



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

PAYING PROMPTLY.—The present crisis is unlike that of '57, says the New York Independent. Then there was no money in the country and no crops from which to realize anything to pay debts. Now there is in reality plenty of money—i. e., currency—and plenty of everything with which to get money. The crops never were so large, and business, up to a very recent date, never was better. Merchants and business men generally, therefore, never were in a better condition to pass through a trial of their soundness than now, and they never were paying better. Very few failures have occurred thus far, and very few, it is believed, will occur. On all sides we hear of a fixed determination to pay, let the sacrifice be what it may. A few hundreds or thousands of dollars lost in "exchange" by the city merchant, is not worth a moment's consideration. Integrity, honor, fidelity, and promptness are worth more than money. A man that won't pay his note because it costs him a sacrifice, is not worthy of credit. A business man in New York, a few days since—one of the bluest of the blue days through which we have lately passed—sold business paper to the amount of twenty thousand dollars for ten thousand, and thereby saved himself and his good name from dishonor. Such a man never will go begging for credit.—Reader, pay your debts, and offer your sham excuses on some other occasion.

THE SECESSION.—The Tribune says: It may be confidently assumed that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi will secede before the 4th of March, in spite of efforts to restrain their separation. If left alone by well meaning people, the danger might be less imminent. Some of them will retire, with the design of leaving the border States to negotiate guarantees upon which they may return. There are leaders in this scheme who look to a consolidated Republic or other form of strong Government, with the idea of their own advancement to supreme power. Many Democrats are openly against free suffrage, in favor of the contraction of popular rights, for twenty-one years naturalization, and other rigid limitations, by which an oligarchy may be established, and entire control placed in the hands of large slave-holders.

THE WAR OF 1812.—The 8th of JANUARY, 1860.—The men of the Second War of Independence are requested throughout all the States of the Union, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and at the same time to sign petitions and adopt resolutions, to be forwarded to Congress, asking pensions for the poor old soldiers of the war 1812 and the aged and infirm widows of such as are dead. Meetings might be held in the different counties where any of the survivors of the war are still living.

This notice is issued by the President of the National Convention, at the request of many of the members of the Convention residing in different sections of the nation. The editors of public journals throughout the country are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

ELECTION LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election laws of South Carolina, as we gather them from the Charleston papers, says the Baltimore American, contain what will be considered some curious provisions in this democratic age. Universal suffrage does not exist there. The voter, besides being a "free white man," must be possessed of "a freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot." The possession of this property-qualification not only gives the right to vote, but enables him to choose where he shall vote. He may vote in the parish in which his property is situated, though not a resident. When challenged, a voter is required, among other things, to swear that he "is not a pauper, soldier or non-commissioned officer of the army of the United States." Commissioned officers, by implication, are excepted from this degrading excommunication with paupers.

The Kentucky banks have resolved to continue specie payment.

Duty of Republicans.

The Pittsburg Commercial Journal, in replying to the question: "How should the Republicans act under present circumstances?" holds the following language, which we adopt and endorse: "They should deport themselves precisely as if no panic existed, and no threats had been made.—Whoever is turned by panic or threat to the right hand or the left is a coward.—'Yield nothing to menace,' is the dictate not more of courage than of policy. If we yield in this hour of pressure we are enslaved forever. We could never recover from the dishonorable imputation of having granted to threats what we refused to argument. A great party must respect itself if it would preserve the respect of the country and the world. In the midst of threats and menaces of rebellion against the Constitution, is no time to falter in our high purpose of replacing the government upon the basis established by Washington, Jefferson and the other founders of the republic." All the Republican papers of Pittsburg advocate the calling of a mass meeting in that county to take such action as will render unmistakable the prevailing desire and determination that whatever measures may be proposed at Washington the principles of the Chicago platform shall be maintained in their integrity by our Congressmen, by action, by speech if need be, and by vote. On this subject the Gazette speaks emphatically as follows:

