Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD. NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

VOL. 6--NO. 15.7

Cettusbyrg, Pa., Moydat, Jyby 19, 1985.

[WHOLE NO. 275.

Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court-House.

CONDITIONS:

I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers.) payable half yearly in advance.
II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

ANNIVEGISARY ADDRESSES.

SERENCH. Delivered on the 4th July, in the German Church, Gettysburg, Pa. BY REV. PREOFRICK RUTHRAUFF.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

GAL. 5 c. 1 v.—"Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made you free."

I FEEL happy, my brethren, in the enjoyment of the privilege of addressing you to day, on a subject in which, I trust, we all take a deep interest. It has long been my opinion, that this day should not pass by without witnessing some public mani-festation of our gratitude to God, the author of all our blessings. How suitable is it not for us to meet in His house on this American Subbath, in order to pay Him the tribute of our praise, for !Lis

lowards the children of men.

As the governor of the world, and as the disposer of all events that are to have a bearing upon and and Germany to this country. valuable blessing from our hands.

of the glorious fruits of liberty, is the power of most conducive to our eternal welfare." Thus the country where this privilege is exercised, must incontrovertably be free."

Wo propose to take into view I. In the first place, the blessings of liberty, and

Liberty is a word door to every American boour civil and religious institutions, it means in rerulers; and in reference to the latter, the right of every individual to worship God according to the government which they projected was free and dictates of his own judgment.
We note upon this compile tiberty on of the high-

est value, and the mestimable gift of our divine lished any other than a liberal & democratic form Lord. As it regards the right of thinking for ourselves, and worshipping our Creator according to our own judgments, we must say, no greater blessing was over tendered to the nations of the earth. God has made it not only our duty, but our privihas told us that we are accountable to him alone for our motives and religious conduct. In this matter no power under heaven has a right to forc upon us what we do not approve of, and are un willing to receive. And in respect to our civil rights, we are also deeply convinced, that they are not only blossings of an invaluable kind, but the gifts of the Ruler of nations, and domand our warmest gratitude. Never could the stupendous fabric of our national independence have been reared by the enfeebled hands of our forefathers. had not God graciously presided over their coun cils—inspired them with wisdom, and led on their armies, illy prepared for the contest, to battle and victory. To be sceptical on this subject, my brothien, is to be blind to the ten thousand evidence of a divine and over-ruling Providence in favor of this nation, which our revolutionary struggle presonts; yes, it would not only evince a wilful blind ness to the clearest evidence of a divine superintendence, but a criminal hardness of heart in withholding from our kindest benefactor, that gratitude which should glow in every freeman's bosom But it will help us to rise still higher in our es timation of these blessings, if we take a review of the immense treasure at which they were pur-

We will speak first of the cost at which our re ligious liberty was purchased. We speak design edly of this first, because of its pre eminent value and because we are convinced religious liberty is the source and support of our civil freedom. For let our religious liberty once be wrested out of our hands, and the yeke of intolerance be placed upon our necks, and soon will our fair fabric of civil independence be among the things of naught. And permit us to remark, that we choose to speak of the great cost of these blessings, in order that we may more highly value them, and become pene trated with a deep sense of the vast obligation that rests upon American citizens and christains, to hand them down to posterity unimpaired and un-

The day of religious and civil liberty first dawned, after a long dark night of oppression, with the commencement of the over glorious Reformation; when those immertal champions, whose memory is still embalined in the bosom of every disenthral led christian patriot, stept forth in defence of the rights of mankind, and cut asunder with the sword of the truth, the heavy fetters of ignorance and religious vassallage, which centuries had rivetted upon the nations of Europe. They taught that it was every man's duty and privilege to read God's word and judge in matters of religion for hunself; and that for the exercise of this right he is not to be called to an account by any human tribunal. And that the nations until then, enslaved and broken in spirit, might have the great charter of their religious treedom in their own possession, the immortal Reformer of Saxony, under God, gave them the inspired oracles of truth in then own language, and said in words that made despotism turn pale: ye nations of Europe read and be free.

