# ORATION,

PRONOUNCED,

AT THE REQUEST OF THE " CHARLESTOWN LIGHT INFANTRY,"

BEFORE THE

Republican Citizens of Charlestown,

ON THE

ANNIVERSARY

OF

## AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

July 4, 1805.

### BY BENJAMIN GLEASON.

SECOND EDITION.

" WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES."

Confidence

- "The glory of Soldiers cannot be completed, without acting well the past of Citizens."
- " It is Education, which teaches us to bonor FORCE more than FINESSE." JEFFERSOM.

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1805.

#### CHARLESTOWN, JULY 4, 1805.

VOTRD, UNANIMOUSLY, by the Republican Citizens of Charlestonn, that their thanks be presented Mr. Benjamin Gleason, for his patrictic, animated and impressive Oration, delivered before them this day, and that they request a copy of the same for the press.

JOHN HARRIS, Ghairman of Committee.

#### GENTLEMEN,

WHILE the grateful and patriotic Affections find a Covert, in the heart;—the pleasures of Duty ever reward the obedient hand.
Yours, &c.

B. GLEASON.

July 4, 1805.

## ORATION.

VIRTUE is the foul of a Republican Government;—and truly great and generous are those spirits, which feel and exercise the exalted PRINCIPLE.

LIBERTY is the birthright, and EQUALITY of Rights the incontestable privilege of Man!—Sacred to the Citizens of our United States, be all their blessings!

Sacred to the present generation, and to all posterity, be "The Day" we celebrate:—be it consecrated to the memory of "former times;"—to the remembrance of "mighty deeds;"—and to the presentation of the principles," which warmed the pure blood of the Fathers:—to be perpetuated down, through the long lapse of ages, a Jubilee of Joy, Union, and Glory.

Our Republic—the Fabric of our INDEPENDENCE, still exists!—The Republics of the elder world have long since ceased their continuance;—all swallowed up, in absolute power, or absolute ruin!

Our several state governments, united in a national body politic, compose one grand confederated Republic;—a Union, which stands unrivalled, among all the systems of government, throughout the habitable regions of the Earth; and we, its Citizens—indeed Republicans,—not in fancy, but in fast, are most supremely blest!

The present occasion affords an opportunity to elucidate, and substantiate this pleasing reality. Look through all Africa; from Grand Cairo, to Tangier, and from Tangier to the Cape of Good Hope:—through all the diversity of tribes, from the Copts and Mameluks in Egypt, to the black Inhabitants of Senegambia; to the Hottentot, at the Cape: you find no organized Republic—no free-born Republican of a free and distinguished Country.

Look through all Asia; and you behold all the mighty wheels of Empire, rolling at large, like Comets, in boundless space, disconnected with system, consuming and consumed, with their own fires: wandering in bordes, and preying on all opposing obstacles; or walled in Cities, ever waiting the issue of Battle!—Among the Glans of the former, abject poverty and despotism!—Among the Governments of the latter, despotism, opulence, avarice, indigence, and slavery!

EUROPE presents an assemblage of character,—a group of scenes,—a budget of curiosities,—a prolixity of events,—a Picture, which is variegated, with almost every hue, and colour of diversified Life.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia exhibit, in their national and political characters, no bright and glorious traits of Republicanism.—The Norwegian principle is perhaps too much incased in Climate;—every chieftian, at Stockholm, is not a Gustavus Vasa;—Copenhagen still points the cannon of the Mole, to the exaction of tribute;—a Russian numbers his slaves, by the multitude of his roubles:—the Baltic washes all their shores, and will perhaps, for ages yet to come, never feel the grateful breezes of Freedom.

Poland is called a Republic, but in its bosom, lives an hereditary Aristocracy. Its Kosciuskos sleep beyond the bourne of Life; and the Suwarrow spirits, already gorged, in madness and blood, stand ready waiting at its portals, to rush in, all terrible with havoc, slaughter, and ruin, at their grand festival of anticipated Rebellion!

The Circles of Germany, though composing a convention of great political Interests, in their National Diet.—Imperial Cities, with an Imperial Emperor, at their head, yet fall far short of a sirm and free Republic.

What a difference between the pealant of Hungary, and the Republican Farmer of New-England!—between their beyducks and buffars, and the Infantry and Cavalry in our great, respectable, and invincible Militia!

