



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17

Our National Crisis.

TREASON CONSUMMATED!—REINFORCEMENTS TO FORT SUMPTER FIRED ON!

Last week we stated that the President, since the withdrawal of the traitor Floyd from the Cabinet, had manifested a disposition to meet Treason and Southern traitors with the show they deserve. He still adheres to this policy, and expresses a determination to see that the laws of our country be vindicated. This action of Mr. Buchanan is certainly somewhat tardy—for, had he taken a decided stand against the Disunionists six weeks ago, Treason would have been nipped in the bud,—but late as it is, we are rejoiced to know that he at length has awoken from the dangerous sleep in which he was indulging. We are glad that he has come to a realization of the fact that there is a North. Three weeks ago Mr. Buchanan received nothing but curses on all hands: now he receives his just need of praise.

In pursuance of the new schedule of action agreed upon by the Administration, on Monday of last week the steamer "Star of the West" was despatched from New York with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. On the following Wednesday, this steamer, while attempting to enter the harbor at Charleston, was fired upon by the garrison on Morris' Island and also by Fort Moultrie. Two of the shots took effect, but no person was hurt. The steamer put about and went to sea.

After this high-handed outrage had been perpetrated upon the American Flag, Major Anderson, who did not respond to the firing of the chivalry, addressed the following communication to Gov. Pickens:

To his Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina:—Sir: Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel belonging to the flag of my government. I am not notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, and I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope, I refrained from opening a fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned vessel—one, I believe, without parallel in the history of our country, or any other civilized government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and to notify you, if not disclaimed, I regard it as AN ACT OF WAR, and I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort.

In order to save as far as in my power the shedding of blood, I beg you will have due notification made of my declaration to all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part, I am, respectfully,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens, in his reply, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, says, in effect, that any attempt to reinforce the troops in Fort Sumpter would be regarded by the authorities of South Carolina as an attempt at coercion by the Government; that orders had been given to warn approaching vessels having troops on board to reinforce the forts not to enter the harbor; that the "Star of the West" had attempted to enter the harbor in the face of this warning, and was fired upon. In other words, he justifies the treason, and, in the name of South Carolina, assumes the responsibility of the act.

Major Anderson thereupon requested permission to confer with the authorities at Washington on the matter, which was granted. Lieut. Talbot, who was appointed bearer of the despatches, arrived at Washington on Saturday.

Mr. Buchanan and the Cabinet are determined to sustain Major Anderson, and it is likely that Lieut. Talbot received orders for him to protect the United States Flag at all hazards.

The "Star of the West," when fired upon by the traitors, put about and returned to New York; and as Lieut. Talbot brings word that Major Anderson does not need or desire reinforcements, it is probable that she will not return to Charleston.

Still They Go.

South Carolina is no longer alone in her glory—or infamy, as you take it. On Friday, January 11th, the ordinance of secession, declaring Alabama out of the Union, was passed, amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and other extravagant manifestations of rejoicing.

On the same day, the ordinance of secession declaring Florida out of the Union was passed. The United States arsenal at Chattahoochee, (Fla.) has been seized by order of the Governor of that State, under the pretext that the United States officer intended to remove the arms.

The secession ordinance declaring Mississippi out of the Union was also passed the same day.

From Louisiana we have news that Forts Jackson and Phillips, on the Mississippi, and Fort Pike, at the entrance of Lake Ponchartrain, have been seized by New Orleans troops. No resistance was made.

Our New Senator.

Edgar Cowan, the Republican selected to represent the interests of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate for the next six years, is well known, at least by reputation, to most of our readers. He is a native of Westmoreland county, and for a number of years has been a leading member in the Greensburg bar. The Pittsburg Journal, in a brief biography of Mr. Cowan, says: "In politics he was always a Whig and then a Republican. He has constantly taken an active part in the local politics of his own county, but this is the first public office he has ever held. His age is probably about 46 or 47, and we venture the prediction that he will make his mark at Washington. We doubt if Pennsylvania has had a Senator for many years that is so fully posted in all the kinds of learning that is calculated to make him useful and agreeable at Washington as is Mr. Cowan."

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet, as it now stands, is a unit for the Union, the Secession traitors in that body having all resigned. As reconstructed, it is as follows:

- Secretary of State—Mr. Black of Pennsylvania.
- Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Dix, of New York.
- Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut.
- Secretary of War—Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, (acting.)
- Secretary of the Interior—Vacant.
- Postmaster General—Mr. Holt, of Kentucky.
- Attorney General—Mr. Stanton, of District of Columbia.

