'Till heighten'd into highest harmony,
Swells the full chorus on the ravished ear.

INVOCATION TO THE SUN.

" Arise fair orb, in bright array"
" And gild our glorious holiday !"
" Refulgent friend, of ceasely care
" The sons of earth to warm and bless,
" Diurnal witness of their fare,
" Their weal, their woe, or happiness ;
"Arise. in all your bright array,
" To decorate our holyday.
" True as revolves the rolling sphere,
" You smile alike on all you see ;
O ! blend your smile, propitious here
" With that of equal liberty :
" Arise in all your bright array,
" To gild *her* happy holiday !
Lo from the glowing verge of eastern waves,
Through seas of splendor, comes the rising sun !
Sudden and harsh exploding cannons peal
Reiterated bursts of thunder loud ;
The woods, the vallies, hills, and rocks are stunn'd
With one continuous vast and solemn bray ;
The welkin rings with deaf'ning clangor wild,
And the rous'd eagle sends his voice afar !
Long roars around the animated land
The cordial cry of universal joy :
'Till the bright genius, with motion soft,
Restores to silence all her placid sway,
And thus begins :
" My children, see that orb ascending high,
" Blaze on your pure cerulean spotless sky !
"He comes from lands where misery endures,
" To consecrate the happiness of yours ;
" From lands where toiling millions live in pain,
" That luxury may gorge, and pomp be vain !
" Where, reaping fields of plenty not their own,
"The wearied husbandmen in anguish groan.
" He comes from skies where every breeze that blows
" Re echoes fainting nature's thousand woes ;
" For slaughter'd husbands, weeping widows sighs ;
" For slaughter'd fathers, helpless orphans cries ;
" Where hell-born passions, merciless, conspire,
" To scourge the world with fiends that never tire,—
" Wrath and destruction o'er the earth to pour
" And drench the thirsty soil with human gore !
" Oh ! to the God, who interpos'd the waves
" Between Columbia and the storm that raves—
"Oh ! to the God, who fir'd your fathers bold
" To rise in might, and break oppressions hold,—
"Oh ! to your sires, who nobly did their part,
" Deep !—Deep be the gratitude of every heart !"
In joyous peace your fruitful fields are sown,
With gentle toil, the produce all your own ;
No lordly courtiers, of prescriptive power,
With proud pontificates, your stores devour.
Unforc'd by laws of Machiavelian brood
In idle wars to waste your wealth and blood,
Kings to yourselves, in freedom's equal school,
'Tis you that make the laws, and you that rule !
Your sons, when danger threatens, seize the sword,
Press round the standard, eager for the word ;
Your daughters, from no doating lovers torn,
Mourn not, as Erins daughters weep and mourn.
To these your boundless woods inviting smile,
To rear in peace the happy domicile ;
Where varied soils, and varied climes, bestow
All that their wants or wishes, crave or know.
If Heaven's eternal justice can decree
A favor'd race, that favor'd race are ye ;—
And if fair liberty can partial prove,
Your's is the land selected by her love.
Then to that God who fir'd your fathers bold,
To rise in might, and break oppression's hold ;
Then to your sires, who nobly did their part,
Deep ! deep be the gratitude of ev'ry heart.

