

*The Rev*

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ORATION.

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A N  
O R A T I O N,  
P R O N O U N C E D

AT

P O R T L A N D, J U L Y 4, 1795:

BEING THE BIRTHDAY OF COLUMBIAN FREEDOM

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BY ELIJAH KELLOGG, A. M.

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*“ And ye shall observe this thing, for an ordinance to thee, and to thy sons  
forever.”*

J E H O V A H.

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PRINTED AT NEWBURYPORT;

BY

BLUNT AND MARCH—*State-Street.*

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THE following Oration, delivered  
in Portland, July 4, 1795, at the an-  
niversary festival of AMERICAN  
INDEPENDENCE, by request  
of the Committee of the town, is sub-  
mitted to the perusal of an enlightened  
and candid Public.

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ORATION, &c.

RESPECTED CITIZENS,

THE memorable epoch, which announces the nativity of our triumphant republic, you have convened to celebrate ; and by your suffrages I stand at the altar of my country, to assist in the sacred rites.

On this august and joyful anniversary, it is doubtless proper to glance at the causes, which induced the revolution, its permanent establishment, and consequent blessings.

When LIBERTY, eldest daughter of heaven, was exiled from the eastern hemisphere, she spread her celestial pinions, and flew to the wilderness of the *west*. Finding here a safe retreat, and a welcome reception, she seems to have made it her favorite abode ; intending from hence to diffuse her blessings to the nations,  
who,

who, like confederate America, shall dare to assert, and maintain their rights.

More than a century elapsed, from the discovery of this continent, by the immortal CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, before durable settlements were made in that part of it, over which the federal empire is now extended. These settlements were commenced by our ancestors, who emigrated from England. Those who came to these northern States, were driven hither *by the divine rights of Kings, test and uniformity acts, and the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance*; which filled the mother country with oppression, violence and death. To them it seemed a small thing to bid an eternal adieu to their native land; to commit themselves to the waves of the wide Atlantic; to be wafted upon an unknown, wilderness shore, covered with hostile savages, that they might enjoy the RIGHTS OF MAN, and transmit them to their posterity. Auspicious heaven smiled upon their bold and laudable enterprise, and crowned it with glorious success. The mother country soon cast a jealous and avaricious eye upon her exiled, but prosperous children in the wilds of America. The *Stamp-Act* was the first overt measure of Ministry, towards raising an oppressive and illegal revenue from the colonies. This, however, produced neither terror, nor submission. To waive other arguments, and to bring the question to a short issue, we acknowledged, that we were the subjects of the  
Crown

Crown of England; and pleaded, that we could not, constitutionally, be taxed, without a representation in Parliament. But the colonists were not represented; therefore, the *Stamp-Act*, or any other species of taxation, imposed on them; without their consent, was unconstitutional, and a violation of their rights, as English subjects.

Accordingly the *Stamp-Act* was repealed; but Ministry pursued, in other ways, their scheme of oppression. At length they extended the prerogative of Parliament so far as to declare, **ITS FULL POWER TO BIND THE COLONIES IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER!** This ministerial cloud, pregnant with a tempest of evils, began to discharge them upon devoted Massachusetts, in the *Boston port-bill*, the destruction of her *charter-rights*, not excepting that of *trial by jury*. It was no longer a mere demand of taxes; but of liberty and life. These outrageous strides of despotic power, far from dividing, gave seven fold strength and vigor to the union of the Provinces. In the mean time, the clouds thickened in the political horizon, and the prospect of a reconciliation between the two countries was fast shutting in.

On the 19th of April, 1775, the King's troops, at Lexington, without the least provocation, opened the *flood gate* of civil war. They fired upon a company of our brethren, who, without any hostile intentions, had assembled.

assembled. *There* were expounded the cruel and sanguinary measures of the mother country. *There* did she thrust her sword into the bosom of her defenceless children! *There* fell the first martyrs of liberty! Their blood is now under the altar of our country!

On the 17th of June, following, our people were again attacked by the King's troops on the heights of Charlestown; and great slaughter, on both sides, ensued. It was a scene, which thousands saw; but none can fully describe. The surrounding ships and batteries of the enemy appeared like so many ætnas, disgorging fire; and the earth trembled beneath their incessant thunder! Hundreds of buildings were in a blaze; more than five thousand troops in action; "chief mixing his strokes with chief, and man with man;" and as they advanced, or fell back, when the wind lifted up the clouds of smoke, the embattled field was seen covered with the slain! Such was the 17th of June '75, a day of trouble and of darkness; a host of patriots were immolated on Freedom's altar! In the evening of that day, how did the *genius* of Columbia bewail, and weep over her slaughtered sons!

