

13. May the citizens of America have wisdom and firmness to support the government of their choice.

14. The town and trade of Baltimore.

15. Peace and liberty to mankind.

The following toasts were drank by a numerous and respectable assemblage of Volunteers of this town, at Mr. Gray's, on Friday last, the 4th of July:

1. The day we celebrate. The man who gave our independence birth, and those to whom it gives pleasure.

2. The fountain of power. The people of the United States—May they long continue to be blessings of order, good laws and wise councils.

3. The trustees of the people, the only depositaries of their power—May they always be distinguished by integrity and talents.

4. To the United States; peace before war, and war before dishonor.

5. To the French; a speedy and honorable peace, and free republican government.

6. May the United States always respect the rights of other nations, and be at all times prepared to defend their own.

7. The several states—May rivalry among them be confined to promoting virtue, the education of youth, and the arts of peace.

8. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States—May the one never be sacrificed to the other.

9. The militia of the state of Maryland.

10. The trade and manufactures of Baltimore.

11. The memory of all those who have died or suffered in defence of liberty.

12. May the slaves and oppressed throughout the world cease to be slaves or oppressed.

13. Good men of every religious persuasion and political party.

14. May justice and honor, not love or hatred, direct the councils of nations.

15. The best and greatest man in the world, George Washington.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

Friday last, the 4th inst, Captain Montaigne's company of Light-Infantry dined at Mr. Hatton's. After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank, and the day spent with mirth and conviviality.

The succeeding ODE, written by Mrs. ANN JULIA HATTON, & addressed to the company, was read by one of the members, accompanied by repeated bursts of applause.

O D E,

for the Fourth of July, 1794.

In early times, ere luxury had birth, Rough INDEPENDENCE rul'd the happy earth;

His sons a hardy race, innur'd to toil, With nervous arm plough'd up the stubborn soil:

Beneath their sturdy labors soon was seen

The barren desert cloth'd with cheerful green:

Bent was the oak, the quarry's depth explor'd,

And art and science beam'd upon the world.—

Then, great in peace, no wild ambitious dream,

No thirst of empire bid man's bosom stream;

In virtuous quiet pass'd their days away,

Bright and unpott'd as the noontide ray;—

But soon refinement stole upon the world,

And through each breast her baneful poison har'd.

Then rage to rule, insatiate love of gold,

For which the lives of millions oft were sold,

Fill'd every breast; war's desolating train,

In terrible array, spread o'er the plain;

Her iron scourge then proud oppression wav'd,

And tyrant man each finer feeling brav'd;

Relentless to the sufferer's piteous moan,

Through blood and horror waded to a throne.

—Then wide her wings affrighted virtue spread,

To happier climes with Independence fled:

On this blest soil they fix'd their sacred seat;

Here found from mad-mis-rule a safe retreat;

Here rais'd the awful fane of Liberty,

And rooted firm fair Freedom's deathless Tree.

Immortal powers! whose cheering smiles impart

The best emotions to the human heart;

COLUMBIA'S Sons with favouring influence blest,

And on their souls your fervors deep impress.—

While WAR'S dread voice sounds o'er the Western Main,

And nations struggle with oppression's chain,

Firm and undaunted still the heroes stand,

Fix'd or to die or free maintain their land.

O INDEPENDENCE! on this glorious day

Dart full and strong thy renovating ray—

Pour on each bosom thy resistless fire,

Nerve ev'ry arm, and every soul inspire—

That while the swelling fountains of joy proclaim

THIS DAY, the greatest on the page of fame,

Columbia's sons, knit in one social band,

My *jeuwar* protection to this hallow'd land;

Firm to support her sacred rights appear,

And bid blest Freedom ever flourish here.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11.

The expectation of the public had been raised to the highest pitch by the bills announcing the tragedy of Cymbeline, for the benefit of Mrs. De Marque and Mr. Blisset—the name of Mrs. Whitlock against the character of Imogin, was sufficient to ensure a full house—great was the disappointment when they found the intended piece was deferred. The exertions of Mrs. De Marque to merit the favors of the public, deserved a reward—the entertainments were adapted to please, and her excellence in dancing cannot be disputed—with regret therefore the smallness of the company, assembled the last night at the theatre, was contemplated—however it is hoped the lady will favor us with a concert, as Mr. De Marque is an excellent musician, and there is every reason to hope she will receive a substantial proof of the liberality of an American audience.

