

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Nov. 26th, 1862.

GOV. BIGLER'S LETTER.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Harrisburg *Times*, and other Abolition sheets, have been abusing Ex-Governor Buck, in the most ungracious terms, because of views and suggestions of his contained in a letter which he recently addressed to S. D. Andrews, Esq., of Philadelphia, and which we printed in our last issue. We are not surprised at this; for it has been the habit of that class of papers so to treat every Democrat who has seen proper to express sentiments about our national troubles inconsistent with the miserable dogmas of Abolitionism; and we rather rejoice at the manner in which this letter is assailed in Abolition quarters, for the reason that its wholesome sentiments will thus be brought to the notice of many who would otherwise fail to consider them.—Wendell Phillips may vaunt his efforts of twenty years to break up the Union, and Horace Greeley openly advocate Secession, and no word of rebuke is heard from these hypocritical sheets; but the moment a Democrat suggests a settlement of the conflict, and a re-union of the States,—on rules consistent with reason, and the laws of civilization and Christianity, and by the authority of the people—he is assailed with a volley of coarse epithets and violent denunciations; his motives impugned and his sentiments perverted and misrepresented.

But what is the head and front of Gov. B's offending? He says the sword alone, though it may chastise the rebels in the field, cannot make a Union of States, and that reason and negotiation should be brought to its aid. Is not this reasonable? Is it not plain common sense? Why Mr. Lincoln seemed to foresee this; and so confident was the lamented Douglas that the sword could not keep the States together that he declared, in his place in the Senate, that "War is DISUNION"—meaning that when war began, and so long as war lasted, the Union did not exist—it was necessarily at an end. We were had a horrible war for eighteen months, and so far it tends to verify, rather than contradict, the worst apprehensions of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. B. further maintains that a war of subjugation, or extermination, against the South, is not a war for the Union, but necessarily to a great extent, the reverse.—He regards the existence of the seceded States, with their inhabitants—or, in plain or terms, with their negroes, who are not citizens—as essential to the growth and welfare of the North, and says he would therefore sustain that measure of war, and that only, which may seem necessary to subdue and disperse the Union under such auspices. He also says that, neither Congress nor the President have the right to change the present, or make new relations among the States, those now claiming to be in the Union should meet in Convention, under the forms of the Constitution, so that if the proper opportunity should present itself, a competent authority may be in existence to deal with every possible exigency, so that the Union may be placed on an imperishable basis; and that, in the meantime, the President and Congress should propose the way for settlement, by addressing the masses of the people in the seceded States, giving them every assurance of good will, equality, justice and fraternity within the old Union, in order that they may have some new and special reason for abandoning the Government at Richmond and embracing the Government at Washington. Is there anything wrong in this? Is it anything less than a large dose of plain and practical common sense? Why, if the half that we hear from North Carolina, and other parts of the South, about the inclination of the people to abandon their leaders at Richmond, be true, nothing could be better calculated to break down secession, and build up the Union, than the policy so prudently suggested by Gov. B.

But it would be well for these vigilant sentinels on the watch-tower of the Union to keep an eye to their own side. If to advocate Secession, or Disunion, or separation, be a crime, they can find the guiltiest of culprits among their own leaders. Horace Greeley has just been suggesting a remedy for the disorders of the country. *Secession* is his panacea. *Disunion* is his cure. *Separation* is his hope. When our troubles began—in the fall of 1860—he maintained the policy of Secession. He preferred to let the Cotton States go, and only a few days since he not only confessed to have done this, but boasts that the wisdom of his policy was about to be verified! Read the following paragraph from the *Tribune* issued long since the date of Gov. B's letter, and then decide with what show of propriety, or even decency, the Abolition sheets we have named can assail the Governor and sustain Horace Greeley:

"Hence we favored, in the infancy of secession, the policy of letting the Cotton States go, if it should appear that their people really designed to cut loose from the Union. We felt then that the Northern Democrats would, pursuant to their inveterate habit, really take the part of slave power in any contest that it might inaugurate or provoke with the Union—that the combination would be probably too powerful to be conquered—and that it would be better to let the Cotton States slope."

LEAVING NO ROOM FOR REBELLION BASED UPON SOULS SECURELY BEAT WITH. We believed them, as we realize now, that events would fully justify our remonstrance.