Gratoful for the blessed treasure, they read with ocstacy, "that those whom Christ makes free, are free indeed." Tho light of truth spread, and millions were born into "the liberty of the children of God." And did he who had enthroned himself in the temple of the most high, as God, and held in his iron grasp the chains that bound millions to his throne in abject slavery, sit and look on quietly, whilst the light of divine truth. in its march of intellectual and moral emancipation, spread from the palace of the king and prince to the cottage of the peasant, and from the city to be the glory given. To His praise let the Fourth the hamlet? No; the Vatican thundered forth its of July ever be hallowed. Nover may this day be awful anathemus upon the heads of those who dured to doubt his infallibility and think for themsolves; the stake and gibbet were erected—the fugget was enkindled, the sword was unsheathed and the war-dogs of persecution were let loose upon all who dared to be free, their property was confiscated, their bodies were enchained in loathsome prisons—their wives and children were mur. I tive of this is certainly true. Examples are not dered, their blood spilt, and their souls given over

than be slaves? No; their blood was the seed of the church-others arose and testified for the mark, and Sweden, and Switzerland, and thousands in other countries caught the fire, and felt and declared they were free to think and act for themselves in matters of faith.

But, my brothren, mighty were the efforts, terrible was the struggle, indiscribable the suffering, and rich was the treasure of blood and lite, which the moral and intellectual emancipation of the nations cost. And though the spirit of religious liberty could not be controlled or repressed in its course, and driven back into the dungeon of erfor and darkness, where it had lain fettered for conturies; yet it was not because offorts to do so, were not made. The intolerant spirit of persecution did not sleep, but continued to exert every energy to repress free enquiry, and to bring back the children of light under the dominion of darkness, or to extirpate them from amongst the living. Even many yours after the reformation had taken deep root, and the faith once delivered to the saints by religious proscription; thousands began to turn their eves towards this continent, as a "hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the temsest." And thousands left their native land and goodness to us, and to recount His wonderful acts omigrated to our American shores, the Asylum of We have selected the above words from the they rought and found what their Fatherland de-Epistle of the Apostle, rather as a motto, than a mod them: the liberty of conscience. The spirit text. They speak of liberty purchased and bo- of reform and liberty, wakened up by the Reforstowed by the Lord Jesus; but it is treedom from mation, on all occasions called forth, measures the Jewish ritual, and the bondage of error and from those in authority, which were intolerant and oppressive. This induced many thousands in the seventeenth century to flee from England, Holthe prosperity of His kingdom, He is also the au- said they, "shines as pleasantly on America as thor of all our privileges, whether civil or reli- on England, and the sun of righteousness much gious; and we may apply the exhortation to our more clearly. We are treated here in a manner solves, in this sense. "to stand fast in the liberty which forfeits all claim upon our affection. Let wherewith Christ has made us froe"-to resist us remove whither the Providence of God calls, and every offert that may be made, to wrest this in- make that country our home, which will afford us what is dearer than property or life, the liberty of I hope I may speak freely to you to-day. "One worshipping God in the way which appears to us speaking on this subject without restraint; and tescaped from oppression, and "restored to the primitive destination of the human race," those colonists, bringing with them their knowledge and picty, their industry and love of liberty, "had lei sure to reflect on the origin and rights of societhe great expense at which they were purchased ties, and on the respective duties of governments for us. produced freedom of thought in politics; hence the som. It is big with important meaning; it implies love of religious liberty, begat in them the love of the power to choose or reject. As applied by us to civil freedom. Thus we see, how the spirit of ference to the former, the right of the people to the latter. "Having an entirely new political bemake their own laws, and to choose their own dy to organize, the elements of legislation must necessarily engage their attention first." The

of government. Those men however were again bro't under the dominion of Great Britain, under which they still enjoyed a considerable degree of freedom. But jealous at the rising prosperity and growing power lege "to search the scripture" for ourselves, and of the colonies, they began to curtail their privileges, and to embarrass their commerce: heavy restrictions and duties were imposed. The colo o injury. Long did they wait for the introduction of a wiser policy and milder legislation toards them; but all in vain; they laid their petitons at the foot of the throne, with humble and ervent petitions for clemency, but were dismissed ithout any redress of their grievances. Determined at last, no longer to submit to legislation in which they had no voice, and which was oppresively severe; and appealing to heaven for the justice of their cause, they declared "we determine to be free, or die." Assembled in convention, they aid: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights covernments are instituted among men, deriving oir just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form s to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

