NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
AND
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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A period of more than three years has now elapsed since Mr. Jefferson has been at the head of our national government; and every candid & unprejudiced person who will take a retrospective view of the measures which were adopted by the *late administration*, and compare them with those which have taken place since the *auspicious 4th of March* 1801, cannot fail of doing justice to the superior talents and patriotism which distinguish the *present* from the *former administration*.

Although a large majority of the American people, have in the most unequivocal manner, declared their full confidence in, and their sincere and ardent attachment to our present patriotic administration, still there exists a *faction* among us, who, although their numbers are daily diminishing, appear nevertheless to be as pertinacious in their opposition to every measure of the government, and as implacable in their enmity to the President, and to every other distinguished republican in this country as they ever were. This *faction* instead of confining their opposition to a fair & candid investigation of the measures of the administration, have disgraced the American character, by the most glaring *mirepresentations*, and by their *scurrilous attacks* upon the private character of the chief magistrate of our country; but their *arrows* though *dipped* in *wormwood* and *gall*, and *stained* with *malice* and *aimed* with *fury* and *vengeance* are *ineffective*. Our illustrious President, elevated far above their reach and strongly armed in virtue and innocence, and possessing the confidence of a grateful people, looks with pity and contempt, on his *base calumniators*.

The *leaders* of the *opposition*, despairing of ever being able to regain their lost authority and influence, and convinced of the impossibility of preventing the re-election of Mr. Jefferson by fair & honorable means, seem determined to resort to the most desperate measure to prevent it if possible. They are now endeavouring (by the most *insidious*, & *base arts* than can be imagined) to prejudice the eastern people, against their fellow-citizens of the south, particularly against the Virginians, whom they basely represent as already giving law to the union; without however producing the least shadow of proof, to shew that Virginia, enjoys any greater priviledges, or any more of executive patronage than those of her sister states. It is not difficult to perceive the objects, which those *incendiaries* have in view by endeavouring to make impressions of this kind on the minds of the Eastern people: it is nothing less than a most treasonable attempts to dissolve the union. Should any person be inclined to doubt that such a plan is in agitation, let him read "the opposition papers," published in Massachusetts and Connecticut, for the last three months, and he will their see "*proofs strong as holy writ*" of a *conspiracy* against the *Constitution* and *indivisibility* of the American Republic. Notwithstanding the attempts which these men are making to dissolve the union, is notorious, they have still the arrogance and presumption to stile themselves *federalists*, and likewise the *exclusive* friends of Washington—Could that *immortal patriot* however be permitted to revisit the earth, he would consider himself dishonored by acknowledging such persons to be his friends, and would in the language of his valedictory address call upon his countrymen. "*Indignantly to frown on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.*"

Citizens of America; If there be a nation on earth that has cause to rejoice for the blessings they enjoy, you certainly have. The climate, the soil and productions of our country are equalled by few others, and our political rights by none. We have a constitution admirably well calculated to preserve the union of these states, and to secure the liberties, and promote the happiness of our citizens; and we have the good fortune to have at this time a *band of patriots*, at the head of our government, by whose wise and prudent measures our country has been advanced to an unparalleled state of prosperity—Let us therefore fellow-citizens, remain firm in our attachment to those principles, which gave birth to our revolution, and emancipated us from the yoke of a foreign power, and gave us a rank among the nations of the earth.

FRANKLIN.

NEW-YORK.

Fourth of July——The anniversary of our independence was celebrated in this city in a style of unequalled magnificence. The day, as usual, was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing a federal salute from the guns on the battery. There was an universal suspension of business and the streets were more than usually crowded with spectators. Every one seemed pleased with reflecting not only that we are indenendent as a nation, but that we are blessed with the salutary operation of those principles which made us so.

The different societies formed in procession in the Park between 9 and 10 in the morning, and moved to the brick Presbyterian church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Robinson with propriety and taste, and an oration delivered by Major John W. Mulligan. As we propose to write a few letters on the oration we dispense with reflections on it at present. The Odes which followed were designed to be sung in the church, but owing to the absence of vocal and instrumental performers, this part of the ceremony was dispensed with.

