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AN

ORATION,

PRNOUNCED AT

CHARLESTOWN,

ON THE

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY,

OF

American Independence.

JULY 4, 1806.

BY DANIEL PARKER.

"O LIBERTY! can man resign THEE,

"Once having felt thy generous aid?"

BOSTON:

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1806.

CHARLESTOWN, JULY 8, 1806.

D. PARKER, Esq.

SIR—WE have the honour of being a Committee, from the Republican Citizens, who celebrated the Political Birth Day, of our Country, at Charlestown, "to wait on you, with their thanks, for your patriotic Oration on that occasion; and to request a copy for the press."

With sentiments of esteem,

Your's, &c.

JAMES GREEN, Committee.

CHARLESTOWN, JULY 10, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,

With reluctance, I resign to your disposal, a copy of my address, delivered on the 4th inst. The respectable communication—the solicitations, and known candour of my Republican friends, at whose request it was delivered, make it a duty to gratify their wishes.

With respect,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. PARKER.

JAMES GREEN, ESQ'RS.

NOTE.—In this hasty performance, the reader may make his own deductions—and should credit be wanting—the inverted commas may be placed at the discretion of the critick, without mortifying one, who, is only ambitious for a right to the sentiments of a FREEMAN.

THE AUTHOR.

ORATION.

AGAIN, FELLOW FREEMEN and CITIZENS, we gather around the sacred altars of our country; invoking, with joyful hearts, the GENIUS of LIBERTY—in adoration of that God, who perfected a plan which has given Independence to our nation and FREEDOM to millions.—An event, no less glorious in opperation, than successful in execution.

In the Anniversary of our *Political Birth*—we celebrate an era in the history of man, from whence, has since been dated the *triumph* of FREEDOM.

Thirty years, has our Independence engaged the attention of genius and oratory, and in the hasty remarks on this occasion, I can only expect to interest by my subject; a theme still grateful to every American ear. In which we are rather led to a partial contemplation of our own Biography, than to ranting declamation on the commotions of Europe.

Descendants from a hardy, enterprising and industrious ancestry, the boundaries of nature, and the genius of our people have contributed, in rendering us Sovereign and Free. The peculiar circumstances, which induced the settlement of our country, furnish the first principles of our birth-right-Independence. Two hundred years have not yet elapsed, since parental persecution, first prompted her own fostered children to voluntary banishment. America, then the haunt of beasts and savages, offered the only retreat from tyranny. Wretched as were their prospects; they, with pious zeal, embraced an opportunity of retreating from the more than savage persecutors of their own shores—and from omens like this, might have been calculated the laudable spirit of their descendants, which enabled our country to withstand the more recent persecutions of a venal government.

Scarcely had these enterprising adventurers, after encountering every hardship, secured a quiet possession on this side the Atlantic; when persecution assumed another form, and though in a retreat of more than three thousand miles, the grasp of despotism was directed towards them.

Here their weak and defenceless situation

compelled them to submit to British intolerance.

A mistaken Ministry, roused a spirit of opposition, by adopting a maxim, only applicable to beasts of burthen—the heavier the load the more tamely they submit. Taxes and duties, too heavy for the resources of our country were levied, and redress became necessary.

Petition and Remonstrance were preferred to that source, from whence those evils sprang. These breathed a spirit of loyalty, and were indicative of filial respect.

A momentary relief was the only favourable result.

Taxation and oppression were again renewed, and increased, till opposition became a virtue—a duty to themselves and posterity.

You, my VENERABLE FATHERS, know those detested acts, which roused this virtuous spirit; and you must remember with delight, the feelings of our most enlightened countrymen on those occasions.

Our first offices, filled by men only acquainted with servile homage; they could

illy brook the reception of industry and virtue, or the honest freedom of Republican manners.

The destruction of our Liberties could only gratify their wishes.

The managers of the horrid drama, however, artfully delayed the closing scene; while every base measure, that authority could suggest, was employed to appal—to deceive. The fatal curtain at length arose, and exhibited a host of armed ruffians, thronging our shores, plundering our citizens, and demanding implicit obedience, to a tyrant's will. Who does not shudder at the recollection of the bloody scenes which followed? We did not "dream of cannon playing on our towns," nor start at fancying our houses in flames! They were realities, in our waking moments—Realities, which require not repetition, to be remembered.

The gauntlet was hurled—Too long deaf to our supplications—The Throne, that royal pinnacle of venality, was no longer regarded. In God, and the justness of our cause, were centred, the hopes of our fathers. Our citizens became soldiers—our soldiers, PATRIOTS.

"The spears and falchions, which hung unstained in their Halls," were now only brought into use, for the defence of life, and those rights, without which, life is not a blessing. No assurances of mutual reliance, had yet been made by our countrymen.

But at the sound of war, all were active. The peaceable implements of husbandry and the arts, were hastily, (though not without regret,) exchanged for those weapons they had only been taught to use against the prowling beasts of the wilderness. The alarm was rapid, and as extensive as our territory.

