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BY DAVID OVER.

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THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY C. D. STUART.

Thou canst not clasp the beautiful,
And call it all thine own;
The beautiful is given for all,
And not for one alone.
It is God's love made visible
In earth, and sea, and sky—
A blessing wide as time and space,
For every human eye.

The form that crasts the ocean wave,
And sparkles to the light,
The star that gems the brow of morn,
And glories the night,
The brook, the flower, the leaf, the bird,
Whatever glads the sight,
Is God's own living gift to all,
The beautiful and bright.

And blessed it is and beautiful,
That this one gift at least
Defies the cruel tyrant's power
And ban of wicked priest;
For spite of chains the slave can see
God's love is with him here,
In beauty's light, in beauty's joy,
And beauty's blessed cheer.

And God be praised forever more,
For this his blessed boon,
The beautiful—which all may share,
And none can share too soon.
The beautiful which purifies,
And leads us up to Him,
Who is its source, its life and light,
From flower to seraphim.

YOUNG AND OLD.

Oh, merry goes the time,
When the heart is young;
There is naught too hard to climb,
When the heart is young.
A spirit of delight
Scatters roses in its flight,
And there is music in the night,
When the heart is young.

But weary go the feet
When the heart is old;
Time cometh not so sweet,
When the heart is old.
From all that smiled and shone,
There is something lost and gone,
And our friends are few or none,
When the heart is old.

O, sparkling are the skies,
When the heart is young;
There's bliss in beauty's eyes,
When the heart is young.
The golden break of day,
Brings gladness in its ray,
And every month is May,
When the heart is young.

But the sun is setting fast,
When the heart is old;
And the sky is overcast,
When the heart is old.
Life's worn and weary bark,
Lies tossing wild and dark,
And the star has left his ark,
While the heart is old.

THE RICH HEART.—Every thing that is called fashion and courtesy, humbles itself before the cause and fountain of honor, creators of titles and dignities, namely, the heart of love. This is the royal blood, this is the fire, which in all countries and contingencies, will work after his kind, and conquer and expand all that approaches it. This gives new meanings to every fact.—This impoverishes the rich, suffering no grandeur but its own. What is rich? Are you rich enough to hold any body rich enough to make the Canadian, in his wagon; the itinerant, with his consular paper, which commends him "to the charitable;" the swarthy Italian, with his low broken words of English, the lame pauper hunched by overseers from town to town, even the poor insane, besotted wreck of man or woman, feel the noble exceptions of your presence and your house, from the general bleakness and stoniness; to make such feel that they were greeted with a voice which made them both remember and hope? What is vulgar, but to refuse the claim on acute and conclusive reasons? What is gentle, but allow it, and give their hearts and yours one holiday from the national caution? Without the rich heart, wealth is an ugly beggar.

RELIGION AT HOME.—"Let them learn first," says Paul, "to show pity at home." Religion should begin in the family, and make home the holiest sanctuary on earth. The family altar is more venerable than an altar in a cathedral. The education of the soul for eternity begins by the fireside.—The principle of love, which is to be carried through the universe, is first unfolded in the family. We learn to love God by loving our brothers and sisters, and mother. That is, we exercise the same feeling, which, in an exalted degree, is to be directed to the deities of God. So that it is true in a sense more familiar, and yet more comprehensive than is commonly given to it: "He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?"

AN ORATION.

Delivered before the
Washington Association of Lancaster,
on the 4th of July, 1815.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ.

THIRTY-NINE years ago, upon this day, we were declared an independent people.—At that time the Constitutional Congress burst assunder the chains which bound them to Great Britain, and resolved to be free, or perish in the attempt. Upon that day they presented to the world a spectacle of wisdom and firmness which has never been excelled.

