NY G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

TERMS-\$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO 51.

VOL. XXXI.—WHOLE NO 1662.

ADDRESS OF L. J. CRANS, Esq.

Delivered at Pennville, July 4th 1861.

FILLOW-CITIZENS: We commemorate with certain inalienable rights; among thee are life liberty and the pursuit of prernments are instituted among men leriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Fain would I dissipate every shadow of salness-banish aught which could mar the festivities of the day, and in the merriest mood, bid

"On with the dance; let joy be unconfined;" but I have observed the dark and threatening cloud which overhangs the land covering it with a gloom which may be felt, and have noted the devotion to your country which has crushed out or supplanted every other feeling save a deep olicitude for the welfare of our brethren and friends, who at the first call have mshed forward to stay the mad attempts of those who would subvert the government, destroy the constitution and the lass and render those traditions which have so often filled our hearts with pleasurable emotions-a reproach. To day is no day for hitarity, for mirth, for frivolous amusements. The circumstances surrounding us forbid it.

But a few months since the song of the reaper was heard and our granaries were filled to overflowing. Our marts were crowded—on every side the clatter of wheels, the whirr of machinery, the whisthe of the engine, the sound of the anvil and the ring of the axe, made the air musical with evidences of well directed indastry. Money was abundant, peace was in all our borders and mens' hearts were buoyant at the bright prospects for the fature. Suddenly fear seized on us like a strong man, business was paralized, the implements of peace were cast uside and the statwart arm of labor was extended to

receive charity, And there was mounting in hot haste; the steeds The mustering squadron, and the clattering car Went pouring forward with impetuous speed and swiftly forming in the ranks of war; And the deep thunder, pear on peal afar And near, the beat of the alarming drum

Roused up the soldier." dertake a foreign or aggressive war upon the blood-stained fields of Mexico, and of their safety, we had hoped that she

the penalties of treason. The right of revoercise may be justified whenever a gov vation of the rights of man - but light and transient causes are no justification. To united colonies are, and of right ought to befree and independent States; to charge

Prior to the revolutionary war, the col-mies, though distinct political divisions, deriving rights through different charters, sovernment, or each could have refused and be ordained and established by, the to enter into any alliance. The represent people of the United States. The Articles

mation rounder the sense of the difficulty of comsentiments and interests of a continent happiness; that to secure these rights, divided into so many sovereign and independent communities; under a convicattack made upon them or any of them on account of religion, sovereignty, trade,

or any pretence whatever, were adopted The government, if so it can be called, was merely a Congresss of the State. The powers of the Congress were limited, but the compact which conferred those powers, contained the provision that the articles of Confederation shall inviolably be observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed

lature of every State.

and be afterwards confirmed by the legi-

The insufficiency of the powers conferred on Congress; the necessity for proviwar, and the embarrasments and difficulties growing out of the regulation of trade, resulted in a meeting of Commissioners, at the instance of the General Assembly

of Virginia, to consider the best means of Why was it? Had Albion forgotten the lessons of yore and sought to regain the colonies wrested from her in '76, by the process of our fathers? No: but the seed which she had sown in our midst had grown producing trut—criminations. grown, producing truit—criminations, re-cration, met on the 2nd Monday of May tions would forbid such a change, and I criminations, distrust, hatred and their 1787. The manner in which that con-answer, these Constitutions provide for consequence, civil war. An issue far tran-scepding in importance any of the ephem-and patriotic men of the day, performed lutions destroy Constitutions. What then tral issues of the day, because it involved its work is shown by the Constitution of becomes of that part of our bond of union the integrity of the Union, had been the United States, which they, after care, whereby the United States guarantees to freed upon the American people. Our ful and mature deliberation, framed and every State in the Union a republican government had shown itself strong for presented to Congress. The views of the form of government? Though every citefence in its struggles with Great Britian: delegates may be gleaned from the discus- izen of such a State, save one, should deshe had proven herself competent to un- sions during their protracted session, and sire such a change, that one, alone, could trusting that our people would heed the George Washington, to the President of tion provides for reciprocity of citizenship, parting advice of Washington, to regard Congress. I quote its language. "The and guarantees to you and me and every the union of these states as the palladium friends of our country have long seen and citizen wherever we may cast our lot in self proof against internal dissensions. The doctrine, new and startling, that a

