



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MARCH 14.

The Dawn of Prosperity.

It is to be hoped, says the New York Independent, that the people of this country are not so utterly demoralized as not to feel a great sense of relief at the tone of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address. There is not on the face of the globe another nation that could have maintained its integrity for three months, as this has done, without a government; but the relief, nevertheless, ought to have been, and we hope was, great with men of all parties when the news was spread on the thousand wings of the press, on the morning of the 5th of March, that a government was restored to us. In a republic, every man, whether consciously or not, feels a sense of personal responsibility when the functions of the government are suspended, because it exists only by the will of the people; and from that responsibility he feels discharged when the hands to which he has deputed his powers give token of having accepted it, and of being capable of sustaining it. The clear and forcible address of Mr. Lincoln, therefore, must commend itself to all sensible men, even to those who do not agree with his proposed policy. The worst that can befall a people is anarchy, and anarchy is the natural end of a government which was always imbecile except when it was treacherous. The only evidence of vitality which Mr. Buchanan's Administration has given for three months is the activity of the traitors composing it, and who have betrayed their country. That a feeble and dotting old man has given place to one who has vigor and purpose and courage, is a thing to be devoutly thankful for; for a few weeks more of mere driveling talk of Union, and dastardly submission to armed rebellion and disunion, would have left the Government a wrecked and helpless hulk.

Mr. Lincoln's Address is the wisest state-paper issued to the American people since the Declaration of Independence. While there is no weak compliance on the one hand, there is no exasperating defiance on the other; but assuming that he is, by the choice of a majority of the people, the President of the United States, and denying that the right of secession exists short of revolution, he avows his intention of executing the laws. To execute the laws is to assert the authority of the Federal Government over all its property, territorial or otherwise, and this involves the necessity of resuming possession of all forts and other places which have been unlawfully seized by insurgent forces within her borders. The President does not go a step beyond this. He recognizes his first duty—to establish the Government. When this is done, whatever other questions may afterwards arise—whether we shall agree to dissolve the Union with other States or not, whether with a part of those of the Southern section, or with the whole of them, are questions to be settled when they arise legitimately, and when the integrity of the General Government is established.

This may be called by the border states coercion, and there are those among us even who maintain that it is to commence civil war. On this point the address is as unmistakable as it is impregnable. A civil war, if there shall be any, will be begun by those who resist the Government in the legitimate assertion of its rights.—The President will do no more than this. He will assert the authority of the Government over all the property belonging to it, and nothing more. Nay, he proposes even to be forbearing, and will not insist upon the appointment of Federal officers where such appointment would be obnoxious to the people among whom they are to exercise their duties. If the people of the South insist upon depriving themselves of the benefits of Federal institutions, they will simply be permitted to do so; but where, as in the collection of the duties upon imports, the whole country is concerned in the enforcement of the laws, they are to be enforced. The Government will thus compel respect and obedience, and avoid all collision except where it is made inevitable by resistance. Treason

and rebellion must show themselves in their true colors, and be suppressed, unless, indeed, we are willing to accept the other alternative, and acknowledge that a successful revolution is accomplished, and the South is a revolted province.

What then ought to be the effect of this Address on the business affairs of the country? It cannot, it seems to us, be otherwise than beneficial. The whole commercial community stands ready to go to work with an unprecedented activity. The whole mercantile machinery is in perfect gear, every part well oiled, not a screw loose anywhere, not a band out of place, and only waiting for the steam to be let on to start and run with smoothness and velocity and success. There is nothing wanting to the commencement of a most successful season but confidence as to the future, and that should be given us by Mr. Lincoln's Address. So long as a vacillating, uncertain and timid policy ruled at Washington, no prudent man would risk his capital where he could not recall it at almost a day's warning; for it is an unquestionable fact that we were drifting under such a policy into mere anarchy.—The country knows now what to expect. It is not for a moment to be admitted that the Federal Government can fail in the successful assertion of its power; that any resistance to it on the part of some portion of the Confederacy can become so formidable as to force it to unwilling hostilities; or that a settlement of our present national difficulties can be long delayed with an Executive at Washington determined to reduce affairs to order. There may be some fighting to recover possession of the forts; here and there a port may be blockaded where there is some difficulty in collecting the duties upon imports; but these acts hardly need have more effect upon the main business of the country than was felt by the protracted struggle in Kansas, or the rebellion in Utah. Nor would the case be worse if the ultimate result of these struggles shall be a separation of some of the Southern states from the Confederacy. They can only go, under Mr. Lincoln's policy, by general consent, and then must go quietly, still holding relations to the Union by friendly treaties. As anything like a general civil war, then, seems impossible under the strong and steady control of the new Government; as without such a war no very serious disturbance of the affairs of the country can occur; and as when the apprehension of such disturbance dies away, confidence must inevitably be restored, we look for a revival of trade and a commencement of a career of unprecedented prosperity, provided Mr. Lincoln shall be untrammelled by any mistaken public opinion or partisan control in the administration of affairs.

