The Fort Sumter Heroes.

MAJ. ANDERSON IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18 .- The steamship

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN."

LIST OF POST OFFICES. Districte. Post Masters. Post Offices. Senn's Creek, Joseph Graham, Yoder. Sathel Station, Joseph S Mardis, Blacklick. Benjamin Wirtner, Carroll. Carrolltown, Chess Springs, Danl. Litzinger, Chest. John J. Troxell, Washint'n. Cresson, Mrs. H. M'Cague, Ebensburg. Ebensburg. Fallen Timber, Isaac Thompson, White. J. M. Christy, Gallitzin. Gillitzin, Wm. M Gough, Washt'n. Hemlock, Johnst wn. H. A. Boggs, Johnstown, Loretto.

Wm. Gwinn, Loretto, E. Wissinger, Conem'gh. Mineral Point, Munster. A. Durbin, Munster, Francis Clement, Conem'gh. Pershing, Andrew J. Ferral Susq'han. Plattsville, G. W. Bowman, White. Roseland, Clearfield. Wm. Ryan, Sr., St. Augustine, Richland. George Conrad, Scalp Level, Washt'n. B. M'Colgan, Sanman, Croyle. Wm. Murray, summerhill, Miss M. Gillespie Washt'n. Sammit, Andrew Beck, S'mmerhill. Wilmore,

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c. Presbyterian-Rev. D. Harmson, Pastor .-Preaching every Sabbath morning at 101 clock, and in the evening at 3 o'clock. Sab-

bath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meetag every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. Spane, Preacher in charge. Rev E. H. BAIRD, Assistant. Preaching every Sabbath, alternately at 101 o'clock in the morning, or 7 in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. rayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7

Welch Independent-REV. LL. R. POWELL, Pastor.-Preaching every Sabbath morning at o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. sebbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer on the first Monday evenis anth; and on every Tuesday, Thursday ad Friday evening, excepting the first week

Cilcinistic Methodist-Rev. John WILLIAMS, astor.--Preaching every Sabbath evening at and 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening t 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening

Disciples-Rev. WM. LLOYD, Pastor-Preachar every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Particular Baptists-Rev. David Jeneins, stor.-Preaching every Sabbath evening at o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Cuholic-Rev. M. J. Mirchell, Pastorrvices every Sabbath morning at 101 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS. MAUS ARRIVE.

12 o'clock, A. M. stern, daily, at MAILS CLOSE. 4 o'clock P. M. astern, daily, at 4 " P. M. Festern, " at

The Mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongswa, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, to o'clock, P. M. Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week,

The Mails from Newman's Mills, Carown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday of Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leave Ehensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays ad Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office open on Sundays from 9 to o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

WILMORE STATION. 9.08 A. M West-Express Train leaves at Mail Train, East - Express Train, 12.35 P. M Fast Line, 6.23 A. M. Mail Train, [The Fast Line west does not stop.]

COUNTY OFFICERS. Judges of the Courts .- President, Hon. Geo. or. Huntingdom; Associates, George W.

sley, Richard Jones, Jr. Prothonotary .- Joseph M'Donald. Register and Recorder .- Edward F. Lytle. Sheriff.-Robert P. Linton. Deputy Sheriff .- William Linton. District Attorney .- Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners .- Abel Lloyd, D. T. orm, James Cooper. Clerk to Commissioners .- Robert A. M'Cov Treasurer .- John A. Blair.

Poor House Directors .- David O'Harro, schael M'Guire, Jacob Horner Poor House Treasurer.—George C. K. Zahm. Poor House Steward.—James J. Kaylor. Mercantile Appraiser .- H. C. Devine. Auditors .- Henry Hawk, John F. Stull.

shn S. Rhey. County Surveyor .- E. A. Vickrey. Coroner .- James S. Todd. perintendent of Common Schools .- T. A.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS. Justices of the Peace .- David H. Roberts.

trison Kinkead. Burgess-David J. Evans. Town Council-Evan Griffith, John J. Evans, liam D. Davis, Thomas B. Moore, Daniel

Clerk to Council-T. D. Litzinger.

Borough Treasurer-George Gurley. Weigh Master-William Davis. School Directors-William Davis, Reese S. Morris J. Evans, Thomas J. Davis, gh Jones, David J. Jones. Preasurer of School Board-Evan Morgan.

Constable George W. Brown. Taz Collector - George Gurley. Judge of Election-Meshac Thomas. Impectors-Robert Evans, Wm. Williams

Assessor-Richard T. Davis. THE ALLEGHANIAN-\$1.50 in advance

National Ode.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

the perilous fight,

latnly streaming; And the rocket's red glare, the bombs burst-

ing in air. Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!

Oh, say does the Star Spangled Banner yet wave. O'er the land of the free and the home of

the brave? On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the

Where the foe's haughty host in dread si-

lence reposes. What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's

first beam, In full glory reflected now shines on the

stream; 'Tis the Star Spangled Banner! oh, long may

it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's con-A home and a country should greet us no

more? Their blood shall wash out their foul footsteps' pollution ;

No refuge can save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight, or the gloom of

And the Star Spangled Banner! in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand

Between their loved homes and the war's Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n ern Railroads to convey them.

rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation;

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is Let this be our motte-In God be our trust-

And the Star Spangled Banner! in triumph shall wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of

the brave!

OUR NATIONAL CRISIS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New York Tribune, April 17.

