

SONG.

For the FOURTH OF JULY.

Tune—"The Mason's Daughter."

HALL, ever-memorable Day!
When Sons of Freedom bore the sway,
Unaw'd by all the world:
When Patriots sign'd the wise decree,
That fair Columbia should be free,
Or else in ruins hurl'd.

How awful was the new dawn scene,
When Liberty, transcendent queen,
In glorious pomp array'd,
With her Columbia's boasted son,
The great, the warlike Washington,
Led forth the smiling maid.

By his example all inspir'd
Each bosom with like ardour fir'd;
Behold the shining band!
A thirst for Freedom, homes forsook,
Defiance loosing in each look,
They all collected stand.

Huzza for Freedom! they all cry'd,
Freedom the echoing hills reply'd;
Then dauntless rushing on,
Lords, Dukes and Earls before them flew,
With all their trembling, servile crew,
Huzza, for WASHINGTON!

All hereditary honours he
Contended but for sweet Liberty,
He did the sword unsheath:
From hence these lasting honours flow,
From off Cornwallis' haughty brow,
He pluck'd the laurel wreath.

Thus by immortal deeds of fame,
We triumph in Columbia's name,
And her immortal son,
While moon and stars and sun endure,
While billows foam on Ocean's shore,
Revere great Washington.

TO TIME.

TIME, with new wings thy speed improve,
And bear me to her arms,
Then stop! give me immortal love,
And her immortal charms!

From a London Magazine.

WOODEN ACTORS.

Wooden actors, like human ones, are not without their loyalty. A puppet show man, a few nights ago, at Bolton, in Lancashire, introduced, by way of interlude, a battle between "Tom Paine and the Devil!" It is unnecessary to say that poor Tom very soon fell into the hands of his footy Majesty; when the latter, assisted by the rest of his wooden competitors, sung God save the King over Tom's body; after which the black gentlemen made his bow, and retired with his brother actors vociferating Church and King!

From a Manchester Paper.

Tommy, the wonderful ventriloquist, "join'd the great majority," a few days ago;—No conception can form any idea of the astonishing preternatural powers of the extraordinary person!—He had long been in the habit of carrying a puppet in his pocket, which he called Tommy, and which deceived the ear into a belief, that it articulated sounds, and held a conversation with the company.—A pleasant anecdote, which shews the powerful effect of his organization, is told of him:—A few years ago, going to a fish-ball in Sheffield, he ask'd the price of a trout, which being told him, he took the fish in his hand, and cramming a finger into its gills, open'd its mouth, at the same time asking "was it fresh?" to which the fish-woman replied, "I bow to God, never in the water yesterday!"—Tommy immediately threw a sound into the fish's mouth, which articulated, "It is a dunn'd dunn'd! I haven't been in the water this week, and you know it very well!" the woman, conscious that she had been telling an untruth, fell to the floor as flat as a flounder; she felt it with all the force of a miracle, and such was its wholesome effects, that she has never been known to tell a lie since.—Meeting a farmer's servant, upon the public highway, driving a waggon top-laden with trusses of hay, he so artfully imitated the crying of a child, as proceeding from the middle of the hay, that the poor afflicted countryman stood aghast at the noise, which being several times repeated, he was induced, through motives of supposed humanity, seconded by the earnest entreaties of Tommy (he kindly offered his assistance) to unload the waggon, expecting on the removal of each truss, to find the infant, particularly as the cries were louder and louder, and more reiterated; Tommy having thus succeeded in getting the hay off the waggon, after laughing heartily at the countryman's simplicity, left him to replace the same himself in the best manner he could, the poor fellow bestowing on him in return a volley of heart-felt curses!—Tommy died

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Whereas the Right Hon. William Pitt, chancellor of his majesty's exchequer, did, on the night of Monday last, and on or about the hour of six o'clock, utter in his place in the House of Commons certain sentences, or phrases, containing several assurances, denials, promises, retractions, persuasions, explanations, hints, insinuations, and intimations, and expressing much hope, fear, joy, sorrow, confidence and doubt upon the subject of Peace then and there recommended by Charles Grey, esq. member of the aforesaid House of Commons for the county of Northumberland; and whereas the entire, effectual and certain meaning of the whole of the said sentences, phrases, denials, promises, retractions, persuasions, explanations, hints, insinuations and intimations, has escaped and fled, so that what remains is to plain understanding incomprehensible, and to many good men is matter of painful contemplation; now this is to promise any person, who shall restore the said lost meaning, the sum of five thousand pounds, to be paid on the first day of April next, at the office of John Bull, Esq. PAT-ALL and FIGHT-ALL to the several high contracting powers, engaged in the present just and necessary war!

Done at the office of Mr. John Bull's Chief Decipherer, Turn-Again lane, Circumbendibus street, Obscurity square, Feb. 18. 1796.

EXTRACT.

America, by her zeal and firmness in the cause of liberty; by the wisdom and liberality of her constitution; by her improvement in arts, manufactures, and agriculture; by the general diffusion of knowledge; by the extension of her commerce, and the increase of her wealth; by the industry, enterprize, and virtue of her citizens, has become the envy and admiration of the world. Shall the glory be tarnish'd by the malevolence and rage of party spirit? Or by the pride of those (whether democrats or aristocrats, it is indifferent) who wish to rise at their country's expense?

MONITOR.

The fair examples of piety and goodness which it doth please Heaven, now and then, to lend to the world, are among the choicest favours that the world can be blessed with. They are light in their respective places, which the great fountain of light and love kindles and supports by his own spirit, to further his gracious plan of human happiness; they persuade, they charm, they assimilate congenial dispositions into their own fellowship, manners, habits, taste, perfection: they even controul, in some degree, the unisward, and strike the vicious with awe.

