



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 21.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The news of the probable withdrawal of the United States troops from Fort Sumter, says the New York Independent, flashing by telegraph all over the land, has profoundly affected the public mind of the country. This lowering of the national flag in the face of the traitorous hands that beleaguer it—this conspicuous and undeniable confession of defeat by the National Government—this surrender of a post so important and so strong to the revolutionary Government which now rules at the South—it is, to say the least, immensely unfortunate that such should be the first prominent public act of the new Republican Administration. We have all confidence in the wisdom and the manhood of the gentlemen who constitute this Administration. Their fidelity to Freedom is altogether unquestionable. We know that they have had the whole case before them, while we see only its more obvious features. The mature judgment of General Scott should be of right a most influential, if not indeed a controlling element, in their deliberations. And if it has become, as is now alleged, a military necessity—there being no longer any possibility of re-enforcing the fort, and the alternative to surrender being simply the speedy starvation of the garrison—then the event is not only to be submitted to, as Death itself must be when it comes, but it is to be beatributed to the late Administration, which neglected its duty when it might have been performed, not to the present one, which had no possible chance of performing it.

But the fullest explanations will be needed to satisfy the patriotic and resolute men who compose the great mass of the voters at the North that such a necessity has existed. They will demand to know, they have a right to be informed, on what basis the persistent representations of Major Anderson that he needed no further supplies, have been founded. And they will claim to know at least that the various modes of reaching and re-enforcing the fort which have at different times been suggested, and which hundreds of men have been ready to take part in, have been severally considered, and proved impracticable, before they will be satisfied that so signal and stupendous a sacrifice should have been made, of the dignity, prestige and strength of the Government. Unless it shall be plainly shown that its hands were not manacled only, but really paralyzed by circumstances, the indignation will be well-nigh universal that this key to the gate of South Carolina should have thus been relinquished.

The effect of this surrender on the minds of foreign nations can hardly be over-estimated. Their prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy whose path has been so early strewn with a succession of triumphs, is hardly too large or too important a result to follow logically from it. Its effect at home, unless counteracted by prompt, wise and efficient action in other quarters and a different direction, cannot fail to be disastrous. It is the most unexpected and prodigious national humiliation known to our history. It seems to offer license to rebellion, and to put the largest premium upon treason. Unless it be speedily followed by measures positive and emphatic, in distinct affirmation of the rights, purposes and power of the Government, we shall have no longer any Government, except for such as are too lazy to question it, or too timid to withstand the most empty of menaces. There will be nothing left for insurrection to fear; nothing left for patriotism to cling to. The old flag will trail in the dust so that the very swine may run over it. Our national airs will become the merest scaveners. The Revolutionary blood will be shown to have turned to the thinnest of milk in our degenerate veins. We had better bow down all at once to the Hot-spurs at Montgomery, and entreat the congress there assembled to let us come into the manlier and more stalwart confederacy which they have inaugurated.—An immense responsibility will rest upon

those who have advised or consented to such an act. From it they must go, either forward or backward; making it the last step on the path of submission and national surrender, or else making it the first step on the path towards the full and cordial recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Standing disconnected from one or the other of these policies, a simple acknowledgment of complete defeat and ignominious expulsion suffered by the Government, the significance of the event will be fearful; and we shall be fortunate if the consequences of it are not anarchy at home, and the moseeing of all the feeble restraints that hitherto have surrounded the rebellious elements in Northern cities, with a more profuse and prolonged bloodshed and battle with the stimulated South, made haughtier and fiercer by this vast success, in the near future.

Our New Senator.

Hon David Wilmot was elected United States Senator, on last Thursday, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Simon Cameron. He received 26 Senatorial and 69 Representative votes. The Harrisburg Telegraph, in noticing Mr. Wilmot's election, says: "He left the Democratic party when it was in the height of its glory and powerful in patronage, for the purpose of asserting the principles which he considered just and right, and essential for the promotion of the welfare of Pennsylvania. When he left that powerful Democratic party he represented the strongest Democratic Congressional District in this State; and through his personal efforts that district has now become the Gibraltar of Republicanism. He has ever since been sorely persecuted by the pro-slavery party, who have used all dishonorable means to detract from his personal character and influence, and in the present canvass he was made the target for their weapons. We are therefore rejoiced, not only that DAVID WILMOT is elected a United States Senator, but also that the claims of the noble North have been duly recognized in his election.

