

THE FOLLOWING  
O D E

Translated from the Latin, by one of the company, and adapted to the occasion, was sung by several voices accompanied by instrumental music, at the Washington City celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana.

PAX BELLO POTIOR.

ALMIGHTY Jove, thy supplicants hear,  
Indulgent grant our ardent prayer;  
May smiling peace with olive wand,  
And Commerce courts the breathing gale,  
Long scatter blessings o'er the land,  
And give to grateful man the power  
Of wisely using every hour.

Where Peace extends her silken wing,  
The Graces sport, the Muses sing;  
There Trade expands the flowing sail,  
And Commerce courts the breathing gale,  
There Justice sacred Vigil keeps  
To guard the couch where Virtue sleeps.

But where the thundering God of War,  
Spreads havoc round in blood stain'd car,  
Religion seeks the gloomy shade,  
And dropping justice hangs her head,  
And Virtue loses all her charms  
Amid the horrid din of Arms.

To JEFFERSON, belov'd of heaven!  
May golden peace be ever given,  
And when Death at last may come  
To lay him in the silent tomb,  
May weeping angels gather near  
And laurels strew around his bier,  
And wait him on the wings of love  
To everlasting Peace above.

[Continued from the first Page.]

had a confident declaration as one that carries on its face absurdity and contradiction. David had stated a conversation, the whole scope and design of which was to convince Mr. Griswold of the baneful effects of Democracy—and Dr. Sheldon contradicted the statement altogether—and says the conversation was the very reverse of the statement, because, he says the whole scope and design of the conversation was to convince Mr. Griswold of the baneful effects of Democracy.—The infantine frankness with which Dr. Sheldon utters these contradictions, demonstrates this one fact, that whether he were present at the conversation or not, the subject of dispute is not to this moment, at all comprehended by him.

No man after reading Mr. Griswold's letter can possibly doubt what was his understanding of the conversation. He it seems had received a message from Dr. Sheldon through the medium of Dr. Lowrey.—It is manifest that he understood the message to contain a complaint that he was divulging a confidential conversation—all his excuses and reasonings are directed to that single point. Dr. Sheldon now declares that this was not the amount of his message, but that he complained that Mr. Griswold reported the conversation differently from his understanding of it. If Dr. Sheldon be not now mistaken, is it not wonderful that no measures were then taken to convince Mr. Griswold of his wonderful mistake? It cannot be believed that so important, and obvious a step, to check so important a calumny would have been neglected.—No, there is one, and I believe but one way of accounting for the conduct of all parties on probable and consistent grounds.—The conversation, Mr. Griswold understood to have been particular, and to have been aimed to convince him of the baneful effects of democracy—and of the superior wisdom of the federal plan—but, as Dr. Sheldon was present when some of the principles of federalism were developed, he did not understand that it was to be secret, and confidential as a matter of that he should violate any duty by divulging it.—Dr. Sheldon then understood the conversation to have been highly confidential—and intended as an invitation of Mr. Griswold into the mysteries of federalism; and of course as improper to be divulged.—he conveyed an invitation of the kind to Mr. Griswold—to the proposition Mr. Griswold's letter is an answer.—This letter gave a finishing blow to all hopes of arresting the report that was getting abroad of the conversation, it was useless therefore to make any further direct application to Mr. Griswold. This hypothesis explains too a series of operations that commenced soon after the date of Mr. Griswold's letter, which are without a parallel in any country but this—and which may possibly be laid before the public, as a kind of appendix to the present discussion.

DAVID

[The following communication on which has been received by the editor, from the receipt of the preceding number by DAVID, will show how far David's opinion, and statement of facts, is supported by the facts.]

WALTON, Dec. 14, 1803.

MR. BACHELOR, I have the pleasure to observe a piece under the signature of David, No. 3, in which my name is introduced, connected with a conversation said to have taken place between Mr.

Tracey and myself, "five or six years ago," at the house of parson Champion in Litchfield. In some particulars the writer is incorrect, which I perceived on reading his performance, and have since found more fully on recurring to written documents in my possession.

