency of the contest, that the despots of Europe must in their own defence, and to preserve any semblance of power and government, meliorate the condition of the great mass of their subjects.

The President of the United States arrived at Baltimore last Saturday, on his route to Virginia.

The Post-Master General of the United States, is now on a visit to the various Post-Offices in the Northern States.

Accounts have been published in several papers of the capture of Tippo Saib's capital, Seringapatam, by the forces under Lord Cornwallis. The whole now appears to be a fabrication in London, for jobbing purposes. Later and authentic intelligence, states, that Cornwallis had taken some small forts, was on his march towards Seringapatam, and that Tippo had made some propositions for peace, which were not accepted to.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. on the third inst. was qualified into office as Governor of the state of New-York; and the day following elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati in that state.

We are informed in the National Gazette of Saturday last, that the new regulation of the post-office in respect to newspapers, is "an unhappy affair, and will make the ensuing general election not so satisfactory a touchstone of the public mind as it ought to have been. For it is certain that in many places where the information contained in the papers will not now circulate, the elections will turn very differently from what they would, if the people knew as much as is known here on the spot."

The Salem Gazette some time ago contained a remark to the following purport—"Some printers, at the seat of government, seem to think that the people at a distance from that favorite spot, are so ignorant, that they know nothing."

The author of the above quotation from the National Gazette, is undoubtedly well informed; for it is certainly true that the people in the different parts of the Union, are determined to see, hear and judge for themselves; and altho' they have been admonished, catechized, scolded, corrected, berated, beduiped, befooled, and otherwise politely, candidly, honestly and fairly treated for more than nine months past, by the truly benevolent, federal and principled supporters of the National Gazette—Yet alas! alas! "the elections will turn very differently from what" these sage conservators, of republicanism had fondly and anxiously anticipated. Alas! alas! that this is true.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

TO THE HON. JOHN JAY, Esq.

BORN, thro' the paths of FAME to move,
Grac'd by a grateul people's love,
Whether the helm of State you guide,*
Or bid the storm of War subside,†
Or, to the clement Virtues dear,
From Africk catch the falling tear ‡
Or, with a voice, whose dulcet strain
Might soothe the sad'n'g soul of pain,
O'er the stern courts of Law preside, §
Not seem to lean on mercy's side,
Or, in thy soft retirement blest,
Feel all the FATHER warm thy breast,
Thine is fair VIRTUE'S noblest cause,
And thine the summit of APPLAUSE.
Nor shall a faction's fraudulent way
E'er tear one laurel'd wreath away:
To thee the generous heart extends,
For thee the patriot prayer ascends,
On thee the right'ful suffrage falls,
For thee the SACRED PEOPLE calls.
Wrong'd of their hopes the numerous band,
Determin'd wait thy guiding hand,
E'en while degraded FREEDOM turns
To where defeated FRIENDSHIP mourns;
Thus when the midnight's vap'ry breath
In clouds obscure the lyban heath,
No strains of Mufick cheer the vale,
No floweret scents the fresh'ning gale,
Till the BRIGHT SUN'S benignant ray
Dispel the gloom, and pours the day.
PHILENIA.

* As member of the first Congress.
† One of the plenipotentiaries who formed the treaty of peace.
‡ President of the first Society for the abolition of the slave trade.
§ Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,
The following Lines were wrote under a mezzotint print of the celebrated Doctor MAYHEW, of Boston, by a native of that place:—as I do not recollect having ever seen them in in print, their poetic merit and the justness of the character drawn of that real patriot, will doubtless lead you to publish them.
Yours,
C.

WHAT tho' the artists' curious touch may paint,
And strike an outline of the ascended saint;
Deep in our breasts a furer print is wrought,
Who saw him live the Doctrines that he taught:
Just, wise and good—as FREEDOM'S champion bold,
TRUTH his Religion,—CHARITY his gold!
Such once was MAYHEW—such thy righteous end;
Heav'n now rewards him—HOLLIS was his friend!
S. Q.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Snow Ann and Mary, Sweetnam, Cork
Brig Two Sisters, Forte, Virginia
Schooner Eliza, Quarles, ditto.
Sloop Speedwell, Smith, ditto.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 21/2
3 per Cents, 12/2
Deferred, 12/10
4 Shares Bank U. S. 44 per cent. prem.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,
HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.
Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.
July 18. (ep.tf)