Holland, fince the great confederation of Utrecht, boasts itself a Republic; but in its States-General there is more than a pure democratic representation of the United Provinces:—it contains an hereditary Stadtboldership!

Switzerland, whose Cantons enriched by the hand of Industry, smile with plenty; affording a fit residence for a vigorous, free, and happy people. Switzerland ever considered a Republic, in the Helvetic Union, is too often subjected to the controlling authorities of Aristocracy and Usurpation.

Geneva, once the ally of the Swiss, knows but the suctuating thrills of LIBERTY; not the glory of being a permanent Republic.

The Government of the Genoese more resembles their

shield executed by VACCHE, than the Republican Government under which we have the happiness to live.

Venice is said to be one of the most celebrated Republics in the world, and is perhaps one of the most
perfect and powerful Aristocracies on Earth! This
fact has been well attested, by even their Doges themselves; too often the devoted victims to the inscrutable operations of the ministerial Cabinet!

Italy, hewn up into fo many states and kingdoms, with so many opposite, conflicting and complicated interests, can never become a united and lasting Republic.

Look at the Despotic state of Spain: their Cortes, or Parliaments, are the most harmless things in Nature; a mere splendid etiquette to Royalty; without power! without privilege! without pretension!

Portugal is a fifter in the same connection, and their Government, like the Government of Spain, as contrasted with that of our United States, is a standing monument of impoverished Ostentation! and preeminent Infignificance!

France, after it had existed a monarchy, upwards of 1200 years, was by the National Assembly, in a representation from its 92 departments, declared a Republic! How true this declaration is, in fact, you yourselves are judges. A Corsican, absolute in Authority, and nearly thirty millions of people to obey his imperial pleasure!—a government hereditary!—France—not a Republic!

It may have been faid that *Great-Britain* boasts a Constitution, which is, in its nature and effects, the most perfect model of all Governments: "the most

stupendous fabric of human invention:" Grant it bears the semblance,—it is not the substance: it is but the shadings and outlines; not the full picture, the perfect glory of a free and united Republic!

England compared with the United States, is much like the ark of the Covenant, in comparison with the Temple of Solomon; but in its Creeds and Deeds, it has been much like the Giant of the Philistines, in competition with the little ruddy David of Israel! Its whole head is now sick! its whole heart is faint! its destruction it is feared is inevitable! On their "Land's End," may, at some Suture day, be reared a Beacon, to warn against approaches to that mighty Pit, where lies the wrecked, and ruined glory of Old England!—While America young, vigorous, glorious, and happy, will afford an Asylum to the persecuted of all Nations, and shield them ever, under the banners of Liberty, Prosperity, and Peace!

Upon the continent this fide the great waters of the Atlantic, the devouring talons of infatiable ambition, once usurped the power to prey, ravage, waste, and destroy. Earthquake, Tempest, Inundation, and Flames have been rivalled by daring and usurping man! The blood stained traces of a Corres and a Pizarro, carrying depredation in one hand, and desolation in the other, still are and ever will be visibly delineated, on the charts of South America.

The altars of a Republic can never rife or stand secure, on a basis of blood; but if founded on the imperishable principles of Integrity, Honour and Glory; when the rites of FREEDOM must be consecrated with blood, its shrines are cleansed from all pollution, by the potent sires of Heaven.

On such an imperishable basis, stand the altars of our own Country; venerated by the patriot, and the friend of Man; and having been once consecrated by blood, they shall be defended, though it be even by the blood of our FATHER'S Children, and Children's children—down to the remotest generations.

No part of America; no part of the known populated world, stands so preeminent in Glory, in Principle, in Republican Virtue, as these our United States, they are indeed a Republic! and we—Citizens of this free and happy Country, indeed—Republicans!

Be it ever our ambition to defend, preserve, and perpetuate the Constituted Rights of our Country; to support our Constitution, which is proverbially called the "Palladium of our Liberties;" to respect our Rulers; to remember with gratitude, the exertions of our Fathers; and to transmit, unimpaired and laden with accumulating honours, the exalted Principle, which has immortalized their names.

