WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1801.

On Saturday OUR GREAT NATIONAL DAY was celebrated here with patriotic and rational festivities. The day of JULY was announced by a salute from the frigates, and during it ordinary business was universally suspended.

About 12 o'clock the *President* was waited upon by the heads of Departments, and the other officers civil and military, foreign diplomatic characters, foreigners of distinction, the Cherokee chiefs at present on a mission to the seat of government, and most of the respectable citizens of Washington and George-Town.

The first magistrate received the cordial congratulation of his fellow-citizens on the return of the anniversary, with unfeigned satisfaction; and though adulation offered no ostentatious homage to power, yet all felt the inspirations of patriotism prevail, on contemplating in the midst of them the man, whose pen had traced, whose counsels had recommended, and whose firmness and talents had co-operated to establish, the declaration of Independence, the feeling instinctively glowed at recollected glory and dangers, and every heart exulted in the possession of security and freedom. A period of general amity threw a magnanimous mantle of oblivion over past political differences, and all present, without distinction of sect, offered and received cordial felicitation.

Some time after the company had assembled, col. Burrows, at the head of the marine corps, saluted the President, while the band of music played with great precision and with inspiring animation the President's march, went through the usual evolutions in a masterly manner, fired six-teen rounds in platoons, and concluded with a general feu-de-joie.

The band at intervals during the morning played martial and patriotic airs.

After partaking of the abundant refreshments that were distributed, and enjoying pleasure, which may be truly said to have been without alloy, the company separated about 2 o'clock, and betook themselves to the various places of entertainment provided for the celebration of the day.

Among numerous entertainments of a general nature, we present confine ourselves to a particular notice of that at M'Mahon and Connolly's, as we alone enabled us to obtain correct accounts of any other.

At 4 o'clock a numerous and respectable company assembled, among whom were the secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, the Postmaster-general, the Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer and Register of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Accountant of the War Department and most if not all of the civil officers attached to the general government, the officers of the Marine Corps, and those of the frigates, with a number of military gentlemen at present at the seat of government. The company were honored with the presence of Mr. Pichon, Chargé des affaires of the French Republic, and with that of a large number of foreigners of distinction.

Mr. LAW and Capt. TINGEY presided.

During the dinner, and until the company separated, a full band of music, detached from col. Burrows's Corps, played patriotic and festive airs, and each toast was announced by a discharge of artillery, returned from one of the frigates.

TOASTS.

1. THE DAY, *and those who value it.*

CAPT. TINGEY then sang, with happy animation, a patriotic song, composed for the occasion by Mr. LAW, which was received with loud plaudits.

SONG.

I.

Hail Columbia! happy land,
Hail ye patriots, heaven born band,
Who *Independence* first proclaim'd,
Who Independence first proclaim'd,
Immortal be your glorious day,
When first we cast our chains away.
Let Independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altars reach the Skies!
Firm united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brother's join'd,
Peace and Liberty we shall find.

II.

All party toasts we *here* disclaim,
Which spread with wine the soul inflame,
And prove the source of civil broils,
And prove the source of civil broils,
Let us, this day that made us free,
Devote to social harmony,
So rapidly our states increase,
Cherish'd by freedom, mu'ti'ply peace,
If hampers to each state we take,
Upon mighty river country shake.

Firm, united, &c. &c.

III.

Yet *one to him*, we'll grateful give,
Who in our hearts must ever live,
Whose glorious name our city bears,
Who such a noble race has run!
Who to ever'l as Washington!
Then let us independence hoist,
Ne'er forgetting what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altars reach the skies.

Firm united, &c. &c.

IV.

Let us despise all party zeal,
Let us but one attachment feel,
Our country's love alone prevail,
Our country's love alone prevail,
Discord avaunt! we scorn your arts,
No jealous doubts disturb our hearts,
For kings and priests, while Europe fights
Friendship and peace be our delights,
The seas we navigate, free as the winds,
The nation's will is freedom's castle.

Firm united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brother's join'd,
Peace and liberty we shall find.

2. *The United States.*—(Music.)

3. *The immortal memory of* WASHINGTON, *and of those Heroes who fell in defence of this day.*—(Music.)

4. *The President of the United States. May he live to unite the hearts of all those who love he land* WE LIVE in.—(Music.)

5. *The foreign nations of the earth. May America never experience their power, but never feel or fear their influence.*—(Music.)

After the *heads of the departments* retired, their healths were drank, followed by patriotic air, and a discharge from the artillery.

