The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning March 27, 1861

Where are we Drifting?

Have we a Government? This question a few weeks ago was a favorite one with our Black Republican friends, and they always answered it by saying, "Wait till old Abe gets in, he will show you that we have." But now alas! how are the mighty fallen; how terribly the comb of the fighting rooster has been cut; how the vaporing braggarts are stilled and with servile homage do they follow in the wake of the Seceding States.

The position of Mr. Buchanan, that the Constitution and the laws gave *him* no power to wage war, has of necessity become the policy of Lincoln; and whilst we honor him for standing by at least that much of the Constitution and law, yet we fear that there is another question in which under existing laws we are doomed to feel sensibly the national crisis that is now upon us. We mean, of course, the present position of the tariff laws of the country. The passage of the Morrill tariff bill of the last Congress increased very materially the amount to be paid upon imported goods. The Southern Confederacy is now operating under our old tariff and are about passing a new bill and putting it into effect. Our tariff imposes about double the duties upon imports that theirs does. Take for instance the articles of cutlery and linen. Our tariff imposes a duty of thirty per cent upon each; theirs imposes fifteen per cent upon the same articles, and these are fair samples of the difference of rates in the two bills. With both these tariffs in working trim, what is to become of our great cities? where is the revenue to support the Government to come from? New York and Philadelphia have been the great business centres of the country, and almost all the imports of the Union have been done through New York.—Now she will have commercial rivalry in New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah. The merchant in Liverpool about to ship a load of cutlery or linen to the United States, has his choice of Northern or Southern ports. At the North he must pay ten dollars, at the South he can introduce his goods for one dollar. He will undoubtedly prefer the port where he can enter the cheapest, and thus the importing trade is lost to New York, and the revenue is proportionably decreased. But it is said, New York and Philadelphia are the business centres and supply the largest scope of territory, and the business will seek a market there. We cannot doubt from recent demonstrations, that the South will cease to buy from us, if we continue to treat them as enemies.

The great west is abundant in its resources, and wherever its trade centres, wealth and prosperity will follow.

Are our citizens secure in their enjoyment? Our people will buy where they can buy the cheapest, and will seek the point at which their goods can be thus obtained. With the great artery of the West, the Mississippi and its tributaries, all tending towards the South, with navigation cheaper upon water than by rail, with goods more cheaply bought in New Orleans than in New York, is it not reasonable to suppose, that the commercial supremacy of New York, Philadelphia and Boston is endangered. The South prefer free trade, and the North prefer protection, at least incidentally. Heretofore we have had mutual concessions and compromises upon this question as well as others. If the day for compromise has past upon one subject, we must make up our minds that it has passed for all; and bitterly will we of Pennsylvania lament the day when each system is left to itself.

It is urged that the revenue must be collected; if it can be legally it should be, but violence and bloodshed should not usurp the place of law and order. Mr. Bates, the Attorney General of Mr. Lincoln, it is asserted, has given it as his opinion in writing to the President, that the revenue can only be collected *within* the port of entry, and that vessels outside the harbor are not recognized in law as custom Houses. If this be true, how can the revenue be collected at Charleston, or N. Orleans? Is it by blockading the ports or preventing ships from entering? This would be an act of war, and we hope will never be undertaken by our Government. Can we shut them up by a cordon of Custom Houses upon land, within the States? The expense consequent upon such an effort would exceed the income, and smuggling could not be prevented unless a standing army of revenue officers were maintained in every State.

Suppose such to be the case, and we refuse to permit goods to pass up the Ohio and Mississippi must we not expect the same in return. The products of western Pennsylvania in lumber, iron, &c., find their natural thoroughfare and market Southward, and upon us would at once fall the expense of an expert duty paid to over customers.

All these things bring us to the conclusion that we long since arrived at, that the union of these States was intended by Providence for their mutual happiness and gain, that this Union should be maintained, fostered and protected by all that we have or can do. That of shedding fraternal blood, and that concession and compromise, with the yielding up of a full constitutional justice to our Southern brethern is the first duty of all men who truly love their country and her institutions.

A View of Slavery.

