he announces that he wishes to establish the Mahometan religion in its primitive purity. The whole extent of country between Medina, Mecca, and Bassora, has submitted to him.

Towards Aleppo he has experienced an obstinate resistance from some of the Schieks, who had a numerous party, but he found means to beat and disperse them.—Abdul Wechab is now endeavouring to extend his conquests towards Egypt, and to gain over the Beys as well as the Arab tribes of that country. It does not however, appear that the rebels have yet made themselves masters of any place of importance.

Medina and Mecca are still occupied by the Turks. The Ottoman minister has sent to the governor of the latter a numerous train of artillery, which he had requested, as well as artillerymen. A part of the troops in Natolia were to proceed with all speed to Bagdad, where the corps destined to march against the rebels was to assemble.

HAMBURGH, May 6.

The French government, notwithstanding the rejection of its recent proposals, for an alliance offensive and defensive with Denmark, has since urged the Prince Royal, in case of a rupture with England, to shut the Elbe and entrance of the Baltic to all English ships. To this application likewise the Danish cabinet has returned a positive refusal. The Ministers strongly represented to the French Ambassador the injurious consequences which a system hostile to so near a neighbour as Great Britain would bring upon that kingdom.

Champagny, the French Ambassador at Vienna, after receiving a courier from his government, lately presented a note to the Imperial minister, in which he demands that, in case of war, the Austrian harbours should be shut against the English.—Though no answer had been returned to this note on the 27th ult. there is every reason to believe that such a demand will not be complied with.

The court of Austria is highly alarmed at the immense military force which France continues to pour into Italy; and representation on this have actually been made to Citizen Champagny, as well as to the cabinet of the Thuilleries, by Count Cobentzel, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris.

WASHINGTON CITY

WEDNESDAY, July 13.

The ANNIVERSARY of our national existence has been celebrated with demonstrations of the liveliest joy in all those parts of the union from which we have had time to hear. In the city of New-York, in particular, it appears to have been welcomed with universal joy, and the celebration of it to have been conducted in the most impressive style. Every where appropriate toasts and sentiments have shewn that the present race have lost none of the love of liberty bequeathed them by their fathers. Indeed it is our sincere conviction, and we declare it with honest pride, that at this day there exists in these states a more enlightened love of liberty, more deeply rooted in the affections of our citizens, and more widely spread among them, than at any antecedent period of our national existence.

In the year seventy-six, it is certain that the divine flame of liberty animated the heart of every true American, and created a spirit of heroism, ready to incur all hazards and endure all difficulties.

But liberty at that day had principally to contend with open enemies; and the great question was whether Britain should govern us, or whether we should govern ourselves?

Since the era of independence, heretical doctrines have sprung up; and attempts have been made by an insidious imitator of the measures of other countries gradually to undermine our liberties;—attempts the more dangerous from emanating from some of those who joined our councils and fought our battles during the revolution. These measures principally were, the establishment and perpetuity of a great national debt, immense standing armies, extensive navies, dangerous powers invested in the Executive, and a still more dangerous invasion of the liberty of the press.

These chains, however, were little brooked by the freemen of America: They soon shook them off, and disarmed those who imposed them.

The dangers we have encountered have rendered us more vigilant. The time has been when the idea of the existence of an enemy to liberty among us was scouted as ridiculous. That was a day of peril! That was the time which presented to usurpation its greatest temptation; and we ought to be thankful that some daring son of ambition did not then involve us in the horrors of civil war.

This false security has ceased. We now possess the confidence of a nation of freemen; but we know there are those among us who would be tyrants if they could. It is theirs unceasingly to traduce a virtuous administration, and as unceasingly to oppose all its means. In the name of liberty, we thank them for their imprudent violence; while their attacks are open she has nothing to fear.

It was our purpose to exhibit a full account of the most interesting celebrations of the day throughout the continent. The great mass of foreign news has hitherto prevented the accomplishment of this intention. As room allows it shall be yet attended to.

An election for a representative to Congress has been lately held in the new state of Ohio.

In the county of Ross the following votes were given:

For Elias Langham, rep.—459
Jeremiah Morrow Rep.—400
Michael Baldwin, Rep.—210
William M'Millan, Fed.—30

On this return the Scioto Gazette remarks:

By the above returns, we may discover the proportionate strength of political parties in this county, there being three republican candidates and one federalist:

Republican votes.	1069
Federal,	30
Republican majority,	1039

How are the mighty fallen!!!

Philadelphia, July 6.

