

# The Clarfield Republic.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Nov. 15th 1862.

**U. S. SENATOR.—**The Lancaster Intelligencer names the following gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the U. S. Senators: Hon. Gov. W. Woodward, of Lancaster; Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield; Hon. F. W. Huger, of Schenckville; Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Columbia; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of York; Hon. James Campbell, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks.

Either of these gentlemen would do honor to the position, and give entire satisfaction to the Democracy of the State.—The Democrats have but one joint ballot. In this view, we think the Democratic members of the State Legislatures should be, as much as possible, left to themselves to make the selection, and when that selection is made, let quick destruction fall upon the man—if any such there be—who refuses to rectify the averted will of the majority.

But we apprehend no trouble on this score. Those who are Democrats now, have no half way in about them.

Their names will be found on our fourth page to-day, and among them are many of the staunchest, truest men in the State, and in almost every instance they were selected by the people for their firm and unyielding integrity.

**OUR SENATOR.—**The Return Judges of this senatorial district had a final meeting at Hollidaysburg on Friday last, and after counting up the whole vote of the district—including the vote of the volunteers—Mr. WALLACE's majority was found to be 313, and of course the certificate, unanimously signed was given to him.—This is well, and settles the question as to who shall represent this district in the State Senate for the next three years.

**Gov. BIGLER'S LETTER.—**We give pleasure this week to an admirable letter from our fellow-townsmen, Ex-Governor BIGLER.—Whilst many will regret his refusal to be considered a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate, his numerous friends, and we think every true patriot and well-wisher of his country, will thank him for his wise and fearless—and, in our opinion feasible suggestions to extricate our country from what otherwise appears to be her certain destruction. Gov. B.'s course was the safe one in 1860-61. It would have averted war. He is not the less safe now;

**OUR GOVERNMENT has lately made nine rear Admirals in the Navy.** Would it not be well for the government to make about the same number of rear Generals in the Army? There is certainly no lack of suitable material!—*Ohio Rep. Journal*.

It is true; we have plenty of material out of which to make rear Generals—there is Fremont, Pope, Hunter, Phelps, Pierce and several other Abolition generals we might name, would all make better rear than front generals. Would it not be as well to also make one rear President and several Secretaries?

**THE ACCOUNTS in the New York Custom house, show a defalcation of \$20,000, and sixteen clerks have been suspended in consequence.** This will only qualify them and be a stepping stone to become Foreign ministers or Brigadier Generals.

An individual can afford to be suspended from duty daily, with \$12,000 "green backs" in his pocket. By the time each of the employees draws this sum, besides his wages, we think the Custom House will be pretty well cleaned out. Go on boys it is the last chance you will ever have at the United States Treasury, to get your fortunes.

**Gen. Fremont has been ordered to report himself for duty.** His St. Louis cronies are petitioning the President to give him the command of the forces of the Mississippi Valley. Fremont and his Jacobin friends would like to conquer and found a South-Western Empire. The general managed his "Mountain division," so exceedingly well we presume the President will assign him next to a "valley" division.

**The Jacobin Club meets again at Washington on Monday the first day of December next, in the Hall formerly occupied by the American Congress, to finish the work it has commenced—"break up the present force of a Government."** We fear very much that if the Club pursues its former course, and with the assistance Jeff. Davis will necessarily furnish them, they may accomplish their hellish work. Patriots to your posts!

**Another recreant Democrat has received the reward of his treachery, in the person of Isaac S. Alden, of Warren, who has been appointed by Mr. Douglas, Deputy National Tax Collector for that county.** —*Erie Observer.*

The same kind of a chap has been made the Assessor for this county. These same men would have played second fiddle to George the III had they lived in his day, and fattened on the British Stamp Act as they will now. The democratic party is well rid of such bloodsuckers.

**FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.**—The great Saw-mill of Langdon, Diven & Co., near Williamsport, together with about 400,000 feet of sawed lumber, was consumed by fire on the night of the 8th instant. It was said to be next to the largest saw-mill in the world, running 150 saws. Loss about \$50,000.

## LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BIGLER.

Chestnut St.,

November 1st, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR.—In reply to your favor of the 8th ult., I have to say that you have been rightly informed. I do not intend to be a candidate for United States Senator at the coming election, and have so expressed myself to friends on all previous occasions. I have a number of reasons, public and private, for this course, one of which is that the Eastern and Northern sections of the State, make special claim to the Senator at this time, on the ground that we have one in the West recently elected, and cannot reasonably claim both for so long a term.

The other question you ask, "what can be done to save the country?" is not so readily answered. The usual response is, God knows. Few of our best thinkers seem to have any clear views on the question; and it is not even certain that the Administration at Washington has a well defined policy to that end. I have some thoughts on the subject which I do not hesitate to give you. They may seem to you crude, and on some points even novel and startling; but they are the result of some reflection.