We have lately read a very interesting little book of 224 pages, by Nehemiah Adams of Boston. We have read eight or ten works, all treating upon the subject of slavery, but none approached this one. It is the most manly, conscientious and wisest testimony bearing upon the subject of slavery, that has ever been published in this or any other country; and we hope that every man, woman and child will read it.

Below we give some of the notices in reference to this Book.

The Nashville Presbyterian says, "Upon the whole we regard it as the most calm, truthful, manly, and sensible book that has ever yet appeared from the Northern or Southern press, on the subject of slavery."

The Southern Baptist says: "As a book of facts, it will bear the test of criticism; and for vigorous writing, it is a model of its sort. Large minded men from abroad have quickly adopted the same liberal and comprehensive views with Dr. Adams."

From the Philadelphia *Christian Observer*. "This book will relieve the minds of thousands of a great burthen of fictitious sentimentalism, created by works of fiction. The author gives us more information and more truth respecting the state of society at the South, on five pages, than can be gathered from a hundred pages of romance."

The Boston Courier says: "No work has appeared so well adapted to enlighten the people on slavery as this.

Such books would soon abolish slavery, or entirely take away its revolting features, if works of a contrary class were out of existence.

Dr. Prime says, "I regard it as comparably the best book the Slavery question has ever called forth."

Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass., and for sale by booksellers generally. Price one dollar.

Federal Appointments.

Minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

Minister to France, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey.

Minister to Sardinia, Hon George P. Marsh, of Vermont.

Minister to Turkey, James Watson Webb, Esq., editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*.

Minister resident at Rome, Rufus King.

Minister resident at Denmark, B. R. Wood.

Minister to Austria, Anson Burlingame.

Minister resident to Guatamala, E. O. Crosby.

Consul to Havre, J. O. Putnam.

Consul to London, Freeman H. Morse.

Consul to Hamburg, J. H. Anderson.

WHAT THEY SAY OF CARL SCHURZ AT HOME.—This man Schurz is one of his class; he is literally a vagabond and an adventurer. During the few years in which he has claimed to be a citizen of Wisconsin, he has engaged in no honest calling or contributed in any manner to the industrial resources of the State.—Professing to be a lawyer, he has never practiced his profession to the extent of a single suit in Court. He is a mere mercenary politician and itinerant lecturer, demanding and receiving pay for all services when he has done the party. During the last campaign he was employed by Republican Committees to lecture in several States at a stipulated price for such services, and the obligation was cancelled when he received his money. He worked for pay, and he got his pay in money—ample and remunerative for all his services, and he has no further claims upon our party; hence his appointment should now be only a question of fitness for the place. He insults the religious sentiment of the country by sneeringly characterizing the Almighty as "that imaginary gentleman above the stars." He is, in fine, a reckless, mendacious, impudent, insolent adventurer and vagabond. His appointment to the position he seeks would be a double insult—an insult to the people of his country, and the Government to which he is sent.—*Milwaukie News.*

The annual report of the New York City Police for the past year, shows that the total number of arrests were 65,809 upon the various charges: among which are about 5,000 prostitutes. Among others who fell into the clutches of the officers of law, we find twenty two policemen, six deputy sheriffs, two United States marshals, one Alderman, two hundred artists, five editors, and eleven reporters, and only twenty eight gamblers, out of the ten thousand who inhabit that city. It is somewhat strange that more officers of the law should have been arrested than gamblers, but such is the fact.

A Confession.

There is an old proverb that says "An honest confession is good for the soul."—If this is a correct hypothesis, we may well imagine what a glorious jubilee is awaiting the Black Republicans at some future time. Mr. Seward's organ, the Albany *Journal*, in a late issue, gave vent to the following truthful confession.

"The surrender of Fort Sumter involves quite as much humiliation as can be borne at once. If blood shall begin to flow Heaven knows when its flow will cease and if Fort Pickens shall be assailed when the Government is holding out the Olive Branch of Peace by the evacuation of Fort Sumter, a terrible retribution will fall upon those by whom these kindly overtures are contemned."