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A bold and desperate attempt is now making to induce us to lower the Republican standard to pacify the fire eaters of the South. Already a few timid men grow pale and wince under the Southern thunder; and

John G. Whittier on the Crisis.—John G. Whittier has written a letter to a Republican meeting at Haverhill, Mass., in which the following passage occurs: "A great responsibility is laid upon us. We must prove that we deserve our success by asking nothing of any class of our fellow countrymen, North or South, but what is morally and legally right, and yielding to nothing which is morally and legally wrong. We must be firm, but not defiant; we are too strong in the right and in our majorities to answer railing with railing. We can afford to be moderate and generous. With slavery in the states we have no right to interfere, and do not desire to do so beyond the mild persuasion of the successful example of freedom; but outside of state sovereignty, slavery has no more legal right of constitutional guaranty than polygamy out of Utah. Its home is only in the states—everywhere else it is an outlaw."

How True!—The most disheartening fact in our present public troubles, says the New York World, is the feebleness of the national administration. There never was a time in our history when clearness of vision and firmness of nerve were more required in the executive branch of our government, yet never a time when they were more deplorably lacking. What does the President think, and what will he do, have been the questions on every man's lips, and no man can answer them now one jot better than before the message—and, what is worse, everybody has come to believe that the President himself is as little able to answer them, as that he has neither mind of his own to assert, nor will of his own to execute. The winds are loose, the waves are swelling mountain-high, the lee-shore is just before us; and an intelligible order comes from the captain, nor a word calculated to stimulate to duty. Destruction is imminent and confusion reigns.

South Carolina has clearly made up her mind to go out of the Union within a fortnight from the present time. No clearer warning could possibly be given than the President has had; and yet he makes no sign that anybody can satisfactorily interpret. All of any practical account that he does is to stultify himself by saying that South Carolina has no right to go, and that the federal government has no right to compel her to remain.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

- See new advertisements.
Reading matter on every page.
Excellent—the sleighing.
Coming in—country produce.
Coming on—the holidays.
The deliberations in Congress are comparatively quiet.
Our State Legislature meets on Tuesday, January 1, 1861.
It is reported that General Cass has resigned his office as Secretary of State.
Interesting—the correspondence of our "Bevy of Beauties."
Garibaldi's island of Caprera lies near to Elba and Corsica, and contains 2,500 inhabitants.
Died—At Greensburg, on Sunday, 16th inst., Alexander M Kinney, Esq., aged 38 years.
The price of the London Times is \$25 a year, five times as much as American newspapers of the same size.
It is reported that Hon. Edward Bates has been formally offered the Secretaryship of the Interior by the President elect.
A man named Jacob West was frozen to death near Bolivar, Westmoreland county, a short time since. Cause, intemperance.
The total population of Pennsylvania is given at 2,911,194, being an increase of 599,323 in ten years.
The Southern students at Jefferson College, Pa., have resolved to leave in a body for their respective homes. Pah!
The Bell men of Virginia, headed by John M. Botts, take strong ground in favor of the Union.
The Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts is said to be an exact copy of the Personal Liberty law of Virginia.
The Burch divorce case has been concluded. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burch, the defendant.
The Homestead Bill has passed the House at Washington by a vote of 122 to 76. Its passage in the Senate is not looked for.
The Dem. & Sent. says that the last Message of President Buchanan proves him to be a farseeing statesman.
Phariseeing—certainly, just so.
Queer—What's become of our Baltimore correspondents, "W." and "J. H.," and our Washington correspondent, "Bachelor?" Let us hear from you all, good friends.
John C. West, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed a Notary Public by Governor Peacker, in place of J. R. Patton, whose term has expired.
The Governor of Tennessee has issued a call for an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, to meet on the 7th January to consider the condition of the country.
It is thought that should Virginia conclude to secede from the Union, a large section of the State would revolt, form a new free State and remain in the Union.
There is some talk of finishing the Hempfield Road to Greensburg. The work, it is said, is to be done by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be commenced early in the spring.
Those of our friends who intend purchasing holiday gifts should consult our columns before deciding where to deal. The establishments therein named are the cheapest in town, and have almost every article for sale that you could desire.
It is reported that Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, has accepted the post of Secretary of the Treasury, made vacant by the resignation of Howell Cobb of Georgia. The Treasury never was so near bankruptcy as it now is.
The "Home Monthly" is the name of a very excellent magazine edited by Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, Mrs. B. E. G. Arey and Mrs. C. H. Gilderleeve. Terms, \$2.00 per annum. Address Stone, Richards & Co., 11 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
A baby has been born in New York, having the features and whims of a rabbit. It has a stump of a rabbit-like tail growing from the back of its head.
If this precious fib had only emanated from a Southern paper, it might truthfully be classed under the head of "Cotton Tales."
A bill has been submitted to the South Carolina Legislature providing holidays to be observed hereafter in that State on June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, Good Friday, Christmas, January 1, Thanksgiving and Fast Days—omitting the Fourth of July!
The year 1861 will be the first of the 66th Olympiad. There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on the 14th of January, another on the 7th of July, and a total eclipse on the 13th of December. There will also be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 17th of December.
An insane man named John Loder, strayed away from his home in Somerset county, on the 12th ult. He is six feet high, all hair and had on neither coat nor vest—any information in regard to him, communicated to Samuel Loder, Shanksville, Somerset County, Pa., will be a great favor on his afflicted family.
The Jersey Shores Yacht club says that a new boat belonging to a man of that place recently gave birth to a calf, that was split open to within a few inches of the shoulders, the hinder part forming two distinct calves, having four hind legs, whilst it had but one head, &c. The Yacht club thinks that it would have made an invaluable cow had it lived, as there would have been no means to milk and only one to feed.

Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast. The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and surest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore him to remove from our hearts the false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the States; and above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness. Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good.—He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1860.—The above reminds us, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, of the grocer and his boy. "John," said he, "have you watered the vinegar?" "Yes." "Have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes." "Then let us go to prayers!"

THE CONGRESSMEN FROM OREGON.—A Lesson for Young Men to Study.—Mr. Nesmith, one of the new Senators from Oregon, is a native of Maine, forty years of age, served his time as a carpenter's apprentice boy until twenty-one years of age, when he emigrated to the West, and finding himself one day out of money, and being unable to get employment at his trade, enlisted in the army. He served five years on the frontier, in Dodge's Regiment of Dragoons. At the expiration of his term of service he started overland for Oregon, with the emigration of 1843, and arrived in Oregon City in the fall of that year. When the provincial government was organized in 1848 Nesmith was elected one of the territorial judges. He went to California in the summer of 1848 with many other Oregonians, worked for some months at mining on Feather river, and returned to Oregon next Spring. He was afterwards superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon until now removed.

The Hon. Lansing E. Stout, Congressman elect from Oregon, is a native of Central New York, and a few years ago drove a stage between Utica and Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y. He went to California; studied law some time; emigrated to Oregon; ran for Congress; stumped a district equal in size to New York; and comes East to take his place among the law givers of the nation.

A VIRGINIA PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.—It is a little remarkable that Virginia has a personal liberty law. It enacts that any person, conceiving himself to be unlawfully detained as a slave, is authorized to sue for his freedom. Such person during the pendency of the suit, must be kept in custody at the expense of the person claiming to be the owner. Or the claimant may take the custody of such person on giving bonds, in a penalty of double the value of the prisoner (\$1000) by the fugitive slave law, to have him forthcoming on the trial. Counsel is assigned the petitioner by the State to prosecute his suit, and he is allowed, free of cost, all needful process, services of officers, and attendance of witnesses. The suit has precedence of all other cases on the docket of the Court, all formalities of pleading are waived, and the question of freedom or slavery is to be tried by a jury. If the petitioner obtains a verdict in his favor, he is to be declared free, and the claimant is mulct in damages and costs.

