ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT AUGUSTA,

ON THE

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

o f

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

JULY FOURTH, 1809

BY AUGUSTUS ALDEN, ISQ.



AUGUSTA:
PRINTED BY PETER EDES.

1809.

Siz,

THE Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the Federal Republicans, this day affembled, thank you for the pairietis, firm and dignified Address, by you delivered, and request a copy for the press.

We are, Sir, with great effect your bumble forwants,

JOHN DAVIS, SOLOMON VOSE, PETER T. VOSE, SAMUEL HOWARD, PITT DILLINGHAM, NAHUM WOOD.

Augustus Alden, Efq.



Augusta, July 4, 1809.

SENTLEMEN,

YOU have been pleased to request a copy of my Address, delivered this day, for publication. I thank you for this additional mark of respect. I will submit to your disposal, what you have so politely requested.

You will recollect the shortness of the time allotted me for preparation; and will, therefore, have the candour to excuse, what you know was well intended; although it may not exactly comport with the strict rules of criticism.

Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to be,

with much respect, your ob't . serv't.

AUGUSTUS ALDEN.

To John Davis,
Solomon Vose,
Peter T. Vose,
Samuel Howard, Efq'rs.
Mr. Pitt Dillingham,

Mr. NAHUM Wood,

Committee of Arrangements.

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Ciaizens,

E are assembled, on this occasion, to celebrate the Birth-day of American Liberty. This is a day pleasing to your recollection. It surnishes the brightest page, in the Annals of our country. On this page are inscribed, WASTINGTON, Glory and Independence.

When we turn our eyes back to the eventful period of the Revolution, what interesting scenes rush, in thick assemblage, upon our minds. We behold a brave, and virtuous People, struggling for freedom, against the Gigantic power of a foreign nation. We behold our brethren, animated by a glorious love of liberty, erect the standard of Independence, and unitedly pledge their lives and fortunes, for its desence. We see them rush into the field of battle, engage and deseat the soe. But alas! many of them sell vistims on the altar of their country. They died, that we might be free.

Often have you, on this occasion, heard the "tale of other times" faithfully related by your Orators, in strains of the most impressive eloquence; so that you need not again be told of scenes, which are so deeply engraven upon your minds,

The faithful pen of the historian has recorded them. They will be handed down to posterity, that as they read them o'er, they may catch the facred fire, and be admonished to preserve, inviolate, those rights, which were bought at so vast a price!

Thanks be to that God, who shields the virtuous, and rescues them from the grasp of oppression, the efforts of the American People were crowned with success. The hostile fleets and armies of the foe were compelled to retire from our shores, and to leave us to the enjoyment of our natural rights. But the field, which was thus won, must not be lest without enclosure. It must be secured from foreign aggression, and internal violence. It became necessary that we should have laws to protest what we had so dearly purchased. Our wise men assembled in Council: They formed a Constitution of Government, which was adapted to the circumstances of the People; and calculated to secure them from "foes without and foes within." It harmonized the jarring interests of the different States; and by the faithful administration of it, during a period of twelve years, our Country role from its funk, and almost ruined state, to a degree of opulence and respectability, which gave her a high rank among the nations of the earth. Oh glorious Liberty! thrice glorious, when secured by such a Constitution! And Oh, happy people, who have virtue to support a Constitution, which, when faithfully administered, secures to them such liberty. How should our souls glow with rapture and grate.

itude while we contemplate the distinguishing bles-sings, we enjoy under its benign influence.

We have cause to rejoice, that while many of the nations of Europe are groaning under the most cruel bondage; with no wills, but those of their masters, whose property they are; without the privilege of speaking, or even thinking,* like rational men; and who are obliged to shout the praises of the Tyrant they hate; we in America, enjoy the highest perfection of civil, and religious liberty:-And although in the days of darkness, and delusion, restraints were imposed upon us, foreign to our free Constitution; yet a brighter prospect s now unfolding to our view, and we indulge hope, that those days, in which we have seen much evil have passed away, never more to return. We sincerely hope that our present rulers will profit by the errors of their predecessors; and avoid those shoals and quicksands, upon which, our political ship had well nigh been stranded.