To make a proper estimate of their conduct, we must take into view the then situation of this country, compared with that of our enemy. On the one side, the armies of Great Britain were numerous and veteran; they were led by commanders who had acquired military reputation in every clime; they were supported and furnished with every implement of war, by a nation whose wealth has, upon different occasions, purchased the services of all the crowned heads in Europe. On the other side, our armies were small, and unacquainted with military discipline; our officers were destitute of experience, and we were so miserably poor that our brave soldiers were not more than half clothed, and their winter marches over the frosty ground which they were defending, could be tracked by the blood that flowed from their naked feet.

But even these were not the only disadvantages under which we labored. Whilst our enemy invaded us from without, the torch of discord and of treason was lighted up within. When Independence was declared, the mother country had a powerful party throughout all the middle States, and many adherents in every other part of the Union.

He becomes very patriotically inclined. Dreadful, therefore, was the responsibility of that Congress. Had not victory crowned their banners, their names would have been cursed by the people of this country as the promoters of a destructive civil war, while their blood would have flowed on the scaffold as a sacrifice to appease the spirit of British vengeance. In this awful situation whilst the dark cloud of destruction appeared ready to burst upon them, they declared to the world our Independence. They thought that—

"One day, one hour of virtuous liberty,
Was worth a whole eternity of bondage."
Everlasting honor to their names! The gratitude of a free people will forever hallow their memory.
It is not my intention, at this time, to give you a narrative of those glorious events of the Revolutionary War, which led to the recognition of our Independence by Great Britain, and by the world. They have been the subject of so many orations, and of such general interest, that they are familiar to every mind. The present oration shall contain a short historical sketch of one of the most prominent actions of the party now in power in this country, and their consequences; and also enquire concerning the course which sound policy dictates that the Government of the United States should persevere in future. The importance of these subjects, although not strictly connected with the celebration of this day, will, I trust, be their apology to every mind.

He touches the democracy lightly. There was a powerful faction in the United States opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The individuals of which it was composed were called anti-Federalists, and were the founders of the Democratic Party. They gloried in setting themselves in array against our present admirable form of government. The authors of this opposition were chiefly demagogues, who might have risen to the head of a State faction, but who felt conscious that their talent, would be eclipsed, when the luminaries of the United States would be collected around the General Government. To gratify their ambition they wished that this country should continue divided into a number of petty State sovereignties without any efficient government for their control.

This they desired although they had the example of ancient Greece before their eyes and well knew the clashing interests of the States and their mutual jealousies kept alive by alliances with different foreign nations, would have made this country a perpetual theatre of contention and civil war, until it had fled for refuge into the arms of despotism. They predicted ruin to the State Government and to the liberties of the people, from the powers of the federal government. By these means they succeeded in alarming the fears of many good men, and inducing them to believe, that government,

which is now the padium of their safety, would be the instrument of their destruction. Notwithstanding their desperate efforts the Constitution was adopted, and Washington was elected President.

It might have been supposed that these factionists would have been awed into silence by his wisdom and virtue. This was not the case. The opposition which they had given to the federal government, was now transferred to its administration. At first, indeed, the voice of calumny dared only to whisper against Washington and his measures, but ere long it was heard in thunder.

When the French revolution commenced, it was hailed by the people of this country, generally, as the dawn of rational liberty in Europe. But when, in its progress, it had become the destruction of religion and morality—when thousands of citizens were daily sentenced to death, and butchered without trial and without crime—when all the horrors of anarchy were poured out upon that devoted country at home—and when Attila like it had become the scourge of God to foreign nations; the Washingtonian party began to entertain fears of its result, and thought it necessary to stem the torrent of French influence, which was rapidly overflowing our country. To this duty they were imperiously called, as it was not only in theory one of the avowed objects of that government to spread revolutionary principles over the whole world, but they had actually attempted to sow the seeds of rebellion throughout the United States.

He accuses the Democracy of libelling Washington.

True to their original principles and their first love, the Democratic party of that day became more the friends of the French as they became more the enemies of social order. When the proclamation of neutrality was issued by Washington—that proclamation which is now almost universally admitted to have been the salvation of our country—that proclamation which impartially placed England and France upon the same footing, and laid open the commerce of the world to America, they were enraged that we had not entered into an alliance with the French Republic, and waged war, under their banners, against the human race.—But, when the treaty of peace with England commonly called Jay's treaty, was ratified by Washington, torrents of personal abuse were poured out by the Democratic Party upon his head.