would never be called upon to show her-self proof against internal dissensions ey and regulating commerce, and the corities, should be fully and effectually vest- proper. State has a right of its own motion, to secede from this Union, has been broached ed in the general government of the -more-the action of certain States has Union; but the impropriety of delegating given the doctrine a tangible form. If it such extensive trusts to one body of men, teright, or it it can be maintained by is evident, hence results the necessity of a force of arms, then our Union is dissolved, differer t organization. It is obviously inevocably-our prestige gone-and our impracticable in the federal government traditions and our glories, sources of re- of these States to secure all rights of indegret rather than of honest heart felt pride. pendent sovereignty to each, and yet pro-Leaving the beaten path, to glance at vide for the interest and safety of all, Inthis all absorbing topic, will, I trust, meet dividuals entering into society must give with your approbation. If a State has the up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. right to secode, then the government can- The magnitude of the sacrifice must denot properly prevent any State exercising pend, as well on situation and circumthat right, but if no such right exists, then stance, as on the objects to be obtained. tion. Revolution may be peaceable or vi- precision the line between those rights clent, bloodless or sanguinary. Those who which must be surrendered, and those resort to revolution, do so with the un- which may be reserved; and on the presderstanding that should the government ent occasion, this difficulty was increased not tecitly acquiesce in their proposed by a difference among the several States change of government, they must sustain as to their situation, extent, habits and the position they have assumed by force particular interests. In all our deliberaof arms, and in the event of failure, suffer tions on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the es exists in every community. Its ex- greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is inernment becomes subversive of the end volved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and for which it was established—the presers perhaps our national existence. This important consideration seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, le'l each state deny this position is to assert that our in the convention to be less rigid on forefathers were wrong in declaring these points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity and of them with needless and criminal effusion that mutual deference and concession of blood, and to admit that we are not enwhich the peculiarity of our political situtitled to the liberties which we now enjoy.

ation rendered indispensable. No one can contrast the articles of Confederation with the original Constitution mon defence, promote the general welwere integral parts of the British domics of the United States without arriving at ion, and to all intents and purposes, one the conclusion that the adoption of the community. Their contiguity, their sim. Constitution was for the express purpose flarity of language, customs and laws; of consolidating the Union; that is, out of their intercourse and trade drew them to- several free, independent and sovereign gether. They were separated only by ims States, to create one free, independent agitary lines, which served to mark the aud sovereign Power. The Articles of imits of the respective colonial jurisdic- Confederation were merely a league of tions Their wrongs, and their acknowl- firm friendship-the Constitution, the baedged inability to redress them singly, sis af a new government. By the former, only strengthened the interest which each certain limited powers were conferred on ony felt in the others, and brought Congress-under the latter, the legislative, about their political nnion, which was fol- judicial, and executive powers, attributes lowed by the recognition of their inde- of sovereignty, were lodged in the threependence by the mother country. The co-ordinate branches of the new governlonies could have formed a league offen- ment. The one professed to be an agreesive and defensive; they could have 'odg- ment between the de'egates of the respeced their respective sovereignties in a new tive States-the other to emanate from,

