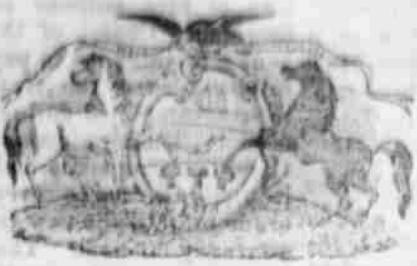


Clearfield



Republican.

D. W. MOORE,
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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

[From the American Christian Review.]
"MY KINGDOM IS NOT OF THIS WORLD."

No people can or ought to prosper that will not respect the wisdom of God as set forth in both the teaching and example of our Lord and his Apostles. We cannot make ourselves, as a great, rapidly increasing and prosperous body, an exception to this rule. If we desire and intend to prosper in the great and good work of uniting saints, building up the church and saving men, we must confine ourselves strictly to the gospel—to the things of the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ—determined to know nothing but Christ and him crucified—to glory in nothing but the cross of Christ. Our mission, as a religious body, as a Christian ministry, and as Christian writers, is not of this world. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against wicked spirits in the heavenly regions." Our King commanded one of his men, when he drew a sword, and commencing battle with it, struck of the ear of the servant Malchus, to put away the sword adding that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword. The Apostle Paul fits out the Christian soldier and equips him for his work. The following are the habiliments for the warfare: The loins are to be girt about with truth, the breast-plate of righteousness is to be put on, the feet are to be shod with a preparation of the gospel. The shield of faith is to be taken, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Here is the Christian armor—our preparation for war. There is nothing carnal about it—no preparation to war against flesh and blood. We must hold fast to this armor—the heavenly armor, and use it with skill, resorting to no other, and we shall see the tall sons of men in thousands fall before us and join the army.

There were as many questions of worldly policy and strife in the time of our Lord and his Apostles as we have now; questions, too, involving consequences equally momentous, having in them as much of weal or woe for humanity; yet the Lord and his Apostles never introduced one of these questions into a single sermon, narrative or epistle of the New Testament. If they participated in these questions at all, they kept it so entirely distinct from their religion that not a trace of it appears in all their sermons, narratives or letters. No man can learn from all that is contained in the New Testament, which side they were on in any political issue of their time. In all they have left us of preaching, writing and the action of churches, they have so utterly ignored all political questions, that we defy any man to show what their politics were, or whether they had any. They never, so far as appears from the New Testament, in all they have said and done, used their stations, as preachers, writers, or churches, as political engines and instrumentalities. They kept their own work before them; kept their eye singly to it and never departed from it, nor in any way mixed it with the worldly questions of strife, human ambition, pride and jealousy. They permitted not the carnal, fleshly and sensual questions of worldly and human policy to contaminate the pure fountain at which they drank. Never did they allow their holy mission, as preachers of the gospel of Christ, writers or churches, to be perverted into engines of national and worldly strife, thus setting fire to the fuel and fanning the flames of worldly contention, fury and rage. Their mission was "Peace on earth; good will to man." Their gospel was emphatically the gospel of peace, and their prince was the prince of peace. Their Master, in the first sermon he ever preached said, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Their Apostles said, "Follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."

We care not whether a man's politics be good or bad, whether he be right or wrong, politically; whether he be wise or unwise, politically; his politics must be kept out of the pulpit, out of the church, and out of our religious publications. The temple of God is holy says the word of the Lord, "which temple ye are, and if any man shall defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." It is desecrating the ministry, the pulpit and the church, for any man to introduce politics into them and perverting them from their divine and sacred purpose. To make them engines to inflame the passions of wicked men; to make them parties to the dreadful strifes of these times; to involve them in the carnal contentions of ambitious, proud and envious men, is to prostrate the church into the dust of the earth; to carnalize, corrupt and utterly sink the Christian ministry.

This evil has been gaining upon us for years, and we are now getting to where we can begin to see the result. We are beginning to feel what a carnal pulpit has done and can do. We have had our Theodore Clapp, Theodore Parker, so bold that most men saw the infidel, ungovernable and licentious tendency of the thing. To these we have had Joseph Barker and a host of others, a little rougher and coarser. These have been followed by some shameless and, certainly, graceless female clergymen, all political preachers. We still have Henry Ward Beecher, Ames, etc., utterly reckless and more political than religious. An immense troop have seen the excitement these create and begin to think they never can be great men till they too can fall in with the general mass and scramble. Indeed, the most fearful thing we see in the present state of things, is the corruption, the carnality and flesh-mindedness of the American pulpit. There must be a reformation here, or sudden ruin awaits us—most speedy and ter-

WAT MAKES THIEVES AND PEACE HANG THEM.—This old Scotch proverb explains very clearly why the shoddy contractors cotton speculators and army thieves generally are so ready to call every man a traitor who speaks a word in behalf of peace! If war makes them thieves and peace hangs them, it is but natural that all the thieves in the country should be more afraid of peace than war.

A Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband, was asked why she performed the singular operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting the process.