Impartial Heaven! bear witness to the loyal, peaceful, and forgiving temper of my country! Even after these outrages she kneeled at the feet of her Prince, sued for justice, and hoped for a reconciliation.\*

But

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\* The petition here referred to was brought forward in Congress by Mr. Dickinson.

But her voice of grief was, again, deemed the clamour of faction ; her patience, weakness ; her self-defence, rebellion.

In the mean time the dispute took new ground. It was first a question of taxation ; then, of liberty and life. We defended our rights upon the admitted premises, “ That we were the subjects of the English Crown ;” and no idea of dissolving the political connection between the two countries had been seriously entertained. But altercation struck out original thoughts, and produced bolder conceptions. We ventured to enquire into the true origin of rights. We did not stop at the *acts* of George the third, nor at the famed *bill of rights* ; nor even at *MAGNA CHARTA* ; but went back to the original state of man. We found him the sole proprietor of the world, and that ourselves were among his lawful heirs. We could not trace the least colour of aristocracy, whereby it should seem, that one branch of the family was elevated above the rest ; one was a shepherd, and another a tiller of the ground ; but all free and equal. Since no stream can rise higher, than its fountain, so no succeeding family, or member of a family, can presume on rights not found in the first.

Our ideas of equality corrected our false notions of government. We perceived, that all rights were, originally, lodged with the equal brethren, and people :



that each individual had the same natural rights, and that their social rights must result from the regulations which they should agree upon between themselves, for the maintenance of reciprocal justice and good order. To carry these regulations into effect it was necessary to appoint public agents, or rulers. From this reasoning two important inferences resulted, That sovereignty, resides originally and essentially in the PEOPLE; that it is the PEOPLE, who grant to their agents or rulers; but they can grant nothing to the PEOPLE; unless the servant be above his master, or an effect precede its cause. *These are the two luminous and fundamental maxims of a republic.*

This concise logic placed the claims of parliament in a new and ridiculous point of view. We blushed at our own folly, for valuing, so highly, English liberty. We looked upon MAGNA CHARTA itself, as indicative of our chains. Our pride and every feeling we had, were hurt at the thought of depending upon another continent, for agents, to transact our public affairs, who neither knew, nor cared for our interest. Nature had furnished us with a luxuriant soil, lofty forests, majestic rivers, and the sublimest mountains in the world. We argued from analogy, that she had been equally liberal in her mental favors to the inhabitants. We dismissed our former prejudices, threw away our political crutches, and were determined to venture upon our own strength.

Accordingly,

Accordingly, nineteen years, this day, July 4th, 1776, our fathers in Congress absolved, forever, our allegiance to the unnatural, the faithless Court of St. James's; and declared, that the COLONIES WERE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.

The cause was just and glorious, but where were the means to maintain it? The old government had ceased to operate. Every thing was in an elementary state. We were without revenue, without ammunition, and without military apparatus; our armies fluctuating, unhealthful, undisciplined, and every wind wafting reinforcements to the enemy.

O INNOCENCE! what courage dost thou inspire!  
DARING LIBERTY! we have realized thy omnipotence! Thy presence is union, thy breath is revenue, thy vengeance, roused, is like the thunder of Heaven on the *minions of Despotism*.

WASHINGTON, under God, supported by the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, and of the State Legislatures; by the bravery and patience of his officers and soldiers; by indefatigable and successful negociators abroad; by the timely assistance of our good brothers the FRENCH, conducted us through a long and perilous war, which terminated in the salvation  
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of our country, and stamped his name with immortality. Like Philopœmen he bore misfortunes with incredible firmness ; like Camillus, he conquered ; and after disbanding his victorious legions, like Cincinnatus, he voluntarily retired, from his command, to enjoy the felicity of private and rural life.