ARREST FOR TREASON!—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that at least one man in South Carolina regards his oath of office. "J. N. Merriman, collector at Georgetown," says that paper of Thursday last, "was on Monday last arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him, and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same." The letter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. Lopez, his deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out Merriman's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. Both have been committed for trial.

—If the national government is worth anything, this honest man should be rescued at all hazards, and the scoundrels who stole his letter from the mail punished.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—A case came up before Judge Pett yesterday, in the District Court for the Territory, which involved the constitutionality of the Anti-Slavery Bill passed by the Legislature last winter.

A negro woman named Fanny, claimed by Horace Haley as a slave, left his custody some time ago, and went to live at the house of F. R. Foard. Haley petitioned to recover possession of the "property," and Foard demurred, on the ground that Fanny was not a slave, as stated in the petition. The case was argued by Le-compte, Matthias and Burns, for the plaintiff, and J. C. Douglas, Esq., for the defendant. Judge Pett overruled the demurrer, and decided that the law prohibiting slavery in Kansas was not constitutional.

Governor Curtin was inaugurated at Harrisburg on Tuesday. A tremendous crowd was present to witness the ceremonies.

Ways and Means.

Let us suppose the worst—that the cotton states are obstinately bent upon breaking up the Union, rejecting with the scorn and contempt it deserves any compromise; that the utmost poverty of manly spirit, and the most abject determination of self-abasement on the part of our representatives at Washington, can devise; that some headlong act of the secessionists shall compel the Federal Government, for very shame, to make some show of defending the Federal property; that the border slave states shall be forced thereby to make common cause with their sisters further South, and the country be precipitated into civil war—what then will be our condition? In the first place, when that time comes, we assume that the North will turn in with earnestness of purpose, and vigorous determination, which the mixed Anglo-Saxon race is used to bring to bear upon any truth that requires all its energy and intellect. We remember a friend telling us that on the morning of that day when the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco assumed to itself the duty of purging that city of its scoundrels he stood looking upon the crowd of the whole male population of the town, gathered beneath the walls of the jail—a crowd breathless, determined, silent, swayed by a common purpose, moved by a passion too deep for outward excitement, and under the rule of the calmest reason.—No man spoke above a whisper; the strictest discipline prevailed from the impulsive love of law and order belonging to the race, and, though bent upon exercising the highest act of the sovereignty of the people—the right to take life, not the smallest excess was possible. At this moment, when all anxiously awaited the movement of the leaders, one man whispered to another—they were both Southerners—when these —Yankees are in earnest, and take the Bible in one hand and the rifle in the other, they are the devil!" Bating the profanity, we think he was right. When a Northern man seizes the rifle, and, before he drops the ball into it, runs a bit of conscience down with the powder, his eye gleams with an unmistakable light as he brings it to his shoulder, and his face before him a grave, determined face, and no longer a supple back. When we come to that point, and the North makes up its mind that it has got to fight, we may take it for granted that it will fight to some purpose.

What next? We shall count our resources on both sides. War costs money. Men, munitions, food, ships—all that goes to make and support an army by sea and by land—where are they? The North need not wait to answer that question.—Her resources are fertile enough, and ready enough to cope with the strongest nation on the face of the globe. But the South—the bankrupt South—where are her resources? The Empire of South Carolina has no sooner launched her helpless bulk of state, than she is forced to confess to the Federal Government that she has not the means to carry her own letters; sixty-five men in Fort Sumpter hold her, at this moment, completely at their mercy, and can lay her only town, of any consequence, in ashes between sun and sun. She has not men enough to meet the regiments of this city on a fair field; she has few arms; she has no ships, excepting only one poor little cutter, which she stole; her commissariat is only thirty days' provision; she has, scattered about in her slave-huts, a black and sullen enemy, outnumbering their masters, with centuries of wrong to remember, which sooner or later, they will avenge, and who must be watched; and she has no money. Nor has she any means of raising any. Thirty days ago her bonds could not be negotiated in Wall street at thirty cents on the dollar as collateral security. Thirty days hence, in the event of a war, not a broker on the Exchange, or a Jew in Lombard street or on the Bourse, would accept them at one dollar on the hundred. As it is with South Carolina, so it is with all the South. A war without money, is an engine without steam, a gun without a lock, a carriage without wheels—a dead, inert mass of wood and iron. She could not sustain a month of active hostilities. The North may take its choice of coercing or starving her into submission. On the whole, we prefer the latter method, as quite as effectual if not quite so speedy. It is sure to be accomplished one way or the other if the North will only believe in her own power. And when the peace is once conquered, it is conquered for ever.—Nor do we believe the people are troubled with any doubts upon the issue, or upon their own duty. The only fear is that the event may be delayed by the weakness and pusillanimity of Congress, who talk of concession while their opponents insult them with overt acts of treason. The country is becoming tired of so much talk and little action, and is almost ready to say to these men as Oliver Cromwell did to the Long Parliament—"Go home: the Lord is tired of ye!"—New York Independent.

Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, has been elected 84th Treasurer, in place of Eli Slicer, resigned, by a vote of 65 to 35. John Rowe being supported by the Democrats.

The panic is affecting the business of Louisville very seriously. Three of the largest manufacturing establishments have been compelled to suspend operations.

How to make money—advertise.

The seat for schoolmasters—came bottom chairs.

ARE THE NORTHERN WORKING CLASSES LIKELY TO STARVE?—A general belief prevails at the South that the working classes at the North are on the brink of starvation. Perhaps this belief would be staggered if the southern people knew what sums of money our industrial classes have snugly put away in savings banks for use in just such times as the present. The amount on deposit in the savings institutions of Massachusetts in the year 1859 was \$39,424,418—a sum nearly equal to one-half of the banking capital of the State. As the present year has, until within a month or two, been one of unusual prosperity, the amount now on deposit is doubtless much larger, and probably reaches forty-two or forty-three millions of dollars. When it is remembered that the same foresighted system of saving for future wants prevails almost universally at the North, it will be seen that the working classes of the northern States are in a condition to withstand a long pull at "hard times," and do not need the sympathy of the South.

But, further than this, we learn, from careful inquiry, that the only branches of manufacturing industry which are more than usually depressed for the season of the year, are those which manufacture for the southern market, and the financial crisis in that section would have produced this depression without the complication of political troubles. Our cotton mills are now working nearly to their full capacity, with the prospect of a demand from the West for their productions which will largely compensate for the loss of southern trade. Take the whole of New England, and there are fewer mechanics and operatives unemployed than in the hard times of 1857, and there is much less destitution—none, in fact, which cannot be readily relieved by the usual charitable and benevolent agencies. There is nothing more absurd in the ideas of the secessionists than their insane notion that the North is entirely dependent upon their staple for its commercial and business prosperity.—Boston Traveller.

FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.—Every mechanic and laboring man who is thrown out of employment this winter should remember that he is particularly indebted to the administration of James Buchanan and its satellites for the act. Never, says the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, has there been a time when the country contained as much money as at present. The great West yielded immense crops of grain and provisions the last season while in Europe the crop was short. Consequently they have had to buy of us, and the balance of trade being largely in our favor they are compelled to remit us the specie over six millions of which arrived last week, and the average will probably reach a million per week for the next month. With all this gold in the country, yet trade is stagnant. And why? Surely because the Democratic party which has so long been in power, had become so corrupt, that the people determined on a change of rulers, and they refuse to quietly submit to the change. Rather than to permit others to wield the power they have so long held and abused, they prefer to see the Union broken up. The Democratic party of the North by vilifying and misrepresenting the Republican party to our Southern brethren, have stirred up a spirit of bitter animosity and rebellion to the incoming Administration. This has paralyzed trade, and thrown thousands out of employment, at a season when its effects are most keenly felt. Let every mechanic and laboring man remember these facts, for the day of retribution will surely come.

THE SECESSION ORDINANCE of Alabama commences thus: Whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the U. S. by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and prosperity; therefore, he it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama is now withdrawn and is hereby withdrawn from the Union known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the United States, and is, and by right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

The Washington States, of Friday says: "The venerable J. L. Pettigru, one of South Carolina's noblest names, continues to bear witness to the Union against the traitors who surround him.—He has no faith in the practicability of their measures, and is prepared for the worst results to the State and the country. Lately, while attending the church, where, by his presence, he for so many years showed that the character of the statesman was complete only when religion gave it grace and solidity, the services were purged (by nullification) of the usual prayer for the President of the United States, the stern-hearted old patriot rose from his seat and left the church, thus giving a silent but pointed rebuke to treason, where last it should be found, but where now in South Carolina, it is most rampant."

