

AN
ORATION,

DELIVERED AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN CINCINNATI,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,
1806,

BY ELIAS GLOVER, Esq.

Published by request of the Republican Corresponding Society, of
Cincinnati.

“ THE man whose hardy spirit shall engage
“ To lash the vices of a guilty age,
“ At his first setting forward ought to know
“ That ev’ry rogue he meets must be his foe ;
“ That TRUTH UNVARNISH’D, ever, will provoke
“ Many who feel, and more who fear the stroke,
“ But, shall the partial rage of selfish men
“ From stubborn justice wrench the righteous pen ?
“ Or shall I not my settled course pursuz,
“ Because my foes are foes to virtue too ?”

CHURCHILL.

CINCINNATI :
FROM THE PRESS OF JOHN W. BROWNE,
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At a meeting of the **REPUBLICAN COR-
RESPONDING SOCIETY**, of Cincinnati,
held on Friday, 11th July, accord-
ing to notice—

It was unanimously Resolved, That
the Committee of Arrangements wait
upon **ELIAS GLOVER, Esq.** with the
thanks of this Society for his pat-
riotic Oration, delivered on the **FOURTH
JULY**, inst. and request him to furnish
a copy for publication.

W. M. GOFORTH,

Chairman.

THOMAS RAWLINS,

Secr'y, R. C. S. C.

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1806

AN ORATION, &c.



MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—

ON this day, while a large portion of the human race are groaning under the bonds of slavery and oppression ; while *Despotism* stalks on the ruins of *Freedom*, riveting in chains a great part of the eastern continent ; and millions are bowing down at the feet of Lords and Tyrants—We are assembled, not to pay the servile homage of adulation for the birth of Kings and Despots ; not to pour forth the shouts of fanaticism for the triumphs of anarchy, or to swell the guilty acclamations of a frantic usurper.....No ! a more exalted theme inspires our minds. We celebrate that day, which freed a Nation from tyranny ; which gave a new empire to the world ; a day, which declared the dignity of human nature, and the eternal rights of man ; a day, terrible to Tyrants, but dear to Freemen.—On this auspicious day, while every heart is filled with triumphant satisfaction at the recollection of our Independence, let pleasure blow the trump of joy !—Let shouts of patriotism burst from every tongue, and pæans of exultation rise from every breast !

It becomes a nation, highly privileged for its blessings, while liberty is dear to man ; while the insuperable spirit of freedom glows in every breast, to learn the causes of public disunion, and to avoid the origin of political misfortune : to collect, from the examples of other nations, from their rise, progress, and decline, as well as from our own situation, and the tendency of popular and unpopular principles.... to reflect on the past, the present, and to look forward to the future. From the past to calculate what is to come ; from the great political drama of human life; to explore the causes of private and public felicity ; and from the whole to learn, what is, and what is not, conducive to the greatest possible happiness of our fellow beings, is a work of humanity, and the duty of statesmen and philosophers ; but far too extensive for an occasion like the present.

I come not here, my friends, to prescribe rules for your conduct ; or to impose on you any political tenets of my own. I come to remind you, that thirty years ago, our ancestors, in despite of every opposition, and in defiance of the arms of Britain, declared to the world their INDEPENDENCE ; and in support of it, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the universe for the rectitude of their intentions, pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. The forces of a mighty

empire were called forth to crush, and to chain us. On the east, a victorious army and an all powerful navy ravaged our sea-coasts....On the west, the savages forsook their native haunts to spread devastation and carnage. The fiery meteors of royal vengeance streamed thro' our atmosphere....The clouds of war gathered blackness...and the tempest of battle burst over our heads!.....But America stood firm and undaunted :—Like the lofty Andes, whose towering tops rise in calm sublimity, mocking the fury of the angry elements !

I will not harrow up your feelings, by relating the cruel sufferings of our countrymen, our fathers, and our friends ; nor will I recount their glorious achievements, or the laurels which they won. Suffice it to say, That after a long and bloody war, in which Great Britain lost thousands of the lives of her innocent subjects, and expended millions of money, she was obliged to seal and acknowledge our Independence. She at length experienced the truth of this grand political axiom—That, “ for a Nation to be FREE, it is sufficient that she WILLS IT.”—Her armies were withdrawn from our country, and her navy from our coasts.

Our countrymen, who fought, not to conquer and enslave, or to acquire dominion over countries not their own ; but in defence of their dearest rights and privileges ; in defence of the liberties of

their country; of themselves and posterity.—Content with having humbled the pride of Britain, the war-worn soldier, and his veteran commander, returned in quiet to their families and their homes, and again mingled in the common mass of citizens.