iberal; for it would have been strange, if they

This loads me to speak of the great expense at which our civil liberty was purchased after the above Declaration of Indopendence was made, on the 4th of July, 1776. After thus severing the political bonds that before united them to the mother country, it became macessary for the colonies ciples thus published in the face of the world.-They "pledged their lives, their property and saccred honor" in the vindication of their rights; and in reliance upon their God, for whose service they had abandoned their country, they prepared for the deadly strife. True they were comparatively few in numbers, their treasure was not great, and their army was illy equipped; still they were firm in the faith, that the "battle is not always to the strong, and the race to the swift;" they determined to be free, or die in detence of their rights.-And although they were outnumbered by the hired slaves of despotism from abroad, and opposed by traitors from at home, yet did they not give up heir hopes; and although unsuccessful for a while, yet then undeciplined armies soon learned the art f war; they soon know how to conquer. Never id men suffer greater hardships-never did pariots pour forth their treasures, and shed their blood more freely, than did they, in the cause of reedom! And did they conquer? did they gain the victory? Nay; they came off more than conquerors! How could hired vassals, who fought nerely for "filthy lucre," ever hope to conquer hose, that were fighting in detence of their peaceful homes,their life & liberty! But was it their own arms that got them the victory? No; the God of Gideon fought their battles; He it was, "who hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty; and the things which are despised, yea, and things that are not, to bring to naught the things which are; that no flesh should glory

in his presence." No, my brethren, it was not an arm, of flesh that could accomplish all this with such inadequate means; it was the Lord's doings, which are narvellous in our sight. 'He stirred up the spirit of the nuble Frenchman to hasten to our relief; he gave wisdom to our statesmen and generals, and victory to our prins! To Him then, my brethren, descented by the indulgence of passions that are displeasing to Him, who has so highly favored us, and done such great things of which our hearts

But we must hasten.

II. Secondly to enquire whether our liberties may be endangered by any causes? The affirmawanting in the history of nations to warn us of our

to everlasting destruction. And did the work of danger. It is wisdom to profit by the faults and Office of the Star & Banner: the Lord-of truth and liberty cease with the mar. fall of others. The inspired oracles are not silent tyrdom of the thousands that would rather die on this subject. There it is declared, "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the ruin of any people." The history of many nations, has verified truth; and thus the work progressed, until all Ger. | the truth of this declaration. But what is it, that many blazed with the light of liberty, and Don may endanger our liberties? There are many things, but we have time to dwell on a few only

We place Infidelity foremost in the list of sins, that will ruin any people. We think we are warranted by scripture, and the experience of nations, in enumeraing this amongst the causes which threaten the saferimes; it is treason against the moral government of the universe. It is the denial of God, of his providence and our accountability to a higher power for our moral actions. Where such sentiments become prevalent, the foundation of virtuous action is destroyed, the basii of all government and subordination is rooted up, and anarchy and confusion must reign universally.— The fabrick of all our institutions, civil and relia is based upon the belief of the existence of God-Hi moral government, and our accountability to him; and so soon as this foundation of society is destroyed, ou government must fall into ruins. What else will curb the turry passions of fallen men, and restrain them within the bounds of virtue and order, but the consciendeep root, and the faith once delivered to the saints and happiness be better accured by abandoning all acknowledged, did the spirit of despotism make religion—casting off all fear of God, and destroying in new efforts to regain its lost powers; hence our hearts and the hearts of others, the dread of meetin many countries, persecution still raged. Worn in the frowns of the Almighty in a future world, should out at last by civil oppression, and hunted down we live and die in unpardoned sin? Would it be more conducive to our national prosperity and our individual happiness, if we were to abandon ourselves to the worship of the Goddess of Reason? Let the history of France answer that question. In that nation, Infideli the oppressed, and the home of the free. Here of christianity were closed, and over the temple of reactional sleep!" And you my brothron are on well in-formed to be told that the consequences were horrible The flood-gates of every crime were thrown open upon the whole nation; the moral atmosphere putrid, and the whole nation intoxicated with the foula crimes that ever disgraced the family of man. Friend betrayed friend; the bands of society were loosed, and the demon of anarchy revelled in blood and his appetite required the slaughter of three miltions of Frenchmen. Its demoralizing effects are yet visible; we sometimes hear of the convulsive three of the volcano that still burns in the bowels of that nation. Though long excited by the example of this country to desire the blessings of liberty, they are incaple of self-government; and it is because the piety and visite of chairteents.