Towards the close of the entertainment, on the appearance of Mr. MASON, President of the Bank of Columbia, he was welcomed by a toast complimenting him on the day, and wishing prosperity and happiness to the citizens of George-Town.

Mr. MASON then rose, and observed that he was deputed by the citizens of George-Town, to thank them affectionately for the day, to felicitate the citizens of Washington on its auspicious return, and to offer their wishes for the prosperity and mutual friendship of the citizens of the Territory of Columbia, and especially those of George Town and Washington.

The sentiment, received with lively pleasure, was immediately drank, followed by a toast, and a discharge from the artillery.

A number of volunteer toasts and sentiments, the spontaneous effusions of the heart given by individuals, served to evince the general desire to establish party distinctions, to diffuse that fraternal regard, which ought ever to be the grand characteristic of all true Americans.

The remainder of the day was enlivened by the cheerful circulation of the glass, by an excellent selection of instrumental music, and by animating songs from different citizens; when, at an early hour, the company retired in perfect good humour and sobriety.

The frigates in the Eastern Branch, presented the usual display of national colours, having no addition thereto, except their distinguishing flags.

As we hoped, the festivity of the day was animated and rational. Feelings relevant by the sacredness of the anniversary, a recollection of the brilliant events of the revolution, an anticipation of the future destiny of our country under the auspices of good laws and upright magistrates, and above all the present prosperity and peace enjoyed exclusively by us in the midst of a world distracted by foreign violence and domestic broil, inspired sentiments of unaffected joy, while they reprefed all disposition to intemperate gaiety.

May the spirit exhibited on this day be the precursor of that enlightened and philanthropic temper, which ought now, and which, we hope, soon will actually prevail over every American mind! This temper dictates universal toleration of opinion, universal good will, and what must inevitably follow in their train, universal liberty and peace.

We are perfuaded, that no other apology need be urged for the small portion of news printed today, than that our worthy men were on Saturday engaged in the festivities of the day.

On Friday last an Address was delivered by the SECRETARY OF WAR in answer to the TALK of the Cherokee Chiefs previously made.

The Address of the Secretary, which was made in the name of the President, conveyed assurances to the Cherokees that all the engagements entered into by the Predecessors of the President would be by him faithfully observed, it encouraged them on the advances they had made, and were still making in the arts of civilization, particularly on the introduction of the spinning wheel, and of the plough, instead of the hoe, and assured them that the President, on proper representation, would have them furnished with the instruments and instruction required to aid their progress in agriculture and manufactures.

After the delivery of the reply of the Secretary of War, the leading chief spoke at considerable length on the affairs of his Nation. His mode of delivery, the tone of his voice, and his general expression of countenance, were mild and persuasive, and his deportment and gestures were highly dignified and graceful.

We shall be more at perfect going more at length into the details of the Talk and the Reply, as we hope in a few days to be able to present them both entire.

The Brig VENUS, arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburg, brings papers of that place to the 5th of May, and London Papers to the 9th of May, the mail intercepting contents of which will be found in our columns.

In consequence of arrangements between the King of Sweden and Sir Hyde Parker, the British fleet is said to have returned to Copenhagen about the latter end of April.

A court of Inquiry, we learn, says the Centinel, is to be held on board the *Constitution*, on her return to port next week;—in the reports circulated respecting the march of the officers and crew of the *Berceau*, when captured by the *Boston*.

Three thousand dollars were subscribed at the yearly meeting of Friends in Newport, R. I. to be transmitted to the meeting in London, towards the relief of the sufferers poor in England, who are suffering in consequence of the uncommon scarcity of the necessaries of life.

Capt. Fitch, from Aux-Cayes informs that on the 20th ult. Bartholomew Dandridge, Esq. consul of the U. S. for the South-side of Hispaniola, arrived at Aux-Cayes, in the schr. Sally, capt. Fullerton, from Philadelphia; that he was honorably received by the commandant, and that an elegant discourse was delivered on the occasion by the ordonnator Mr. Smith, in presence of General Desfolines, and a great number of respectable citizens.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Palermo, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 25th April.

"The army of gen. Abercrombie, that debarked from on board the English fleet about 5 or 6 weeks ago, near Aboukir, was by the French and Turkish army of nearly equal force, say 15,000 men, and beaten; on the 2d day they attacked with like success; but on the 3d day, they were totally defeated, and driven into Alexandria. The loss on both sides was prodigious. Lord Keith writes, that the French left nearly half their army; that general Abercrombie was killed, and most of the principal officers either killed or wounded, on the part of the English, who left 1500 men the first attack: he adds, that the enemy cannot hold out long. This information was received here a few days since, from the admiral himself, and may be relied on."

