

ORATION,

DELIVERED AT SHOREHAM,

TO A

NUMEROUS COLLECTION OF CITIZENS

OF

ADDISON COUNTY,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

JULY 4, 1812.

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IN CORNWALL.

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"Can ye not discern the signs of the times?".....CHRIST.

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1812.

ORATION.

FATHERS & BRETHREN,

I CONGRATULATE you on the arrival of another of our anniversaries, on which we joyfully meet together, to commemorate and celebrate the birth-day of our liberty and independence. Thirty-six years, the sons and daughters of Columbia, have thus, with joyful feet, rallied around our glorious standard of liberty and freedom; while their loud hosannas to their excellent Benefactor, have echoed through the etherial blue. In these interviews, our friendly souls have pledged themselves, to hold in everlasting remembrance the blood and patriotism of our fathers and brethren, which have trodden the wine-press of the wrath of haughty tyrants, who invaded this new world, in her infantile bloom.

Brethren, I greatly regret, that on this exalted occasion, on this critical momentous period, you had not selected some abler talent to have addressed you; yet I hope it will not be deemed flattering, should I profess as warm attachedness to my beloved country and her blood bought privileges, as my most exalted brethren. And although the historian, the scholar, and the orator may not be highly entertained; yet I hope the younger, and more unenlightened sons and daughters of Columbia, may gain some advantage.

I am sensible my abilities and advantages will not admit of my unravelling the notly maze of history or politics; yet the school of experience hath taught me the satanical scheme of oppression, and the heavenly genius of liberty and freedom: therefore, the principal part of what I shall bring to view, in this discourse, is what the American school of experience hath taught me. Although I may glance a thought at what our fathers have told us, keeping in view, through the discourse, the words of our Savior—“*Can ye not discern the signs of the times?*”

Sacred history informs us, that soon after the first human society was settled on this theatre, an awful usurper, with hor-

rid strides, from the infernal world, invaded their rights, with a tyrannical and cruel design to enslave and destroy them; and, alas, he too far succeeded. Here we may see the origin of tyranny and despotism; and from thence all haughty tyrants may trace their genealogy. The human captive soon partook of his contagious breath, and it gendered in them, an envious, grasping, tyrannical spirit; and they soon proved themselves to be the legitimate children of the father of oppression.

Could a true history of all the tyranny and oppression that hath been exercised, from that time to the present, be laid before us, it would make our knees smite together like Belsazzar's. Much of the first four thousand years of time, a great part of the inhabitants of the world were almost deluged in ignorance, slavery and despotism. At length the great sun of liberty arose in the chambers of the east, and brought to light the glorious system of civil and ecclesiastical liberty and freedom; a specimen of which is as follows: "*Love to God and good will to men—do to others as we would that they should do unto us;*" or it may be briefly comprehended in these words: "*Deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God.*" It demands universal benevolence; and its end is universal peace. This system originated in the grand council of the universe, and the signature of the great Arbiter of heaven and earth is affixed to it; it thunders with all the artillery of heaven against all human monarchy, anarchy or tyranny and despotism. This is the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which will not cease to roll until it has ground every tyrant to powder. "*Can ye not discern the signs of the times?*"

Soon after this morning dawned, the tyrants of earth and hell combined together, and used their greatest exertions to put out this heavenly light. Imperial Rome, with unremitting struggles, strove to fasten on the neck of the world the rugged chains of tyranny, until the immortal Constantine, guided by the rays of light, emitted from the sun of liberty, burst the satanical chains from the neck of the oppressed. Here the aforementioned stone rolled and wounded the dragon. But soon imperial Rome gave his power to the beast (Papal Rome)—then it seemed the bottomless pit was opened, and the smoke of despotism and persecution arose like clouds to the skies, and greatly eclipsed the light of liberty and freedom. In this dark night, the church and state formed a coalition, and committed fornication, and brought forth that monster, called in scripture,

the man of SIN ; for, in the eighth century, the pope became sovereign of church and state. Here the two witnesses (i. e.) civil and ecclesiastical were slain ; but, thanks be to God, they never could be totally buried. Here, had we time to survey that long night of eight hundred years, we should discern but few traces of liberty or freedom. Americans, shudder at the first attempt of a coalition of church and state.

