Democrat and Sentine

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT. LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR

VEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, JULY 7, 1858.

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Choice Doeten.

From the Home Journal. HE DEATH OF SAMUEL ROGERS.

course, has tolle! the midnight hour. am the vigil-lamp, and start to trace [weep.

win that helf-fast changing to a bier-

is leasured memories rush upon the heart. irm at his feet, life old damestics crowd, se as their mustor's face and sob about ;

way with sang his langual hours beguited ;

ight is trembling o'er life's chbing sand . ome sternity ! farewell to time!

to the tuneful lips, but still the prayer has faint unterince-finds expression there. | contended

more the poet's escort to the tombslest escort, such as men approve the term do homage to the dust they love. sum and friends the solemn call obey, sow, thros street and suburbs wend, their

from St. Mary's tower, the wintry sky

e portal passed beneath the holy rood, ling the rested vier, the mour ners stood; en thro' you arch, launched from an opening

ding su beam flashed along the crowd; to seel, to mingle with seraphic fires; return-to light the dreary tomb, dothe these ashes with immortal bloom.

argan's swell, the soul exalting song, ist with melodious transport on the ear, is the door of life! In holy trust, with to earth return ; the dust to dust. immp shall sound, the just shall rise again,

lowed where the white-robed pastor led, ore the minstrel to his hallowed bed. we laid him where his kindred rest, ded no breathing marble on his breast; man bust, no molten bronze he needs,

neath the shadows of that village fane, se ivied tower o'erlooks his native plaineps to fame-his rests his reverend head. e, nursed with daw, the violet loves to bloom; breathes her incense, Evening gilds his tomb; me loved "Star," when all the world is still, deps holy watch on wonder wooded hill.

ad memory lingers where her poet lies; ters Genius droops dejected on his bier; M Paith looks up and emiles: "He is not bere: his soul, to earth his dust is given-

To thee his song. Improve the gift of Heaven! little opportunity of foreign aid or support. that peace and liberty which their valor had ought to be the punishment and disgrace of RAT & SENTINEL" IS PUB- The lyre is broken, but the lay remains;

The minetrel lives, 'immortal in his strains,' " Friend of the friendless-faithful to the trust-The tears of Genius mingle with thy dust. Frank, liberal, upright; blessed with power to

Thine was a life of sacred usefulness; will be taken for a shorter A stream that fertilizes where it flows, an exponths, and no subscriber will be Bright in its course, and peaceful at the close. Thine was a life for man's example lent; Thy death-a death to long for, not lament.

4th of July Oration.

ORATION DELIVERED BY MOSES CANAN. at Ebensburg, on the 4th day of July, 1826.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : - Fifty years have passed-half a century has rolled away since the you. sages of America proclaimed to the world that these United States should be free and independent. That which our statesmen dared to proclaim, our soldiers ventured to support. They fought - they bled - they conquered. A new era arose. The genius of man, which had long been shackled by the thraldom of tyraney, expanded into power; and Freedom then shone forth in all its brightness of beauty.

The favor of my tellow-citizens has conferred upon me the pleasing duty of preclaiming, on this day of jubilee, from the heights of the Alleghanics, that America is yet free; that after the lapse of fifty years, our wise institutions have been found efficient to distribute happiness and prosperity to this widely extended community; that our Constitution, founded in wisdom and supported by virtue, is sufficiently energetic without the aid of kingly newer or hereditary grandeur; that a representative Republican government, where miliation had been drained to the very dregs our want of preparation. We had been lui the rights of all are equally protected, and | -after every appeal to the feelings and the led by a long peace into a fancied security, where every person has his due proportion- justice of the mother country, had been in and when we should have been ready to not these simple habits which the genius of our business depression, received from one of his ate weight, is sufficient to regulate millions of vain made the resort to arms was had. The with effect, we had only began to prepare.

