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CELEBRATION
OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY.

WE promised our readers a general account of the celebration this year of the greatest day which the world has ever beheld; a day which forms the era of the first existence of rational liberty on the face of the globe; a day, which we sincerely believe will, till time shall be no more, be looked back to as giving birth to those principles of truth which will ultimately obtain an universal prevalence. This is not the language of enthusiasm, but of sober conviction—the march of truth may hereafter be slow, but it will be sure. Ignorance and superstition cannot again overshadow the earth with their deleterious gloom; the press has arrested their career, and will wherever it is planted give them their death blow. In a century our numbers will exceed one hundred millions. Our power will impart splendor to our principles; they will be respected, and finally adopted by the European world. Then their real worth will be fully appreciated by the gratitude of happy nations, and those illustrious men who gave them existence be acknowledged as the greatest benefactors of mankind.

Viewing the subject in this point, is it possible to refrain from taking a lively interest in the patriotic feelings excited by the return of our anniversary, on beholding the fire of liberty still glowing in the hearts of our countrymen, and that enthusiasm undecayed which is destined to spread it among the nations of the earth.

At WASHINGTON, the seat of the general government, our readers have already seen that the day has been celebrated with the honors which have invariably been paid it by men whose lives are devoted to the good of their country, and many of whom had the most powerful agency in the event it commemorates.

At ALEXANDRIA, the centre of the Virginia section of the district of Columbia, a similar zeal was manifested; which the Expositor records in the following terms:

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A day hallowed by every virtuous citizen of the U. S. for on that day we dissevered ourselves from the despotism of the British king, established our National Government, and asserted the individual rights of Man. Hence each return of this great Anniversary warms every patriot feeling, and affords opportunity for displaying public opinion. Actuated by an honorable zeal, Friday was celebrated in *Alexandria* by a public dinner, at which the volunteer corps and many private citizens were present, as well as by several other convivial parties——the Day was ushered in by the discharge of 2 guns, and 17 welcomed the first dawn of the rising sun. The vessels in the harbour displayed their colors, and the weather was as fine and pleasant as any remembered at this season of the year. At half past eleven o'clock the volunteer companies paraded in Royal street, from whence they marched under the command of major Younge, to the parade ground, where they were reviewed by col *M'Kinny*, and performed a variety of evolutions under his command, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by lieut. Edmund I. Lee, of the cavalry. At the conclusion a *feu de joie* was fired, and the companies proceeded to Spring Gardens, where they partook of a plentiful dinner provided for the occasion, at which good humour, hilarity and order prevailed.

At PHILADELPHIA, the celebrations have been marked with a distinction to be expected from the population, the opulence and the patriotism of that great emporium, which is thus noticed in the Aurora.

Tranquil cheerfulness and sober joy at once the effect of freedom and of confidence, pervaded the auspicious day—the weather which had been inclement, and the 'raw east wind' which had poured forth torrents for two days with short intermission, as if to cool the parched earth, suddenly ceased, and left the atmosphere tempered and salubrious, even approaching and vieing with the refrigerating atmosphere of October.

The dawn of the fourth of July shewed a full and placid moon and a serene azure firmament—and the roar of a battery of (*ci-devant*) *British* cannon, well served by the old revolutionary artillery regiment of this city, announced the opening festival by the usual military salute.

The republican militia legion, the corps composing which had assembled on their several parades about 5 o'clock, paraded soon after in Front street, extending from Market street southward.

The military parade proceeded about half past 7 o'clock, in open column, the right in front, by Market street to Centre Square, and being paraded as usual on Broad street——cavalry on the flank and 4 brass field pieces drawn up *en potence*, on the right wing——gen. Shee ordered a grand salute, which was fired with great precision by the artillery of the detachments on duty—after which a triple *feu de joie* commenced from right to left by the first battalion, and was continued with spirit by the second in the same direction.

The *musical* corps of the legion were on this occasion highly improved, and added considerably to the interest and effect of the parade. The military band of the *Southwark Light Infantry* commanded by captain Fotterell, marched the legion from the parade, and alternated their performances on the march and in the intervals of the salutes with the band of the *Republican Greens*.

The feu de joie was fired about nine o'clock, after which the legion was marched into Market street, where the several corps separated, each marching to its particular place of entertainment.