Again the science of liberty made a glorious advance in the fore part of the sixteenth century ; when LUTHER, that brilliant star arose, he burst from the dark caverns of popish ignorance and slavery, and tore the veil away. He was immediately followed by many worthy sons of light ; by which means the eastern world was much illuminated. This stirred up the wrath of Rome and Hill ; and from that time until our forefathers fled to America, a dreadful struggle between tyranny and liberty caused the earth to quake. Then, in a few years, six hundred thousand (mostly baptists) perished. Soon after, five or six hundred thousand, mostly protestants, fled from the Netherlands to other countries, to seek an asylum, where they might rest secure from the tempest of tyranny. During those dreadful persecutions, it is said about one million of protestants were massacred in France. And in the year 1641, or about that time, between two and three hundred thousand protestants were slain in Ireland, by the hands of tyrants. O ! how these suffering victims longed for the liberty and freedom which we enjoy. In 1683, the most horrid attempts were made by James second, of England, and Lewis fourteenth, of France, to extinguish the light of liberty and freedom from the earth.— Again the satanical attempt was made in Britain, in the year 1714, but somewhat interrupted by the seasonable death of Queen Anne, and the accession of the family of Hanover.— But it was the flames of this heated furnace, that drove our forefathers from their mother country, unprotected, to seek an asylum in this new world, which was then a howling wilderness and a den of savages.

Fellow-citizens, the foregoing remarks are designed to give you a sketch of the origin and progress of tyranny and despotism. We now come to the American experimental school.

After our forefathers had emerged to this howling wilderness, and passed under the black cloud of famine, and endured the rage of savages and ten thousand nameless hardships, they began to drink of the cup of peace and prosperity. But O ! with everlasting lamentation let it be said, that that freedom-destroying spirit, that coalition of church and state, which has

always been Satan's engine against true liberty, dangerously infected our rising colonies ; and religious bigotry, tyranny and usurpation, made horrid work, in some parts of our infant country. Consciences were contended with, by the strong arguments of whipping-posts and prisons ; and robbing them of their estates, and, in few instances, that of the gallows.

This, my auditors, is the effect or consequence of civil rulers undertaking to dictate or make laws to govern in matters of religion ; which is a paw of the beast, a legitimate child of anti-christ. Americans, take warning ; and whenever you see any denomination, sect or class of men, striving to grasp the privileges of other denominations, and making or striving to get laws made, to oblige other denominations, to support them, mark such as the enemies of liberty, who have in themselves the seeds of despotism.

But notwithstanding many of the above pernicious seeds were early sown in our American garden, and bore some clusters of unwholesome fruit ; yet the Lord of the vineyard caused the plant of liberty, or vine of freedom, to grow and thrive. It ran over the wall of our domestic usurpers ; and the Columbian garden became an object of note, and an asylum for the depressed sons of liberty to flee to. It was then our fathers, like so many morning stars, sang together. They cultivated their fields and flocks, and sat down under their own vines and figtrees, innocently imagining, that none would molest or make them afraid ; when, to their astonishment, their mother country, big with the child of injustice and oppression, stretched over us the scorpionic rod of a Reheboam. She vainly arrogated to herself unlimited power over these young and flourishing colonies, and destined them to tribute and slavery. But they, with patriotic zeal, boldly resisted the attempts, and resolved to risque their lives and fortunes in the defence of their sacred rights ; and this they did, more in view of their duty to their God and the good of their posterity, than in view of the advantages they themselves could reap in this short life. And now shall we, their posterity, tamely give up these privileges into the hand of the old usurper ?—No. If they have them, they shall have our lives and fortunes with them. Surely many prayers and petitions will not, at this time, ascend from the American altar to his Britannic majesty, for his clemency ; for such efforts, made formerly by our fathers and some of us, were answered with the greatest indignity. Instead of hearkening to our petitions and remonstrances, he made the sea groan under the burden of murder-

ers and instruments of death, which he sent over to crush our flourishing colonies, with one cruel and fatal stroke. He seemed, like old Goliath, to challenge America and her God. Black despair gathered like a cloud around us, and death and destruction were ready to burst over our heads; but yet our fathers and brethren, inspired with the love of freedom and justice of their cause, stood like rocks in the midst of the tempestuous ocean.