My pleasure on the present occasion is much increased when I look around me and observe the kind of audience I address. Not only native Americans, but emigrants from England, from Ireland, from Wales, from Scotland, from Germany, are listening to my veice. We have met together as friends and fellow-citizens ought-divested of all party rancour and national enmity-to celebrate one of the greatest events in the history of man-the birth-day of a free nation. I hope we all come deeply impressed with gratitude to the Great Disposer of all events, who has cast our lot in a land of religious and civil liberty, where all are equally protected in their conscience, in their life, their liberty, their character, and their property.

It also gives me much pleasure to see this little band of heary veterans," whose exer- to sure victory wherever the safety of the them be enabled to meet frequently for exerions in early life were devoted to the cause wreck of time long enough to see the perfective wery of her naval and military officers, strong mand of the Government, sufficient to exetion of those free institutions for which they

tamp of mind survives the deeting breath. the brave in arms! how exquisite must be tion as a mere Pygmean resistance, one that from the freedom of our government, may be your pleasure, and that of your few surviving compatriots, who are now convened in various ek' dog the gateway, sable beame and plume anniversary of Independence, when you refleet that you contributed a part, in procuring freedom for your country; you have now seen the experience of balf a century successfully tried on the genius, the virtue and disposition of the people of the United States; you have found that liberty is congenial to them, and that they prosper under its auspices, you are now but a small remnant of that heroic band 24 mek the knell, "Mourner, thou, too, shalt | who shielded the rights of your country, and opposed their breasts as a bulwark against tyranny. Your country owes you a vast debt of gratitude. It has, it is true, permitted many of its defenders to descend to the grave in poverty. Lhope that better feelings will dictate a better course, and that the declining years of those few soldiers of the revolution the dim pall a moment's radiance threw- who remain, may be made comfortable by that acci on the choir, and faded from the view, wealth which their exertions, their blood, their sacrifices gained to their country.\ Those men who gained our Independence, who fought out the fight of liberty, deserve the greatest praise. They acted nobly under the most discouraging circumstances. They were exposed to every hardship. They were badly fed, badly clothed, and badly paid. Freten marked their steps with blood upon the frozen soil. But under all those difficulties, they struggled on, and gained their country's freedom-the great object of their pursuit.

It is not my intention to enter into a detailmints to triumph, and with Christ to reign. ed account of the early situation of the affairs of America, of the rise and progress of those Is inished .- Through green avenues of graves causes which led to the revolution, and of the are, o'er once loving hearts, the long grass many battles, difficulties and hardships which attended the ardnous struggle that finally terminated in the freedom of our country. Although the subject would be one in which your feelings would be deaply interested, yet I could not expect your induigene long enough. to describe it. The extended length of the day, at this season of the year, would be too short for the purpose. The sun would descend below yonder herizon before the tale could half be told

first through flowery mends the Muses led From the earliest settlement of the colonists in America, they had many dangers and difficulties to encounter. Driven by oppression form their native land, they entered upon the the Aborigines of the country, or of resisting to the greatest praise. ere-with inverted torch, in vestal guise- their attacks Removed a great distance from the rest of civilized man, and navigation being then in an imperfect state, they enjoyed but

> - Sx old men who had been soldlers of the Revolution were sitting near the speaker.

the first emigrants.

ness became checkered with cultivated fields; devoted to the best interests of their country tion of useful knowledge, has increased the mother country. The British ministry, eith- their own tyrauny.

frustrated by the firmness of the American which they had been for awhile accustomthe injuries they were suffering, and of the illegality of the impositions to which they had been subjected, aroused their apprehension, and awakened their pride. A fixed resolution to resist the march of tyranny, dictated the non-intercourse and non-importation acts almost every breast. Even ladies who had been used to all the finery of luxurious extravagance, cheerfully submitted to the scanty of our manufactures afforded.

ardnous, but patriotism inspired the breasts- | Revolution. directed the destinies of our sountry.

in the number and discipline of her armies, cute the laws of the Union, suppress insurand, although immensely in debt, yet power- | rection, and repel invasions, necessary funds for carrying it on. An un- band of tyranny, proceed with animation and disciplined militia had to oppose the prowess confidence in all their undertakings of veteran troops unused to defeat. But the When the storm of the Revolution had

litical separation from the mother country. ed from thirteen to twenty-four.

quently they had not raiment sufficient to de-tend them from the winter storm. They of-ten marked their steps with blood upon the laration, or sink into an abject state of sub- interest. That such will be the result of the among the greatest of its results. The new his country free-to enjoy the blessings of sections of our country.

