

The Alleghanian.



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Crisis.

There is no use crying "Peace! Peace!" when there is no Peace. South Carolina and her sister States seem determined to plunge the country into civil war, and the people should prepare for any unforeseen emergency. Under the head of "Let the People Arm," the *Pittsburg Gazette* gives the following advice to the people of the North:—"We give this advice reluctantly. We have been loth to believe it necessary. But events are crowding on us so rapidly and rendering it so necessary, that we can no longer refrain.—The time has come when it would be criminal to withhold it.

Our advice, therefore, to every Northern man is, Arm yourself at once. If you have a gun, get it ready for use; if you do not own one, get one as soon as possible. For it will take time to get one. The North is, to-day, almost bare of arms, and he who orders one to be made will have to wait some time before his order can be filled.

Look at the facts. The Northern arsenals belonging to the United States have been denuded, within the last three months, every available arm within them having been shipped South. The State arsenals have all been emptied by the Southern demand, and have orders far ahead of their ability to supply. The Government has ordered all the United States troops to the Pacific Coast, out of the way; and all the available force of the Navy has been sent to distant stations where orders of recall cannot reach them under a month's time. All these facts demonstrate that while the South is fully armed and ready for war, the North is defenseless.

The military spirit, besides, has not been active for some years past, and the number of volunteer companies is smaller than it was. The number of arms in the hands of the volunteer soldiers, therefore, is comparatively trifling. Hence our chief reliance must be on the arms in the hands of individuals, and no Republican should now feel himself secure without one.

We are not alarmists; but it would be criminal to hide from the people the fact that they are in danger. They have been betrayed by their Government into the hands of their enemies. There is a well settled purpose on the part of the Southern hot-heads to take possession of Washington City, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. When that conspiracy develops itself, as it will, in what position will the North be to resist or prevent it? Can she do it in her present unarmed condition? She has numbers; but she has not the weapons, and she will be false to herself if she does not supply the lack at once."

The Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Elisha W. Davis, of Venango county, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving the Republican vote. E. H. Rauch, of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, was elected Chief Clerk. In the Senate, Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, Republican, was re-elected Speaker, and Russell Errett was re-elected Chief Clerk. The Governor's Message, which we have no room to publish, was read. The Governor devotes considerable space to the discussion of our national affairs, and says that the doctrine of the advocates of secession, "that this Union is merely a compact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare that it will no longer be a party to the compact, is clearly erroneous." He likewise denies the charge that Pennsylvania has refused compliance with that mandate of the Constitution of the United States which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on

claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," but says that, "the legislative and judicial action of Pennsylvania, whether as a colony, a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, has been almost invariably influenced by a proper appreciation of her own obligations, and by a high regard for the rights, the feelings and the interests of her sister States."

The National Crisis.

Some ten or twelve days ago, Major Anderson who held possession of Fort Moultrie, successfully performed the daring feat of evacuating that fort and taking possession of Fort Sumpter, a much stronger fortification, situate in Charleston harbor. Before leaving, he spiked the cannons and burnt the gun carriages.—This move, it is said, was taken without authority, but it is applauded on all hands as a brilliant maneuver. Since then J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Ev-Gov. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, and Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, have resigned their positions in the Cabinet, assigning as their reason for so doing the refusal of the Cabinet to order Major Anderson to resume his position in Fort Moultrie. Postmaster General Holt has been appointed to fill Floyd's place.

Since the change in the Cabinet, the President has manifested a disposition to take a stand against the disunionists; but this, has only been brought about by difficult means. Judge Black, seeing that the President hesitated, sent in his letter of resignation. He was induced to recall it, however, at Mr. Buchanan's urgent solicitation and assurance that Major Anderson should be reinforced.

We have the following news by Tuesday's mail:

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The steamer "Star of the West" was chartered by order of Gen. Scott, and sailed to-day with a full supply of provisions for Major Anderson, and 250 men under the command of Lieut. Bartlett. She will arrive in Charleston to-morrow.