The vote in caucus was a noble vindication of Republican principles. On the joint ballot he received seventy-six votes, whilst Mr. Ketcham received thirteen, and James H. Campbell eight. Mr. Ketcham has many warm friends in the Legislature, and was only persuaded, at their earnest solicitation, to permit his name to be used as a candidate. The nomination was, however, generally conceded as due to Mr. W., and hence the result. After the ballot had been taken in caucus, Mr. Ketcham remarked that he congratulated the Legislature on the choice that had been made by his fellow-members. It was a proper recognition of worth and merit, and that he would therefore move that the Hon. David Wilmot be the unanimous nominee of the party. This motion was received with loud applause by the members. Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, who had been a warm personal friend of Mr. Ketcham, seconded the resolution, and it was adopted with deafening applause.

The Post-Office.

By our daily exchanges, we learn that the appointments of Postmasters, with salaries under \$1,000 per annum, will be made upon the recommendations of the members of Congress in the various districts.

We observe that in several sections of the country primary elections are being held to determine the choice of the people for this responsible appointment. It appears to us that this is the fairest possible mode of settling the question. Assume, for instance, that the candidates for the Ebensburg Postmastership come before the people; the Republican electors who receive their mail matter thro' that office meet in caucus and cast their votes for their preference, and the one who receives the greatest vote is of course the choice of the people. The community thus would have the power to fill the office to their own liking.

Another advantage of the plan proposed is this—it relieves the appointing power at Washington from the necessity of deciding between the claims of rival candidates. This is a task of much difficulty, and let the decision be as it may, there are some who will be displeased, and who will become, perhaps, bitter to the party. Upon the whole, we think this plan is a decided improvement on the old method of circulating petitions, besides saving much time and trouble. How do you say?

A member of the Virginia Convention telegraphed to Norfolk—"Tell your people all is well; and that the Fourth of July will be celebrated under the stars and stripes."

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

- The Philadelphia banks resumed specie payment on Monday.
The President has appointed Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico.
Wm. B. Taylor has been appointed Post Master of New York city.
Fort Brown has been surrendered by Capt. Hill, its commandant, to the Texan authorities.
The report that the "Slaughter Pen" had sunk immediately upon being launched, at Charleston, is a mistake.
Mr. Holloway, of Indiana, has been appointed to the important office of Commissioner of Patents at Washington.
Gen. Spinner's nomination as Treasurer of the United States, was confirmed on Saturday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about to remove their shops from Parkersburg to Harrisburg.
Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Spain, and his appointment confirmed by the Senate.
The Mountaineer thinks that Cambria county must be redeemed. Nonsense!—it is redeemed. Last fall did the business.
The Cotton Confederacy of Jefferson Davis will not be recognized, no matter under what circumstances it may claim acknowledgment, by the European Powers.
A White House has been rented at Montgomery, Ala., for the use of the President of the Cotton Confederacy, at \$5,000 per year.
The celebrated case of Mrs. Gaines vs. the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, which has been pending for about thirty years, was decided in her favor last week by a unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Some twenty-eight or thirty years ago Horatio King, the late Postmaster General, and Hannibal Hamlin, the present Vice President, were engaged in publishing a weekly newspaper in the small, obscure town of Paris, Maine.
Col. Edwin V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and takes the place of David E. Twiggs, who has been disgraced and stricken off the army roll for treachery to the flag of his country.
Returns from the State election in New Jersey, which came off on Wednesday, show a decided Republican victory. They have elected all their Congressmen, and likewise their candidate for Governor, Nathaniel S. Berry, by over 4,000 majority. Hoo-rah!
Just think! In the South there are 8,000,000 of free people—of these but 347,000 people have an interest in slaves, and the balance, over 7,600,000, having no institution are driven by the few nabobs to be quiet and to submit to rebellion—and to be forced to fight for bondage!
Governor Curtin has signed the bills commuting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and changing the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and to assist in the completion of a railroad to Erie. Both these acts, at a meeting of their boards, have been accepted by the companies.
The Administration has no intention of abandoning Fort Pickens, whatever may be the necessity in regard to Fort Sumter. On the contrary, since the recent military preparations by the revolutionists, orders have been sent to land the troops from the Brooklyn and other sloops of war to reinforce Lieut. Stenmer's command.
The Charleston Mercury walks into Mr. Holt, late Secretary of War, as follows: "Holt does not deserve the honor of an assassination. But he is a marked man. If ever he ventures within the confines of the Confederate States, he will never return to practice coercion again. The breed of such traitors cannot be perpetuated among us."—That Mercury is evidently up to blood heat.
Gen. Beauregard, now in command of the rebel forces at Charleston, has much fame as a tactician. It is said that when Gen. Scott's council differed in opinion as to the plan for attacking Mexico, after others had spoken, Gen. Scott called on Lieutenat Beauregard, whose conduct at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Contreras had strongly attracted his attention. The young officer observed that, inasmuch as he differed in toto with his brother engineers, he felt great diffidence in expressing his views; but he finally agreed with the plan of Gen. Scott, which was acted upon, and the city taken.
John George Nicolai, the private Secretary of President Lincoln, is a German, and was born in 1832 in the village of Essingen, in the Palatinate. In 1837, he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati. In 1842, his mother having died, his father removed to Pike county, Illinois, where young Nicolai was apprenticed to the printing business. He subsequently published a paper at the county seat, Pittsville, called the Pike County Advertiser, from which he was called to a position in the State Treasurer's office, where he took an active part in ferreting out Governor Matteson's delinquencies.
The decision with regard to the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command from Fort Sumter now rests exclusively with President Lincoln. Gen. Scott and Totten have given it as their opinion that the fort cannot be reinforced, and its ultimate evacuation is almost certain. Various propositions for the reinforcing of Sumter have been advanced, but none of them can stand the scrutiny of scientific military authority. The long and short of the matter is about this—Fort Sumter must be surrendered. Old Jimmy Buchanan—the Lord be merciful to him!—should receive the thanks of the people of the North for this the last and most bitter result of his perfidy and treachery. He deserves them.

