

From the Boston Chronicle.

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Prepared for the REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL, at the Celebration of American Independence, THIS DAY, July 4th, 1805.

Tune—"PRESIDENT'S MARCH." NOT two eyes yet have fled, Since, by holy fervor led, When loud danger shriek'd alarm, And int'rance rear'd her arms, Urged by hope, and mark'd by fame, To these shores our fathers came, Here, content each ill to brace, Peace and liberty to save, See, from clouds their spirits bend! Hear the sacred charge they send!

By yon orb of living light, We swear to guard your native right; Sooner let it cease to shine Than your Liberties resign!

But in vain did freedom glow, Not to them that doom we owe, They, across the spreading main, Drag'd the Tyrant's lengthen'd chain, And a cent'ry saw them still, Subject to a Despot's will, Till as last the Goddess rose, Proud from iterated woes— 'Tis her form each breast embraces, 'Tis her voice, that yet exclaims, By yon orb, &c.

Then, to save from Anarch's storm, Who the shield of truth should form? Who with dauntless brow would stand, Meet oppression's crushing hand, Claim our rights, our wrongs declare, And each shaft of malice dare, JEFFERSON—in virtue tried, Now a greatful People's guide, Brave as learn'd, and wise as brave, This the precept that he gave, By yon orb, &c.

O'er the gloomy breast of night, Cynthia sheds her tranquil light, So, to dark, inebriate foes Mild and pure his language flows, Far along the morning sky Swift the rays of Phœbus fly, So, with fire and force combin'd, Darts the splendor of his mind, Form'd base Faction to opp'd Thus his heav'n taught accents fall, By yon orb, &c.

While COLUMBIA'S favorite son, Soul-directed WASHINGTON, Led his Heroes to the field, Teaching haughty power to yield, JEFFERSON, in Council great, Fend'd the Charter of the State, On this day each heart be bless'd, Ev'ry care of life suppress'd, Gory's garland, Freedom's lay, Crown COLUMBIA'S Natal Day! By yon orb of living light, We swear to guard our native right; Sooner shall it cease to shine Than our Liberties resign!

On Monday (says the National Intelligence) the anniversary of our liberties was celebrated with great spirit. In addition to the usual circumstances that endear the day to Americans, the deeply interesting intelligence of the cession of Louisiana, received the antecedent evening, excited the most lively joy.

At sunrise there was a discharge from the Navy-yard of eighteen guns, and a similar discharge at noon. At 11 o'clock an Oration was delivered by Captain Sprigg at the Treasury. Between 12 and 2 o'clock, the President of the United States was waited upon by a large company of ladies and gentlemen; among whom were the heads of department foreign ministers, the civil officers of the government, Mayor, and the city council, and the officers of the Militia. Early in the day the uniform companies of militia marched on the ground in front of the President's House; and after going through a variety of evolutions, saluted the President of about 2 o'clock. At half past 3 o'clock, a large company, including the heads of department, foreign ministers, officers of the general government, and strangers of distinction, met at Stelle's Hotel. At 5 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read by Samuel H. Smith. When the company sat down to dinner, at which Mr. Brent, the Mayor of the city, presided, supported by Mr. Van Ness and Mr. Carroll, as Vice Presidents. After dinner the following toasts, interspersed with patriotic and convivial songs, were given:

1st. The Fourth of July—Let our animated celebration of the birth-day of our liberty ever prove to the world that Americans have not degenerated. March—18 guns.

2. The People and government—May the happiness of the one be the sole ambition of the other. 3 guns.

3. The Constitution of the United States. May the union of its friends protect it against its enemies. 3 guns.

4. Congress—The sacred depositary of the feelings and wishes of the people. 5 guns.

5. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—May national confidence unite with conscious rectitude, to reward his past and present services. Jefferson's March, 3 guns.