the United States by the Constitution, nor bining in one general system, the various prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. If such a contrast should leave a doubt on the mind of any one that the general, tion of the absolute necessity of uniting government operates directly on persons all our councils, and all our strength to and things in the respective States, and maintain and defend our common liber- in such States, the Constitution and laws ties; let them be examined with the lib- in pursuance thereof constitute the Suerality becoming brethren and fellow cit- preme law of the land, which cannot be alzens surrounded by the same imminet tered or annulled at the will of the States dangers, contending for the same illustri- individually, I would refer him to the hisous prize, and deeply interested in being tory of the times immediately preceding the the wilds of America, the wrongs suffered, forever bound and connected together by ties the most intimate and indissoluble." speeches and writings of Washington, The articles of Confederation being a firm Hamilton, Madison, Monroe, Jefferson med up may approximate to the cost of The articles of Confederation being a first and other eminent men who assisted in this Union; but who can estimate its val-league of friendship with each other for and other eminent men who assisted in this Union; but who can estimate its val-their common detence, the security of the framing or securing the adoption of ue? To the material progress we have their liberties and their mutual and gen-eral welfare, binding themselves to assist or commented thereon. At the time nul-speech : freedom of the press; religious each other against all force offered to, or lification, eldest born but least mischiev- toleration; the happiness and prosperity for along time by a weakness, somewhat ans. No, gentlemen, thank God! we shall on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any pretence whatever, were adopted by the respective States Each state expressly reserved its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, justification and right which was not by the Confederation expressly delegated to the Union, Both spring Confederation expressly delegated to the Union, it had a right to secode from the Union. Both spring Shall recognize that man is capable of, and self-spovernment is his right, when government is his right.

States respectivly have not relinquished their sovereignty, but have only entered to in the Congress of the United States, into an offensive and defensive alliance,then (for suchis the meaning of the term,) its each is possessed of uncontrollable power world -knows no superior-cannot be called to account, and without let or hindrance can alter its present form of government and establish in lieu such as it pleases, be it a monarchy, military dictatorship, or I care

You may object that the State Constituare embodied in the letter addressed by absolve us from this Constitutional obligathe convention, through their President, tion. You are aware that the Constitudesired, that the power of making war, this broad land, the privileges and immuuities of the several States. If you admit State sovereignty you practically ignore respondent executive and judicial author- this right and acknowledge secession.

The right of secession is not countenanced by the Constitution either by express language or by implication, but is negatived by the terms of that Constitution Secession is revolution. Those States who have passed acts declaring their allegiance to the general government absolved, have placed themselves in a hostile attitude, and by throwing down the gauntlet, have assumed the responsibility of inaugurating civil war. I shall not attempt to discuss the question whether the seconed States have endured wrongs thre' the action of the Federal or State Governments, for our courts, where wrongs are redressed, are open to all, and the highest judicial tribunals in the land have most unequivocally recognized their broadest claim of right, but assume the position that in a government like ours, where the right of expatriation is recognized; where the people can, at fixed and short periods, change those who have the direction of affairs ; where they rule, and their will, law; where the Constitution provides a way by which it can be altered or amended, and where the different branches of government act as checks on each other. and keep each within the limits prescribed by the fundamental law, there can be no good, substantial, solid reason given for revolution until the powers that be, usurp authority, disregard the laws, over ride the barriers of the Constitution, and render the Government destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, which are declared to be to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the comfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity. The government has a right, aye! it is its duty to protect itself and to use all its legitimate powers in preventing its annihilation. It is the duty of every citizen. not merely by passive obedience to the laws, but by active co-operation, if necessarv, to aid the Government in so laudable an undertaking. The man who actively engages in subverting the Constitutional authorities may plead as an excuse for his conduct the belief that sufficient cause existed, but he is no more guilty than he who throws obstacles in the way of the Government and attempts to thwart its legitimate designs. In our present distracted and unhappy state of affairs, there can be no neutral ground. When the batteries of Charleston opened

tatives of the several colonies, wishing to unite the wealth, strength and councils of the whole, so that they might bid defiance to external violence and internal dissenting to external violence and i We commemorate a day which we have been accustomed to celebrate with ringing of bells, firing of cannous, bonfires and other demonstration of the annals of history for on it was born a main founded on the sound political aximation for the defendance. In the second, the severeignty of the difference in the sound for the sound political aximation for the sound for the sound for the sound for the sound for forth an army prompted neither by a feeling of revenge, rivalry or ambition, but a stern sense of duty: who would hands of the rebels the loval soldiers unrather embrace, than surround and conquar ; protect, than destroy ; forgive, than quar; protect, than destroy; forgive, than punish; but who have sworn upon the pulsar of their country, if need he without war. May he speedily meet the doom altar of their country, if need be, without stint, to the last drop their blood shall be poured out in defence of the Union, its Constitution and its laws.