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1. The day we celebrate—May each returning anniversary of it confirm in our minds that national independence is one of the most sacred gifts of Heaven.
2. The people of the United States—May they ever remain united, free and happy.
3. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States——May we long enjoy the fruits of his wisdom and services.
4. George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States——He is registered among the best benefactors of his country.
5. The Heads of Departments——Selected by the President, approved by the people ; may their talents, industry and patriotism be rewarded by the gratitude of their country.
6. The distinguished martyrs to the liberty of our country—Warren, Montgomery, Worcester and their brave compatriots and fellow soldiers.
7. George Washington——An example for future patriots and soldiers.
8. Benjamin Franklin and the other bold philanthropists who lent their talents to disseminate the principles which established our freedom.
9. The brave foreigners who joined the standard of American liberty, when our cause was doubtful.
10. The surviving officers and soldiers who fought and bled in the cause of freedom——May their old age be cheered by the smiles of their country.
11. The constitution of the United States——May it never be altered except for its improvement.
12. American Agriculture—The profession of its first Cincinnatus.
13. Commerce—The handmaid of Agriculture.
14. The United Kingdoms of Great Britain & Ireland——May their statesmen recollect that their tyranny lost them the empire of a world ; and their injustice may deprive them of its friendship and commerce.
15. The Empire of France——May its chief recollect there is a *ne plus ultra* to ambition.
16. The American Fair—Their smiles the reward of the brave and good.
17. The District of Columbia—The adopted child of the union.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Our great national day has been celebrated with high enthusiasm in the different parts of the Uited States. It was our intention to have offered in our columns of to day a detailed statement of some of the most interesting of these celebrations ; but other articles have obliged us to defer a compliance with our purpose.

We extract the following " Communication," from the Philadelphia Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

The National Intelligencer at Washington, and the Aurora of this city, have lately attempted to refute the imputations against the administration relating to Miranda's expedition. The feebleness and incoherency of these productions, show rather the difficulty of the task on the part of the writers, than the purity and integrity of their employers. We shall content ourselvevs at present, with opposing to the silky sophistry of the one, and the boisterous scurrility of the other, the following :—

FACTS.

1st. It is a fact that Miranda has been, and is an *outlaw* in Spain for more than 20 years past, and that this circumstance *was long ago perfectly known to Mr. Jefferson.*

2d. It is a *fact* that Miranda arrived in this country in November last, and that *administration were immediately acquainted with the object of his errand to fit but an expedition from a port or ports of the United States to revolutionize Carraccas.*

3d. It is a *fact* that previous to Miranda's going to Washington, a friend of the President warned him, in an indirect manner to *beware of Miranda.*

4th. It is a *fact* that Miranda went down to Washington some days after the opening of Congress in December last, and that although well known as *an outlaw of a government at peace with the United States*, yet this adventurer was cordially received by both the President and Secretary of state.

5th. It is a *fact* that this man divested of all character from any foreign power, and only known as a political swindler for many years past, was not only well received at the house and table of the President and Secretary of state, but that he also *held frequent, long and secret conferences with them both.*

6th. It is a *fact* that the day previous to Miranda leaving Washington he dined with the Secretary of State, & that immediately after dinner, & when some of the company were yet at table, *Mr. Madison and Miranda were closeted together in the next room for a considerable time.*

7th. It is a *fact*, altho' the President and Secretary of State, were acquainted with Miranda's object of fitting out an expedition from the United States against the Spanish Main, his motions were not watched, and that no orders were given to the collectors and other officers of the federal government, to be vigilant over his conduct, so as to defeat any attempt of his to commit the peace, honor, and the interest of the country, as it was their duty to have done.

8th. It is a *fact*, that Miranda immediately on his return from Washington, to New-York, sat himself at work with an activity and frankness, which indicated a confidence of not being interrupted, and the certainty that his considerable expence would not become useless by *any superior official interference.*

9th. It is a *fact*, that the official and sociable communication or intercourse had not ceased to exist between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Spain ; that their visits, during Mr. Madison's residence in Philadelphia, were frequent ; that he dined at the Minister's country house ; and that the very day previous to Mr. M's return to Washington, the Minister of Spain was engaged to dine with him, although he could not accept the invitation, owing to a previous engagement.

10th. It is a *fact*, that from that period to the Minister's journey to Washington, *no circumstance did occur which could alter this reciprocal friendly intercourse.*

11th. It is a *fact*, notwithstanding the *friendly footing on which they parted at* Philadelphia, and that *no incident of a disagreeable nature had taken place in the interval*, the Secretary of state sent to the Minister of Spain a *few hours* after his arrival at Washington, a *lettre de cachet*, or an order to quit the city.