I do not think that reverence and commendation should be confined to those who tread with dignity the public walks in life: there are departments more retired, and situations far from being pompous or showy, where the graces which adorn humanity, and shed their kindly influences around, are apt to be met with.

The pure, the refined, the tender, the generous sensibilities of the heart—the temper impressed with the divine image, and taught by Heaven itself to move and flow in kindness—the virtues of humility and patience—self-compulsoire and self-command—the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit—candour, sincerity, a sympathetic feeling for others, a cordial inclination to do them every possible service—these are the qualities, which, wherever they are found, do make a person lovely.

REMARKS.

Thus we find that the amount of the emancipation and fraternizing of the slaves of despotism, is conquest and plunder. Two fifths of Sardinia are decimated, and the rest more than half surrounded by French conquests. The paintings and other precious articles are collected and sent to Paris. "It was thus, that the old Romans, (whom all-enlightened men have denominated thieves, plunderers and tyrants of the human race) treated Corinth, Syracuse and Carthage." Carthage! a sister republic! Carthage who for daring to vie with a sister republic, was levelled with the ground, and her citizens consigned to slavery. After all that has been said, nothing is more certain than this, that republics can hate each other as cordially as kingdoms, and that by whomsoever a nation is overcome, by the same are they brought into bondage.

Is this what Mr. Bache means by the everlasting jargon—the French cause, the cause of Liberty? Is it, pray tell us Mr. Bache: is it our cause, or the cause of liberty, that the French should plunder the paintings of Milan, the silver vases of Rome, or break open the bank of Genoa or Venice? It is the cause of liberty that every one should have his own.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Bruff to the Secretary of War dated Fort Oswego or Ontario, July 15, 1796.

"I have the pleasure to announce that the British commandant of Fort Ontario wrote to me on the 12th inst. that the King's stores were embarked and sent off; that he wished to get away with the detachment next morning at day-light, and requested me to send an officer that day as early as possible.

"In consequence of this information and request, I instantly dispatched an officer; and next day (being the 14th) followed with the troops and two field pieces. On my arrival found the B-

gone and lieut. Elmer in possession of the fort. Immediately I landed the detachment and artillery and marched in, the music playing the President's march; and under a federal salute displayed the flag of the United States from the citadel.

"With pleasure I mention that the British commandant left the barracks and every other building clean, and the best order they would admit of: and we feel ourselves much indebted to capt. Clark and lieut. Fothergill, for the excellent order in which they left their gardens filled with vegetables & fruit.

Lord Dorchester, governor of Canada, has embarked for Europe, in consequence of which the government devolves on lieut. gov. Prescott, who has issued a proclamation, giving notice of the same.—The citizens of Quebec and Montreal addressed lord Dorchester before his departure, in a stile of affection and respect.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

Correspondence between gen. Wilkinson, of the American army, and colonel England, of the British army, commanding at Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 27, 1796.

SIR,

Permit me to offer you my heart congratulations, on the final ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between our respective countries, officially announced to me by the minister of war, and promulgated in the gazettes, which I do myself the pleasure to inclose to you.

As the delivery of the posts, held by your royal master's troops, within the limits of the United States, make one condition of the compact; it is my wish to concert with you, the measures which may be deemed expedient, to the faithful execution of this stipulation, and to prevent any unnecessary interval, between the periods of your evacuation and of my occupancy.

I stand in perfect readiness for the operation, and entertaining no doubt that the treaty will be fairly, fully, and punctiliously executed, on the part of his majesty, it becomes my duty to request information from you, of the day on which it may be convenient for you, to withdraw the troops under your command, from the territory of the United States.

My aid-de-camp, capt. Shaumburg, will have the honour to deliver this letter to you, and he will receive and forward your answer to me by express, to meet the advanced corps of the army, in the vicinity of Roche de Bout.

With much personal respect and esteem,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant, JAMES WILKINSON, Brigadier General.

SIR, DETROIT, June 10, 1796.

I had the honour of receiving by your aid-de-camp, capt. Shaumburg, your letter, under date the 27th ult. mentioning your wish to concert with me, such measures as may be deemed expedient for delivering up this post to you, and requesting to know the day that it would be convenient for me to withdraw the troops under my command, from the territory of the United States.

And in answer beg leave to inform you, that in consequence of orders from his excellency lord Dorchester, buildings are erecting on the ground directed by his excellency to be occupied on the opposite side of this river, for the accommodation of his majesty's troops, and the protection of his stores, preparatory to evacuating this post, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and that those buildings are in great forwardness, but not having as yet received his final orders to evacuate the post under my command, it is not possible for me to fix on a day for that purpose.

I have, however, strong reasons for supposing, that those orders will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when I receive them, it will afford me much pleasure in communicating to you, the time that I shall be able to withdraw the troops, and to concert with you such measures as may be deemed expedient for your immediately occupying the posts under my direction.

I beg further to add, that from the preparations already made, a few days will be sufficient to accomplish the transport of the troops and remaining stores, to the posts ordered to be occupied on the opposite side of this river.

I have the honour to be,

With personal respect and esteem,

Sir, your obedient and humble servant, RICHARD ENGLAND, Col. Comd.

To the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

WHO served in the army of the United States of America during the war with Great Britain, the Subscriber offers his services—Such as may think proper to communicate with, or call upon him, may be assured his best exertions shall be made to become useful to them, and on moderate terms. He has already received many applications from this USEFUL class of citizens, and therefore has resolved to devote a part of his time to their benefit.

His OFFICE is opened at Warrenton for the purpose, where diligent attention will be given to all persons applying. WILL. FALKENER.

COME IN TIME, AND YOU MAY BE SERVED