The Mountaineer regrets to see that even up here in Cambria county there are those who hold to the sentiment of "No Compromise with Traitors." But so it is, and so it probably will be for all time to come. The "Frosty Sons of Thunder," born and reared where patriotism has always been taught as a cardinal virtue, have learned to account treason, come from where it may, as the most damning crime in the calendar. That the Secessionists are traitors we presume no one will deny. Indeed, even the Mountaineer admitted it when it called so loudly upon President Buchanan to avenge the insult offered the American Flag in the little matter between the Charlestonian chivalry and the Star of the West. But now, after the traitors have been in open rebellion against the general government for several months, after they have seized our forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, revenue cutters, and the Lord knows what else, after they have offered us every conceivable indignity, the same paper says, Let us compromise. In other words, it says, Seceders, as we can't scare you, why, we must coax you, and cajole you, and wheedle you back into the Union. Instead of this silly talk, you should have said, Traitors, you have proved false to yourselves, to your country, and to your God; you deserve a thrashing, which you will get, unless you reform your ways. And the patriotism and intelligence of Cambria county, and of every other county, would have sustained you. We rejoice that there are some in this county who hold to any other sentiment than that of "Down with Treason and Traitors." God and our native land.

General Beauregard, lately a Major in the U. S. Army, now a leader of the Rebel forces, has been appointed by President Davis to the command of the troops assembled at Charleston for the attack on Fort Sumpter.

James Buchanan is now rusticated at Wheatland. Long may he stay there!

Fort Sumpter.

Late reports state that the Government has decided on evacuating Fort Sumpter. The chief cause for this step is, that Major Anderson has only about fifteen days' provisions, and the question has therefore arisen as to whether reinforcements should be attempted or the fort evacuated. Gen. Scott advises that reinforcements cannot now be thrown into the fort without an enormous sacrifice of life. The question is wholly a military one, and must be decided on military grounds; and however much we may dislike to see the order for evacuation issued, we all know where the responsibility rests. Thirty days ago the fort could have been re-entrenched without any serious difficulty, and measures had been taken for that purpose, but James Buchanan, the then President of the United States, refused to have them executed. Let him and his Administration be answerable for the consequences.

On this subject, the New York Tribune says: If, as is predicted with some confidence by our Washington correspondent, Fort Sumpter is to be evacuated, no doubt the humiliation will be great, and the order for such a movement will be given by the Government with a regret quite equal to that with which the people will receive the tidings. But let it be borne in mind that this humiliation comes, if it must come, not from any negligence or feebleness of the present administration, that it is not an evidence of a retreat from a well defined and strong position; that it is a concession neither to the Rebel power of the South nor to the timid expostulations of the few in the North whose counsels are weakness; but that it is one of the last bitter drops in the cup left in our hands by the Government which has so long weighed us down, and which has now hardly passed out of our sight. The evil which Administrations, as well as men, do, lives after them, and we must expect to feel the curse. The duplicity, the mean scheming, the inconceivable baseness which have brought us to the present complication of our national affairs cannot lose their poison at once.

The people will be prepared, if this withdrawal of troops takes place, for a yell of exultation from every traitor in the land, for taunts, and swelling self-congratulations from the men who have labored more earnestly than any others for the destruction of the Union by crying out for concessions and compromises; but let all remember that the strength has not yet departed from our flag, and that this movement may be only as the crouch which is to precede the decisive leap.—No matter if the treason which has woven around us its coils compels a step which no one wishes to take; no matter if Rebellion seems to have advanced its banners, or if Treason turns more confidently toward us its brazen front. The policy of the Government remains unchanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the laws.

In case the predicted event happen, the people will place on the proper heads the responsibility of the act. They will follow the late President to his retirement with a sharper indignation than they have before felt; they will, moreover, ask, with an earnestness which calls for a reply, why the repeated assurances went forth from the beleaguered fort that the commanding officer needed no aid, no supplies; they will demand from all who have borne a part in the transactions of the past two months with relation to this important place a strict account of their stewardship. They will none the less renew their confidence in the power they have set over them at the National Capital, and will by that confidence strengthen the hands of the Administration for vigorous action in the future and forward.

Crawford and Forsyth, Commissioners in behalf of the Southern Oligarchy, are in Washington, and will enter at once upon the business of negotiating with the Administration for the surrender of the forts, etc.* Hang them!

