

From the Virginia Herald, &c.  
*The Blessings of National Peace.*  
OH, PEACE! Thou source and  
fount of social life,  
Beneath whose calm inspiring influence  
Science his views enlarges, art refines,  
And swelling confidence opens all her  
pores.—  
Bliss'd be the man who gives us thee!  
Who bids the trumpet hush his horrid  
clang,  
Which blows the giddy nations into  
rage.  
Who slanders the murderous blade,  
The deadly gun  
Into the well-pil'd armoury returns!  
And every vigour from the work of  
death,  
To peaceful industry converting, makes  
The country flourish, and the city smile!  
Unviolated, him the virgin hugs:  
And bids the smiling mother to her  
train.  
Of him the shepherd, in the peaceful  
dale,  
Chanting; and of him the husbandman,  
The treasures of his labour sure, as at  
the plough  
Or team he toils: With him the sailor  
foath,  
Beneath the trembling moon, the mid-  
night wave;  
And the full city, warm, from street to  
street,  
And shop to shop, responsive, rings of  
him.  
Nor joys one land alone; his praise ex-  
tends  
Far as the breeze can bear the gifts of  
peace;  
Till all the happy nations catch the  
song.  
And then, with us, applaud their  
WASHINGTON.

ject, we believe the public will think  
that it was full time to put a stop to  
those meetings, the objects of which  
we think it will be found were, under  
various pretences of reform, &c. hostile  
to our happy constitution itself.

We do not imagine that it will be  
found, when the numbers composing  
the societies whose measures will soon  
occupy the attention of parliament are  
known, that they are considerable; but  
let it be remembered, that a few ill dis-  
posed persons, acting in concert and  
upon system, may, unless counteracted,  
become formidable to the greatest nation  
that ever existed.

It is but justice to Mr. Fox to say,  
that he was not in any degree implicated  
in the charge brought against Mr.  
Stone.

Mr. Stone, the brother to the gen-  
tleman who has lately excited the pub-  
lic attention here, has till now had his  
liberty at Paris, although all other Eng-  
lishmen have been confined. His oc-  
cupation, by means of which he acquired  
this indulgence, was, it is said, to  
print English translations of such  
French pamphlets as it was thought  
best answer the purposes of France, and  
to convey them secretly into this coun-  
try.

Mr. Dundas managed the great lead-  
er of opposition very dexterously, in  
not at once answering that leader's de-  
mand to know whether the seditious  
papers were really seized upon a suspi-  
cion of high treason. Not getting an  
answer at first, the political champion  
ventured on more rashly in an officious  
struggle for forms, at a moment of the  
most serious alarm; and thus evinced a  
miserable decay of powers, or a want  
of due concern for the essential interests  
of the state.

All rational patriots must feel the highest  
satisfaction in seeing the vigorous and tim-  
ely exertions of government to crush the  
schemes of domestic traitors. But for these  
seasonable exertions of a wise and active  
government, perhaps we should have groined  
under the horrible tyranny of a Jacobin  
Club in this capital, and the butchering op-  
pression of some English Robespierres.

How came Mr. Stone to apply to the  
present opposition to forward his plans?  
Did he think them the persons most likely to  
support him, and to promote his views?  
Is it not remarkable that this very opposition  
should have constantly treated all alarm for  
the safety of the constitution as chimerical  
and absurd? Could these very persons know  
most of the dangers that threatened the  
country, and of the persons from whom  
those dangers arose, while they were assert-  
ing that no dangers and no evil-minded  
persons existed, and that the ministers ex-  
cited alarms for their own purposes? Such  
questions, and many other of a similar ten-  
dency, naturally arising out of Mr. Stone's ex-  
amination, have of late been repeatedly  
asked.—For the answers to such questions, we  
must appeal to the feelings of the public.

Last night, about nine o'clock, some of  
the Bow-street officers took Mr. Martin, at-  
torney, into custody, under the authority of  
a warrant from the Secretaries of State.

Mr. Martin was a prisoner in the King's  
Bench for debt. The officers seized the  
papers which they found in his apartment in  
that prison.

At a meeting of the New Union, a very  
numerous Benefit Society, held at York last  
week, it was unanimously resolved, that  
any members professing any Jacobin principles,  
or who should utter, at any time, disrespect-  
ful expressions against the government or  
constitution of the kingdom, should be ex-  
pelled the club. It is hoped that this laud-  
able resolution will be adopted by every simi-  
lar institution.