Governor's Appointment.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that Governor Curtin has made the following appointments:

- Secretary of State—Eli Slifer, of Union county.
- Deputy Secretary—George W. Hamersley, of Philadelphia.
- Attorney General—Samuel A. Purvine, of Butler county.
- Whiskey Inspector—William Butler, of Millin county.
- Adjutant General—James S. Negly, of Allegheny county.
- Western Flour Inspector—Thomas Collins, of Pittsburg.
- Sealer of Weights and Measures—J. D. Owens, of Pittsburg.

JUSTICE AT LAST.—Justice at last has been or will be done to Hon. John M. Butler, (Republican,) in the contest between Mr. B. and Mr. Lehman, (Democrat,) for the seat in Congress for the 1st district of Philadelphia. On Monday last the ballot boxes of the 6th, 7th, and 8th precincts of the 4th ward were brought and opened before Alderman Enu, when an honest re-count of the ballots showed that instead of a majority of 135 for Mr. Lehman, Mr. Butler was clearly elected by 126 majority. It was found that in rolling up the tickets in bundles of ten, in the usual loose way, the swindling election officers had placed the tickets of Judge King and of Mr. Butler in the bundles of Lehman's tickets. The same fraud had been perpetrated against the other Republican candidates. Hubert Cowell, one of the inspectors of this election, had been convicted of perpetrating like villainy in the same ward in 1856, to cheat Mr. Mann as District Attorney. Gov. Packer, it will be recollected, took the responsibility of proclaiming the election of Mr. Lehman to Congress, although Mr. Butler had the certificate to which he is now proved to have been entitled.—*Dispatch.*

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—It seems to be overlooked by the projectors of the "Southern Confederacy" that the theory on which it is formed and founded must ever be as fatal to the public credit of such an aggregation of States as its practical exercise by South Carolina has proved fatal to that of the present Union. The Federative Government which once admits the right of secession on the part of its constituents, can from that moment give no guarantees which will command the confidence of capitalists. Still less can a government, founded by virtue of this principle, and therefore pledged to its recognition, expect to borrow money on such a shifting and uncertain basis of political organization. As at any moment a capricious State might, by her secession, bring the finances reared on such a sandy foundation to utter confusion and overthrow, it is obvious that the money-lenders would ever be exceedingly chary of investments in such a fragile structure of nominal government.—*National Intelligencer.*

The secession badges worn in the South are made in New England.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

