

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KELT BIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY:::::::::::DECEMBER 27

Secession.

Yes, they have gone; alas! each one of them-Departed, every mother's son of them.

The chivalry of South Carolina are "some." They are indeed, and in truth, and in fact, a queer people, especially whenever one of the States of this Confed- | be. eracy didn't like the Union it could "lave it." Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and numerous other common men too numerous to mention, never dreamed of such a thing, much less thought of it .-The idea of Secession was peculiarly and appropriately the idea of the chivalry of South Carolina. They got it into their heads about thirty years ago, and have convenient to let them go out.

General Juckson coased to be President Years rolled on, and he died. He was It is quite certain that, since his term expired, there never has been a General Jackson in the Presidential chair. History so records it, and history does not lie. Meantime, it was thought by many that Carolina had entirely exploded. Not so. They took advantage of an auspicious moment, and issued a scire facias, and revived it. General Jackson once out of the way, can Party: what or who was to hinder them? It was their own idea. They therefore fed it, and nurtured it, and fattened it, and pampered it, until it got to be a great big idea. They then began to scare the people of the North with it. Whenever the chivalry wanted anything that there was doubt their demands with a threat of Secession. Thus they got all they wanted, and gave what they pleased. And all by the idea and the cry of "Secession!" It operated like magic. It scared a great many folks in the North. Some were badly scared. They would give everything to the chivalry, and cry "mercy" into the bargain. Others were only seared a little. They would give everything, and give freely. Others were not scared at all. They wo'd give grudgingly-but give, rather than have a fuss in the family. And so the chivalry of South Carolina became a pack | He saw, as every shrewd politician new se of spoiled brats that got everything they eried for. They, and others of their ilk, principles enunciated by it during the late had long been in place and power. They had managed, with the aid rendered them by northern dough-faces, to control matters after their own fashion. They had become the head-cooks, bottle-washers and general bosses of the government. They had construed constitutional provisions to suit themselves, and passed laws to suit themselves. In short, they had a nice time of it. They behaved and acted just as if this government had been instituted -not for the neople of the whole country but for the benefit of the slaveholders in general, and more particularly for the slaveholders and chivalry of South Caroli- to be the proper method of restoring peace and

But, in process of time, the people of the North got tired of this way of doing business. And they resolved that, sooner or later, they would shut down on it. They made an ineffectual attempt to do so in 1856, but a successful one in 1860. In November last, by constitutional means, and in a constitutional way, and by having wotes enough, they elected Abraham Lincolu President; and we understand that it is their intention to see him duly inaugurated on the 4th day of next March.

lina have been crying and bellowing "secession!" and making asses of themselves generally. And that poor old soul, Jimmy Buchanan, has not had the pluck to make them behave themselves. He has him a Representative who is neither a cowlet them go on until, in an evil moment, to make good their threats, they have determined to vamoose, absquatulate, put out, and leave their neighbors entirely.

-In a word, the State of South Carolina-niggers and all-after keeping the a century, has secoded from the Union.-If there were no principle involved in the act, her sister states would be well rid of her. But, secession does involve a priniple fatal to this confederacy; and if South Carolina persists in staying out of him. the Union, and in disobeying the laws, the whole power of the government should be employed to reduce her to submission. She richly deserves a thrashing. And we think the federal government possesses "when they get started." It was they the physical ability to give it to her. If that made the important discovery, that, it don't, it is not what it is eracked up to

Moss. S. S. Blante.

Our readers are well aware that, soon of Congress, a resolution was offered by Mr. Boteler, providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty-three, (one from each state,) to submit a plan for the settlement of the difficulties existing benever since got it out again. They once tween the free people of the North and the undertook to put it into practice, but Gen- | slaveholders of the South. Our member eral Jackson slightly spoiled their calcu- from this district, Hon. S. S. Blair, voted lows: Whereas; The causes which have lations. He was then President, and, it against the resolution. The consequence scems, was like the other individuals is, that in certain quarters, his motives from the Federal Union have emanated named, rather fogyish in his notions .- have been impugned and he denounced a, Howbeit he came down on the chivalry an abolitionist, opposed even to conceding Whereas, it has not been against the Conlike a thousand of brick, and the chivalry to the South its constitutional rights and stitution of the United States that South suspended operations until a more conve- privileges. While we have no disposition | Carolina has opposed her sovereignty, but nient season. For a time, it is supposed, to animadvert upon the disreputable course the usurpation of the government in violthey thought a good deal about Secession, of the men engaged in this small business, though it must be admitted they didn't we had thought of penning an article in think very load. They rather played justification of Mr. Blair's vote. But we ling a copy of the ordinance of secession, mum. They kept dark and laid low. They have been saved that trouble, an editorial and instructed to proffer to each State or found it convenient to stay in the Union, in the Cambria Tribune, of last week, because General Jackson didn't find it having so fully and ably disposed of the subject as to leave us nothing further to adopted on the part of South Carolina,