The following contains a THIRD opinion, on the character of Danton, published in the General Advertiser.

We have already stated that, as far as we could collect from the Paris Papers, the execution of Danton appeared to be rather the act of his rivals for power, than the consequence of any plot on his part to subvert the Republic. Some of the French Emigrants in this country are of a different opinion. They represent him as the leader of a party for restoring Royalty; lament his death as the greatest misfortune that has befallen their cause since the beheading of Louis XVI. and hint that the assassination of Robespierre would be of more importance than subsidizing the King of Prussia. On such points we are ready to admit that their information must be better than ours.

Died at Watertown, Massachusetts, on Monday the 30th June, Master JOHN BINNEY aged 10—son of the late Dr. BARNABAS BINNEY, of this City.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

In the General Advertiser of yesterday, among the Toasts given at the meeting of Captain Barker's regiment on the 4th instant, I was surprised to meet with the following: "The opposers of an American Excise—may their opinions and measures become the contempt of Freemen." As, from the complexion of the rest, it is impossible this sentiment could have been intended.

Whether this was the mistake of the person who formed the toasts for the occasion, or merely an error of the press, it is impossible for me to determine; but if owing to the latter, surely he may say to the Printer as Balak said to Balam, "I took thee to curse my enemies, and behold thou hast blessed them altogether."

Yours, &c.

A FEDERALIST.

Philadelphia, July 9th, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 5.

Anniversary of Independence.

Yesterday commenced the nineteenth anniversary of American Independence. On such an occasion the citizens of the United States could not refrain the impulses of festivity and joy which animated their breasts. From the accounts received of preparation, we are convin-

ced that the celebration of the day has been commensurate with the continent. In this town, ever foremost in displays of patriotism, the anniversary was noticed with becoming solemnity.—At 12 o'clock, an oration was delivered at the Old Brick Meeting-House, by John Phillips, Esq. in which with a recurrence to first principles, were connected those maxims, which, if followed, will ensure to the United States, union, tranquility and happiness. The supreme executive, with various other officers attended this oration, and were escorted from the Council-Chamber by the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford.

Capt. Bradler announced the dawn, the zenith, and the close of the auspicious day, in various parts of the town, with federal discharges from his artillery. And was accompanied therein by the patriotic citizens of Liberty-Square.

Several companies of the first regiment paraded in honor of the day; and the society of Cincinnati held their fraternal anniversary, at Concert-Hall.

In short, every description of citizens, were emulous to give an eclat to the day, worthy of those who have experienced the blessings attendant on the memorable Declaration, which the fates of America pronounced on the 4th of July, 1776, which ascertaining the sacred Rights of Man—with the rapidity of lightning is extending, and will extend its influence throughout every acre of the habitable world.

From London—May 8.

[Communicated in a letter.]

"I left Amsterdam on the 22d, ult. and arrived at Ostend, on the 26th in the evening. The French are encamped four miles from Nieupoort, which is only nine miles distant from Ostend. It was reported they were in possession of Bruges, which I had just passed through and that they were coming on towards Ostend, with speed. A report had also spread, that Gen. Clairfayt, of the combined forces, had met with a terrible defeat, 5000 men were said to have been killed—also that he had been unable to rally the remainder of his army, which before the battle consisted of 30,000 men. The French say their former war in Flanders was to give the people an opportunity of gaining their liberty—they rejected the opportunity, and are not worthy of the cause; and as Flanders is the seat of the war, and a shelter to the combined forces, they will plunder and destroy every town they enter, belonging to it. A small village was burnt by the French, called Furnes, ten miles distant from Ostend, the evening I arrived there; thirteen villages were also on fire at once, and burnt to the ground, near Landrecies, at which time the French suffered a heavy loss of men and artillery.

"Give me leave to felicitate you from my hearts in your being a resident and citizen of a land of freedom, and among perhaps the only people who enjoy their liberty on the globe, at present. I have been through several of the United Provinces, but find no where the freedom we enjoy in America. I have travelled through a part of Germany, Prussia, and Flanders, where despotism and priesthood reign triumphant; misery and poverty are the consequences.