The sword is the only agency at work. But the sword cannot do all. It is an agent of destruction. It can tear down, but cannot build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the field; but it can not make a union of States; it cannot restore confidence and fraternity amongst a people estranged and alienated from each other. If the war was against the leaders in the South only, as many at the beginning supposed, then the sword might put them down and the masses could return to their allegiance. But the conflict turns out to be with the whole mass of the people within the revolted States, old and young, male and female, numbering many millions. With such a power, sooner or later, we shall have to treat and negotiate. The sword alone will never restore the people to the Union:

You well know that when the present calamities monaced the nation, I was for peaceful means to avert the blow. Then our present suffering and sacrifices could have been avoided, and as I believe the unity of the States preserved for generations, without the sacrifice of principle or honor, or conscience on either side; passion, prejudice and fanaticism only would have been required to give way; and I still think, nay, I am sure that other means beside war are necessary to save our country—our whole country—from present afflictions and impending ruin.

I know how easy it is to talk about war and carnage; about strategic positions and brilliant victories; about the prompt subjugation of the South by the North; even how pleasant it may be to some to float in the common current of excitement and passion; and especially how unpleasant, if not unsafe it is to stem this tide. But the time is coming, if it be not now, when the man who would render his country a substantial service must do this. He must look at the whole work before us, and strike for the right regardless of claxon or consequences to himself personally.

We have had war for eighteen months, the like of which the world has seldom witnessed before. To sustain which a national debt of startling magnitude, which must hang over posterity long into the future, has already been created, and more than a quarter of a million of invaluable lives sacrificed on the Union side alone, in addition to the many thousands that have been crippled or diseased for life, and yet but little, if any substantial progress has been made in the good work of re-establishing the Union, or even of maintaining the Federal authority within the revolted States. Has not then, the experiment of war, as a means of extricating the country from its present deplorable condition, been already tested—tested at least to such an extent as to prove its futility unaided by other means.

It was a happy thought of President Lincoln, expressed in his Inaugural, that if we went to war we could not fight always; "and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." This prophetic and highly significant statement shows that even Mr. Lincoln, before the war began, anticipated the time, in case it did begin, when it would be necessary to put the sword to rest, at least for a season, in order to resume the identical old questions about intercourse and settlement. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the sword could do the whole work, but that inevitable we would have to come back to the original point to compromise and settle. If then, we cannot fight always; what amount of fighting is necessary to render it proper to prepare to cease, or suspend, in order to consider terms of reconciliation. There has already been much loss on both sides and no gain on either, and whilst the time to cease fighting may not yet be, the period has surely come when other means besides the sword should be employed in the effort to save the government and country. Certainly the object of the war, and the extent to which it is to go, should be definitely known to the country. If it be intended to subjugate the States in rebellion, and hold them, not as States in the Union, but as conquered provinces, then the sword must be kept in constant motion and war and carnage must be the order of the day. New levies and fresh supplies may be properly raised, for it will require a formidable army in each of the seceded States to execute and maintain this scheme. If extermination be the object, then the sword should have unresisted license to deal death and destruction, amongst the rebels, in all parts of their country, regardless of sex, or age, or condition. But neither of these purposes, if practicable, would establish the Union, although there might remain a Union composed of certain States. But when the Union is re-established, the South as well as the North must be in it; the family of States must exist as heretofore, else it will not be the Union about which we have talked so much and for which so many brave men have offered up their lives. The physical triumph of the North over the South, in the field, as the North in the end, may triumph, is not the whole of the task. The States must be brought together; the feelings of the people of both sections must be so constrained and modified, that they can fraternize and live together, else the Union is gone forever. To subjugate the Southern States, and so hold them, could serve no good end for either section, and in no way, that I can discover, advance the welfare of the North; for so long as the South was so held their hate of the North would in-

crease, and whilst the North so held the South, it would do but little else, mean while its material interest must languish and die. But, in addition, such a work is utterly inconsistent with the genius of our institutions and could scarcely fail to lead to their utter perversion and ultimate overthrow, adding to the calamities of disunion, the sacrifice of free government, conquest and empire, however magnificent, could not compensate for such a loss.

