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The Dimocratic principale The true greatures of Kingdowns and Estates and the means therest Lags Lord Bacon is an argumentworthy of great are mighty princes to have in their hands, to the end that by neither overldemating their forces they lose themselves no war enterprises, nor on the other hand by under Estimating they descend to feary and pudellammons counsely. Igain he pays the great mest of an Estate in bulk and territory doits feel andin measure and the greatness of fenances and revenew dothe fall uncles competation. The population may apocities and towns by cards and maps, but get then is not any thing amongst avel affairs more lub. pet to error than the night valuation and true judyment concerning the powers and forces of an estate. There and states large in territory and get not aget to enlarge or command, and some that have but small dimension of stem and get apt to be the foundations of great monarchies. of the principle of governmentwhich Bacon adopted at his bean ideal, we shall say nothing, it is enough to observe that he selected one by which he always judger of the worth and durability of the institutions of his time To the consideration of such a principal we more you to day - aprinciple which seems to be the great moving power of manterno, and which in its rapid advances regards meether geographical boundlanes, nor

the thrones and armes of Kings, but which is speading with irresestable force and Reems about to become blown nant for the letter or the word, throughout the earth. Phoruer Studies the working of the Ismoeratic principle he human affairs, cound-entertain a doubt that with whatever evil it may be followed when it acquires the mustery of the other interest of society, it is attend attend with this important affect that it produces a degree of Every in all classes, while it subsists in vegor and is duly corred to which there is nothing comparable und other forms of government; and that it injuses the stem of shought and vitallity in the social system to such a degree, as to prolong to afternoo much beyond that addigned to it; the lige of nations. But it is not only in its offects upon the social system see within the state that Ismoesacy is one of the most impor tout element, which works out the progress of the moral world and greneral government of porovidence, conse Greences, Equally important- and Stell more lasting in their affects flow from its tendency to produce the dispertion of mankind. It is in truth, the great expansion power of notice Under various forms it has produced the chief onigrations and allement - which have or curred in the history of the spe . cies. The Cimbri, the Celt, and the Lother who at succession period, commencing with the first. Clown of authentie projam history spread from Central When to the farther extremeties of Europe, were impelled from their native Seas-by this insatiable passion, ruality appeared were in the days of Tacetus, in the woods of Sermany, and the

four sport of our ancesters has produced the whole preculiar Jealunes and glores of modern Society. In Couthren Europer it has appeared in a different but notes important characte Spreading these from the energy of the formers desert, but the turbulence of the forum, it defused the republican colonies of Free Type, and Carthage over the whole shores of the mulitenamean. Home tay ofrang, in it injancy from migrant; Enterprier was nounshed in its materity-by ed = mial wealth and it antension around the shows of that inland sea clearly demonstrates from what Elementthe strength of the Empen had been dereved. In modern times the marcels of this erepansion power have been no less conspecu Ann the republics of From and bence the Dimocratic spirit. again penetrates with their mercantile establishment, as far as the waters of the mediterronean extended, from the shores of Holland it drove an industrious brood note the eastren archipelago, with the fervor of the Puntaux it implanted the augh lax on saw in a new hernesphere. and the wilds of america it unceasingly supels the hardy woods-near into the solutures of the for West England dieg is now in a similar state of par tunction, and the mingled wealth and mesery, glory and shame, hope and disappointment of the last-twent-years, nearly a hundred thousand active citizens have annually megnated from the British Isle, to the Western of south. saw hemsphere, altempted political regeneration, producing terror in Some closhes, disappointment in others, restlessness in all, has greatly strengthened this inherent-tendency, and the augments vehimence of the Imveration action in the heart of the singuine has uniformly appeared in an enlarged stream of ardent smojor

which it has sent forthe to people the distant places of the Earth hear Britain may will be in travall, for a new world is aprin my from her loves in the east. The manner he which the Ismocratic Houses brings about this transpolantation of the human sace is very apparent: It is the combinations of vision of perfectability with realters of degradation which affect the object. The mind elated by boundles anticipations of Elevation and improvement to be officted by Local or political improvement feels insupportable disappointment at the failure of its long chereshed project; and the mereasing indegence and profligacy of the great body of monteud and all the efforts made for their elevation, In desgust mumbers leave the about y anxiet comption, and sell the reality ations of their visions amid the supposed unocence and the neal advantages of plintiful em: plognant. A general passion for change singer ale closes and Such anticipations and formed, and often realized, of the advantage to be obtained prous a change of extraction, as effectively extragaishes in great numbers, the love of home, in other cercumstances one of the strongest-affections of the human heart: It is this principle which in rung age has prompt. cevelozed man to forgo the pleasures of home or Kindned, to Down all the bonds of feleat or patriotic love and seek in distant lands those means of Elevation which the contracted sphene of their nature seals will not afford. The love of pour the desire of distinction of the passion for wealth, Enoy of superiory Jealouse of Equals, contempel- for inferiors, combine in these circumstances to aaise such a tempest in the human breach as avol; man up from his nature seals, deleterals his older medlections, extinguished his strongest attachment

and sends forthe the burning inthusiast, ardend for the Equality of right and sequention y sweety in distan lands - where his expectations are two often blasted by the stern realities y his new setuation, but from whence return is impossible - where he implants his sud in the son and leaves behind him in the wildenness the foundation of an extended an prosperous lociety le arlie.

