

OUR UNION,

DELIVERED AT YERKES,

ON THE

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

July Fourth,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR.

+

By MARTIN POST, ESQUIRE.

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PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR
BY G. & C. LEECH, BOSTON.

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WILLISTON, JULY 7th, 1803.

Dear Sir,

BENEDICT, &c., of the assembly, who were yesterday convened with your Committee, to present you with their thanks, and request a copy of the same for the press: we take this method to express our approbation of, and full concurrence in the sentiments therein exhibited, and believing the same may become more useful by being put into print, desire you to favor us with a copy for that purpose.

Accept, Sir, not only the unanimous thanks of the assembly, but the well wishes of your humble serv'ts.

NATHANIEL WILLSON,
ELEAZER HUTCHINS, } Committee
JAMES A. POTTER, }

To MARTIN PEST, Esq.

JULY 7th, 1803.

GENTLEMEN,

I CONSIDER myself highly honored by the approbation of my performance in the Adv. Inst. which you are pleased to express in your note, requesting a copy of the same for the press. Were I to follow the dictates of my personal feelings, I should choose to have it remain in a state of silence; but if you shall think that its publication will be in any degree beneficial or gratifying to any one, the copy is at your service.

As I consider it of great service to myself, your obedient
servt.

MARTIN PEST.

At the S. S. Office.

July 4th 1801.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I DO not deem it proper to intrude upon an important employment of this day, by introducing my present discourse with any unnecessary prefatory remarks, which would neither hide its errors nor varnish its defects. But, sensible of my imperfections, and my unworthiness to fill the conspicuous station of a public speaker, I ask the liberal exercise of your candor, that tho' I may be so unhappy as to differ from some in opinion, you will do me the justice to believe, that I am not actuated by a desire of fomenting political discord, but from a sincere determination ever to direct my feeble efforts to the vindication and pursuit of those measures which I shall judge will best advance the interests of my country.

On this day devoted to the celebration of so great an event as our national birth, we are naturally led into contemplations on the science of civil government. That man is formed for civil society, and that civil government is necessary to the existence of that Society, are principles which have been since ages past denied beyond controversy. And it is equally certain, that whether government has its origin in the creation or in the acts of man, is also the same question. If it is derived from the creation, then it is the right of all men to govern themselves; if from the acts of man, then it is the right of the most numerous to govern the rest.

And that kind of government which, with all its
fewer imperfections, contains the greatest number
of those qualities which tend to social happiness. It
is difficult. It is nearly impossible to attempt an in-
vestigation of the various causes which have led to
the establishment of the different species of govern-
ment in the world; the world has so vast a extent,
its of my present undertaking; it would require
the labor of an age instead of an hour, and must be
left to the professed historian. Monarchs, oligar-
chical, and democratical forms of government
have all been strenuously advocated, even at the ex-
pense of the lives and fortunes of millions of the
human race. But all to no purpose. Social hap-
piness has never found permanent security in either
of them.

MONARCHY is founded on ignorance and sup-
ported by violence. The minds of men can never
be brought cordially to adopt the principle, that the
national happiness depends on the greatness of one
man, unless they are enthralled in the most con-
summate ignorance. And it has ever been found
necessary to employ the powerful engines of fraud
and force in all their various methods of operation,
to preserve such a government in existence; - to
prevent the people from acquiring a knowledge of
their rights, and bursting the chains of their oppres-
sors. It is impossible to find a man who, in be-
ing it, possessest all the wisdom, knowledge, prudence,
and firmness necessary to govern a nation; and
in proportion as he fails in any of these qualities, the
people must be injured. It has been a favorite
error of mankind, that it is easier to please the
government than it is to please the people. The
people to the example of government, than any
other country in Europe, and America, had been