On this all important Day,—Memory walks its meditative round, among the multitude of glorious deeds effected by our Fathers. "The Mind's Eye" contemplates, with infinite delight, the unshaken sirmness, the steady virtues, the immortal bravery of our sages, our patriots, and our heroes: and often pausing, at the warrior's tomb, where sleep the great and good, all covered with laurels;—

There stands the smiling Angel of Peace-

Guarding, with holy rites, the Hero's bourne, Guiding their spirits onward, never to return.

The guardian Angel of our Union has already in-

<sup>&</sup>quot;Oh! how beautiful is Death, when earn'd by virtue."

scribed, upon the records of Eternity—Ever jacred to posterity, be the remembrance of Times past! and be this Day hallowed, with Life's sublimest sympathy!

In the retrospection of past times, we behold a wonderful concatenation of Events, which led on ultimateiy to the establishment of American Independence!

"While Memory holds her mental feat," may we never forget those, to whom, we stand indebted for our Freedom, with all its concomitant advantages; and while Gratitude warms the human breast, may our hearts cherish the noble principles of Republican Virtue, in connection with the dearest affections and felicities of Life.

May our fair Sisters listen to the tales of Old Times, with pleasure; give a tear to departed worth; a smile to merit; and applaud with generous hearts, the truly virtuous sentiments of those Times, which "tried men's souls"—as in crucibles of political Affliction!

May our Fathers, who still live, and who this day witness our grateful affections, our zealous attachment to the cause of Libertr, and our resolution to defend and protect the Rights of Man, while they behold their children around them, rising up "to call them blessed;" may they seel she assurances of a blessed immortality! They shall be immortal in the affections of their Children!!

While we retrospect the rough vicissitudes of War, and regard, with due consideration, the scene of Battle; may the thrillings of sublime sensation pervade the heart, vibrating to every tone of Recollection—

Behold!---

Aggression followed on after aggression. Probibition

after prohibition. The stamp act. The massacre. The teatraffic. The "Beston port-bill." Impositions and perfecutions.—These were the high-handed insults offered the people of these United States, particularly the State of Massachusetts, while yet a Colony, by his Sovereign Majesty the King! "defender of the faith!" and the Supreme authorities of the Court of Great Britain!—And these persecutions were answered by Remonstrance after Remonstrance: petition after petition: but the evil increased: opposition then became a Right; and resistance, Law; then courage became a Virtue; and resolution, Glory!-" Arms become just and sacred to those who have no other resource:"-The standards of LIBERTY were erected, on the high hills of Massachusetts!—Thousands rallied around them in arms!— Heaven attested the fact !—and the "God of Armies," smiling complacent, bid America be free!

See, a gathering storm appears at Leechmore's point,—eight hundred troops have landed! They open their way to Concord, to destroy our military stores, and to secure the proscribed patriots,—Hancock, and Adams! Then Lexington recorded a scene memorable in the history of our country.

"Disperse ye rebels!" cries Pitcairn.—Death or Libertr, "exclaim our undaunted, patriotic Countrymen. The scene was cruel! Skirmish, confusion, and death pave their way from Concord. Lord Piercy appears with a relief of nine hundred recruits; a broken-retreat is made; the warm spirits of our yankee brethren pursue them scatteringly; but with revengeful havoc, to the very ground, where now we celebrate our Independence.

The alarm is spread! GAGE trembles with his mighty men of war in our metropolis!

I see the arms of our Citizens taken by a collusion! I see their sufferings, but they scorn to complain!—Their prospects shall be serene! Their native town is now besieged, with 20,000 of their brave countrymen, demanding satisfaction, for their injured rights.

Here, within a war-whoop call, sat in pompous state the British Myrmidons, Howe, Burgoyne, Clinton, and Gage;—issuing proclamations, and deciding upon the sate of our Country, and the lives of our Citizens.—The British martial laws are in operation!—O! think of the distresses of those times;—all is lamentation, horror and distraction!