After a considerable lapse of time, during which the minds of our countrymen had become calm, and reason had assumed her guidance; after mature and deliberate reflection, delegates were elected by the people to form a Constitution, which should secure, to every American citizen, the blessings of liberty, and equal rights and privileges to all. Or, as expressed by the people themselves, in clear and emphatic language—The Constitution was established
 “ To form a more perfect union; establish justice;
 “ insure domestic tranquility; provide for the com-
 “ mon defence; promote the general welfare; and
 “ secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and
 “ our posterity.”

This Constitution, the great bulwark of our liberties, and safeguard of our independence, is in truth the act of the people; and, as expressed by a very able statesman,* “ is unlike all that have pre-
 “ ceded it, as to its manner of coming into existence,
 “ going into operation, and in all its essential fea-
 “ tures. There is not to be found in the history
 “ of mankind, any one, which in these respects;

* Judge Edwards.

“ will at all compare with it. It was formed, in a
 “ time of profound peace, when our nation was un-
 “ awed by any foreign force, undisturbed by any
 “ intestine commotion, by wise men elected for that
 “ purpose, many of them distinguished for their re-
 “ volutionary services and eminent talents ; and
 “ some of them justly ranked among the best pat-
 “ riots of our country. Having been thus formed,
 “ it was submitted to the people themselves, for
 “ their consideration :—*The people adopted it.*” It
 was not imposed on us by a tyrant or a despot, at
 the point of the bayonet or the sword, but adopted
 by an enlightened people, on mature deliberation.—
 “ We, the people of the United States do ordain
 “ and establish this Constitution, &c.

No sooner had this Constitution been establish-
 ed, and commenced its operation, than a set of am-
 bitious and designing men, aiming, not at the pub-
 lic good, but at self aggrandizement ; wishing to mo-
 nopolize power, and to lord it over the people ;
 began to concert projects to overturn and destroy
 our government ; to sap the very foundation of our
 Constitution ; and to establish upon its ruins, *Mc-
 narchy and Despotism.*

During the administration of that ever to be re-
 vered patriot and hero, GEORGE WASHINGTON,
 the aristocratic* party had but little prospect of suc-
 cess. But when that administration closed, and the

* Aristocrats, Federalists, and Friends of Order, are used as sy-
 nonymous terms.

ring-leader of the Federal junto succeeded to the Presidency, the object of the aristocrats began to appear conspicuous : And, while they were cajoling the people, endeavoring to lull them into security, and cause them to sleep upon their rights, they were grasping at power, abridging the liberties of the citizens, sowing the seeds of Despotism, and preparing chains for our necks.—Then it was, that *John Adams* declared, “ **That America could never be respectable and happy, until we had an hereditary chief magistrate, and a hole of nobles.*” The people however were not yet prepared for such a change ; and the great object of the leaders of that party was kept as much as possible from the public view ; while Great Britain was toasted in every direction : She was the most enlightened nation on earth, her government the most wise and profound, and her Constitution a perfect model, for the imitation of a virtuous and enlightened people ! This was the form of government which the Federal party was anxious to establish in this country.

I am justified in these remarks, not only from the foregoing considerations, but from a further declaration of their Captain-General, the ring-leader of the Junto. He declared, in express terms—
“ That the British Constitution was the most stupendous fabric of human invention, that ever was formed by man.† Compare this with the foregoing declara-

* See letters to Samuel Adams.

† Probably he meant such a man as himself; the zealous friend of royal tyrants, but the inveterate enemy of the people : he who

tion which I have cited, and you have a perfect idea of their objects and their views. I might produce numberless instances of similar declarations from other Federal characters, standing high in office at that time. But, as from the commander in chief, the most authentic information may be obtained, with respect to the movements and destination of an army ; so, in politics, from the leader or Captain-General of a party, may be obtained the most authentic information respecting their objects and designs.

A strong predilection in favor of the British nation was apparent in the conduct of every *genuine Federalist*.

In the year 1797, a victory was obtained by admiral Nelson over the French fleet. This was, to the "*exclusive friends of order*," sufficient cause of rejoicing : And in many parts of the United States, the receipt of the intelligence was succeeded by a day of general festivity. The federal papers teemed with—"The evening before last we received the pleasing intelligence of the capture of the French fleet, by lord Nelson. The town was illuminated, and preparations immediately made for the celebration of the succeeding day, which was ushered in by the firing of cannon, and the ringing of bells.—Our friends assembled at the house of Mr. *****, sign of the golden crown, and partook of an elegant repast, pro-circumscribed the freedom of the mind, as a prelude to enslaving the body.