and virtue of christianity are wanting.
We are not vissionary when we declare, that the We are not vissionary when we declare, that the same causes threaten our institutions. Are not the same doctrines publicly taught in three of our princi-pal cities? Are not several papers engaged in dissem-mating the doctrines of French Infidels in our own land: and there are many, very many who embrace them. And need I tell you, that the poisonous tree of infidelity has already brought forth its legitimate fruits in the riots and mobs which have disgraced our nation, and interrupted our citizens in the exercise of their dearest rights, at the ballot box!

Depend upon it, my brethren, nothing but the fear of God can secure our liberty—nothing but the univer-sal spread and influence of the religion of Christ can free enquiry in the former, led to free enquiry in the latter. "Having an entirely new political body to organize, the elements of legislation must

Again-Permit me to mention Intemperance as a econd cause, which threatens our free institutions with subvertion and ruin. It is true war has been declared a-gainst this fell destroyer of the destroyer interprets of the numan many, on one model monster is not yet dead—he still lives in our midst, & is laying thousands annually, low in the drunkard's grave! He enters still into the habitations of many of our most estimable citizens under the garb of an angel of light, and though he professes to administer health to the sick and strength to the weak, converts their dwellings into prisons o wailing and lamentation. He spares not the wife's support—the children's protectors and the parent's hope—death and destruction mark his encrimsoned path. No tie is too sacred for him to sever; no sancare too dear for him to descrate, and no interests are too dear for him to destroy. Need I inform you that this monster has gotten a most dangerous hold on the very mainspring of our free institutions. You are too well acquainted with the fact to require the information, that he acts a distinguished part at all our elections, controlling the votes of thousands, through his mighty influence! What! is it a fact, are there freemen v ho would cast their votes in favor of him who can most liberally deal out the liquid fire? What could a freeman offer to purchase with a glass of alchohol, that for which our patriot forefathers sacrificed their best blood and treasure? O, shame, where is thy blush! Is it a slander upon Americans, to utter such a thing? Would to God it were! Would to God there were no aspirants after office, at whose door this foul crime could be laid! So long as the love of alchohol will lead men to sell their votes to the highest hidder there is danger of the subvertion of our liberties. Is that man capable of voting intelligently whose intellect is first destroyed by liquid poison, and whose judgment must first be convinced of a candidate's merits by a glass of rum? Is that man worthy to legislate for free-men, who could be base enough to raise himself to our legislative halls by the degrading practice of treating in order to be elected? No-all will say no.

Let no American give himself up to the indulgence of a passion that is so debasing to the mind—so degrading to character-so ruinous to our liberties, and so destructive of social order, and of domestic and eternal happiness; but let all enlist in the ranks of those e patriots and philanthropists, who have determin ed on the expulsion of the monster of intemperation our land.

Permit me, my respected auditors, to mention one more cause that seems to me to endanger our liberties; I mean, Excessive Party Spirit. A moderate degree of party spirit is necessary to the existence of a Re-public. This,I presume, will not be controverted. For where there is a moderate degree of party spirit kept up, there there will be a watchful eye, ever open to the doings of our public officers, and our legislators and rulers. Their principles and actions will be investigated and presented to the people, who have a right to know how their servants behave themselves while in their employ. If faithful, they may be continued; inot, they can be removed, and more suitable person alorted. They have in least the suitable person alorted. not, they can be removed, and more suitable persons elected. Thus there is kept alive a wholesome super-vision of one party over the principles and public ac-tions of the other. Such an action of party spirit will e salutary, and make men attentive to their own prin ciples and public conduct.