See !--your brave countrymen throwing up entrenchments, on Bunker's Hill! The enemy advancing, with the progress of the Sun,—all is lost!—No! livid Death rushes down their ranks dreadful and tremendous.—They retreat! our Countrymen victorious !-No! They rally !-They return !-Again all is confusion, shrieks and shouts: -- again bravely repulsed :—They retreat :—Victory !—No !—wrought up to a degree of desperation—great in numbers, pomp and power, they furiously put forward!--O! God-temper, with mercy, the preponderating scale of war !-- Spare -- Spare our brethren. WARREN falls!—Relief—ammunition fail! Convulsed, our countrymen make the last struggle! - Charlestown in stames! Howe yet trembles in dubious contest. I see the interest felt universal, all round the hemisphere of vision. -The enemy have reared the standard of victory; but in exaltation, triumph the Americans!—Those take

possession of the Hill;—but our Warren, our Countryman of immortal glory!—

The next war scene discovers the Green-Mountain boys, at Ticonderoga, under the command of General Allen,—demanding a surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress."—The key to Canada is secured to the Americans.—

A regular army is now established, and its Chief is the illustrious Washington.

The next scene discovers the heroic Montgomery, at the head of his troops,—struggling against double the number of the enemy,—securing the out posts, and cities of refuge belonging to the English.—He fell glorious in battle, fighting for LIBERTY!

Norfolk and Falmouth now lie smoking in ruins!

About this time, rose those astonishing beights, at Dorchester. Howe and his army in trepidation, quit our Capital—they fear the invincible spirits of the Americans.—Our beloved Washington enters Boston triumphant! Parent—Brother, and Friend, again meet and are happy!—

Congress publish their Declaration of American Independence, (July 4, 1776) which cut asunder the bond of connection, and separated America, from Great-Britain forever!

Seé!—next at New-York, WASHINGTON and Howe in competition.—

See the American Soldiers, driven from Tork-Island, and retreating through the Jerseys—disheartened and almost hopeless.—Rhode-Island is lost, taken by Clinton.—Losses, defeat, sickness, and death—the four Elements of present misery, darken with conslicting

tempests, the present dreary scene.—The northern army reduced from 25,000 to 3000 men, is in a manner no more:—to add the last aggravation, by a strange imprudence, General Lee is captured by a party of British Light Horse.

'It was on the Evening of the 25th of December, 1776, that Washington, great in misfortune, as he was good in character, turned the tide of War, and "revived the desponding hopes of America." He passes from Pennsylvania—crosses the Delaware in a storm, arrives at Tremon, captures the Hessian troops—gains a signal victor—saves his Country!—The gallant Mercer dies, but the patriot lives, in eternal remembrance!

Soon after Tryon carries fire and sword into Connecticut,—at Danbury, the brave Wooster fell!

Practifing the policy of the English, in taking Gibraltar, the heroic Col. Barton takes the English Geraral Prescot naked, from his quarters in Rbode-Island.

See!—the mighty champion—Burgoyne—now advances with 10,000 men; many were the brave and worthy, who role in powerful opposition.—Gates leads on the Americans, and Burgoyne's whole army at Saratoga yield prisoners of War. This was glorious for you, my Country. The tears of affliction are now succeeded, by the smiles of joy and satisfaction.

See now the English forces proudly sailing up the Chesapeak! The heights of Brandywine are lined with a Washingtonian opposition; but the American's loss is great: Philadelphia and Germantown witness similar scenes: the British losses balance it, preserving the equipoise of war.

The year 1778 is distinguished by a treaty of Alliance with France.

Monmouth is rendered memorable by our Soldiers' fuccesses. Rhode-Island the same.

Conflagration still marks the footsteps of the British.

At Stoney-point, our Countrymen, led on by Wayne, are victorious!—at Penobscot they are unfortunate. Again, at Savannah, Lincoln and Count d' Estaing repulsed with loss; here fell the "brave soldier," Pulaski! Again, at Charleston, Lincoln taken: again, at Camden, Gates and his troops routed with loss. The British marauders now ravage our Country, like hungry tygers!

Rochambeau arrives!—General Green takes com-

mand at the fouthward, and is fuccessful.

Guildford commemorates the best fought action during the war; Green and Cornwallis in opposition. The Eutaw Springs are commemorative of American successes. Marquis De la Fayette, be thy virtues in remembrance, while Liberty has charms!

Count de Grasse. Washington arrives! Cornwallis surrenders! The contest is decided! America is free!

Peace rifes to view, like the Sun emerging from the last wastings and desolating howlings of a storm, and Liberry is all our own!

The British evacuate all their posts. They take their last stand at New-York. Guy Carleton comes over their commander, and treaties of Peace, Friend-ship and Alliance, close the eventful scene!