6. The friends of freedom throughout the world. 4 gun.

7. Industry, may its active spirit be free to pursue, without restraint, agriculture, manufactures and commerce. 1 gun.

8. George Washington—great in the field, great in the cabinet, equally great in retirement. Washington's March, 3 guns.

9. The memory of the heroes who fell in the revolutionary war. May we never surrender the rights which their lives were offered up to secure. Roxlin Castle, a dead March, 3 guns.

10. A well regulated militia—A nation in Arms can best dispense with a standing army. Yankee Doodle, 2 guns.

11. A just respect for the rights of other nations; an inflexible adherence to our own. 1 gun.

12. The liberty of the press—Truth dress'd in the garb of decency ought never to be concealed or restrained. 1 gun.

13. The state governments. 3 guns.

14. The memory of Benjamin Franklin. 1 gun.

15. A republican government, founded on representative principles. 1 gun.

16. Our western brethren—May the recent convention with France which secures to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, without appealing to arms, convince them of the solicitude and attention of the general government.

17. The American fair—May their charms be the incentive to virtue and their smiles its reward. 1 gun.

18. The city of Washington—The political heart of the Union. 3 guns.

The pleasures of the entertainment were greatly increased by the presence of Col Barrows's excellent band. The President furnished the company with a supply of Mammoth Cheese which was also distributed among the ladies and gentlemen who waited upon him in the morning. Good Judges are of opinion that it has greatly improved, and that it only requires time to make it an excellent cheese. It is in a state of the best preservation.

The anniversary of Independence was also celebrated by Capt. Andrews's Company of militia, in the Federal City, in an animated and appropriate stile.

G. JONES'S STORY REPEATED. Had Gabriel Jones, told the whole truth concerning the money transactions between him and Mr. JEFFERSON, we are confident in saying it would have displayed the conduct of the latter as honest, honorable, and deserving the approbation of every man. But Mr. Jones has stated only such parts as would gratify the malice of his own heart, and be likely to injure a character, which he, as well as others, is very much disposed to slander.

Mr. JEFFERSON having received large sums of paper money by payment of debts due him, might very justly think that he had a right to dispense with it as he had received it; but we do not find him taking this legal advantage of Jones. He enclosed the principal and interest of what was due Jones, and sent it to him by Mr. Harvey, with a verbal message, requesting him to accept it in payment of the bond, if he had an opportunity of disposing of it without loss; but that if he did not choose to receive it, he might return it, and the bond should be paid in specie, as soon as it could be obtained. At that time no property would command specie in Virginia, it was not to be had, as every man acquainted with the times must recollect. Jones knows perfectly well that such a verbal message was sent him, and that the reason why Mr. JEFFERSON did not commit it to paper was the delicacy of his situation, as Governor of Virginia. It would not do for him to doubt the credit of the bills issued by government, and express such doubts in a letter to a private citizen, who might make it a party story, who might make it a party story, who might make it a party story. But to convince Jones that he did not intend to take any legal advantage of him, he sent him the verbal message a-bove stated. But it seems he was offended at the proposal of paying him in paper money; and knowing Mr. JEFFERSON'S honesty and high sense of honor, very insultingly returned him the money and bond, (which by the way does not look like the conduct of a knave,) and when specie was to be had, paid it.

—If the most prejudiced eyes can

see any thing in this transaction injurious to his character, it must be thro' prejudice indeed.

The part of the verbal message, by Mrs. Harvey can be substantiated at any time. Some of the near relations of Jones can and have lately testified to it.

It is well known that Mr. JEFFERSON received during the war large sums of paper money at the nominal value, both from government and individuals. If he had in some instances disposed of it to pay his debts, I should not think it very blamable:—It was no more than what every man did, and what the agents of government did. But it seems his enemies cannot accuse him even of this, without a perversion of the truth.—Salem. Reg.

