

**AN**  
**ORATION,**

**DELIVERED IN THE**  
**BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE,**

**IN RICHMOND, N. H.**

**ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, A. D. 1806,**

~~~~~  
**BY NOAH BISBEE, JUN.**  
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If you really prefer the lonely cottage, whilst blest with liberty, to gilded palaces, surrounded with the ensigns of slavery, you may have the fullest assurance that tyranny, with her whole accursed train, will hide her hideous head in confusion, shame and despair.

WARREN.

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**1806.**

RICHMOND, July 5th, 1806.

SIR,

*AGREEABLY* to a vote of the respectable meeting assembled at Richmond, N. H. for the celebration of our National Independence, the fourth of July, we have the honor to present you the thanks of the convention for your spirited, elegant and appropriate Oration delivered on that occasion, and to request a copy thereof for the press.

BENJAMIN CROOKER,

MOSES TYLER,

EBENEZER WILLIAMS;

} COMMITTEE.

To NOAH BISBEE, Jun.

RICHMOND, July 5th, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,

*EVER* desirous of exercising the feeble talents with which my Creator has endowed me, and the trifling information which I have acquired, in promoting the happiness and prosperity of my fellow-creatures, and believing that a compliance with your polite and flattering request, will in a small degree contribute to the accomplishment of that important object, I transmit you a copy of the performance which you have honored with the name of an Oration, with liberty to make what use of it you may please.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient

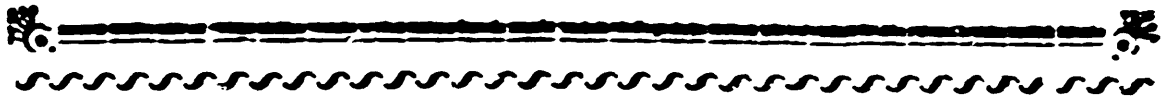
And very humble servant,

NOAH BISBEE, JUN.

BENJAMIN CROOKER,

MOSES TYLER,

EBENEZER WILLIAMS.



AN

# ORATION.



*FELLOW-CITIZENS,*

DEEPLY impressed with a sense of the importance of the occasion upon which I am now to address you, I feel with inexpressible acuteness my inability to do justice to the various subjects, which my present situation requires me to discuss. For, though I doubt not that your liberality and candor will readily pardon the faults I may commit, I cannot but sincerely regret my want of ability more fully to unfold the noble and generous sentiments which gave rise to the event we have met to celebrate, and more completely to unmask those deceptive and detestable principles which tend to counteract and destroy the glorious effects it has invariably produced.

ALTHOUGH the propriety of annually celebrating the ever memorable era of our national independence be now universally acknowledged, the real object of such celebration is too frequently avoided or mistaken. It is indeed a melancholy fact, which future generations will blush to see recorded, that

too many of our fellow-citizens on these occasions, instead of hailing their country upon the return of the joyful day which laid the foundation of its present prosperity and glory; instead of reviewing those unprecedented scenes of rapine, cruelty and carnage, which were a part of the price of the inestimable political privileges we now enjoy; instead of eulogising that unexampled foresight of our countrymen, which enabled them to discover and avoid the most distant approach of future evils; instead of calling forth our gratitude, for the important services of our generous and faithful allies during our revolutionary contest; instead of demanding our admiration for the sublime and disinterested sentiments, which our countrymen manifested, in foregoing the numerous advantages they were permitted to enjoy, and in jeopardizing their property, their lives and every thing they held dear, for the sacred purpose of securing to posterity the unalienable rights and privileges with which nature had invested them; have exhibited the unparalleled wickedness and depravity of execrating the nation, whose timely aid rescued our country from impending ruin, and of slandering and calumniating many of our illustrious countrymen, who were foremost in asserting and achieving our independence. Those who have dared, on these occasions, to proclaim the insufferable insolence and oppression of the British government, which eventually produced the dissolution of our political connexion with that infatuated country, and to portray the barbarous and inhuman conduct of its mercenary and merciless armies, during the convulsions which effected the separation; have been denounced as a set of unprincipled, disorganizing jacobins, whose only aim was to lay the foundation of an eternal hatred between the people of the two na-

tions. While those, on the other hand, who have loaded our former allies with every disgraceful epithet which the English vocabulary contains, for the unpardonable offence of snatching our infant country from the paws of the British Lion ; and have volunteered their services in apologizing for British oppression, British enormities and British piracies, have been hailed as the only friends of order and good government, and as rightfully entitled to every honorable and lucrative office which the constitutions and laws of our country have established.