But when party spirit becomes excessive and pro-criptive; when its influence extends its virulence so ar as to sunder the bonds friendship, which should bind citizen to citizen; when it visits the political sins of men upon their private character, and injures a person in the business of his vocation, and deprives him and his family of their support; or when it enters and descerates the sanctuary of God, disturbs the harmony of the followers of Christ, and thus vacates the altars of the Most High of its convenient the site. of the followers of Unrist, and thus vacates the accome of the Most High of its communicants: then it become destructive of civil and religious liberty. When destructive of civil and religious liberty. When a man, whatever be his station amongst his fellow-citizens, is proscribed and persecuted, and his rights withheld, because he dares to think for himself and use the privilege of every American citizen at the ballot box—then, I contend, party spirit is excessive, dangerous and destructive of freedom of thought and action. So soon as this takes place, we are no mor free, and our liberty will have taken its everlasting flight, and despotism of the worst kind, spread he raven wings over our nation!

Now, whether this is the case with party spirit i this country, I leave you to judge. If you think it is may I not ask, are we not fast hastening toward a worse despotism than we escaped July 4, 1776? I would ask, could not our party politics be maintained without those angry and virulent passions mingling with their discussions? with their discussions? Could not our gentlemen the public press contribute much to pour the oil o moderation upon the troubled waters of our politica world? We think there might, and should be, much more regard to the nice sensibilities of honorable opponents on the fields of intellectual and political strife. Nothing would be lost, and much would be gained. We still might vindicate the truth as we apprehend it, and maintain our political side; and aftewards meet each other in the common walks of life, as brethren—

and at the altar of our God, as christians. But to conclude—though we are yet politically free -free to make our own laws, and to choose our own this freedom from the guilt and power of sin, we are bound in chains of the basest slavery. Oh, brethren! I recommend this liberty to you; seek it and you will find it. You will find it with Christ, for whom he libpenetrated the dark and doubtful mists that erates is free indeed. The most degrading slavery is the service of sin and lust; and of what advantage will ur boasted civil liberty be to us, if our souls are nevor disenslaved of sin, by the grace of God that bring-eth salvation to all. Oh, ye prisoners of hope! come to Christ, and he will give liberty to the captive, and save you from the hard bondage wherein ye are made to serve. He is a captain that is willing and able to lead us on to victories more glorious in their results, than were ever acquired on the battlefield of conflicting nations. Under the banner of His cross, let us all enlist; it is still streaming on the walls of Zion, and all are invited to hasten to it and be free-free from the oppressor's yoke—free from the guilt and power and pollation of sin—free from the miseries of this life, and free in the Eternal Asylum of the distressed, and

ADDRESS,

Delivered July 4th, 1835, before the "Gettysburg Guards" and Citizens.

BY DANIEL M. SMYSER, ESQ. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Comrades and Fellow-Citizens!

By your kind invitation, I stand before tellow citizens, in commemorating the event-

orn origin. They possess a very remote! games, the Salii, and other similar recurr- | dreadful as voluntary slavery." ing feasts and celebrations-and modern history abounds in instances of the same-When conducted in a proper manner and in a right spirit, they are calculated to be universally and extensively beneficial. They cherish national feeling and national pride, without which the power as well as the glory of a country, soon dwindles into noth-Thy excite emulation, the fruitful paing. rent of noble deeds. Each returning celebrutime to never titile in the shain that hinds our hearts to our country's altar. They is to make enlightened as

well as enthusiastic patriots. The anniversary we this day celebrate is superior in moral interest as well as political of the Revolution. importance to any other that the history of the world affords. I disclaim all intentional the original cause of the Revolution. Nei- and present blessings, and to strengthen and conirreverance for sacred things when I say, that ther was it its primary object-as, from in sublime and solemn interest, it yields only men's disposition to regard rather the sound to that which is forever sanctified to our than the significancy of terms, has been min. & our hearts by the hallowed advent of our divine Redeemer --- for surely the moral and political, is second only in importance

to the spiritual regeneration of mankind. It is true, the consummation of good which is the object and the end of this new dispensation, is only to be arrived at through much toil and suffering. Rivers of blood must flow-many a brave heart cease to pulsate—and many a gallant spirit wing its flight to immortality, ere hope shall be swallowed up in fruition-but so surely as the day we celebrate dawned on American thraldom, and the Sun of Liberty which then rose s now resplendently culminating to its zenith, so surely does a noon of freedom equally bright and glorious await those who are yet sitting in the deep, dark midnight of this baptism of fire and of blood. We have successfully groped our way through the 'palpuble obscure' of despotism, and emerged to the full light of a happier day. But, tell me, Americans! Shall not our sympathy and in so far as is practicable and right, our aid, be given to those who are vet wandering amid 'shadows, clouds and darkness,' and stretching forth their hands to us their forerunners within the vale, and calling on us for help? Surely the heart that does not the face of the most tremendous obstacles respond to such an appeal, must be dead to humanity, callous to feeling, and lost to every ennobling attribute of a freeman!

