



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7.



Borough Officers.

The members of the People's Party, of Ebensburg borough, are requested to meet at the Court House this (THURSDAY) evening, at the ringing of the bell, to nominate candidates for the various Borough Offices to be filled at the ensuing spring Election. MANY. February 7, 1861.

Into the Breach.

The Loco-Foco State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, and after arriving at the sage conclusion that the Union was in danger, they resolved to issue a call for a grand Loco-Foco State Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district—three hundred and ninety-nine in all—to meet at Harrisburg on Thursday, 21st inst., to have a big talk over matters and things. The Republican party was denounced in unmeasured terms as being the author of the present national troubles, (a great mistake,) and the Loco-Foco party was put forward as the veritable oil that alone could quell the troubled waters, (likewise a mistake.)

In pursuance of the above invitation of the S. C. C., John H. Douglass, (Douglas Democrat,) Chairman of the "Democratic County Committee" of Cambria county, and A. Durbin, (Breckinridge Democrat,) Chairman of the "Democratic County Committee" of Cambria county, have each issued an address to the faithful to meet in conclave for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention. The Douglas Democracy meet at the Court House, on Saturday, 16th inst., and the Breckinridge Democracy at the same place on Monday, 11th inst. As only one set of delegates will be admitted into the Harrisburg Convention, and as each wing of our county Democracy will go to the bitter end to secure that representation, we may safely count on seeing some warm sport ere long.

Concession.

It is not exactly the time to talk about Concession and Compromise when six States are in open rebellion against the General Government, our forts and arsenals seized, our flag insulted, and armies in the field to back the traitors. Besides, what has the North done that she should compromise? Is she to roll in the mud because her People saw fit to vote for Abraham Lincoln? That is what the South says she must do—but she won't, of that we are confident.

The South has long held the reins of government, and is unwilling to resign her power. She has seen the effect that the mere threat of Secession has heretofore exerted, and as a last desperate effort to rule the roast, she now carries her oft made threats into execution and goes out of the Union—that is, she resolves herself out. And all this is done because Abraham Lincoln has been elected President, and the sceptre is about to pass from their hands. Weak-kneed gentlemen tell us that we must get down on our marrow-bones and beg the traitors to return—that the North must allow her prostrate body to be used as a stepping-stone over which the rebellious States may return into the Union.

Besides, South Carolina has explicitly declared that no concession would induce her to return to the fold. Are we to put on sackcloth and ashes and humiliate ourselves in behalf of an irrevocably doomed party?

Even now preparations are busily going on for an attack on Fort Sumter, and this event, we are informed by telegraph, will certainly take place in a few days.—Fort Pickens will also be attacked at the same time. Compromise and concession would avail nothing with the infuriated mobs that control the destinies of the "Southern Confederacy," but even if they would, who is disposed to grant favors to an armed rabble? A compromise should not be brought about by the influence of the bayonet.

The entire South has made its boasts that Abraham Lincoln will never be inaugu-

gated President. Let us show it that he will; and let us likewise show it that this glorious Union will be preserved despite the threats or denunciations of rebels and traitors. In the language of Salmon P. Chase: "Inauguration first; adjustment afterward."

News Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The grand jury have found true bills against Goddard Bailey, Wm. H. Russell, and John B. Floyd, as follows: Three cases against Bailey for larceny, in abstracting the bonds intrusted to his custody; one joint indictment against Bailey and Russell for abstracting the missing bonds, and one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell, and Floyd, for conspiracy together to defraud the United States government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Brooklyn has joined the frigate Macedonian at Pensacola. Should an attack be made on Ft. Pickens, these vessels will co-operate in its defence.

The Select Committee have examined twelve witnesses as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capitol. Nothing startling has been elicited. Gen. Scott testified that there was abundant evidence to his mind to justify military preparations, tho' it was not of the strongest character.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1.—The Legislature to-day re-elected Hon. Thomas L. Clingman Senator to the United States Congress. A resolution is now under consideration, declaring that in case the sectional difficulties are not speedily reconciled, North Carolina will go with the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The United States Mint and Custom House were quietly taken possession of, yesterday, by the State authorities. The officials continued in their positions, having taken the oath prescribed by the ordinance of secession to-day. In Georgia, having seized the Dahlonega Mint, they are discussing a change in the gold coinage.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 2.—The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus last night to nominate a candidate for the U. S. Senate, in the place of W. H. Seward. On the tenth ballot, W. A. Harris was nominated. The struggle was between Messrs. Harris, W. H. Everts and Grace Greeley.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Kentucky Senate passed, by a vote of 25 to 12, resolutions appealing to Southerners to stop the revolution; protesting against Federal coercion; resolving that when the Legislature adjourns, on the 6th of February, it be to the 24th of April, to hear the responses of her sister States to her application to Congress to call a National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Col. Hayne made his formal communication to the President yesterday. So far from demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter as the ultimatum, the tone is quite pacific and conciliatory. Gov. Pickens and the State authorities do not desire a collision, and have exerted their influence to prevent it. The outside pressure is for fight, but this recklessness has been restrained by those who know that it would involve a large loss of life without accomplishing the object. Fort Sumter cannot be taken with the force and appliances now before it.