**BLUSH** not, Americans, to acknowledge, that such turpitude and infatuation has existed, and still exists, in the minds of many of your fellow-citizens. It was an actual knowledge and an open avowal of this important fact, which scarcely six years ago saved your country from those intolerable evils and calamities with which the eastern continent has for centuries been afflicted. And whenever ignorance or depravity shall induce you to discredit this all-important truth, from that inauspicious period, the destruction of your liberties will be dated. For while this fertile and delightful country continues to be inhabited, the principles which I have here described will continue to exist in the minds of a portion of its inhabitants, and nothing but a continual knowledge of this unfortunate and delusive circumstance, can ever save you from that state of degradation and servitude to which the power of Britain has in vain attempted to reduce you. What madness and folly, then, it would be to permit your charity to disbelieve, or your pride to disavow, the actual existence of a fact which every day's experience proves to be true ; when upon your continual knowledge and constant avowal of its existence your liberty and safety entirely de-

pend. All nations are infested with traitors, and all societies with hypocrites. Why then should America expect to be exempted from these common and ordinary evils? Or why, fellow-citizens, should you blush to acknowledge that you feel them?

THE real object of annually celebrating the birthday of our national existence, is, to impress the minds of our countrymen, with a lively sense of the importance of the political rights and privileges, to which they were restored, by the achievement of their independence. For this purpose it is necessary to point out some of the principal evils which our countrymen evaded, by withdrawing their allegiance from the British king; and to exhibit, if it be possible, the magnitude of the price of the liberty we enjoy.

FOR several years previous to the declaration of American independence, the British cabinet, in conjunction with a body of avaricious, monopolizing speculators, who had, for a long time, infested that unhappy and degraded country, manifested a fixed and unalterable determination to reduce those of its then flourishing and prosperous colonies, which now compose a part of these United States, to a state of absolute and unconditional subjection. But the manly and respectable strength which these colonies had acquired, and the consequence to which they had arisen in the political scale, previous to the conception of this infernal plan of the British cabinet; together with the opposition it was likely to encounter from those individuals of the government who still retained the common feelings of humanity, and an ordinary sense of justice and equity, required its execution to be cautious and deliberate. It was, therefore,

determined to subjugate the people of this free and enlightened country, by slow and imperceptible degrees. No single encroachment upon their rights and privileges was to be of sufficient magnitude, to drive them into open opposition to the measures which might be adopted for the purpose of enslaving them. The pious work of subjugation was accordingly commenced by depriving the greater part of these colonies of their original and truly republican charters, and providing them with others of a less free and democratical complexion. By these new and in some respects aristocratical charters, the appointment of the governors, and several other important executive officers, was carefully retained in the possession of the crown. By these oppressive and despotic measures of the British government, an hateful and over-bearing aristocracy was implanted in the bosom of our country, whose interest and sentiments commenced an eternal warfare with the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people. And the restless and ambitious spirit of that tyrannical and detestable faction, from the first instant of its creation to the present moment, has never ceased to menace and disturb the tranquility and safety of our nation.

THESE oppressive and despotic regulations of the British government, were submitted to, by our independent and enlightened countrymen, with becoming temperance and discretion. While the lively sense which they entertained of their degraded and humiliating condition, fired their minds with indignation and provoked their resistance, the recollection of their weakness and the invaluable privileges they were permitted to retain, pointed out a decent and manly submission to the evils with

which they were afflicted, as the only prudent and even practicable mean of avoiding other calamities of a still more aggravating and oppressive nature. To the dictates of prudence they accordingly listened, and wisely determined peaceably to part with a portion of their liberties, in preference to a wanton and unavailing sacrifice of every thing they possessed, in attempting to preserve what their weakness had rendered them incapable of defending.