[From the Philadelphia San Jay Mercury.]
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE ON MINERAL LANDS AND MINING.

BY PROFESSOR WM. F. ROBERTS,
OF PHILADELPHIA, GEOLOGIST AND MINERALOGIST.

Pressing engagements during last week occupied my full time, and prevented the preparation of the promised communication—the result of my visit to St. Mary's in Elk county, in the Northwestern part of our State. I therefore take this opportunity to give your readers a brief account of the country I passed over at that time. My first stopping place was Lock Haven, the county seat of Clinton—a town—it may be remembered—a little over a year ago—suffered severely from a destructive fire which took place there and burned down most of the business part of it, including the finest hotels, large stores and private dwellings. I was, however, delighted to see the burnt-up district pretty much rebuilt, in good taste with substantial brick edifices. Lock Haven is a very flourishing town—the head market for the unsurpassed West Branch timber, of almost every description. Immense mills are constantly occupied in the manufacture of lumber, and every freshet brings with it hundreds of rafts of shipping and building material, from the heavily wooded forests of the counties above. Lock Haven is pleasantly situated, at the confluence of the Bald Eagle creek with the Susquehanna river. Its hotels are commodious and well kept, especially the Fallon House, where I stopped. This is conducted by Mr. Bigamy, formerly of Allentown, on the Lehigh. He is a most worthy the name, always attentive and agreeable to his guests. The stores, which are numerous, appear to be doing a good business. The papers are daily and speak well for the intelligence and thrifty habits of the people.

From this point I passed up the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, now being pushed to completion by its lessee, the Penn'a. Central R. R. Company. At the crossing over to the Farrandsville side, a road branches off, leading to the bituminous coal mines at Eagleton. These are situated on the summit of the mountain, and are approached from the Valley of the Tionesta creek by means of switch backs, constructed so as to gain the top in the easiest way. The locomotive with its train of cars, are now pushed before it, then trailing behind, now backwards and then forwards up the steep slope, conveyed me safely to the top, and afterwards down again; and those who desire a little romantic ride to witness the beautiful scenery, would be pleased with a trip to Eagleton with the train. Major Dickinson, the Superintendent of the Company's works, will, I am sure, take pleasure in granting them facilities for this purpose.—The Northern Central, the Sunbury & Erie and the Williamsport & Elmira Railroads use the Eagleton coal in their locomotives, and it is also used for steam and domestic purposes in Lock Haven and the surrounding country.

Passing on up the Sunbury & Erie, I reached this place at the mouth of Paddy's Run, four miles above Youngstown. The name it now bears was adopted by the Penn. Central Company, who are building extensive locomotive and car factories, and other works shops, for their own use. They have purchased several acres of flat land for this purpose. When completed it will be the Altoona of the West Branch. Thence I continued to the meeting of the waters of the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning.—There the railroad leaves the Susquehanna, crosses the Sinnemahoning and traverses up its narrow valley to the "Forks" or Driftwood branch, the present stopping place for travellers journeying onwards to St. Mary's, Ridgway, and points in that direction. There I left the train; and although I could have gone some seven or eight miles further on the locomotive, I should have gained nothing in distance in reaching St. Mary's, the place of my destination. Luckily a heavy York wagon, without springs was about leaving the "Forks," and I availed myself of the opportunity of continuing my journey in it, and at nightfall found myself well jolted at a small place on Bennett's Branch, called Benzie, about five miles east from Caledonia, in Elk county. Benzie is at the mouth of Trout Run. There are several well-built houses, a small hotel, a saw-mill and some other work-shops.—The Winslow family reside there, and are well known, generally respected, and in good circumstances, old residents they may be called. There my greatest attraction was the discovery of a good salt spring, which occurred in this wise:

The brother of the resident Winslow of the place, had been living in the Oil Region, and fancying a similarity of position, geological and otherwise, between the oil country and his own, returned to his old home to try his luck at boring. Having fixed the point and placed his apparatus for this purpose, he commenced to drill and drilled on to a depth of some 250 feet, when lo, to his surprise, salt-water, instead of oil gushed forth. He still persevered, but the deeper he bored the more salt the water became, and he left off at the depth of some 750 or more feet. The water contains six degrees of brine, and he is now preparing to manufacture salt. He found not what he sought, he found that which will reward him for his perseverance, and which will result in great benefit to that part of the country, for salt was needed there in considerable quantities, especially in the farming districts, and owing to the distance it has to be transported, has been an expensive article to obtain. The boring was commenced about 500 feet below the conglomerate—the bed rock of the coal formation which is seen in the hills above, and hence the rock in which the salt water was struck is about 800 feet below the bituminous coal measures.

A Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband, was asked why she performed the singular operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting the process.

YES MR. EDEN, it has been agreed upon in New England, that white women are not as good as "niggers."

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV.—NO. 9.