Mr. Foster has introduced a resolution into the United States Senate to expel Wigfall, Senator from Texas, from that body. Which would serve him right.

The complicity of Sam Houston in the treason of Gen. Twiggs has been clearly proven.

Frederick W. Seward, a son of Wm. H. Seward, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, has been appointed Minister to Prussia by the President.

The attendance at Court during this week is unusually small.

The Basis of Adjustment.

We subjoin the entire series of resolutions reported by the Committee of thirty-three, as they passed the Senate and the House of Representatives finally, with Mr. Corwin's amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostilities are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct or hinder the recovery or surrender of fugitives from service or labor are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood that should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union.

Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be revised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the delivery of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic; and the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively.

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this government; that we are not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Resolved, That the faithful observance, on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of these States.

Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, to amend the same, so as to secure without legislation by Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein the same protection as citizens of such States enjoy; and also to protect the citizens of other States traveling or sojourning therein against popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law for imputed crimes.

Resolved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures.

Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate within the limits of the States that permit the holding of slave trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take any action on those subjects.

The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, reported by the Committee of Thirty-three, was next considered as follows:

Be it resolved, By the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XII. That no amendment

at all shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, in any way, with the domestic institutions thereof, that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of the said State.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.—On Monday immediately after the inauguration of Vice President Hamlin, in the Senate Chamber, the following Senators were sworn in and took their seats on the floor: Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, in place of Mr. Hamlin; Ira Harris, of New York, in place of Mr. Seward; Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, in place of Mr. Fitch; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, in place of Mr. Pugh; Judge Howe, of Wisconsin, in place of Mr. Durkee; George W. Nesmith, of Oregon, in place of Joe Lane; Charles B. Mitchell, of Arkansas, in place of Mr. Johnson; John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Crittenden; Jas. Harlan, of Iowa, re-elected; Daniel R. Clark, of New Hampshire, re-elected; Thos. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, re-elected; Edgar Cowan, of this State, who takes the place of Mr. Bigler, was not present at the time but was subsequently sworn in and took his seat. Of the above, Messrs. Morrill, Harris, Lane, Howe, Cowan, Chase, Clark and Harlan (8) are Republicans, the first five of whom are new members; and Messrs. Breckenridge, Mitchell, Nesmith and Clingman (4) are Democrats, the first three being also new members. By those changes the Republicans have at length a majority in the United States Senate, in the absence of the Senators from the seceded States. Their total number is 29, and that of the opposition is 54. This gives them for the first time the control of the organization and the arrangement of the Committees. For so much at least, the country has reason to thank the rebellious slaveholders.

SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPERS.—We learn that from Monday next our neighbors of the Tribune will stereotype their daily edition, of which they are circulating some 60,000 copies every morning. Their weekly paper of which about 200,000 copies are printed has been stereotyped for three months past, as well as the semi-weekly edition of the same journal, with a circulation of about 40,000. Taking all their editions together they make about 640,000 Tribunes every week. Their recent bid for 50,000 United States bonds, under the late 12 per cent. loan would seem to indicate a plethora of pocket money quite convenient in these times. It is understood that the profits of their business last year were nearly \$100,000.—From The Evening Post, having fully realized all the ends which he proposed to himself in embracing the profession of journalism, Mr. John Bigelow has retired and M. Parke Godwin becomes the purchaser of his interest. The Evening Post divided \$69,000 profits last year between its three proprietors. The Independent has more than doubled its circulation during the past year and now publishes near 70,000 copies weekly.—N. Y. Courier.

THE REAL GRIEVANCES OF SLAVEHOLDERS.—I. The prospective development of a Republican party among the non-slaveholding whites of the South, who form nineteen-twentieths of the white population. This is the great grievance.

II. The loss of a sixty years' monopoly of the Government, its military and civil offices—a loss that leaves much idle gentility at the the South without resource.

III. The loss of prestige and power by the old political parties, and their humiliated leaders—a terrible grievance both at the South and North.

IV. The humiliation of that insolent arrogance which is the legitimate fruit of slaveholding. This is the second great grievance.

V. Blind and growing jealousy of the prosperity of the North.

No botching compromises will remove these, the true grievances. The complete overthrow of Republican principles is the only remedy. The latter is impossible.

The Louisville Journal says:—The secessionists complain that some of the slaves who escape to the North are not returned. Their remedy is to dissolve the Union, so that not a solitary one shall be returned. They complain that Northern men hold out temptations to our slaves to run away. Their remedy is to provide that fifty or a hundred run away where one runs away now. They complain that the North is opposed to increasing the number of slave States. Their remedy is by multiplying the facilities for the escape of fugitive slaves everywhere upon the border, to change several of the present slave States to free States. They complain that the Abolitionists cententplate striking a blow at the slave institution. Their remedy is to strike a blow at it themselves, more fatal than all the blows the Abolitionists could strike at it in a quarter of a century.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was held on Monday, at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, and resulted in the election of the old board of Directors, viz:—Messrs. J. Edgar Thompson, Washington Butcher, William R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Hulme, D. G. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburg, W. H. Smith, Pittsburg.