It is not my intention on this occasion, to detain you by a repetition of the oft told tale of our revolutionary trials, difficulties, and final triumph. I dare not suppose there is a man within my hearing, who is unacquainted with the stirring tale. If there is, let him blush for his ignorance, but still more for his degeneracy. But there is not; your expressive looks already tacitly rebuke me for even doubtfully hazarding the shameful supposition. In full confidence, then, that there is not, I shall proceed to offer such further remarks, in unison with the occasion, as present themselves to my mind.

It is a remarkable feature in our Revolutionary struggle and strikingly characteristic of its exalted character and elevated object, that Independence, highly as our fathers prized it, and strenuously as they ultimately sought it, was not its original exciting cause. Had it been so, doubtless it would have been a magnificent as well as a legitimate cause, in defence of which other nations have poured forth their blood like rulers; yet there is a liberty whose blessings many of of shave not yet tasted—I mean, freedom from the bondage of sin and death. This liberty Christ gives to the prisoners of hope that flee unto him. Without water; though it may well be doubted wheth-

penetrated the dark and doubtful mists that result of the long and protracted struggle the vista of futurity, with a gaza rendered keen between the nower of the Crown and the and piercing by its own intensity, clearly traces between the power of the Crown and the neither contemplated nor desired such an issue, until necessity drove them to embrace it as the only alternative to slavery. So averse in the outset, were the people to this they resisted with the like determination of spirit, measure, ultimately so popular, that no means the attempt to take their liberty by a coup de in their power to use, were left untried to

A superficial observer, looking merely at the avert it. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, were poured in without number, people, all firmly yet respectfully asserting portion between cause and effect. their rights, stating their grievances, and you this day, the chosen organ of some of one occasion, thought proper to utter a simithose sentiments and feelings which on an lar disclaimer. What was the result? Let occasion like the present, gush upon the History speak! Their petitions and memoand grateful recollections. We have met in "Their repeated and respectful remonstranthe spirit of freedom, and, I trust, of Barmo- | ces, were answered only by repeated injuful day that gave our nation birth; and and exhausted-when wrong was heaped and forbearance of the people-after having Anniversary celebrations of important suffered their evils "so long as evils were epochas and illustrious events, are not of mod- sufferable"-our magnanimous sires promulgated that sublime and solemn declara-Taberpacies and of the Passever. The the scabbard behind them. They fearless. Greeks, in like manner, celebrated the glory | ly grappled with the gigantic power of Great |

It may, indeed, with truth be affirmed, that even without the intervention of the causes which led to the Revolution, this country must ultimately have become independant, from the operation of another causeand that cause would have been the absolute and necessary incompatibility of a state of country as ours, with its internal resources, its power, their capacity of unlimited exten--ion, its situation, the character of its pecple and the spirit of its institutions. Yet foster a love for our country and a just pride | there can be no doubt that the unwarrantain its institutions, at the same time that they | ble attempt to establish an arbitrary dominlead to a more just appreciation and perfect | ion over us, not only accelerated that event, knowledge of those institutions. In a word, but also exercised a most salutary influence ed whether the one would have been as ele- | a patriot's sacred fire glowmerged from the seven-times heated furnace

I have said that Independence was not ver of every good and every perfect gift, sometimes imagined. High and exalted as such a cause would have been, our forefathers aimed at a still higher and nobler onethat, without which individual freedom is a ty. Independence and civil liberty, although often confounded, are by no means synoniagainst the oppression or misconduct of its own government: or, as a celebrated writer* defines it, "the not being restrained by any law save that which conduces in a greater degree to the public good." Thus, then, abject state of slavery. Russia and Turkey, for example, are certainly independent natruth be said, to enjoy the slightest vestige of civil liberty. It was then to secure this that our father, dissolved the political bands that had long connected them with Great Britain, and asserted their Independence, in and appalling dangers.