“ provided for the occasion ;—After which the following toasts were drank accompanied with the discharge of cannon :—

“ 1, Admiral Nelson.

“ 2, The British Navy. 3 cheers.

“ 3. John Adams, President of the U. States.

“ 4, Confusion to Democrats. 9 cheers—
Rogues march, &c.”

These, or similar toasts, followed in regular succession, on all occasions ; and John Adams and his administration were toasted with the administration of Britain, while not a word was said about the Vice President, unless to denounce him as an *Infidel, Deist, and Atheist*....an infamous reviler and blasphemer, and an enemy of *God and Religion*. If a Republican dared to shew his head on any public occasion, he was instantly loaded with abuse by these self-styled “*friends of order,*” and branded with the names of *Atheist, Jacobin, Revolutionist,* and every opprobrious epithet in the power of man to devise or ingenuity to suggest. The same principles, the same predilection in favor of Britain, are still apparent in the conduct of the aristocratic faction :—Intelligence is received of a victory, obtained by the British over the combined French and Spanish fleet. “*The friends of order*” meet in little squads, to drink success “to the British Navy, and Old England’s gallant tars ;” and smiles of joy beam on

every face ! But no sooner does the news arrive of the success of the French arms over the combined powers of Europe, than the scene is changed : a sullen gloom sits heavy on their cheeks : their brows are knit in mournful sorrow ; and not a smile is seen upon their countenances.

Having shewn the strong attachment of the *Federal party* to the British government, let us next enquire who are, and ever have been, the leaders of that party ?

Not the plain, industrious and respectable *Farmer* and *Mechanic*, who acquire subsistence by their own industry, and the sweat of their brow ; who are the great pillars and supporters of government, and who constitute a vast majority of the American people :—Not the honest, well-meaning part of community, who wish for wholesome and equal laws, and disdain every measure which tends to the aggrandisement of a few at the expence of the many ; but the *Clergy*, the *Lawyers* and *Merchants* : These constitute the *leaders* and principal supporters of that party.—The Merchant is attached to the British nation from motives of interest, and the Clergy and Lawyers from motives of self aggrandizement. The importer, who crosses the Atlantic to trade with the British Merchant, naturally imbibes the politics of that nation ; and usually returns stored with as complete an ‘assortment’ of British politics, as of British goods. These are dealt out

either by wholesale or retail, with his goods, to the country merchant, as may be best suited to his genius and capacity ; and thus is formed a grand chain, which extends through all classes of Merchants, from the importer, down to the retailer of needles and pins.

The Clergy and Lawyers, buoyed up with egotism, grasping at *power* and *authority*, aiming at a consolidation of *Church and State*, anxious for the establishment of *titles* and *dignities*, and an *hereditary* succession of *offices*, have ever been warm supporters of the British form of government.—A government, in which the people have nothing to do, except to be governed.* The rulers, composed of Nobility and Privileged Orders, decorated with the gewgaw titles of *Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, Viscounts, Lords spiritual* and *temporal, Knights of the Bath* and *Black Rod, Knights of the Star* and *Garter* ; together with an hundred other senseless distinctions, which serve only to delude and enslave the people, and to filch from the honest and industrious laborer, his hard earned property ; while the *Nobility* and *Privileged Orders* are rolling away in their chariots, in all the pomp and splendor of *luxury* and *pride*, and surrounded with all the blessings of NATIONAL *Bankruptcy* ! His most sacred majesty ! and royal

* “ To be GOVERNED,” includes in its signification, to pay taxes, without being so presumptuous as to enquire how the money is spent ;—whether in the service of the country, or in support of *pumps parasites* and *courtézans*.

family, must be guarded, both in *peace* and *war*, by an armed *soldiery*;—And if a *squib* happens to be fired within hearing of the Royal Palace, hundreds of servants sally forth, and as if borne on eagle's wings, contend the prize who shall first reach the house of Lords, and sighing! panting! expiring! almost breathless, with difficulty pronounce in broken accents—“*My Lords, the King's been shot at!*!” And if all the Kings, Tyrants, and Despots on earth, were not only *shot at*, but *actually shot*, it would contribute more to the liberties and happiness of mankind, than the whole race of kings who have existed since the creation of the world.