Under the guardianship of our excellent Constitution, our persons and properties are secure. We have the inestimable privilege of freely interchanging our sentiments and opinions; and enjoy, uncontrouled, that great safeguard of liberty, a free press; which, while it exposes, and holds up to public derision, the infamous and unworthy, is calculated to shield the innocent from detraction: And although it may be abused; yet without it, the whole sabric of civil liberty must fall to the

^{*} In a Despotic Government, shackles are imposed upon the mind, which prevent a free exercise of its rational faculties.

privilege of worthiping God, according to the dictates of our own consciences, without having any particular mode of belief, or worship imposed on us.—We are not compelled to bow down at the shrine of an idel, and worship the workmanship of men's hands; but ours is the uncontrouled and devout worship of the true God.—This completes the grand scale of privileges, for which our fathers expessed their lives in battle; which are bequeathed to us, their offspring; and guaranteed to us by the Constitution, the MAGNA CHARTA of American liberty.

It is our suty, on this occasion, to call to remembrance those Great and Good Men, who were
the instruments, in the hand of Providence, of essecting our Independence; and, while we consider how much they have done for us, and for their
Country, to pay them the just offering of heartselt
gratitude. Let us ever cherish their remembrance
in our hearts; and as we recount over their virtues, may we be emulous to copy their bright examples!

We have reason to selicitate ourselves on the happy circumstances, in which we are placed. We live in a land of plenty, far remote from those scenes of devastation, which have marred the sace of Europe: And thanks to a kind Providence, which has placed us here, we are without the reach of that cruel Tyrant, who rules with an iron sceptre; and who leads nations captive at his will: Who sights but to conquer, and conquers but to enslave. Humanity revolts, and starts back at his approach!

He has trampled under foot half Europe. There may you behold "weeping and lamentation; Rachel mourning for her first-born, and will not be comforted, for they are not."

See the MIGHTY CONQUEROR stretch out his arm against SPAIN. He thinks her an easy conquest; for long had she been submissive to his nod, and subservient to his will. But lo! awakirom her sumbers, she rises and comes forth in her STRENGTH: She meets her Invaders on the embattled Plain, and sends them, by Thousands, to the shades of Death!

BRAVE INHABITANTS of SAL COSSA! you have IMMORTALIZED your names! you have triumphed in your overthrow! The name of your CITY will shed a lustre upon the page of history. And if your COUNTRY is doomed to fall, at last, her blood shall not rest upon your heads!

NOBLE SPANIARDS! our hearts are with you. May victory alight upon your standards. May the GOD of ARMIES fight on your side; that the Legions of your Enemy, who have profaned your sanctuaries, plundered your property, and murdered your Citizens, may be driven from your shores; or find their graves, in the bosom of that Country, they were sent to subdue.

As some lone traveller, seated on a rock, near the bosom of the deep, sees the ocean rage, and heave its billows to the skies; and as he looks with anxious eye, hears the piteous shrieks of drowning mariners, shipwreck'd in the flood; while a secret joy thrills through his soul, that he, himself, is safe;

so we, secure on the reck of our freedom, behold the convulsions, which agitate Europe, and rejoice, that we are not involved in those scenes of wretchedness, with which its mijerable Inhabitants are overwhelmed.—Well may we say, "Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; we have a goodly heritage." Our Country, which but of late, was a howling wildernels, has been transformed, by the hand of industry, into fruitful fields. It has become almost a second Eden, in sertility: And point of Commercial advantages, it is exceeded by no Country on the face of the Earth. And when we consider, the these advantages are secured to us by a wife Constitution of Government; and contral fituation, with that of other nations, we cannot but rejoice in the superiority of our condition. But let us remember the tenure, by which we hold these important privileges. When once our free Government is destroyed, these blessings, with which we are now furrounded will varish away, "like the morning cloud, and early dew." And destroyed it certainly will be, when the people cease to be virtuous. VIRTUE is the vital principle of free Governments. In vain would the people possels the right of suffrage, unless they had virtue and intelligence to exercise it in the choice of the best men to fill the various offices of State: - If, through ignorance or wickedness, they raised to the highest stations, the profligate and abandoned, who would be likely to pervert the authority vested in them, to purposes of cruelty and oppression. Since, then, we profess a facred veneration for freedom; and since virtue is so essential to our existence, as a free people, it becomes us, diligently, to implant its principles within our breasts, and cherish them

with care; that they may bring forth the fruits of well ordered lives and conversations." And, first, let us lay the foundation of virtue, by believing in the existence and astributes of Government by paying him a sincere and devous worship, and yielding a cheerful obedience to his will. This we shall do, if we duly appreciate our livery; for without it, I am persuaded, our free Government will, sooner or later, fall to ruins.