It was the call of FREEMEN—it was the cause of each individual; and obeyed with that promptitude nature gave to man, when she gave him courage to guard against assault and depredation.

From Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Ohio; was heard, in the united voices of Columbia—LIVE FREE, or DIE! Such was the origin of our Liberties—such the declaration on this Anniversary. Thirty years have not obliterated in our FATHERS, the principles, on which our freedom was established; and we have now listened in admiration to their declaration,* ready to pledge ourselves for its support.

^{*} The Declaration of Independence was previously read.

To attempt a detail of the usurpations which induced a renunciation of our allegiance, would but display a series of cruelties, which are faithfully recorded on the first pages of our Political History, and deposited in the archives of Fame. They are also engraven on our hearts; and at the names Tyranny and Britain, our pulse will never fail to beat in tumult for their injustice.

To enter the ensanguined fields, and retrace the horrid scenes of desolation and rapine, which followed the footsteps of their armies; and the valour and heroism, which marked the progress of our own, would be a task already performed—recounting scenes, which have roused the enthusiasm of orators and historians. It would be what many of you have seen—what we all know.

Though glorious for us, it would have its alloy. With the laurels gathered in the tented fields, we must intwine the cypress, that now blossoms on the graves of those HEROES, who fought, who bled, who conquered, who died!! But our children shall bear witness that their deaths have been lamented; that their deeds are not forgotten.

Seven years closed the tragic scenes of our Revolution, and saw the Tree of Liberty beginning to flourish.

Though watered by the blood of our countrymen, enough yet remained to guard it from the sacrilegious hand of the despoiler. Wash-INGTON, who had led our armies in triumph -"First in War"-became no less conspicuous in Peace: "Growing with our growth," he had watched the first germes of the favourite plant, and knew the culture it required. that oracle of public opinion, the imperishable declaration of our INDEPENDENCE, penned by our PATRIOTIC JEFFERSON, which for years had breathed the vital principle, that animated every American—he knew at a glance the wishes of our country. Humbled Britain had acknowledged the justness of the declaration.

The hatchet of our frontier neighbours was buried; and their Sachems, who had been roused by the war-whoop of our enemies, were again smoking the calumet of peace, with our citizens; while, under the inspection of our own Warriors and Statesmen, the Social compact of our Republican government was forming. Necessity had heretofore been law; and private feeling, given place to public convenience.

We were only linked together by our sufferings. Dismal indeed were our prospects, at this time! Those who fought our battles, returned to their families pennyless; and we might expect each to look suspicious on his brother, when there was no recompence for labour.

But in the victorious exultations of soldiers, they forgot not, that they were citizens. Happy in being relieved from foreign oppression; anticipating future prosperity—though reduced almost to bankruptcy; we knew not that we were wretched, till the accumulated debts of many years damped the rising spirit of some of our countrymen, and cast a partial shade on the bright picture. The effects were limited and momentary; and gave zeal to our Councils. A Constitution was formed, endeavouring to embrace the equal rights of a free people.

Mature consultations gave it a general sanction, with several amendments. Being pronounced by able politicians, the best, the situation our then unpractised republic would admit—it was ushered into life, subject to the amendments and control of its sovereign authors, the PEOPLE of the United States.

The man who had our confidence in war, was deserving of it in peace. WASHINGTON was unanimously elected to the first office of our Government.

A man, whose life was already covered with GLORY—" whose virtues caused calumny to blush, and drew tears from envy."—His successive elections discover the continued attachment of his country; and our prosperity evinced the blessings of an elective Government. Cheerfully concurring in the eulogiums on our free and equal Rights, a generous confidence in the disinterested integrity of those illustrious characters, who had formed and were administering it, lulled the suspicions of the people; and our triumph appeared complete, under the administration of our beloved WASH-INGTON. Ambition and intrigue were unknown in our country; oractive only in secret.

Authority, self aggrandizement, and unbounded confidence, could not offer an inducement to infringe, or speculate on the rights of our citizens. But at a time, when harmony prevailed—when the salutary effects of our Government were but partially realized; he resigned that office, the duties of which, had but become pleasant, easy and familiar. In retirement he was not inactive. Born but for us,

living but for our country—he is now free and exalted in death—" who did so well maintain his, and his country's FREEDOM." From what we had already seen, the succeeding administration promised universal happiness.

The proved patriotism of Adams precluded any general suspicions. The people were only gradually alarmed by palpable deviations.

Recently taught in the school of oppression; jealousy, at every encroachment, became a duty.

With an individual, "reason may become the dupe of sophistry," and virtue fall a sacritice to intriguing ambition—but they can never scriously effect a government, whose principles, like our own, are general informationwhose soul is virtue. "No state chicanery"no corrupt system of vicious politics, can flourish. "Free from entangling alliances," with foreign despots-no court sychophants had power to hull our free citizens to inactive security, by creating armies to watch their liberties. Taxation had been too generally felt to be borne, with no other object than individual gratification. The Independent subjects of their own government, assumed their constitutional The Bill of Rights became more privileges.

generally investigated—a change of administracion followed—and we are now basking in the splendour of a REPUBLIC.