KANSAS was admitted into the Union last week, and Mr. Conway has taken his seat in Congress as the representative of the new State. Thus has justice at length been done to Kansas.

THE NEW YORK Tribune authoritatively states that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to all concessions to the rebellious traitors of the South.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.—The Morrill bill, after a close investigation, is pronounced to be excellent in principle and general arrangement. Nearly two-thirds of the items have been already examined carefully. No change of duties on iron is intended, though some schedules may be altered to simplify the operation of the law. Efforts have been made to reduce the duty on pig iron and steel, but without success. Wools are to pay 12 cents per pound instead of 16, as in the Morrill bill, which conforms to the rates on raw material. The Committee will recommend that the law should go into operation on the 1st of April, and the proposed modification of the warehousing system on the 1st of July. All duties are to be paid within thirty days after being entered. Merchandise for re-shipment can be stored six months. It is estimated that this bill will produce a revenue of \$58,000,000, with average imports. The bill now contains a loan for \$21,000,000, which is intended to cover outstanding Treasury notes. This will be increased to \$25,000,000, in order to provide for objects of special legislation, and other items, not included in Mr. Dix's statements of the condition of the Treasury for the current fiscal year.

Unionism.

Love of the Union, the Constitution, and the institutions bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, is a sentiment so universally, instinctively, and ardently cherished by the American People, that it has for years been assiduously professed and played upon by our Pro-Slavery politicians as their most potent engine.—"The Union, the Union forever," has been their toast and song. Disloyalty to the Union and a desire to subvert the Constitution, have been charged by them upon their hated antagonists so positively and persistently that some of them may by this time have dimmed themselves into a half-belief that there is some truth at the bottom of this senseless calumny. Year after year have the Disunion diatribes of Garrison, and the philippic of his more eloquent confederate and eulogist, been paraded in the Pro-Slavery journals as Republican, until thousands of ordinarily intelligent citizens this day, actually believe both Garrison and Phillips leading Republicans—that they voted for Fremont and Lincoln, and urged others to do likewise! Men who do not sign with a cross have, until within the last two months, really talked as if they supposed the disruption and ruin of the Confederacy were the chief ends of Republican effort.

During the late canvass, the People were agonizingly implored by the Democrats, and more especially by the Bell-Everett oracles, to vote down the Republicans in behalf of the Union. "The Union ticket" was run against us in this and other States, and thousands voted it with no other intent than that of preserving and perpetuating the Union.

All did not avail—the Republicans triumphed. And no man can truly say that whether in or out of power, the party which has elected Lincoln and Hamlin ever threatened to break up or break out of the Confederacy. When sorely tried by the passage of the Nebraska bill—when deeply moved by the flagrant wrongs of Kansas—when saddened by the triumph of Buchanan—when gladdened by the election of Lincoln—it has been steadily loyal in attitude and act. Whether in victory or defeat, no Republican State has regarded disunion as either desirable in itself or a remedy for existing evils.

Pro-Slavery Democracy, on the other hand, after engrossing and enjoying power for years on the strength of its devotion to the Union, now having lost power rather through its own feuds and fights than through the superior force of its opponents, seizes frantically upon the pillars of the Union and endeavors to drag down the fabric they uphold. Since Unionism no longer pays, Democracy tacks ship and steers for disunion! "Give way to us or we'll dissolve the Union!" is virtually the menace and the demand of the most decided Democratic States and section.

Whether this threat be earnest or hollow—and with some it is the one, with others the other—it is a manifest violation of the first principles of constitutional liberty. It is addressed, not to the understanding, the reason of the Republicans, but to their fears. It says to them in effect—"We know you do not think you ought to do what we require; yet you must for we will make you." Its necessary tendency is to transform our Government of intelligence and reason into one based on force and fear.