- See new advertisements.
- Reading matter on every page.
- Good—the sleighing.
- Indifferently observed—President Buchanan's fast-day, in this place.
- Received—the Farmer and Gardener for January. It is an excellent number.
- Slippery and slip-up-pery—the pavements just now.
- Mayor Wood, in his message to the City Councils of New York, recommends the secession of that city from the State!
- Confidently expected—that our delinquent subscribers will take an early opportunity to square their small accounts.
- Thirty-three rounds were fired in Blairsville on Wednesday, in honor of Major Anderson.
- We return our thanks to Congressman Blair, Senator Hall and Representative Mullin for public documents.
- The Hollidaysburg Whig learns from good authority that the Central Bank of that place is soon to be resuscitated.
- Should be careful—those papers that array themselves on the side of treason in the present crisis. A day of reckoning will come.
- The New York Independent favors the appointment of Major Anderson as Secretary of War under the incoming Administration.
- The order issued by the Secretary of War calling for the shipping of the guns in the Arsenal at Pittsburg to Southern forts has been rescinded.
- Our Devil returns his thanks to the patrons who so nobly and generously came down with the 'spauldicks' on New Year's morning.
- Gen. Scott has given orders to the troops at Fort Leavenworth, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort M'Henry at a moment's notice.
- The publication of the Pittsburg True Press has been suspended, and its subscription and advertising lists transferred to the *Gazette*.
- Query—did Lulu, Emile, &c., practice what they preached in the matter of Leap Year and matrimony? We would like to know.
- An exchange advertises for composers "who won't get drunk," and adds that "the editor does all the getting drunk necessary to support the dignity of the establishment!"
- Charles Logue, convicted of the murder of Jared Lewis at the recent term of the Clarion county Court, has confessed his guilt. He is said to be entirely unconcerned as to his fate.
- Punch says that Garibaldi is an Irishman, and was born in Cork or Conemara. It is not certain which; and after his father was christened Richard Murphy, a name which he has now converted to Dick Tator!
- The Postmaster General has written to the Postmasters of South Carolina inquiring whether they recognize the authority of the United States, and will continue to act under the Federal laws. If they say No, mails to South Carolina will at once be stopped.
- Leap Year has gone—of course. But with it has not expired the last spark of hope for unmarried females—not by a jugful. For proof of this consult our new advertisements. An elegant opportunity for some nice young man (no difference whether he can "keep a hotel" or not) to pitch in is afforded.
- A bible was recently sold at auction, in France, which had been presented by a nobleman to an actress. The purchaser turned over the leaves, and found here and there bank bills amounting to about \$2,000, which the actress had never discovered. Her heirs have commenced a suit to recover the money.
- It is not generally known that Chicot county, Arkansas, in proportion to its population, is the wealthiest county in the world. The population numbers 1,700; the taxable property reaches \$11,000,000, or nearly \$6,000 to every man, woman and child in the county. The number of bales of cotton produced this year will not fall far short of 40,000.
- Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland county, was elected on Tuesday by the State Legislature, in joint session, to succeed Hon. Bill Bigler in the United States Senate for six years from the fourth of March next. Mr. Cowan is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and will worthily represent this Commonwealth in the high position to which he has been chosen.
- Gov. Wise has published a long letter on the crisis in our national affairs. He is in favor of immediately calling a State Convention for the prompt resumption by the Convention of all such powers hitherto delegated to the general government as may be necessary for the State's protection, especially the possession of the forts, &c. Having done this, the State shall not declare herself out of the Union, but suspend all relations with the offending States until they shall accede to such an ultimatum as the State may admit.
- Another Abolition meeting was mobbed in Boston last week. Massachusetts is looking up—she is not only wiping out the foul stain of abolitionism, but she is becoming one of the most conservative States in the Union.
- So saith a Loco-Foco exchange. From this we can form a fair idea of what conservatism appears to be to our friends of that side.—A conservative man, according to this exponent, is not one who wishes to preserve our form of government intact, but is simply a man who excels in heart of punching Abolitionists' heads!

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XXVII.
Conemaugh Borough.
Conemaugh borough was erected by Act of Legislature out of a portion of the township of the same name, and lies along and on the south-west side of Conemaugh creek. Its western boundary, part natural, part artificial, is singularly irregular. While the canal divides this borough from Johnstown proper on a portion of its line, the southern portion seems intermixed with its larger neighbor, and no stranger, and it would seem, nothing but an assessor or some other borough officer, can distinguish the true line between the two boroughs. And this seems the more singular, as Kenville, a village divided from Johnstown by Stony creek, has been incorporated into Johnstown borough, and is known as Fourth Ward. It is to be presumed that all these neighboring villages, Conemaugh, Johnstown, Millville, Cambria City, Prospect, &c., will ere long become united in a single corporation, assume (what their aggregate population entitle them to,) a city corporation; or at least, place themselves under a single municipal government.
The population of Conemaugh borough in 1850, was 854. The recent census, we understand, shows an increase, though not so rapid as some of the neighboring villages, owing to its greater distance from the Cambria Iron Works.
The depot, machine shops, &c., of the Old Portage Railroad formerly within this borough, have been abandoned; and the warehouses consequent upon its use are also thrown idle. This shows an apparent decay, without really affecting the population.
The foundry of Messrs. Pringle, Rose & Edson, the largest in the state outside of the cities, is situate in the upper portion of this borough.
The public schools of this borough are in a high state of prosperity, under the direction of skillful teachers and an intelligent and liberal board of School Directors.
JONATHAN OLDBUCK.
-MONROE, JR., S. 1861.
The President's Message.
To the Editor of *The Alleghanian*:
The President in his Message to the Union says correctly that if the doctrine of secession is true, "the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated or dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three states may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring and hostile republics." Then he quotes Gen. Jackson. "The right of the people of a single state to dissolve themselves at will without the consent of other states, from their most solemn obligation, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union cannot be acknowledged."—And again he concludes, to confute secession, "but that the Union was designed to be perpetual, appears conclusive, from the nature and extent of the power conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control." Under the next head he says the Constitution of the United States is binding on all the States, &c.—And again, that secession is neither more nor less than revolution.
In the above, he talks like a good, high statesman, but then he descends and becomes like a partisan, asking whether the Constitution has delegated to Congress the power to force a state into submission, whilst the Constitution stares him in the face and says it has. Article I, Section 7, No. 15, "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, &c." And that this power is vested in the President see Art. II. "The Executive power shall be invested in the President of the United States of America." And he says if there is insurrection in a state, Congress must declare war against it! Suppose there was an insurrection in Cambria county similar to the whiskey insurrection which occurred in the S. W. part of Pennsylvania about sixty-five years ago, would the Legislature declare war against the county, or would not the Governor of Penna. act as the Governor of that time did, and send an armed force to bring us to subjection? J. B. sympathizes with South Carolina, and it is a misfortune that he was not at hand to have advised her to remain in her mother's arms, and not to come into the Union. But what is the use of talking. She has been united, and therefore cannot secede without first obtaining a bill of divorce. The President thinks that the South has good reason for secession, because the North is opposed to slavery.—But the truth is, it is the work of a few politicians that want to ride themselves into office.
STEPHEN LLOYD
EBENSBURG, Jan. 7, 1861.