Having weathered the storm, and made our port, we dropped anchor, and turned in for rest ; not troubling ourselves about the loss of property sustained, or the injury done to the ship,

When we awoke new cares occupied our minds. Congress had lost the philosopher's stone, by which they found in paper the essence of gold. The charm being broken, public securities fell almost to nothing. Justice was outlawed. Commerce unbent her sails, Manufactures languished. Agriculture, despairing of a market, suspended her toils. Every nerve of industry, of public and private confidence, was struck with a fatal paralysis. This deplorable condition of the body politic suggested, as a remedy, an efficient, national government. Hence, the famed convention of the States, which organized the elements of the revolution. That venerable body was composed of men, who had hazarded every thing for their country ; some of whom were so advanced in age, that they could not have contemplated, for themselves, the engagements

moluments of the new government ; but signed the *federal constitution* as one of the last acts of their lives. In this Constitution, we find condensed, perhaps, every thing essential to a free government ; and an *imperishable* monument of the powers of the human understanding. It proscribes aristocracy ; recognises the sovereignty of the PEOPLE ; provides for a full and equal representation ; frequent elections of the first officers ; and suffers no religious establishment. Opinion and conscience are left as free, as the air we breathe. The executive, legislative, and judicial powers are so accurately defined and balanced, that even despotic and anarchial calumny has acknowledged that the federal system exemplifies the most perfect union of liberty and law, which the annals of government can produce. It is an incontestible instance of an original convention of the PEOPLE, from which all legitimate governments derive their authority. It provides for amendments, as latent defects may be discovered, and new ideas occur in the course of experience. By this precaution, the constitution and government of the UNITED STATES may be forever improving, without tumult, or the hazard of a revolution.

This *national compact* recognises, in due subordination, the legislative authority of the individual States. It binds them to itself, and to each other. It divides among them in mere local concerns, the labours of government ;

government ; which prevents expense, gives more of a domestic cast to the laws, accommodates topical prejudices, habits and attachments ; and while it increases the quantity of public strength, by multiplying its nerves, the science of politics and of jurisprudence is thereby more generally diffused over the union. This organization resembles that of the solar system. The federal government is in the centre ; the state authorities move round it in their respective orbits, with perfect harmony, mutually attracting, and attracted. And, if the wisdom and virtue of the PEOPLE should continue, this system would be as durable, as that which is fixed in the heavens.

The adoption of the federal constitution may be justly styled the permanent establishment of our independence ; as it was thereby nurtured to manhood, and united America arose to a high rank among the nations. The close of the war was a triumph over our enemies. This was a victory over ourselves. “ Who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he, who taketh a city.”

WASHINGTON, by the urgent and resistless call of his country, again, exchanges the repose of private life, for the anxieties of a public station. Here other scenes, a new career of glory opens, suited to his rare abilities, and unrivalled virtues. Twice has he been raised,

raised, by the unanimous voice of his enlightened, grateful fellow citizens, to the chair of state. In contemplating the comparative merits of his services, as the commander in chief of our armies, and as the first magistrate of our nation, the astonished mind vibrates between the vast sublimities in doubtful decision.

Since, “civil liberty is a blessing and benefit, and not an abstract speculation ;” the best comment, which can be made upon its permanent establishment is the recital of its fruits.

The Federal Government being organized, public credit instantly revived ; and while the treasury was furnished with a revenue, adequate to the expences of the civil list, to the payment of the interest of the national debt, and by degrees to sink the principal, the people felt no burden from taxes ; but rapidly accumulated property. Our seaport towns experienced a secular resurrection ! Industrious mechanics and labourers returned no more to their families without bread ; the clanging of their tools announced business, and their cheerful countenances the reward of their services. Commerce again, unfurled her sails. Agriculture, stimulated by motives of gain, resumed her labours. Manufactures found fresh encouragement, and prospered. The two latter became objects of attention for citizens of science and fortune ; and the

Plow and the DISTAFF are now ranked among the most honourable employments of our country. The decayed temples of God were repaired, new ones erected, public teachers appointed, and liberally supported. The immoralities, generated by paper money and *tender acts*, were corrected, and exiled justice recalled. Universities were more liberally endowed, colleges \* and academies multiplied; and public schools, those BULWARKS OF REPUBLICAN FREEDOM, placed on a more useful and respectable footing. Literature, useful inventions and discoveries received national patronage, which roused the powers, and increased the velocity of genius. It crowns the felicity of this festive day, that all interests, orders and descriptions of citizens share in the prosperity which it commemorates. It resembles the blood in the human frame, which, by

numberless

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\* Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, in this District [*Maine*] was incorporated in '94. It is named for the late Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. who united in his character the profound philosopher, the accomplished statesman, and exemplary christian. His only son, bearing his name and title, and, we trust, inheriting his virtues, has nurtured this infant seminary with many valuable donations. Though the Trustees and Overseers have hitherto been embarrassed in their proceedings, for want of sufficient funds, yet, it is hoped, that the *immense utility* of a learned institution, in this youthful and growing district, will speedily induce such benefactions as to enable them to carry into full effect the important object of their appointment. There are five Academics in this district, ~~that~~ <sup>which</sup> are in a flourishing state.

numberless ramifications, visits, and fills the smallest and remotest vessels.

