

NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

FROM THE ARCHFIELD WITNESS. Communicated in behalf of the committee of arrangements. INDEPENDENCE.—The anniversary of the day, ever dear to true republicans, when the congress of the United Colonies, in the face of hostile fleets and armies, in defiance of the uplifted instruments of despotic vengeance, dared to declare what the soul of Jefferson had inspired—was celebrated in this town on the 6th instant with unexampled animation.

Notwithstanding the severe rain, and unpropitious appearance of the weather, a large collection had arrived from this and the adjacent states on Tuesday evening. That spirit which had never yielded to the distresses and dangers of former times, was not damped by the heavy fog which prevailed the early part of the next morning. Every republican soul was tuned to festivity.

At day break, a display of flags was succeeded by a discharge of one gurt at the head of the North street, a responsive discharge at the flag staff on the public green, reveille—martial music till sun rise. At sun rise 17 guns—martial music. When the fog had dispersed, 2 ships' ensigns, one on a staff 90 feet high, the other 70, and a long pendant streaming in the wind from a third, made a beautiful display.

At 8 o'clock 1 gun—martial music. At half past 10 one gun, and music; the signal for the procession to form. About this time an immense concourse of people had arrived on the hill, consisting of special visitors from different parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York, and almost every part of this state; and sojourners from Virginia, Ohio, and other remote parts of the union.

At eleven, the procession moved, which in point of number and respectability, was never equalled in this state on any festive occasion. The whole proceeded north; wheeled; marched down the east street; again wheeled opposite the prison, and marched by the window (so called) of the cell occupied by the editor of the Witness, in passing which a brigadier's salute was given by the military, and a passing bow, with heads uncovered, by the remainder of the procession—which then moved west to the corner; wheeled; marched to the head of the north street; returned; marched some distance down the south street, and thence back to the meeting house; where, in the presence of a crowded audience, the following exercises succeeded:

A fervent and appropriate prayer, by the rev. Seabel Morse. Declaration of Independence—read by Mr. Jonathan Low. Palm 9th—time New Marford. An oration of superior excellence, by Mr. David Plant, of Stratford. Original Ode—Martyred Patriots. Address composed for the occasion—by Joseph L. Smith, esq. Song, composed for the occasion: "Air—'Jefferson and Liberty' or 'Gaulois.' HAIL—hail the ever glorious day, To liberty and justice dear, 'Tis freedom's call, let all obey, And pay her festive honours here.

Let patriot freedom join the lay, And every heart, with social glee, In raptur'd accents hail the day That gave us peace and liberty. While starling vassals coldly sing, With study'd cheer and senseless mirth, The day that crown'd a tyrant king, Or gave a haughty lordling birth— Another theme inspires the lay, And happier hearts expand with glee, When grateful millions hail the day, That gave them peace and liberty.

Ye, who in days of terror, spoke A nation free, with dauntless tone, And midst opposing dangers, broke, The charm that bound us to a throne! Immortal patriots! join the lay, On this our glorious jubilee, In glad remembrance of the day That gave us peace and liberty.

Ye heroes, join the festive lay, Whose arms maintain'd the great decree, And hail the memorable day, That gave us peace and liberty. Ye martyrs! shades! behold the land, Enrich'd by consecrated blood— See freedom's empire fast expand, Where late uncultured forest stood— Let exulting join the votive lay, Whose arms have bid us make us free, While grateful millions hail the day That gave us peace and liberty.

The pride of patriots—first of men, Presiding o'er our councils, see— Who first with heav'n directed pen, Proclaim'd a bleeding nation free! Ye sons of freedom, join the lay, Let every heart with grateful vice, Applaud the men, and hail the day That gave us peace and liberty. Illumin'd by a soul so bright, The spirit of our youth awakes, Truth rends the magic veil of night, The empire of delusion shakes! From Maine to Georgia's utmost shores, Let millions praise with happy glee, The chief below, whose hand restores The reign of peace and liberty.

The chief below, whose hand restores The reign of peace and liberty. On Massachusetts' bosom hills, His deeds of rising glory blasp! What of each patriot bosom fills? The shade of WASHINGTON appears! Ye new born freemen, join the lay, Once more from vile oppression free, And hail the memorable day, That gave us peace and liberty.

And now, though tyrants triumph still, And broken souls in prison groan, Shall freedom burst the gloomy cell— The darkest hour precedes the dawn! Oppression's victims, join the lay, Attune your hearts to festive glee, For swift advancing is the day That gives us peace and liberty. 'E'en now the darkness breaks, and lo, The shades of error disappear— The tints of dawn already glow— The splendid morn of truth is near!