They openly charged the Father of his Country with an intention of destroying his own beloved offspring. To such a pitch of ingratitude were they carried by their diabolical passions, that they dared publicly, and without the slightest foundation, to accuse him of secretly putting his hand into the treasury, like a felon, and appropriating without authority, the money of the nation to his own individual use. The man, whose youth had been worn out in those splendid military achievements which made our country independent, and whose age and experience had been devoted to the creation and organization of the Federal Government—that man who had never received one farthing more of the public money than what he had expended in the public service, was accused of being a base peculator of the public treasure. During this cruel persecution his noble mind felt sensibly the stings of his countrymen's ingratitude. In the bitterness of his soul he had been abused, to use his own emphatical language, in "such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero—a notorious defaulter—or even to a common pickpocket!"

Says the Democracy have not the principles of Washington.

What must be our opinion of an opposition whose passions were so dark and malignant as to be gratified in endeavoring to blast the character and embitter the old age of Washington. After thus persecuting the saviour of his country, how can the Democratic party dare to call themselves his disciples!

But no opposition could divert the steady soul of Washington from his purpose. He had digested a system of policy which he steadily pursued, amid the storms of faction. His successor in office for the most part, walked in his footsteps. To continue at peace, a nation must be ready for war, was a maxim by which the Federal Administration were constantly directed. Under their auspices, therefore, public credit was well established, as the best means of public defence.

The debt of the revolutionary war was founded, and moderate taxes were imposed. A navy was built for the protection of commerce. We considered all nations equally in war, as enemies, in peace as friends; and therefore a strict neutrality towards all was preserved. It would be impossible to enu-

merate every wise measure of the Washingtonian Administration; suffice it to say that during its continuance, the prosperity of this country was unexampled in the annals of time. The dreams of fancy were almost realized. Cities rose up as if by magic throughout our country and wealth flowed in upon us from all nations. The Wilderness yielded to the hand of agriculture, and fields loaded with the richest harvests covered those gloomy forests where wild beasts, but a few years before, had used to roam. Happy, indeed, were those people, had they but known their own happiness.—Notwithstanding their prosperity, faction still continued to rage and to increase.

What the Democracy would do for Power. The possession of power was the end of the opposition—about the means they were regardless. Their leaders pretended to tender solicitude for the welfare of the people. Their voices were loud in favor of public economy, and against a navy, an army and taxes. Although France had wantonly captured a number of our vessels with out cause, had actually demanded tribute from us and had threatened our country with invasion, and with the dreadful fate of Venice, if it were not paid; although she had twice refused to recognize our ministers who went supplicating for peace, they were opposed to raising an army or a navy for our defence.

After an army had been raised, notwithstanding it was commanded by Washington and destined to act against a foreign enemy they loudly expressed their apprehension, that it was intended to destroy our republican form of Government and substitute monarchy in its stead. The taxes necessary for its support, afforded them a fresh theme for declamation. By means such as these, they succeeded so well in their endeavors, that they at length became a majority of the nation. How they have used their power, it will be my endeavor to show.

What the Democracy had done. They began with the destruction of the Navy. It had been supposed, by the Federal Administrations, that a Navy, was our best defence. From the locality of our country, and from the nature of such a force, they knew that it would be peculiarly calculated to protect our shores from foreign invasions, and to make us respected by the nations of the world, without, like a standing army, endangering our liberties. It was also foreseen by them, that without a Navy, our commerce, would be exposed, as a rich temptation, to the avarice of all nations; and, in consequence of our weakness we would be subjected to constant insults and injuries upon the ocean, without the power of resistance. It had, therefore, been their policy gradually to erect a Navy and they had built a great number of vessels at the time when the Democratic Administration came into power.