The societies returned from church in inverted order to join the military. When united in procession both marched to the Battery, where the military performed various evolutions.

The different companies were laudibly emulous to excell in spectacle and discipline. Their appearance was unusually splendid. All the places of fashionable resort were crowded in the evening.

The number of troops in uniform who joined the parade, as communicated to us by an accurate observer, were,

Of the Regiment of Artillery.

Matrosses with muskets	200
Officers	17
Non commissioned officers with muskets	25
Music	30
With the four field pieces	60
	332
Infantry.	
Sixth Regiment	400
Officers	30
Non-commissioned	40
Music	40
	510
Infantry Flank companies belonging to the Brigade.	300
Officers	35
Non-commissioned	40
Music	30
	405
Cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers	100
Brigade Company of artillery with 2 field pieces	33
Whole number	1373

The appearance was splendid, and their military manœuvres were conducted with uncommon skill and regularity.

ALEXANDRIA.

FOURTH OF JULY,

Anniversary of our National Independence.

The return of another anniversary of that day which emancipated the United States from foreign despotism, and ranked our country among the great nations of the world—which laid the foundations of our happiness, and enables us to boast of liberty, secured on such broad and just principles, as history could never before record, or other nations claim. Such an anniversary would not pass, without awakening feelings in every patriot bosom, which would necessarily induce those convival meetings, which when bounded by prudence, tend to keep alive the most virtuous sentiments; exhibit our attachment to the most liberal principles and a just acknowledgement of the nations sense of the good conduct of those servants with whom the people have entrusted its honor and their happiness. These reasons it is believed have induced a more general celebration of this great day throughout the United States than ever has been before—actuated by them the militia of this part of the district, had a dinner prepared at the Spring Garden, to which the residents in our vicinity were generally invited. The morning was ushered in by Capt. Longden's company discharging the Artillery, during the day Capt. Alexanders's Light Infantry and the Artillery uniform companies, displayed several Military evolutions accompanied with platoon firing; the Declaration of Independence being read, about 2 o'clock the company which was very numerous sat down to dinner: Col. Peyton presiding, and Major McKinney acting as Vice President, when the following toasts, each accompanied by a discharge of Artillery, were drank—and after a day spent in the utmost good humor and hilarity the company dispersed.

1. The day, may it always be celebrated by Americans, as the era of their freedom, and held up to the world as an example of the enthusiasm of liberty—1 gun.

2. The constitution of the United States, with the late amendment, may the will of the people be ever fairly expressed—1 gun 3 cheers

3. The President of the United States, may his re-election to the chief magistracy of his country, prove to the world the high estimation in which he is held by the United America—1 gun 6 cheers.

4. The memory of those heroes who gloriously fell in the atchievement of independance.

5. Louisiana, may the social state of the people, like the first acquisition of the country, prove that wisdom prevails over force.

6. The memory of General Washington, he fought for those principles which his pretended admirers now condemn.

7. The 14 patriotic states of America, may their bright and dignified example, reclaim those deluded sisters, who have swerved from the bond of union—6 cheers.

8. Our republican Congress, may wisdom be their guide and justice their director—6 cheers.

9. Virginia, envied for an importance which is the boon of nature, may she keep the onward path of republican virtue, unawed by clamour, and unseduced by the intrigues of the vicious and designing—9 cheers.

10. The Patriotic sage, governor Clinton of New York.

11. A speedy end to the distresses of the brave son of Hibernia, may their efforts prove Herculean and the hydra of oppression fall beneath their strokes—6 cheers.

12. Thomas M'Kean, the enlightened statesman and inflexible republican—3 cheers.

12. The militia of the United States, the only real bulwark of their country—3 cheers.

14. Governor Page of Virginia, the early and distinguished advocate of liberty—3 cheers.

15. The opposition, hostility to the principles of republicans has ever produced rancour against their persons and outrage on their characters.