In 1776, they were few in number, without stores or magazines, and appealed to heaven for the righteousness of their cause, and declared themselves a free and independent nation. Then, at the call of virtue and injured justice, and at the call of his beloved country, the immortal HERO, WASHINGTON, stepped forth; and like an undaunted angel stemmed the torrent of tyranny and oppression, in the night of danger, in the field of blood. But dreadful were the struggles through which our fathers and brethren (some of which are now with us) went before the prize of liberty was obtained. Thousands of the brave sons of Columbia fought and bled and died, to procure the blessings we this day enjoy. But methinks I hear a pensive groan accented thus: it was the fate of my brother, my father, my son, my husband. With these mourning friends our sympathetic souls would turn aside and weep. Ye younger sons and daughters of Columbia, come go with us, observe the scene, and learn what your liberty and freedom cost; while we enquire of these worthy mourners, where and by whom did your lovers, your HEROES fall? Was it at Bunker's hill, where the horrid scene first began? Or was it at Whiteplain? Or was it at the dreadful struggle at Monmouth? Or did they wallow in their blood at the horrid action at Brandywine? Or were they slain at Newport? Or did they expire in the doleful prison-ships in the harbor of N. York? O, cruel death! worse than murder! Or must we trace the field of blood at Bennington, where many were slain in the cause of liberty, of which some of us were witnesses? Or do the fatal hills of Saratoga contain the sacred depositum, the precious relics of our fathers and brethren? Or did that infamous traitor, Arnold, murder them at New-London? But time would fail me to mention every place where the blood of our countrymen hath been offered up in the cause of liberty.

Do you enquire, my young friends, who was the lawful tyrant that caused this sea of American blood to be shed: It was Great-Britain; who is wishing to be called a christian na-

tion, and her king is called a defender of the faith. O, kind heaven! what a contradiction his practice shows! This is that nation that some of our citizens would persuade us to put undoubted confidence in; and on whom, they say, their principle hope is placed, for the promotion of liberty, freedom, and religion. But, fellow-citizens, I am as blind as ever Barmus was, if England has not, by her long series of usurpations, fully proved her title to that appellation spoken of by the prophet Ezekiel, (i. e.) the lioness lay down among lions, (the belligerents) she nourished up her whelps, (a catalogue of tyrants) and she brought up one of her whelps, and it became a young lion, and it learned to catch the prey, it devoured men—a true picture of George the third. The truth of this statement will not be called in question, if we entertain correct views of her conduct towards these infant states. Her heart became proud and haughty, and filled with a monarchical enthusiasm; she became exceedingly mad; she thirsted for our destruction; she went and hired the Hessian slaves, who were accustomed to rapine, fire and slaughter; she also rallied the savage tribes against us, and gave them bounties for the scalps of our men, women, and innocent children! She also employed other instruments to effect our destruction, which it almost makes my blood run cold in my veins to mention: it was some of our treacherous neighbors, our own countrymen, which took a cruel part against us; some of which took their stand with the savages, and acted with them in murdering our inhabitants! Good God! can this be true? There are, undoubtedly, eye, ear and heart witnesses to this fact, now in the sound of my voice. But notwithstanding the combination of this fourfold host of robbers and murderers, set on and succored by their mother at home (the old lioness) and rushing on us with unrelenting and merciless fury; yet our almost armless troops, under the providence of God, and directed by our brave heroes, withstood their rage and violence, and caused them to surrender to our arms and acknowledge our independence. It was then, ye worthy matrons and daughters of Columbia, that your lovers returned to you, from the field of blood, with the palms of victory in their hands; and then how sweetly the sound of liberty vibrated from soul to soul, a day never to be forgotten. Then our warworn officers and soldiers returned to their friends and families with joy. But with many of them the scene was different, especially those whose habitations were on our frontiers; for they had to take up a lamentation, that while they had been fighting and bleeding in

their countries cause, their aged parents, their wives and children were murdered at home, in their own dwellings, by the British, Hessians, Indians and Tories.