and clear, and therefore it will be of great convenience to have one law, our little and small property to be placed under one law, and the greater and larger under another, so that we can have a better government. The slaves, too, can easily be brought into our place by power in the hands of man. — The existing mode must be left to others, errors and all. We say therefore, conclude, that to qualify a being for a monarch, he must be omniscient, infinite, present, almighty, and infinitely benevolent. And to one who is not possessed of these qualities may we never suffice. An aristocracy, or government of nobles, is worse, if possible than monarchy. It possesses all the bad qualities of the former, with many others peculiar to itself. It is the despotism of a few instead of the despotism of one. It wants that unity of force which is necessary to protect the state from external injuries, and is ever subject to internal factions; as the passions and interests of the rulers always lead them to clash with each other, except on the great point of oppressing the people. In all respects, and in many others, it is worse than monarchy. Both these forms of government have in their natures a direct tendency to encrustate and deaden the human mind. They stifle the exertions of genius, place every obstacle in the way of honest merit, blot out the sources of education, and repudiate every particular form of effort. They are inclined to ignorance — to idleness, sloth, and falsehood; to obey will — to submit and put up by force, or will not to give effect to the commands of God, and to the vassalage of man.

The greatest error in the whole of this system is, that it makes no provision for the protection of the poor, the weak, and the defenceless. It is

and all the other parts of the system, are at the same time, and in every material respect, in a state of total infidelity, and of entire want of the sufficient moral power to give them effectual influence. There being no power or principle, more remote from those civil and extrajudicial rights which we have hitherto had recourse to, to prop up, whether individual or collective, we find equally hopeless the most flagrant acts of folly, injustice and vice, committed under this kind of government, while it gradually progresses in licentiousness, till anarchy is introduced, liberty destroyed, and the state ruined. Besides, a pure democratical form of government is, in its nature, wholly impracticable except in a very small community. Therefore, we see, that these three kinds of government, which include, under various modifications, most of the known governments in the world, are radically defective; and have proved, and ever must prove, inadequate to the production of the great end of all government - all civil government.

Under these kinds of government, differently modified and combined, have the nations of the Western hemisphere been groping for ages, in search of happiness, through scenes of darkness, ignorance and terror, of which we can hardly form a adequate conception. Revolution has indeed been a violent effort, but to what purpose? Not to obtain the enjoyment of the exclusive rights of man, but only to exchange the chains of one tyrant, for another. And altho' there have been some valuable improvements, which freedom and justice have made in the world, yet the job is not done. The world is still in a state of infidelity, and the progress of civilization, though much increased, is still slow, and the progress of virtue, though rapid, is still slow. The world is still in a state of infidelity, and the progress of civilization, though much increased, is still slow, and the progress of virtue, though rapid, is still slow. The world is still in a state of infidelity, and the progress of civilization, though much increased, is still slow, and the progress of virtue, though rapid, is still slow.

and, indeed, that it is the chief characteristic of our institutions.

They directed to the colonies the principles of the, & applied to it, to form a new & independent nation. Liberty. They had then, before them, the experience of France, & also the example of the other nations of Europe, to guide them in their political deliberations. They resolved to have a representative government. They accordingly established institutions for the regulation of the uncultivated wilds, as accorded with the purest spirit of democracy. By ingrafting the representative system on the great principles of democracy, they laid the glorious foundations from which have arisen our great national and state constitutions, forming a more perfect system of government ever produced by man. Here let me explain myself.—By the first principles of democracy I mean the following, viz.: That all men are born into the world with an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That the people are the only source of all legitimate power. That all lawful authority must be derived from them; and that their will, properly expressed, must constitute the supreme law of the land. By uniting the representative system with these principles, a kind of government is formed, which is incomparably better calculated to attain the great end of government than any other that has ever existed. This is the essential & vital element of democracy, for no individual can claim any right to the exercise of self-government, but those who have been elected to represent him in the legislative assembly, or in the executive branch of govt.

and. These general objects of the whole, will be subdivided into others, or more particular objects of detail. The government of the empire will be conducted by interest, so as to meet every case, every new character, when acting without binding constraint, naturally led to adopt and pursue such measures of policy for the regulation of the state, as their created wisdom shall dictate to be best. In the choice of those measures they must be the judges, and will act accordingly.