Col. John C. Fremont may be considered the richest man living. With the recent improvements, the monthly products of his mines are near \$100,000. Mr. Fremont is expected in New York soon.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Massachusetts was threatened by the whole power of the army and navy if she resisted the fugitive slave law. Kansas was overcome by U. S. Troops when the border ruffians endeavored to subdue free state men and force slavery into the territory. An army was sent across the Western plains to put down rebellion among the Mormons, and when Judge Williams of Kansas got frightened at the shadow of Capt. Montgomery and a few Regulars, Gen. Harney with a regiment of soldiers was sent to capture him. If to-day Massachusetts stood in the attitude that South Carolina now stands, and South Carolina remained loyal, Boston harbor would be blockaded by a naval fleet and forts in the harbor would swarm with soldiers.
But how is it with South Carolina?—She dictates to the President what he may and what he may not do. She forbids him to send any more troops to Charleston, and the poor old granny does not do it because he is afraid somebody will assassinate him. He invests Fort Moultrie with a few men who know they must perish in its defence or yield ingloriously to superiors.
When Col. Anderson asks for assistance to protect government property and laws he is told that he cannot have it. Buchanan receives into his confidence secession leaders and affords them every opportunity to weaken and destroy the government. He sends a private messenger to the secession convention who returns to report, without making public what are the plans of the secessionists. Was there ever such treachery as this in our government. If Buchanan sat on the throne of France or England his head would roll under the axe in less than a fortnight.—It is fortunate for him that our country affords no Robespierre, Danton or Marat, while it is sadly unfortunate, for the country that such an imbecile traitor must continue in power two months longer.—*Palmer's Journal.*
GOV. FLOYD AS A PUBLIC PLEUNDERER.—The N. Y. *Times* gives Gov. Floyd, the late Secretary of War, the following first rate notice on his retirement from office:—"Secretary Floyd, beyond all question, deserves impeachment—not only in connection with these transactions, but for the general conduct of his Department. We believe it to be susceptible of proof—sufficient to satisfy the whole country—that he has used his office systematically for purposes of plunder and personal profit. It is notorious that he came to Washington utterly bankrupt; and it is equally notorious in financial circles, that he has deposited with a Washington banker more than \$100,000, to his private account since he has been in office. It is utterly impossible that he should have accumulated anything like this amount of money, by any means consistent with duty as an officer of the government, or with the character of an honorable and an honest man. The power of his office has been used corruptly. His favors have been sold to contractors, and black mail has been exacted as the condition of his compliance with the just requisitions of law. We believe it to be susceptible of proof that an officer of the army has been compelled to pay \$500 to an intimate and confidential agent of the Secretary, as a condition of getting Mr. Floyd's signature to a warrant for payment of a claim which had been audited and allowed. It is folly to attempt to screen Mr. Floyd himself from responsibility for such exactions. In the specific case to which we refer, Mr. Floyd's attention had been called to the claim repeatedly for six months—yet his signature could not be had. Upon advice the \$500 was paid to his confidante, and the signature was affixed the next day."