. .

to brave the same dangers occasionally joined after having so long endured so many priva- inculeating slanders and unfounded reports In process of time, from the unremitted without murmuring. Our leaders were men, either a public or private capacity. industry of our hardy ancestors, the wilder- unambitious, and with their soldiers firmly | The encouragement given to the incubaand cities and towns arose upon the margins We had no daring Casar-no ambitious number of daily and weekly newspapers in of our bays and rivers. "The busy hum of Cromwell -no aspiring Bonaparte, who under the United States, beyond all example in any Commerce" commenced; and happiness and pretence of giving freedom to their country. other country. It is little more than a cenprosperity began to dawn in our land. This made us of the confidence and devotion of tury since the first Printing Press was estabstate of prosperity aroused the jealousy of the their soldiers, to throw around it the chains of lished in America. At the commencement

er willing to fill those coffers, which had been After peace was obtained, the people of the papers, and they were confined in their cirdrained by the long wars in which the nations different states adopted a regular system of culation principally to our commercial cities. bad been engaged, or dreading the increase Gevernment, Constitutions were formed by Now, in addition to numerous literary jourof power, and resolving to humble and de-press in infamy that strength, which after-wards made their Lion to crouch and tremble which the Constitution of the General Government— pal village in the Union—thus widely diffuin his den, imposed upon the colonists the the work of the sages of our land-one of sing knowledge and useful information of evtaxations and burden, and inflicted the indig- the greatest efforts of the human mind-an ery kind. A newspaper gives to us "the nities, which are so feelingly complained of, instrument calculated to perpetuate the bles- passing tidings of the times." It is a valuaand so well described in the Declaration of sings of free Government-one sufficiently ble and cheap book for our children. It amuour Independence, which has been read to powerful to protect the interests of the coun- ses and instructs, and perhaps more than any try, and sufficiently guarded to prevent an thing else, gives to them a taste for reading,

This Constitution contains within itself a Nothing but absolute poverty should prevent people-by the self-denial of those luxuries provision for amendment, when the experi- any father of a family from taking at least ence of time or the exigency of the country one Newspaper, conducted with a view to raed, and which they had began to consider as demand it. This provision requires such de- tional amusement and general instruction. necessary for their comfort. A due sense of liberate examination of the evil and of the Iu a free government, education is encourremedy, as will at all times secure the country | aged, and many inducements are offered for

from the rash decision of political excitement, the promotion of learning. In the govern-Our ships float upon every sea. Our national | education and talent to give promotion, and A firm and general resolve not to use or to character has been established on a high good conduct to insure its continuance. buy the merchandize of England pervaded standing among the nations of the earth, and our flag is respected by all.

nities beyond measure-after the cup of hu- ment of the war of 1812, were the result of portant and fastidious travelers give to our plaguey Injins." God of Hosts was invoked, and the energies But when proper arrangements had been of the country were brought into action, in effected, and the power of the country brought defence of invaded rights. "Our fathers into operation, our national character was rose with giant strength and burst the shackles retrieved, and feats of valsr were performed, of bondage " The struggle was long and worthy of the successors of the heroes of the