The evil исходиаing from monarchy and aristocracy, are effectually opposed by democracy. And the principle of representation is introduced to regulate, refine and improve the latter--to amend its imperfections, and render it practicable in an extensive empire. By a just and adequate representation, the united wisdom of the nation is brought to one common centre; the representatives are enabled to act with all the necessary information; and, especially, where the Legislature is composed of several branches, with that cool and dispassionate deliberation which is requisite to the attainment of important objects, and which seldom fails to produce the desired end. The representatives are placed, in a good degree, beyond the influence of those sudden flights of caprice, and violent furies of passion, which too frequently agitate assemblies of the people. And, on the other hand the people are secured against any attempts to enslave them, on the part of the representatives; to the latter must ever be fulfilled, that their persons and property must be respected by the laws which operate on the rest of the community, and that after a short period, they shall be reduced to a state of slaves, now citizens, and equal with them in every respect, in the effects of their laws, and of all conditions.

the first and most important of all the objects of
the first year. It concerns in the first place the welfare
and prosperity and happiness of the
nation, with willing submission even were a like result
upper standards for protection, that is, a just and
which is the fundamental principle of a good
government. It is absurd with a wise govern-
ment to proceed with regard what wisdom may
dictate. It appears too abundantly from it that
no human government is equally powerful, espe-
cially in repelling the attacks of external foes.—
Revolutions less violent than ours, have ever pro-
duced entire nations, to the satellites of despotism.
The powers of mankind are directed with the great-
est energy, when acting in concert with their
known interest and voluntary choice; and a govern-
ment will be equal in proportion as the cit-
izens are enlightened and free. The whole collec-
tive power of the nation is brought to a focus by
the government, and from thence emanates again
through all the extended parts; and a wise spirit
which renders freedom invincible to their ene-
mies, secures their obedience to the laws. This is
the only form of government which is calculated
to secure the liberties of the people, and at the same
time prevent their abuse. Merit is the sole road
to honor, and the exertions of genius are rewarded
with distinction and fame. Liberty furnishes the
only safe engineer to improve man's knowledge,
and the advancement of those liberal sciences
which ennoble human nature.

These are a few of the main, distinguishing
features of the government of the United States. A
government that has the best interests of the people
at heart, and to secure all that that is best in
humanity may do, and ought to do.

condition of the human race. I might proceed further to show the excellencies of our admirable constitution, in the composition and organization of its several parts; in the division of the legislature, the separation of the executive, legislative and judicial powers, the regulation of elections, and especially, in containing a provision for its own improvement, according as the wisdom and experience of the nation may require. But these subjects have been so frequently discussed, and are so generally understood, that I think they cannot fail of producing a conviction in every rational mind, that if we preserve this constitution inviolate, we have before us the fairest prospect of national prosperity and happiness.

THE preservation of our rights and liberties, therefore now becomes our serious and indispensable duty. And if we fail to perform it, we shall prove ourselves unworthy of the blessings of freedom, and justly merit the heaviest chains of slavery. Our greatest danger arises from amongst ourselves. But can it be possible that any should be found who are base enough to attempt to destroy that on which their own and their country's safety depends? Charity would induce us to believe there could be none so depraved. But alas! experience proves too certainly, that it is possible, that it is probable; nay, that the emissaries of corruption, and enemies of our constitution, are now prosecuting their infernal schemes, with the most unremitting perseverance. And it requires our diligent and unceasing exertions to unmask their machinations, and seasonably to discover the dangers to which we are exposed; that by a firm adherence to those virtuous principles on which the existence of a Republican government depends, we may be able to defeat their infamous

and the people, and the people will be corrupted by the influence of their leaders. By such a method the people will be led to believe that they have a right to be represented in proportion to their numbers, and that the whole nation is thus to be represented; and as a consequence of this, the direction of the election will immediately, to all that it can affect, become a mere tumultuous, which freedom affords to the exercise of ambition, will be seized and pursued with the utmost avidity. The people will be flattered and bribed, their hopes and fears will be excited, their passions will be inflamed in every tide, and all the arts of intrigue will be put in motion to sunder them from their integrity. From the adoption of elections, there is an easy transition to their destruction. Indeed, the latter is virtually effected by the former. For the same end, and purpose may be preferred, yet if the people are destroyed, or if their numbers are diminished, either by force or otherwise, convenient instruments for oppressing the degraded and weak. What this is? The nation is up to the execution of a despotically governed. And shall not the evil time be over not made worse by the election of men, who are given to apprehend the welfare and security of the country, to interfere with the liberty of the most numerous class? Is it not a fact, that the most popular, and the most likely to be successful, candidates are those who are most anxious to effect the destruction of the nation?