The persecution encountered for opinion sake; the sundering of domestic ties and the hardships endured in reclaiming tion to quote, and more of the scores of from the consent of the governed, add the youth. passages equally as pointed as this which abound in the writings of the fathers of the republic. Until some proof of the existence of a right is produced, we may prepresume that there is no such right.

The dectrine that a State has a right to The dectrine that a State has a right to The dectrine that a state has a right t let us this day renew our oath of feality, and swear, God willing, that the bloods ment, is no government, and it like a garment used for protection, may be put on
or off at option. Admit this for sake of argument, and seewhere it leads us. Admit
the respective States to be sovereign, and bought legacy shall be transmitted from try remain an assylum for the oppressed, B. F. Carr. May the day come when all to the original idea, that States were nothits government a beacon light to the men will live on the production of their ling more than counties, and to be obliters

Celebration of Centre and Pleasant Grove Sunday Schools.

The Schools met on the old Camp Ground on the farm of Capt. A. Addleman at 10 o'clock A. M., when A. Ca'dwell, Esq., was chosen President, and J. Hoover, Abram Bailey, Orris Hoyt, Wm. Carr, Jacob S. Cole, John C. Wright, Jno. Welch, Wm. McCullough, Sr. and Jos. Bailey, were elected Vice Presidents; and ereign rights of the people of each State my friends in Beccaria tp., deserve a little W. J. Hemphill, Wm. Beck and George to form their cwn government and Instinution.

W. J. Hemphill, Wm. Beck and George tutions, may this timely Republican principles were elected Secretaries. When the corresponding to form their cwn government and Instinution.

"A chief's among them tackin notes—corresponding to form their cwn government and Instinution.

"A chief's among them tackin notes—corresponding to form their cwn government and Instinution." exercises were opened with singing and prayer by the President-after which the Martial Band played several national airs, which were calculated to arouse the patriotism of all present.

At I o'clock, upwards of three hundred sat down to as sumptuous a dinner as ed the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. J. Hemphill, after which J. B. McEnally, Esq., delivered a very able and stirring address, which was cheered and enlivened by music from the Bandat the conclusion of which Win. McCullough, Sr., and Wm. Carr, entertained the audience with short and patriotic speech-

After which the following Regular and Volunteer toasts were read. After which the Company dispersed, all well pleased with the part each had taken, and with the proceedings of the day generally.

Regular Toasts.

1. The day we celebrate.-The associations of this day rekindle the fires of liberty to the end of time.

2. The Union .- Cherished by every true patriot.-Paralyzed be every traitor's arm that is raised agains it.

flag may it speedily wave o'er the soil trod and fig tree. by traitors and over their grave.

4. Our Army and Navy .- Glorious in their past history. May they still successcontrolled only by the Constitution, is the fully protect our flag against foes without,

and rebels within.
5. The President of the United States .- Let him say like Andrew Jackson: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

6. Lieut, Gen. Wirfield Scott .- The greatest military leader in the world, and as patriotic as he is great. His name and his deeds will fill the proudest page of our present history.

7. Pennsylvania. - Steady and loyal. The Keystone of the arch. She will stand happy home in the next. immovable as a rock in defence of the Country, and the Union of the States.

8. George Washingtor .- The father of his grow less. Country, and friend of the Union. May soil where his ashes repose.

of America. 10. American Mothers .- Teachers whose

9. Secession .- A word that should ever

lessons are never forgotten. May they ever teach their children to love God and their country. 11. Sunday Schools,-The nurseries of

May all future generations enjoy their Wm. McCullough, Se, 12. Young America.—"Let thy noble ter General, and Secretary of War under tess Monroe for the use of the garrison.