The article of the Tribune we publish accounted by many a great and good man. | below, merely prefacing it with the remark, that we have watched Mr. Blair's public eareer carefully, and he has never yet cast tify and confirm from this date thereof a vote that we do not most cordially ap- any action taken by such commissioner or prove of; whilst the men and presses that malign him are either openly and avowedthe favorite idea of the chivalry of South | ly Loco-Focos, or -what is worse-traitors in the camp, under Loco-Foco pay and influence, their common object being the dition to South Carolina shall have acdisorganization and rain of the Republi-

Blair's vote on the Boteler resolution, appoint- | ac ifficulties which at present divide the North and the South and threaten a dissolution the Union. We think that the gentlemen of both parties who thus take Mr. Blair so sumabout getting, they were certain to couple marily to task do not do him justice. Let same shall be communicated to the Conote in question.

Mr. Blair is a Republican, who endorses the Sticago platform and voted for Mr. Linccoln. gress by a impority of 2000 votes. He is also elieve in contending for a principle at the allot-box and then abandoning it upon the esolution came up, proposing to the Repul ican Members of Congress that they should sacrifice all the prestige they had gained by he election of Mr. Lincoln, and all the prin ples involved in the contest which resulted nis election, Mr. Blair promptly said, NO hat Mr. Boteler's resolution meant an entire abandonment by the Republican party of the ampaign, while it demanded humiliating conessions from that party to an insolent and treasonable South. His sense of honor was aroused-his manhood stirred within himand, concious the Republican party had violated no constitutional right of the South, nor intended to do so, he could not stultify himself and his constitutents by voting for a resolution which implied that the North had committed a wrong in the election of Lincoln for which it should atone to the South in sackcloth and ashes. Mr. Blair didn't compromise himself or those who placed him where he but firmly refused to be scared or coaxed into the support of Mr. Boteler's resolution .pon this ground alone we honor him for his te-a vote which was sustained and enorsed by leading Republicans of the House.

But Mr. Blair had another reason for voing as he did. He voted against the resoluon because he did not consider its adoption harmony to the country. He the't the proposed committee wo'd not be able to agree upon a plan of compromise, honorable to the North, by which certain Southern States could be prevented rom pacticing treason against the United States, and the result thus for has proved the correctness of his conclusion. The committee will not be able to agree upon a plan of setthement which will satisfy the North and the South and give peace to the country. Upon the ground of expediency, therefore Mr. Blair's vote has been shown to be correct

The truth is that Mr. Blair is opposed to permitting South Carolina to bully the whole nion, and in his vote on the Boteler resolution declares his hostility to all compromiwith traitors. Mr Blair thinks that if this Union is anything else than a "rope of sand," it should be able to protect itself from domes.

whereever it may rear its serpent head. He of peaceable secession, but rather, with Jackson, that "the Union must and snall be preserved" at all hazards. We endorse his views most heartily, and rejoice that we have in ard nor a braggadocio. If we had a few more such men in the councils of the nation, and an Andrew Jackson in the Presidential chair this Secession fuss would have been squelched long ere it assumed its present formidable

Quaint old Roger Bacon once said that a place showeth the man, and it showeth ome to the better and some to the worse country in hot water for over a quarter of | Mr. Blair is now undergoing that ordeal. We incerely trust that no one of his constituents whatever party will continue to censure him for standing up for the integrity of the rty of his choice, and manifesting his love the Union by refusing to treat with those who would ruthlessly destroy it. We may all differ as to principles and questions of policy

South Carolina and Secession.

Charleston, (S. C.) Dec. 19.—One hundred and sixty members of the Cona committee of seven to draft a summary He desired it so that it would dispel the or apprehended invasion. lution was adopted.

ing a committee to inquire and report to-day until the 15th of January. what measures, temporary or permanently can be adopted with reference to the Cusconsequence of the withdrawal of South | the constituted authorities of South Caro-Carolina from the Union.

Mr. Hayne offered a resolution as fol- to surrender to irresponsible parties. produced the separation of South Carolina from States North of Mason and Dixon's line, which use hireling labor only; and tion of this instrument.