Like birds, that hail the orient light, Let all salute, with grateful glee, The moment when retiring night Restores our peace and liberty! While flow'rets deck the opening spring, Or summer's ripening fruits expand— While peace displays her angel wing— While heavily freedom chngers the land— Let grateful millions join the lay, Let every heart, with votive glee, Yield festive honours to the day That gave us peace and liberty.

The procession then moved in the same order to a large quadrangular bower, where a cold repast had been prepared by captain Phelps—after partaking of which the annexed toasts were given, each accompanied by a discharge of artillery, including the Juvenile company; and an air from the band, selected by an amateur. 1. The event we celebrate—Though this bright sun of freedom rose in the west yet will it illuminate the whole world. 2. The president of the U. States—Jefferson was the herald of our liberties—He is now the inestimable pledge for their security—2 cheers.

3. The Declaration of Independence—The monumental evidence of the spirit of our fathers—of the genius of Jefferson—of the dignity of man. 4. The memory of our departed friend Ephraim Kirby—His virtues will live while our memories last; his merit shall be known to posterity. 5. Gen. William Hart; His opposers were the opposers of Jefferson. 6. Justice; May false witnesses, perjured judges, and packed juries be banished from its courts. 7. Sellick Osborn; Like Daniel in the Lion's den, he is teaching his persecutors that the beasts cannot devour him—6 cheers.

8. Liberty of the press—Litchfield jail its wrongs bold; 3 cheers. 9. Major Babcock; May the overflowing flood of justice sweep off no more of his men. 10. The political clergy; If there were twenty Gods perhaps some one might approve their services; but the one God wants no political pastors; 3 cheers. 11. Connecticut representation in congress; The dead weight of federalism. 12. Litchfield jail; Our votes will level it as the ram's horns did the walls of Jericho; 6 cheers. 13. Common law; The magic lantern of corrupt judges and subtle lawyers. 14. The seven removed justices; A living sacrifice to a dead letter. 15. Conciliation; Proffered by Federalists; Judas betrayed with a kiss. 16. I be militia of this state; Defenders of our country; denied its rights; 3 cheers.

17. The republican fair of Litchfield county; You have sympathized with a patriot in prison; and you have been honored with federal invective; 6 cheers. The animation and energy which exhibited itself in every grade and department of the military, and their prompt and correct manoeuvres, excited universal admiration, and served to shew what might be expected from a body of men, whose principles and feelings as well as dress are uniform. We must not forget to give merited applause to the conduct and appearance of the young artillery company. The spirit of emulation which glowed in their countenances and prompted every motion, was delightfully affecting; and their appearance added much to the splendor of the procession.

That this festival was splendid, and joyed by a numerous concourse of people, was by no means its greatest merit. Harmony and sobriety never were more conspicuous in any temporal assembly. The harpy of envy, which hovers over such collections, as the vulture hovers over an army, impatiently longing for a battle to give it prey, found no food here. The present gloomy state of affairs in Connecticut, while it recalled with irresistible force, the distresses of those times which tried men's souls, seemed also to rekindle its attendant spirit of union and courage. Conviviality without excess—fraternal cordiality without alloy—all crowned with the completest order, formed a glorious monument of republican virtue and moderation.

Such festivals relate, with more effect than volumes of argument, the calamities of our enemies. Like they well know they are not ignorant that a promiscuous and numerous collection of men of the same principle, tell the correctness of their habits—they know that republicans have fought, and will bear this test, most honorably where they appear it; where they seek to embarrass it by mere presentation, ridicule, and every obstacle in their power. They have ever yet failed; and, thank Heaven! in this instance, as was expected and foretold, their previous attempts to embarrass, and their several attempts during the day and evening to provoke violence, proved abortive—and each republican, when he laid his head on his pillow, could truly say, "This day has our cause been glorified!"

Foreign Intelligence. Received at the office of the Register, Philadelphia. LONDON, June 21—24.

OF PEACE. [From the Courier.]—At half past 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Mr. Wilbraham, an English gentleman, landed at Dover with Dispatches from M. Talleyrand for Mr. Fox. He came out of Boulogne in a French row-boat on Friday evening, and was taken up by the Vestal frigate; it being a calm, the frigate sent her boat with him. After rowing nearly all night, the boat landed him on Saturday morning at Dover, and he immediately set off for London.

It is now, we think, beyond a doubt, that a negotiation for peace is going on, and that the negotiation is carried on direct between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. When they have agreed upon certain bases, each government will appoint negotiators. Perhaps Mr. Wilbraham brought the necessary passports.