When Religion and its institutions are despised, and neglected, every public, and private virtue languish; and immorality and licentiousiess abound: And when men become immoral and licentious, they are then the sit subjects of a military despotism. If Parents wish to transmit to their Children the invaluable blessings, which they inherit by birthright, let them early instil the principles of religion and morality into their minds, and pring them up to habits of industry and principles them be taught a reverence for the Sabland to attend on the public worship that facred day, instead of devoting and mirth.

As great cans of securing and perpetuating wir letery, let schools, and public Seminaries of letery, let schools, and public Seminaries of letery be liberally patronized; and let such men, only be entrusted with the education of youth, as are men of science, and sound morality; so that the fountains of knowledge being kept pure, the streams, issuing therefrom, may be pure also. Let luxury and extravagance be banished;—And let those, who are in the higher walks of life, set examples of industry, prudence, and chaste sobility to

E

those, in lower stations; that the plain, Republican manners of our pious Ancestors may, again, be brought into repute: And let all orders of men use all possible means to ascertain the just measure of their rights; and while they observe, with a watchful eye, the conduct of their rulers, and take care they do not exceed the limits assigned them by the Constitution; let them Ad a cneerful obedience to all just and salutary laws; realizing that liberty, without law, is licenticulness.—Thus, with your freedom resting on the sirm basis of virtue, law and order, you will be secure from lose internal commotions, which have distracted and paralized the Republics of ancient times: And, living a Country, abounding in all the necessary means of protection, and defence, if you will but wisely employ those means, you need not fear the menaces of a foreign foe.

like the Oak that grows on their mountains, which like defiance to the storm. They will behold the Country, that gave them birth: They will look at their Architecture them birth: They will look at their Architecture lands, their hands have subduced: They will an eye at their fire sides, those scenes of pure, domestic joy: They look with earnest gaze, upon their Wives and Childre and with these dear objects, in prospect before their hearts will wax valiant; they will remain die a then and deaths, rather than that one of these should be wrested from them by the hand of virlance.

But, although we are strong in rejources, strong in the native courage of our Citizens; yet such is

the present mode of wartare, as to render discipline necessary to insure success in the field of battle. It is therefore with satisfaction we behold in our Country, military institutions, formed upon such principles, that, while they afford us protection, they do not endanger our liberty. In a Republic, every Soldier should be a Citizen, and feel a deep interest in the support of that Government, under which he lives. The People will ever look, with an eye of jealousy, upon Standing Armies, raised in times of peace. They know that mercenary troops, under the command of ambitious, and unprincipled leaders, may become the instruments of subverting their liberties: And they likewise know, from recent experience, that the militia, who are Citizens, as well as Soldiers, " will not turn their arms against their Brethren." They are Americans, who feel for the privileges of Americans. They believe themselves constituted soldiers, not for purposes of oppression, but for security and protection.

It is with pleasure, that I behold so many this Assembly, clad in the habiliments of war, which announce them the desenders of Country's rights. Much praise is due to intlemen of the Light Infantry, for who country exertions in organizing your Control and for the diligence and zeal, which we manifested in perform the country of the country of the country of the diligence and zeal, which we manifested in perform the country of the country

[·] The Augusta Light-Infantry.

Country be invaded, your hearts will not be flow to feel, or your feet to advance, against the enemy: But animated with the glorious spirit of '76, you will grasp your arms, rust into the field, and fight valiantly for your Country, for your Liberty and for your Independence.

HAIL INDEPENDENCE! HAIL, thou precious gift of HEAVEN to man! Welcome, thrice welcome thy Natal-Day. This day will we celebrate, with festive mirth, and social glee; and while our hearts o'erflow with grateful joy, we will not forget our Brethren, whose unhappy lot it is, to be severed from the bosom of their Country, and confined in dark, and loathsome prisons, "wrap'd in chains."* Unhappy Men! shut out from those jovs, which now gladden our hearts, and raise them, in grateful aspirations, to the Parent of Good. But although they may be immerged in dreary dungeons, far from their native homes; yet if they still retain the glorious principles of liberty, within their breasts, they will, this day, raise a Song to Independence; and shout that their Country is free. may the influence of Public Authority be speedily exerted tor their rener; and may they soon he reflored to the country, and friends; that all the children of this Great Family may, unitedly, enjoy the blessings of liber, and hand them down, unimpaired, to the later sufferity.

^{*}Reference is here had to note infortunate Americans, who were imprisoned in France, by order of the Tyrant naparte; and likewise to those, who, allured by the vision schemes of Miranda, embarked in his expedition, and were finally captured and imprisoned by the Spaniards in South America.