The seat for schoolmasters—came bottom chairs.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XXVIII. Croyle Township. Croyle Township is bounded on the north by Jackson and Cambria, on the east by Summerhill, on the south by Richland, and on the west by Conemaugh and Jackson. It contains about 50 square miles.

This township has no mountains, but either side of the Conemaugh is bounded by high and, for the most part, precipitous hills.

Its streams are the Conemaugh proper, which divides the township into two nearly equal parts, and the South Fork of the same stream, forms its junction near the line of this township.

The soil is rather productive on the table land after you leave the bed of the streams some distance, particularly on the southern side of the Conemaugh.

Minerals abound. Iron is said to be in all the hills, while the bituminous coal is said to equal any that can be found in Pennsylvania.

The village of Summerhill is situated near the centre of the township, on the Conemaugh, which is here crossed by the Pennsylvania Railroad on a very fine bridge. There is a Station here, also a post office, hotel, and extensive shops for the manufacturing of shooks; population about 200. The road known as the Frankstown road passes through the southern portion of this township, and is intersected with various roads from different parts of the township. The road from Duola to Somerset passes through where the present village of Summerhill stands, and is one of the oldest roads in the county.

The population of Croyle township is about 500.

This township has only been created a few years, being struck off from Summerhill. It received its name in honor of THOMAS CROYLE, one of its first, if not its very first inhabitant. At a very early day in the history of Cambria county he erected a grist mill, known as Croyle's Mill, which gave its name to the neighborhood for a long period.

Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, though quite a number are engaged in lumbering. The productions are grain, grass, lumber and coal.

The township has four common schools. There is a Roman Catholic church in the northern portion of the township, at a place called Germany. There is also a church belonging to the Alichts in the township.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK, Moskrohn, Jan. 16, 1861.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. Table with columns for Amt. property insured as per third annual report, Amt. premium notes in force as per third annual report, etc.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

Table with columns for Amt. recd. on premium notes since third annual report, Amt. recd. on additional notes since third annual report, Balance in Treasury as per third annual report, etc.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—John Fenlon & John P. Linton, No. 30 June Term, 1860. Ex. Doc. Elizabeth Smith and James Smith, VEND. EXPOS.

Certified from the Record, this 8th day of January, 1861. J. M. DONALD, Pro. Pursuance of the above, the undersigned will sit for the purpose of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 24 day of FEBRUARY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I have exposed to public sale, on the premises at one o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit: the land being the undivided one-third part of a tract of land of which Henry died seized, to-wit:

All that certain farm situate in Cambria township, adjoining lands of David and the north, Joseph Fike and others on the east, Isaac Paul and Daniel Dunham on the south, and Daniel and John Dunham on the west, containing two hundred and thirty acres, more or less, about fifty acres of cleared land, and having thereon erected a two-story plank frame dwelling house, a kitchen, and out buildings, and a young orchard.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. JAMES S. CLARE, Guardian of Sarah and David Paul, Jan. 17, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, appointed Trustee by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, will, in pursuance of an order of sale, to him directed by the Court, expose to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, a certain piece of land, situate in Susquehanna Township, and said county of Cambria, and one acre situated in the townships of Cambria and Cambria, in the county of Cambria, containing about One Hundred and Forty Acres, more or less, and having thereon a dwelling house, and other buildings, and a young orchard.

Also, all that certain piece of land, situate in the townships and county of Cambria, and containing about One Hundred and Forty Acres, more or less, and having thereon a dwelling house, and other buildings, and a young orchard.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Com. Pleas of Cambria County, J. L. 1860. Levenston, Edward Jones, J. L. 1860. Levenston, and now, 11th December, 1860, account of Messrs. Reed & Meyer, William Jones, Esq., appointed an Auditor to report distribution of the proceeds of sale on the above.

CAMBRIA COUNTY SS. Extract from the record, Confid. Seal, this 12th day of December, 1860. J. M. DONALD, Pro. The Auditor above named hereby notifies all persons interested in said fund that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY next, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. We trust that those who do not now receive THE TRIBUNE will subscribe for it without delay. The price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and THE DAILY TRIBUNE is so low that there are but few of our community unable to take it.

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