This is humiliation coupled with a bold threat, indeed. The former has transpired; but to put the latter in force will no doubt cost a large amount of men and money, and will bring into requisition an overstock of Scotch caps and military cloaks, for the purpose of facilitating escapes. This method having proved so successful lately between Harrisburg and Washington—answering the double purpose of being a cheap and safe.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES ON REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—It is announced that Attorney General Bates has given the President a written opinion that under the 89th section of the law of 1799 it will be impossible to collect revenue in any of the seceded States. That section declares that the trial of any fact regarding the violation of the revenue laws shall be within the judicial district in which the seizure or forfeiture occurs. As there are no United States Courts, Judges or Marshals in any of the ports of the seceded States, there are no means, under existing laws, of enforcing penalties for violation of the revenue, even if it were practicable to appoint a Collector to reside on shipboard within four miles of the port. This condition of the law, it is said, has induced the President to determine upon calling an extra session of Congress immediately.

A POLITICAL SERMON.—A good preacher in Maine, who experienced great trouble during the last political campaign, on account of the division of his flock, resolved that he would make a final effort before giving up all hope. He decided to preach a "domestic" sermon, one devoted to an exposition of home duties and of the importance of fraternal and kindly feeling. So he took for his text the latter clause of the 19th vesse of 4th chapter of 2nd Kings, from which he drew the lesson to the best of his ability. But, to his utter amazement; not a Douglas man has entered his church from that day to this. It is said the poor minister has become nearly distracted, we presume on account of his salary.

☞Waldo H. Johnson, Democrat, was elected United State Senator from Missouri, on the 18th instant, for six years from the 4th of March last, in place of Hon. James S. Green.

John Sherman, the late candidate of the Helperites for Speaker, was elected United States Senator from Ohio, on the —th inst, in the place of S. P. Chase, who is now Secretary of the Treasury. This is still another step towards bringing about a dissolution of the Union—filling the United States Senate with Abolitionists, as in the case of Wilmot and Sherman. It seems to us that our "irrepressible" friends are determined to dissolve the Union. They would rather rule among the fragments of a Government than submit to the laws of a whole Union as heretofore.

Not Well Balanced.

The New England States have managed to get possession of a larger share of the power of the Government than of right belongs to them. With a population little greater than that of Pennsylvania, the New England States have twelve United States Senators to our two. *Eleven* of her twelve Senators are chairman of Senate Committees. There are but *twenty one* of these committees; so the three millions of people in New England have more chairmen than the remaining *twenty-seven millions of people in the United States.* This is the most odious sectionalism ever witnessed in the American Government, and it comes from those who have been loudest in reproaching the South for that quality! New England, with her tremendous representation in the Senate, is now practically controlling the Government, leading it to suit her peculiar local interests without regard to those of the West or South. The Republican majority in the Senate, by their arrangements of these committees, seem to imagine that New England is of more importance than all the rest of the country. There will be a revolt in the West, ere long, against this New England Senate oligarchy.—*Post.*

☞The galled jade of the *Tribune* still continues to growl. He says Fremont should have gone to France instead of Dayton; and that the appointment of Mr. Adams to England is a "blunder," he "deeply deplores" the selection of Mr. Marsh for Italy, and says he is no Republican.

We hope the white coated sinner will do himself no bodily harm, but rest from his labors in peace.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* rejoices greatly at the election of that "impending crisis" Abolitionists, John Sherman, of Ohio—to the United States Senate.—"How we apples swim."

Bank Resumption.

Our State Legislature and the bankers have had quite a time among themselves, in reference to passing an act for the resumption of specie payment by the latter. In the meantime, the Philadelphia Banks have resumed paying specie at their counters.

The bill agreed upon by the Bank Committee is of great public interest, and we therefore give it at length.

An act for the resumption of Specie Payments" by the Banks, and for equalization of the currency of the State.

Be it enacted, &c. That the provisions of every act of Assembly declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of the charter to any bank or incorporation having banking privileges, or inflicting any penalties or restrictions, or authorizing any compulsory assignment for or by reason of the failure or refusal of any such bank or incorporation to redeem its notes and pay its liabilities in gold and silver coin, since the 19th day of November, 1860, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of July, 1861; and all forfeitures, penalties or liabilities arising therefrom, or incurred by reason of any failure to comply with the provisions of any or all laws regulating the same, or hereafter occurred before the said first day of July, be and the same is hereby remitted; and the notes of solvent Banks of this State which were paying specie on the said 19th of November, and balance due from solvent banks shall be taken, deemed and computed for all purposes, as the notes of and balance due from, specie paying Banks, from the said 19th of November, 1860, until the said first day of July 1861. And all forfeitures incurred by any Bank or incorporation, for or by reason of their having used, treated or computed the notes of such suspended Banks of the State as were paying specie on the the 19th day of November, 1860, as the notes of specie paying Banks, are hereby remitted.