Fellow-citizens, can you imagine how it was possible for our own countrymen, our neighbors, so to harden their hearts and divest themselves of all humanity, as to rip up women with child, cut them in four quarters, while alive, and dash out the brains of infant children against the stones! But all this was done by American tories; some of which, without doubt, are now alive, in the Canadas and elsewhere (not to say among ourselves) and are perfectly qualified and waiting for an opportunity to perpetrate the same horrid crime on our frontier settlements. These are the footsteps which those have trodden, who have labored to maintain British tyranny and the dying cause of despotism. O that all such characters were at a great remove from us, at least as far as Nova-Scotia. But let us look at a more pleasing object, (i. e.) our victorious states, when they had thrown off the yoke of British tyranny, and our independence being established, and our federal constitution consummated, they then could boast of the best government, the greatest liberty and freedom that any nation in the world ever enjoyed. They were then proud to call their government a federal republican representative government. Federal, because it was a confederation of all our states; Republican, because the sovereign power is in the great body of the people; Representative, because our legislature and rulers are chosen out of the great body of the people, by the free suffrages of the freemen.

This government restored and ceded to us the equal rights of man. It abolished all unnecessary, unmeaning and unnatural distinction of men, by establishing a perfect equality; it removed all tyrants, bars and impediments to that natural intercourse which should always subsist between man and man. It established universal liberty of conscience, upon the most liberal basis; yea it cedes to us the right to speak, to declare and publish our sentiments, including the liberty of the press, and a trial by jury in criminal offences. All the constituent parts of our government discover the true end of a good government; which is to protect each individual in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property. This richest of all terrestrial blessings was not purchased with money, but with the precious blood of our fathers and brethren, and bequeathed to us by the indulgent providence of God; which I hope will ever be viewed by us with the greatest veneration. I hope our desires will

be mingled, and our greatest exertions used, that it may be perpetuated to this nation until time shall be no more.

When this glorious standard of liberty and freedom was thus reared up in America, its royal banners waved aloft—French monarchy partially beheld its glory, and arose up, as on one side, and essayed to imerge into liberty and freedom; but missing her way, she touched on the borders of anarchy, and sallied away into the vortex of monarchy and despotism. She then went and took to herself seven other spirits, worse, if possible, than the first, and they enter in and dwell there; and what her last state must be God only knows. She has become drunk with blood, and infatuated with tyranny and ambition; and in her pride she thinks to give laws to the world. In her emperor, we see the traits of the two-headed beast, spoken of in scripture, while he is king of Italy and emperor of France. *“Can ye not discern the signs of the times?”*

Great Britain, ripening for destruction, and beholding the eastern monarchies trembling, and jealous of her own foundation, exerts herself to her utmost against France; yea, many other nations are drawn into the conflux. Here we may behold monarchy against monarchy, tyrants against tyrants, kingdoms against kingdoms, almost seas of human blood running! *“Can ye not discern the signs of the times?”*

Look into history; were not these nations formerly the murderers of the church, and the destroyers of liberty and freedom? Look into the scripture; hath not God said he would give them blood to drink? Behold his immutable word fulfilling! Little reason have we to expect that these wars and revolutions will cease or much abate, until every tyrant under heaven shall be brought down, and the rights of man be universally established. O Lord, cut thy work short in righteousness, and hasten that auspicious day.

Americans, let us look for a moment, at the unprecedented abuses which we have received from these two belligerents, while we have been an independent neutral power, and while their faith, honor and seal was pledged not to intrude on our neutral rights: yet they have, for many years past, in direct contradiction to the laws of nations or humanity, robbed and plundered our vessels on the seas, and even in our own waters; yea, they have taken and murdered our seamen, and others they have pressed on board their ships of war, and obliged them to fight their own friends and drag out their lives in the worst of bondage. Meanwhile our government has ex-

erted herself to the utmost of her power, in a peaceable and honorable way, to call them back from violating their treaties and the law of nations, and from rapine and murder ; but all to no purpose, they do but increase their piratism. Great-Britain, even while she has professed to have been on the ground of accommodation with us, hath been carrying on a most infernal conspiracy against us, by sending her spies amongst us, to stir up mutiny amongst our subjects, to alienate the minds of our citizens from our own government, and to infatuate them with a monarchical enthusiasm ; and, beyond all doubt, have been instigating the savages to murder our remote inhabitants, until it has required more than the patience of Job to endure their insults and depredations. At length our government is brought to the painful necessity of declaring that she will no longer suffer her blood-bought rights to be taken away ; but that she will arise and contend for them by the point of the sword.