THE REPORTED WAR IN KANSAS.

Later accounts show clearly that there has been no "war of extreme ferocity" carried on; that Fort Scott has not been taken nor even approached; that Paris has not been sacked or molested; that Missouri has not been invaded, nor any of her citizens molested; that Williams' Court was not broken up nor the records of the Land Office seized; and in fact that all of this excitement grew out of the hanging of three men by a vigilance committee of Southern Kansas. The Falstaffian Judge, Williams, conscious, probably, of deserving punishment, saw multiplied legions of men in buckram, and fled like a coward to Missouri when no one thought of molesting him, and there, in his flight, sat down to the task of alarming the whole country, by sending false dispatches all over it.

And now the truth begins to come out. Col. Morin, the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Fort Scott, telegraphs that no demonstrations have been made against that place, and that he thinks that Williams is entirely unjustifiable in breaking up his Court; the company of men seen in Missouri and supposed to have been Montgomery and his band, are proven to have been a company of U. S. troops on their way to Fort Smith; no war or revolution exists in Southern Kansas, and thus the whole thing ends in smoke. We hope that in future men will think before they condemn, and when such reports as these are sent out respecting Captain Montgomery, that people will beware how they believe such evidence against a man whose character has heretofore been without spot or blemish, and whose moral worth has always, in the past, been far greater than that of his malignant accusers.—Atholion Champion, Dec. 1.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times of Saturday, says: "Although it is constantly denied, I am confident that a majority of Republicans will be ready for any compromise not involving the loss of the personal self-respect of those who voted for Lincoln, and the dignity of the Northern States. Tappan, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Massachusetts; Ferry, of Connecticut; Howland of Michigan; Washburne, of Wisconsin, and A. D. Noyes, of Minnesota, will be very strict in insisting upon the dignity of the North and no sacrifice of Republican principle. The conservatives will be in a majority, and will probably offer a compromise like the following, as an amendment to the Constitution: re-affirming the right of the States to regulate their internal institutions, making stronger provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves; repealing the present obnoxious Fugitive law, leaving out such provisions as an extra fee to the United States Commissioner in case of conviction, and giving the slave a right of trial by jury before the United States Courts; and prohibiting the States from passing laws to obstruct the execution of it. A planter from the interior of South Carolina, who owns a large number of slaves, says that such a compromise would, he thinks, satisfy a majority of his State, if the leaders and the press would only inform the people of its provisions, and the true state of affairs."

In answer to the statement in the President's Message and in the opinion of Attorney General Black, that the President has no power to enforce the U. S. laws against South Carolina, the New York Evening Post gives the following letter from the code of United States Statutes at large, page 424:—"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed in the execution thereof—obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act—it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of militia to be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress."

The law is in full force, and gives the President ample powers, if he chooses to exercise them.

THE MESSAGE SOUTH.—Gentlemen returning from the South state freely that the President has now, after the election, very few friends in that section. Four-fifths of the people in Georgia are against secession, but the difficulty is they know not how to prevent it. The message of Mr. Buchanan, instead of showing how to remedy the evil, complicates the affair. It is a chaos of contradictions and illogicalities. It will place the President in a worse light in the eyes of the Southern people than that in which he is now regarded by the Northern people. As long as he practiced his implicitly only towards the North the South was quiet, but that time has now passed by.

CALIFORNIA.—Full election returns received from every county in the State, give the following results: Total vote, 119,587. Lincoln, 38,702. Douglas, 38,060. Breckinridge, 34,041. Bell, 8,739. Notwithstanding this great vote, it is stated that the new census gives the State only about four hundred thousand population, showing conclusively that the census agents have not faithfully performed their work.

THE MESSAGE HIT ON ALL SIDES.