ANIVERSARY OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The glorious festival was celebrated with even more than usual gladness on Monday in this city. Private and public societies appeared to vie with each other in the general rejoicing, and the cheerful sentiments of public peace, individual security and general liberty, were expressed by the silent language of the countenance.

The number of public festival meetings will be better understood by the traits which we shall have to publish for some time to come daily, and from the same source public feeling will be better expressed and understood than by any observations of ours.

The militia legion under *General Shee* composed of uniformed corps, exhibited a brilliant and interesting spectacle, more numerous in corps and strength of numbers, than on any former occasion. The several corps were paraded by ten o'clock in the forenoon, with their right on Chestnut and extending downward thro' Third Street, from whence they marched in the following order:

First Division.
Major Jonas Simons.

1. Troop of Horse, Capt. Leiper.
2. Rifle Corps, Huff,
3. Lt. Infantry Company, J. M. Irwin
Brass field piece.
4. Company of Artillery, Goodman.
5. Infantry Corps, Ruth.
6. Ditto, Lyle.
Drums and Fifes,
And Colors of the First Division.
7. New Infantry Corps, Waterman.
8. Infantry Corps, Lloyd.
9. Ditto, Fotterall.
10. Artillery—with a brass field piece.
An excellent band of wind instruments.

Second Division.
Major Thomas Willis.

11. Artillery, with a brass field piece.
12. Infantry, Capt. Sweeney.
13. Ditto, Duane.
14. Infantry, Montgomery
15. Battalion company of 80th regiment uniformed, Dalzell.
Drums and Fifes,
and standards of the second division.
16. New Infantry corps, capt. Fox.
17. Rifle Rangers (new corps.) Seyfert.
18. Infantry corps, Cope.
19. Ditto, Simington.
Brass field piece.
20. Corps of Artillery, Souder.
21. Rifle Corps, Snyder.
22. Troop of horse, lieut. Shaeffer.

The whole marched in this order from the place of parade to the Centre Square, and having formed with their rights to the Rotunda, and extending their left along Broad Street; a salute of 17 guns was fired by the artillery under the command of col. Connelly; and a *feu de joie* of three rounds from right to left by the whole line, cavalry, artillery and infantry—after which the several corps marched to their several places of entertainment.

Monday being the glorious anniversary of that day, which made us a free, sovereign and independent people, the same was celebrated at George Meverl's, in Vine Street by capt. Huff's Riflemen, and the following toasts drank:—

1. The 4th of July, '76—The day on which we declared ourselves free and independent of the British tyrant. 9 chrs.

2. The sovereign people of the U. States—May they crush to atoms all who may attempt to enslave them. 3 ch.

3. Thomas Jefferson—the friend of the people and author of the declaration of independence. 3 cheers.

4. Thomas M'Kean, governor of the state of Pennsylvania and commander in chief of the militia thereof—may his steady attachment to the liberties of mankind be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow citizens. 3 cheers.

5. The memory of those heroes who nobly fought, bled, and died in the cause of liberty, and independence. 3 cheers.

6. General John Shee,—our worthy commander. 3 cheers.

7. The memory of George Washington—May it live justly revered to the latest posterity. 3 cheers.

8. Liberty—May the eagle of liberty soar through the regions of despotism and pluck the crowns, wherever they may be found, until there is not one left upon a tyrant's head. 3 cheers.

9. The industrious farmer—May neither sycophants, aristocrats, speculators, nor foreign emissaries and spies, be ever able to entice them from the true and genuine standard of liberty and independence. 3 cheers.

10. The militia of the United States—the guardians of our liberties—May their spirit and patriotism supercede the necessity of a standing army. 6 cheers.

11. The republicans of '76—May their infant struggle in the cause of liberty meet that respect they so justly merit. 3 cheers.

12. The freedom of the press—the great palladium of our liberties—May the tyrants that dare infringe it, meet the execration of all good men. 3 cheers.

13. Our brother soldiers of the legion. 3 cheers.

14. All foreign influence—May it find America to be the pit of its destruction. 3 cheers.

15. May the tree of liberty continue to grow until its branches overshadow the whole universe. 3 cheers.

16. May each succeeding 4th of July bring with it fresh triumphs of republicanism until all mankind are free. 3 cheers.

17. The American fair—May the love, respect, and protection they receive inspire them with attachment to republicanism and its defenders.

Monday, the 4th of July, the first Light Infantry company commanded by captain J. M. Irwin, after going through the evolutions of the day, marched to Lombardy Gardens and partook of a sumptuous dinner, at which mirth and good cheer enlivened the occasion—the following toasts were given:

1. The day—May the principles which gave rise to its celebration, exist till time is no more. America, Commerce and Freedom. 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

2. The guardian genius of Columbia, may she always be attentive to the happiness of her charge, preside in her councils, and give success to her arms when employed in a just cause. Yankee doodle, 6 cheers and 2 vollies.