I wish not to be understood as stating that every Clergyman, lawyer, and merchant, must of necessity be a federalist and an aristocrat. To this, as to most general rules, there are many exceptions. There are many Clergymen, Lawyers and Merchants, who are friends to their country, and to equal rights and privileges: but the great mass has hitherto been of the aristocratic party.

Of the three classes, which I have just noticed, the Clergy, under the administration of John Adams, were the most active and malignant, and perhaps had the greatest influence with the people.

It has ever been the invariable rule of *Priests* and *Tyrants* of every description to keep the people as much as possible in *ignorance*. On the ignorance

of the multitude their dominion was founded. By cherishing that ignorance, it has been so long preserved. By intermingling things *spiritual* with things *temporal*, they were the better qualified to mislead the people, and to establish the empire of *Despotism and Superstition*, on the ruins of our *Liberty and Independence*. Hence, instead of preaching the doctrines of the *meek and lowly Jesus*, as contained in the Gospel, they were continually peddling out politics to their parishioners, remitting the sins of, and purifying all those who would subscribe implicitly to their political tenets; and denouncing all who had independence enough to think for themselves, as *infidels, deists and atheists*, enemies of their country, of God and religion; and finally consigning them to eternal oblivion. And thus was instituted in the very *bosom* of society, in every parish, particularly in the eastern states, a kind of political school, in which, under the name of *religion*, the young and the aged were instructed in the pure dogmas of *Federal politics*. They were taught to treat all who bore the name of Republican, all who would not fall down and worship the golden calf, as infamous revilers and blasphemers of God, and enemies of their country. The cry of "*The Church is in danger!*" was rung by these political priests, from *Maine to Georgia*. The people were told, that should the *Democrats* gain the ascendancy, and

Jefferson be elected President, their meeting-houses would be pulled down, and destroyed ; all the bibles in the country would be burnt ; and one general scene of infidelity and blasphemy, of anarchy and confusion would ensue. How far these predictions have been realized the people can bear testimony.

I shall now leave Priests, Lawyers and Merchants and proceed to notice a few of the acts of the Federal administration. The first which presents itself, and which is perhaps one of the most dangerous to the liberties of the people, in a republican form of government, is, the establishment of the *Funding System*. This, in the hands of an administration, (not to say corrupt) but whose interests are in any manner different from those of the people, is an instrument of incalculable force, and may be always wielded without opposition. And, while it charges on posterity the expences of any enterprize that may be undertaken, enables governments to go to war whenever they please, without the consent of the people ; to hire men to slaughter each other with more than their own swords ; and to wring from the hard earnings of future generations, the means of destroying the present. It serves also to augment the public debt, by the augmentation of public expenditure. A system which has ever been the delight of the aristocratic party, but the bane of every true Republican.

The *Stamp Act*, passed in the year 1797, the very name of which is odious to the American people, was calculated to oppress the citizens, and to form one of the foundation stones, on which was to be erected that aristocratic fabric, which the federal party have ever been aiming to establish in this country. But the people had not yet forgotten that a similar *Act* was one of the causes of that revolution which freed us from the British yoke. And while it served to develop the designs of our rulers, it served also as a warning to the people, and placed them on their guard against every infringement of their liberties. This was followed by an *Alien Law*, and next by a *Standing Army*, consisting of ten thousand men. This *mighty* army was raised under the pretence of crushing Bonaparte and the armies of France, consisting of no less than *three hundred thousand* of the best disciplined troops on the globe ; while Bonaparte himself, with a large army, was then in Egypt, more than *eight thousand miles distant*, “ without any possibility of coming to America, unless he perforated the earth, and like *Baron Trenk*, sought an opportunity to un-earth himself !”

This pretext is too flimsy to require a moment's serious consideration : The real object was, to have an army always at command, under the immediate control of the federal administration, to carry into

execution any measure which this administration, corrupt in itself, might think proper to impose on the people, however incompatible with their feelings, or tending to the destruction of their liberties and independence. Our country was thronged with military officers, with their *fair-weather* commissions, riding in all the *pomp* and *splendor* of English Noblemen; while the industrious labourer was toiling under the almost vertical rays of the sun,* burthened with a load of oppressive taxes, to support this useless horde of *mushroom* officers, together with bands of armed soldiers, raised, not to defend the liberties of the citizens, but to trample them under foot.