Sec 2. That the Banks of the Commonwealth are hereby required, until the first day of July next ensuing, to receive at par, in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent Banks of the State which paid specie for their liabilities on and immediately prior to the 19th of November last, and which shall continue solvent. And the said Banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes, so long as the Banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any President, or a majority of the Boards of Directors of any of the said Banks, should certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation to the President, that they have just reason to believe that any Bank included in said category is in an unsound and unsafe condition, the Governor shall appoint a Commission to investigate the same, as provided in the third section of the act of October 12th, 1859, entitled an Act for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors; and no Bank shall be required to redeem the notes of any Bank thus discredited, until reported sound and solvent by such commission.

Sec. 3. That the several collectors of taxes, toll, and other moneys to the Commonwealth; and also County Treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes the notes of the solvent Banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying Banks in payment of the said taxes, tolls and revenues; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receipt for the same in the same manner as though said Banks were specie paying.

Sec. 4. Every Bank or Incorporation which suspended specie payment on or since the 19th of November, 1860, and has violated the law, shall pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth, on or before the first of July next, a sum equal to one fourth of one per cent. on the capital stock of such bank or incorporation in addition to the amount they are now by law required to pay.

Good for Gov. Curtin!

Gov. Curtin, it seems, would not stand the Kansas relief bill. To avoid a veto, the Legislature called it back, and there we suppose it will be suffered to sleep. It was not only unconstitutional but wholly void of merit. The money being collected for Kansas relief is represented by citizens there to be intended principally to support murderous thieving bands like that of Montgomery, to harbor and feed runaway negroes, and to maintain a patch of lazy rascals whose business is to keep up Abolition excitements, shriek for freedom and bleed for Kansas. The leader of this relief begging business, Thaddeus Hyatt, sports a Turkish costume and is a fanatic of the first water, and all are Abolitionists. Nobody else in Kansas is asking for relief. It is said, too, that a portion of the money is intended to be devoted to buying up the Legislature to elect Abolitionists to the United States Senate. Gov. Curtin has done a good thing in compelling the Legislature to take back the bill to appropriate $30,000 from the State Treasury to such purposes. At best, it is not the business of the State to take care of the poor of other States. If the people choose to give in their private capacity, that is all right, but the public funds are not collected for such purposes, nor intended to be voted away by Legislators for other than necessary purposes pertaining to the interests of the State.—*Clinton Dem.*

HOW TO BANK.—Once upon a time the negroes of Boston came to the conclusion that that they would have a Bank of their own; but not having sufficient funds to pay a cashier, erect a building, &c., they concluded to constitute an old negro "the bank," and place all the money each could well spare into his hands, to be drawn out as occasion might require. A short time afterwards, one of the stockholders called for a discount, but to his utter astonishment old Cuffee replied to his request, "I berry sorry to gib you the unpleasum informashun, dat de Bank has failed!"

More Rebellion.

It appears to us that everything is conspiring against the peace and happiness of our beloved country. During the past week a number of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church have been in session—the Missouri Conference at St. Louis, the Western Virginia at Wheeling, the Baltimore at Staunton, Va., the East Baltimore at Chambersburg, Pa.; in all of which the slavery question seemed to be the leading measure.

It will be remembered that the late General Conference of the Church, at Buffalo, substituted an entirely new chapter on the subject of slavery, thus in effect making slavery, rather than Christianity, a test of membership in the Methodist Church. This test has been repudiated by all the above Conferences, and secession is now inevitable, and thus another division of the Methodist Church may soon be looked for, the real cause of which has been the intemperate and illegitimate meddling by the ministry in the political affairs of the country.

The following report of the Committee on the State of the Church, was adopted in the East Baltimore Conference, by 130 yeas to 13 nays, the second resolution ignores the New Chapter on slavery entirely, and sets the action of the General Conference at defiance, so far as the law of the Church is concerned, as effectually as South Carolina has rebelled against the laws of the State.