**AFTER** these encroachments of the British government, upon the rights and privileges of our injured and degraded countrymen, had been quietly submitted to, and indirectly sanctioned by the proceedings of their several legislatures, another scheme of infamous and oppressive tyranny was concerted. Our enterprizing and enlightened countrymen, by their persevering industry and prudent economy, were rapidly approaching to opulence and wealth. While agriculture displayed his golden treasures in every part of the land, commerce spread her wings to the western gales and wafted from our shores the surplus of our country's produce. The luxuries and conveniences of every quarter of the globe were brought back in exchange; and a few more years of agricultural and commercial freedom, would probably have rendered our growing country opulent and respected. But alas! the cruel and cutting frost of rapacious and insatiable avarice, suddenly withered the opening bud of our country's prosperity. To behold another people enjoying equal privileges and a prospect of equal opulence with themselves, was an insupportable grievance to those avaricious, monopolizing, and envious wretches, whose enormous loans to an extravagant and unprincipled



government, had long enabled them to direct and control its councils. The American commerce was inconsistent with the illiberal and interested views of these unfeeling and detestable monopolizers. It must therefore be entirely annihilated by an odious and unwarrantable exercise of despotic power, or confined to the narrow and already over-stocked circle of British ships and British ports. Until one of these cruel and infamous measures were adopted, in vain might a desolate and profligate government solicit the pecuniary aid of these voracious and insatiable harpies. And a government, equally as venal and corrupt as it was dissolute and profligate, found no difficulty as might reasonably have been expected, in complying with the requisitions of an avaricious, tyrannical, and overbearing faction, whose unbounded and ill-gotten wealth afforded ample resources for its criminal and oppressive extravagance. Thus was the infant commerce of this enlightened and enterprising country furiously seized on by the merciless hands of avarice and envy, and closely confined in the iron cage of British policy. In vain did she raise her supplicating voice to the gigantic power which had thus inhumanly deprived her of the liberty, which the eternal law of nature had granted her, and passionately entreat to be restored to the unalienable rights and privileges to which she was indefeasibly entitled. In vain did she eloquently represent to the false-styled father of the British empire, that his loyal and faithful subjects were equally near and dear to him in whatever quarter of the globe they might reside, and consequently equally entitled to his favor and protection. The ears of these mercenary tools of a powerful and monopolizing faction, were eternally closed to the pleadings of justice and humanity.

HAVING established upon the firm foundation of our country's silent acquiescence, this nefarious system of indirect plunder upon its honest and rightful commerce, the British cabinet now proceeded to the execution of another plan still more oppressive and alarming. Finding that the numerous and perplexing shackles with which they had hampered the growing commerce of our country, and the consequent effect of those commercial restraints upon its agricultural pursuits had not prevented our persevering and industrious countrymen from rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity, they unfeelingly determined to seize upon a part of the hard-earned property, which their accursed and oppressive tyranny had in vain attempted to exclude from our shores. For this wicked and unjustifiable purpose, it was necessary to raise a flourishing and oppressive revenue from the foreign trade and domestic intercourse of the people of these colonies. And this despotic and mercenary scheme of the British cabinet was to be effected by means of laws enacted three thousand miles distant from the people upon whom they were to operate, and executed by the dependent agents of a sovereign equally distant. This detestable though politic measure, it was judiciously conceived, would not only provide the British government with new and ample resources wherewith to maintain the barbarous and unnecessary wars in which their arrogant ambition was eternally involving them; but operate as a powerful and imperceptible mean, of increasing their corrupt and tyrannical influence in this enlightened and virtuous country. For as the officers by which this unjust and oppressive revenue must necessarily be collected would be wholly dependent upon the British crown for the offices they would hold, and probably upon those

offices for their very subsistence, they would be influenced by the strong and irresistible motives of gratitude and self-preservation to promote the interest and honor of their masters.

BUT in order to give this wicked and oppressive measure of the British government the effect which its authors intended it should produce, it was necessary it should be executed with the utmost delicacy and caution. It was accordingly determined that the first taxes which were collected in this new and extraordinary manner, should be of a value too insignificant and trifling to open the eyes of the people to the numerous evils and calamities, which awaited their acquiescence in this deceptive and detestable measure. But here the artful and subtle policy of the British cabinet was instantly perceived by a jealous and discerning people. Our enlightened and industrious countrymen viewed this iniquitous measure of the British government with indignation and alarm. They clearly foresaw that if one per cent. of their property could be wrested from them by the laws of the British parliament, in which they were unrepresented and to which they had never delegated a single power, they were the abject and unconditional slaves of the British cabinet, by whose insatiable rapacity every cent of their property was liable to be plundered. They accordingly remonstrated with becoming temperance and spirit against these daring innovations of the British government upon their unalienable rights and privileges. The wily cabinet of England saw, with astonishment and surprise, its deep-laid and cautiously executed plans discovered and exposed, by an injured and insulted people, of whose talents and discernment they had always entertained and expressed a most insignificant opinion. It

was therefore thought prudent to relax in the prosecution of this nefarious scheme, until the minds of the people had, in some degree, subsided from the violence of the agitation which the first attempt to execute it had produced. But at the same time that the British parliament suspended the execution of a part of their favorite system of taxation in this devoted country, they solemnly declared that the principles upon which it was founded were in the highest degree equitable and benevolent.— This premature and unnecessary declaration of the British parliament, unfortunately for its base and infatuated authors, instead of really increasing their despotic power and tyrannical influence in this degraded country, operated as an additional caution to our discerning and alarmed countrymen, to guard with the utmost diligence and circumspection against the future attempts which might be made to oppress and enslave them. How often do we see the deep-laid plots and laborious exertions of the wicked, issue in their own abasement or destruction, and the preservation and aggrandizement of their enemies !