It has ever been the great object of rulers, in monarchical and aristocratical governments, to enslave the people, to close every avenue of information, and to envelope them in ignorance. This is usually done by *oppressive taxation*, creating useless offices, concentrating power in their own hands, and abridging the liberties of *Speech* and of the *Press*. In pursuance of these principles the standing army was raised: and to support that standing army, the *Direct Tax* was imposed upon the people; the bane-

* The author is aware that the people in this country labor as well in winter, as in summer, and that although the rays of the sun are not nearly vertical at that season, he has chosen the words "almost vertical rays," as being more cogent, and descriptive of that season of the year when the husbandman undergoes his greatest toil.

ful effects of which you have all experienced, and on the credit of which the President was authorized to borrow two millions of dollars. Your lands and houses, nay, every pane of glass you possessed, was mortgaged for the security of its payment, as well as for the payment of any similar tax which might be afterwards imposed upon us by our loyal friends the aristocrats. This opened the way for whole swarms of officers, such as commissioners, surveyors, assessors, collectors, &c. whose salaries swallowed up nearly one half of the tax before it reached the Treasury Department.—If any were heard to complain of *oppressive taxation*, they were told that the phrase itself had no meaning; and that although it was differently understood formerly, the subject had of late been analyzed, and it was now clearly ascertained that taxes are in themselves a public benefit! That a “National Debt is National prosperity!” and that people grow rich in proportion to the money they pay out; just as a ditch grows wide in proportion to the quantity of earth taken from its sides! They were told that the administration having the public good solely in view, had created numberless officers, and that the standing army had been raised and retained, for the purpose of increasing the wealth and happiness of the people, in the augmentation of public taxes. The people of a free and enlightened nation were, how-

ever, not to be deluded by this farcical game, thus played off. And though the distinction of "well-born" and "base born," was rung in their ears, they could not understand the novel doctrine in the manner related by the "friends of order," that "a National debt was a national blessing." They felt, within themselves, that, if taxes were to be paid to the amount of one *fourth*, or one *tenth* of all the property they possessed, it was not a mere sound without meaning; that the payment of a tax which drained them of their money, had at least the appearance of a reality; and not only of a reality, but of a serious evil; and loud murmurs were heard in every part of the union.

To silence these complaints the "*Sedition or Gag-law*" was passed, abridging the liberties of *Speech* and of the *Press*: imposing *finer*, and confining, within the gloomy walls of a prison, all those who dared to express a sentiment unfavorable to any measure of the administration. And thus shielded from public scrutiny by a *Sedition Law*, and guarded by a standing army, the "well born," with JOHN ADAMS at their head, surrounded by his satellites and dependants, were sowing the seeds of corruption through the land, monopolizing power, and trampling under foot the rights and liberties of the citizens; while the just, though hard earned claims of indigent merit, were every where despised and rejected.

As the limits of the present enquiry will not permit a more thorough investigation of the several measures to which I have alluded, I have only slightly touched some of the most prominent features of that administration, founded in fraud, hypocrisy and corruption, the most base ever recorded in the annals of history.

The several acts to which I have alluded, considered in themselves, form a picture of oppression and tyranny hard to be described; but when taken collectively, as forming the component parts of one great chain of causes, which was to overturn our government, language, too feeble to paint its baseness, fails in the description. The subject itself, thus considered, forms a picture, compared with which, all that I have said, or can say, would be but poor and frigid,

Our countrymen, fired at the repeated aggressions upon their unalienable rights as Freemen, took the alarm, which spread like the electric fluid through every part of our country! They hurled that monster from his seat, who had been a disgrace to the American name, and elected to the Presidency that able *Statesman* and *Philosopher*, THOMAS JEFFERSON, whose character is above the reach of calumny, and the shafts of envy!

Under his administration no "*Stamp Act*" has been passed; no "*Alien*" or "*Sedition Laws*"; no

“*Standing Army*” has been raised ; no “*Direct Tax*” imposed upon the people ; and no “*Funding System*” established.

A whole army of *midnight Judges* has been disbanded ; useless offices destroyed, and their salaries appropriated to public uses. The system of *internal taxation* has fallen into disuse ; taxes every where have diminished, and no more is collected than the exigencies of the nation require. No tribute is paid to any of the Barbary powers. The Bashaw of Tripoli, and the Emperor of Morocco have been taught to respect the American flag. The thunder of our cannon, and the valour of our brave countrymen, have humbled the pride of these Despots, and peace has been concluded with them on honorable terms.