Of the conversation alluded to, I made some minutes at the period that it took place; which minutes, together with certain things I had received from other persons, I afterwards reduced into a more regular body, which I called a *Memoir*, and designed it for the future use of myself and information of my children. In this, though the names of individuals are omitted, yet their ideas, as delivered to me, are faithfully recorded.

Persons who had heard of the conversation which took place between Mr. T. and myself, have repeatedly urged me to make it public thro' the medium of the newspapers. But I have constantly refused, for various considerations, which are stated in the *Memoir*, and which were the reasons why I did not publish it immediately after it took place. Added to those reasons, I have had one or two others, which to me appeared of considerable moment. Since party spirit arrived to its greatest pitch of bitterness, I apprehended it not impossible that false witnesses might be found at the present day, as well as in former times, to testify to what they did not know, at least to exaggerate, miscolour and disguise facts.

It would have been pleasing to me, if the affair had been suffered to rest as it before was. But since a statement not altogether correct is now given to the public, I feel it my duty to rectify the errors which have appeared.

The first incorrectness I shall notice, is in respect to the time of the conversation. It took place eight years and an half ago, on the night of the 2d of May, 1795.

The second is in this, that Mr. Tracey "solicited" the interview. He came to Mr. Champion's house, where I then was, in the evening, or just before evening, and I had no idea at the time of his coming, that he wished any particular business with me, other than to pay me a friendly visit.

The third incorrectness relates to the strict privacy of the interview. Several gentlemen were present in the evening; but they retired at the usual hour. One other gentleman tarried a time with Mr. Tracey, but how long precisely I cannot tell. I find in this *Memoir* these words, "there was one other gentleman present during some part of the conversation." It was at a late hour, (some time after midnight,) when Mr. Tracey retired. In the course of the evening, while the promiscuous company were present, the conversation partook considerably of politics, but in that moderate style which is usual in such companies, though sometimes advanced by Mr. Tracey to me not a little surprising. After the company had retired, he entered more deeply into the foundation of his system of politics, and discoursed largely upon its several branches, laboring to convince me of the necessity of his system, and using every kind of argument to prevail with me to accede to it. Though I clearly saw my own personal interest in the system which he disclosed, yet the whig principles, which I had always entertained, led me to offer a decided opposition, and his ideas were so far beyond what I supposed had been embraced by any leading man in this country, that I expressed my astonishment & sorrow at hearing them.—He went away at the late hour above mentioned, dissatisfied that he had had so little effect on my mind. I knew not then but he talked to other people as he had done to me, nor did it occur to me at the time that he said after the promiscuous company retired, to avoid exposing his work ideas to the world; but afterwards I was convinced that this was the case.

With respect to the substance of the conversation, as stated by David, it is generally correct, although it is clothed in some parts with expressions different from those which I find in the *Memoir*, and varies in some respects from the precise ideas communicated to me by Mr. Tracey.

S. GRISWOLD.

From the Political Observatory.

THE HON. URIAH TRACEY.

WE have had occasion in two or three numbers of the Observatory to mention a dispute which commenced some time since in the papers at Hartford, Connecticut, relative to certain sentiments expressed by Mr. Tracey, senator in Congress from that State, in particular conversations with General Skinner and others. In our last we observed, that "we should wait with patience till the whole were set to the paper where the dispute was progressing." By the southern mails which have arrived since that period, we find that we have not so long to wait as was there apprehended. The whole appears

to be out, in consequence of several undiluted certificates from men of fair and irreproachable characters, which were as unexpected to us as they are pertinent and conclusive on the subject in question.

To give our readers a just idea of this subject, it is necessary to go back to the origin of the dispute, and follow its progress down thro' several publications, to the latest which we have seen.

At the close of the last summer, there appeared in Connecticut a pamphlet, entitled, *The Republican Address to the Freemen of that State*. It was written with great ability, and gave a concise, lucid and true history of the rise, progress, nature, design and object of that system of politics, known in this country by the name of *Federalism*. Its appearance just previous to the semiannual election of members to the state legislature, and nomination for the upper house, drew forth several hurried answers from different quarters of the State and from different pens. These were all anonymous, saving one, which came forth and was diffused like light among the freemen, bearing the signature of URIAH TRACEY.