3. The constitution of the U. States, prosperity to its friends, and may those who attempt to destroy it be the first victims of their temerity. Vive la constitution, 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

4. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, the friend of his fellow citizens—May he long enjoy their confidence. Jefferson's march, 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

5. Thomas M'Kean, governor of the state of Pennsylvania, the firm patriot and enlightened statesman. M'Kean and liberty, 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

6. The heads of departments of the general government, may they ever merit the title of diligent, energetic, and active democratic republicans.

7. The 15th June, 1800—The day on which the destroying locusts disappeared—the obnoxious alien bill expired, and the anglo-federal standing army was disbanded. 3 cheers and 2 vollies.

8. The people of the United States—the grand inquest that found a true bill against John Adams their late President. Dukes retreat to Braintree, 6 cheers and 2 vollies.

9. The memory of Washington, Montgomery, Wooster, Mercer, Franklin and Rittenhouse—the pride and glory of their country—may their virtues be imitated till time shall hold his wings for ever, and use his scythe no more. Roslin Castle.

10. The year 1793—the reign of toryism, British influence, black cockades and anglo-federal insolence, may it never return! Macpherson's defeat, 3 cheers and 2 vollies.

11. Democratic republicanism, as it is on its trial in the United States of America.

12. Intrigue and corruption—May they hereafter be considered as aliens in Columbia's land.

13. The sons of America, may they venerate their fathers of '76. Stony Point 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

14. The flag of the United States, may its stars illuminate the world, and its stripes give a lashing to its enemies. Hail Liberty, 2 cheers and 6 vollies.

15. The land we live in—The only land of freedom in hearty welcome to all republicans. St. Patrick's Day, 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

16. The commandant and legion of Philadelphia—The terror of tories and apostate whigs, Caira, 9 cheers and 3 vollies.

17. The fair sex of America—may they never join their hands to any but friends of democratic republicanism. American fair 6 cheers and 2 vollies.

Turnpike improvements.

The legislature of Massachusetts, at their late session, have incorporated five new turnpike companies.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1803.

DELAWARE BRIDGE.

We feel much pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the subscription which was opened yesterday at the City Tavern, for building a bridge over the river Delaware, near Trenton, was filled in half an hour.

We are sorry to learn, that the claim of our state upon Great Britain, for provincial funds lodged in the Bank of England before the revolution, has lately come before the chancellor of the kingdom, and a judgement given against us. Our demand was for about £.250,000 sterling, or one million one hundred thousand dollars.

Fed. Gaz.

The cession of Louisiana will be considered as one of the most important events in the history of this country, that has occurred since the declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson's presidency will be hailed by the future inhabitants of that extensive and delightful country, as the period of its birth, and his memory will be regarded with respect for having directed the negociation, which terminated thus advantageously for his country.

While the cession of Louisiana is regarded as honorable to our executive and administration, we should not hesitate in awarding to Chancellor Livingston, the credit due to his diplomatic talents and to the attention and ability he has exerted in this negociation.

The small wits of the day have jested at Mr. Livingston's deafness, and queried how he would figure in a cabinet interview with Bonsparte. They now find that he has at least had his eyes well open, and that he has carefully watched the moment of striking with most advantage to his country.

Mr. Monroe, it is presumable, has now gone to the Spanish court to complete the object of his mission by negociating for the possession of the Floridas. There is little doubt but he will be as successful at Madrid, as Mr. Livingston has been at the court of Paris.

Morn. Chron.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, to his friend in Norfolk, dated the 14th of June.

"Commodore Hood has sent into Barbadoes two French frigates and three transports bound from France to Guadaloupe."

A letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, received at Charleston, dated in May, says, "I should not be at all surprized to see bad times in France. They are taking up all the young men under 28 years of age for the army, which has occasioned a revolt, as I learn, yesterday, within a few miles of Bordeaux; a party of military, by the name of Gens Daimes, employed by the government to take such youths, for each of which they receive a Louis D'or, these young men, fired upon them, at a place called Blye, on which there was blood shed—the same thing has happened at Paris; these measures may yet bring on an internal revolution, which God forbid."

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile house in Liverpool to another in [illegible] city, dated May 19, 1803.