Our *Public Debt* is fast decreasing : our finances are in a flourishing situation : an extensive and fertile territory has been added to our country, and the free navigation of the Mississippi secured to our citizens : our country is fast increasing in population and wealth, and the equal rights and privileges of our citizens are protected and secured. The country in which we live has emerged from the tyranny and despotism of a Territorial Government, and been admitted as an independent State in the American Union ; which, if fostered with care, will shortly form one of the brightest constellations of the western hemisphere. But if neglected — if the people become inattentive to their interests, and regardless of their rights, we may again sink into a state worse than Territorial Despotism. It therefore becomes every citizen who prefers the blessings of liberty to the degradation of slavery, to guard against the deceptive arts of demagogues, and to watch the conduct of our rulers. It becomes us to examine whe-

ther our representatives in the national and state legislatures have acted in conformity to the principles of *Republicanism*, and the important trust reposed in them by the people ; and if on such examination, it is found that any of them have not acted upon Republican principles ; if they have recommended to important offices, men opposed to the present administration, and notoriously of the *aristocratic faction* ; if they have betrayed any important trust committed to them, and are mere tools in the hands of the *aristocrats* ; if they have become advocates for 'federalism,' and possess the principles of the *self-styled friends of order* ; it is the duty of the people to expel them from their offices, and to rid our country of every such badge of hypocrisy and corruption !

There is one class of citizens too despicable to be noticed, and yet so frequently to be found in this country, that I cannot pass them over in silence. These are sometimes called *Quids*, and sometimes *Trimmers* ; ostensibly attached to no party, and supported by none. They resemble a Weather-cock, veering about with every breeze of wind. At one moment they are good 'federalists'—the next Republicans : at another moment they are neither one nor the other, but tinged with a little of both : always crying out "a union of parties !" riding upon the fence, and ready to topple over on either side, as it may best suit their inclinations or their interest. This class of citizens always act from selfish motives : They either wish to acquire offices, or to retain those already acquired ; and are more dangerous to a Republic than any kind of faction that can be named.

Hypocrisy, corruption, and deceit, will sooner overturn a Republican government, than open hos-

tility and rebellion. Men of this description ought never to be trusted ; they are “ wolves in sheep’s clothing ;” and if trusted, they will always deceive. Beware, therefore, my friends, how you entrust your most important concerns in the hands of men of no fixed principles. They are base impostors, and cankered in their heart’s core ! Let us guard against every species of imposition, oppression and corruption : Let us guard against Tyrants, Despots and Impostors, whatever shape they may assume : Let us cherish truth, the great ornament of human nature ; which though at times may be obscured by passing clouds ; though sophistry may pervert, can never alter its nature. It will ever remain invariably the same ; and, like the meridian sun, will shine forth in all its brightness and splendor ! The cause of Liberty and Truth is the same ;—No splendor of genius ;—no charms of eloquence are wanting to emblazon its native merits : it stands on its own ground, firm and immoveable. Let us cherish and preserve it, in its pristine purity, and thus promote the future prosperity and happiness of our country, which will serve as an example to future generations until the remotest ages, and an eternal barrier against every encroachment of tyranny and ambition !

Columbian Fair,

Generous disposers of our happiness, and amiable protectors of our felicity !—To you it belongs to rule the milder empire of virtue. Long continue, as at present, the watchful guardians of our morals ; and by the mildness of your persuasive conversation, and the sovereign influence of your example, teach us the pure principles of *virtuous liberty*, and crown all our blessings with your smiles ! Remember that

no heart can resist the voice of patriotism, when urged by the lips of beauty and innocence.

FELLOW CITIZENS ! Worthy Brothers and Friends ! Let us cultivate peace, candour, industry and truth. Let the example of our peaceful virtues obliterate every stain of disgrace which Demagogues and Calumniators have aimed at our National Character ; let us, (like our worthy President) rise superior to every species of calumny, and our names, with our virtues, will be transmitted down in grateful remembrance, to the latest posterity.— No tyrant will dare to threaten our shores ; and we shall flourish the friends and the delight of all nature and mankind. The wilderness will bud and blossom in the beauty of peace, and each sit under his own vine and fig-tree in the sweet smiles of content. Let us study to maintain true morality and religion, true liberty and good government ; let us cherish them as the foundation of all social, all political happiness ; and let us protect them, independent of forms, of Names and idle professions. Let not the genius of our country be fettered, or our liberties infringed by the corruption of any Tyrant or Despot ; But rouse against every such impostor, and with me indignantly exclaim :—

“ PERISH all tyranny rather than one prin-
 “ ciple of human liberty be destroyed among
 “ mankind ! ! !

F I N I S.