Can language be more plain? "We regret, now," says Greeley, "that it would be better to let the Cotton States slope." And why? Simply that the Abolitionists would then, in his opinion, be able to successfully rope with the Democracy.—Whilst language could not possibly be plainer, no assigned reason for a purpose could possibly be more disgraceful and humiliating.

Gov. Bigler's letter is denounced by these Greeleyites because it suggests that other efforts to settle our national troubles should accompany the sword; yet Greeley himself boldly urges separation—"letting the Cotton States go." How unmanly, and how grossly inconsistent.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—The citizens of Wisconsin in some localities have become rebellious, and refuse to submit to the draft. In a number of instances the officers have been mobbed and in one locality five or six houses were torn down by the mob. These proceedings have become so alarming that the Governor has been compelled to issue a proclamation, warning all the refractory against the penalties of the law, and calling upon all well disposed persons to assist in executing the same.

These proceedings are not to be wondered at, as it is the legitimate result of the teachings of Abolitionists. That party has ruled in that State for the past ten years, and during that time several U. S. Marshals were mobbed and driven from the State, while their prisoners were rescued and set at liberty. Hence the people of that State have been educated by the present party in power to do just what they are at—resisting the officers of the law. In this the fact is again realized that whatsoever a man sees that shall he also reap. The Black Republicans have been teaching mob law in Wisconsin, for ten years past, and are now having it enforced against themselves.

It is very definitely announced by those who seem to understand the feelings of the Governors elect, in New York and New Jersey, that illegal arrests will cease in those states on and after their inaugurations. State rights will be ignored no longer, and our Abolition friends will be allowed to talk and write as in days gone by—and may call the Governors of those states just what they please, and they will not be arrested for "treason," nor dragged beyond the borders of the state. Constitutional law will soon predominate again in our sister states, while Pennsylvania will have to bear the heavy hand of despotic rule another year.

But we can afford to live in hope, being very sure that another year will bring mob law to an end in our good old State, when the rights of the citizens will be rescued from the hands of the oppressor.

GETTING FLORS.—The proclamation dealing at Washington are becoming a little religiously inclined, and have issued an order to the army to observe the Sabbath. "Old Abe" wants the soldiers and sailors to have due regard for the Divine will, and reduce the violations of the Sabbath to measures of strict necessity.

This word "necessity," has become an institution at Washington. It violates the Sabbath, it arrests the citizen, it suspends all civil authority—even the sacred writ of Civil Liberty—Constitutions are made to yield like wax—in short, all the laws of God and man are made to give way to this new test of "necessity."

MARRIED.—On the 15th instant, by Lever Flegel, Esq., Mr. Robert W. Bogle, to Miss Darriet Brooks, all of Brady township.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. Craighead, Mr. John G. Shoff, to Miss. Rachel Gause, both of Clearfield county.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. P. Clark, Mr. John Wolestad, of Indiana township, to Miss Mary D. Irvin, of Morris township.

DIED.—Near Luthersburg, on the 19th instant, Mary Ann daughter of John H. and Sarah Stoyer, aged 17 years and 7 months.

BRIG. GEN. GORMAN has been instructed to report for orders to Gen. Curtis, and will shortly arrive here.

FROM HANOVER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 22.

Our working parties were attacked this morning near Halltown by a troop of rebels.

Gen. Geary ordered a battery of six masked guns to be opened upon them.

They were driven back at the first round,

and stalled as long as they remained within range. Several men and horses were placed *hors du combat*. We did not lose a man.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[From the *Richmond Enquirer* Nov. 19.]

The telegraph on yesterday announced the election of Judge Charles J. Jenkins to the Confederate States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Toombs.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with the following described property, viz.: One pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Heifer, one Farming Mill, one Two-Horse wagon, one pair Boulders, two Plows, one Harrow, one Cutting-Box, now in the possession of Philip J. Gelert of Union township, as the same belong to me and are only left with him subject to my orders.

CASPER S. GELNETT.

Nov. 26, 1862.

COFFINS, of every kind.

Made to order, and funeral attended with a Hearse, whenever desired.

Also *House Paluting* done to order.

The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand,

CLEMENT'S Patent Washing Machine.

The best now in use. Those using this machine never need to wash clean clothes! He also has

Flyer's Patent Churn,

A superior article. A family using this Churn never need to wash butter!

All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for Cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Peppar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.

Remember the shop is on Market street,

Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store."

JOHN GULICH.

Nov. 26, 1862.—We have ad-

THE WAR NEWS.