Now, fellow-citizens, although some of you may call in question the propriety of all the means, ways and measures that our government has taken through the past fluctuating trying scenes, and perhaps the best measures have not always been taken ; yet none of you will plead in behalf of Great-Britain, nor will you justify her in her depredations and murder ; nor can you say we have not just cause to rise up against her in war. In this I think we shall all be agreed, except such as possess the same sentiments and disposition as did the old tories in our former war with England. I hope that number is small ; however, should there be any of that class, I will venture to tell you, my auditors, how you may know them : Their mouths will be filled with slander against our government ; they will charge our rulers with being in (at least a secret) combination with France, in all her infidelity and hostilities ; they will tell you that Britain has, at all times, been ready and willing to make an equitable adjustment of all matters in dispute between them and us ; and they will tell you that we are not going to war with Britain to retrieve our rights : but that it is to aid and assist France, and to extend our power and dominion. But we must forfeit our reason and deny our senses to believe such reports. If this class of our citizens will pledge themselves that Britain shall do as above, we will pledge our lives and fortunes, that we will never go to war with her. We are very far from wishing for war with England, our souls recoil at the first thought ; neither do we think she would have provoked us to it, had it not been for the

confidence she put in her friends in America, that they would aid and assist her in a war with us ; yea, it is firmly believed, that the present event, (i. e.) war, would not have taken place, had the sons of Columbia remained united in the sentiments they avowed in 1776. But perhaps partly through foreign influence, and partly through error in judgment, and partly from a monarchical spirit that prevails amongst us, we are awfully and dangerously divided. Americans, take care, or you will divide the living child.

One awful truth it is my duty here to mention, (i. e.) that the honor, dignity and energy of our government is almost offered up as a sacrifice, on the altar of envy, malice and slander. Our newspapers and some other publications, could not contain greater calumnies or slanders against the fallen angels than they do against the rulers of our nation. Is not this treading down our own government ? It is teaching the rising generation that they ought not to reverence government nor obey their rulers ; this is the ready road to anarchy. There is one class of our citizens from whom we ought not to expect this practice, I mean those who were pleased with Mr. Adams' administration, for then it was considered a great crime to slander our rulers or speak evil of government, and those who were guilty, were punished with fines and imprisonment ; and surely Mr. Madison's being President cannot turn vice to virtue. But however, that law might be too rigid ; yet our present practice is too licentious.

Beloved countrymen, as it may be the last time that I may ever address you on these interesting matters, suffer me to tell you, I verily believe you have suffered yourselves to be carried too far by an unfriendly party spirit, and ere you are aware of it, may land you on the caving banks of destruction. What if in our opinion, our rulers have made some mistakes, that don't make it certain : but admitting it to be a fact, it is by no means certain that any set of men that we have, could or would, considering all circumstances, have done any better ; for surely, complex, dark and trying has the path been which they have had to tread, having had the policy of two great cruel tyrannical powers against them and a murmuring uneasy republic at home. But because some are uneasy with the measures that government has taken, shall we from thence, take occasion so rise up against ourselves and oppose our own most glorious privileges, and thus be guilty of the horrid crime of suicide ? Surely, a gazing world could never have believed that the enlightened sons of Columbia would do this : No, nor will we ever sacrifice our freedom, honor and glory on this

altar of ignorance and envy. Let contempt be poured on the infamous wretch that dares attempt to disunite our beloved states, or cut assunder the bands of our constitution.

“ Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our sacred tree ;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.”

It ought, however, to be admitted, that we should hold a suitable jealousy and watchfulness over those we put into office ; and whenever it is certain they go astray, or begin to grow avaricious and tyrannical, we should take the earliest correct measures to reclaim or depose them. But in this, we should also labor for a union in the great body of the people, which is the only strength and safety of a republican government. A republican government cannot stand without this national virtue ; divisions and factions prove their ruin. For a demonstration of this, let us look into the following MIRROR—let us take a view of Greece, Rome, Holland, Geneva and Switzerland, who once nearly symbolized with our form of government ; but alas, where are they now ? and what was it that proved their destruction ? The answer is notorious : it was a want of virtue ; inattention to their privileges ; licentiousness in their elections ; unguardedness against tyrants ; and a heated party spirit. Thus has it been with about all the republics that have risen before us ; their destruction has generally been procured by their own unguarded conduct.