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The latest information which has reached us respecting the composition of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet indicates that the various departments will probably be filled about as follows: Secretary of State, William H. Seward, of N. Y.; Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Attorney General, Edward Bates, of Missouri; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Navy, Robert E. Scott, of Virginia; Secretary of the Interior, Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; P. M. General, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.
Mr. Seward and Mr. Bates have both accepted the positions which have been offered them. With regard to the other gentlemen named, we are not aware that either of them has yet received a positive appointment, nor indeed, with regard to Messrs. Scott and Graham, do we know how far the negotiations have proceeded. Of these gentlemen, the first is a liberal Whig of Virginia, and a thorough-going Union man; the second was Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Fillmore, and was the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1852, on the same ticket with Gen. Scott.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Philadelphia Press says that Chambers McKibben, Naval Officer of that port, has been nominated by the President to the Collectorship of Charleston.

Webster defines a panic to be "a sudden fright without real cause, a terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a misapprehension of danger."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. L. JOHNSTON. GEO. W. OATMAN.
JOHNSTON & OATMAN, Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria county, Penna.
Office opposite the Court House.
January 10, 1861.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

A young lady, having a respectable income and being possessed of reasonable personal attractions, is desirous of opening correspondence with a young man of good morals and intelligence, with a view to mutual benefit. Address, in good faith, to Messrs. SORENS, EBENSBURG, Cambria county, Pa. Jan. 10, 1861-37"

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will pose to sale by public vendue on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to-wit: William O. Roberts, of the township of Cambria county of Cambria, lately died seized, in fee simple, of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Summerville and in the county of Cambria, and containing about 80 acres cleared thereof, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and a bank barn, with other buildings. [The same also contains certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the said township of Summerville and Cambria, in the county and state aforesaid, adjoining lands of David M. Davis, and others, and containing 22 acres or thereabouts with the usual allowance. [The same being unimproved and well timbered.]
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining other lands of said deceased, and lands of Owen Roberts, Evan Davis and others, and containing 7 acres and 31 perches, with the allowance, &c.
TERMS.—One-third the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest; to be secured by bonds and mortgages.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Guardian of Jane Ann and Margaret Roberts, WILLSAM DAVIS,
Guardian of Marietta Roberts.
Ebensburg, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA. 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 Ebensburg, on the second MONDAY, 10th day of JANUARY, 1861, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned appointed Trustee by the Court of Orphans Pleas of Cambria County, will, in pursuance of an order of sale, to him directed by said Court, expose to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Susquehanna Township, said county, being part of a tract of land warranted in the name of Solomon Clay concerning about One Hundred and Forty Acres.
The above Real Estate is to be sold as the property of Benjamin G. Ford and William McDonald, at the suit of Susan Rhey, Administrator, and Andrew J. Rhey, Adm'r of James Rhey, dec'd.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash.
ROBERT P. LINTON, Trustee.
Ebensburg, Dec. 27, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Com. Pleas of Cambria Co. No. 886 Edward Jones, J. T., 1860, vs. Lewis Farnsworth, et al. I, M. DUNN, Auditor, appointed an Auditor to report on the proceeds of sale on the above case.
BY THE COURT.
CAMBRIA COUNTY SS.
I, M. DUNN, Auditor, do hereby certify that all persons interested in said fund should attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, at one o'clock, P. M.
WM. KITTELL, Auditor.
Dec. 27, 1860-41

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

We trust that those who do not now read 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 in our community unable to take it. Henceforth THE TRIBUNE, as the principal paper supporting the new Administration, will be peculiarly interesting, while outside of politics its valuable Foreign and Domestic News, its Commercial and Agricultural Intelligence, and its 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, energy, capacity and foresight of HORACE GREELEY, due much of the glory of the victory over 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 Daily Phoenixville, Pa.*

TERMS:
DAILY TRIBUNE, (311 issues per an.,) \$2.00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (104 " " ") 1.00
WEEKLY, (52 " " ") .60
TO CLUBS—SEMI-WEEKLY: Two copies for \$5; Ten copies to one address, \$20; and any larger number at the latter rate. The copies or over to address of each subscriber.
DAILY: 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.

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New York.