On Saturday night, as some workmen  
were pulling down an old house near Zion  
Chapel, in Leeds, they found a great number  
of silver coins, some of them date 1604, of  
our James VI. and of Charles XII. and  
Philip IV. of Sweden, &c.

From New Lloyd's List, March 11.  
The Invincible man of war, Admiral  
MacBride with the Squadron under his com-  
mand, sailed from Weymouth for the coast  
of France, the 6th inst.

#### PLYMOUTH, May 13.

Arrived this morning the Colossus,  
of 74 guns, Captain C. M. Pole, from  
Portsmouth. She is to be attached to  
the Squadron under the command of  
Rear Admiral MacBride.

Sailed at noon the Incendiary Fire-  
ship, Captain J. Cooke, to the east-  
ward.

Admiral MacBride is recovering very  
fast, and it is hoped his services will not  
be so long suspended as was at first im-  
agined.

The Duke of Richmond arrived here  
from Bath on Saturday last, and during  
this short period has taken a survey of  
all the Forts, &c. at this place; he ex-  
amined minutely into the state of the  
Citadel yesterday, and it is expected  
some material alterations will be made  
there. He has been indefatigable in his  
attention to marking out the ground  
for the Camps at Roborough and Ma-  
cer, so as it might be most conducive to  
the health and convenience of the troops.  
Much praise is also due to Lord Lenox  
for his great care and attention to the  
troops in general.

#### PORTSMOUTH, March 10.

The Pilote cutter was dispatched late  
on Saturday night after the West-India,  
Mediterranean, and Cork convoys to  
order them back, the French fleet be-  
ing, according to report, in the Chan-  
nel.

#### UNITED STATES.

#### ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 9.

The anniversary of the declaration  
of American Independence was celebra-  
ted in this town on 4th inst. with un-  
usual demonstrations of joy.

The day was ushered in with a morn-  
ing gun. At 10 o'clock the citizens  
assembled at Lyon's tavern and formed  
a procession.

1. A company of Grenadiers.
2. A company of Infantry.
3. Officers of the town and in the neighbourhood not this day on com-  
mand.
4. Clergy.
5. Citizens.

The procession moved in order to-  
wards the Presbyterian church, in the  
front of which waved the flag of the  
Union.

Public service was introduced by an  
address to the Supreme being for a  
blessing on the exercises of the day.

A psalm being sung, and a prayer  
suited to the occasion being made, the  
Rev. Mr. Austin pronounced an oration  
on the subject of government, and of law  
in general, making application of gen-  
eral and most approved principles of  
government to the constitution of these  
United States.

From this oration we are allowed to  
make the following extracts, which, a-  
mong many others, appeared to give  
life and embellishment to the piece.

The first relates to a touch on the  
character of the President as the chief  
magistrate of State.—And need I now  
in the concluding part of my discourse,  
at all dilate farther on the excellency  
of that government which the great  
Protector and all bounteous Benefactor  
of our country hath given us to en-  
joy? You see in it, at a single glance,  
every character of government that is  
upright, promising and fair. You see  
foundation laid for cool deliberation:—  
and are the properties of secrecy or dis-  
patch necessary, at once, to meet and  
frustrate the designs of insidious and  
traiterous men; you behold provision  
made for every trying exigency, in the  
powers you hold, in the first organ, the  
chief magistrate of state.

"You see the dignity, the honor,  
the industry and the integrity with  
which your agent maintains his place.—  
I call him your agent, he is your's by  
possession, the foremost gift of Boun-  
tous Heaven; he is the Joshua, who,  
under the standard of the God of ar-  
mies, hath given peaceful possession of  
this godly land. He hath led us in the  
field, and he now counsels for us in the  
cabinet: and though pressed by the  
Canaanites of the land—shot at by the  
archers—calumniated by them that hate  
him and us; yet, O Washington! thy  
name shall live; thy virtues shall stand  
on future record, long as men are found  
to write, or posterity remains to peruse  
the historic page.

"I call this man your's not only as  
the gift of heaven, as an instrument of  
political salvation to our oppressed coun-  
try; but he is your's as an object of sin-  
cere affection; he lives in the hearts of  
his countrymen, and as one expresses it,  
the hearts of this whole country afford  
as it were, a volume, on which are in-  
scribed the political virtues of this illu-  
strious chief. And notwithstanding the  
progress of slander, of calumny and of  
mean detraction, were he again to shew  
the feather in his hat, or point with his  
sword to the fell monster, who would  
undermine or mar the fabric on which  
our political salvation stands, we are  
not backward to say that such a wretch  
would sink, as in a moment, under the  
indignant tempest which tried patriot-  
ism, the love of our country, and the  
love of our leader would at once enkin-  
dle.