16. The Barbary powers, may the gallant Prebles. and Decatures of America, soon sweep them from among the nations of the earth—6 cheers.

17. The American fair, may the sons of freedom find a rich reward in the smiles of beauty—6 cheers.

VOLUNTEER.

Richard Brent—the honest statesman, steady patriot and enlightened advocate of his country's rights.

Petersburg, July 6.

THE FOURTH OF JULY,

Was celebrated by the inhabitants of Petersburg, on Wednesday last, with those demonstrations of joy commensurate to the importance of the occasion. An evening gun on the 3d announced the approach of the day that excites in the breast of every American, feelings of the most exalted kind—a day ever to be held in sacred remembrance, as from it have sprung all those blessings, so bountifully enjoyed by this free and happy nation. At day-break on the 4th, the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a discharge from the artillery. At 11 o'clock, the troop of horse, commanded by capt. Wilder, capt. Williams's company of artillerists, and the militia of the town, under the orders of major Byrne, assembled on Centre-Hill—they were engaged in going through various evolutions, until the hour of 12, when a federal salute was fired from the artillery, followed by discharges from the militia and the cavalry. Never have we witnessed more regular firings than were made by the militia, and we only speak the sentiment of all who were present, when we say, that they were such as to reflect on them the highest honor. The firings having ceased, a procession was formed, about half past 1 o'clock, and marched in the following order:

TROOP OF HORSE.
COMMON HALL,
AND
CITIZENS.
(Brass Field Piece—4 pounder)
ARTILLERY COMPANY.
(MUSIC.)
MILITIA.

The procession proceeded through Bollingbrook, and up Old Street, to Archer's Hill, the place designed for the entertainment. Every preparatory arrangement had been made by Mr. Gray, so as to afford complete accommodation to the company; and at 3 o'clock, about 200 citizens sat down to this festival in honor of American Liberty.—Robert Birchett, esq. presided, and major James Byrne officiated as vice-president. It was indeed gratifying to observe the cheerfulness, the universal smile of content that reigned triumphant on every countenance—harmony uninterruptedly prevailed, and the feelings of patriotism communicated like an electric shock throughout the whole circle. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, each followed by a discharge of cannon. At intervals appropriate tunes were played, and national songs sung by several of the company.

TOASTS.

1. The 4th of July, '76. The day which gave birth to the noblest monument of human wisdom—the pride of Americans, the hope of the oppressed, and the terror of tyrants.

2. The Congress of '76. Immortal patriots, your names shall be hailed with rapture by millions, when the tyrants of Britain shall have sunk in oblivion.

3. The United States. May their union be perpetual, and each glory in promoting the liberty and prosperity of the nation.

4. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. Happy philanthropist! there are no tears of the widow, nor cries of the orphan, to arrest the career of your well earned fame.

5. To the memory of General George Washington. We honored him when living—a tear of gratitude to the memory of the dead.

6. The intrepid revolutionary army of the United States, who fought and bled in defence of the just rights of man. They preserved our freedom by their valor, we will preserve their memory by our gratitude.

7. The Militia. Citizens in arms, inspired with the glorious enthusiasm of liberty, will always make the common good their pride and glory.

8. The Navy of the United States—May our brave tars teach all nations to respect the rights of the sea, and the Barbarians of the Mediterranean to obey the dictates of humanity, and practise the common hospitality of civilised nations.

9. John Page, Governor of Virginia. Like the state he represents—who early saw the prejudices and errors of nations, and who uniformly advocated the rights of man, upon the sound principles of reason and truth.

10. To the memory of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Edmund Pendleton, & other American worthies. By the commemoration and imitation of what is great and good in character, we hand to posterity allurements which will not fail to awaken and elevate the soul.

11. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. While under the fostering care of an enlightened government, they will flourish and enrich the nation.