"The Committee on the State of the Church, to whom was referred certain memorials from Baltimore respecting the action of the late General Conference on slavery, beg leave to report: That they have given to said memorials, that full and careful attention which the importance of the subject and the highly respectable sources whence they come, so justly demand.

Your Committee refer your memorialists to the well-known action of the Baltimore Conference in 1846, and subsequently reaffirmed, in which the purpose is avowed, 'not to hold communication with any ecclesiastical body that shall make non slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church,' by which action, in the judgment of your Committee, this Conference is yet bound, and as further evidence of the sympathy of this body with our brethern of the Border, and their rights, your Committee submit for adoption the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

"*Whereas*, The late General Conference by the adoption of the New Chapter on Slavery, has given serious offence to a large number of our members upon the Border, disturbing the peace of our Societies and tending to the disruption of the Church; therefore,

1st, *Resolved*, That in the judgment of the East Baltimore Conference, the substition of the *New* for the *Old* Chapter on Slavery, was an unnecessary and injurious change, and it ought therefore to be repealed.

2d, *Resolved*, That there can be no administration, under said New Chapter in this Conference.

3d, *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the several Annual Conferences at their ensuing session with a view to the harmony of the whole Church, to give their assent to the following:—That the next General Conference be, and is hereby requested to repeal the Chapter on Slavery; and instead therefore empower each Annual Conference, within whose bounds the relation of slavery exists, to make such regulations upon this subject, as in their judgment may best subserve the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom among them.

4th, *Resolved*, That the Bishops be, and are hereby respectfully requested to submit the above resolutions to the several Annual Conferences for their concurrence."

Signed—John Miller, A. A. Reese, J. H. Brown, E. E. Allen, W. L. Spottswood, Thompson Mitchell, Amos Smith.

A Good Selection.

The radical Republicans and Abolitionists are rejoiced at the appointment of Joshua R. Giddings—the oldest Abolitionists of them all—as Consul General to Canada.—We presume Mr. Giddings has been selected to superintend the British end of the Underground Railroad. We must admit that Abraham exhibits great sagacity, and ability, in the selection of his Ministers. The appointment of Mr. Corwin to represent us (and enjoy himself in the bosom of his friends,) in Mexico; fully proves this, and Mr. Giddings will have the unalloyed pleasure of more fully assisting to elevate the runaway negro slaves in Canada to an equality with himself. His appointment will now enable him to establish a negro nursery somewhere in Canada West, where he can enjoy the full fruition of his philanthropy. Socially, all his sympathies and feelings are in favor of the negro, and politically, his heart and desires are entirely British—hence we will have one traitor less in the country for the next four years.

Congressmen Yet to be Elected.

The States which have yet to choose Representatives, and their times for election, are as follows:

Connecticut,	April 1	N. Carolina,	Aug. 8
R. Island,	April 3	California,	Sept. 2
Virginia,	May 23	Maryland,	Nov. 9
Tennessee,	Aug. 1	Kansas,	——
Kentucky,	Aug. 5		

Only two of the seceded States have chosen their Representatives to the next House—South Carolina and Florida. The others would have chosen in August, September and October—possibly may do so yet.

The members already elected stand thus:

Republicans, 102 | Democrats 54

Of those to be elected, the Republicans will probably have seven. If the seceding States should elect and send to Congress, there would be but a small majority either way.

The Policy of the Administration—Coercion or Conciliation.

The tenor of the telegraphic news from Washington within the last few days, has been peculiar. Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are decidedly fostering for a while, the hope that the government has resolved upon a policy of conciliatory instead of a coercive policy, towards the seceding States. They want time, and they also require time to mature the aggressive schemes that have been resolved upon. It has become clear that the Morrill tariff will yield no revenue, unless Wall street can be hoodwinked into advancing the thirty seven millions which the late Congress authorized to be loaned, the treasury will soon be bankrupt. Our capitalists and moneyed men, at the thought of civil war, refuse to lend a dollar to perpetuate the discord. The compulsory surrender of Fort Sumter, has afforded the opportunity of a making capital out of a necessity, which the administration is not slow to avail itself; nor, are the preparations for reinforcing the Southern forts and collecting the revenue by armed vessels, are incomplete, as the President imagine that he is. "Slow and sure is a good thing, by a timesaving course, is a good thing," he said, in his inaugural, "and time hoped for from delay," and the Washington journals of the North, are still announcing that an eternal rotation of honeyed phrases is all that is needed to deceive the public.