Another feature in this momentous Revolution demands a passing notice: The patriots of '76 were not driven into rebellion by a beavy load of intolerable oppression and individual outrage, such as comes home to every man's experience, every fireside and wrings every bosom. No blood. thirsty tyrant swaved over their prostrate bodies a rod of iron, emulating the atrocities of a Nero, va Caligula or a Domitiun. No tyrannical oligarchy like that of enslaved but illustrious Venice, comen ted its brutal tyranny in the blood and the tears of its subjects. The husbandman tilled his fields in peace; the artizan pursued the peaceful tenor of his useful occupation, undisturbed by fears of personal outrage: the merchant sent forth his barque upon the waters, in the confident assurance that the golden returns which the winds and the waves should spare, would not be wrested from him by the rapacity of a lawless despot, or become the sport and the proy of military liceuse. Ireland, at the present day, whose very life-blood is drained by a lazy and painpered priesthood, suffersten-fold the actual wrong and outrage which was visited upon our fathers when they unfurled the standard of insurrection to the breeze; and this consideration, instead of at all diminishing the lustre of that clorious contest, gives it additional brilliancy, by exhibiting it as the strife of upright and disinterested men in defence of principle.

What, then, a stranger might be tempted to ask was the cause that actuated and the motive that impelled them? It was the love of Liberty Not merely that selfish feeling which leads men to resist present oppression, from a desire of escap-

liberty, with the same energy and firmness with enshrouded the future, foresaw that Indepen- which they would meet an attempt to usurp the dence must be the necessary and mevitable whole; and which, extending its vision far down rights of the people, and therefore strove to mote consequences. And such,my fellow-citizens, the connection between present causes and rebrace the energies of the country to meet must be the sleepless vigilance exercised by you the crisis, yet the great mass of the people | if you would preserve your precious heritage, and would not that the blood of your fathers shall have flowed in vain! It has been truly said that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." Our fath-

proximate cause of our Revolution; and finding it upon the British government and the British rection between cause and effect. What! Bring war, with all its attendant train of evils, into the bosom of a peaceful country and rudely sever the demanding redress; but all as explicitly and ties of old association and kindred, merely to aalmost indignantly disavowing the idea of void purchasing a superfluous article of luxury at separation. Even Congress, on more than an enhanced price! But this seemingly trivial cause assumes a character of immense importance when viewed as the entering wedge intended to rive our Liberties into fragments. It was in this light our fathers viewed it; and hence they met soul in a full tide of sublime essociations rials were treated with haughty contempt! the incipient efforts of projected tyranny on the very threshold, and there buttled for the common rights of the human race. They knew that usurny, to unite with countless thousands of our ries." Then, only, when every means of the initiatory step, until its purpose is accomplishredress and reconciliation had been tried ed, or until it is thrown back by the irresistible force of public sentiment awakened into decisive which in ushering it into being, also proved upon wrong, and outrage accumulated on the contest between power and right, there was no the dawn of a new and auspicious era of outrage—when the usurpations of the crown alternative but submission or successful resisliberty and happiness to the whole human and parliament kept pace with the patience tance; and, disdaining the weak and temporizing policy that would have been the retuge of inferior minds, they chose rather to precipitate the struggle, than to wait until time should have ripened lyranny into depotism. Amirable men: Proof alike to the intimidations of power, the seductions antiquity. The Jews, by divine appoint | tion which has this day been read in your of vanity and the allurements of guin, ye planned ment observed the feasts of Pentecost, of hearing. They drew the sword and cast and accomplished the great work of your country's salvation; and, in your country's salvation, the regeneration and redemption of the world!— "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" was the imof their country and the renown of her he- Britain, declaring that they had "counted passioned exclamation of the Grator of Nature, roes. The Romans had their centennial the cost of the contest, and found nothing so the eloquent, the gifted, the patriotic HENRY; and "Liberty or Death!" became at once the watchword and the rallying cry of the Revolution. Its spirit-stirring echoes at Lexington's bloody fight, struck a panic into the hearts of the minions of despotism,

> When, wantoning in savage rage, they marched, Onward to Concord,in a firm array With music playing, and the ample flag "Of Tyranny displayed----"