The New Tariff Bill.

As the duties laid on iron, steel and iron ore, by the tariff bill which has just passed Congress, and goes into operation on the 1st of April, affects a variety of very important interests, especially in Pennsylvania, we subjoin the section of the act in relation thereto:

- 1. On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one quarter of an inch nor more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches square, fifteen dollars per ton: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: And provided further, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, twelve dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton.
2. On iron in pigs, six dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates, one cent per pound; on cast iron steam, gas and water pipe, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
3. On old scrap iron, six dollars per ton: Provided, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured.
4. On band and hoop iron, slit rods (for nails, nuts and horse shoes), not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed screws, and wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains and fence chains, made of wire or rods one-half of an inch in diameter or over, and not under one fourth of an inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, two cents and a half per pound; on number nine wire gauge, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axes or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horse shoe nails, three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas and water tubes and flues of wrought iron, two cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut tacks, brads and springs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound.
5. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, twenty-five dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron or iron coated with zinc, two cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, eight cents per pound; or screws washed or plated, and all other screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem.
6. On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and valued at seven cents per pound or less, one cent and a half per pound; valued at above seven cents per pound, and not above eleven cents per pound, (and valued at eleven cents per pound, two cents and a half per pound.) Provided, That no steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, on steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per cent ad valorem; on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill pit and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; on skates costing twenty cents, or less, per pair, six cents per pair; on those costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all articles partially manufactured, not other-

Colorado---Nevada---Dakota.

The bills organizing the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota, passed both houses of Congress before its adjournment, and were signed by the President. This increases the number of the Territories of the United States to seven, including the previously existing ones of Washington, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico. In the N. Y. Tribune, we find the following description of the new ones:

The first of these Territories, Colorado, includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. Its boundaries run as follows: Beginning at a point where the 102 degree of West longitude from Greenwich crosses the 37th parallel of North latitude, thence north along said 102 parallel to where it intersects the 41st degree of North latitude, thence west along said line to the 109th degree of West longitude thence south along said line to the 37th degree of North latitude, thence east along the 37th degree of North latitude to the place of beginning. The Territory contains about 160,000 square miles, and at this time has a population of some 25,000 persons. The Rocky Mountains divide the Territory into two parts, westward from them flowing a large number of rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and eastward others equally numerous and large tributary to the Arkansas and South Fork Platte Rivers. It includes the famous mining region, Pike's Peak, rich in gold and other metals, cut off by deserts from the more fertile Western States, but destined to be the home of advancing civilization, and to give up its treasures at the summons of enlightened toil.