It has not been customary with us for several years to notice the legion so particularly and in detail, as on its first establishment; on this festival we felt particular satisfaction on perceiving that the corps, almost without exception, were more numerous, and their whole appearance, uniform and accoutrements much superior to any former occasion; the knowledge and the ability of discipline was also much more perceptible than on former occasions.—The legion, however, had to regret the absence of their second officer, major Simons, whose recent indisposition disabled him from duty, "though his heart was there." The major general commandant Shee, with a view to the accommodation of the *citizen soldiers*, on the anniversary, and to avoid the inconvenience of the mid-day heat, omitted the performance of manoeuvres, and marched them from the ground very early.

At NEW YORK——The Citizen observes,

The anniversary of the day when the "Colonies" were declared to be "Free and Independent States," was celebrated in this city with the customary pomp and festivity. The celebration was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the firing of the national salute, &c. Early in the morning the uniform troops paraded on the Battery, and went thro' the usual evolutions, and review. Their appearance and conduct were soldierly. The troops were succeeded on the Battery by the different societies, whence they marched in procession through the principal streets to the Dutch church, where *Mr. Kuyper* addressed the Throne of Grace in a manner very creditable to his piety and patriotism. This gentleman has all the requisites of a clerical orator. After the prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read by a member of the Masons, & a patriotic address was delivered by a member of the Mechanic Society. In the evening the places of public resort were numerously attended.

We are sorry to observe that at BALTIMORE proper respect was not paid to the day. There were a number of private patriotic parties, but it was certain, the duty of the military to turn out.

BOSTON. The Independent Chronicle says——

On Friday last our Nation's Birth Day was celebrated with unusual demonstrations of gratitude and festivity; evincing that all classes of our citizens felt themselves in perfect possession of that inestimable blessing, to obtain which our fathers endured perils and made sacrifices that are the theme of annual recital.

The account we shall continue to publish will exhibit the feelings and sentiments of the people on the present administration of our National and State Governments.

The Republican citizens assembled at the State House, agreeably to notification, and at half after two o'clock proceeded from the Representatives' room to the place of entertainment within a decorated tent erected on Cop's hill.

The Washington Infantry, commanded by captain Loring, repaired to the lodgings of the Tunisian Ambassador, from whence he and James Leander Cathcart, esq. were escorted to the State House, accompanied by the colonel of the legionary brigade, and other officers of the infantry, in their uniforms. On their arrival they were introduced into the Representatives' chamber, by the marshalls of the day. The President received the Ambassador on his entrance, and led him to a chair placed in the centre of the room for his reception.

The company having made choice of Benjamin Austin, esq. for President; gen. Skinner, col. Procter, and capt. J. Rhoades, Vice Presidents, the procession moved from the State House, escorted by the fusiliers commanded by captain Howe. The order and regularity of the march was highly pleasing as curiosity had excited a great number of the inhabitants to assemble in the streets through which they passed, to see a stranger whose customs and habits were so novel in our country. The ambassador was gratified with the civility and respect paid him, and expressed his warmest attachment to the citizens of Boston.

The day was remarkably favorable for the accommodation of the company within the tent. The brilliancy of the scene was enlivened by the crowds of citizens assembled on the hill; the prospect from its heights was magnificent; and hilarity, philanthropy and fraternity were expressed in every countenance, and exhibited in the conduct of every individual. The ambassador retired about half after five o'clock, attended by four sargeants to his carriage in waiting.

A communication was made to the company from their brethren in Charlestown, and their young democratic friends assembled at the Green Dragon; and appropriate returns were made to them respectively

In the evening rockets were exhibited, and the whole business of the day closed with that display of friendship and mutual cordiality, which will ever add to the reputation of republican citizens.

RICHMOND. At this place an oration was pronounced in the capitol, and several dinners given which were numerously attended; but the honors paid to the day not so distinguished as is usual.

AT PETERSBURG, "the day was celebrated in a style of uncommon magnificence. The sun rose unclouded from the east, and gilded the scene by its bright and vivifying influence—the atmosphere was temperate, and gentle breezes calmed the sultry rays of Sol—indeed every thing tended to animate and invigorate the energies of freemen. At day-break, a salute from the artillery, announced that the 30th *Anniversary of American Liberty* was at hand, and reminded the citizens that it was incumbent on all to celebrate the auspicious day, in a manner becoming the descendants of those men who gained for us the inestimable boon of independence.