It was sent back in defiance and in triumph from dependance on a foreign power in such a the glory-crowned heights of Bunker's Hill, "whose glorious name might make a coward brave"—The rolling Hudson started at the sound as it burst in thundering acclaim from the field of Saratoga; and its last ochoes, mingled with the shrill clarion of victory and rejoicing, rose with deafening vehemence, from the plains of Yorktown. Animated by it our fathers needed no other stimulous to action. And shall it find no answering echo in the bosoms of their children? Oh! ves! by a strange and somewhat anomalous asso- upon our national character and the genius ed with onthusiasm, assure me that it meets with ciation of apparently discordant qualities, of our government; for it may well be doubt- an answering scho in full many a heart, and that vated or the other as pure, had they not e- here present! Your presence how this day, and the occasion of your assembling together, also

gives testimony that such is the hespiring tact .--We have met to express our grantfude to the WGIfirm one another in the renewed determination of showing ourselves henceforward their worthy recipionts.

We have met in the spirit of concord, harmony, and peace—We have met as a band of brothers! Let, then, the poor, miserable tool of hatred and of envy, if any such there he, who batters on slan. der "and makes most hellish meals of good men's names," and whose grovelling soul is animated curse and political independence ceases to by the thankless spirit of ingratitude, depart this be a blessing. They struck for civil liber. joyous scene, and pollute not with his hateful presence, our festival of peace. Such feelings disnonor the wretch who cherishes them, and are peculiarly unsuited to an occasion like the present. mous terms. By the first, we mean as ap- There are those, to whom strife is a congenial plied to a nation, that it is not under the do- element, and who are never so happy as when they minion or subject to the control of any for are its successful agitators; for thereby, they at eign power. The second implies protection once gratily the saturate manguity of their maonce gratify the saturic malignity of their nathey engender, hope to find something which they may turn to their own advantage-since it is truly said "in civil broils, the worst of men may rise." Whenever such characters become common, and receive the tolerance and sanction of the public, it is a sure symptom of national degeneracy. Pubyou perceive, it is very possible for a nation lie sentiment is then perverted and abused; and bondage. We have happily passed through to be independent, and yet sunk in the most precisely in proportion as a nation declines in morality and virtue, does it approach the period of its downfall. It is therefore at once the interest and the duty of every friend of his country, of tions, that is they are not under any foreign good order and of virtue, to quench those firebrands dominion; yet neither of them can, with of society whenever they may be found. But 1 look around me, and in this large assembly I find no one to whom these remarks can apply. If there unfortunately are any such in our commuhigher boon, this more precious blessing, nity, they have had the good souse and discretion not to intrude upon us with their presence. As a means of perpetuating the freedom and consequently the blessings we now enjoy, I know

> more especially in every free government, the general diffusion, and in so far as is practicable, the equalization of knowledge, should be one of its first objects. We have proclaimed to the world that all men are born equal as well as free. If then, we would verify and exemplify this, our fundamental maxim, we must bring home knowledge -not scientific knowledge-not college learning, that is not necessary, but plain, useful, practical knowledge, to every man's door; and, in proportion as this is effected, ignorance vanishes, the intellect is expanded and elevated, and the fanciful and visionary distinctions of birth and wealth. cease to have even an imaginary existence. An ignorant people, cannot long be free. Their liberty will be the sport of every factious demagogue, and fall the prey of every invader.

of none more efficacious than Education. Knowl.

edge, may indeed be said to be the conservative

principle of Liberty. In every well regulated and

We owe an immense debt of gratitude to those whose wisdom planned and whose valour achieved our Liberty and Independence. I might point you to a host of names that stand forth, brilliant stars in the galaxy of glory. I might point you to the names of an Adams, a Hancock, a Franklin, a Henry, a Warren, a Mercer, a Montgomery and a Greene. But bright and luminous as they are, I pass these over, and direct your gaze to his whose dazzling glory, like the Sun in the firmanent of Henry en, eclipses all lesser luminaries—THE BELOVED HAMES OF WASHINGTON!

Here I pause! Why should I pursue the theme? In pronouncing that venerated & almost smetified name, have I not spoken volumes to your minds and your hearts? Why should I attempt his culogy? Is it possible to add brilliancy to the rays, or glory to the heams of the Sun in Heaven? His character needs no sujour. It is above it. It had defined to learned. gium. It is above it—It bids defiance to language!

Paley.