



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 14. Our Manifest Policy.

Says the New York Tribune: It is a shame and a disgrace to the Republican party that there should be at this crisis of affairs any hesitation, doubt, question, or division among them, in regard to the true policy to be pursued by the Government.

Nothing can be plainer than that the Secessionists are on the high road to ruin, and that they will be soon encountered by revolution at home which will end in their overthrow and humiliation, if they are not sooner saved by the succumbing of compromisers.

With the stoppage of New Orleans trade and commerce, the repeal of the sugar duties, and the abolition of the mail service in Louisiana, that State would be in open revolt against the disunionists in less than six months. Secession had no advocates in Louisiana ten days after Lincoln's election. But suddenly the fever set in, and ran as all epidemics run. It has culminated in precipitating the State hastily into its present position. But the whole movement rests on no solid basis whatever. A little time to cool, a little reflection, is all that is needed to bring the population back to their senses. It is monstrous to suppose that such a revolution, founded merely on the popular impulse of a day, can stand the strain of a ruinous experience for any length of time. Louisiana never was other than a loyal State. What she has done now has been done in utter thoughtlessness and haste. She will make equal haste to retrace her steps, when the beneficent protection of the Federal Arm shall be withdrawn, and she shall feel the consequences of her rash and unjustifiable conduct.

Everywhere the same experience will produce the same results. The Secession movement produces ruin wherever it goes. It destroys credit, it arrests trade, it breaks down prices, it extinguishes values, it causes general stagnation and universal distress. It does all this of its own operation, without any effort on the part of the Government. That Government needs only to withdraw its beneficent influences and paternal care, and stand perfectly still, to produce the overthrow of the traitors who have fomented this causeless rebellion. There is no occasion for war, no occasion for any strain on the national treasury, to accomplish this object. The Federal Government has only to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity in order that the whole rebellion should collapse. It can be patient. It can wait. It can procrastinate. And by this policy it can punish the seceding States, and extinguish their traitors almost without striking a blow. The Secessionists cannot wait. The seceding States cannot wait. They must do something—must accomplish something; and they must do it at once. Business interests will grow impatient. Ground down by taxation, every branch of business, every avenue of trade, every active pursuit and employment, every enterprise, stagnant and death-struck, they would rebel against their incompetent and treacherous revolutionary leaders; and hurl them from power. The chiefs of the Secession movement will yet dangle at every cross-road in the South, if the true policy is pursued at this crisis. The people themselves will execute vengeance upon their false guides, without the intervention of the Federal Government.

Why cannot our public men see this? Is their vision blinded by the mists of fear? If any man is alarmed let him resign and go home. If any man thinks it best to succumb lest the Union should not be saved, let him retire and give place to some worthier representative. The country is in no danger. The Government is in no danger, except from cowards and traitors within. It is the Secessionists who are in danger, and nobody else. Never, never was there such a signal opportunity to illustrate the vitality of our principles, and of our system of Government, as exists at this hour. The men who do not see it are base and wiles. The men who

would compromise are mad. Timidity, folly, and criminality alone can counsel a surrender just at the point when we are upon the eve of winning a most conclusive victory in behalf of the great cause of constitutional liberty and self-government.

We beg the Republican compromisers to stay their hand. We beg them not to consummate the suicide of their principles and their party. The Republicans are masters of the situation. Nothing is wanting but a firm hand and a steady rein, and a most glorious and overwhelming triumph awaits us. Secession will cure itself, and without war or ruin to anybody but those who pertinaciously drag those evils down upon their own heads. It is true the Government is enveloped in a storm. But its foundations are strong and immovable, for they repose in the hearts of the people. It can stand the strain put upon it. Let it not abate a hair of its just authority. Let it not concede an inch, but let it bide its time in confidence and patience, exercising forbearance, but demanding obedience, and rejecting all propositions of surrender, whatever form or guise they may assume. So it will save itself from demoralization, and come forth with a new prestige and accumulated vitality.

Mr. Lincoln's Sentiments.