WORCESTER, July 3.

On Tuesday, last week, the following unfortunate accident happened, at the paper-mill in this town. The workmen had been pressing a post of paper. The screw of the press, which was new, when it was released, did not, as usual, immediately rise. One of the workmen, Mr. Micah Haven, took a hankspike to start it back: the moment he applied the hankspike to the screw, it is supposed, it rose of itself, and with such velocity as to cause the hankspike to make a large dent in the side of the press, and rebounding, struck Mr. Haven in the side of the head, and broke his skull, several pieces of which was extracted. He lived until Thursday evening, and then expired. We hope this melancholy event will be a warning to paper-makers to be careful.

NEWBURYPORT, July 5.

Yesterday arrived at this harbour, schooner Retrieve, Daniel Jackson, master, 21 days from Leogan, who informs that on the 18th June the forts at Port-au-Prince were stormed by the English and taken—that the Brigands under Sonthonax had marched to Jacmel—that the English fleet, consisting of two 74's, one 64, one 50 gun ship, and 5 or 6 frigates, were preparing to attack Jacmel or Petit Guave, for one of which places they were to sail about the 25th ult. most probably the former, as it contained the greatest number of troops.—Capt. Jackson passed 4 vessels

from the southern States, entering Leogan, with flour, which at his departure was 25 dollars a barrel—Other provisions were not so much wanted as to enhance the price materially.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, (in St. Croix) June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Anguilla, June 15.

"I suppose you have heard of the attack the French made on Guadaloupe, since the capture of it by the English—If not, these are the particulars: They landed 1500 men at Point-Petre, which was guarded but by 40 British who repulsed them three different times; but they came on the fourth time, and carried it—when there was but one man remaining in the garrison, who gave three huzzas, and told them he was ready to die, after doing his country justice, and they immediately put him to death. The French have acted very cruelly at that place by putting to death defenceless men, women, and children, (which is a verbal report): Admiral Jervis, who was at St. Kitts's, on receiving the news, immediately sailed for Guadaloupe, and has properly hemmed in the French fleet; the troops were on their march from other parts of the island to attack them; and it is supposed they are completely defeated by this."

"P. S. Since writing the above, we have received certain accounts, that Admiral Jervis has taken the whole French fleet at Guadaloupe, consisting of five frigates. The whole of the French troops are also destroyed."

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

Saturday afternoon last, Capt. Heath, with a detachment of men, marched from this place for Fort Franklin, to reinforce and take the command of that garrison.

For these some days past a report has been in general circulation, that an express from Fort Washington had been seen on his way to Philadelphia, who informed, that the Indians had surrounded Gen. Wayne's army.—We are happy in having it in our power to contradict this report, as a person immediately from Fort-Washington says, that the army is still at Greenville, and that the road between Fort-Washington and that place is now travelled with greater security than at any former period.

PHILADELPHIA.

From the general tenor of the Duke of York's dispatches, it evidently appears, that on the 17th May there was a general attack on the French lines by the combined armies under the command of the Emperor of Germany—that this attack was unsuccessful—the French not only repelling the allies, but in many instances cutting off their retreat and making a great slaughter of them—the Duke of York's letter details only the loss sustained by the British troops in his column, which did not probably consist of more than one-fifth of the whole number—the loss sustained by the Austrians, Hessians, &c. of this and the other columns must have been prodigious.

From every apparent circumstance, it is highly probable that the business terminated in a general rout of the whole combined army.

The French army under General Pichegru, in this battle is stated to have amounted to ninety thousand men.

Affairs in England on the 24th May, appear to have been in a very critical situation—Numbers of persons were taken up and committed, some to the Tower, others to the King's Bench Prison.—The Habeas Corpus was suspended by act of Parliament—Two protests were entered against the measure on the Journals of the House of Lords—One, signed by eight Noblemen, among whom are the Dukes of Norfolk, Grafton, Bedford, Marquis Lansdowne, Lord Lauderdale, &c. these protested against the suspension, as the circumstances of the country in their opinion did not render it necessary—the other protest, was made by Lord Stanhope—on the ground that the bill, put it in the power of the ministers, to introduce Letters de Cachet into England.

Reinforcements of all the cavalry that could be spared, were ordered to be embarked for the Continent, to supply the severe losses recently sustained.