More than five years of successful administration, have proved the disinterested Patriotism and Virtue of our President—and our increasing prosperity shows, that the liberties of the people, require not the interference of usurpers, to guard them from their reputed worst enemies—themselves.

Continued, though feeble, have been the attacks of disappointed ambition and its dupes. The shafts of calumny have fallen short of their marks, and been repelled by the shield of virtuous integrity. Far from being injurious, the attacks on our administration have led to a thorough and general examination.

We are now adequate judges of our own situation, and vain are the bickering attempts of disappointed individuals, to convince us, we are not enjoying a splendid height of national prosperity and private happiness, unequalled in any other government, or country.

But while we rejoice in the prosperity of the fair fabric of our Republican liberty—let us continue to be mindful that our fathers and

brothers laboured at the foundation, and cemented it with their blood; and we shall not neglect to repair and preserve it.

Holding the keys of the inestimable treasure, we can examine for ourselves, without intrusting the rightful inheritance of our posterity, in such a way, as shall compel them to crowd around the altars of usurpation, for that protection they have a right to demand at our own hands—and if we continue to be vigilant of our rights—no zealot in the cause of slavery no arrogant engrosser of delegated power, will dare to practise the treacherous arts of corrup-It is our happiness, that such men can now, only speculate on "the glorious doctrine of passive obedience; and feast their imaginations alone, on the enrapturing tenets of non-resistance."—But by our neglect, the beauteous structure may be disjointed. The feeble rod of oppression, will then be successfully wielded against it, and the weakest usurper may insult its fall—even the minions of tyranny, may then trample in triumph on its ruins; and Independent AMERICA, be enrolled with degraded Ireland.

But we thank our FATHERS, and our GOD, that our liberties are not dependent on the precarious will of an individual, or our enterpris-

ing sons born sporting machines for privileged courtiers.

Supported by our own vigilant exertions, our Freedom can neither be wrested from us by the tyrannically disposed, or decoyed away by the meretricious blandishments of designing peculators—unless ourselves be accessary. And for successful insidious attempts, of this kind, our citizens are too well informed, and too highly prize their liberties.

His country, and feels his country's honour,

His bones, amid a land of servitude,

Could never rest in peace; and, if he saw

His children slaves, would feel a pang in Heaven."

Still we are fearful, that there are those, who, regardless of the happiness gained by our Independence, would, to gratify private feelings, sacrifice the grand interest of our country to individual speculation—and even court foreigners, within our own dominions, to commit depredations on property and life; to bring our government into disrepute, and involve us in unequal war. But we should suppose the most limited political calculator could see, that such measures would procure for our boasted carrying trade—a convoy of European privateers.

No, Fellow Citizens, our happiness is not to be bartered in this way.—Our Independence is not to be supported by courting invasion, or our Liberties maintained by standing armies.

Our Fellow Freemen in arms, now witness to us, by their elegant discipline, and spirited, soldierly conduct, that our country can never be better and more ably defended, than by those, who feel interested in its welfare.

station"; how much depends on you and our military establishment, which co-operates with our civil institutions; your situation renders you doubly interesting to society. Think not yours is a task; it is rather a privilege. Recollect that a militia, unequal with yourselves, have saved our country from slavery. Fancy, for a moment, a hireling establishment quartered among you, without the reach of any civil law-receiving your carnings, and commanding your liberties—unconnected, uninterested in society, and equally ready to plunder your towns, as to protect them.

Let these considerations stimulate you to preserve your discipline—and we shall ever manifest to our *enemies*, that a well regulated Militia is the only army we require.

Be vigilant of your rights as Freemen—and say with Alexander—There is no nobler name given to man, under heaven, than the name of a SOLDIER.

We are free—we are happy—and we are proving to the children of Royalty and licentiousness, that the Government of United Columbia is not the offspring of weak, infamous, or deranged politicians. Not the effect of party zeal, or restless ambition—but the fair and flourishing progeny of virtue and wisdom.

MASSACHUSETTS—the cradle of Republican Independence—now harmonizes with
our general Government—and shows to the
world, that her freehorn sons are not strangled
by the serpents of tyranny, or governed by the
magic wand of a Harlequin Aristocracy. This
influence is no longer to be dreaded.

Though our Legislatures may be patriotic and wise—our Magistrates pure—still the fair features of VIRTUE may, for a time, be partially obscured, by the black and haggard mask of defamation. But the libellous tales of the hireling assassins of Reputation, will soon cease to be regarded, or operate only to bring into contempt their nefarious progenitors.

AMERICANS!—We are now in the full and prosperous enjoyment of those rights and privileges, the attainment of which, nearly desolated our towns and cities—caused humanity to grean, and innocence to weep. And may it never be said, that we, the free cirizens of a happy Republic—were slumbering on the Cap of Liberty—while a selfcreated Anstrockacy, were amalgamating from the purbloined inestimable treasures of our country—wen, the CROWN OF ROYALTY.