Now, the question is, what is to be done? The answer is, to prohibit the election of members of Congress, and to prohibit the election of members of the State legislatures. This is the only way to prevent the corruption of the people, and to secure the safety of the nation.

that it is the duty of a king, or of any other man, to do what he pleases, and that all the world is bound to obey him? That is the first of the two great errors of the people, which should be got rid of. The second is, that the people ought always to obey for life, a hereditary prince, without any right of course, and the people, being born free, independent, and equal, should not be divided into three separate and distinct classes; a King, nobility, and commonalty; distinguished that there is not merit in nature, but is a mere invention of human folly.

The sacred era¹ informs us that our Creator has formed all mankind of one blood; therefore, if this be true, the divine right to hereditary honors, asserted by some, falls at once to the ground. Besides, if rulers be hereditary, we must take them as they are sent to us, whether wise men or fools. The government will in fact be administered by the sycophants and favorites of the prince, and even the show of liberty left to the people, will become an instrument of tyranny, and their own hands will be improved to rivet the yoke on their necks. In short, if the freedom and purity of election be ever destroyed, we know not where we shall stop. Only this is certain, that we may fly temporal liberty, favoritism, falsehood, force, & rapaciousness, and yet cleave to the country, slaves, and vileness.

FOR DISCUSSION.—Is another argument of this which would be sufficient to unmask the true character of the Constitution of the United States?—It is, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the states, and that the states have a right to withdraw from the Union, and to form a new nation, if they so desire. This is a very plausible argument, and it is supported by the following facts:

¹ See the book of Moses, Exodus, chapter 12, verse 43.

any such right, or that it is to be observed, and followed by us. We have done, and still do, all we can, and can do, to oblige the South, and to give them every excuse. We have, however, in entering into the war, given up our right to consider that the slaves of the South are to be left alone, and we ought to give up every attempt to use influence, so as to would give any advantage to us, or from the opposition of the disloyal rebels.

We ought also, especially, to discontinue all proslavery, and kindred, actions tending to a separation of the States, and dismemberment of the Union. On our union depends our prosperity, nay even our national existence. And should we, even if there be some unhappy division in sentiment among us, voluntarily drag down our own destruction upon our heads? Oh, then we need to view those persons who, under any pretence, would weaken the ties of our union, with jealousy & distrust. Can we not say no offence to them? We certainly can. Let us hear what the best of men has to say on this subject.

"The only of government which constitutes you a member, is dear to you. This is justly so, for it is an interest in the welfare of your particular society, in the interest of your state, and of the whole nation,

for the welfare of all the states, and of the nation. It is a right which you have, and which you ought to exercise, and which you ought to defend, at all hazards. Your

country, your state, and your society, are all bound together, and are all interdependent, and must be all supported, and must all support each other, in order to secure the welfare of all.

100

in the same manner as before; and he has

and is in a position to do so. There is no
danger of his being compelled by force or
any other means to do what he does not
choose.

He has a right to say what he chooses,
and to do what he chooses; but if he
does not choose to do what is right, or
not to say what is true, he must be
content with the consequences.

But the most fatal evil of all, and which will
inevitably produce whole systems of falsehood,
is that it is impossible to have a truth
which can be proved. Every proposition
which is a truth, must be capable of being
proved, and every proposition which is not
capable of being proved, is false.

and the other side of the world. I am very sorry to have to tell you that our
lady will not be able to go to the Cape, but we are sending her a copy of
the "Cape Town Times" so that she may get all the news from the
Cape. She has asked me to give her some information about the
Cape, and I will do my best to supply it. It is not the
only place where she wants to go, but she has
been very fond of it, and designs
visiting it on her return from which she does
not intend to go to the Cape. I will do my best
but I cannot say for certain what she
wishes to do. At first I thought she
intended to go to the Cape, and before its
opening date. This is probably the main point of
difference between us, as far as I can see. But
I am not quite sure, as I have not had time
to study the matter. I will do my best to
find out more about it.

General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
at Boston, on the 1st day of May, 1863.

Present—John C. Frémont.