12. Young America.—"Let thy noble ter General, and Secretary of War under tess Monroe for the use of the garrison.

13. Young America.—"Let thy noble ter General, and Secretary of War under tess Monroe for the use of the garrison.

14. Young America.—"Let thy noble ter General, and Secretary of War under tess Monroe for the use of the garrison.

15. Young America.—"Let thy noble ter General, and Secretary of War under tess Monroe for the use of the garrison. motto be Gop! Thy Country's LIBERTY! Planted on Religion's rock,

shown upon, by basely betraying into the hands of the rebels the loyal soldiers under his command and by robbing the gov-

which awaits him.

Wm. J. Hemphill. Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.—The able and fearless champion of the Constitution and the Union, who has never evinced sixty. weakness of the knees, nor rotteness of the heart, either when assailed by Southern rebels with arms in their hands, or in the Senate chamber by Northern doughfaces, his services will be rewarded by an elevation to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

G. B. Hoover. Our National and State Constitutions .- They have both been afflicted landers, Pennsylvanians, or Mississippi ous of the heresics of South Carolina, was we have enjoyed, add the hope and ardor allied to the spine complaint, may they then be all Americans," disturbing the peace, James Madison we have inspired in the breasts of the speedily recover.

good cause and may it prove the salva. ment, of which, "I, Abraham Lincum,

fort to the rebels in arms against the Government.

own labor.

Jno, S. Hoyt. Let us learn to respect all good men whether living or dead see how people would take it, before he though it pain many to speak the truth concerning them.

A member.

The Pleasant Grove Sunday School, may it long remain an established fact and never cease to celebrate the fourth of July. A. G. Hoyt. The Federal Union and to be branded as a "traitor." dlers be smoked out and choked up.

1. Goodfellow. The day we celebrate. - The day American Independence was declared. -May it ever be held in grateful rememcould well be gotten up, which the ladies brance by the American people, and may of Centre and Pleasant Grove are fully generations yet unborn revere it with the competent to do. The cloth being remov- same patriotic demonstrations that we have been taught to do.

Wm. B. Hemphill. Stephen A. Douglas. -The patriot and statesman, revered and beloved by all who know him. His untimely death has east a gloom throughout our land, scarcely paralelled by the the American people. Peace to his ashes.

M. S. Lawhead. The irrepressible conflict between liberty and despotism; the ther women or children, on an occasion struggle will be long and severe, but the such as this. harder the conflict the more glorious the trium ph.

captive world.

Wm. Carr. Our brothers in the army; may they soon return from the war laden with laurels, and ever after be permitted 3 The Star Spangled Banner .- Our glorious to live in peace beneath their own vine

M. J. Carr. The Star Spangled Banner, may it wave in triumph over every city of the South, and be acknowledged now as

ever the flag of our country. preserved, and the rebels and traitors annih ilated.

shadows never grow less, and may their to make him as bright as a rusty spoon, patriotism be rewarded by the embraces of their lovers, when they return from the Becccaria, July 6th, '61.

B. F. Carr. May every man have an

B. F. Carr. May the seekers of truth yield of gold in the Australian fields was find it, and the lovers of virtue never in 1860,

Jeff. Davis, and his Northern cohorts the flag of that Union ever wave o'er the alike, traitors and rebels to their country, the Southern rebels in London for the may they receive their just deserts at the purchase of arms. His bankers, Messrs. hands of the law abiding and Union lov- Peabody & Morgan, it is said, have al-

> Stars and Stripes—may it float in the at-mosphere of freedom when every traitor's head is laid in the dust. Wm. McCullough, Sr. The traitor.—He the soldiers at Camp Scott,"

that sympathises with the enemy of his country, may he have a short life a happy virtue in the rising generation, the safe death, and may we have no more like guardians of liberty and independence. - him.

> Hon. Jaz. Ho t of Kentucky .- Post Mushe live to realize the aspirations of his nizing cotten-growing colonies among the

13. The Ladies.-Their presence has children repose under the Banner of a

Harry Hemphill. The Ladies .- The

consolar of men's troubles ever smiling on occasions like the present. Bewitch ing alike with their smiles and their good things, long may they live, and many an independence day may they make happy with their presence and good cheer. Wm. Mincer. May Southern tenaticism fall a victim to Northern Democracy,

[For the Clearfield Republican.]