At 11 o'clock, the volunteer companies assembled on Centre Hill, and after going through various evolutions, a federal salute was fired by the artillery, accompanied by discharges from the light infantry and riflemen. By 1 o'clock, the line was formed, and the troops marched through the principal streets in town, to the place appointed for the festival. An elegant band of music, attached to the republican light infantry, (a numerous and highly respectable corps) added much to the splendor of the procession, and heightened the pleasure which beamed on the countenance of every American. Arrived on Archer's Hill, the firings again commenced, and were terminated by a *feu de joye*, from the whole line.

A highly sumptuous entertainment had been prepared by Mr. Morris, at Bath Spring; and at 3 o'clock about 300 citizens sat down to this delicious banquet.

NORFOLK. The print of that place says—"We do not recollect having witnessed the Anniversary of American Independence celebrated with such universal demonstrations of joy as it was in this borough yesterday. All classes of citizens united in festivity; and no circumstance occurred during the whole day, as we understand, to interrupt that "*flow of soul*," which the occasion was calculated to inspire. The military performances of the day, (which was unexpectly cool and pleasant) were peculiarly gratifying. The Norfolk troop of horse, under the command of capt. Robert B. Taylor, the Norfolk artillery, commanded by capt. Nestle, the light infantry, commanded by capt. Dunn, as well as the Norfolk Junior volunteers, commanded by capt. Maurice, with the militia companies, formed a line about 12 o'clock, and after manoeuvering for some time, were reviewed by lieutenant col. SHARP. After the review the companies marched through the borough, and then attended at Christ church, where an oration was delivered by Mr. Murdaugh. After the duties of the day, the different companies were dismissed to share the social delights of their fellow-citizens.

The entertainments given by the several societies and other companies, will be described, and their toasts published, if sent to us.

The public rejoicings were beyond conception. In the evening there were fire works at the gardens of the *Museum Naturae!*—On the *Toll Bridge!*—*The Wigwam, &c*—The *Theatre* was opened! and *Riffaud's* with *Manfiedi's* astonishing performances!

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We regret that we have not room to do justice to the illuminations and fire works displayed at the Museum—suffice it to say, that they by far surpassed every thing of the sort ever exhibited in this borough."

We might swell this list to any extent. Every mail is charged with the account of celebrations, from one end of the union to the other. We can, however, at present only add a few selected toasts taken indifferently from the numerous lists published. We regret that our limits do not allow our going more into detail. One circumstance must strike every reader that peruses the public prints—the great similarity of sentiment, approaching almost to identity, that pervades the union. On such an occasion when the heart speaks, we may justly consider the sentiments given as a sincere index to the feelings of those who express them. This great similarity proves more forcibly than a volume of arguments that the great interests of our citizens, however different their local situations, or however various the professions they pursue, are the same.

Another circumstance ought to be noticed. The day, judging by those who celebrate it, appears to be peculiarly that of republicans. In a few places the federalists have joined in the festivities; but it is to the republicans that it owes its highest honors. This is as it should be.

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SELECTED TOASTS.

The People of the United States——Influenced by the fublime charity which the gofpel inculcates, may they not be wanting *in love*, to their "*worst enemies*"—THEMSELVES—

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Prefident of the United States! fplendor of whofe character, like the flame of our light houfe, is made brighter and brighten by the vindictive winds which ftrive to extinguifh it.

The Vice President—A grateful people will never fail to honor a faithful veteran.

The Federal government—Having no intereft diftinct from the people, it feeks no laurels at the expenfe of their happinefs.

The memory of Wafhington.—Let no apoftate whig or infidious tory, be permitted to wear his mantle as a covering to their own deformities.

The Heads of Departments—Sound heads and honeft hearts.

Great Britain—Her contempt of the rights of *man* has impaired her ftrength, and tarnifhed her glory—Her outrage of the rights of *nations* if perfifted in, will accelerate her fall and confummate her infamy.

France—Peace with her, if peace fhe fincerely defires; but let her not think that the glitter of her arms has dazzled our eyes or ftruck terror to our hearts.

Spain—She will do well to think lefs of her former glory and more of her prefent weaknefs. The route of Cortez, of Soto, and of Pizarro, are well known and our warriors are on fire to tread in it.

The Militia—As it is to defend property, may property be made to contribute to its fupport.

James Monroe—The day of adverfity to republicanifm was the day of perfecution to him, and his glory has advanced with the happinefs of his country

James Madison—We recognize in his late able defence of the neutral rights, the fame talents & love of country, which conceived the fpirited refolutions in Congrefs in 1795, and the eloquent report of the committee of the Virginia legiflature in 1799.