THE restless dispositions, however, of the principal members of the British cabinet, did not long permit them to delay their long concerted and favorite scheme of oppressing and subjugating the people of these colonies. But the conviction which they now felt, of the impossibility of accomplishing their wicked and ambitious views, by intrigue, stratagem and corruption, determined them to have immediate recourse to menace and violence.— Their former system of taxing the people of this country was accordingly renewed, in all its various and numerous branches, and the patriotic metropolis of one of the colonies thronged with a power-

ful band of unfeeling, mercenary wretches, for the open and avowed purpose of enforcing submission to the arbitrary and oppressive laws of the British Parliament. This daring and unsuspected outrage of the British government, upon the rights and privileges of this devoted colony, spread universal alarm in every part of our country. Each of the colonies clearly foresaw that upon the preservation of one depended the security of the whole. Those of them which now compose a part of these United States, accordingly entered into an indissoluble league to defend themselves and each other against every attack, which might be made upon their unalienable rights and privileges. And during a long and arduous contest, in which their very existence was involved, not one of them could be induced, by the most terrible calamities which a powerful and enraged government could inflict, a dread of other sufferings still more terrible and severe, and the most splendid promises which unbounded opulence could make, to violate its plighted honor and faith, or abandon the eternal cause of liberty and man.

THE disappointed and incensed cabinet of England, again astonished and surprised, at finding its detected and iniquitous schemes suddenly opposed by an unexpected coalition of the most powerful and respectable of its colonies, instructed the wretched miscreants, to whose courage and fidelity the subjugation of this enlightened country had been committed, instantly to cut asunder the feeble cords with which this alarming combination had been formed; and disperse, with the sword and the bayonet, the opposition which might arise to the laws of the British Parliament. Our brave and enlightened countrymen viewed this rash determination

of the British cabinet with unshaken firmness.— They clearly foresaw, that the numerous calamities, with which they were continually threatened, must either be tamely submitted to or vigorously repelled ; and that no alternative was now left them, between a firm and temperate resistance and an unconditional submission to the extravagant demands of a government equally unjust and tyrannical. To their eternal honor, the former of these evils was their choice. They nobly preferred every indignity which unparalleled insolence could offer, and every suffering which unrestrained and enraged power could inflict, to the painful and humiliating thought of peaceably parting with their inborn rights and privileges, and transmitting to their innocent and unborn posterity the disgraceful and oppressive monuments of their pusillanimity and cowardice.