12th. It is a *fact*, that the legitimate Minister of a power with whom we appeared disposed to live with in peace and good harmony, was thus publicly insulted, *a traitor, an outlaw of that very power, had been friendly and cordially received by the officers of government.*

13th. It is a *fact*, that timely, official representations were made to our government, to sent the Hornet, *then ready for sea*, after Miranda's vessel, with the intimation that this marauder was to touch at a port in St. Domingo, previous to his enterprize against Carraccas ; that the application was disregarded, and no effectual measures taken to defeat one of the most odious attempts which disgrace the annals of civilized nations.

15th. It is a *fact*, that had the Hornet, or any other vessel been sent after Miranda, the expedition would have been destroyed in its bud, our national honor retrieved, and the blood of our fellow-citizens, prisoners at Carraccas, spared by this step, as just as it would have been politic.

The foregoing are *incontestible facts*, their lists could be increased. We abstain from all observations or comments, they are too obvious, and we leave them altogether to the reader."

C.

We might safely leave this piece of insolent scurrility to its own fate. It may, however, be useful to offer a few remarks evincive of the very different style of thinking entertained by the *citizen of a republic*, and the *subject of a monarchy*. This piece is indisputably the production a *foreigner*; whether that foreigner be the *Marquis Yrujo*, we shall not enquire. Most of our readers will not hesitate to decide for themselves on this point. We will barely observe that the Aurora, under that impression has taken the Marquis in hand, and inflicted upon him, if he is the author, a chastisement richly merited.

We do not confide in the correctness of the facts assumed. On the contrary we have the strongest reason to believe that several of the statements so called, are palpable falsehoods, and that others are grossly distorted.

For instance, we do know that what is called the 6th fact, is an infamous falsehood. A gentleman, of indisputable veracity, present at the dinner referred to, has informed us that during the whole time the company were at table, no particular conversation was held between Mr. Madison and Miranda ; that the former remained at the table until he joined a party of ladies in the drawing room, and that he did not retire from the company during the whole evening. The allegation of being closetted with Miranda is therefore absolutely false. What regard ought to be paid to the other declarations of a writer thus convicted of propagating an unqualified untruth ? Is it not fair to infer that his other assertions are equally base ?

But should all the alleged facts be admitted, they amount to no more than this—that a man, distinguished for his talents, was treated with hospitality by those who have invariably received with marked attentions strangers of distinction, without reference to their politics or the countries from which they came ; and that a government, of limited authority, did not consider itself justified in transcending the powers with which it was clothed by the laws of its country. We have in some previous remarks, proved that the Executive had no right to act in this affair until the laws were infringed by some overt act, and that, as soon as such an act was committed, they did act with decision.

We do not, however, believe that the Executive were informed of the object of Miranda, to fit out an expedition from the U. S. to revolutionise Carraccas. There was, we admit, a vague suspicion afloat that his object was to revolutionise South America ; but when or by what means was not understood. Was there any particular reason to believe that the means were about being pursued, which actually were pursued, by a man, the greater part of whose life had been spent in forming plans for the furtherance of these views, without ever having taken any definite step ? Was it not the most natural inference, that could be drawn from the tenor of his life, that the fruition of his hopes was only in distant contemplation, and that, however sanguine they were, he did not expect for a long time to realise them ? This, in fact, was the popular impression. There is no evidence that it was not likewise the impression of the government. Be this, however, as it may, the Executive could not have taken other steps than they actually did take on this occasion. They had no right to arrest Miranda and his associates before they took their measures ; and it is a fact that the standing instructions to collectors prescribe the course they are to pursue in all cases of an infraction of the laws of the U. S. Their duty was, therefore, in this instance, fully and clearly laid down without the necessity of resorting to any special instructions.