Abraham Lincoln has made the following declaration against all compromises or concessions to the Slaveocracy:

"I will suffer death before I will consent, or advise my friends to consent, to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guaranties for the performance of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

Letter from Major Anderson.

The following is the reply of Major Anderson to the complimentary resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

POST SCRIBER, S. C., Feb. 4, 1861. E. H. RAUCH, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Jan. 20th, enclosing me a copy of the resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, approving of my act in withdrawing from Fort Sumter to Fort Sumter.

An endorsement of such character, from so distinguished a source as the State of Pennsylvania—a State ever distinguished for her attachment to the Union—fills me with the deepest gratitude, and will ever be treasured as one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon me.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON, Maj. U. S. A. To E. H. RAUCH, Clerk House of Reps.

Breckinridge Delegates.

The Democratic County Committee of Cambria county, of the Breckinridge persuasion, met at the Court House, in this borough, on Monday last, and appointed Wm. Murray, of Croyle township, as Senatorial delegate, and M. M. Adams, Jacob Luther and Richard White as Representative delegates, to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 21st inst. The Douglas men appoint their delegates on Saturday next. What an interesting and instructive spectacle it would be to see the fight between these rival factions for seats in the court-room of the self-constituted Union saviours at Harrisburg.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH.—We have heretofore neglected noticing the improvement in the appearance of this staunch Republican sheet. Within the past few weeks it has come out in an entire new dress, and now looks as gay and smiling as a basket of chips. The Dispatch has the largest circulation of any daily paper in the Western part of the State, and is eminently entitled to the high position it occupies in journalistic circles. Long may it circulate!

Our thanks are due Hon. A. C. Mullin, of the House of Representatives, William H. Keim, Surveyor General, and others, for pub. docs., and likewise to Wm. W. Young, Esq., of Cresson, for valuable favors.

THE "Peace Convention," which assembled at Washington last week, sits with closed doors; consequently, it is impossible to know what they are doing. No person cares, however.

A handsome flag will be raised on the capitol on the 22d inst.

News Items.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 11.—Mr. Lincoln left here this morning on his way to Washington. He was accompanied to the cars by a large and enthusiastic crowd of friends, to whom he made a short and feeling address, after which he bade all an affectionate farewell.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.—As far as heard from all the Union candidates are elected by overwhelming majorities. The Convention party is defeated by a large majority. The vote of this city was, Union candidates, twenty-nine hundred and ninety; Secession, five hundred and fifty five; Convention, twelve hundred and ninety; No Convention, fifteen hundred and seven.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—The city gave between three and five hundred majority for the Union candidates over the Convention. Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of Union candidates.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, was unanimously elected President of the Confederate States of North America, and A. H. Stephens Vice President, also unanimously.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Star newspaper of this evening has telegraphic information, saying that the Cherokee Indians have seceded, and captured the United States Fort Gibson. No Negro Secession is yet announced.

Col. Hayne left this morning for Charleston, after having received Mr. Holt's final answer, on behalf of the President, refusing to surrender Fort Sumter, or to withdraw Maj. Anderson, and resting the responsibility of civil war upon South Carolina. At 12 o'clock, six hours after his departure, a letter addressed to the President by Col. Hayne was delivered at the White House. It imitates the bad tone and temper of the former Commissioners, and upbraids the President for duplicity, cowardice, and other amiable qualities, charging him with a desire to precipitate a collision, and with the premeditated purpose to deceive the South throughout. After a careful perusal, the President returned the offensive letter to Col. Hayne's address at Charleston.

Messrs. Buchanan and Holt now express the serious belief that an attack will be made on Fort Sumter immediately.

Parson Brownlow's Prayer.