There is no question but that many things were contained in this pamphlet of Mr. Tracey's which would have been suppressed on reflection and more mature deliberation. It was a singular instance of unguarded weakness from a man possessing so much ability and genius. This perhaps is to be accounted for only by considering that from beginning to end it was an attempt to palliate, or conceal, *real* sentiments entertained by him and by the leading men of his party.—Among other things he laboured to convince the freemen, that neither he, nor the late president Adams, nor any of his political associates, were favorable to *anarchy*, or wished to introduce it in any shape into this country.

In consequence of thus impudently exposing himself and setting up his name to public notice, a writer soon came forward in the *American Mercury*, with the avowed design to unmask Mr. Tracey, and with him his political coadjutors, particularly by proving that they were friends of *anarchy*. This writer assumed the name of David, and several of his early numbers consisted of quotations from Mr. Adams's book on the *American Constitution*, from which he demonstrated, that the author was an admirer of the *British Constitution*, and a friend to *anarchy*, which Mr. Tracey had done in his pamphlet and labored greatly to disprove.

After dismissing Mr. Adams's book, David, in No. 8, turns immediately upon Mr. Tracey, & undertakes to prove, that *he himself* had expressed sentiments fully and unequivocally in favor of *anarchy*. For this purpose he states *two conversations* which Mr. Tracey had held with *two persons* at different times, in which he freely unbolomed himself and disclosed the sentiments of his heart.—These persons were general Timothy Skinner, his neighbor at Litchfield, and Stanley Griswold, now editor of the *Political Observatory*.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of John Burgwin, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said John, to present them for payment within the time required by an act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning proving of Wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates," otherwise they will be barred from recovering the same by the operation of said act. They also give notice that they are expressly enjoined by their Testator in his said will, to collect as early as possible all sums of money which may be due his estate. All persons therefore, who are indebted by Judgment, Bond, Note, or Account, are requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of April ensuing, other wise they will be under the necessity of resorting to legal measures for the purpose of fulfilling the above injunction.

JOS. G. WRIGHT, &  
A. J. DE ROSSET, Exrs.

Wilmington, Oct. 4th, 1803.

RUN away, on the 25th of last October, a Negro wench named DINA, who is about 5 feet 3 inches high, and pretty stout, of a yellowish complexion, thick underlip which projects more than is usual, has an upper foretooth broke out, the last of which is apparent when she speaks—and has always bushy head of hair. I do suppose said wench is lurking about or within a few miles of Wilmington; yet I have reason to believe she is somewhere on the North West.

I will give a reward of Eight Dollars and pay reasonable charges to any person who will bring said wench to me, or lodge her in Wilmington gaol, so that I may get her.

Samuel Black,

North-East, Feb. 1, 1804.

Just Received, by the Subscriber,

From Philadelphia, and for Sale, at Bristol, Lloyd & Anderson's Store, Next door to the Post-Office, the following BOOKS,