But the chief object of the "Communication," appears to be to make the public believe, that while Miranda, the enemy of Spain, was treated with marked respect by the Executive, the Spanish Minister was treated with marked disrespect, and to lead to the inference that the latter was the effect of the confidence between the government and Miranda. Nothing can be more attrociously false. There was no possible connection between these circumstances. The treatment of Miranda and Yrujo was perfectly distinct. And is it possible that audacity can be so regardless of truth as to endeavor to produce the impression that there was no other assignable reason for the refusal of the Executive to hold any personal intercourse with the Minister of Spain, when he had grossly insulted the President of the U. S. by publicly disputing his veracity, had made repeated appeals to the people on his measures, and had acted in such a manner as to have forfeited almost universally personal friendship and esteem ? The extreme awkwardness of this attempt can excite no other sentiment than contempt for its impotence.

As might have been expected some, of the English prints, distinguishd for their prejudices towards this country, have already begun to chime in with the federal tales that were so diligently circulated during the deliberations of Congress. The Globe of the 21st of May, after reciting the message of the House of Representatives which accompanied the bill appropriating two millions on its transmission to the Senate, adds :

" On the 18th of February, the President sent a message to the House of Representatives, informing them that he had approved and signed the act ; and the business being thus concluded, the injunction of secrecy was on the 31st of March removed, and the whole of the proceedings are now before the public. In pursuance of this act, two millions of dollars have been shipped for France, for Bonaparte, as the price of his mediation in the settlement of the differences between Spain and the United States ; so that, in fact, the bargain is to be between Bonaparte and America. Spain the vassal of France is to be allowed the privilege of transferring her own property to the United States and Bonaparte is to pocket the purchase money. The transaction is understood in this light in America, where we are happy to find it has excited great indignation, and is considered unworthy of an independent nation. If the money had been paid only as a bribe to procure the mediation of Bonaparte, it is in the highest degree culpable. It is corrupting the judge who is to decide, and who ought to hold the scales of justice even between the parties. But if it be the purchase money paid in advance to Bonaparte for the territory he compels Spain to give up, it is the most immoral disgusting transaction that can be imagined , because it is neither more nor less than hiring a bully, or a bravo, to procure for them an acquisition they covet, but which they have not the courage to attempt. Even if they had a right to the object, the manner is most dishonourable, and never we believe, was heard of before among nations."

These remarks are characterised by the same spirit, and clothed nearly in the same language with those, previously hazarded on this side of the Atlantic. Every thing is assumed that is wanted, from which inferences congenial to the feelings of the writer may be the most readily drawn. But *unfortunately* for the British writer all the facts assumed are without foundation, and none more so than that the measure has " excited [here] great indignation, and is considered unworthy of an independent nation." Few measures taken by the government have in fact proved more popular. But it ought not to surprise us, much less should it shake our confidence in the propriety of the step taken, that the superficial politicians of Britain denounce it. Accustomed as they have long been to consider whatever promises to benefit another as their injury, It is very natural for them to view this measure with alarm. Hoping that we should be embroiled with Spain, they will naturally be disappointed with any thing that promises to lead to an accommodation. Accustomed too, to carry all their points by shear force, they are unable to appreciate the motives of a government that is willing to give for a desirable acquisition its real worth. The very prevalence of these sentiments in Britain is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the soundness of the measures adopted by Congress.

Our readers will perceive by an extract from a late London print that the measures of Congress, so far as they respect our foreign relations, have been received with a lively interest in Britain. The publications in the prints of that country are, however, too partial, to enable us to form an unequivocal opinion of their effect. Taking usually but hasty and imperfect views of the measures of our councils, we may expect much precipitation and error of judgment. This, aided by the sensation likely to be produced by any decided steps towards a system of commercial resistance on our part, may, in the first instance, give the public opinion a complexion rather unfriendly to a full and prompt accommodation of differences. The *fallacious* indications too of a serious division in this country at the period of their latest American dates, with a natural apprehension of the course of our negociations with Spain and that more was meant than met the eye, may induce the British ministry to procrastinate their negociations with us ; a disposition, likely to be strengthened by the expected arrival of Mr. Pinckney. The author of " War in Disguise, has issued a new work, entitled" Observations on the Speech of the hon. John Randolph," the object of which is, we understand, to animate public opinion against any important concessions to this country. Under these circumstances it becomes the American people patiently to wait the issue of the measures taken by their government. Although nothing has yet occurred to impair our expectation of an accommodation ; it becomes us, standing upon the strong ground taken by the legislature, to be prepared for a less favorable issue, should Britain, either from systematic error, or from the misrepresentations of parties among ourselves, refuse to acknowledge our indisputable rights. Let it be recollected that, in such an event, the act passed by Congress is the first leading step in a *system* of measures, well calculated to awaken her from her delusive dreams ; and that it was expressly adopted as a measure equally fitted for producing a change in her conduct, or for standing as a part of our permanent system of commercial regulations.