Parson Brownlow issues the following form of prayer, which he asks the local preachers of East Tennessee to use while the country is in its present peril. It may be open to criticism, but nobody can say that it is not explicit and straightforward:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in whose hands are the hearts of men, and the issues of events, not mixed up with loquacious, or rendered offensive in Thy sight by being identified with men of corrupt minds, evil designs, and damnable purposes, such as are seeking to overturn the best form of Government on earth. Thou hast graciously promised to hear the prayers of those who in an humble spirit, and with true faith—such as no secessionist can bring into exercise—call upon Thee. Be pleased, we beseech Thee, favorably to look upon and bless the Union men of this commonwealth, and sustain them in their praiseworthy efforts to perpetuate this Government, and under it the institutions of our holy religion. Possess their minds with the spirit of true patriotism, enlightened wisdom, and of preserving hostility toward those traitors, political gamblers and self-h demagogues, who are seeking to build up a miserable Southern Confederacy, and under it to inaugurate a new reading of the Ten Commandments, so as to teach that the chief end of man is nigger. In these days of trouble and perplexity, give the common people grace to perceive the right path, which, Thou knowest, leads from the camps of Southern mad-caps and Northern fanatics, and enable them steadfastly to walk therein."

"So strengthen the common masses, O Lord! and so direct them, they, being hindered neither by the fear of fire-eaters, nor by the love of the corrupt men in power, nor by bribery, nor by an overcharge of mean whiskey, nor by any other Democratic passion, but being mindful of Thy awful majesty, of Thy righteousness, of Thy hatred of a corrupt Democracy and its profligate leaders, and of a strict account they must hereafter give to Thee, they may in counsel, word and deed, aim supremely at the fulfillment of their duty, which is to talk, vote and pray against the wicked leaders of Abolitionism, and the equally ungodly advocates of Secessionism. Grant that those of Thy professed ministers who are mixed up with modern Democracy, and have become so hardened in sin as openly to advocate the vile delusion, may speedily abandon their unministerial habits, or go over to the cause of the Devil, that their position may at least be unequivocal, and that they may thereby advance the welfare of the country! And grant that these fire-eaters may soon run their race, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy superintendence, that Thy church and Thy whole people irrespective of sects may joyfully serve Thee in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen!"

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XXXI. Johnstown.

Johnstown proper lies, or did lie, in the junction formed by the union of Stony Creek and Conemaugh, bounded by these streams North-east, North and West—Conemaugh Borough and Conemaugh Township forming the remainder of her boundary. To this, Kernville, on the opposite side of Stony Creek, has been added, and constituted until within the last few days the "Fourth Ward."

Johnstown, as we choose to describe it, has a much larger extent; and we shall speak of the town as it should be, and not as it is.

Thus considered, Johnstown is one of the largest and most flourishing inland towns in the State, her population being almost, if not quite, equal to the city of Harrisburg. It embraces Johnstown proper, Kernville, Conemaugh Borough, Millville, Cambria City, Prospect, Sharpshurg, Hornertown, and all contiguous territory laid out into streets and assuming the appearance of a town.

There is, perhaps, no location within the limits of Pennsylvania so well calculated for a large manufacturing business as Johnstown. In many particulars it resembles Pittsburg: its Stony Creek and Conemaugh answer to the Monongahela and Allegheny of Pittsburg, on a smaller scale; it has the same precipitous and frowning bluffs on all sides; is surrounded by rich coal fields. But here the similarity ceases, for Johnstown is bounded by hills full of iron, a mineral which does not exist in the immediate neighborhood of Pittsburg.

The site of Johnstown was originally occupied by an Indian town, known as Kickenapawling's town. The red men had a war path from the Frankstown settlement, pursuing pretty nearly the same general direction as the Frankstown road. It is observable in this case, as well as in others, that the savages always selected such locations for their villages and encampments as have since commended themselves to their civilized successors.

In 1758, the Indian chief, Kickenapawling, had abandoned his town, and receded westward, impelled to do so by the encroachments of civilization. In that year we find him at Old Frenchtown, at the mouth of Beaver creek.