To exterminate the inhabitants of the South, would be a deliberate emasulation of the Union, rendering its reconstruction at once impracticable and hopeless, and involve a work of barbarity, from which the Northern people would shrink in horror. The existence of the Southern States, in some form, with their inhabitants, and on some terms of intercourse, is highly essential, nay, I will say, indispensable to the welfare of the North. I am, therefore, against extermination, and against the policy of holding the Southern States as conquered provinces. This ground can be so easily maintained on purely selfish considerations for the North, which will occur to all, that I need not trouble you with their presentation on this occasion. I am for re-establishing the Union as it was, or making a Union as similar as practicable, the States to be equals and to be sovereign to the extent of the States now are, each to have and enjoy such domestic institutions as it may choose, and, were I in Congress I should sustain that measure of war and that organization, that would clearly tend to the accomplishment of these ends; but no war of subjugation or extermination.

I know it may be said in reply to all this, then let the Southern people lay down their arms and come back into the Union, and all will be right again. Would to God they could be induced so to do! There is no guarantee in reason that I would not be willing to grant them. But do we see any indications of such a return to reason and duty? I can see none, and I expect to see none, so long as the sword is unaccompanied by agents for settlement and peace.

When our army went to Mexico it was accompanied by a peace commission in order to embrace the earliest opportunity for settlement. In God's name, I would ask, should we do less when engaged in a war among ourselves? It is idle, and worse than idle, to delude ourselves about the nature of the contest in which we are engaged. We cannot make a Union by force, alone, though we may triumph over the South in the field, and we may as well look the complications square in the face as not. The first question is, do we intend—do we desire—to have all the Southern States back into the Union, on the terms of the Constitution? If we do, then it is seen that they are to be the equals of the Northern States, in rights, sovereignty, and dignity. Does any one believe that such a relation can be established and maintained by the sword alone? Should a certain number of the States subjugate and humiliate the others, then they could not live together as equals and friends, for the subjugated are always the enemies of the subjugators. When all the States, therefore, resume their former relations, or new relations of Union and intercourse, it must be the act of all, if the settlement is to be complete and permanent.

I have heard a great deal about patching up a dishonorable peace; about the humiliation and disgrace to the North, involved in any and every proposition for settlement, and there is nothing that is said about the affairs of the country for which I have so little respect.

It is even held by some that he is a disloyal citizen who seeks to re-establish the Union by other means than the sword. How absurd! The sword has been at work; its agency has been tested, vigorously and terribly tested, and how stand the States now that should be in harmony? The sad response is, where they were when the war began, arrived in grim and relentless hostility. Then why spurn other agencies to aid in the good work? In the words of Mr. Lincoln, "we cannot fight always," and we should not fight longer, unless we can do so as a means of ultimate Union and permanent peace.

What, then, can be done? and I regret that all that should be done cannot be accomplished promptly. The States now in the Union should be in Convention, or have delegates ready to go into Convention, in order to reaffirm the present constitutional relations among the States, with explanations on controversial points, or to make such new relations as may be found necessary to bring together and retain all the States. The State Legislatures should petition Congress for such a Convention, as provided by the Constitution, and Congress could make the necessary provisions for it, before the close of the session. Such State legislatures as do not meet in the regular order could be specially convened; and when the necessary number of States petition, it is obligatory on Congress to comply. The body thus constituted would be competent to adjust and settle all the complications which now embarrass us. In the midst of war, then, we should be prepared to make peace. Whereas, when the time comes for settlement, in the absence of such a body, it might be found that we have no competent authority in existence to do the things that may be necessary. Neither Congress, nor the Executive, nor the two together, have rightful authority to change the old or to make new relations among the States. Congress may submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States, and I believe the present calamities of the nation could have been averted in that way in the winter of 1861; but now the disorders of the country are probably too complicated to be reached in that form.

Meanwhile, the President and Congress should prepare the way for settlement; indeed, by consulting the people through the ballot box, they might make a settlement, to be ratified by the States thereafter.

Let the President propose an armistice, for the purpose of considering some programme of reunion and settlement, in which the feelings and rights of the masses in the South shall be duly appreciated and provided for. Invite them to come back on the conditions of the Constitution, with explicit definitions on controversial points, or on new conditions with the fullest assurance of justice and equality when they do come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities to submit such propositions as may be agreed upon, to an unrestrained vote of the citizens of the Southern States, as will, at the same time, submit such propositions to a vote of those of the Northern States, with the understanding that a majority of slave States, and a majority of free State

should be binding until ratified, or superseded by the States. Suppose the Confederate authorities reject this, or any similar proposition, no harm could ensue to the Northern cause. Such action would only leave them in a worse light before the world, and the Government at Washington in the better. The preliminaries for such a movement could be readily arranged by commissioners selected for that purpose.

It may be said that we are constantly inviting the Southern people to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, and this would seem to be conclusive; but it must not be forgotten that they rebelled because, as they say, the party now in power at Washington, would not permit them to enjoy, in peace, the real conditions and covenants of that Union, and that there is no evidence that they would fare better now. Besides, he has studied human nature to a poor purpose, who can-

not discover that unconditional submission involves a degree of humiliation, to which they will never come so long as they have any means of resistance. In the effort to gain back even the masses, their passions and pride, and self-respect, may be wisely considered. We must give them some new ground, some pretext, if not complete and substantial guarantees, before we can expect them to entertain the idea of forsaking their present leaders, and embracing the old Government.