THE rash and unjust determination which the British cabinet had now formed, of reducing the people of these colonies to a state of abject servitude and dependency, by acts of menace, violence and cruelty, and the bold, magnanimous and spirited resolution of our brave and enlightened countrymen, firmly to resist, at the hazard of all which they held dear, every innovation upon the unalienable rights and privileges with which an all-wise and bountiful creator had seen fit to invest them, were succeeded by scenes of rapine and horror, beyond the power of language to express. Let us then, fellow-citizens, as an annual tribute of gratitude to the memories of the departed heroes of our revolution, on this important and solemn occasion, review the mournful and distressing scenes of their sufferings and bravery. Let us first, upon the wings of our awakened imaginations, dart across

the narrow space which separates us from Burker's lofty eminence, and there behold the immortal Warren, at the head of a brave but undisciplined band of our injured and incensed countrymen, boldly contending with a detachment of chosen veterans of double the numbers of his own unexperienced troops. See the long extended and compact British line, now advancing towards the American works with slow and solemn steps.— See them approach the American lines. See them enveloped in an awful and immense sheet of living fire, vomited from the American ordnance and musquetry. Now see them broken and retiring in the utmost disorder and confusion. See hundreds of the bravest of their men stretched bleeding and lifeless upon the cold bosom of the earth. Look forward to the small redoubt upon the summit of the hill. See it filled with a little band of our brave and enlightened yeomanry, constantly shouting LIBERTY OR DEATH. Now turn your eyes towards the village of Charleston. See that once happy and delightful place, wrapped in unextinguishable flames, enkindled by the hands of British soldiers. See the aged and decrepit parent, slowly creeping from the raging fire in constant danger of falling a helpless victim to its fury. See the wretched and distressed mother wandering in the distant fields, with her tender infant in her arms, with no other shelter or covering than the open sky, to protect them from the noisome damps of approaching night. Look again at the British troops. See them rallying at the bottom of the hill. See them again advancing towards the American lines.— See their second approach. See them again overwhelmed by an irresistible torrent of fire, constantly rushing from the American works. See them the second time retreating with the utmost

precipitation and disorder, followed by the streaming gore of hundreds of their slaughtered countrymen. See them again rallying at the bottom of the hill. See them crowded forward, by the swords of their officers, towards the American lines. Now look forward to the American troops. See them destitute of ammunition and of bayonets. See their works carried and themselves surrounded by a twice-repulsed and enraged enemy. See them furiously beating their way with the naked butts of their fire-locks through the formidable lines of their enemies, and retiring without precipitation or confusion from the field of battle.— But behold the brave and illustrious Warren! Alas! HE was not permitted to escape from the fury of his exasperated enemies. In the midst of the bright career of his glory, he was arrested by the swift messenger of death, and his bleeding and lifeless body mingled with those of his slaughtered countrymen. Yet from his silent and mournful grave, shall spring the green and never-fading laurel, with which the temples of his country's fame shall eternally be entwined.

FROM this awful and distressing scene, let us now retire to the eastern shores of almost desolated Jersey. From thence behold mount Washington across the rolling tide of the rapid Hudson. See, upon its spacious and commanding summit, extensive and unfinished works, garrisoned by a small but determined party of our valiant countrymen. ~~See~~ them on every side invested by numerous and veteran troops. See their slender and untenable entrenchments finally carried by a vastly superior and irresistible force. Observe the infernal conduct of the savage and barbarous conquerors.— See them deliberately and inhumanly butchering



our defenceless countrymen after having peaceably and voluntarily thrown down their arms, and humbly intreated for mercy at their feet.

LET US NOW turn our eyes from this cruel and horrid scene, and view for a moment the blood-stained plains of Jersey. See the defenceless inhabitants unfeelingly plundered of their hard-earned property. See female chastity inhumanly and shamefully violated. See cool and deliberate murders continually and systematically perpetrated.

FROM these painful and disgusting scenes of British outrage and violence, let us pass to the eastern banks of the Saint Lawrence and range along the vast extent of our country's frontier. See the infamous and detestable agents of the British cabinet, stimulating the ignorant and merciless savages, with large and numerous presents and splendid promises of future rewards, to fall upon this unprotected part of our country, and indiscriminately murder the inhabitants. See numerous parties of these frightful savages collected, and proceeding to the horrid work of unprovoked rapine and massacre. See the tender and affectionate husband and father, while industriously laboring in his field to procure subsistence for his beloved family, suddenly surprised by a party of these blood-thirsty ~~villains~~ and instantly sacrificed to their relentless and cruel ~~murders~~. Now behold them in the dead and ~~dark~~ hours of harm-concealing night, while unsuspecting innocence is quietly sleeping in the arms of false ~~and~~ fatal security, secretly entering the peaceful abode of some unprotected and helpless family. See the surprised and affrighted parents, suddenly aroused from their treacherous repose, precipitately flying from the fury of the tomahawk, and leaving their

beloved and helpless children to the mercy of savage cruelty.

LET us now retire from these distressing scenes of British barbarity and our country's sufferings, and indulge our imaginations in a cursory view of some of the principal theatres of its glory. Let us, in the first place, traverse the wide space by which we are separated from the Delaware's western banks, and there behold the illustrious and immortal Washington, with a little band of our brave and virtuous countrymen, without money, without shoes and almost without clothes; frequently destitute of every necessary and comfort of life, and often without shelter or covering to protect them from the inclemency of a cold and boisterous winter, holding in check a well supplied and veteran army of nearly ten times their number. Now behold this little band of heroes acting upon the offensive. See them in the midst of a dark and gloomy night crossing the icy waters of the Delaware, and surprising and capturing a formidable detachment of Hessians, while sleeping in careless security, within their intrenchments. See the drooping and disconsolate spirit of our country, suddenly revive at this brilliant and important victory, and the dark and impenetrable night of our revolution immediately dissipate by the dawning prospect of future successes.