Resolved, That Commissioners be sent to each of the slaveholding States, bearany one or more of them the existing basis of a provisional government, to be increased, its dimensions were reduced by which, after, secoding from the present with South Carolina in the formation of a maugh, lying between Conemaugh creek new confederacy. And we do hereby no- and Stony creek; Taylor, between Conecommissioners, and with the consent of same name; and Yoder, between Steny the Governor of South Carolinia in the creek and Conemaugh river. Besides formation of such a provisional Union .-And we do earnestly recommend that in days after two or more States in adceded to said Provisional Union, an elec. hood, embracing the junction of Coubers of the House of Representatives of to the outside line of the three townships the new Congress and a President and Vice President of this new confeder-

of the ordinance of secession to Washing- treat in the present article. ton to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the powered to treat for the delivery of the such he was re-elected a Member of Con- forts, magazines and light-houses and other real estate, and all appurtenances thereto, within the geographical limits of South subject to be extended to the - day of contains a population of 0000 inhabitants. February, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; Provided. In the meantime the said forts. - And they shall be further empowered to treat on the subject of the public debt, and a proper division of all other property now held by the Government of the Unibraced in the said confederacy, until such time as a new confederacy of States shall be formed, of which South Carolina shall

in which Messrs. Rhett, Keitt and Mid-

Later-The Chair announced the appointment of a committee to draft a summary of the causes of secession of South

Mr. Rhett's resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen for the purpose of providing for the assemblage of a Convention of Seceding States and to form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Inglis made the report of the Committee to prepare a Secession Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united ica, as follows:

We the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby deof May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and also all acts and parts of acts of the General

repealed, and that the Union now subsisdoes not believe, with Calhoun, in the right ting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolv-

The ordinance was taken up and passed

Charleston, Dec. 22 .- The convention adopted a declaration of independence which rehearses the grievances of the South, and charges fifteen Northern states with nullifying the provision of Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Ex-Commissioner, J. L. Orr, with Mr. Darnmell, were elected to treat with the United States.

The committee appointed in relation to the revenue and postoffice laws, reported in favor of adopting United States revenue laws, with perhaps a slight modification but let us honor the man wherever we find in the revenue laws of South Carolina, the Collector to take the oath of an officer of the State. Postal matters to remain unchanged for the present.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee vention were present. Mr. Memminger to make provision for feeding and transoffered a resolution for the appointment of | porting the troops. Also for establishing telegraph lines to exposed points of the statement of the causes justifying South | State, and giving the Governor authority Carolina's withdrawal from the Union .- over all the telegraph lines in case of war

idea that South Carolina is in a state of | A resolution appointing a committee to revolution. In order to set ourselves right | make a searching inquiry into the business before the world, it is neccessary that we of the banks, with power to send for perafter the assembling of the present session | should show our true position. The reso- | sons, examine bank books and transactions, etc., was made the special order for to-day. Dr. Dunker offered a resolution appoint- | The convention will probably take a recess

> A special Washington dispatch to the Courier announces that Capt. Anderson tom House and Postal arrangements in has been ordered to surrender the forts to steps. lina in case the forts are attacked, but not

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Conemaugh Township.

Once again, O Reader! I resume the hread of my history, trusting that no untoward event will hereafter divert my pen from its channel, until my task shall have been completed.

Conemaugh township, originally, embraced more than half the surface of Cambria county, and Ebensburg was em-Constitution of the United States, as the braced within its limits. As population the erection of Cambria, Summerhill, Federal Union, shall be willing to unite by its division into three parts-Conemaugh creek and the main river of the these, the boroughs of Conemaugh, Johnstown and Millville are embraced in the same boundaries. This whole neighbortion shall be held for Senators and mem- emaugh and Stony creeks, and extending last named, is familiarly known as "The Conemaugh," or "Conemaugh Valley."-Resolved, That three commissioners be It is, however, only the present township ppointed to carry an authenticated copy of Conemaugh of which we propose to

Conemaugh township, then, is bounded on the north by Johnstown borough and gress now in session, and the said Com- Conemaugh creek, which separates it from missioners are hereby authorized and em- Taylor township, and the east by Summerhill and Richland, on the south by Somerset county, and on the west by Stony creek which divides it from Yoder township .-Carolina; the authority to treat on this It embraces about 60 square miles, and

While this township, on the hill south of Johnstown, has a number of fertile and magazines and other places are allowed to highly cultivated farms, its general charremain in the condition in which they acter may be designated as broken and may be at the adoption of this ordinance, hilly. Portions of its scenery are highly picturesque, but less than one-half is susceptible of profitable cultivation. On the north the banks of the Conemaugh creek ted States as agent of the States now em- are rugged and precipitous, while on the south Paint and Stony creeks equally forbid the efforts of the husbandman. Besides these, various tributaries cut up The Resolutions elicted much debate, portions of the land into narrow defiles equally unsusceptible of cultivation.