- FAMILY Bibles, Rippon's Hymns
- Modern Europe, 5 vol. Brackens' Farriery
- Buchann, Hunter on Venereal,
- Abiman-Rezon, Aiken's Letters
- Scriptural Revolution, Pocket Atlas
- Burn's Poems, Jest Books,
- Brown on Equality, Bentham's Usury
- Boarding School, Bennet's Letters
- Burton's Lectures, Carver's Travels
- Dignity of Human Nature,
- Blossoms of Morality, Catharine II.'s vol.
- Campbell's Narrative, Columbian Muse,
- Cowper's Poems, 2 vol. elegant
- Lendrum's American Revolution, 3 vol.
- General Atlas, Dramatic Dialogues
- Elements of Morality, 2 vol.
- Farmer's Boy, Griffith's Letters
- Atlas Minimus, Goldsmith's England
- Gordon's America, 3 vol.
- Goldsmith's Greece
- Jackson's Book-keeping
- Immortal Mentor, Looker-On, 2 vol.
- Elements of Criticism, 2 vol.
- Looking-Glass for the Mind
- Malthus's Gazetteer, 2 vol.
- Morse's Geography, 2 vol.
- Do. do. 1 vol.
- Do. do. abridged,
- Mirror, 2 vol. Moral Library
- Milton's Works, McNeill's Poems, 2 vol.
- Pleasures of Hope, Prompter
- Paucet's Works, 3 vol. Politic Lady
- Paley's Philosophy, Park's Travels
- Paradise Lost, Pursuit of Literature
- Residence in France, Saint Domingo, 2 vol.
- Spirit of Despotism, Seneca's Morals
- Syren, Tallysant, of the World Explained
- Volney's Ruins, Van der Aarde
- Varlo's Husbandry, 2 vol.
- Willock's Voyages
- Washington's Letters
- Watts's Miscellanies, Lyrical Ballads
- Wisdom in Miniature
- Zimmerman on Solitude
- Armenian, 2 vol. Athol's Dumbayne
- Antionette Perleval
- Arthur Merry, 2 vol.
- Wieland, Orphanid
- Edgar Huntley, 3 vol.
- Jane Talbot, Esquina, 2 vol.
- Cecilia, 3 vol. Helios, 3 vol.
- Caroline, 3 vol. Beggar Girl, 3 vol.
- Caroline of Litchfield
- Charlotte Temple, Castle of Death
- Constant Lover, Clermont
- Coquette, Tom Jones, 3 vol.
- Vicar of Wakefield, George Barnwell
- Graville Abbey, Saint Leon, 2 vol.
- Giel of the Mountains, 2 vol.
- Haunted Cavern, Inquisitor
- Italian Nun, Hildegarde, Louisa
- Jack Smith, Edward, 2 vol.
- Mordant, 2 vol. Monk, 2 vol.
- Man of the World, Mountain Cottager
- Maid of the Hamlet, Negro, 2 vol.
- Nocturnal Visit, 2 vol.
- Paul and Virginia, Royal Captives, 2 vol.
- Roderick Random, 2 vol.
- Robinson Crusoe, Reuben and Nathael
- Rural Walks, Vicar of Langdowne
- Romance of Ben Life, Sandford and Merton
- Tales of Wonder, 2 vol.
- Tale of the Times, 2 vol.
- Dodley's Fables, Webster's Selections
- American Monitor
- Do. Preceptor
- Do. Primer
- Copy Slips
- Dilworth's Book-keeping
- Dwight's Geography, Enfield's Speller
- Gibson's Surveying, Gough's Arithmetic
- Harrison's Grammar
- Leitch's do.
- Murray's Reader
- Do. Grammar
- Do. Exercises
- Do. Key
- New-England Primer
- Webster's Spelling-Book
- Darwin's Zoonomia
- Zimmerman on National Pride
- Traveler's Directory
- Dialogue of Devils
- Dambarger's Travels
- Public Characters, Rambler, 4 vol.
- Political Dictionary, Secret Memoirs
- Saltzman's Gymnastics
- Washington's Monuments
- Adelaide de Sancerre
- Moore's Navigation
- Barrow's Travels
- Cyrus's do.
- Elements of Public Education
- Jefferson's Notes, Interesting Memoirs
- Moore's France and Italy, 4 vol.
- Rasselas and Dinahs, Philanthropist
- State of Passion, Siamese Tales
- Rings, Atlas, Abyss, 3 vol.
- Montalbert, 2 vol. Moral Monitor, 2 vol.
- Cowper's Life, 2 vol. Life of Kotschus
- Life of Voltaire, Select Poems
- West's Letters, Select Plays, 4 vol.
- Apparitions, Ambrose and Eleanor
- Beggar Boy, Alesha, Doves
- Beauties of Nature, Blair's Rhetoric
- Constantin de Valenciennes, Democrat
- Emily Hamilton, Wanderings of William
- Female Monitor, Lyric Poems.

John Lord.

Wilmington, Feb. 7, 1804. 701.

RATES OF STORAGE,

At Wilmington, For the Year 1804. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.