We are not only of opinion that a negotiation has been entered upon, but we are not unprepared to expect the speedy signature of preliminaries of peace. As Bonaparte would of course demand in advance as the basis and foundation of all negotiations, that we should acquiesce in all his arrangements with respect to the continent, the negotiation would of course have been broken off, instantly had Mr. Fox [who is evidently the prime minister, for in no one instance since the formation of the new ministry have we discovered the Grenvilles to be predominant] had Mr. Fox, we repeat, not been prepared to acquiesce in those arrangements.

The negotiation is generally believed to have been going on for some time; and it is said that the dispatches from our government have been sent by the French officers permitted to return home, and that the dispatches from the French government have been brought by English gentlemen detained since the commencement of the war, and allowed to return to their own country. Mr. Wilbraham was one of those gentlemen. On condition of our acquiescence in and acknowledgment of the recent changes on the continent, Bonaparte, it is rumored, will not object to our keeping Malta and the Cape, and will even give back Hanover to his Britannic majesty. That Prussia has taken Hanover as a compensation for Anspach and other territories ceded to France and Bavaria, will not be any obstacle to the arrangement we have just mentioned.

For it must be recollected, that Bonaparte has never declared that Hanover belonged definitely to Prussia; and indeed it must be recollected that, not long ago it was said in the Moniteur, that what she had got was infinitely more than an equivalent for what she had given up. Bonaparte will dispose Prussia with as little ceremony as he violated her territory of Anspach.

It is true Mr. Fox pledged himself that he would not relinquish one point of honor, an expression which, it is supposed, he meant to apply principally to Hanover, which he declared his Britannic majesty would on no consideration consent to abandon, or cede to his Prussian majesty. But we should have thought that another point of honor which it would have been quite as necessary not to have relinquished as the point of honor with respect to Hanover, would have been that which relates to the king of Naples. The Moniteur has always described his Neapolitan majesty as the victim of this country; and it cannot be denied, that this attachment to the cause of the allies last war furnished Bonaparte with a pretext for invading the Neapolitan territories. Can we, without the most outrageous violation of the point of honor, recognize Joseph Bonaparte as king of Naples? We know there are some persons who will ask this question: How can we expel Joseph Bonaparte from Naples; and restore the rightful sovereign? To that question we shall always make this reply—that there cannot be a more detestable maxim or principle laid down than this, that what we cannot prevent we ought to approve of or acquiesce in. But if it be said that in order to rescue the ministers from the charge of abandoning the king of Naples, Bonaparte will promise to indemnify him elsewhere; will that in fact be any thing short of abandoning his Majesty? We have seen Bonaparte solemnly pledge himself to indemnify the king of Sardinia, but how has he fulfilled that pledge? He would perform any promise with respect to the king of Naples with equal fidelity. But the peace may be concluded without any mention made or stipulation introduced for recognizing the changes upon the continent. But would not that be an equal abandonment of the point of honor with respect to Naples? Besides, if Bonaparte is so anxious for an acquiescence in his new arrangements we cannot believe that he will consent to make peace without such an acquiescence on our part.

It may be said that another ally and a rival of the Neapolitan majesty, the

Kingdom of Sardinia, is a family ally, and that the king of Sardinia, under circumstances which his Majesty is negotiating a peace with France, will be capital and his energy in the prosecution of France's interests, Bonaparte did not at that time extend his hands to have expelled the Royal Family from the throne.

To this subject, embracing so many points, we touch only a variety of incidents; we shall have frequent occasion to refer. We certainly cannot see the necessity of negotiation at present, nor does any man in the kingdom, we believe, expect that any peace that can be made under the present circumstances can be no good one at the peace of Amiens. The Foxites approved of that peace, and so may include them in the present peaceless advantages. But to the people which will find favor with any other man in the kingdom.

The Moniteur of the 12th contains the official account of the treaty concluded by the Roches, signed upon the Coast of Africa. The extent of the mischief and the particulars of the losses, have been known with greater accuracy in this country, some months ago than they are to be collected from the reports of Mr. R. Harcourt to the French minister of marine. The French come no more boasts that he has set at naught the slave trade upon that coast for the present year; and he thinks that he has done much to obstruct it the ensuing seasons. The late resolution of the House of commons, and the bill now pending in Parliament, will do more towards facilitating this trade than all the expeditions which can be directed against it by Bonaparte.

According to the rumors prevailing at Paris, the period of the military operations, or Peace, is not quite so near as it was intimated in one of the late official papers. It is now supposed, that the troops will not assemble in the capital until the middle of August, when they may celebrate their victories, and the anniversary of the Emperor at the same time.