Let no suspicious soul, that is afraid to be happy, damp our joy, by dreaming of the fate of the Grecian and Roman republics.

The tribes of Greece were, originally, under monarchies; and worshipped their ashes, after they stiled themselves a republic. The Athenians, it is said, abolished monarchy only because they believed no prince could be found equal to Codrus. Areopagus was a court of inquisition, or it had not condemned Socrates, who was the ornament of his country, for his religious opinions. Lycurgus declared Sparta a republic, and enacted many excellent laws. But it was *despotism* to hold himself the sole legislator of the Commonwealth; it was *vanity* to conceive the project, that it should forever be governed by his institutions.

The Grecian States were like so many rival luminaries, in the same firmament, without a commanding centre; therefore, were in perpetual contention. What else could have been expected, when they worshipped gods and goddesses, who had also their ambitious quarrels. Of the doctrines of liberty and equality, freedom of elections, full representation, balance of power, and federation, it may be said with truth, the Grecian States had but very imperfect ideas. Hence,  
 C their



their frequent revolutions; which were only an exchange of one species of tyranny for another. And the lying responses of the Delphic Oracle fixed the public destinies!

The Roman republic is said to have commenced from the expulsion of the Tarquins, by Junius Brutus. He associated with him his father-in-law, and both presided in the government, under the title of Consuls, without destroying the old civil and military orders.

The Dictatorship followed, the powers of which, for a limited time, and finally, without limitation, were omnipotent. We might mention the creation of Tribunes, Ediles, Decemvirs and Triumvirs, which multiply authorities, instead of operating as checks and balances in the government, formed a heterogeneous mass of power, which wrought its own dissolution, as opposing elements destroy each other.

Besides, the Romans gloried in a war system. The temple of Janus remained open more than two hundred years, without intermission. Battles, sieges, victories and triumphs dazzled, and better suited the Roman genius, than the mild scenes of returning peace. When factions had divided, and luxury enervated this martial people, the total destruction of the commonwealth ensued. So long as we walk not in the steps of those

those ancient republics, we have no cause to expect their fate; nor, on that account, to abate the happiness of this halcyon day. While we yield to them the palm, in *eloquence, poetry and architecture*, we may justly look down upon their notions of liberty, and of a free government, with compassion, as we pity their superstitions.

Living in the new world, we are determined neither to entangle ourselves in the errors and disputes, nor to copy the vices of the old; but to profit by their folly. Hence, guided by a magnanimous, virtuous and pacific policy, we have, hitherto, escaped the dire calamities and desolations, which now overspread other countries. The fruit, which the tempest is shaking from the vineyards of the nations, is falling into the lap of Columbia. Some of our citizens have indeed been deprived of their property, by the unrighteous measures of the British government, which we recollect with sympathy and resentment. But it is presumed the JUSTICE of the union will command satisfaction for these sufferers, either from the aggressors themselves, or from the public treasury.

Citizens, Legislators, continue to watch for the republic; so shall you render her immortal.

First of all, watch and pray, that we prove not ungrateful to the God of armies, who hath given us  
the

the VICTORY, *over our enemies in war ; over ourselves in peace.* “ Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room to receive it.”

“ If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land ; but, if ye refuse, and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.” Our cheerful obedience to the laws of piety and morality will form an impregnable wall about our INDEPENDENCE. But, if we neglect these duties, God will, in judgment, take away our privileges, however firmly secured by our local position, and a well poised government.

Next to the laws of God, we should reverence, and obey the laws of our republic. They are the sovereign will of the PEOPLE, proclaimed by their representatives. These are the only organ of the public voice. He, therefore, who audaciously breaks the laws himself, or goes about inflaming the minds of others, and inducing them to do it ; or would fain suspend, or wrest the execution of the laws, in defiance of the CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES, is a tyrant *at heart*, and an enemy to the liberties of his country.\*

Most

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\* Rebellion consists in forcibly opposing the general will of a nation, whether by a party, or by individuals.