That I, John C. Frémont, do, on this day, make known to the people of my State, my views concerning the want of a sufficient & effective, & powerful power, in the hands of our existing Executive, to repel any invasion of the United States, or to sustain the same; and that the want of a sufficient & effective, & powerful power, in the hands of our existing Executive, to repel any invasion of the United States, or to sustain the same, is the in-differentable duty, on the part of every man in the country, to use his personal vigilance over the movements of our political opponents, and to denounce them with indignation, their hypocrisy and untrustworthiness, & abuse their pride and contempt. When I read in our daily papers on both sides of the political fence, I behold the shameless profligacy of both, and know, the enormous falsehoods, and the atrocious black which they contain, I feel in my breast a rising indignation at the malignity of all so the American character, which I regard them as treason to super-prest. And I blush for my countrymen who are devoid such differences as those between the two political effects which I have mentioned as the only thing the licentiousness of the press, & the corruption of morals, have not yet been realised in this country to such full extent as to pervade the good faculty of the people, & to contaminate the administration, and to the entire population, & affect the welfare of the nation. Therefore—let the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, & of the United States, & of the world, be assured, that I, John C. Frémont, do, on this day, make known to the people of my State, my views concerning the want of a sufficient & effective, & powerful power, in the hands of our existing Executive, to repel any invasion of the United States, or to sustain the same; and that the want of a sufficient & effective, & powerful power, in the hands of our existing Executive, to repel any invasion of the United States, or to sustain the same, is the in-differentable duty, on the part of every man in the country, to use his personal vigilance over the movements of our political opponents, and to denounce them with indignation, their hypocrisy and untrustworthiness, & abuse their pride and contempt.

Given under my hand, at Boston, this 1st day of May, 1863.

John C. Frémont, Senator from California.

have been so liberally heaped upon it? If it has let it be consigned to deserved infamy. But if it has not, surely I may be permitted to advocate the righteous cause. A few remarks on its prominent features and leading measures, will enable us to determine the point. First, I ask, have any of the evils which were predicted to accompany Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency yet taken place? Has religion been destroyed by his influence? Or has it not remained free and been more widely extended than in former ages? Has the national honor and independence been prostrated? Has the imbecility of the government reduced the national character to such a point of degradation, that foreign nations dare insult us with the hope of impunity? Has the public faith been violated by striking off the national debt contrary to law? Has the constitution been broken down, our liberties annihilated, and the reign of anarchy commenced?—I appeal to facts to answer these enquiries. The nation was never held in higher estimation by foreign powers, than at the present time. Our political connexions with them are reduced within the proper limits, by which we experience an annual saving of many thousands of dollars; they are convinced that we understand our own interest and that any attempt to force or allure us from them would be futile; and as we will not prostrate ourselves to their views, they are disposed to respect us and court our friendship.—Our wealth and commerce are increasing in an astonishing degree. Some unhappy differences have occurred with the state of Tripoli, which have rendered it necessary to have recourse to arms. The government has evinced a determination to protect our commerce against the most distant aggressions; and by the gallant conduct of our brave officers and seamen in the Mediterranean, our rights have been

The Committee of Safety have received the
following information from the French
Minister of Marine at Paris, dated the 1st instant.
That the Committee of Safety, in their
present state of alarm, have been compelled
to put into service all the ships in their
fleet, notwithstanding the fact that they
are not entitled to do so by the Constitution;
that they will be unable to do so for many
days, and that it will be difficult to get
them out of port without causing infinite
alarm and trouble; and that it would be
a dangerous act of policy to withdraw them;
and that if it had not been executed, the President
would have incurred and received a much greater
share of censure even from the same persons. Our
navy was then small, excepting a few small raffles
which were required for the Mediterranean service;
our allies with France were compromised, and
it was unknown that the others would ever be re-
quired. In this situation, which was the wisest
was it to retain the ships in service to rot at the
expence of the government, and the officers and crews
to become mere laborers of the people, and drain the
public treasury? Or to sell the ships, and dismiss
the seamen, relying on the integrity and spirit of
the nation, to meet any sudden emergency? Com-
mon sense must immediately determine in favor of
the latter. While our commercial interests are pro-
tected by the former, which I estimated the cost of
and which was effected by the speed of the
Committee of Safety, and proportioned in
every respect to the exigencies of our country. The
French, according to their own account, did not do
as well as we did, and were not so prompt,
but that they were compelled to do so by the main-
tenance of national credit. It is evident
that the expense of the former has been
less than that of the latter.