Thus, Gentlemen, conceiving it my duty, I have passed with you mentally over the vast theatre of the

world. You have had a cursory glance at the various modes and forms of Government, in their various relations and operations throughout the Earth.

You have seen the Republics of Europe, as they now exist, and by contrast and illustration, how glorious, how preeminent, the Republic of the United States! reared by our fathers, cemented with their best blood; and to be perpetuated in republican union forever!

Thus have we walked mentally over the terrific field of carnage, devastation, and death. "The Day," we celebrate, is designed ever to be commemorative of these great events. Our subject is our INDEPENDENCE! and it is glorious for posterity, on such a Day as this, to remember with gratitude the mighty Deeds by which, with the blessing of Heaven, our Freedom was obtained.

The recital can never fatigue the Patriot, the Republican, whose heart glows with love to his fellow man, to his Country, and to his God. No! it is justice to elder times! it is honour! it is glory! to bless the memory of our fathers; to drink of the fountain of their feelings; and to feel, within us, a spirit, like theirs, invincible! immortal!

Peace contrasted with War, now appears like the circuits of Elysium; contrasted with the trophies and carousals in the halls of Woden. The darkening clouds disperse! the brightness of Freenam's Day beams forth in tenfold lustre!

How pleasant, how grateful the prospect! LIBER-Tr vested in the robes of Honour, and plumed with immortai Glory:—radiant as an Angel of Light, and illustrious as Truth and Virtue.—Yes! LIBERTY now fits triumphantly enthroned, in the Temple of Peace!—
On either hand the arms of our Country, with the perpetual memento "E pluribus Unum"—" UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL"—and its victorious Standards, crested with the Spread Eagle of America, an emblem of resolution, preeminence, invincibility.

Often may we recal to mind the wonderful interpolitions of Divine Providence, in the preservation of our Country—our Rights—and our Liberty—the most invaluable blessing of Life.

History ever faithful, will repeat the story to a thoufand generations, yet to come, and on fuch a Day, as this, shall it be told them, for a thousand festivals in succession:—that their ancient fathers once lived beyond the great waters, which wash their native shores:—that they were persecuted, and injured in the Rights of Conscience, among their own brethren and kin: -that they fled, and fought among strangers the free exercise of those privileges, authorised by Nature, and fanctioned by Nature's Gon:—that Persecution still spread its terrors and tumults around them:—that then, resolute to their purpose, they arose to a man, set their seals to the Charter of Liber. ty:-left the old world:-croffed the Atlantic, with various adverse fortune:—found an asylum:—and in a world new and unexplored—established themselves by "folemn contract," a Prople-free-and indivisible!zealous for good works! and in spirit and principle -worthy the name of man!-That centuries had not passed, ere an immense territory was covered with an immense population, surrounded with all the productions of the Ocean and the Land; -and that profperity, felicity, and Liberty,—from the cottage hamlet, to the splendid habitations of State and Empire;—from the vast chain of Northern Lakes, to the Southern regions;—and from the great Western River, to the mighty waters of the East—universally prevailed!

That War once molested the peace and happiness of our Country-O! war, bateful, baleful, mammoth favage!—when we pray for thee, as much as we pray for the kindly rains of beaven-may our latter supplication be the most successful, and bring down upon thee, such a destroying Deluge as to whelm, drown, and bury thee, and thy suppliants forever. Yes, my Country, that war once desolated thy fields-destroyed thy fair cities-prowled and gorged in Battles and in Blood!and with the fword, the musquet, and the hot lava, swimming from the cannon's mouth, once sacrificed the noblest victims, that ever paid devotions at the shrine of Liberty:—that INDEPENDENCE, like Hercules in his cradle, knotted the Serpent, and hurled him to the middle regions of the air!—the fall was destruction!—war ceased!—and America was free!

Thus shall "The Day" remind the generations of Men, of the principle which ennobled and dignified the spirits of their Fathers; of the effects of that principle—a contest—supremely glorious to our Country;—a preeminent "rank among the Nations of the Earth;"—a Government free;—a Republic the admiration of mankind;—and a Union perpetual!

Hail! Peace, angel of celestial glory, thine are the virtues and the blisses of Life. It is thee, gentle and merciful Peace, who fillest our hearts with gratitude, our abodes with blessing, and our paths with Honour.