Nevada is taken from Western Utah and California. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of North latitude with the 39th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the line of this 116th degree West longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary of the Territory of New-Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on this dividing ridge northwardly to the 41st degree North latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning. That portion of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California is not to be included within Nevada, until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The Territory includes the lovely Carson Valley, the memory of whose beauty lingers with the traveler in his journey through arid plains and over rugged mountains, and whose wondrous fertility, even under the rudest cultivation, shows what may be expected there when intelligent industry has free course. Great mineral wealth, especially of silver, in which it is richer than any other part of the world, and unlimited capacity for the raising of agricultural products, will combine at an early day to transform this region into a rich and populous State.

In general terms, Dakota lies between lat. 42 d. 30 m. and 49 d. north, and long. 96 d. 30 m. and 103 d. west. It is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 450 miles, its average breadth is about 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. The Indians belonging to the Yaukton, Sisseton and Sioux tribes are numerous, and live chiefly by the chase. The territory includes open, grassy plains, high-rolling prairies, a great number of lakes and ponds, and very numerous valuable rivers. The climate of the south is mild; that of the north severe, though less so than might be expected from its high latitude. The land is well timbered and the valleys are highly productive.—Coal abounds in some parts, and other minerals add wealth to the region. The game is plentiful, and of great value for its furs.

The eager thirst for the precious metals, which has opened these far Western regions to the white man, already modified by the discovery that the labor necessary to obtain the metal will yield more satisfactory returns when expended in tilling the soil and developing the natural resources of the country, will soon exert only its proper influence; then the natural vigor of free labor, assisted by the intelligently fostering care of an enlightened Government, will soon redeem these noble territories from their wildness, and legitimately extend by so much the real area of Freedom.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Hon John Sherman recently made, in the House of Representatives, a concise and very forcible exhibit of the condition in which the national finances are placed. The absolute public debt outstanding at this moment, is no less than \$87,000,000; and adding what is required to satisfy the Choctaw and other Indian war debts, to make good the Indian trust fund, and other special objects, the amount of debt becomes \$96,188,904. The public debt, four years ago, was only \$20,090,386, against which there was a balance in the treasury of \$17,710,114, making the net actual debt at that time only \$11,350,562. The increase of debt in four years has been no less than \$84,838,722, or at the rate of \$21,500,000 per annum.

DOINGS AT CHARLESTON.—A letter writer in Charleston, says:
On passing down Meeting street late last night I saw that the official residence of Gov. Pickens, and the headquarters of General Beauregard, were still open and illuminated. I saw messengers pass from one building to the other, and imagining that some coup d'etat was in preparation, I determined to be up early this morning and on the look out for squalls. About half past four a boat left the battery, containing General Beauregard and staff, and within an hour from that time the guns commenced firing blank cartridges, and at about half past six a ball was fired which struck Fort Sumter near the gate. I was watching most intently with my glass, and saw Major Anderson, who had been watching the whole of the proceedings, open his battery on that side. A boat—which, strange to say, was in the convenient spot for the purpose was instantly despatched under a flag of truce, Major Anderson mercifully awaiting its arrival. An apology was made to him, in which he was assured that the shot was "purely accidental" the officer in command having no idea that the gun contained a ball.
THE NEW SENATE.—The new U. S. Senate stands 28 Republicans, against 22 Democrats, with 18 vacancies, 14 of the vacancies, being in the seceding States. The other four vacancies are one in Missouri, one in California and two in Kansas. If both California and Missouri elect Democratic Senators, those in Kansas will probably be Republican making the status 30 24. So that so long as the secessionists keep out, the Republicans have a working majority. The new members are Messrs. Clark, N. H.; Harrie, N. Y.; Clingman, N. C.; Chase, Ohio; Howe, Wis.; Breckinridge, Ky.; Lane, Ind.; Nesmith, Oregon; Mitchell, Ark.; Cowan, Pa.; who hold over until 1867.
In spite of the opposition of the Pro-Slavery Senators, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Fessenden of Maine and amended by Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire was last week passed by the United States Senate, by a vote of 24 to 10:
Whereas, The seats occupied by Messrs. Brown and Davis of Mississippi, Mallory of Florida, Clay of Alabama, Toombs of Georgia and Benjamin of Louisiana, as members of the Senate, have become vacant; therefore Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names from the roll.