The Times correspondent says: The truth is, the Message is only laughed at by all parties. It raps them all over the knuckles, and then tries to pacify them. The Southern Senators are particularly severe in their criticisms, while the Democrats in the House only ridicule it. The contradictions are attributed to the fact of several parties being engaged at different times in patching it up to suit all. In spite of this ridicule, however, the Union feeling is evidently gaining ground, and the select Committee, it is confidently believed, will be able to produce a plan which will be successful in restoring peace to all the States but South Carolina. Union men are busy at this evening seeing and consulting with the different delegations. Hon. Joshua R. Hill, of Georgia, tells me he feels confident the bill will yet be well. The Virginia members also think that all difficulties will be healed.

Throughout that portion of the Message relating to Slavery in the Territories, we seen the crafty hand of Jeff. Davis of Mississippi. He is known to have been in communication with the President lately. Leading men say they know he is the originator of the President's proposition for a Slave code. This divided the party in the late canvass, and he is a majority of that party are against his policy. He refuses to meet Douglas and his friends, of course, repudiate the President's proposition, and cannot accede to it.

A NICE POINT IN LAW.—Some weeks ago a man named Cathart was tried and convicted in the Clearfield Court for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung. On Tuesday, H. Butler Esq., Esq., one of Cathart's attorneys, arrived in this city, and obtained from Gen. Miller, Prothonotary, a writ to take the case to the Supreme Court, where it is Mr. Swope's intention to test the right of a Governor to sign and issue a death warrant. The courts below will probably wait with anxiety to see what arguments will be introduced, and their merits for ingenuity. If Mr. Swope convinces the Supreme Court that the Governor has a right to issue the little document which sends men to the other side of Jordan, he will have achieved a much greater name and reputation than any man now in the legal profession.—Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

John C. Fremont will soon be the richest man in the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

We trust that those who do not now receive THE TRIBUNE will subscribe for it without delay. The club price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is so low that there are but few communities unable to take it. Hereafter, THE TRIBUNE, as the principal paper supporting the new Administration, will be peculiarly interesting, while outside of politics it contains valuable Foreign and Domestic News, in Commercial and Agricultural Intelligence, and in Literary Department, give to it interest and value which no other paper on this Continent can boast of. How ably and successfully THE TRIBUNE has conducted the campaign now so gloriously ended, the result in New York attests, and to the untiring exertions, equal capacity and foresight of Horace Grant is due much of the glory of the victory now which a nation of Freemen are now rejoicing. It is, therefore, the duty of every true Republican to aid in giving THE TRIBUNE a still larger circulation. As evidence of its popularity and reliability, we may state that last week over Six Hundred Thousand copies were sold—a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of journalism.—Guardian and Gazette, Phoenixville, Pa.

Terms: DAILY TRIBUNE, (311 issues per an. \$4.00 SEMI-WEEKLY, (194 " " " \$2.00 WEEKLY, (52 " " " \$1.00 TO CLUBS.—SEMI-WEEKLY: Two copies for \$5; Ten copies to one address, \$30, and any larger number at the rate of \$2.00 per copy or over to number of each subscriber, \$2.20 each. For a Club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a Club of Fifty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year. WEEKLY: Three copies, \$5; Five for \$8; Ten for \$12, and any larger number at the rate of \$1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To Clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy. Twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one extra to him who sends us the Club. For each Club of One Hundred THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis one year. Payment always in advance. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St. New York.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David Evans, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the Executor of said estate by the Judge of the County of Allegheny, the said executor do hereby notified to make immediate payment, or to show cause why such payment should not be made, to the undersigned, at his residence in the city of Allegheny, on or before the 15th day of January, 1861. A. H. ROBERTS, EDWARD ROBERTS.

ESTATE OF EVAN LLOYD, DEED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Evan Lloyd, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the Executor of said estate by the Judge of said county, the said executor do hereby notified to make immediate payment, or to show cause why such payment should not be made, to the undersigned, at his residence in the city of Allegheny, on or before the 15th day of January, 1861. JOHN WILLIAMS, Executor.