The whole flat on which Johnstown now stands was grown up with "weeds, briars, and bushes," which formed an almost impervious thicket. Christian Frederic Post, a German, the bearer of a message from the Provincial Governor of Pennsylvania to the Indians, after speaking of this town says: "Pisquotemen (his Indian guide) led us upon a steep hill, that our horses could hardly get up; and Thomas Hickman's horse tumbled and rolled down the hill like a wheel; on which he grew angry and would go no farther with us, and said he would go by himself. It happened we found a path on the top of the hill."

As Post was traveling towards Duquesne it was doubtless the Yoder or Amish hill to which he alludes in the above extract.

A German, named JOSEPH JAHNS, made the first settlement, about 1792, and his name, anglicised, has been given to the town. It was several years after the erection of his cabin before the neighborhood was settled.

The whole locality, however, was never more than a farm, known as the "McClanahan Tract," (that being the warrant name of the tract of land,) until it came into the possession of PETER LEVERGOOD, Esq., who laid it out in town lots, from which time it assumed the character of a village. The fact of the junction of Stony Creek and Conemaugh being the head of ark and raft navigation, soon made the village a point for shipping the iron that was hauled over the Allegheny Mountain by the Frankstown road. A foundry was among the first improvements in the village, owned, as I believe, by Mr. Levergood, fed by metal from east of the mountain.

(And here it might be noted, in parenthesis, that the "earliest inhabitant," while hauling, at immense expense, over almost impassable roads, their metal from Huntingdon county to Johnstown to supply their foundry, as well as to ship westward, remained totally ignorant of the fact that they were passing over richer beds of iron than ever the Juniata country afforded.)

The charter of Johnstown dates in 1831, when it was incorporated into a borough, by the name of CONEMAUGH, a name she should have retained, as more appropriate and more significant than her present name. It was, however, changed to JOHNSTOWN, a few years afterward. About the same period of time the

grand chain of Internal Improvements, known as the Pennsylvania Canal and the Portage Railway, was completed; and as Johnstown occupied the head of canal navigation, and was the terminus of the Portage Railway, her increase advanced rapidly.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK, MONKSBARNES, Feb. 13, 1861.

The English say Concession is "Absurd."

From The London News of Jan. 21. The concession of the points of difference by the one section or the other is the one only condition on which the Union can be reconstituted. Such concession is now no longer expected of the Free States and it was always absurd to imagine it. The question now is whether such concession will be agreed to by the Slave States as the only alternative to subjugation by conquest? It is better to face the truth of the case, after what we have seen of the mischief that comes of covering it up for supposed prudential reasons.

What is the precise nature of the concession the South must make in the case supposed? The answer is given by the demands she made upon the North. The whole Union has borne the discredit and moral and material injury of being a slaveholding nation, while nine-tenths of the nation held no slaves, and disapproved the institution. The aim of the recent election was to get rid of the disgrace and injury by taking measures for restricting Slavery within its actual boundaries, and making it sectional instead of national. This indicates at once the folly of proposing to the majority to yield up this aim, and the precise necessity that the South lies under, whether she chooses war or peace. In either case now, Slavery and its liabilities must be restricted within its actual limits; and it is for the Pro-Slavery people to decide whether they shall first undergo a conquest by arms. They cannot expect, of course, to conquer the Free States. At most they can propose to hold their ground; and if they could hold their ground and establish themselves in independence they would be, in regard to the conditions of Slavery, precisely where they may now be without fighting. If they had lived anywhere but in slaveholding society, they would see this as the world goes; but they are ignorant of life elsewhere, and as unconscious as the Chinese of the relative strength and civilization of themselves and other people. This ignorance may lead them to venture a war. In the whole case this is the thing to be feared. They do not know how poor their resources are in comparison with those of any other civilized country—their rotten roads and bridges, their scanty arms, even where men go armed about their daily business; their incapacity for military discipline; their destitution of stores, such as are necessary for warfare, and especially their pecuniary poverty. They do not feel what a milestone they have about their necks in this service class—their four millions of domestic slaves. The "poor whites" would make a serviceable banditti, as long as they were not brought face to face with Northern free laborers. When that happens, they forthwith become Northern free laborers themselves. There is no other force which could be brought into the field against Federal troops; and after a great Northern army had swept the country, trampling away all opposition, and possessing themselves of every town, plantation, ferry and fort that they choose to take—setting the slaves free as they went—what would remain to the citizens? Certainly a worse chance, as to terms, than they have now. They might now be received back on the simple condition that they should keep their "peculiar institution" to themselves, and make a really "domestic" matter of it. It is probable that even the three-fifths suffrage might be left to them for a time. But they must imagine their own concerns, and see the nation at large casting off the discredit of an institution that the world thinks ill of. These are surely easy terms for a recalcitrant people; but we believe they may have them, if they see in time what they had best to do.