At that moment the scene changed.—They had promised the people an exemption from taxes, and unless they could perform, their popularity was in danger. They did not hesitate what course to pursue. They immediately sold our national ships—they disarmed the country—left commerce unprotected, and invited insults and injustice from abroad, that they might not be under the necessity of imposing a trifling tax, and thereby injuring their popularity at home. Thanks be to Providence, the delusion upon this subject has vanished, and their conduct now appears in its proper light before the public. The little remnant of that navy, which had been fondly cherished by Washington and his adherents, but which was despised by the patriots of the present day, has risen triumphant above its enemies at home, and has made the proud mistress of the ocean tremble. The people are now convinced that a navy is their best defence.

He accuses the Democracy of attempting to destroy our Commerce. The Democratic Administration next declared war against our Commerce. They were not satisfied with depriving it of the protection of a navy, but they acted as though they had determined upon its annihilation. At a time when the nations of Europe were convulsed by dreadful wars, the United States being neutral—and when in consequence thereof all our native productions were in great demand and the carrying trade presented to our merchants a rich harvest in every quarter of the globe, they shut up our ports by embargoes and non-importation laws.

By these means, the streams of wealth, which were flowing into our national treasury and into our country, from the thousand fountains of commerce, were suddenly dried up. These acts of parolico gave to our instantaneous and a dreadful blow to our prosperity. The voice of business was no longer heard in our cities. The stillness of death pervaded every street. Dejection and despair sat upon each man's countenance. The newspapers of the day, instead

of being filled with arrivals from abroad, and sales of merchandise, teemed with bankruptcies. And our ships were laid up to rot, as melancholy monuments of the weak and wicked policy of our Government.

Who that has witnessed things cannot observe the hand of the Corsican despot, like that dreadful hand upon the wall of the Babylonish monarch, writing our destruction. Who can avoid believing that Bonaparte was the source of this policy, and that it was intended to operate in unison with his continental system. It might perhaps be unwarrantable to assert that our administration was actually corrupted by France; but that their policies were biased by a warm and improper partiality for that country, there can be no doubt.

He acknowledges that his tongue cannot portray the corruptions of the Democracy. Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administration. Suffice it to say that after they had deprived us of the means of defence, by destroying our navy and disbanding our army, after they had taken away from us the power of re-creating them by ruining the commerce, the great source of our national and individual wealth; after they had, by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuance of its charter, and harassing the financial concerns of the Government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country from circulation; after the people had become unaccustomed to, and of course, unwilling to bear taxation, and without money in the Treasury, they rashly plunged into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world. What was the dreadful necessity for this desperate measure? Was our country in danger! No. Were our liberties in danger! No. Was it to protect our little remaining commerce from the injuries sustained by the orders in command! No.—Commerce was not such a favorite, and the merchants wished for no war on that account.

His idea of Democratic duplicity in regard to Foreignism. Besides if the existence of the orders in command had been its true cause, after their repeal, our country would have accepted the olive branch, which was offered by England. What then was the cause? The one for which we professed to draw the sword and risk our all, was to determine an abstract question of the law of nations, concerning which, an opinion different from that of our administration, was held by all Europe. To decide whether a man can expatriate himself or not. In the decision of this question our administration pretended to feel a great interest. THE GREATEST PART OF THOSE FOREIGNERS WHO WOULD BE AFFECTED BY IT, HAD LONG BEEN THEIR EARNEST FRIENDS, THEY HAD BEEN ONE OF THE GREAT MEANS OF ELEVATING THE PRESENT (DEMOCRATIC) RULING PARTY, AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN UNGRATEFUL FOR THAT PARTY TO HAVE ABANDONED THEM.

He says Foreign Influence controls the Administration. Superficial observers may suppose this to have been the real source of the war, but whoever will carefully and impartially examine the history of our country, will find its true origin to have been far different.—It took its rise from the overwhelming partiality which the Democratic party have uniformly shown for France, and the consequent hatred which they felt against her great adversary England. To secure this Foreign Influence has been the labor of their leaders for more than twenty years, and well have they been repaid for their trouble, for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing them in power.