There is an account, but it is by way of report only, that two days after the defeat of the Duke of York, General Clairfayt attacked the French near Courtray, killed two thousand, and took 25 pieces of cannon.

It is to be remarked that the fate of Gen. Clairfayt and his division of the army in the previous action is not men-

tioned in the Duke of York's letter.

For any particular facts in the above sketch, which have not heretofore appeared, we are indebted to Mr. Dunlap, who politely shewed the Editor several parts of the London paper in the hands of his Compositors.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship John Bulkeley, Wharton, Spain Schr. Sally & Polly, Gellon, Charleston

Sloop Dove, Wyatt, Fort Dauphin

The Concorde frigate, the Partridge of 26 guns, and the La Cassles of 18, sailed from New-York on Friday last, and arrived in Delaware bay on Sunday evening.

Captain Gordon, of the brig Trial, 63 days from Ferrol, informs, that off the Western Isles, on the 26th of May, he fell in with the French fleet from the Cheapeake, and was brought too by one of the frigates, from which he received a fallor in lieu of a Frenchman. The ships of war were in a sickly condition, which was imputed to bad water on board the fleet. They had taken many prizes on the passage; the Ambuscade had a large Jamaica ship in tow.

Capt. Gordon likewise informs, that the French fleet had taken the transports from Martinique with the prisoners bound to France.

Arrivals at New-York.

Ship Josephus, Hewitt, Faulkland

Islands

Snow Columbia, Cole, Marblehead

On the 6th July, the Josephus spoke the Ship General Washington, out 5 weeks from Londonderry, with 450 passengers bound to the Delaware.

The late victory of the French over the allied armies will probably be productive of peace in Europe, an event most ardently desired by every friend to human happiness.

Errata in Yesterday's Paper.

In admiral Jervis's letter, for "carriage" read *carriage*—in the "Extract of a letter from Paterfon," 24th line from the end of the extract, for "casual faculties" read *casual frailties*, 37 line for "it receives," read *he receives*.

To Correspondents, "A Friend to Rhetoric" is not sufficiently interesting for publication.

To the Public.

PROPOSALS

For Engraving in Aquatinta,

Four select Views;

Three upon the river Shannandoah, in the state of Virginia;

And one upon the Schuylkill, in the state of Pennsylvania.

From the paintings of W. Winstanley;

By G. J. PARKYNS.

No. 1. A view, by moon-light, on the Shannandoah, near the Great Cliff, from the foot of Shannon Hill.

No. 2. The Sun setting—a view of the Horse-Shoe, from Shannon Hill.

No. 3. A morning view upon the Schuylkill, near the commencement of the Canal.

No. 4. The Sun dispersing a fog—A View upon the Shannandoah, from a hill west of the Old Blooming.

The Conditions are as follow:

The Price to Subscribers will be SIX DOLLARS for the four Views.—One half of which to be paid at the time of subscribing—the other half on the delivery of the Prints, according to the priority of the subscriptions.

Subscriptions received at Mr. Dobson's, Bookseller, at the Stone House, Second-Street, and at Mr. Joseph Anthony's, Silver Smith, Market Street.

And at Mr. John M'Elwee's, No. 75, fourth Front street.

July 11.

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Philadelphia, July 7, 1794

Whereas James M'Gargle

of Cheltenham Township in Montgomery County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by his Bill exhibited to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said County, set forth that sundry Title deeds by which he holds a cert in Messuage & sixty-four acres of Land in the said Township, were greatly injured and defaced by accident; and prayed that examination of witnesses might be taken in order, that their testimony of his title to the said Farm should be perpetuated, Whereupon, on motion of William M. Smith, Esquire, of Counsel for the said James M'Gargle, it was considered by the said Judges in the said Court, that the prayer of the said Bill of right ought to be granted, and George Campbell and John Donaldson, Esquire, were appointed Commissioners to take the said examination, to whom a Commission under form of Law hath been issued.

Public Notice

is hereby given, that the said Commissioners have appointed Wednesday, the 30th day of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to meet at the house of the said William M. Smith, the fourth-east corner of Chestnut and Fifth-Streets in the City of Philadelphia, to take the said examinations.

JAMES M'GARGLE

July 11,

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