love of Liberty nerved the arms-and Wash- Peace is the best situation for a republic; ington, under the auspices of a benign Deity, | and the best way to procure peace is to be prepared for war. And the surest mode of When we consider the comparative strength | preventing an insult in the exhibition of the of Great Britain and America at the com- power, to resist it. The numerous fortresses with astonishment at the boldness of that bra- | which is now given to youths at our military very which dared to resist in what appeared | academies - and the spirit which animates the almost a hopeless struggle, almost the effect volunteers of the country, will render us at of anthinking desperation. Great Britain all times impregnable to foreign force, withwas then one of the most powerful nations on out incurring the expense and the danger of earth. Her pavies were riding triumphant an extensive standing army. Let proper enon every ocean. Her armies were marching couragement be given to volunteer corps-let country or the ambition of the Ministry di- eise and improvement, and an effective force rected them. Proud of the talents and bra- of citizen soldiers will be always at the com-

Defenders of your country! companions of ful in resources, she considered our opposi- Among the blessings which have arisen she looked upon with contempt, as easily to reckened the spring and encouragement be put down by the mere frowns of her gi- which have been given to industry and to evparts of the United States, to celebrate this gautic power. The Americans were desti- ery kind of improvement. The People knowtute of a navy and an army. They were al- ing that their rights will be protected, that most destitute of officers experienced in the whatever property or wealth they sequire will arts of war, and they were destitute of the not be-wrested from them by the grasping

> recoilection of their wrongs, and their certain | blown over, and the calm of peace had returmisery if defeated, inspired the Americans ned, a system of improvement commenced, with the irresistable bravery and herculean which has been gradually increasing. Withstrength. Although the times were fearful in that comparatively short period, great and gloomy, yet few deserted the cause of changes have been made on the face of the their country. We had but one Arnold - country; the wilderness has been made to Heaven averted the consequences of his "blossom as the rose;" cities, towns and cultreachery; and the contempt of the world has | fivated fields are spread over the whole Uni- ents and in elequence, need not shrink from ted States. Immense territories have been a comparison with the beasted British Parlia-At first but few dared to hope for Inde- acquired from the Indians and from foreign ment. Our pulpits and our courts exhibit pendence The opposition was considered powers; not by conquest and the effusion of much talent; and medical referee has been greatest curiosities you over saw. by many as only the means of procuring re- blood, but by purchase by a fair and ade- raised among us to an exalted station. dress of the grievances under which they la- quate price. Those territories have rapidly. The battles of Erie and Champlain, in probored Such men as Patrick Henry only increased in population, and some of them portion to the forces engaged, might challenge looked forward with a prophet's eye to the are new formed into States, enjoying equal a competition with the boasted victories of future destinies of their country; and by the rights and privileges with the original States. Lord Nelson; and in what page of history will get it? irresistable power of their eloquence prepared | Within fifty years the number of States uni- you find the record of achievements greater the minds of the people for the pang of po- ted under the same Constitution has increas- than those performed by the Americans du-

When Independence was proclaimed, an I hail with pleasing anticipation the time menced in 1812.

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of the Revolution there were very few News-The cupidity of the British ministry was infraction of the rights of the citizens . and for seeking after useful information -

> Under this Constitution, our country has ments of the old world where hereditary prospered and flourished. Our commerce right prevails, "any titled blockhead may has been extended to every part of the globe | wear a crown ;" but here it generally requires | world

to contemn the talent of Americans, and have lamity might be averted. The wise policy which has lately been pur- asserted with all the pomp of pride, that that wilfully perverted description. They despise BERVITY -A merchant, at the season of stances of extensive education, and few me- ing suddenly, turned to his elerk and suid morials of learning remain. The people of Ame ica were then engaged in those purof life, and are incident to the settlement of some time, the clerk asked; a new country. Their necessities confined them to a close pursuit of agriculture, of commerce, and the mechanical arts, except when quick." sings to the country. It was here that the to his clerk, he said: first rudiments of war were acquired by the bardy yeomanry of America, which afterwards enabled them to withstand the numbers a copy of the letter.' defenders of our country, acquired their min- very quick. Yours, &c."