"But, I would not wish to lose sight  
of my subject, to forget my course, as  
though dazzled by the resplendent rays  
of this first constellation in this political  
firmament."

The second extract relates to the state  
of religion and religious freedom in this  
country, in comparison with the distresses  
of others.—"Whilst we behold the convulsions  
among the nations of the earth, the con-  
vulsions of church and state, the promised  
shakings of the earth and heavens—How  
grateful to the Author of our mercies ought  
we to be, that religious liberty, on the  
basis of universal toleration, here hath raised  
her glorious banner. May the prin-  
ciples of universal toleration be held inviolate.  
May piety, virtue, and true religion in  
all its different forms, ever enjoy the protec-  
tion of law, and undisturbed, be allowed  
to make its way, to embrace the glowing  
prospects of the latter day.

"The time is come, welcome! thrice  
welcome happy moment, when pure re-  
ligion, the religion which inspiration teach-  
es, is left to stand on its own eternal basis,  
here unsupported and unopposed by any  
human arm, the issue shall be known of its  
own native power and saving effects.—  
Fair trial is now to be had, whether our  
holy religion is of God, or whether it will  
come to nought; whether it has friends be-  
cause of its own innate charms, or whether,  
when the storms of unbelief beat high, and  
human power ceases to aid, its friends will  
forsake the charge. No, thou heavenly  
gift! celestial dove! thy friends shall not  
forsake thee! So long as the fire on the altar  
continues to burn—long as the angelic  
choirs overshadow the ark and mercy seat,  
long as the temple of God is open, and by  
faith is seen in heaven—long as access  
in the throne of God, thro' the blood of the  
cross, is preached and enjoyed—equally  
long shall the servants of the most high  
God own his name here on earth—equally  
long maintain his service, plead his cause,  
and labor to bear the favor of his name to  
earth's remotest bounds."

"The third extract relates to the  
duty of the people of the United States,  
to maintain with a steady hand their  
present government in view of the con-  
fusion which might ensue upon its in-  
fraction or dissolution.—"But shall  
these principles and effects apply to us?  
Are we so fraught with ignorance as  
not to know, & so callous as not to feel,  
and so impotent as to be unable to de-  
fend the blessings we enjoy? It will not  
be pretended! Then let insidious, offic-  
ious men, of extract foreign or domes-  
tic, cease the talk of pretended political  
infrustration, whilst their lessons are  
fraught with deep laid schemes, with  
dark stratagems against the progress of  
political freedom, and of religious order  
throughout our land!

"Will you permit, that a tyrant  
from the confusion, even now threaten-  
ed by some, shall at a future day arise,  
who, mounted, by means of deep laid  
stratagems, of the keenest edge, or of  
the longest sword, upon your cringing  
backs, shall carve his way, yet more and  
more to despotic rule? Will you per-  
mit, that such an one shall goad you  
round the circus, or lash you through  
the race of slavery, until a more potent  
despot than himself, a tyrant better  
able to ride than the first, shall with  
growing fury again apply the lash,  
and himself mounted on the heavy mov-  
ing, galling car of bondage urge you  
to the task; until another, in their turn,  
pressed by indignant fury, and the pride  
of domination uncontrolled, shall each  
goad you round, till helpless and hope-  
less, you sink under the burthen of fi-  
nished woe?

"Is this the end to which you are  
disposed to come? Is this the legacy,  
the inheritance you wish to entail on  
your rising offspring? No! God forbid,  
you will say, rather let us die freemen,  
than, through foreign or domestic broils,  
be left to entail on ourselves and offspring  
such complicated woe?

"Then keep steady the reigns of gov-  
ernment—move dispassionately & mod-  
erately on—support with energy your  
government! rather support yourselves!  
be jealous of factious tempers seeking  
private good, and let no insidious foreign  
or domestic foe, joggle you from your  
seat, from the rank of freedom you now  
hold; nor through pretence of kindness  
suffer him to seize the reins, and drive  
you the car of state."

"Those your friends, who, by your  
willing suffrage now bear the burthen;  
now bear for us the political ark, for  
ought we see, or calumny can say, per-  
form well their task. Then let them  
proceed moderately, yet firmly on, until  
others of equal talents, of equal virtues,  
and with more than equal evidence of  
honest deligas can be found."

More might be extracted of the same  
nature and purport, but as some hopes  
are indulged that the whole may be pub-  
lished we forbear to make any farther  
extracts.