Her mineral wealth in coal and iron, however, compensates for other deficiencies, whilst her excellent water-power Carolina, and also four standing commit- gives her great advantages in manufacturing. I need not add that this township is well watered.

Sylvania, better known as Conemaugh Station, is the only village in the township, and is situate on the Conemaugh creek, some four miles east of Johnstown. The location of the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point has given with her under the compact entitled the it importance, and its growth has been Constitution of the United States of Amer- rapid. A post office has recently been established here, and named Pershing, in honor of C. L. Pershing, Esq. Extensive iron works had been contemplated here, clared and ordained, that the ordinance and partially crected, but no progress has adopted by us in convention on 23d day been made in the enterprise for some

The Pennsylvania Railroad passes thro' this township ten miles, from east of the Assembly of this State ratifying amend- "Viaduct" to Johnstown; and for wild Meanwhile the chivalry of South Caro - ric insurrections and to crueh out treason ments of the said Constitution, are hereby grandeur a portion of this distance can

scarcely be exceeded. Perhaps, there is nowhere in equal space to be found so great a combination of the wonders of nature and the achievements of art as is afforded by some four or five square miles House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the in the eastern portion of Conemaugh township. The Conemaugh creek, having just obtained the accession of the waters of South Fork, and assumed the dimensions of a small river, rushes swiftly along until it finds itself arrested by a narrow ledge of rocks, which interpose a barrier to its further progress. It then turns off abruptly to the left, makes a circuit of some two or three miles around a lofty plateau covered with farms, and flows back to the western side of the same ledge of rocks, within fifty yards of meeting its own waters; and then pursues its western course. This singular the subscriber by the Register of said of peninsula is known as Horse Shoe Bend, and has given name to the viaduet over those having claims against the same no the Conemaugh, immediately west of the quested to present the same properly suries rocky rampart.

This viaduct which was constructed in 1831, has been in use ever since, not only by the Old Portage Road, but by the New Portage and Pennsylvania Railroad; and is the only structure by which this stream has ever been passed by railroad. (And it might be said, in parenthesis, that this UNE is so low that there are but few it as is the only structure of the Old Portage in present use.) It is a splendid structure, about 80 feet above the bed of the stream, from which it is reached by some 120 stone

A few furlongs further west on the line | Literary Department, give to it interest as of the Old Portage is the tunnel, built by value which no other paper on this Contines the Messrs. Appleton, and regarded as a can boast of. Howahly and sucressfull las wonderful work, from the western end of Tarauva has conducted the compaignment which an inclined plane extended to near | gloriously ended, the result in New York for Sylvania, known as Plane No. One. This capacity and foresight of Beauer Garrier costly improvement has been consigned to due much of the glory of the victors the swallow and the bat by the progress which a nation of Freemen are now reof improvement.

The most feasible means to avoid the tunnel and inclined plane in reaching larger circulation. As evidence of its pro-Johnstown was a troublesome question to week over Siz Hundred Thousand copies was the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. | sold-a circumstance unprecedented is is Finally it was accomplished by a "thorough | unuals of journalism .- Guardian and Gare cut" more than one hundred feet deep Phonixville, Pa, through a spur of the mountain, and excavating a new channel for the Conemaugh | DAILY TRIBUNE, (311 issues per and \$4.00 which it now appears perfectly "at Jackson and Richland; and more recently home," while the old bed was used for the

> JONATHAN OLDBUCK Moneganns, Dec. 27, 1860.

DISARMING PENNSYLVANIA!-The citizens of Pittsburg, and indeed of the whole State, are just now in a great state of excitement growing out of an attempt to remove the cannon from Allegheny Arsenal to the far South. This is a high-handed attempt of the present Administration to sent gratis one year. entirely deprive us of the North of arms, and deliver us, tied neck and heels, to the mercy of the traitors who would destroy

The Dispatch says that "our people are. a unit in the sentiment that not a gun shall be shipped South."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—

Cambria Co. No. 88 Sep. Edward Jones. J.T., 1860. Levari Facias. of Messrs Reed & Heyer, William Kittell. Esq., appointed an Auditor to report distribution of the proceeds of sale on the above writ.