Dwell with us ever, in all thy angelic purity and perfections; preferving the Constitutions, protecting the Rights, securing the Advantages, and consecrating the Altars of our Country.

To the "long and arduous conflict" of war, succeeded the seventeen years of successful Administration;—at the head of which, the free suffrages of a free People have successively placed—George Washington. John Adams. Thomas Jefferson.

Patriot of Mount Vernon—Father of thy Country!—
Thy sleep is not the sleep of Death, for thy memory ever lives, in the living hearts of thy Countrymen—it mingles with our remembrance of forrow, and with our generous esfusions of joy.—Thine immortality is double:—thou art immortal on Earth!—thou art immortal in Heaven! Be thou our Guardian Spirit,—and may thy memory perpetuate, among us, those social and political affections and felicities, which enhance and enrich the existence of man.

Woolaston—to remember thee as a man, detached from all unpleasant, political considerations, we feel it our duty to say:—thy name shall be borne to Posterity, with benediction: and ere a thousand moons shall have finished their courses, when we who now live, shall all sleep embosomed in the dust of our mother Earth: when the ebullitions and animosities of party shall subside and be forgotten—then shall thy name stand brilliant and respectable on the pages of eternal History.

Sage of Monticello.—Loved and revered by the wife and good.—Thy Country's friend, and the friend of man.—Endowed with superior wisdom, dignity, and un-

derstanding. Faithful to the interest of thy constituents:—unimpeachable, powerful, and persuasive, thy Country holds thee in veneration!

Founding Religion, on the basis of Toleration, and political Law, upon Reason: -giving purity and stability to the spirit of the Constitution, and divesting Government of all supersluous formalities:—blending justice and respectability, with all our sorensic concerns:—unburthening the oppression of the Times, and diminishing the masses of national embarrassment and expenditure:—multiplying the advantages of a free People: -instituting wholesome regulations, at home, and honourable negociations abroad:-treating insolence according to its deserts, and leaving malecontents to the public Indignation: -- encouraging Commerce, Agriculture, Manufaitures, and the Arts and Sciences:—adhering to the maxim:—" millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute",—"Peace, Commerce, and honest Friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none:"-fuch are thy virtues, venerable, illustrious JEFFERSON.

Since the Declaration of Independence, AMERICA has progressed to an eminence of political respectability, not even surpassed by the ancient Republics of Greece and Rome. The Republic of the United States, at this day, stands unrivalled and peerless, among its fister Nations of the Earth; and its glory, and its same excite the admiration of the world.

Who, but must reverence the spirit of Whigism, and 75,—that well understands the causes and essents of things.—The most humble philosophy will teach us the value of that nature, which acts like itself.

Whether man reclines, on the banks of the Indus, or haunts the wild deferts of Gingira, still Libertr is dear to him;—and may we, who live in a Country, surrounded on all sides with the richest and most stupendous scenery of Nature, ever delight to exhibit and behold, in the American character, the sirmness and serenity, the grandeur and sublimity, these scenes discover.

In War, our Fathers have left us examples worthy of imitation, in the like cases of necessity.

In *Peace*, they have taught us the Culture of the Soii, Navigation, and Commerce, and the improvements of Mechanism!

May we, Children of fuch Fathers, ever prove ourfelves worthy of our honourable connection!

Among the traditions and hieroglyphics of the East, there is one most admirably adapted to our present purpose.

It represents a vision of Cyrus, King of Persia, at the time when the Children of Israel, were captives among the Chaldeans. Cyrus lies in a pavilion asseep. A Lion is in the act of rushing from his den to seize his prey. Above, is represented a Divine Glory, resting on a cloud, from which descends an Eagle to Cyrus, carrying in his beak this label, "Give Liberty to the Captives!"

What a beautiful allegory this, as applicable to the captivity of our Countrymen at Tripoli; Tripoli, great in self pride, sleeps insensible itself to the charms of Liberty. A marine force, as with the mighty strength of the Lion, rises in view, formidable and resolute. The Divine Glory, from above, protects the American Eagle,

which, under the direction of Heaven, descending, proclaims, "Liberty to the Captives!"—and they shall be free! It is the declaration of our Country—It is the affeveration of Preble!—Our tears, and our feelings this Day are the prices of their Redemption,—they shall return, and be infolded again in their Country's affections with everlasting rejoicing.