the dimonati puinte Communitation 1852 Commencement Oration of James Taylor Carlile, Class of 1852
Transcribed by Tristan Deveney, May 2008
Edited by Sarah-Hazel Jennings, June 2008

The Democratic Principle

"The true greatness of kingdoms and estates and means thereof says Lord Bacon is an argument worthy of great or mighty princes to have in their hands to the end that by neither overestimating their forces they lose themselves in vain enterprises, nor on the other hand by <u>under</u>estimating they descend to fearful and pusillanimous counsels – Again he says – "the greatness of an estate in bulk and territory doth fall under measure and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. The population may appear by musters and the number and greatness of cities and town by cards and maps but yet then is not any thing amongst civil affairs more subject to error than the right-valuation and true judgment concerning the power and forces of an estate. There are states large in territory and yet not apt to enlarge or command, and some that have but small dimension of stem and yet apt to be the foundations of great monarchies. – of the principle of government which Bacon adopted and his bean deal we shall say nothing; it is enough to observe that he selected one by which he always judged of the worth and durability of the institutions of his time.

To the consideration of such a principle we invite you to day - a principle which seems to be the <u>great moving power</u> of mankind, and which in its rapid advances regards neither geographical boundaries nor

the thrones and armies of Kings, but which is spreading with irresistable force and seems about to become dormant for the better or the worse. Throughout the earth, whoever studies the working of the "Democratic principle" in human affairs, cannot entertain a doubt that with whatever evils it may be followed when it acquires the mastery of the other interest of Society – it is at least attended with this important affect – that it produces a degree of energy in all classes, while it subsides in vigor and is duly earned, to which there is nothing comparable under other forms of government; and that it infuses the solemnity of strength and vitallity in the social system to such a degree as to prolong to a period much beyond that assigned to it; the life of nations.

But it is not only in its affects upon the social system in within the state that Democracy is one of the most important elements which works out the progress of the moral world and general government of providence. consequences equally important and state more lasting in their affect flow from its tendency to produce the dispention of mankind. It is in truth, the great expantive power of nature Under various germs it has produced the chief migrations and [attainment?] which have occurred in the lustery of the Species, the Cimbri, the Celts, and the Goth who at successive periods commencing with the first dawn of authentic profane history spread from central Asia to the farthest extremities of Europe were impelled from their native siol by their insatiable passions. [one word illegible] appeared even in the days of Gaectus, in the woods of Germany and the

fair spirit of our ancestors has produced the whole peculiar features and glories of modern Society. In Southern Europe it has appeared in a different but no less important character. Spreading them not from the energy of the desert but the turbulence of the forum, it diffused the republican Greece, [Lyme?], and Carthage over the shores of the Mediterranean. Rome itself sprang in its infancy from emigrants; enterprise was nourished in its maturity – by colonial wealth, and its extension around the shores of that inland sea clearly demonstrates from what element the strength of the empire had been derived. In modern times the marvel of this expansive power have been no less conspicuous. From the republics of Genoa and Venice the Democratic spirit again penetrated with their mercantile establishment as far as the waters of the Mediterranean extended, from the shores of Holland it drove an industrious brood into the eastern archipelago, with the fervour of the Puritans it implanted the Anglo-Saxon race in a new hemisphere. Amid the wilds of America it increasingly impels the hardy woods-man into the solitudes of [two words illegible] England itself is now in a similar state of partition, amid the mingled wealth and misery, glory and Shame, hope and disappointment of the last twenty years, nearly a hundred thousand active citizens have annually migrated from the British Isles to the western or southern hemisphere; attempted political regeneration, producing tenor in some classes, disappointment in others, restlessness in all, heed greatly strengthened this inherent tendency, and the augmented vehemence of the Democratic action in the heart of the sanguine has uniformly appeared in an enlarged stream of ardent emigrants

which it had sent forth to people the distant places of the Earth. Great Britain may well be in travail, for a new world is spreading from her loins in the east. The manner in which the Democratic spirit brings about this transplantation of the human race is very apparent. It is the combinations of visions of perfectability – with realities of degradation which affect the object. The mind elated by boundless anticipations of elevation and improvement to be affected by social or political improvement feel insupportable disappointment at the failure of its long-cherished progress: and the increasing intelligence and profligacy of the great body of mankind around all the effort made for their elevation. In disgust numbers leave the abode of an evil corruption and seek the realization of their visions amid the supposed innocence and the real advantages of plentiful employment. A general passion for change seizes all classes and such anticipations are formed and often realized if the advantages to be obtained from a change of situation, as effectually extinguishes in great numbers the love of home, in other circumstances are of the strongest affections of the human heart. It is this principle which in every age has prompted civilized man to forgot all the pleasures of home or kindred, to sever all the bonds of filial or patriotic love, and seek in distant lands those means of elevation which the contracted sphere of their native seat will not afford. The love of power, the decline of distinction, the passion for wealth, envy of superiors, jealousy of equals, contempt for inferiors, combine in these circumstances to raise such a tempest in the human breast as raised man up from his native seat, obliterates his oldest recollections, extinguishes his strongest attachments,

and sends forth the burning inthusiast, ardent for the equality of right and regeneration of society in distant lands – whom his expectations are too often blasted by the stern realities of his new situation, but from whence return is impossible – where he implants his seed in the soil and leave behind him in the wilderness the foundations of an extended an prosperous society.