FROM this almost bloodless, and therefore splendid scene, let us retire to the ever memorable and ensanguined plains of Saratoga. There behold the illustrious and immortal Gates, with an army of new and undisciplined troops, rapidly rushing upon the enemy's numerous and well served artil-

lery, intrepidly storming his strong and well-guarded encampments, after a long and furious engagement, and finally capturing a formidable and veteran army which had spread devastation and terror wherever it had marched, and seriously threatened the whole of this extensive country with effectual conquest and subjugation.

FROM the celebrated theatre of this joyful and glorious event, which procured our distressed and impoverished country the timely aid of a wealthy and powerful nation, let us retire to the eastern shores of Virginia and view the closing scene of our revolutionary contest. Behold the cruel and rapacious Cornwallis, after having plundered and laid waste the surrounding country, industriously fortifying the formidable position of York-Town, to protect his savage and barbarous troops from the fury of our injured and enraged countrymen.— Now behold this strong and well garrisoned fortress invested, on the one side, by the illustrious and immortal Washington, with a powerful body of brave and well disciplined troops, and on the other side, by the skillful and intrepid de Grasse, with a numerous and formidable fleet. Now behold a powerful squadron of British ships coming to the relief of the predatory and incendiary army of the infamous and detestable Cornwallis. See it suddenly retiring from the scene of action, leaving the victorious ships of the illustrious de Grasse proudly to ride before the harbor of York-Town. Now behold the haughty and imperious Cornwallis surrendering to the victorious arms of a nation which he had treated with every indignity which unbounded arrogance and insolence could suggest, and with every cruelty which his barbarous and inhuman soldiers could be made to perpetrate.

THIS joyful and glorious event, which crowned the American arms with immortal honor, and entwined the temples of the illustrious Washington with another wreath of never-fading laurel, was succeeded by an unqualified acknowledgment, of the British government, of the sovereignty and independency of these United States, and a treaty of peace with that unhappy and humiliated nation, highly favorable to the interest and honor of our victorious country.

AFTER our enlightened and victorious countrymen had purchased their freedom and independence, with millions of treasure and rivers of human blood, they hoped to enjoy the blessings of their toil and valor without further molestation from the venal and corrupt tools of British shop-keepers and speculators. In this pleasing expectation, for a while they were gratified. But no sooner had they recovered from the numerous and severe calamities which they had suffered in their inglorious contest with this enlightened country, than they commenced a new and direct system of robbery and plunder upon our honest and rightful commerce. It was the same rapacious and insatiable avarice, the same mean and cankering envy, the same narrow, illiberal and monopolizing policy, and the same ambitious, inhuman and detestable faction, which insulted, oppressed, and, in some respects, enslaved our enlightened and industrious countrymen, previous to the declaration of their independence, and occasioned the savage, barbarities and horrid cruelties of our revolutionary war, which dictated this infamous and disgraceful measure. And short indeed have been the intervals in which our commerce has been exempted from the perpetual depredations of the piratical

cruizers of this ambitious and venal government, since the first commencement of its present specious and detestable system of robbery and plunder, although the remonstrances of the enlightened government of our country, against these shameful acts of injustice and violence, have been incessantly repeated.

SHALL then the venal and corrupt tools of this avaricious and infernal faction, which has deluged the southern shores of Asia with the innocent blood of its peaceable and inoffensive inhabitants, and plundered and laid waste the fertile plain and numerous villages of that once happy and delightful country ; which has legally robbed the oppressed and insulted people of Ireland of every comfort and convenience of life, and inhumanly and systematically butchered their noble and disinterested patriots, for boldly contending for their country's unalienable rights ; which has uniformly enkindled the numerous and destructive wars which for half a century have desolated the European continent ; and whose poisonous gold and complicated intrigues have thronged every other country with pensioned spies and mercenary assassins, still be permitted to plunder our hard earned property, and impress and enslave our brave and industrious seamen with impunity ? Shall our vessels continue to be captured at the very mouths of our harbors, and our peaceable mariners murdered within the tide-waters of our country, by the detestable cruizers of this piratical nation ? No ; the tears of the friends of our impressed and enslaved fellow citizens, and the awakened and patriotic spirit of our enlightened country, imperiously forbid these infernal enormities longer to be tolerated.