I am fully aware of the indignation and even contempt with which these suggestions will be perused, by some, in both sections; but I care not, are we not engaged in an effort to re-establish and maintain the Union, and are the seceded States to compose part of that Union?

Then why not endeavor to rescue them from destruction, and cultivate good relations with them?

When the family of States again exist as heretofore, they must become our brethren and our equals in every particular. What pleasure, then, can we have in their destruction or humiliation? If there be any friends of the old flag and the old Government within the seceded States, they should cult vate the same spirit toward the North. The absent element of a substantial Union is fraternity amongst the people, and that can never be furnished by the sword. Again, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, "there has been much loss on both sides and no gain on either," and the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are upon us, and we should seek so to adjust them as to re-establish the Union on an imperishable basis.

But, it may be asked, is this war for the Union? Are we sure that these in authority intend nothing else? They certainly profess nothing else, and I attribute to them nothing else. If the war is not for the Union, and is not directed with sole reference to that end, then it is the most stupendous fraud that has ever been practised upon the world. We all know, however, that many, very many of its partisans will not be satisfied with that issue.

It might be very important, therefore, to the salvation of the country, when the time for reconstruction comes, if ever it should come, to have the soundings on this point taken in advance. I should like exceedingly to see a popular vote taken in the North, especially in New England, between the proposition to receive all the States back into the Union, on the terms of the Constitution, which makes the States equals and alike sovereign, each with the right to have such domestic institutions as it may choose; and a proposition to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It might be interesting, as well as instructive, to unravel the hypocrisy of a certain school of politicians who have clamored so zealously about the war for the Union. It is painfully apparent that notwithstanding this clamor, they do not intend that the Union shall exist hereafter on the terms of the Constitution, if it is to embrace all the States. The ratio of slave representation, and the rendition of fugitive slaves, are features of the Constitution which they condemn and abhor. Between the maintenance of these and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, many of them, in my judgment, four to one, would prefer the latter. Their aversion to these clauses of the Constitution were a primary cause of the alienation and hostility of the South, and I fear they would not yield that aversion now to render the Union what it once was. Let Mr. Lincoln try this question if he would solve the problem of the nation's imbroglio.

Do not understand me that I would yield the sword or any other means to render the Union what it was. What I mean is, that if the Union, and that only is the object, the sword will never find the belligerents in a better condition to consummate that work than they are now, and that other agencies should be promptly employed. I yield to no man in devotion and loyalty to the Union as it was, and to the principles of government transmitted to us by our fathers. The maintenance and perpetuation of these shall be the object nearest my heart, whether I be in private or public life.

With much esteem, I remain,  
Yours truly, WM. BIGLER.  
To S. D. ANDERSON, Esq., Philad., Pa.

As various flowers that open the morning, so in the rising day—  
Thus lovely was this infant down,  
Thus swiftly did its life away.

He died before his infant soul  
Had ever burned with wrong desires—  
Had ever spurned at Heaven's control—  
Or ever quenched his sacred fires.

By order of the Court,

CHARLES J. PUSEY, Adm'r of the Estate.

Nov. 19, 1862.

JOHN S. RUNKE, Esq.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or selling or meddling with one York of three year old OXEN—the one white and black spotted, the other a brindle, now in the possession and use of Anthony Brown of Boggs township, as the said Oxen belong to me.

JONAS MUXE,  
Kyrtown, Nov. 19, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Last Will and Testament, on the estate of Jacob P. LEECH, late of the township of Decatur, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons interested in the undesignated, or who have claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. RUNKE, Esq.

NOV. 19, 1862.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

Of Valuable Timber Lands in

CLEARFIELD COUNTY!

UNDER an order of the Orphan's Court of

Lancaster and Clearfield counties, Pa., there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE IN CLEARFIELD, Pa., on

TUESDAY the 13th of January, 1863.

all of the following described Real Estate, situated in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., late the property of Isaac Pusey, deceased:

A certain tract of land, called "Rich Grove," surveyed on warrant to John Danvers, beginning at a post corner of the Wm. Hunter survey and on this tract, thence south 40 degrees east 338 perches to post, then south 59 degrees west 25 and five tenth perches to trail line, thence by purport D, north 10 degrees west 335 perches to post on trail line, thence by trail line north 59 degrees east 55 and five tenth perches to post, beginning, containing 150 acres and 18 perches.

The said tract being of purport C,