Americans ! take warning and look before you leap, lest the things that belong to your peace be speedily hidden from your eyes. It is sincerely hoped that the divisions amongst us, on trial, will not be as great as has been fearfully imagined ; for almost all of every party, profess to be firm republicans and warmly attached to our constitution, and to be friends to our country, however they feel opposed to certain men and measures. But, fellow citizens, the time is coming and now is, when all these professions will be tried. For that haughty nation, that has for lo ! these many years, been robbing, plundering and murdering us on the seas, has brought her arms on our very borders ; now the smutty tribes, at her call, will soon give us the war-whoop ; and the old tories in the Canadas, will undoubtedly take their stand with their brother savages, and again will blacken their faces (if possible) as black as their hearts, and wreak their vengeance on our frontier settlements, by pursuing their old practice of murdering we-

men & children. Now the call of injured justice is, Americans, to ARMS! The cords of paper treaties will hold the tyrant no longer. Our constitutional rights must be given up, and the pleasant tree of liberty cut down; or we must prove ourselves to be the children of our fathers, who fought and died in the cause of liberty; and as they did, we must risque our lives and fortunes in the defence of our country and privileges. It is no time now to dispute about circumstantial things; let us first retrieve our plundered rights from a grasping foe, and secure our dear brethren and sisters and our children, who live on the frontiers, from savage barbarity and captivity; and then, if need be, we can regulate ourselves and the affairs of our government, with ease and safety. But, if after all, any of our subjects should give up themselves to serve with savages, in the cause of Britain, they will prove themselves to be enemies to our constitution, to our beloved country and to the rights of man; yea they will distinguish themselves as lovers of tyranny, oppression and despotism. If any of our citizens are at all inclined that way, we hope they may take a seasonable warning and not be partakers of her sins, lest they should be made partakers of her plagues; for let it go as it will with us, in the present conflict, yet the cause of monarchy and despotism stands on slippery places, and in due time it will fall, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

I shall close with a general address to this respectable audience.

Ye sons and daughters of Columbia, let me exhort you to stand fast in the faith of the pure principles of your most benevolent government; and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage. Quit ye like men, be strong, put on the whole armor of patriotism and heroism, that ye may be able to stand and withstand all the fiery darts of tyrants and traitors. Hold fast that which you and your fathers have wrought, that no usurper take your crown. Hark! fellow citizens, the jubilee trump of liberty yet sweetly sounds; the purport of which is, ho, ye sons and daughters of liberty, rally around your immortal standard; let your banners wave aloft, and ever let your motto be, LIVE AND LET LIVE, OR REACE WITH THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Americans, let not your hearts be troubled, while monarchical nations are dashing one against another, and empires are falling and tyrants are howling and lurking for prey. All this the christian has long been looking for; the Judge of all the earth is making inquisition for the blood of his saints, which

these tyrannical nations have shed. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

Sure the time is at hand, when evil and ecclesiastical Babylon, or anti-christ shall fall like a millstone, into the sea, and rise no more forever. Then all the true sons of liberty will shout with acclamations of joy.

Again, I say, let not your hearts be troubled ; for the rising and falling of nations and empires, or the disposing of kingdoms, are as much under the control of Jehovah, as the heavenly bodies or the flight of an archangel.

Let us, therefore, commend our country, our cause and ourselves to the Lord of hosts the God of armies ; and if God be for us, who can prosperously be against us. Let us all list under the captain of the Lord's host, and invite him into the field of battle with our troops ; and then one of them shall chase a thousand of our enemies and two put ten thousand to flight. But before we enter the field of blood, and being at home, in the sanctuary of liberty, where love and good will should sit smiling on every brow, here let us unite in the following sentiments :

" While at the fair temple of freedom we pay,
 Our sacred respects for this auspicious day ;
 We trace the first rise and events of the plan,
 Which seal'd with our empire the glory of man.
 Through time unexplor'd,
 Shall our rights be ador'd.
 Still-guarded by justice, America's sword,
 Thy sons, O Columbia, their rights shall maintain,
 Till the the voice of Jehovah dissolves earth and main."

Now, by the precious blood which has been shed to obtain our liberty and freedom ; by the anguish and misery of our poor distressed captivated seamen ; by the dying groans of our murdered citizens, on our frontiers, who have recently been butchered by the savages ; by the advice of our deceased hero WASHINGTON ; and by the love of our common country, let me exhort you to be united in the support of our constitution, of our liberty and freedom, and of our beloved country, that it may go well with us and our children forever.