*Rights of Man.*

But this will is not known, except by their representatives. *Ergo—*

Most cheerfully let each citizen bring to the public chest his apportioned contribution. "Custom to whom custom is due," is a precept, founded upon its own reasonableness, and the express command of that divine SAVIOUR, who hath purchased for us *spiritual* freedom, and with whom, we hope to spend a blessed immortality. And where is custom *due*, if not to a government, which we ourselves have instituted ?

Sacredly improve the seasons, for elections. They are privileges, purchased by the richest blood of our country. He who will not leave his business, nor his pleasures to exercise his right of suffrage, tramples this blood under his feet. Himself deserves to groan forever under the lash of despotism. Those characters, best qualified to manage the affairs of government, are discriminated in the common mass of citizens; while the wisdom of the people selects the appointed seasons for election. Hence, the infinite importance of condensing, in this sublime work, every ray of wisdom in the nation; otherwise, in the very *bosom*, even of a perfect Constitution, were such an one possible, our liberties shall expire. How momentous, therefore, is the charge of the public education ? With what religious zeal should it be pursued, since the prevalence of good morals and general information are necessary to the very existence of a free and happy government.

Beware

Beware of Absaloms, who kiss the people in the gates to serve a concealed, but iniquitous purpose.\* Those domestic hypocrites, ~~who~~ resemble the insects, which bore the ship to a honeycomb, while the outside appears sound and fair. These internal enemies, Citizens, who work night and day, most threaten the destruction of the political bark; compared with whom external foes are no more than birds of passage, which flutter upon the shrouds.

Candour, however, should be mutually exercised in differences of mere opinion, whether upon political, or religious doctrines, which should be extended to our rulers, when they happen to divide upon the great questions of state. Their end may be the same, when they disagree concerning the means. I suggest this conciliatory caveat, not to prevent *watchfulness* over our public agents; but to disarm *calumny*; and prevent the discouragement of their laudable zeal, and the resignation of their invidious and thankless offices.

Agriculture and manufactures should receive every honour and encouragement, as the natural means of deepening, and spreading the roots of our Independence; and home-made utility preferred to imported elegance.

The

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\* 2 Samuel xv. Let every citizen read this chapter often.

The plan of fortifying our principal seaport towns, now in operation, should be completed, without delay; otherwise, their defenceless state will invite insults, and endanger their destruction, even by a contemptible force.

No powers of eloquence can describe the immense importance of carrying into full effect the principles of the MILITIA ESTABLISHMENT. Much honor, indeed, is due to the officers and great body of freemen, for the reputable progress, which they have already made, both in equipments, and tactics. Let them hasten the completion of what they have so laudably begun, and there shall be extended, over the union, an *invincible* military force, without, either the expense, or fatal effects of standing armies. Hitherto “patriotism and reverence for the laws”\* have been inscribed upon their banners. We present them the congratulations of the day.

The Independent Companies have done themselves and their country, singular honor, on every public appearance. The

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\* Witness their exertions, in quelling the disturbances in the western counties of Massachusetts, in '87, and those of Pennsylvania, in '94, when citizens of the first character and fortune swung their packs, in the capacity of private soldiers! Thrice happy nation! Thy prayers and affections are the *life-guard* of thy FIRST MAGISTRATE! and the *inviolable sanctuary* of thy LAWS!!!

The FIRST ARTILLERY COMPANY, in the district of Maine, who are now before us, assisting in the formalities of the day, merit applause.\* Citizen Officers, your military appearance reflects on you, and on those you command, the highest honor. Waving the elegance of their uniform, and the good order of their accoutrements and arms, in the manual exercise, evolutions and firings, they have evinced a correctness of discipline, beyond their experience, and which insures approaching eminence. This will encourage you to increase your exertions for the speedy gratification of those high expectations, which you have justly excited.

Citizen Soldiers, the vacant hours, which others waste in scenes of vice, degrading to human nature, and destructive to society, you have devoted to those exercises, which will fit you to serve your country; give strength, vigor and grace to your persons, and cherish all those masculine virtues which will command the esteem and admiration of our virtuous FAIR, whose eyes are now fixed upon you, as their future protectors. Unite all the virtues of the citizen and the soldier in your character, and rather *die*, than suffer it, by any unworthy conduct, to be tarnished.

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\* Lately instituted, composed of the worthy youth of this town, chiefly mechanics, an order of men "who have deserved well of their country," commanded by Captain LEMUEL WEEKS. Since the delivery of the above it has been suggested, that there is a Company at *Saco* which claims seniority.

Let this day be sacred to the memory of our ANCESTORS, whose pious and magnanimous exertions laid the foundation of our present numbers and greatness !