It seems to us that concession to these threats must be the grave of constitutional freedom. Legislators must cease to deliberate when the questions at issue are to be decided by cannon. It is of little consequence that the exactions thus backed be moderate or moderate, endurable or inadmissible. The objection is to conceding at all to demands made in this spirit and enforced by such appeals to the presumed weakness of the Government, the cowardice of the loyal. Let us first establish the right of the Union to exist before we decide on the merits of the various nostrums prescribed by those who assume that it is already in the throes of dissolution.

At all events, the pretense of exclusive or at least special, devotion to the Union hitherto put forth by the Pro-Slavery factions is thoroughly exploded. Searchingly analyzed, it rests on an assumption that, while the Republicans are sure to remain loyal at all events, their adversaries are only loyal as long as they have their own way; so it is safer to let them have their way, and thus obviate all danger of a disruption. The logic that counsels such deference to violence and menace would require the appointment of the most unprincipled and selfish aspirant to office in each case—he being far more likely to bolt and make trouble, if defeated, than his worthier competitors. It is impossible that the Republicans should make concessions in the face of such threats without forfeiting their own self-respect and the confidence of the country.

If an amendment to the Federal Constitution is desired, that Constitution clearly prescribes the method in which alone such amendment is to be made. That great charter is not to be altered summarily and informally, as if it were the by-laws of a target company and we are glad of it. If it is to be changed at all, deliberation, not passion, must preside over the momentous undertaking. If the Slave States really desire a Constitutional Convention, we presume they have only to ask in due form and in a fraternal spirit and such a convention can in due time be had. But should such a Convention assemble, it must be no one-sided, partisan affair; it must regard the rights of Northern freemen in the Slave States as well as

the claims of Southern Slaveholders to reclaim their "property" in the Free States. Should an untrammelled Convention be required by the South, we believe it would be cheerfully accorded.—N. Y. Tribune.

Defend the Capital.

The defense of Washington against the traitors are secretly plotting for its capture involves not only the existence of the Union as an organized government, but the question of the subjugation of the Northern States to a Southern confederacy and the graver question of civil war in the North itself. Suppose for a moment that Washington should succumb to the insurgents; that a Provisional Government should be proclaimed from the steps of the Capitol; or that Mr. Buchanan should be instructed to hold over as temporary President; that this Government should assume the name, the property, the prerogatives of the United States; should claim to be recognized as the Union de facto, by the representatives of foreign powers; and should issue all orders as the legitimate Government of the country, inaugurated at the Capital and in possession of all the public buildings and archives of the United States. What a prodigious power would this possession give to the South, not only in dictating terms to the North, but in treating with European nations!

It is easy to say that the North would sweep down like an avalanche and exterminate the traitors. But it is one thing to deal with treason as secession at distant and scattered points, and quite another thing to face it when inaugurated in the capital under the name and flag of the Union. Doubtless the numerical strength is with the North, and such an outrage would arouse the popular mind for swift retribution; but the traitors would command every avenue to the capital, and the march of Northern troops would then lie through a hostile territory. Besides, the South in possession of Washington, would have in all Northern cities a mob of sympathisers, threatening civil war at our doors, and demanding the recognition of the Government at Washington as legitimate. Politicians courting power, merchants craving peace, would advocate submission to avert war, and Northern States might be compelled to sue for admission to a Union reconstructed upon Southern principles.

This is no chimera. There is reason to believe that precisely this is in the mind of southern disorganizers and their Northern abettors. While our merchants, to avoid a sham war, are tendering humiliating concessions to the traitors of the South, they may find Washington in the hands of armed insurgents, and our own Custom-house, Post office, Assay-office, court-rooms, navy-yard, and forts in possession of a mob claiming to act for the Union. There is no security against a violent revolution, destructive at once of Union and Liberty, but in the most thorough preparation for defending Washington. Patriotism and self-preservation demand this as our first care.

No dependence can be placed upon the President. General Scott is crippled in his powers and his resources. Congress must move decidedly and at once. The patriotism of the people must be on the alert, and their power ready for any emergency. Events thicken. While we hesitate, a bloody revolution may be upon us. Let the voice go up from all the North and West, backed by 10,000 arms, WASHINGTON SHALL BE DEFENDED.

THERE is one feature of the Compromise movement worthy of more attention than it has received. All the propositions that have been offered—all the exhortations so freely addressed to the Republicans on the subject, assume that something effectual must be done before the 4th of March, or it will be too late to save the Union. * * * Now, what is the meaning of this? Why cannot the Union last after, as well as until, that date? Why cannot measures of compromise be proposed and adopted after that time as well as before, and with equal effect upon the public mind? * * *

It looks very much as if these compromises were as the condition of Mr. Lincoln's coming into power at all. The idea pervades the whole compromise pressure, that unless concessions are made, which shall satisfy the South, before the 4th of March, the new Administration will not be permitted to assume the reins of Government. This really seems to be the issue tendered to the Republican party—either to abandon what are regarded as its characteristic and essential principles, or to be excluded from the Government which the people have entrusted to their hands. * * * In our opinion, the Republican party owes it to the Constitution, as well as to its own dignity and self-respect, to repel all such exactions, and refuse all compromises demanded in such a spirit, and for such a purpose.—N. Y. Times.