The readers of the faction have assumed it as an infallible dogma that the administration is to be lied down.—Had they but recollected for a moment that their lies for years past have had no other effect than to erode the present chief magistrate to the people—and that the audacity of their lies, their anonymous letters, to general Washington, and their audacious lies under the signature of Phœnix and other names, contributed to make his general character better known, and more esteemed—they would perceive that their lies and their anonymous letters, are equally likely to contribute to his honor and public confidence in him. We have on all occasions thought it the most politic course that we could pursue, to remain silent, and let the tories go their full length in defamation—and at our leisure (as Tom Splice says) to bring them up by the rear. That wonderful model of systematic stupidity, the Gazette of the steady habituated youths in this city, called upon us a few days ago to notice the new story about old Mr. Jones of Virginia. We are not apt to step out of our usual course unless for fun to notice the GAZETTE youth. The story with which the tories have now comforted themselves, is in a few words, this:—

During the revolution, when the tender mercies (as John Adams says) of Great Britain were extended to cutting American throats, whether of men or cattle; when trade was annihilated, and cultivation was suspended, when specie was banished from public circulation; it was the misfortune of those who adhered to the principles of the revolution, to have less money than those who maintained their loyalty to George III. in opposition to the liberties of their country. Mr. Jefferson borrowed from Mr. Jones fifty pounds on bond. Some time afterwards when no specie was to be had, Mr. Jones wanted money, and Mr. Jefferson having none but paper money, sent the amount with interest, in paper money, with an intimation that if he could not dispose of the paper money without loss, he might return it, and the bond should be paid in specie, AS SOON AS THE SPECIE COULD BE OBTAINED.

This is the high crime and misdemeanor which the tories now assume themselves with; and no doubt it will continue to be their theme until some new imposture can be contrived, until some new dupe can be found to give his name, and hold it up as the political bugaboo.

There is one trait in this story that deserves notice. The southern slaver are constantly reproached for the existence of slavery among them but it is never taken into the account that it is a curse fixed upon them by their favorite government of England; in like manner, scarcity of specie, as well as the general destruction of property in the south was the effect of British depredation, emigration and fraud, and the consequences of their arts are now made the handle for defaming the men who were most distinguished in resisting the oppressor. It is well known that American paper was forged at New-York, in order to depreciate the real. It is well known that the same was done by the French assignats during the late war; and the design was to make war upon credit as well as upon life and liberty. It was from such causes that the paper credit of America failed; and that specie disappeared. Mr. Jones is too old to be an active partizan now; and respect for his age, forbids our notice of his conduct during the revolution.

We attribute this miserable effort at scandal, not to him but to others, who have abused his infirmity. We shall only add, that soon after the peace, when solid cash found its way into circulation, Mr. Jefferson paid this just debt with interest, in cash—which now, at the distance of sixteen years, is brought up as a matter of reproach!—Aurora.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18. By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington, hereby requiring their respective Senators and Representatives, then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures, as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the 15. year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three; and in the twenty eighth year of the Independence of the United States. (Signed) TH. JEFFERSON. By the President, (Signed) JAMES MADISON, Secretary.

Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by the executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes, of Baltimore, as confidential bearer, and contain the Treaty signed on April 30th, which conveys Louisiana to the United States. The extent of the territory ceded is defined by a general reference to that in which Louisiana was ceded to France. The terms are 1st. 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent. stock, within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2nd. An assumption of the debts due and captures provided for under the Convention of Sept. 30th 1803, between the United States & the French Republic, which are to be liquidated by Commissioners at Paris, and paid at the Treasury of the United States on debts from their Minister at Paris. The assumption is not to go beyond 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured, that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d. French and Spanish vessels and merchandizes directly from their own ports the merchandizes being of the respective countries are to pay, in the ports of the Ceded Territory, for a period of 12 years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nation.

After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favoured nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of Congress a little earlier than the 1st Monday of November. It is understood the ratification of the First Consul is on its way to the United States. Immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possession is to be delivered. The inhabitants of Louisiana are to be incorporated with the United States as soon as can consistently with the constitution of the United States be effected; and in the mean time are to be secured in their liberties, property and religion.