Manufactures—May we *make* more and *import* lefs.

The Soldier of '76: When we tafte the cup of blifs let us remember the hand that gave it. While we enjoy the funfhine let us not forget who braved the ftorm.

The Conftitution of the U. States. The fun of our political fyftem.

The States——Each in its own orbit.

Commerce and Liberty of the Seas: May the American Sailor in fight of his own fhore, be no longer expofed to murder, rapine and infult.

The true Policy of America—A friendfhip with all nations——an alliance with none.

The President of the United States, while he continues to enjoy the confidence of his fellow citizens, may they always poffefs fufficient energy to enforce all his legal and conftitutional commands.

The Vice President of the United States—he has, and may he long continue to deferve well of his country.

The ftate of New York—A firm fpoke in the American union—may her free and independent militia "*die in the last ditch*," ere they would fuffer her glory and honour to be tarnifhed by the approach of any foreign invader.

Arbitration—As it is the cheapest and most rational mode of settling differences, may it supercede the jargon of the bar and the despotism of the bench.

The friends of liberty throughout the world—A large family acknowledging a common parent.

Louisiana—Like Egypt may she prove the granary of the world, and the waters of the Mississippi be as fertilising as those of the Nile.

The constitution—In the next essay towards its improvement—may frequent elections, exclusion by rotation in office, and a responsible judiciary be the *sine qua non* of public liberty and safety.

South Carolina—May she speedily remove the black patch that deforms her countenance.

The author of the declaration of independence—A text so orthodox, and a practical commentary in accordance with it, deserves and will receive the eternal homage of freemen.

Republicanism—the only form of government that has given thirty years of uniform prosperity and happiness to any nation.

The soldiers of the revolution—They conquered their enemy and submitted to the laws—May their example be our imitation, and their virtue our inheritance.

The memory of our fellow citizen John Pierce, murdered near our own shores—May this cruel outrage teach Americans what they ought to expect from the *alliance*, if such is the evidence of British *friendship*.

Federalism! alas, poor Federalism!—We war not with the dust; peace to the relics which must repose forever in the tomb of the Capulets.

Law as it ought to be, not as it is—When a tendency to offence is considered a crime, common law is at war with common reason, and justice requires a substitute.

The American flag—Its protection is not to be found in a navy, but in British ware-houses and British work shops, so says public interest and so says public safety.

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The following [illegible] stanzas are given in the Baltimore Evening Post.

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
OF THE
U. STATES OF AMERICA,
FOURTH JULY, 1806.

By a Citizen of the United States.

What shouts in the empire of LIBERTY rise!
From the ocean, o'er mountains and lakes they rebound,
From St. Croix's frigid regions they swell through the skies,
'Till the deep Gulph of Mexico echos's the sound.

2.

'*Tis the birth of our nation!*—On this happy day,
The sons of COLUMBIA, with joyful acclaim,
First to FREEDOM their tribute of gratitude pay,
And next chaunt with rapture her *Favorite's* name!

3.

Approach, true Republicans!—join in the song,
Which feebly attempts this occasion to hail:
And let "Patriot bosoms" the chorus prolong,
While *Jefferson's health* soars aloft on the gale!

4.

We solicit no flowers from the garden of art,
To deck *just applauses* in *flattery's* dress;
The homage we offer is that of the heart,
Which the organs of speech can but faintly express.

5.

To our COUNTRY, sincere gratulations be paid!
May she flourish in peace—or in war rise sublime!
May her SONS never suffer her LAURELS to fade,
But render her FREEDOM coeval with time!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and fecuring in jail a young Mulatto man flave named ANDREW. He was hired by me laft year to Mr. Jofeph Thomas who keeps the faid ferry to Alexandria, and abfconded from that place about the latter end of Auguft laft. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lufty and well made, has fhort curly hair and is frequently fubject to have feveral large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a fenfible fellow of an eafy agreeable addrefs for a man in his low fphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me fince his elopement, I fufpect he has had the addrefs to fhip himfelf as a freeman on board fome veffel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and fecures him in jail fhall receive from me the above reward, or as foon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Caufin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN,

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subfcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern confiderably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his ftand being on F ftreet oppofite the bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himfelf from the advantage of his fituation and the reafonablenefs of his charges, with the ftrict attention to bufinefs, to give general fatisfaction.

THOMAS [illegible]ORPE,

June 20—wtf