Excitement in Kansas Relative to the Lawrence Massacre.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—A special despatch to the Democrat, dated Leavenworth, Kansas, 7th inst., states that the excitement which has prevailed in Kansas since the Lawrence massacre has subsided with a determination, terrible and earnest, to avenge that fearful act. There seems to be no confidence in General Schofield, and a few days ago Gen. Lane and G. A. Wilder sent a telegram to the President saying that the incompetency of Schofield was deplorable and that unless there was an immediate change of commanders there would be danger of a conflict between the people and the military.

Respectfully submitted.
[Specimens of minerals sent to the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury office will be submitted to the inspection of William F. Roberts, and his opinion of their value will be given to the parties interested.]

Seward on Free Speech.

We can show in no more effectual manner the glaring inconsistency of the opposition on the subject of free speech, than by quoting from the speeches and letters of their accepted leaders during the campaign which led to the election of Mr. Lincoln. One of the most prominent advocates for freedom up to the year 1860, in all parts of the country, was William H. Seward, now Secretary of State. It did not take long for this officer, after his admission into the Cabinet, to abandon his old convictions on the subject of free speech, and he now enjoys the unenviable fame of being the originator of the shameful system of arbitrary arrests which for two years has disgraced the nation. What Mr. Seward thought in 1860 may be seen in the following extract from his speech at St. Paul, Minnesota:

"Silence on matters of State, the absence of freedom of speech and freedom of the press—what kind of freedom is that? Is there a man in Minnesota who would for the day consent to live in it, if he were deprived of the right to harangue for Lincoln and Hamlin, or harangue for slavery, just as he liked? I think that these two hundred and eighty thousand people who inhabit here, would be soon moving right out East and West, to British North America, or into Kamtschatka, or anywhere on the earth, to get out of this luxuriant and beautiful valley, if any power, human or divine, should announce to them that henceforth they spoke and voted their real sentiments and their real choice *at their peril*."

Now, fellow-citizens, you need only look around through such a mass of American citizens as I see before me, and you may go over all the free States of the Union, and you will find them every day of the week some where gathered together, expressing their opinions and preparing to declare their will just exactly as you are doing. Does this happen to be so? Is it mere chance? Is it, indeed, a man's work, or device, or contrivance, that in this land, on this side of the great Lakes, on this side of the Atlantic ocean, or on this side of the Pacific ocean, men may all meet or stay apart—*may all speak, think, act, write, print and vote, just exactly as THEY PLEASE?*

Manifestly it is not of man's device or contrivance, but it is the work of a superior power that:

"Shapes our ends
Rough how then as we will."

—Eric Oberer.

MUSCLE AND BRAIN.—Nature is a strict accountant; and if you command of her in one direction more than she is prepared to lay out, she balances the account by making a deduction elsewhere. If you insist on premature or undue growth of any one part, she will, with more or less protest, concede the point; but that she may do your extra work, she most leave some of her more important work undone. In primitive times, when aggression and defense were the leading social activities, bodily vigor, with its accompanying courage, were the great desiderata; and then, education was almost wholly confined to the young; manual labor, while social success of nearly every kind depends very much on mental power, our education has become almost exclusively mental. Instead of respecting the mind and ignore the body, we now respect the mind and ignore the body. Both these attitudes are wrong. We do not sufficiently realize the truth; that as in this life of ours, the physical underlies the mental, the mental must not be developed at the expense of the physical.—To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fails, which will set matters all right; we are once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before the act of the Administration.

WHY THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON WAS DISCONTINUED.—A gentleman recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to the Boston Journal some interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston. The Journal says:

He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gilmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse and another which fell in a street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the ordnance department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked-for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fails, which will set matters all right; we are once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before the act of the Administration.

—A New Orleans newsboy, who went up to Port Hudson, was asked if he saw the surrender.

"Oh yes, I went up with the army."

"What did they do?"

"Gardner gave up his sword, and then they raised the stars and stripes on the flag-staff."

"Well, what then?"

"They opened a sutler's shop down by the landing."

—Come, Bob, get up," said an indulgent father to his hopeful son, the other morning. "Remember, the early bird catches the worm."

"What do I care for worms," replied the young hopeful; mother won't let me go fishing."

—Lt. Col. Purviance, of the 85th Pa. volunteers, was killed on the 30th ult., on Morris Island, by the premature explosion of a shell.

—The more ladies practice walking, the more graceful they become in their movements. Those acquire the best carriage who do not ride in one.

—An order has been issued for the removal of Charleston, as its presence is considered dangerous during a bombardment.

—It is asserted that Barnum has secured the sledge hammer which, during the late riots in New York, "drove in General Sanford's pickets."

—The first full negro regiment from Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia on the 13th, to reinforce General Gillmore at Charleston.

—Jack, you are missing all the sights on this side." "Never mind Tom, I'm sighting all the misses on this side."

—The New York Leader discovers a new Madison Square perfume—Palm of a thousand bayonets.

—A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming, "If I had a son who was an idiot, I would make him a parson."

—Very likely, replied Sidney; "but I see your father was of a different opinion."

—Lost labor—an organ grinder playing for the deaf and dumb.