Immediately before the war, this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with every political feeling of a majority of the people, particularly in the West, its voice was heard so loud at the seat of government, that the President was obliged to yield to its dictates or retire from office.—The choice in this alternative was easily made, by a man (Madison) who preferred his private interests to the public good.—We were, therefore, hurried into war entirely unprepared.

The Administration conquer a disgraceful Peace.

What has been its results? Exactly what reasonable men expected at its commencement. We declared our intention of conquering Canada, whether for the purpose of annexing to the United States or for compelling our enemy to yield to the doctrine of imprisonment, is immaterial to the present question. Instead of conquering

it, we have ourselves been invaded in every quarter, and the best blood of our country has streamed in defence of our soil.—The very capitol of the United States, the lofty temple of liberty, which was reared and consecrated by Washington, has been abandoned to its fate, by his degenerate successor, (Madison) who ought to have shed his last drop of blood in its defence. After the (Democratic) Administration had entered upon the war, instead of coming forward with manly confidence, and taxing the people for its support they basely shrunk from their duty, in order to maintain their popularity, and adopted the odious system of carrying on the contest by borrowing money. What were the effects of this policy! Does not every man in the country know, was it even disguised by the Administration, that the United States would, in a short time, have become bankrupt, had not peace been concluded? Thanks to Heaven, that we have obtained peace, had and disgraceful as it is; otherwise the beautiful structure of the Federal Government, supported by the same feeble hands, might have sunk like the Capitol, into ruins.

How the Democracy embarrassed the Country. This system of anticipating our revenue has left an immense load of debt upon the country, the payment of which will be a grievous burden not only upon the present generation, but upon posterity. This burden has fallen more heavily upon our country than upon any other part of the Union, on account of our numerous and extensive distilleries. The late additional duties imposed upon whiskey has almost destroyed its manufacture. In its consequences it has not only affected the distillers, but it has given a severe blow to the property of this country generally.

Whilst the distilleries were in active operation, the cattle and grain found a good and ready market at home. The balance of trade was generally in our favor, and wealth was rapidly diffusing itself throughout our country. But Congress, by imposing a tax upon the article more grievous than it was able to bear, have destroyed the very revenue which they intended to raise. This instance, among others of a similar nature, shows how totally destitute are our present Rulers of wisdom and foresight, even upon subjects immediately regarding the pecuniary interests of the Government.

These are not the only evils consequent upon that timid and time serving policy.—It has embarrassed the government so much, that it must be a long time indeed before we can dare again to go to war with any powerful nation, even for the maintenance of our dearest rights. All these evils would in a great measure, have been prevented by sufficient independence in the Administration, to have imposed moderate taxes at the commencement of the contest. The credit of the nation would then have continued good, and we might have avoided the painful spectacle of seeing the public stock sold in the market at an enormous discount, and greedy speculators enriching themselves by its purchase, at the expense of the toil and sweat of the honest yeomanry of the country.

Instead of exempting seamen sailing under our flag from impressment by the war, we have altogether relinquished that principle, because it is a well established truth in the law of nations that if war be waged by one country against another, for a specified claim, and the treaty which terminated the contest is silent upon that subject, it is forever abandoned. Thus the Government have at least yielded the very point for the maintenance of which they professed to go to war, after having expended nearly two hundred millions of dollars.

We have not only obtained by the war anything which we were taught to expect, but we have lost many valuable privileges. All the numerous rights and advantages guaranteed to us by Jay's treaty, have been relinquished. Nay, we have not only been compelled to conclude a treaty which does not contain one solitary stipulation in our favor, except that there shall be peace, but which unsets the boundaries of our country, and leaves to the decision of our enemies whether we shall longer retain a part of our own territory, which he held in quiet possession for more than twenty years.