with the same object in view, and that the
same would be done by the present system,
which, the experience of the last twenty years
has shown, is the most effectual and expeditious
method of getting rid of the national debt.
The ample sufficiency of funds will be seen
in the demands of government, and it appears to be an
annual sum of \$1,000,000 dollars to meet the charge of
the national debt. Instead of increasing the debt
at the average rate of a million a year, it has, that
between the first day of April A. D. 1801, and the
thirtieth day of September A. D. 1803, it had been
reduced 9,924,004 dollars, and the sum in the treasury
increased 4,066,000 dollars. Thus, by pur-
suing the present happy system, the whole of the debt
will be paid within twenty years from this
time, and a new debt, to purchase of Longfellow,
at a year's start from the expiration of that pe-
riod, a annual saving to the United States,
after paying the present administration, to the
King of Longfellow \$1,000,000, by the num-
ber of officers dependent on the executive, and
the reduction of the public corporation, by
not paying the fees of all officers, if it
is to be introduced by a reformed finan-
cial system, and trifling the fol-
lowing amounts, which will be liable to the
debt, and the amount of the debt will be
as follows, when the debt is paid off.

Debt to be paid off on the 30th of Septem-
ber, 1823.

W. W. W. 1803.

and every part of the soil of my country has been won by the spirit of economy.

OUR concerneit with the foreign interests of our country and by the principles of humanity and interest we have acquired a valuable addition to our dominions, amicable purchases and friendly conquests, great progress in agriculture, & to the arts of civilized life.

The acquisition of our new territory has been effected without the infliction of any injury to Spain, and the glorious acquisition of Louisiana will reflect immortal honor on the present administration. By this purchase we have at the moderate sum of 15,000,000 dollars, acquired the immense and fertile country, the free and independent navigation of one of the largest rivers in the world, with incalculable commercial advantages, averted the horrors of war, with all its incalculable expences of blood and treasure, and removed a dangerous and enterprizing neighbor from our boundaries. This acquisition which is undeniably the greatest that has been made by the United States since the treaty of peace in A.D. 1783, has been effected peaceably, without exciting the apprehensions, or disturbing the repose of any nation. And can it be believed that this great event can be regarded as an ordinary and trifling circumstance of a general government? I think not. It alone could make it of this magnitude. When we consider who, & for what purpose, & in what manner, the English and the Spanish governments have been induced to effect this important object, we shall be struck with the importance of the measure, and the many effects it will produce.

treaty, which their talents and ingenuity could suggest. And to you, fellow citizens, and to future generations, I leave it to judge of the consistency of their motives, and the propriety of their conduct.

AND may we not now, justly congratulate ourselves on our present enjoyment of the most distinguished national blessings, under this truly republican administration! Among those blessings we may particularly enumerate the following : Equal and just laws, made for the benefit of the nation, and faithfully executed : The different interests of the country duly protected : Taxes lighter than those of any other nation, and wholly applied to the public service : Liberty of the press : Freedom of discussion : A freedom from an unnecessary army, an unjust bankrupt system, and useless expenditures : Protection in the free enjoyment of our religious rights and privileges : The preservation of the elective franchise : Honors and distinctions, the reward of talents and virtue. And while the horrors of war are desolating the nations of Europe--while fire and sword destroy their tranquility by day, and terror and alarm disturb their repose by night, we, excepting Tripoli, have peace with all nations--entangling alliances with none. We may repose ourselves under our own vines and figtrees, with none to molest or make us afraid. Respected abroad, we may, if we will, be happy at home. Our happiness depends on ourselves, and if we neglect the means to secure it, we shall deserve to be miserable.