Extract of a letter from an officer in admiral Parker's fleet, dated Kioge Bay (entrance of the Baltic), April 24.

"We are returned to this station, after a fortnight's cruise in the Baltic. Our passage through the narrow channel, between the island of Arnag and that of Sobelkoe, called *The Grounds*, was attended with some difficulty, most of our ships touched, and two or three got aground; but we all at length got safely through to the great astonishment of the Danes, Swedes, Russians, and Prussians, who could scarcely believe the evidence of their senses at seeing such a fleet as ours—such a fleet as was never before seen in those seas—attempt and succeed in entering the Baltic by such a route."

"After our success at Copenhagen, our next immediate object was the Russian fleet at Revel. However, hearing that a 74-gun squadron was at sea, supposed to be intended to form a junction with the Russian fleet, we shaped our cruise towards the northern extremity of the island of Bornholm, where we were led to expect a meeting with the Swedish squadron. In fact, the Swedish ships were actually there; but, not relishing our mode of complimenting, they had crowded all the sail they could carry, and got safe behind their forts, which are situated on small islands that command all the entrances into the harbour of Carlscrone (the Plymouth of Sweden.)

"About noon we plainly descried the Swedish men of war, nine large ships, moored at the entrance of the harbour. To me they appeared to be nine 2 deckers, but they they, there were only six line of battle ships and three large frigates, which lay out of sight behind the head land. We fully intended to have attacked this position; but admiral Parker felt determined to dispatch the Dart Boat of war, with a flag of truce to the Swedish admiral. The Dart remained in about three hours, with an answer, by which we were informed, that although his Swedish majesty was resolved to adhere to the Northern confederacy, he was nevertheless willing to listen to any equitable proposals that might be made by England for the adjustment of the present differences. We pleasantly hauled our wind, and the signal for the general chace was annulled. We, however, continued to cruize for three days longer, between Bornholm and Carlscrona; during which time we were preparing to bear away for the gulf of Finland, a larger arrival in the fleet, under a press of sail, from Copenhagen. She brought dispatches from the Russian ambassador at that city to our admiral, they contained overtures from the gentle Alexander of a conciliatory and amicable nature, and which have for the present, and until we receive orders from England, put an end to all our operations."

CHARLESTON, JUNE 15

The Hamburgh papers from the 18th to the 22d of April, received by the brig Venus, furnish the following articles:

The Swedish fleet had failed the 2d of April from Carlscrona. The fame day the Russian fleet was seen off Oeland. There it was said, it was determined it was fold, would consist of 36 sail of the line.

The English fleet had left Copenhagen, except one line of battle ship and some smaller vessels, and had gone up the Baltic. According to the last news at the Hamburgh on the 22d April, admiral Parker with this fleet was off the island of Moen. He expected a reinforcement of ten sail from England.

According to some accounts, the Swedish and Russian fleets had formed a junction, and a battle with the English was expected, and even reported to have taken place.

Lord Nelson had obtained passports from the Danish government, to return to England, when he should think proper, by way of Hamburgh.

The first court day at Copenhagen after the battle, all the officers who had fought at the action, were invited to supper at the prince's table. The gifts for the relief of the wounded and widows continued to be very considerable, and came in from the country; several merchants subscribed one thousand dollars each.

The king of Prussia had ordered several regiments, and a train of artillery, to repair to the coast of the Baltic, to resist any attempt of the English to land.

The intercourse with the English had been stopped at Hamburgh, that no relief is allowed to be sent directly for England. The Danish troops still kept possession of Hamburgh. The king of Prussia had also a body of troops near that place, and his troops continued to occupy Hanover, and all the places on the Elbe; as also Bremen.

The embargo on the English vessels in the Russian ports had not been taken off; nor was there any expectation of that event at Petersburgh on the 3d of April.

The Russian ambassador at Copenhagen, had, by order of his court, notified the Prince with of his sovereign, to see the connection between the two countries drawn closer. There was no doubt but the Russians would continued remain firm to the northern confederacy.

CHARLESTON, June 18.

"The Ship Fox, capt. Kemble in 48 days from Hamburgh, brings papers to the 28th of April. It would appear by a letter below that the Danes have received an offer from the Prussians to evacuate Hamburg; but whether this is for the purpose