PLUCK.—The Philadelphia N. American giving a list of efforts to collect money at the South for some man in the Southern trade, concludes: The last case on our memorandum is a letter from a dealer in South Carolina, whose application for credit was most respectfully declined. In reply, he penned a gunpowder epistle, pronouncing the refusal a piece of gross impertinence. He concludes: "Should I ever visit Philadelphia, I will give you an opportunity of realizing the sensations of the villain, Sumner, as caused by the walking stick of the lamented Brooks."—Since this inflammatory letter was received, the writer has vouched that particular part of the country, leaving behind him a set of mourning creditors.

"The Wicked Flee," &c.

To the Editor of The Alleghenian:

See Iverson's late speech in the Senate: "Seeing the storm approaching, although seemingly in the distance, we are determined to seek our own safety and security before it shall burst upon us and overwhelm us with its fury, when we are not in a situation to defend ourselves." This is the way that a few treacherous politicians are gulling the unsuspecting people of South Carolina, to secede from the Union in order that they may rule over them.—But this is treason in the highest degree. Had Buchanan done his duty as Jackson did, and sent a military force to Charleston, it would have nipped this treason in the bud. But instead of that, they were left to add to their treason, by persuading other States to follow their treasonable example, in severing the sacred bond which unites our Union, and now they are left to carry on their treacherous designs without the least interference by the Government. A government divided against itself can not stand. But if united, as a people pleasing to God, by His assistance we can defy all our adversaries.

I am for a peaceable settlement of the present troubles, but if some of the southern States persist in seceding from the Union, it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate to support the Constitution, as he is bound, by his oath of office, to do. But if this matter cannot be settled without the shedding of blood, it may as well come first as last, for if the seceding States are permitted to rule themselves, there will be no end of strife, for if two brothers fall out, they are sometimes more bitter enemies than strangers. In conclusion, I wish to ask the slaveholders what they will gain by forcible secession? When you are called upon to submit to the Constitution and the Union, you will find the Government gadding you upon one side, and your own slaves upon the other. You may compel some of them to carry arms, as you compel them to labor for you, but when an opportunity offers, you will find they will not drop their arms like they would the hoe, for the negroes are as jealous of their liberty as they are of their lives. God's ways are past finding out, and perhaps in this way slavery is to be abolished. STEPHEN LLOYD.

EBENSBURG, Jan. 30, 1861.

WESTERN Virginia appears to be entirely sound in favor of the Union, whatever may be the feeling east of the Blue Ridge. A county mass meeting was held at Cameron, in Marshall county, on the 26th ultimo, at which Jos. Bailey, the candidate for the State Convention, declared himself for the Union, and the following is a sample of the resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Western Virginia will not be governed by any act or vote, passed by the State Convention, dissolving our connection with the Federal Government.

Resolved, That in case an ordinance of secession be passed by the State Convention, our delegates be instructed to advise with other counties comprising Western Virginia, to take measures for calling a Convention of the people to take steps for dissolving our connection with the eastern portion of this State, and earnestly solicit their co-operation.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the firm and patriotic course of Hon. Sherard Clemens, our representative in Congress, for the noble and patriotic stand he has taken in defence of the Union and Constitution.

Resolved, That we will not support any man as a delegate to the Convention, to be held on the 13th of February, who is not unequivocally opposed to secession, and will not so pledge himself.

Resolved, That we will not support any man who will not oppose all deliberations by the members of said Convention in secret session.