CAMBRIA COUNTY SS. (- -) Extract from the record. Certified SEAL this 12th day of December, 1860. J. MIDONALD, Pro. The Auditor above named hereby notifies

ill persons interested in said fund that he will ttend to the duties of said appointment, at is office, in the borough of Ebensburg, ou IONDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY next,

WM. KITTELL, Auditor. Dec. 27, 1860-41

A UDITOR'S NOTICE—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by he Orphan's Court of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of D. H. Roberts sq., administrator of Catherine Behe, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons interested, that he Forms. It contains the Naturalization Last will attend to the duties of said appointment with all the neccessary Forms for application at his office in Ebensburg, at one o'clock, P I. on SATURDAY the 26th day of JANUARY. 861-when and where they may all attend of business, such as Acknowledgements As or be for ever debarred from coming in on

PHIL. S. NOON, Auditor. Ebensburg Dec. 27, 1860,-4t

BENSBURG & CRESSON RAIL. Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters ROAD COMPANY .- Natice to Stockholds.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholdof the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company, that the annual election for a President and twelve Directors of said Company ill be held at the office of the Company, on he second MONDAY, 14th day of JANUARY, 1861, beginning at the hour of one and cloing at four o'clock, P. M

A. C. MULLIN, Secretary Ebensburg, December 27, 1860.

FIRST PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA CO. Notice is hereby given to the members of said Company, that the annual election for a Board of Directors will be held at the office, in Ebspectfully solicited. ensburg, on the second MONDAY, 14th day of JANUARY, 1861, between the hours of n o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M.

A. C. MULLIN, Secretary. Ebensburg, Cecember 27, 1860,

her Subscribe for Tun Accessionantes.

TYRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned pointed Trustee by the Court of Com-Pleas of Cambria County, will, in pursu of an order of sale, to him directed by th Court, expose to public sale at the day of JANUARY, A. D. 1861, at one o P. M. of of said day, a certain piece of of land, situate in Susquehanna Townsh said county, being part of a tract of land a ranted in the name of Solomon Clay com ng about One Hundred and Forty Acres The above Real Estate is to be sold as property of Benjamin Gifford and Wi McDonald, at the suit of Susan Rhey, Admia istratrix, and Andrew J. Rhey, Administrati of James Rhey, dec'd. TERMS OF SALE—Cash

ROBERT P. LINTON, Trustee Ebensburg, Dec. 27, 1860.3t.

INSTATE OF EVAN LLOYD, DEC Letters Testamentary on the esta-Evan Lloyd, late of Cambria townshin bria county, deceased, having been gran all persons indebted to said estate are h notified to make immediate payment ticated for settlement. JOHN WILLIAMS Execute

Ebensburg, Dec. 6, 1869-6t

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE!

We trust that those who do not now room THE TRIBUNE will subscribe for it wish delay. The club price of THE WEED TRIBUNE and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TO community unable to take it. Henrylow THE TRIBUNE, as the principal paper server ing the new Administration, will be permitateresting, while outside of politics in a able Foreign and Domestic News, its 0mercial and Agricultural Intelligence, and attests, and to the untiring exertions, and It is, therefore, the duty of every true in lican to aid in giving THE TRIBENE : 1

TO CLUBS -- SEMI-WEEKLY: Two cops \$5 : Ten copies to one address, \$20. sends us the Club. For each (one Hundred THE DAHLY TRIBUNE =

led from the Acts of Assembly by Will f. Haines, Esq., and published by Edward James, West Chester, Pa.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely

It teaches the duties of Justices of ousiness. It teaches the duties of Courts pervisors of every County and Township the State. It contains the mode of proc for the laving out and opening of public private roads, of vacating and altering road the building of bridges, &c., &c., It comes the Common School Law, with explanation decisions and directions, together with bell for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates & This department of the work was piled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Ba Deputy Superintendent, and is alone were the price of the volume to any one interest in Common Schools. It contains the date of Township Auditors. It contains the have relative to Dogs and Sheep. It contains relation to strays, Mules and Swine. it tains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers. It contains the laws relative Game Hunting, Trout and Deer. It couldn't the Election Laws with all the necessar It contains a large number of Legal Fort which are used in the every day transaction davits, Articles of Agreements and Contract Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, A. testations, Bills of Exchange and Promiss Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Cores ants, Deeds, Deposition, Due Bills and Preduct of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Recells

The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at \$1 25 per copy pay able on the delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and received unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of refer ence upon all subjects upon which it treats The whole is arranged in such a manner as h present a plain, concise and explicit statemen of the duties of Township Officers, as mey be readily understood by any one. Cambris County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is fe-

EVAN E. EVANS. General Agent for Cambria County P. S .- Good Canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, 10 whom a liberal compensation will be given Applications which must be made at an west date will receive prompt attention