The war between England and Prussia has not much tended to increase the confidence of other powers in the latter, a commercial treaty, which was the point of being concluded between the courts of Berlin and Madrid, was suspended as soon as the Spanish cabinet heard of the difference between Prussia and this country.

BERLIN, June 7. The English have made descents upon our coast. As may naturally be supposed, these are merely the excursion of a few patriots. The weakness of the English army allows them to do nothing more. They carried off some cattle, and burnt two or three large houses, which sufficiently shews the state of war in which the English and Prussians are engaged.

General Blucher has been so severely as to suffer this damage to be committed, although he has a considerable force under his command. But he keeps it constantly in the neighborhood of Cherub, & Berg. He has received orders on the subject from his government, and it is probable that the English will make no more descents.

Meanwhile the communications between Prussia and England continue to exist. M. De Jacobini is still at London, Prussia does not wish war, and England makes it a situation extraordinary enough. The Baltic still remains free, Prussia has not shut her ports, there is against the English, and the latter commit no hostilities in that sea. Montevideo is free.

We are now assured that the answer brought from London by the Countess de Bruggenab, has induced our monarch to join his ultimate resolution, with which another courier has been dispatched to London. It now depends entirely on the British government, whether his majesty's intentions, which are directed to existing circumstances, shall be carried into execution. The answer expected will also determine whether Baron Jacobini will quit London immediately, he having received orders for that purpose should events render that step inevitable.

A Russian courier has also arrived here from St. Petersburg, he has proceeded in great haste to London. According to reports he has the honor of a Letter to the Emperor, which was signed by the Emperor Alexander, and which

The Schooner Mary, Capt. Joshua Merrill, Will sail for Boston on Tuesday next. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Smith's wharf, or to JOHN BUFFUM, 84, Bowly's wharf.

For Sale, The Schooner ENTERPRISE, Burthen about 52 tons—She is a strong built vessel and sails remarkably well. Her sails and rigging, are almost new, are complete for sea. She would answer extremely well for packet. For freight apply to the subscriber, No. 67, Smith's wharf, where her inventory may be seen. REDMOND GRACE.

For the River Jade, The Bremen Ship MARTHA MARGARETHA, Captain Chas. Dierks, Part of her cargo is ready to go on board, for the remainder apply to VAN KAPFF & BRUNE.

Wanted to Charter, FOR a port in Europe, TWO VESSELS, from 1200 to 1400 barrels. JOHN CURSON SETON, WHO offers his services as a BROKER to his friends and the public. Apply in Water-street, opposite the store of Mr. M. Sanderson.

For Bordeaux, The Ship ROBERT, Cornelius Driscoll, master, Will sail with all possible dispatch, part of her cargo being engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS, Or JOHN BOLTE, Ship-Broker.

For Freight or Charter, The fast-sailing Brig HUNTER, Burthen eight hundred barrels, John Smith, master; in complete order to take in a cargo, lying at Mr. Jackson's wharf. For terms, apply to JOHN SMITH, or Wm. JACKSON.

For the West Indies, The Schooner HOPE, Thomas Watt's, master, Burthen 530 barrels, a staunch vessel, ready to take in a cargo. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Dickinson's wharf, or HUGH LEEKY, 38, Fell's-street, Fell's-Point.

For New York, The schooner DOROTHY, Israel Rowlee, master, A regular trader, will positively sail on the 19th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Smith's wharf, or to JOSEPH SMITH, Harbor master, or BENJ. D. GALPIN, 61, Smith's wharf.

For New York, The Schooner HARMONY, A. Lockman, Master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having a part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to ISAIAH MANKIN, who has just received by land vessel from New York, and having, Harriet, and schooner Atlanta, from New York.

For New York, The Schooner HARMONY, A. Lockman, Master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having a part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to ISAIAH MANKIN, who has just received by land vessel from New York, and having, Harriet, and schooner Atlanta, from New York.

For New York, The Schooner HARMONY, A. Lockman, Master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having a part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to ISAIAH MANKIN, who has just received by land vessel from New York, and having, Harriet, and schooner Atlanta, from New York.

For New York, The Schooner HARMONY, A. Lockman, Master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having a part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to ISAIAH MANKIN, who has just received by land vessel from New York, and having, Harriet, and schooner Atlanta, from New York.

For New York, The Schooner HARMONY, A. Lockman, Master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having a part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to ISAIAH MANKIN, who has just received by land vessel from New York, and having, Harriet, and schooner Atlanta, from New York.

For New York, The Schooner HARMONY, A. Lockman, Master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having a part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to ISAIAH MANKIN, who has just received by land vessel from New York, and having, Harriet, and schooner Atlanta, from New York.