To fathom the intentions of the Washington government it is necessary to consider their acts, and not their words. A retrospect of the events of the last three weeks must convince everyone that its affectation of moderation is hypocritical. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural at Indianapolis, in which he maintained that it would not be coercion to retake forts and properties, or to collect the revenue from foreign importations," and that there would be no invasion to march across the South Carolina?" the menacing tone of his inaugural; the bitter proscriptions of members of his Cabinet; the absolute power that has been trusted to General Scott in the War and Navy departments; the proposed march through the South, of the troops from Texas; the recall of our land and naval forces from the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific; together with a thousand unexplained and unprecedented causes of distrust, have created an agitation which the administration could have allayed, by a single positive utterance. The fact is, that in every disposition to be conciliatory, in every disposition to be coercive, in all its actions, it has been physically paralyzed to display the venom it is possessed of. It desires war, but has been, thus far, compelled to pursue peace. It would gladly send provisions and men to Fort Sumter, but, having been forced to relinquish the attempt, it declares that it would be "inexpedient to reinforce Fort Pickens." It yearns to fight the cotton States; but it shrinks with fear from the prospect of being driven out of the District of Columbia, by the troops of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Seward may be individually anxious for coercion, but he is thrust to the wall by his colleagues, who have practically overcome his proclivities for peace.

The people are not decided in their vague, unofficial ideas of what these persons in the national capital, whose declarations will be disavowed, as soon as it is for the interest of the administration to throw off the mask it has assumed, and the prospect opening upon the North, is darker, gloomier, or more depressing than it is at the present moment. The Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Kentucky, have been, hitherto, held in check and prevented from joining the cotton States, by the assurance that their reasonable demands should be granted. Not one measure has yet been adopted, however, by the Lincoln party to satisfy them. Seven members of the confederacy have been driven from the republic; Arkansas has taken steps to join them; and it is probable that more will follow, as soon as these States have learned that they have no political hope for, but deceit and cajolery, are already discouraged; and the speech which was delivered by Mr. Preston, in the Senate, on Monday last, is such that, prepared as moderate, sober and intelligent men, in the border slaveholding States, are, to accede to any manner of amendment to the constitution, which might secure their rights, they are being painfully impressed with the conviction that Washington counsels are controlled by rabid abolitionists, of the Massachusetts school of politics, from whom nothing can be expected.

The irrepressible conflict, has succeeded in developing the settling fearful shadow over the land; and the important question now is, whether it shall be permitted to acquire a substance. It has still to be seen whether the patriotic, upright, conservative masses of the North, are prepared for the contingency of an invasion, which shall bury their prosperity in ruin. Are our commercial, manufacturing, social, and agricultural interests to be sacrificed at the back of a few fanatical demagogues in power? It is clear as noonday, that not one out of ten of the voters of the non-slaveholding States endorse the infamous policy which was initiated by the Wades, Garrisons, Tappans, Sumners and Tappans of the North, and which is being carried out by such men as Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Giddings. They shrink aghast from the double faced hypocrisy, which cloaks its intentions with sweet words, in order to gain means of deluging the land in blood. They see the country gradually drifting towards a fearful conflict, between whom? Natural enemies? Those who must make *delenda est Carthago* a maxim of political necessity? On the contrary, where there are no really discordant interests, and the exigencies of national economy and growth, move a peaceful one instead of a violent transition. In the annals of history—in the darkest period of Rome, the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, or even of Mexico—there exists no parallel of a nation, at the height of its glory and happiness, plunging its destiny, wealth and fair name into hopeless an abyss of desolation and misery, as appears to await us, under the suicidal mismanagement of the Lincoln administration.—*Herald.*

☞George Bergner, proprietor of the *Telegraph* has been appointed Post Master at Harrisburg vice Geo. Porter removed. Sidney Frederick Von Bonhorst Esq. has also been appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia.