



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY APRIL 4.

Another View.

Since the whole locofoco party declare the Union destroyed, and, in talking of restoring fraternal feeling, speak only of a reconstruction of the Confederacy, says the Chambersburg Repository & Transcript, what assurance do they propose to give that the new Union would be more binding than the old one? If, for no real cause, men could be induced to commit the most unheard-of acts of violence, perpetrate the most unjustifiable outrages in open day; trample upon their oaths of allegiance; raise large armies in time of peace, with the avowed object of making war upon the general government, as have occurred day after day, for many months past, in the far South, what guarantee do the re-constructionists offer against a recurrence of these same unsightly scenes, in four or eight years hence, if another election goes contrary to their wishes?

These loud-mouthed creatures talk as glibly of raising and throwing down vast Governments as children could, and do, about building and destroying their little play houses. Consequently, if the demolishing and re-constructing of great, powerful empires causes no more trouble than the little labor connected with preparing and passing empty paper resolves, to the mighty giants who live on the other side of the Potomac river, might not prudence dictate to us the policy of recognizing the recent rebellion as a successful revolution, and forming treaties of peace and comity with these people; formerly part of one family, now, according to their own allegations, a separate and distinct foreign nation. We could then treat them as we do the rest of mankind—in peace as friends and in war as enemies.

The whole song from one end of cotton-wool to the other is, give us all we demand and there will be a re-construction of the Union. If we are to have less liberty, enjoy fewer privileges under some new form of Government which our would-be masters claim the right to dictate, if the sons of the sires of '76 are to get a form or system of laws more degrading to their manhood than that which descended to them from their glorious ancestors, as the result of the existing foolish, political excitement among the hot-heads at the South, and as the price they are expected to pay for permitting these wicked agitators to discontinue their unnecessary acts of folly, the information the oligarchy seem anxious to obtain may as well be given to them at once as to delay the matter till some future period.

The highborn sentiments which animated our fathers to resist the oppressions of Great Britain; which impelled the noble heroes of the eight years' war to deeds of hardy daring, still swell the bosoms of their descendants. Liberty, that blessed boon, filled their souls with generous, ennobling desires; fired their hearts and nerved their arms to endure the terrible privations of the days of the Revolution, and the same holy feelings course through the heart and pulse through the system of each of their sons. Therefore there can be no more preposterous idea than that which supposes them capable of becoming the slaves and serfs of arrogant, haughty tyrants—wherever they may dwell.

The great wonder is, not that there has been this hasty, violent action on the part of our neighbors of the sunny regions of North America, but that a disruption has not sooner taken place. For many years the most heartless acts of cruelty, without the shadow of legal sanction, and without causing the better portion of Southern society to repudiate the wrongs, have been inflicted on the purest and best citizens of the North by heartless fiends in human form, extending to driving from their midst innocent, unprotected females, who had been induced to go South to teach school, or who had been driven thither for a restoration of health under the genial effects of a warm climate. In other instances families have been broken up; husbands have been compelled to fly for their lives, in the darkness of night, away from their wives and children, leaving all their earth-

ly goods behind them, to escape the fury of a Southern mob.

Even the Senate Chamber of the Government, and the Halls of the House of Representatives, have been desecrated by the brutality of these very men who demand at our hands the most abject, craven submission to these outrages, as the terms upon which we are to be allowed to have their abuse to continue—their friendship they utterly refuse us. There is no cause for surprise at the contempt these men entertain for us; have we not yielded obedience to their imperious demands thus far; have we not pocketed all their insults tamely; do they not denounce us as being inferior to them—declaring that a Northern mechanic is not fit to associate with a Southern gentleman's body servant—do they not call us mean, cowardly poltroons? Then, as we are so very dissimilar in all our feelings and desires, why attempt to bring us together again? Let us have a Convention of all the States, and separate peaceably, but forever.

If the Union is only a football to be kicked about by every aspiring politician and if it is now to be deemed as having been kicked into the Ocean of oblivion, it might as well remain there and no longer be a source of annoyance to our locofoco brethren, whose sole occupation for years has been to help each other to kick the everlasting football.

There is at least one comfort to the whole country, in the downfall of the dear old Union that we all have been schooled to love; that is: with its fall there will be nothing left of the old locofoco party, the head and front of secession, and the source of every trouble our beloved Government ever endured. If, then, the prediction be true, that the fall of the Union is the death of locofocoism, the question will be very evenly divided, whether the loss or the gain is greatest.

The Latest!

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune of Monday states that rumors prevail in Washington to the effect that Fort Sumter is to be re-enforced, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, but nothing official is known. The re-enforcement of Fort Pickens appears to be determined on.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.—All the new Ministers are expected to start for their posts immediately. The law allows thirty days, usually for preparation, but the condition of affairs in the country requires their presence immediately, especially at the leading missions, to counteract the efforts that will be made for recognition by the Southern Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the reports from abroad there is authority for stating that none of the great powers will recognize the Montgomery Government, until the United States have first admitted or accepted it as an accomplished fact. The position of the Administration in that respect will be soon defined, since the instructions to the new Ministers must cover this ground completely.

The President has no power, under the Constitution, to acknowledge secession, and, therefore, he cannot receive the Commissioners sent to Washington by Mr. Davis in any official capacity, to treat concerning the public property. This position was clearly and emphatically stated in the Inaugural, and the President has in no way departed from it. But the Federal laws are entirely ignored in the seceded States, and a conflict of authority is about to occur in regard to the tariff and other questions, which will soon normally determine their exact status, one way or the other. Our Government or their Government must prevail. Both cannot exercise functions at the same time.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—Waldo P. Johnson the new United States Senator from Missouri, has been a prominent Democratic politician in that State, but has never been in Congress.

The St. Louis Democrat thus comments on the issues involved in his election:

"He was one of the Commissioners to the Peace Conference, and, we understand exhibited anything but a disposition for compromise. In politics he differs little, if at all, from his predecessor. They are both conditional or prospective secessionists—extreme southern or State-rights men. Personal considerations must therefore, have decided the choice of the majority in preferring him to Green. The Senator elect has always borne a high character for integrity and personal propriety of conduct among his neighbors—the people of the south-west. In the struggle between Benton and his enemies, Judge Johnson sided with Benton and opposed Phelps.

The President of the Confederate States has accepted and drafted into the regular army the Zouave Regiment of New Orleans, numbering 630 men commanded by Col. Coppen, formerly of the French Army. A large majority of the regiment have seen real service in Europe—all are French, and the orders are to be given in the French language.

Loth to leave us—Winter

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

The lecture of Miss Louise E. Vickroy at Hollidaysburg was well attended.

A patent skirt extender—the wind on Monday.

Why is it—that the only apologists for Secession are to be found in the Loco-Foco ranks?

The Legislature has passed and the Governor signed the bill for the suppression of fortune telling.

The initiatory steps are being taken for the establishing of a Loco-Foco paper in Indiana.

The Tribune says that Altoona is pestered with rowdies. Let 'em slide—through a noosed rope.

A toast—Woman: to her virtues we give love; to her beauty, admiration; and to her hoops, the whole sidewalk.

Currently reported—that Ebensburg needs a "hotel on the modern plan." Does that mean a hotel where they charge \$2.50 a day for feed and a dime for drinks?

Cassius M. Clay, who declined the appointment of Minister to Spain, has been transferred to Russia. Carl Schurz has been substituted as Minister to Spain.

It is held to be a great crime to steal a nigger or even a mulatto, and yet the secession leaders of New Orleans kidnapped 100,000 "yellow boys" at once.

An agent from Mississippi visited Springfield, Illinois, a few weeks ago for the purpose of soliciting corn for the suffering poor of his State, and the home of Lincoln contributed one thousand bushels.

The Confederate States having abolished Yankee Doodle as a national air, it is suggested that they adopt the 'Rogue's March' as a substitute. The chaplain of the Southern Congress, it is understood, opens the sessions with prayer and reading the hymn commencing, "I love to steal," etc.

The Mississippians are already experiencing the benefits of secession. There is already a special tax levied of 50 per cent., and if they get through their career, says a Louisiana paper, without having their taxes increased more than 500 per cent., they will come out well indeed.

The local of the Echo says that an old bachelor of Johnstown was recently thrown into a highly rapturous condition by the accidental finding of a garter on the pavement. One Bulwer's standing interrogatory suits this occasion precisely—What Will He Do With It?

The following is the receipt of John Vine Hall, the father of the commander of the Great Eastern, for the cure of drunkenness, which has enabled so many men to overcome the malady: Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms and spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm, twice a day.

The Times' correspondent says that the Guatemala mission pays \$7,500, and 50 per cent. of the above amount extra for Honduras. "The duties are light—consisting of swinging all day in a hammock, and running around at night to tertubas, and flirting with the Senoritas."

Poetical—the conclusion to the stereotyped puff of a certain city firm: Stop your blinking, And keep a thinking, Of Old A. Bincoln, And you'll know Where to go Like winking!

What We Want—[not given in the Mountaineer's catalogue, but should be]—No Compromise With Traitors, a good livery stable, plenty of specie and a perfect looseness as to investing it in public and private enterprises, a total annihilation of Loco-Focoery, a cash system, less diluted whiskey and things, earlier spring weather, go-aheadative public officials, oil wells, and a few other items that we haven't time to mention just now.

Mrs. Townsend, wife of a respectable farmer in Ararat, Susquehanna county, was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia while riding with Mr. Townsend, some days ago, and died during the night following. Two years ago, while crossing a field near her father's house, she was attacked by a large dog, from which she happened to escape without receiving any wound of which she was conscious. It is now supposed the animal was mad, and the virus penetrated the system through some abrasion of the skin.

"If the present President is right, (as regards Lincoln's policy in the Fort Sumter matter) how infamously has his venerable predecessor been slandered!"—Mountaineer.

And who, allow us to inquire, was more forcibly opposed to the course of Buchanan than the Mountaineer? Who slandered this "venerable predecessor" more eloquently than the Douglas press throughout the country? Echo answers—nobody. Why don't the Mountaineer at once come out with a public avowal of the error of its way, and promise to do better in the future? While the lamp holds out to burn, etc.

"Circumstances alter cases." A few weeks ago the Mountaineer denounced President Buchanan for not re-enforcing Major Anderson, and for not chastising the South for insulting the American Flag. Now the same paper comes out as the apologist of the Old Public de-Functionary, on the ground that Abraham Lincoln has not performed the same duty that was required of Buchanan—has not re-enforced Sumter. There is a great difference in the positions of the two Presidents. Buchanan could have re-enforced the fort at the proper time, and did not, while Lincoln, whose hands are tied by the procrastination of his imbecile predecessor, cannot. We think we see the "circumstance" that alters this particular "case" in the Mountaineer's eyes—that heart-rending article, "Can We Unite?" makes it discernible. If the Mountaineer desires to eat dirt of course we will offer no objection.

The New Pennsylvania Staple.

A gentleman has collected from various printed and private sources, some particulars in relation to the oil business in Western Pennsylvania, which seem to indicate that the product of this discovery will eventually take its place as an important staple. There is no doubt that much exaggeration has existed in relation to the quantity of oil produced, and that speculation has been actively at work, by which some men have realized great profits, and others have suffered great losses. But this proneness to turn everything into a speculation has been shown when coal mines were first worked, or wherever gold or pearl-bearing muscles have been discovered. The masses need no especial stimulant to induce them to take hold, but rush in voluntarily, some, in every instance, sure to lose. But it is not individual profit we are now considering, but commercial results. They are shown to be already quite remarkable; for the number of barrels of oil which came over the Sunbury and Erie railroad to the latter city, during the year 1860, is as follows, showing an extraordinary rapid increase of the production:

Table with 2 columns: Month and Quantity. Rows include January (63), February (115), March (414), April (902), May (1,156), June (777), July (1,423), August (2,340), September (2,239), October (2,775), November (2,969), December (6,431), Total 1860 (22,119), and Jan'y, 1861 (14,500).

In addition to this, the freight on engines, pumps, supplies of all kinds and passengers, growing out of the rush of population to the oil region, is expected to furnish quite an equal amount of business and revenue. The large quantity above referred to has been supplied almost exclusively from two localities, namely, Tidcote, on the Allegheny river, about fourteen miles below Irvine Station, and Titusville, on Oil creek, about eighteen miles from the station of Union Mills. From these points it is principally hauled by teams to the line of the road, although in the summer season much is bogged from Tidcote up the river, and much finds its way down stream from both points to Pittsburg—the most, if not all, of which will come to the railroad when suitable branch roads, now in contemplation, shall be constructed. At the points named the wells are bored into the oil bearing rock from the depth of seventy-five feet to three hundred feet before striking the veins, and at each of the said points, there are, up to the present time, about thirty wells in successful operation.—Har. Telegraph.

PRESIDENT JEFF. DAVIS.—The so-called Southern Confederacy, says Parson Brownlow's Whip, was conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity, and born out of due time, because it was rushed into the world with indecent haste, expressly to prevent the people from beholding its deformities. No man, living or dead, is better adapted to preside over such an organization than Jeff Davis. He is as vain and proud as Cottonocracy itself. He is as weak and imprudent as he is ambitious and unprincipled. He has been producing discontent and teaching treason against the Government ever since he has been in public life. A vile traitor, a trained rebel, and an inflated bigot, he as richly deserves to be hung as ever old John Brown did. This is the blusterer who, in a public speech a few years ago, slandered the Tennessee volunteers, when it is notorious that Tennessee can whip out the whole Southern Confederacy. And yet, Tennessee is asked to go into the Government over which this traitor presides.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard is one of the newspapers in the slave States which dares to speak truth in the teeth of secession. We quote from a recent issue:

"It is criminal to say there is 'no hope for the Union.' If five hundred of the public men of the two sections could be transported, or confined in dungeons for six months, the Union would be restored and reconstructed during that period, and it would be more glorious and prosperous than the one threatened with destruction. The disunionist per se is a mad man or a bad man. He who prefers disunion to union, and who labors to provoke and aggravate the two sections against each other, is an enemy to his race. He who is for discord instead of concord, for war instead of peace, for disunion for disunion's sake, is guilty of a crime more stupendous than any which has been committed since Cain slew his brother.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Recorder, and other Union papers South, think the evacuation of Sumter the worst sort of a "force bill" that could be enacted against the secessionists. "Just let them alone," says the Recorder, "and leave them to work out the problem of a separate and independent government, and before Christmas some of them will be glad enough to return to the fold of the Union. Texas and Florida are not able to support themselves, much less contribute anything to the support and strength of the new Confederacy. Mississippi hasn't credit for a shilling in the markets of the world, and the voice of a majority of the voters of Louisiana was not heard when that State seceded. The taxes of the new Confederacy are most burthensome, and the people will ere long take the matter in hand, put down the leaders, and come back to the Union."

Row, of the Raftsmen's Journal, Clearfield Co., has been appointed by the P. M. General, a through route agent between Philadelphia and the West. We are glad to hear it.

PARDONED BY MISTAKE.—If the following article, which we copy from the Pittsburg Post, is true, it proves that Governors are, like other men, liable to make mistakes at times. In the case described, the error appears to have been a fortunate one for one prisoner, and it is not likely that the other will be permitted to suffer long for it:

"A good joke is current with respect to a pardon recently granted by Gov. Curtin. It seems that a worthy and influential German citizen, who felt an interest in a fellow-countryman named Miller sent to the Penitentiary not long since, for passing counterfeit money visited the State Capital, about a month ago, for the purpose of procuring a pardon for him. After a consultation with Gov. Curtin he came home with the assurance that the pardon would be sent upon the following morning. The papers in the application for a pardon in the case of a young man named Mitchell, confined in the Penitentiary for larceny, were also on file in Harrisburg, and the Governor, remembering his promise, but confounding the names, had the necessary papers for the pardon of Mitchell made out and forwarded at the time designated. Whether the Governor's promise to our military friend has been yet redeemed, we are not advised; if not, the other pardon should be forwarded at once, as Miller should not suffer through the Governor's bad memory when it was the intention to pardon him. The pardon of Mitchell, though the result of a mistake, was well deserved as since his release he has given every evidence of having become thoroughly reformed. So 'all's well that ends well.'"

A GALLANT REGIMENT.—Major Robert Anderson, who has so justly acquired the admiration and favor of all Union-loving citizens of the United States for his gallant retention of Fort Sumter, notwithstanding the menaces of South Carolina, is Major of the First regiment of U. S. artillery.

Lieut. A. J. Slemmer, the hero of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, in Florida, who next to Maj. Anderson, has set a brilliant example of loyalty and chivalry to all United States officers, is of the same First regiment of artillery.

Capt. Bennet H. Hill, who in Texas, first dared to disobey the treasonable order of Gen. Twiggs, and refusing to surrender the government property under his control to his country's enemies, avowed his purpose to defend it and called in reinforcements of United States property already seized by the Texas authorities, also belongs to the same First regiment of artillery.

Capt. J. B. Ricketts, commanding Ft. Brown, in Texas, who, in imitating the example of Capt. Hill, also refused to surrender the post under his charge likewise belongs to the same First regiment of U. S. artillery.

PARSON BROWNLOW, is an odd fish, but of his ability, independence and dauntless courage, there is no question. Speaking of Lincoln's Inaugural, he says, with great force and truth:

"Let the numerous readers of this paper attentively peruse this document, and not rely upon the false and exaggerated notice of it, in telegraphic dispatches, and violent Southern papers, whose partisan prejudices and bitter hostilities forbid their doing its author justice. One of the unpardonable falsehoods travelling around is that the Inaugural repudiates the decision of the Supreme Court. We endorse the entire address, as one of the best papers of the kind we have seen, and we commend it for its temperance and conservatism. It is peace-loving and conservative in its recommendations and eminently firm in its nationality of sentiment. It is, out and out, a Union address worthy, the approbation of every Union and conservative man South, as well as North. Had it been delivered by Jackson, Polk, or Breckinridge, even the Cotton States would have declared it to be the height of political perfection."

SAM HOUSTON READY FOR BATTLE.—A special Washington telegram to the New York Post says that stirring news may soon be expected from Texas. Sam Houston, although formally deposed from the Governorship of the State by the rebel Convention, does not intend to give up his place without a struggle. Despatches from him just received, draw a gloomy picture of the condition of affairs, and declare that civil war is inevitable. He has the Convention and a host of the rebels arrayed against him, but he is not the "Old Sam" of former days if he cannot find backers enough to show fight. The latest information indicates that he has studied his position, and taken a firm stand against the seceders. He expresses no fear of the ultimate result of the conflict, which he seems to regard as very near.

Official information of the machinations of the secessionists in New Mexico has been received. A few of the rebel leaders are known to be busily at work in that territory trying to revolutionize it. The territorial Governor is strongly suspected of active complicity in the plot.

The new Patent Law is working very satisfactorily. The change comes quite opportunely, as only \$15 is now required to be paid on presenting an application. The abolition of the excessive fees heretofore required of foreigners will do much to stimulate them to introduce many valuable inventions into this country, and enable them to protect themselves against unscrupulous pirates who lay violent hands upon everything within their reach.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RICHMOND.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes from Richmond: "There are, I am sorry to say, symptoms of the beginning of a Reign of Terror, in this city, if not throughout the State. The lovely party of whom I spoke in my last, procured another and stronger pole, purchased new gags and again elevated the rattlesnake flag on Thursday last. The negro traders let themselves loose on this occasion. They are usually loose enough in their morals, their manners, their language and their swagger; but on this occasion negrodom was in the very zenith of its glory. Every grog shop in the fish-stall locality was open, all at the expense of the deep-mouthed, lecherous and brutal autocrats of wool and ebony. When the flag was hoisted to the top of the staff, and the huzzas of the drunken mass that swayed and surged like—the sea, I was about to say, but no,—like a filthy pool dashed up by the wind, a rash individual, who remembered the Union of our fathers let slip the words, 'I wish it would blow down before morning.' In less than half a minute that man was running for his life, with the yelling crowd at his heels. Fear gave him wings and he escaped."

The first international difficulty with the Southern Confederacy has occurred in Brooklyn, in the case of Patrick M'Cluskey—whose name betrays his origin—who was brought before a Justice, on a charge of intoxication. He denied the right of the court to try him, as he was a citizen of the Southern Confederacy, in proof of which he pulled a small Palmetto flag out of his pocket and flourished it defiantly before the justice. The court however did not recognize the right of secession, individually, or by States, so Patrick was convicted, fined \$10 and costs, and in default of payment was sent to jail for ten days, protesting vehemently that it "would be the occasion of war" between the United States and the "Confederate States of America."

SECESSION GOOD FOR SOMETHING.—The following item from the Baltimore American makes it evident that the warlike demonstrations of the Palmetto State are doing some good to States further North, by ridding them of some of their sores:

"Over one hundred recruits for the regular army of the Confederate States left here in the Norfolk boat yesterday, en route for Charleston, South Carolina.—Some few of the party are young men of respectable connections, who have been bitten by a desire for military glory, but the majority of the worst class of our population. If the Confederacy can put them to any serviceable purpose, it will achieve what society has failed to accomplish here."

PRIVATEERS.—The New Orleans Crescent continues to depict the terrible things which privateers might accomplish for the South. It says: "With a tolerably accurate knowledge of what is going on and deliberately weighing all the circumstances we conclude that, at the lowest estimate, seven hundred swift sailing, staunch, substantial vessels, fully equipped carrying, on an average, four mighty cans apiece, can be put afloat in four months to wage war on Northern commerce blockade Northern ports, cripple Northern strength, and destroy Northern property. We are sure that two hundred can be obtained in a very, very few days—and they will come from the especial home of mock philanthropy and false religion, in Yankee land. This, however, is not our affair."

Agents wanted to sell the Eric Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from \$25 to \$50 per month, and expenses paid. The ERIC is a new machine and very simple in its construction. A diploma was awarded our Machine by the Industrial Association of Farmers and Mechanists held at Chambersburg, Pa., at its exhibition in 1860, over the Greer & Baker, and Boston Machines. It is equal to any machine in use and the price is but fifteen dollars. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., West-Ohio. [cont. 14]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—The undersigned having opened out a Tailoring Establishment, over the store room occupied by D. J. Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the business will there be carried on in all its branches. All work will be done in the latest style, with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. ROBT. D. THOMAS. Ebensburg, April 4, 1861.

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