



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...

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...

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."

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer: "This book will relieve the minds of the hands of a great burthen of fictitious sentimentalism..."

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

Dr. Frine 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.

WHAT THEY SAY OF CAPT. SCHURZ AT HOME.—This man SCHURZ is one of his class; he is literally a vagabond and an adventurer...

fall the expense of an expert duty paid to cover customers. All these things bring us to the conclusion that we long since arrived at...

A View of Slavery. We have lately read a very interesting little book of 224 pages, by Nehemiah Adams of Boston...

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..."

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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...

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...

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...

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 1793 it will be impossible to collect revenue in any of the seceded States...

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...

Minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected 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 18th inst., in the place of S. P. Chase, who is now Secretary of the Treasury.

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...

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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 deplures" the selection of Mr. Marsh for Italy, and says he is no Republican.

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.

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...

Sec. 3. That the several collectors of arrearages, 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...

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.

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.

The radical Republicans and Abolitionists are rejoiced at the appointment of Joshua R. Giddings—the vilest Abolitionist of them all—as Consul General to Canada.

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.

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., in all 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.

The following report of the Committee on the State of the Church, was adopted in the East Baltimore Conference, by 100 yeas to 10 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.

Your Committee refer your memorial to the well-known action of the Baltimore Conference in 1846, and subsequent resolutions, in which the purpose is avowed, "not to hold communion with any ecclesiastical body that shall make non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church."

24. Resolved, That there can be no admission of members into the Church in this Conference.

25. Resolved, That we respectfully ask the several Annual Conferences to discontinue 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 thereof 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 preserve the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom among them.

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

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The Policy of the Administration—Is Coercion or Conciliation? The tenor of the telegraphic despatches from Washington, within the last few days, has been peculiar. Mr. Adams and his advisers are desirous of postponing for a while, the hope that the Government has resolved upon a conciliatory instead of a coercive policy, toward the seceding States. They want money, and they also require time to mature their aggressive schemes that have been resolved upon. It has become clear that the Morrill tariff will yield no revenue; and unless Wall street can be hounded into advancing the thirty-seven millions, of which the late Congress authorized the loan, the treasury will soon be depleted.

To foreshorten 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 every observer that its affectation of moderate views is hypocritical. Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis, in which he maintained that "it would not be coercion to 'take' land and properties, or to collect duties on foreign importations," and that it "would be no invasion to march an army into South Carolina," the menacing phrase of his inaugural, the bitter prognostications of members of his Cabinet; the absolute power that has been transferred to General Scott in the War and Navy Departments; the proposed distribution through the South, of the troops from Texas; the recall of our land and sea forces from the Gulf of Mexico, to the Mediterranean and the Pacific; together with a thousand unexplained and unaccounted causes of distrust, have engendered an agitation which the administration could have allayed, by a single authoritative utterance.

The people are not deceived by the vague, unofficial dicta of irresponsible persons in the national capital, whose declarations will be disavowed, as soon as they are for the interest of the nation. They throw off the mask it has assumed. The prospect opening upon the North, need was sarker, gloomier, or more desperate than it is at the present moment. North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, and Kentucky, have been 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 government, 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 seven more will follow, as soon as they shall have learned that they have nothing to hope for, but desert and captivity. They are already disorganized; and the speech, which was delivered by Mr. Beckley, in the Senate, on Monday last, proved that, prepared as moderate, sober-minded, intelligent men, in the border slaveholding States, are, to accede to any minimum of amendment to the constitution, which might secure their rights, they are becoming painfully impressed with the conviction that Washington counsels are inspired by rabid abolitionists of the Massachusetts school of politics, from whom nothing can be expected.

The irrepressible conflict, has thus succeeded in developing the outlines of a fearful shadow over the land; and the important question now is, whether it shall be permitted to acquire a bloody substance. It is still to be decided whether the patriotic, upright, order-loving masses of the North, are prepared for the contingency of internecine strife, which shall bury their prosperity in ruins. Are our commercial, manufacturing, financial, and agricultural interests to be sacrificed, at the back of a few fanatical demagogues in power? It is clear as an noonday, that not one out of ten of the voters of the non-slaveholding States, endorses the infamous policy which was dictated by the Whites, Garrisonians, Phillipses, Sumners and Tappans of the North, and which is being carried out by such men as Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Welles. They shrink aghast from the double-tongued hypocrisy, which cloaks its intentions with sweet words, in order to gain means of deluging the land with blood. They see the country gradually drifting toward a fearful conflict, and between whom? Natural enemies? Those who must make *defenda est Carthago* a matter of political necessity? On the contrary, where there are no really discordant interests, and the exigencies of national economy and growth, require a peaceful instead of a violent transition. In a few annals of history—in the darkest periods 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 fame into a hopeless abyss of desolation and misery, as appears to await us, under the suicidal mismanagement of the Lincoln administration.—Herald.

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