MESSES EDITORS The great Simon appears to be rather a leaky vessel. Although he

"Observe" Simon says, "that when a Scotchman, or an Irishman, or a German comes to the United States, he merges his own nationality into the country that adopts him as a son. And so, when this revolt is suppressed, and this war is ended, our beneficent government will no longer be perplexed by doubtful questions; there will be no more talk of Virginians, Mary-

specimen of logic and patriotism-as clear as mud, too-for Simon generally makes things clear. State lines, and State governments to be abolished, and the whole to be merged into one central governam to be Emperor, and Simon, chief bot-tle holder! The above quotation from the speech of Simon Cameron, to the Scotch regiment, either means the utter annihilation of the great and glorious structure, erected by our forefathers, or it means nothing-and if we give his words their plain english signification -which of the two-Simon, or Jeff. Davis-is the greater traitor? The one an open foe; Wm. P. Beck. Our Citizen Soldiery.—
Who so promptly responded to the call of friends mry be enriched, and by the deated by the mere wag of his "feeble arm," It was merely thrown out as a feeler, to attempted his stroke of State, for the destruction of the most glorious Republic ever established under the canopy of Heaven; or make the nigger the equal of the white man, and yet, forsooth, any man possessing moral courage enough to oppose these schemes of demagogues, is

hered to in all time to come and may all On the natal day of the nation, the teachtraitors, usurpers, interlopers and med- ers of the Sunday Schools gave to their charges quite a "Pic Nic." at Blaik's run. The day being extremely fine, quite a crowd was gathered, pertaking treely of the refreshments furnished by their parents and friends. It was indeed a happy scene, to see them thus enjoy themselves. No care to mar their sports, they were blithe as a marriage bell. No north, south east, nor west, entered their joyful hearts. Thus the day was joyfully passing away, until a superannuated preacher, of whom people say, all the really good things bo does say, other men's brains manufactur-ed; the balance only being original with death of any of our public men. The loss him. He delivered a philippic to them, of his eminent services to his country, at intended, however, for the adults present, this trying time will be severely felt by making blacker than h-ll, Southern slavery, and Southern secession-both being subjects illy adapted for the minds of ei-

Another instance was a candidate for bedlam, twisting and squirming about like A. G. Hoyt. The Age of Reason, which a skirned cel trying to get people to look broke the chain of Eclesiastical oppression at varicatures of Jeff Davis—and emptying and proclaimed freedom of conscience to a 'out his knowledge-box to unwilling his tevers, on the merits of the great Rebel-What a pity, men "born naterly lion. smart," should have lost their birth right. This fellow's chance for a place in the Temple of Fame is about equal to that of a stump-tailed cow in fly time! Why don't some of his friends take care of him? By the way, I understand that the "Home Guard" of Glen Hope has disbanded, some wag having knocked it into the A Republican. Our Union—May it be all, by a mere flourish of the pen. I may possibly give you a history of its operations in my next. That "first Liftenant' is Philo, The young Ladies .- May their a broth of a boy, only needs a little polish

Yours &c. FIDDLE.

Bea. Although the number of miners independent home in this world, and a 1000, at the close of the past year, the has increased from 35,000, in 1853, to 108,-

A Col. Henderson is the agent of be despised by all true and loyal citizens by Manuel Market By James Norris. ready paid out large sums of money to Wm. McCullough, Sr. Our Banner the manafacturers of arms.

Col. Williamson, of the Sickles Bris gade has sworn that "the Tribune must not and should not be circulated among

There are in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., between three and four thousand places where spirituous liquors are sold Ben. Twenty thousand gallons of water are sent from Baltimore weekly, to Fort,

non John Brown, Jr., is said to be orga Thou shalt stand in every shock." beart, and may his children and grand colored people of Canada.