THE PALMETTO FLAG SNUBED.—The South Carolina "Sovereignty" has received the first rebuff, and from that "weak power, Spain." A small brigantine, from Charleston, went in past Moro Castle with the Palmetto flag flying, or rather the stripes with one star, but was, by order of the officer in command at the Moro, immediately brought to anchor under its guns, and kept there for six hours, when the flag of the Union was hoisted, and she was permitted to proceed up the harbor. The Southern newspapers used to make a great noise, in filibuster days, over the "outrages upon the American flag," which every Spanish steamer committed, when exercising lawful authority in protecting Cuba against piratical raids. This "insult" will probably be quietly pocketed, for it is neither the interest of South Carolina to make a fuss at this time, nor has she the means at hand to protect her palmetto in foreign ports.—Phila. Ledger.

Tremendous efforts are being made by the Maryland Secessionists to awe Gov. Hicks into compliance with their demands for the call of a Convention. Judge Le Grand told him, a few days ago, that if he persisted in his refusal attempts would be made on his life. The Governor quietly replied that he would lose forty lives if he had them, before he would call a Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., a certain lot of ground, situated in Ebensburg borough, late the property of Major David Evans, dec'd., having thereon erected two frame dwelling houses, andundry other improvements, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Harriet McCague. TERMS OF SALE.—The one-third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers. D. H. ROBERTS, E. ROBERTS, Executors of David Evans, dec'd. feb14:3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponit issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of John Lantzey of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria County, adjoining lands of Francis Beater on the east, south and west, and by Jacob Lantzey on the north, and other lands of the defendant, containing Eleven acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame house, in good repair, and a new saw mill, in good repair, about five acres of which are cleared. (unenclosed). Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. Moore & Son. R. P. LINTON, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, } February 14, 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 or lying on a certain piece of land situate in Wills 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 Hop, 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 " 90, Men's Boots " 4.25 " 3.75, " " " " 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 " 50. Children's shoes " 1.25 " 57. 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 John Bender, Administrator of Patrick Garry, deceased. The account of Peter Dougherty, executor of Rosanna McCloughlin, deceased. The account of Peter Hiller and Catherine Weisrick, 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 Crooke, administrator of Corfroy Gentry, deceased. The first account of Charles Bilester, administrator of John McCloskey, deceased. The final account of Charles Bilester, administrator de bonis non, of John Jacob Roper, deceased. The second and final account of David Hill, administrator of Jeremiah Hill, deceased. The fourth account of John Dibert, administrator cum test. annexo of John Dibert, deceased. The account of Francis Beater, administrator of James Driskell, deceased. The first and final account of Simon W. Land and Peter J. Little, executors of W. Mansfield, deceased. The second partial account of Jane Todger, (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 Dunnam, deceased. E. F. LITTLE, Register, Register's Office, Feb. 2, 1861.

C. T. ROBERTS,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, And Dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just received a large and new stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., which he offers very cheap. The public are invited to call and examine his complete assortment, as he considers it no trouble to show his goods, even if he fails in making a sale. Store-room on the Diamond, opposite Thompson's Hotel. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public. Give him a call, and you will get bargains. Clocks, Watches, Jewels, Accordeons, &c. repaired on short notice, with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted, and charges low. [Oct. 18, 1860:3t]

COURT COMMENCES ON MONDAY, 4th MARCH, NEXT.