This is the only sombre shade in the brilliancy of The Day! all else around is delightful, grateful, and happy! Ours are the Bleffings of a FREE RELIGION, to lead the mind from "Nature up to Nature's God!" The bleffings of a free GOVERNMENT, to make us happy in our political connections! The bleffings of a free TRADE, to afford us all the advantages of life! The bleffings of a free and firm ADMINISTRATION, to make us wife and valliant, distinguished, patriotic, and prosperous! The bleffings of a free and social FRIENDSHIP, to improve our habits—to enhance the value of existence—and to eternize the age! The bleffings of THE DAT—free, for all the purposes of social, political, and religious Devotion! The blessings,—but where do they end ?—O, happy, happy People !—thrice happy, my Country.—The very Ocean is fastened by a thoufand streams to thy soil, and seems, on this glorious occasion, to participate in thy happiness!

The peals of Ordnance, which, this day, echo to the clouds, make an acceptable report of our transactions! nor chime our bells, nor beats the drum, nor fly our colours in vain—they are all demonstrative of superior delight, and joy.

Our Country is, this Day, like one vast Camp with-

in its spacious lines of Entrenchment:—or if you please;—Like one great Republican Marquée, situated in the training sields of Liberty, and though our encampments are made in different positions, as looking on a map, we behold the order, pleasure, and magnificence of the splendid scene. Cheerfulness pervades our associations, and peace, unity, and plenty preside, in smiles and joys, around the sestive board.

Long may these blessings and felicities be ours. Long may the unadulterated, Republican spirit, which warms our bosons, in the cause of *Liberty*,—be our boast and pride.

Long may the principles of Republican Virtue exist. Long may our hearts feel respectful, generous, and active, in the great Interests of our Country.—Long as yonder bills stand sirm upon their bases—long as the names of Washington, and Jefferson, shall be known—long as our Country continues a virtuous Republic.

#### CITIZEN SOLDIERS!

Your request is complied with, your commands are obeyed. The Republics of the world, and the most prominent interests, and concerns of our common Country, have even now passed in review before you; —and by a reversed march "THE DAT," this, which stands at the head of the whole series of events—follows last in the train.

This Day is rour Anniversary!—A Day—sa-cred to Liberty! sacred to our political Rights! and sacred to social Festivity!

Be it ever hallewed, and joyous, throughout your generations. Political distinctions work no serious e.sl.

The Anniversary of American Independence shall be forever kept, in grateful, and glorious commemoration. A Union of sentiment, and feeling must obtain, and do honor to the Day—Encouraged by the smiles, and attentions of the Fair—the SOLDIER, particularly must delight to do his duay on such an honorary occasion!

It is the pride of an American foldier that he is a Citizen—and that a Citizen is not a minion—to lick the dust at the outer steps of a Grandee's Court; or live, under regular discipline, at fixpence a day.—Our Citizens are our Soldiers—whose standards are unsurled, and whose arms glitter, in the full meridian blaze of FREEDOM.

Our armories and arfenals are, like the "Temple of Janus," shut; but like the Caravansaries of the East—they hold accommodation sufficient, for every defensive and appropriate purpose.

Acting, as bearing the "image and superscription" of man—of your GOD, you will ever exercise humanity:

Never to be the cause of woe-Or cause unhallowed tears to flow.

Be ardent in your military emulation! be brave! be ever worthy the name of soldier!—What do I behold? the warm crimson mounting the cheek, and the pearly tear starting from the eye!—It is a grateful compliment paid to your absent General, the good soldier, the worthy Hull! Yes, never yield, but to the importunity of expedience—never retreat, but from the danger of doing wrong—never be reluctant in an housez-

able cause, nor deficient in the defence of injured Virtue, or injured Rights—No! Stand firm to your posts:—keep the Eagle's eye in your ranks:—his plumage as your ornaments:—and his spread wings to shield your virtues from assailants:—and march ye forward, in the pathway of Glory, carrying resistance to every obstacle that would oppose your advancement. In one word;—be ever Citizen Soldiers—and the God of armies and battles ever be with rou,—and ever assord rou his Blessing.