Service being concluded, the officers  
and citizens with strangers present, re-  
tired to dine, and were very handsomely  
entertained at Mr. Lyon's Inn. The  
soldiers also enjoyed a social repast in  
the field, and unity, harmony and love  
seemed to glow in every breast.

At five o'clock, the sound of the bell  
invited the company into the church,  
where from a stage erected, a number  
of the young gentlemen of the town  
entertained the company by pronoun-  
cing a number of patriotic pieces; and  
the whole was concluded by an animat-  
ed piece from Mr. Crane.

We have the pleasure to declare that  
very singular order and decorum was  
preserved through the day; a roiled  
passion, a profane expression, or mark  
of intemperance were scarcely discovered  
in any, through the amusements and  
entertainments of the day.

#### HARTFORD, July 11.

A large collection of gentlemen be-  
longing to the city, and some of the  
neighboring towns, dined at Mr. Fre-

derick Bull's, with all the cheerfulness,  
and temperate conviviality, which the  
4th of July ought ever to inspire in the  
breasts of American citizens. After  
dinner, the following toasts were drank,  
accompanied by a discharge of cannon,  
under the command of the East-Hart-  
ford artillery company:

1. The Constitution of the United  
States—unshaken by anarchy and un-  
perverted by corruption, may the end  
of its existence be known only by the  
dissolution of nature.
2. The President of the United  
States.
3. The Vice-President, and Congress  
of the United States.
4. The Governor and State of Con-  
necticut.
5. Success to our negotiations with  
foreign powers.
6. The Secretary of the Treasury.
7. American Commerce—may it ever  
be regulated by the laws of immutable  
justice, and become as extensive as the  
boundaries of the globe.
8. Peace and good government to  
the French.
9. The virtuous general La Fayette,  
the unfortunate victim of anarchy and  
despotism.
10. The Polish General Kosciuszko,  
may he prove the Washington of his  
country.
11. A speedy termination of the In-  
dian war, on principles of justice and  
amity.
12. The agriculture and manufac-  
tures of America.
13. The universal reign of freedom,  
peace, science and religion.
14. The female character in Amer-  
ica—the brightest display on earth of  
domestic accomplishments and virtues.
15. The 4th of July—may it ever  
awaken in the minds of Americans those  
sentiments of liberty and independence  
which gave birth to our happy republic.

#### NEW-YORK, July 12.

We have authentic accounts that the  
books and papers of the London corre-  
sponding societies have been seized by the  
military; that several of the principal  
characters have been under examination,  
and that Mr. Horne Tooke has been ar-  
rested. Reports by the way of Lisbon  
and the West Indies say that Mr. Fox  
and some members of Parliament are  
arrested and committed to the Tower.  
It is probable this will prove true, as it  
is necessary for government to try its  
strength with the reformists.—

The violence and oppressions of the  
British government have for a long time  
been raising an opposition, and their late  
proceedings in cases of libels cannot  
fail to bring the opposition to a crisis.

We have repeatedly remarked in this  
paper that the opposition of the princes  
and nobles of Europe to the diffusion of  
republican principles, will be the prin-  
cipal and direct means of spreading them.  
The war against France will probably  
accelerate the downfall of the privileged  
orders in Europe at least half a century.  
It is in vain to attempt to conquer prin-  
ciples; or oppose military force to light,  
information or a feeling sense of injuries.  
It is true, that the mass of people, who  
have heretofore been depressed and de-  
pified, on their first gaining an impor-  
tant rank in society and experiencing  
their own strength, will often run into  
anarchy. They have done so in France,  
and they will do so in all countries. But  
they will find by experience the errors  
into which their enthusiasm has led them,  
and return to law and order.

The people, finding government in  
the hands of oppressors, wrest the power  
from them and at first attempt to gov-  
ern themselves in person. All history  
testifies, and the experience of every day  
proves, that both these modes of gov-  
ernment are oppressive, either by an  
absolute individual or a sovereign multi-  
tude. Liberty cannot exist where ei-  
ther of these have the direct exercise of  
the powers of government.

A republic or representative democ-  
racy, where the powers of government  
are exercised by delegation is the only  
form yet attempted that has not pro-  
duced despotism. Such are the govern-  
ments of America, and such must be  
the governments of Europe, before the  
people can realize the blessings of free-  
dom.

#### PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 15.

#### INDEPENDENCE—

Several important events, in the revolu-  
tion of time have served to display the  
character of the Citizens of the United  
States in a striking point of view—  
none, more so, than the immortal de-  
claration of Independence.

The steps preparatory to that trans-  
action were gradual—the public mind  
was in a course of education for tea