But notwithstanding our immense national debt, which if the war had continued would have soon resulted in national bankruptcy, notwithstanding all our property, even the very necessities of life, have been taxed heavily, notwithstanding we have not obtained a single object which we had in view at the commencement of the contest, but have lost many valuable privileges, notwithstanding our country has been invaded in every quarter, and the Capitol of the United States has been laid in ashes by a marauding party of the enemy—this has been called a glorious war! Glorious it has

been, in the highest degree, to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the Administration. When the individual States discovered that they were abandoned by the General Government, whose duty it was to protect them, the fortitude of their citizens arose with their misfortunes. The moment we were invaded, the genius of freedom inspired their souls. They rushed upon their enemies with a hallooed fury, which the hiring soldiers of Britain could never feel. They taught our foe that the soil of freedom would always be the grave of its invaders.

The Country ruined by Democratic Rule.

But does the administration, who involved us in the late unnecessary war, derive any credit from their exertions? Certainly not. They were the spontaneous efforts of the country, undirected by the Government. The militia, who were chiefly engaged in these glorious conflicts, were often without pay and without comfortable clothing. The dreadful situation of the country compelled them to abandon their families and the sweets of domestic life, without any previous warning, to defend places which were left utterly unprotected by their proper guardians—places which ought to have been ready for a siege at the commencement of the contest. As well might Ferdinand the VII. of Spain, who was not in his kingdom, but who was nominally King, claim the glory of rescuing his country from the armies of France, as our Government take to itself the credit of expelling our invaders.

When we turn our attention to the regular army, which was peculiarly under the direction of the national government, what do we discover? During the first year of the war, that year, in which it was to have closed with glory, that year within which our triumphal banners were to have floated upon the walls of Quebec, and all Canada was to have been ours, the year in which that province was left unprotected, and the forces of our enemy were employed in Europe, it experienced nothing but a continuation of degradation and defeat. Is there an American on the floor of this house, who has not blushed for his country a thousand times, during that disgraceful year—until all the general officers, who had been appointed for political purposes, and entrusted with the command at the commencement of the contest, were disgraced; and until others had fought themselves into credit and into notice, all our battles ended in defeat.

But peace has again returned to bless our shores. Again commerce who has for years been weeping over the misfortunes of our country, begins to smile. Again we stand central to all the European powers. What then should be the political conduct in future? Precisely to preserve the political maxims adopted by Washington. We ought to cultivate peace with all nations, by adopting a strict neutrality not only of conduct but of sentiment.

We ought to make our neutrality respected by placing ourselves in an attitude of defence. We ought forever to abandon the wild project of a philosophic visionary, of letting commerce protect itself. In its protection we ought to increase our navy. We ought never to think of embargoes and non-intercourse laws without abhorrence.—We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and whose wild and visionary theories have been at length tested by experience and found wanting.

What must be done with Foreignism. ABOVE ALL WE OUGHT TO DRIVE FROM OUR SHORES FOREIGN INFLUENCE, AND CHERISH EXCLUSIVE AMERICAN FEELINGS. FOREIGN INFLUENCE HAS BEEN IN EVERY AGE THE CURSE OF REPUBLICS. HER JAUNCHED EYE SEES ALL THINGS IN FALSE COLORS. The thick atmosphere of prejudice by which she is surrounded, EXCLUDES FROM HER SIGHT THE LIGHT OF REASON.

Whilst she worships the nation which she favors for their very crimes, she curses the enemy of that nation even for their virtues. In every age she has marched before the enemies of her country proclaiming peace when there was no peace, and lulling its defenders into fatal security whilst the iron hand of despotism has been aiming a death blow at their liberties. Already has our infant Republic felt her withering influence. Already has it folded us in a war which had nearly cost us our existence.

Should this Washingtonian policy be pursued, our country will again rise to its former greatness and wealth. Under the blessings of providence, we may then calculate on a long and happy existence as a nation. We may reasonably hope that our children's children, to remote generations, may be assembled together upon this auspicious day, blessing the memories of the glorious men who have labored with the glorious task of making a great nation free, happy and independent.

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