ERRATUM.

In Mr. MacCreery's speech inserted in the National Intelligencer of the 27th ult.—In the 4th paragraph, for *carried*, read *carned.*

New-York, July 8.

General Miranda once more.—To the politeness of a respectable friend, we are indebted for a Barbadoes paper of the 10th of June, containing the following remarks relating to the expedition of Miranda. A letter from a gentleman on board the Leander, dated Barbadoes, June 12, mentions that admiral Cochrane had delivered to general Miranda 40 Spanish prisoners, equal to the number of Americans the Spaniards have in their power—that admiral Cochrane had supplied general Miranda with four vessels, which are to accompany him to Trinidad—that he was to sail on the 19th for Trinidad, where a number of the general's friends were waiting to join him, and where he expected to receive every necessary assistance for the enterprize. The letter mentions that the son of colonel Smith, whom report has frequently placed among the captured, is still with Miranda.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) June 10.

General Miranda.—We have been excited by the interest which is generally felt in general Miranda's expedition to South America, to trace the leading principles and origin of this laudable enterprise ; and shall endeavor from time to time to afford our readers such particulars as may elucidate his views, and convey to them every interesting detail of his progress and success. The history of the early part of the French revolutionary war affords ample proof of Miranda's ability as a general ; and the confidence which the most experienced generals, and the then governing power in France placed in him, shews his capacity to undertake the most extensive and arduous enterprize. The project of breaking the yoke of oppression which Spain groaned under, was not originally confined to the revolutionising her colonies only, but we find that in October, 1792, while Miranda was engaged with Dumourier in a plan for the invasion of Belgium, the executive power and leading members of the French convention had formed a design of attacking and revolutionising Spain itself. For this purpose they sent by an express, an order to general Miranda, recalling him to Paris ; on his arrival there he was informed that an army was collected towards the frontiers of Catalonia, for the purpose of introducing liberty into Spain, and that he was appointed to the chief command. Miranda, however, at this time beginning to suspect that the true principles of a free government were little understood in France, declined the command, from the impolicy and impracticability of the enterprize at that time, and was successful enough to persuade the members of the military council to relinquish the undertaking.

Miranda having immediately after rejoined his army, was pursuing the most uninterrupted successes in favour of France, and having entered Ruremonde, was following the enemy to Wasseinberg and Bercheim, when he received an express from Dumourier, requiring his immediate presence at Liege.

" The motive upon which Dumourier had written to general Miranda to join him was, a letter from a member of the committee of general defense, informing him that government had agreed to appoint general Miranda commander in chief of the French islands in the West Indies, where an army of 12,000 regulars, 15,000 people of colour, and a fleet of some sail of the line was collected for the purpose of making the Spanish colonies in America free and independent —that general Miranda was to be entrusted with this command, and to act as he should think proper—that a frigate was waiting for him at Brest, and should immediately sail, &c. Though the object of this plan was not disapproved (as that of the revolution of Spain had previously been), by general Miranda, yet he thought that the position of France at that moment was not safe, and above all, was less sanguine than many others in his expectations of the benefits to be expected from these political principles than began to be propagated in France at that period ; he therefore remonstrated strongly against the undertaking at that moment, and begging them to postpone it for a better opportunity, being a matter of too great importance and of too much consequence to mankind to be hazarded in that indigested manner, and at a pe-