12. The Arts and Sciences. They enlighten, exalt, and embellish our national character.

13. The American Press. Influenced by truth alone.

14. The spirit of Republicanism.—Political virtue its guide, the happiness of mankind its object.

15. The memory of French Liberty. It has passed away like a fiery meteor, but it has left a spark which may yet consume the tyrants of the earth.

16. The State of New-Hampshire—May the work of regeneration progress.

17. The Fair of America. May they be pre-eminent for virtue, truth and simplicity.

Volunteer by the President.

Many happy returns of the Day.

In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works, and it is with pleasure we mention, that upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen rewarded the exertions of Monsieur Durieux, who had spared neither labor nor expence to render the display as brilliant as the occasion merited.

The following articles are extracted from Cobbett's Political Register.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

DUKE D'ENGHUIEN.——It is stated in the foreign papers, and, it is to be feared, but too correctly stated, that the Duke D'Enghuien was shot, in the wood of Vincennes, on the night after his trial, which took place on the 21st of March. It appears, that he was first brought to Paris, from Ettenheim, on the evening of the 20th, in a coach and six, under escort of a party of gens d'armes; that he was carried to the Temple, but was not imprisoned there, an order being given to take him to the Castle of Vincennes; that he was so much fatigued as to be scarcely able to keep his eyes open when put upon trial for his life; that he desired to speak with Bonaparte, but was refused; and that, in the presence of several of the republican generals, he met his fate with that courage which has ever belonged to his name. There were persons who expected, that this gallant prince, the last of the Condes, would have been spared by Bonaparte, if from no other motive, from that of policy: from a desire to have the honor of doing a merciful and magnanimous act, as well as from the fear of exciting the horror and the implacable resentment of the people of France. But, Bonaparte did not fail to perceive, that his clemency would have been attributed to the latter and not to the former motive; that it would, all the world over, and especially amongst the royalists in France, have been ascribed to fear of the effects of that attachment, which the people of France yet entertain for their sovereign and his family; and that such an opinion would have been extremely injurious to him the Consul must have been convinced. Indeed, the means that were made use of to get possession of the unfortune prince, clearly shewed, that no mercy was to be expected.——The hopes which the "safe politicians" entertain as to the hatred which this deed will excite against Bonaparte, in the hearts of the people of France, have alas! no other ground than that infatuation and cowardice, which led them to seek for peace and safety, in persecuting those who wished to keep that hatred alive. It is, indeed, shameful, it is scandalous to the last degree, to hear the sentiments, which this description of persons now utter. It is only about thirteen or fourteen months ago, that they were prosecuting a man for endeavoring "to excite, amongst the people of France, hatred of the person and authority of the First Consul;" and they now look for their own safety in the exciting of that hatred; and this they are not ashamed openly to avow! But, they will say, that the difference of our situation justifies this difference of sentiment and of conduct: we were then at peace with Bonaparte, we are now at war with him. Do we, then, ourselves adopt the principle upon which the revolutionists of France acted; the principle that a state of war gives us a right to excite internal hatred against the government and the ruler of the nation with whom we are at war; that hateful principle which the Brissotines promulgated in the decree of November, 1792? Are we, at last, driven to adopt this barbarous principle, and thus to imitate those maxims we have so long and so justly reprobated?—The peace changed, with respect to us the nature of Bonaparte's authority. 'Till that degrading compact was signed, we had a right to consider him as a usurper, and to endeavor to subvert his power for the purpose of restoring the lawful sovereign; and, we have now an unquestionable right to effect the same object by legitimate war; but, after having acknowledged the legality of his power, after having solemnly entered into bonds of "friendship" with him, after having acted with his co-operation in settling the limits and governments of other countries, after this shall we claim the right to act against him in a manner contrary to all our conduct in a war against any other power, with whom we had before been at peace? No: the law of nations, the voice of reason and of justice, say, no. By the peace of Amiens we not only established his power, but we deprived ourselves of the right to question the legitimacy of that power;