A. HALL

Has received by the schooner Lavater, Capt. Bell, from New-York. An additional Supply of Books and Stationary,

- Washington on Agriculture, Exercises for Cavalry, Briggs's Cookery, Franklin's Works, Adam's Flowers of Travels, Belknap's Biography, Seneca's Morals, Pursuit of Literature, Watt's Logic, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Damburger's Travels, Exile of Kouzbour, Biographical Dictionary, Zimmerman on National Pride, Zimmerman on Solitude, Jones's Letters, Brydon's Tour, Butler's Hudibras, Burk on the Sublime, Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature, Ruffel's Modern Europe, Bolingbroke's Works, Reid's Essays, Rollin's Belles Lettres,

- Elegant Extracts, Spectator, American Spectator, Farmer's Letters, Botanical Harmony, Fordyce on Education, Blair's Lectures, Reply to Wilberforce, Complete Letter Writer, Fordyce's Addresses, Rambler, Looker-On, Thompion's Sealons, Hoyle's Games, Taylor's Reports, Evans's Essays, Pothier on Obligations, Beauties of Addison, Do. of Hervey, Family Bible, Butterworth's Concordance, Necker's Religious opinions, Butler's Analogy, Edwards's Affections, Afflicted Man's Companion, Bolton's Fourfold State, Hallyburton's Memoirs, Doddridge's Sermons, Young's Letters, Brown's Concordance, Hervey's Meditations, Elegant Prayer Books, Common do. Bibles, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Hunter on the Blood, Inns on the Muscles, Plague and Yellow-Fever, Edenburgh Pharmacopœia, Aristotle's Works, Aaron Burr's political Definitions, &c. Ward's Mathematics, Hamilton Moore's Navigation, Cook's Voyage, Milton's Ancient History, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, American Lex Mercatoria, Nicholson's Navigation, Blunt's American Navigator, American Coast Pilot, Morley's Universal Geography, Universal Gazetteer, Johnson's, Jones's, Bailey's and Estick's Dictionaries, Mair's Introduction to Latin, French Grammar, Murray's Grammar, Do. do. Abridged, Webster's Grammar, Altes Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic, Fisher's Companion, Schoolmaster's Assistant, American Atlas, Horace, Virgil's Daiphine, Clark's Ovid, Sallust, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Chapon's Letters, Blossom of Morality, Looking Glass for the mind, Gay's Fables, Moore's Monitor, Saundford and Merton, Scott's Lesson, American Selections, Hawney's Measurer, Davidson's Virgil with the English translation, Caesar's Commentaries, Cornelius Nepos, Young's Latin and English Dictionary, Ainsworth's do. do. Lee's American Accountant, Frazer's Assistant, Testaments, Psalters and Spelling Books, Children's Books and Pamphlets, Rousseau's Eloisa, Robinson Crusoe, Vicar of Wakefield, Man of Feeling, Charlotte Temple, Bellifantus, Jones on the Distresses of Love, Maria, Tom Jones, Roderick Random, Invisible Rambler, Monk, Arabian Tales, Girl of the Mountain, Children of the Abbey, Zeluco, History of Women, A collection of the most celebrated modern songs, The Patriotic Songster, Masonic do. Evelina, Don Quixotte, Mysteries of Udolpho, Mordant, Adelaide de Sancerre, Constant Lover, Vicar of Lansdown, Lord Rivers, King of the Beegats, Orenburg Family, Fool of Quality, Perneluxies, Novelist, Charts of different kinds, Cape-Fear Pilot, Dutch Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Books, of various kinds, Small wrapping Paper, Shaving Sand, Seamen's Journals, Gift and plain letter paper, Writing paper, Sealing Wax, W's Copy Slips, Almanacs for the year 1807. Wilmington, August 2.