LET us cherish the pure spirit of patriotism forever in our breasts. Let us by every possible mean preserve alive the sacred fire of '76, that produced the declaration of independence, and secured us from a foreign domination. Let us ever consecrate the day on which we declared to the world that we would be free. Let me conjure you by the memo-

who fought and died for their country, and who
refused to be slaves to the British. We have
over-estimated the power of the British in
these Islands, and under-estimated the power
of our own people. We have given up our
right to self-government, and we will not
repel every insult, or every wrong, but, nevertheless,
with fortitude, and courage, and with a spirit of wisdom and
virtue, as the only safe remedy to preserve it. In vain
did our forefathers bleed upon the banks of the Atlantic
and religion, virtue, and humanity, waste the bottomless
ocean, and encounter all the dangers of battle, without
endeavoring a new world; in vain they planted the
tree of liberty, and founded our invaluable institu-
tions of government; in vain they told us to secure
the blessings of freedom to their posterity, if we im-
 gloriously permit them to be snatched from us by
any human means.

Citizens of the Military, to you is committed
an important charge in the cause of liberty. How-
ever you may be disposed to peace, we can obtain
it not by preferring an attitude of defense. The
air you breathe is that of freedom, and you must
not impede the progress of a nation, by fearing
and preferring the weapons of slavery or des-
potism. The year, in which we obtained our in-
dependence, is still fresh in our memory, and
we all depend on the same cause, and the same
honor, as did our fathers. It is the cause of
liberty, and the cause of God. It is the cause
of the poor, and the cause of the weak. It is
the cause of the oppressed, and the cause of
the persecuted. It is the cause of the
Christian, and the cause of the
Bible. It is the cause of
Truth, and the cause of
Right, and the cause of
Justice, and the cause of
Humanity. It is the cause
of the world, and the
cause of God's glory.

the 1st of May, 1863, at the age of 21 years, and
had been a member of the church ever since.
He was a man of great personal worth,
and had a decided love for his country.
He was a member of the 1st Regt. of the
Mass. Vol. Inf., and was killed in
the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863.

He was a straight and
upright man, and triumphed
over all difficulties, and was a member in
the church, and a member of the choir.

Keep up your patriotic devotion to the welfare
of this glorious country, and honor to the spirit of
patriotism, and you will be greatly gratified to every
American. Your happiness is inseparably connected with that
of the community. In proportion as the nation improves in
knowledge and virtue, you will be rendered happy. . . .
that you are not called to participate in the arduous toil of the
citizen, or the laborious fatigues of the field. At least, you
can never prove inferior to the happiest citizens from a free
government, and I hope you will cheerfully contribute your ef-
forts to propagate and improve them. Your influence in
society being established, we need your guidance in all the
various forms of our country's prosperity. Your family can
make you the happiest in the world, if you will, to se the letter
from his wife, who has written to me with a
desire that you would give her some advice for
the female pursuits; or you may be enabled to assist
her in this respect. I have no doubt that she will
be a good mother to you, and a happy family
will be the result of your union.

I have no doubt that you will be a good
husband to her, and a good father to her children.
I have no doubt that you will be a good
husband to her, and a good father to her children.
I have no doubt that you will be a good
husband to her, and a good father to her children.

Yours very truly,
John C. Frémont

and the body of people were as unanimous as they could be in their opposition to the measure. It was adopted, however, by a majority, and it was now a question, whether the King would accept it. He did not do so, but, as a compensation, he sent us a Royal Charter, under which we obtained the same powers of self-government that we had before. We had secured, however, the right to elect our own officers, and to regulate our own affairs, according to our own convenience. We had also performed a high and noble service in the cause of freedom, and we had gained the confidence and respect of all the world.

In this country, as in most others, there was a large number of slaves, who were very heavily taxed. In fact, they were taxed at a rate of 1000 dollars per head. We intended to overcome this difficulty by a law, which would allow the slaves to buy their freedom, at a price. We believed that the slaves were capable of paying the taxes, and that the law would not interfere with their personal liberty. But, in the end, we found that the slaves were not able to pay the taxes, and that the law would not be effective. So, we passed a bill, which would allow the slaves to buy their freedom, at a price. This bill was passed by a large majority.

Now, we wanted to pass another bill, which would allow the slaves to buy their freedom, at a price. But, in the end, we found that the slaves were not able to pay the taxes, and that the law would not be effective. So, we passed a bill, which would allow the slaves to buy their freedom, at a price. This bill was passed by a large majority.

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