GEORGIA is reckoned to have played a great game on South Carolina, in passing a resolution that the postal and revenue laws of the United States shall remain undisturbed for the present. There has long subsisted an immense commercial rivalry between Charleston and Savannah, which has of late years been stimulated by rival railroads. The recent diversion of shipping from Charleston to Savannah, in consequence of the extravagant action of the South Carolina authorities on the harbor, was hard to be borne, while it was thought the discrimination would be brief. But to see the deliberate action of the Georgia Seceding Convention, prolonging these advantages to Savannah, in defiance of all consistency of purpose, creates heart-burnings and indignation unspeakable among the Charlestonians. They are left in the attitude of driving their legitimate commerce into the ports of a hated rival.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—On Tuesday at the Exchange, Philadelphia M. Thomas & Son, sold, in pursuance of a decree made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of October, 1860, the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad. The road is about 56 1/2 miles in length, including the branch or lateral road thereof, about 2 1/2 miles in length, and commences at Tyrone in Blair county, where it intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad, and extends from thence to Lockhaven, in Clinton county, where it connects with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The lateral road extends from Milesburg to Bellefonte, in Centre county. The sale included the chartered rights, rents, tolls, right of way, and everything necessary for the said road.—The road was knocked down for the sum of \$21,000. Mr. Philip M. Price being the purchaser.

A plot to assassinate General Scott has been discovered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.—The large and commodious Store and Ware Rooms, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Gardner & Co., situate on Railroad street, in the borough of Wilmore. Location for business is the best in town. Rented for one or more years. Terms moderate. LLOYD & HILL. Wilmore, Feb. 7, 1861.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase, or in any way meddle with a certain team of horses, wagon and harness, also, all the pine timber, including a lot of square timber, about six thousand feet, standing on a certain piece of land situate in Wilmore township, Cambria county, on which L. A. Warren now lives, as the said property belongs to me, and is left with L. A. Warren, subject to my disposal at any time. SAMUEL HEGARTY. Glen Hope, Feb. 7, 1861.

SELLING AT COST.—The subscriber is now selling at COST his stock of goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Shoes worth \$1.50 at \$1.00. " " " 1.25 " 80. " " " 1.12 " 80. Men's Boots " 4.25 " 3.50. " " " 4.00 " 3.00. " " " 3.75 " 2.75. All boots and shoes at the same reduction. Trunks worth \$6.00 at 4.50. Hobby horses worth \$2.50 at \$1.75. Sleds " 1.00 " 80. Children's shoes " 1.25 " 87. Carbon oil Lamps " 1.75 " 1.00. " " " 75 " 50. Queensware, Notions and Groceries at cost. E. J. MILLS. Ebensburg, Feb. 7, 1861. if

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office of Cambria county, and will be presented for confirmation, to the next Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of March next, to wit: The supplemental and final account of James Bender, Administrator of Patrick Conway, deceased. The account of Peter Dougherty, executor of Rosanna McLaughlin, deceased. The account of Peter Huber and Catharine Westrick, executors of Andrew Westrick, deceased.

The account of Jacob Burgoon, executor of Lewis Cassidy, deceased. The partial account of Catharine Cassidy, executrix of Lewis Cassidy, deceased.

The first account of Joseph Cronin, administrator of Godfrey Garman, deceased. The first account of Charles Bilestine, administrator of John McCloskey, deceased.

The final account of Charles Bilestine, administrator de bonis non, of John Jacob Meyer, deceased. The second and final account of David Hite, administrator of Jeremiah Hite, deceased.

The fourth account of John Dibert, administrator cum test. annexo of John Dibert, deceased. The account of Francis Bearer, administrator of James Briskell, deceased.

The first and final account of Simon Weiland and Peter J. Little, executors of W. Mansfield, deceased. The second partial account of Jane Redgett (late Jane Makin) executrix of John Makin, deceased.

The account of John Roberts, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Adam Cover, deceased. The first and partial account of Milton Jones, administrator of Thomas Jones, (Jackson) deceased.

The final account of James Stewart, administrator of William Duncan, deceased. E. F. LITTLE, Register. Register's Office, Feb. 2, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, the same being the undivided one-eighth part of a tract of land of which Henry Dumaine died seized, to wit: All that certain farm situate in Cright township, adjoining lands of Jacob Stuffer on the north, Joseph Flike and others on the east, Isaac Paul and Daniel Dumaine on the south, and Daniel and John Dumaine on the west, containing two hundred and ninety acres more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story plank frame dwelling house, a bank barn and out buildings, and a young orchard.

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

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: William W. Roberts, of the township and county of Cambria, lately died seized, in right of said county of Cambria, of a certain piece of land situate in the townships of Summerville and Cambria, in the county of Cambria, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 110 acres, and 71 perches and allowance. [The same having about 70 acres cleared thereon, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and a frame bank barn, with other buildings.]

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county and state aforesaid, adjoining other lands of said deceased, and lands of Owen Roberts, Evan Davis and others, and containing 7 acres and 81 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 mortgage. JOHN WILLIAMS, Guardian of Jane Ann and Margaret Roberts. WILLIAM DAVIS, Guardian of Marietta Roberts. Ebensburg, Jan. 10, 1861. 51.