The SHADES of our *fathers* and *brethren*, who fell in the cause of Independence, shall find repose in the sympathy and gratitude of the day. Ye bloody fields ! Ye crimsoned heights of America ! “ Let there be no dew ; neither let there be rain upon you ; for there our mighty are fallen in the midst of the battle ! ”

Ye daughters of Columbia, come, weep over the brave, who perished in the high places of the field, for you. But for them ye had not been clothed in scarlet, nor had ye put on your ornaments of gold. Alas ! No. Deprived of every thing *dear*, by the lawless violence of tyranny, ye had sitten upon the ground, wringing your hands with dolorous moans, and wafting to heaven the ruthful story of your sufferings ! Call to mind the fatal 17th of October, 1775. On the 16th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Moeet laid his armed vessels before your defenceless town, and threatened to destroy it in two hours. By many entreaties your fate was suspended, 'till 9 o'clock the next morning. And what a night did you pass ! women fainting dead on the floor, and their little children scream-



ing around; or, lost from their parents, their cries were heard in all the streets. Some, who had in re-  
 self-command, were employed through the night in  
 carrying off the sick and the aged and their most valu-  
 able effects; while others, confused, fled, and left eve-  
 ry thing behind. Women in disabled weakness were  
 compelled to fly, with their tender infants in their  
 arms, some of whom were expiring, before they could  
 find shelter. At 9 o'clock in the morning the ship-  
 ping opened upon the town. You saw the flames  
 kindling upon your pleasant and elegant habitations,  
 and in a few hours nothing but their solitary chimneys  
 were standing!!! Yesterday in affluence and ease;\*  
 To day, alas! not where to lay your heads; nothing  
 left, but the bitter remembrance of departed prospe-  
 rity; the wretched satisfaction of weeping over the  
 ashes

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\* Several worthy families in easy circumstances never re-  
 covered from the ruins of this conflagration. Some of the old  
 cellars remain to this day "where the thistle shakes its lonely  
 head, and the rank grass waves around." While the pen of  
 ingenuity and the tongue of eloquence have often, by their  
 moving descriptions, drawn *tears* of compassion from the eyes,  
 and *relief* from the hands of public and private charity, for  
 the sufferers of other conflagrated towns, those of this place, for  
 the most part, have been left to all the rigors of their destiny.  
 Should not those sufferers, who are now living, and have had  
 nothing but *hard fortune*, since the fatal 17th of October, 1775,  
 partake of our charity on the 4th of July? A *hint* for doing  
 good, to the humane and charitable inhabitants of Portland, is  
 sufficient.

ashes of former enjoyments ! Cursed *ambition!* if this were the introductory, what must have been the concluding scene of our sufferings, hadst thou succeeded in our subjugation !

But whither are we driven ! This is the festival of philanthropy. While the design of the day, justice to our cause, and piety to JEHOVAH oblige us to review the commencement, progress, and final issue of the revolution ; the distressful scenes, through which he hath marve'lously conducted us ; to relate them to our children and children's children, that they may know the meaning of this ordinance ; yet it is also the communion of charity in which we *forgive* all the *past*. “ ENEMIES IN WAR ; IN PEACE, FRIENDS.”

While our hearts beat high with gratitude to God, for his wonderful interpositions, on our behalf, let us offer up to him our united prayers, for all, who are not as happy as ourselves. Let intercessions be made “ with groanings, which cannot be uttered” for the speedy redemption of our *dear brethren* in chains and dungeons at Algiers : for those, who are exposed to the hatchet of the wilderness, that they, and their Indian neighbours may have a good understanding, and mutually cultivate the arts of peace ; for our whole nation, that God Almighty would still have it in his holy keeping, with our two sister Republics, France and  
Holland ;

Holland ; that he would hasten the descent of that powerful *angel* from heaven to enlighten the earth with his glory ; who shall cry, mightily, with a strong voice, **BABYLON** the great is fallen, is fallen ! and proclaim redemption and liberty to all enslaved nations “ whose cry, incessantly, rises to heaven ; but rises in despair.”

O Thou, who hearest prayer, and to whom all flesh should come, may we live to see the whole family of man happily reconciled ; and join in the grand **JUBILEE**, which shall commemorate the *enfranchisement* of the world. Federal America, as the elder tribe, “ in the new order of things” shall have the honor of precedence, in conducting the whole assembled throng to the Temple of CONCORD.

FINIS.