Are Americans destitute of genius? Are they deficient in the talents, which adorn nence or are necessary for war? Let the people of England answer these questions. Their palaces are defended from the artillery of Heaven by the reds of Franklin, and adorned by the pencil of West. They have been taught the true sliom and construction of their language by Lindley Murray. The notes of their Mammoth bank have been ongraved by Perkins. Their waters are covered with steams vessels, the invention of Fulton, and Irvin and Cooper are now rivalling had almost forgotten it myself." their "great unknown" in works of genius and funcy.

The Congress of the United States, in tal-

ring the Revolution, and the war which com-

Rebicon had been passed, that there was no whole American People, by the indissoluble sider the example which our Declaration of safe retreat, that they must support the Dec- ties of commercial intercoure and reciprocal Independence has given to other nations, as jection. If our Revolution had failed, mis- spirit of improvement which has lately arisen freemen of the Republics on the southern erable would have been the fate of at least among us, there is little reason to doubt. The part of our continent will cheerfully unite the leaders of that time. They would have object to be gained is great, and the means with us in the celebration of this day. It is suffered all the punishment annexed to the of accomplishing it are ample. But a few to our example they owe their freedom. On crime of treason in the sanguinary penal code | years will pass before every practicable im- this day the arms of the Greeks will be nerof England Like the illustrious Emmet, provement of this kind will be attempted; ved with incrersed power. Amidst the horthe youthful Hero of Ireland, our beloved and there is no impiety in venturing the as- rors of war, and the rearing of the desolating Washington would have been dragged to an sertion that the ingenuity and power of free artillery, they will rejoice at the blessings of ignominious death, for having dared to defend man is sufficient to remove every obstruction. America, and will unite their prayers with us the rights of his country. But Heaven di- and to break down every barrier which na- for the freedom of the world. The Declaration rected otherwise-Washington lived to see ture has interposed between the different of the 4th of July, 1776, taught to the world said a lady to an Trishman. He very cools a lesson never to be forgotten—gave an exam answered: The wide world, my darlint, his countrymon, and the highest honors they Among the blessings of a free government ple which will in due time be followed by evcould confer; and died in a good old age, la- that of an untrammelled Press is not the ery nation on earth. The supreme God who - The best description of workness we mented by their tears, leaving a character as least. "The Press is the freeman's guard- rules the destinies of the world never intend- have ever heard, is contained in the wag's a soldier, a statesman and a man, unequalled the tyrant's foe." I hold it to be a sound ed that man should remain subjects to the query to his wife when she gave him some by any in any age opinion that the laws are best administered sway of tyrants and despots—never gave to thin chicken broth, if she would not try to But my fellow citizens, although our he- when the conduct and actions of those who any particular family the right of continuing coax that chicken just to wade through the roes were clothed with honor in the war of administer them are open to public examina- their arbitrary rule from generation to gene- soup once more. the Revolution, yet it is from their conduct tion and public scrutiny. Our rulers hold ration. Man must and will be free. The arduous task of reducing the wilderness to a in the day of peace, and from the result of their stations not by hereditary right, but by sins of the people may for a while keep them state of cultivation, and of either conciliating their glorious struggle that they are entitled the free choice of the people; and as by the subject to Kings. Emperors and hereditary found from experience that a heavy crop of frequency of election they are often brought rulers; but finally the whole human race will buckwheat, followed by a crop of cats seeded After having achieved the freedom of the to the bar of public opinion, it is essential be emancipated. All will enjoy the govern- with clover, will almost completely eradicate country—after its Independence was acknowledged by the King of England, they, with and correct information. This information a persons of their own selection, subject to be their beloved and clmost idolized Chief, re- free Press best can give. In proportion to removed whenever they violate their trust, or - The editor says to put anything to fill tired to the shades of private life to enjoy the necessity of correct public information less the confidence of the people.

What may be the fate of our beloved coun-Some few whom the same causes had forced gaired. It is no little praise to them that those who abuse the freedom of the Press by try, it is impossible to predict. But let us sincerely hope that history will not record of tions, they retired without compensation and injurious to the character of individuals in her, as of many other nations-"she roseshe flourished - she fell " Let us hope that she will continue to be, as she has been for the last fifty years, the polar star of liberty - the beacon light by which the benighted world will be led to emancipation.