The Army of the Potomac has experienced nothing more serious than occasional skirmishing. Our advance is in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, which place was ordered to surrender on the 21st and bombardment threatened in case of refusal. The surrender was refused, and time was then given by Gen. Sumner for the rescue of the women and children—Longstreet was in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, with a rebel force. Jackson is reported in the neighborhood of Winchester.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Nov. 21.—[Special to the *New York Tribune*.]—The expedition of two regiments of infantry, under Colonel Corbin, which has been scouring the country between here and Clarksville, has returned, having captured forty-three rebels, eighteen others, twenty miles, and a hundred muskets.

Another flag of truce, with rebel ladies for the South, will leave to-morrow. A scout has arrived from Knoxville, which place he left on the 13th. There were no troops there, except the sick and convalescent. He understood that the rebel troops had gone West. At McMinnville there was a considerable force of conscripts from the adjoining counties. At Sparta there was a small force of rebels. He saw no other rebel troops, except at Kingston, where there were a few.

The enemy still evinces a disposition to fight at Tullahoma.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 22.—Gen. Davis captured forty-three rebels to-day, fifteen of whom were sent on Stone's river.—Heavy commanding was heard this afternoon in the direction of Lebanon. Cause unknown.

Rebel report Bragg moving on Murfreesboro, instead of that place being evacuated.

Letters received here say Jeff Davis requires Bragg to fight for every inch of Tennessee soil.

Breckinridge occupied Shelbyville, and the rest of the rebel army is south of Duck river, fortifying Elk ridge.

Kirby Smith's corps was crossing Tennessee river on Thursday. The bridge across the Tennessee river at Bridgewater is nearly finished.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Advices have been received that the enemy in the Southwest has advanced in force, 15,000 strong, from the Boston Mountain to Cave Hill, apparently intending to give battle to our forces under Gen. Blunt. On learning that the enemy was at Cave Hill Gen. Blunt made preparations to move upon him, but soon found that, as far as possible, the probability of a fight, the rebels had hurriedly withdrawn, and again returned to the mountains.

This is all the intelligence that has been received up to this time relative to this movement.

Gen. Schofield has received temporary leave of absence from his command on account of sickness, and is now on his way to New York.

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IN THE FIELD.

WE think the President's Proclamation conflicts with the tariff? The one imposes a tax on wool while the other makes wool free.

MR. LEWIS.—On the 15th instant, by Lever Flegel, Esq., Mr. Robert W. Bogle, to Miss Darriet Brooks, all of Brady township.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. Craighead, Mr. John G. Shoff, to Miss. Rachel Gause, both of Clearfield county.

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DIED.—Near Luthersburg, on the 19th instant, Mary Ann daughter of John H. and Sarah Stoyer, aged 17 years and 7 months.

SHAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, about the 12th of July last; a DARK RED BULL, about 15 months old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, &c., otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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Nov. 26, 1862.—We have ad-

vised from Memphis to the 18th inst., that it is said that Porter's fleet will attack Vicksburg as soon as it can get the bar at President Island.

Gold is selling in Memphis at forty per cent premium over "greenbacks." About eight hundred bales of cotton per week were being sent in from West Tennessee—none from Arkansas or Mississippi.

Western men in the abolition army are said to be anxious for peace. All the negroes in the vicinity of Memphis have left their owners. Every soldier has a black servant. A gun guard guards the tri-weekly steamer to Cairo.

General Price's troops are in full spirit, and eager to avenge the loss at Corinth.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.—I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so.—President Lincoln's *Inaugural Address*.

Let there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be done towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say that it will be his purpose then as ever to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the *inaugural Address*. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any evasion, any conquest, or any subjection, in any just sense of these terms.—*President Lincoln's Message to Congress*, July 4, 1862.

WHAT THE PEOPLE PAY FOR.—According to last accounts, General and Senator Jim Lane was on his way to the mines of Oregon with a drove of cattle on which he would make fifty thousand dollars. This is the finale of his running on and from Washington westward, promising in speeches and telegrams to raise thousands of negroes and other troops! His pay-off and General, we presume, will go on; and we could join with Major General Casius M. Clay, who, while his own State, Kentucky, is invaded by the rebels, flies from thence to storm the State of New York for Wadsworth. The pay, rations and travelling expenses of this brace of abolition heroes must be about one thousand five hundred dollars per month. With this basis for calculation, tax-payers can figure up the true value of their services in the nation, and find a quotient—if they can.

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NOTES ON CIRCULATION.—The *Standard</i*