Abraham Lincoln, our new President, was fifty-two years old on the 12th ult.

How They Pay Debts to North-erners.

A man who has just returned to Rock Island, after trying to collect some debts in the chivalrous South, gives the following account of his adventures. He does not say whether he is in favor of compromise, but we guess he is not:

"I went down the river toward the end of October to seek for work. I hired out on the 5th of December with a man named Edward Dyer, to cook for a gang of hands at work at ditching and repairing levees, on the northern boundaries of Louisiana. I was to have \$35 a month and board. I got along with him without any trouble for over three months, and I gave, so far as I understood, entire satisfaction. At the end of that time I happened in the presence of Dyer's two brothers, to see a negro flogged, and as the poor fellow was groaning most pitifully, I could not help saying, 'Poor fellow, what a pity!' The next day Dyer's brothers swore that I was an Abolitionist, and that they would bury me alive. They then took me and held me down by main force, where the hands were wheeling dirt, until about 15 barrow-loads of dirt had been emptied over me. I expected never to come out alive, but finally they let me go, and with many oaths ordered me to go to their brother's office and settle with him and begone about my business. There was then owing to me eighty-three dollars. Edward told me that he should not pay me more than five dollars, for that would carry me to Memphis, and to be off before night, or else if his brother caught me there he would surely kill me. I was obliged to take it and go, for he presented a revolver at me, and swore he would shoot me unless I went about my business. After I had traveled about three-quarters of a mile, he overtook me and gave me another five dollars, which he said was enough to carry me to St. Louis, and at the same he threatened that if I mentioned at the neighboring town how I had been treated I should be lynched to a certainty, for he should be there himself early the next morning. I got on board a boat bound up the river, the very next day in company with a gang of Irishmen, who, as they told me, had been cheated out of their pay in much the same manner.

"It would have been perfect madness for me to stay and attempt to collect the money due me. I had seen enough to know that a man charged with being an Abolitionist was certain to be hung or thrown into the river by Lynch law; and there were Dyer's two brothers ready to swear as they told me, that I actually was an Abolitionist. Not very long before I left a planter had been robbed and murdered on the highway, and there came along on the levee where we were working a crowd of some forty ruffians, armed to the teeth, and accompanied by two hounds, such as are used to track runaway negroes. They searched the cabin where I cooked, and inquired particularly after any strangers. Three hours afterward they returned with a white man whom they had caught, tied to the tail of a mule by a halter which had been tied around his neck. The mule traveled at a good round trot, and he had to keep on a run to save his life. I heard that they took him into the timber and half-hung him to make him confess, and would have hung him outright but for a planter who persuaded them to wait till the next day and give him a trial by jury. The very next day the real murderer was caught and this innocent man was released.

JOHN JONES.
Rock Island, Feb. 27, 1861.

COL. ANDERSON.—The N. Y. Times' Charleston correspondent writes: The latter on Cummings' Point, Morris' Island, being now considered impregnable, although distant only three-quarters of a mile, and Fort Johnson being also in such a position that he cannot effect much more there, he will be forced to allow them to fire away at his weak (land) side where the walls are only four feet thick, while he will turn the guns of the other side of the pentagon against Fort Moultrie, and will destroy all the houses on Sullivan's Island. This side will stand an assault of four weeks, as the walls looking seaward are twelve feet thick. The slaughter on Sullivan's Island will be fearful, with his terrible Columbiads pointing there, and the men at that place (three thousand) will be fearfully cut up. Damages by day will be repaired by night.—As a dernier resort, if reinforcements do not come, he will point the long-range Columbiads at Charleston, and shell the city. This, he thinks, will bring about a truce, and a capitulation of some kind will be entered into, which will result in an honorable withdrawing, or a more terrible commencement anew, when the motto will be no quarter. But adds, my informant, Major Anderson will never surrender that fort except upon the most explicit instructions. Rather than do this, he himself will fire the mine which will send to eternity himself and every one of his companions.

By the amendment to the patent laws adopted by the Congress which has just expired it is provided that "All patents hereafter granted shall remain in force 17 years from the date of issue, and all extensions of such patents is hereby prohibited." This act will put a stop to a great amount of lobby corruption at Washington.

On the change of Administration 4th, inst., there will be five living ex-Presidents of the United States. Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.