We have every reason to expect this. The same spirit which soimated our Fathers, still pervades the country. Liberty is a blessing bestowed by Heaven, consecrated by the blood of our patriots, and endeared to us by the felicity which it has imparted Our dispositions must be strangely altered; ignorance must make vast inroads upon us, before we at submit to lose the inestimable gift. We counct lose it. The knowledge of our right, and the fear of losing them, will create a zeal like that which now animates the regenerated Greeks. We will yield our liberty only with our lives.

An old woman who lived near the frontier during the last war with Great Britain, and possessed a marvellous propensity to learn the news, used frequently to make inpuiries respecting the soldiers. On one occasion she called to one of those defenders of our rights whom she had frequently saluted

"What's the news?" "Why, good woman," said he, "the Indians have fixed a crow bar under Lake Brio and are going to turn it over and drown the

"Oh, merey, what shall I do?" and away she ran to tell her neighbors of the danger, The Hypercritics of Eugland have affected and inquire of the minister how such a ca-

The wise policy which has lately been pur-sued, of placing our country in a proper state asserted with all the pomp of pride, that that "Why," said he, "you need not be alar-etherial spirit which constitutes true genius med—we have our Maker's promise that he and rude supply, which the then infant state of defence, will, it is to be hoped, prevent becomes stagnant under the influence of will not again destroy the world by water," any future insults to our national dignity - the American climate; that on our soil "fan- "I know that," returned the old lady has-After having endured sufferings and indig- The disasters which attended the commencer ey siekens and genius dies." Their self-im- tily, "He's nothing to do with it, it's them

> government requires, and which we would customers at a distance, in answer to a previnot exchage for all the gargeous drapery of ous dun, a letter stating his difficulties and European fashion. It is true that prior to requesting time. The merchant paced his the war of the Revolution, there were few in- counting room with darkening brow, and stop-

> "Write to that man without delay." The paper was ready and the gen filled suits which were necessary for the support with ink, but not receiving any message for "What shall I write?"

"Something or nothing, and that very

mencement of the Revolution, we are filled which have been erected-the education called upon to defend their lives and their Back to his desk went the clerk, and repproperty from the cruelly provoked but ruth- idly moved his fingers over the paper. The ess savage; or when called to aid the moth- letter was sent to the office, and by return of er country in her was with France. These mail came a letter from the customer, inclowars, however bloody and disastrous their sing the money in full. The merchant, with events, ought to be considered as real bles- glistening eyes, read the letter, and hastening "What did you write to- "

"I wrote just what you told me, and kept and the discipline of the British armies. In Going to his letter book, and opening it,

here that Putnam and some few of the early "Dear Sir: Something or nothing, and that The letter brought the money

> MAKING USE OF GOOD CREDIT .- A shabby geoteel young man entered a tradesman's store the other day, with his hands crammed in both pockets, as if they were flush with

the rhino. "Mr. -," said be, "I believe I am indebted to you sixty-two and a half cents, cash borrowed somewhere about a year age.

"Yes, sir," said the tradesman, smacking his lips and holding out his hand to receive the ready. "I am glad you have come for I "Oh! I never forget these little things,"

sail the youngster, "I like to have all square -so I want you to lend me just thirty-seven and a half cents more, which will make it

At Beb, Harry Smith bas one of the 'Don't say so - what is it?' 'A tree that never sprouts, and which be-

comes smaller the older it grows Well, that is a curiosity. Where did be From California

·What is the name of is?

'Axle-tree! It once belonged to a Califor-Scene closes by the sudden transition of an

Le "Jack, did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed vesterday?"

"No, father; you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I thought it would rain before long, I have laid

-A gentleman advertising for a wife says: It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occurring

- What will you leave me in your will?"