"The effect (of war) on trade has been a further advance of upland cottons to 14 and 14 1-2d per lb. and holders very stiff; but there is no alteration in sea islands or other fine cottons, owing to the general opinion that they are already high. Rum has advanced 6d per gallon; wheat about 4d. per bushel, and sugars from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. on our last quotations, and looking up. In other articles little doing yet, and prices unsettled—but in our next, we hope it will be in our power to give you more particulars as well as comprehensive information.

The recent conduct of Bonaparte to the Emperor of Germany is said to have been in the highest degree insulting. In speaking to the Imperial Minister at Paris, on the subject of the delay in the ratification of the *Conclusum* he observed, that "the impotency of Austria being known to all Europe, this reluctance on the part of his Majesty to confirm a measure which he could not avert, only renders his weakness the more manifest, and his folly the more ridiculous; but he should beware how he trifled with the French nation, lest, in exacting the penalty of the offence, the sovereignty of Austria should be annihilated.

London Print.

On Wednesday a man, dressed as a countryman attempted to make his way into the Levee, but was prevented by the marshalmen. He said he must see his Majesty on some particular business, and became very troublesome; upon which Macnamus, Townsend and Sayers, the officers who were attending, took him into custody, he still urging that he must see his majesty; and on being asked his business, replied, he had rose from the dead, and had got a commission from Heaven to kill Bonaparte, but was directed to see the king of England first. The officers, very properly, to prevent any disturbance, told him they would introduce him to the king, if he would go with them, which he very quietly consented to; but they took him before sir Richard Ford, at Lord Pelham's office, when the account he gave of himself was, that he had been sacrificed, was buried, and had rose from the dead, with two men of the names of White and Russel; and they were commissioned by Heaven to reform the world, and kill Bonaparte. He said, since he had risen from the dead, he had walked from Swansea in Wales, and was lead to the Palace, by meeting with chalk-stones in the road; and on turning them up, there was written on them, "Go on!" and he discovered other symptoms of a deranged mind.

Lon. papr.

It appears that the opposition members in Parliament, with Mr. Fox at their head, have agreed to support the war.

Talleyrand has published his manifesto against the English government, accompanied with the papers that passed in the negociation.

WASHINGTON THEARE.

Those subscribers to the Theatre who propose contributing work or materials, are requested to meet the committee on Saturday evening next the 16th inst. at 8 o'clock precisely, at the house of William Lovell on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The subscribers to the Theatre are requested to pay the third installment (being ten dollars on each share) of their subscriptions to J. P. Van Ness.—Those who have not paid their first or second installments it is expected will do so.

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
To build a Catholic Cathedral Church in the City of Baltimore.

				Dollars.
1	prize of			30,000
1	ditto			10,000
2	do	5000	is	10,000
5	do	1000	—	5,000
10	do	500	—	5,000
15	do	200	—	3,000
200	do	100	—	20,000
200	do	50	—	10,000
200	do	25	—	5,000
2500	do	20	—	50,000
4000	do	15	—	60,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1000, having a blank to its number,			500
1	do after 4000		do	500
1	do after 6000		do	500
1	do after 8000		do	500
1	do after 10 000		do	500
1	do after 12 000		do	500
1	do after 15 000		do	500
1	do after 18,000		do	500
1	do after 20 000		do	2,000
1	last drawn ticket, which may have a blank to its number,			4,000
7154	Prizes,			210,000
13,846	Blanks—Not two to a prize.			
21,000	Tickets, at 10 dollars each,			210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery—the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets shall be sold to authorise it; and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; (subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

For the satisfaction of those at a distance, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given bond to the mayor and city council in the sum of 120,000 dollars for the due payment of the prizes which may be drawn.

Tickets to be had of the managers or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Managers.
Right rev. Bishop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beeston,
Messrs. David Williamson,
Robert Walsh,
Charles Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
Francis I. Mitchell.

July 13, 1803. eoptf

. The managers have lodged a number of tickets in the above lottery in the hands of Wm. Brent and James D. Barry for sale.

FOR SALE,

By public action on Thursday the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock before noon, at Stelle's hotel, on Capitol Hill.

THE commodious two story brick dwelling house (at present occupied by colonel Burrows) with the out houses and lots [illegible] ber 10 and 11 in square number 925 in the city of Washington, open to and bounded in part on Pennsylvania avenue, and by [illegible] street east, leading to the Navy Yard. The premises may be viewed any day previous to the sale. The terms one third cash, when a clear and sufficient title will be given; one third in 6 and one third in 12 months with interest on the last two payments, to be secured by bond and mortage on the premises.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Washington, July 5, 1803. tdsf

FOR SALE,

For a term of 5 years,

A LIKELY young and healthy NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age for sale by—ROBERT M'CLAN.

Washington May 25. tts