Let no one feel that our present troubles which they have occasioned. But yester- paring for it. day we were esteemed a sordid, grasping, money-loving people, too greedy of gain to cherish generous and lofty aspirations. To-day vindicates us from that reproach, and demonstrates that, beneath the scum and slag of forty years of peace, and in spite of the insidious approaches of corruption, the fires of patriotic devotion are still intensely burning. The echoes of the cannon fired at Sumter have barely rolled over the Western hills ere they are drowned in the shouts of indignant freemen, demanding to be led against traitors who have plotted to divide and destroy the country. Party lines disappear-parbabbling demagogues were talking of an | tional consideration. Eastern, a Central, a North-Western, and

than One Hundred Thousand from the BLESSING to their posterity.

tier with Half a Million Men.

Whose broad stripes and bright stars through | point is that of Finance. With a notori- | who have caused the war must answer to | with a rope of sand, and leave the admin-O'er the ramparts we hailed were so gal- at their head, they cannot borrow a dollar have done. loan of Fifteen Millions will exhaust the Union-and the honored banner of a gov- land. In its efforts to vindicate the resources of their Banks. That sum will ernment which is bound to protect the laws, and to stay the progress of rejust about suffice to put One Hundred interests of the whole country—the North | bellion, the Administration is only attemptray; it will be utterly exhausted before by American citizens, disloyal to the Gov- only attempting to protect the lives and Their Banks are already two-thirds broken, ciated their wrongs-we have advocated sions of rebellion when they seek the enand their notes selling slowly in our Nor- the restoration of their rights-we have forcement of the law. These two declarathern cities at fifty per cent, of their face; not spared their enemies. whence are their next funds to be obtain- But, now, they have fired upon the flag Administration-and in the enforcement

unlimited supplies of money? Fort Pickens if it should be so held as to character. compel them to besiege it in form. They

We have a Civil War on our handsdone is not another name for Anarchy .-Hundreds of thousands must be temporarily drawn away from peaceful and productive avocations until this point is settled-drawn away just at the time when Labor is wanted to sow and plant for the ensuing harvest. But those who will be left behind must work the harder and plant the more, since years of war are usually years of dear bread. Farmers! employ all the help you can pay, and put in all the crops for which you can seasonably and thoroughly prepare the ground, are deplorable, in view of the majestic for a season of scarcity is probably at development of Nationality and Patriotism hand. Let each do his best toward pre-

From the Pittsburg Post.

Any number that may be required will cidal war-the time is past for crimination | manifest his willingness in its discharge. step forward as fast as they may be called and recrimination as to what might have The restoration of the peace of this for, even though it should be judged best | been done. The Flag of our Country- Union can only be accomplished by the to confront the Secessionists on their fron- the glorious stars and stripes-must be most complete and confirmed enforcement supported and defended by every Ameri- of the law. To do so on any other prin-But the Rebels also can muster men can. The fight has now begun. An ap-ciple—to readjust and reconstruct without enough, while they are as yet far ahead | peal has been made to the God of Battles. | asserting the power of a fixed nationality

of us in arms and munitions; their weak The past must answer for itself. Those would be to bind these States together ous and abusive champion of Repudiation | their country and their God for what they | istration of their affairs to the presumptive outside of their own limits, and their first | The American flag-the flag of our demagogue and mountebank in the

Thousand men in the field in fighting ar- as well as the South-has been fired into ing to assert this nationality. They are they shall have been two months on foot. erament of the country. We have appre- property of the people against the aggres-

ed? How are they to defend their two of their country, and of ours. No Amer- of the law for the protection of the public thousand miles of mainly exposed sea-coast | can of true heart and brave soul will stand | property, the people are called on to defend and navigable inlets against an undisputed | this. No America n ought to stand it. | their position and sustain their acts. He naval ascendency without more men and The integrity of a great government who declares the government incapable

must be maintained. Its power to pun- of enforcing its own laws, is not loyal to It is a plain case that they must hurry ish as well as to protect its children that government. He who refuses to aid matters or succumb, and that they must must be used. Political partizanship the government in the enforcement of its make an immediate dash at our weakest | must now cease to govern men on this is- laws, is a traitor, and can offer no excuse point, the Federal Metropolis. If Jeff. suc. Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians for his treason. Davis and Beauregard are not on the Po- | sre for the Union. The government which | From the Pittsburg Journal. tomac within sixty days, their rebellion | the people have appointed, and which is will stand exposed a miserable failure. - responsible to the people for its every act, which has divided the two civilizations of They must back their allies in North Car- would be direliet of its duty as a govern- the Union for years, has been transferred olina and Virginia by a prompt display of ment if it did not protect its property, its from the forum to the field; the prediction force and daring, to which end all their citizens, its flag, and its granted rights, of the venerable John Quincy Adams, energies must first be directed. We do against all usurpers, all rebels, all traitors pronounced in this city twenty-five years And where is that band who so vauntingly not believe they will even stop to reduce | -external or internal foes, of whatever

We were born and bred under the stars cannot wait; we can; and they will show and stripes. We have been taught to precipitated a collision the rightful and that they cannot, by a speedy advance on regard the anniversary of American Inde-Washington, unless they shall despair of pendence as a sacred day. For our whole success, and desist from serious effort al- life we have looked upon our national emblems as tokens of safety to us and to our It is cheering, then, to know that Wash- children, and no matter what may have ington will be defended by ten thousand been the wrongs of the South in the men before the close of this week, and Union, we would have resisted them to that the number will be doubled the next, the extent of our ability; but when the and quadrupled the week after. That South becomes an enemy to the American will be enough until we have tidings that system of government, takes an attitude of Virginia has seceded and Jeff. Davis is hostility to it, and fires upon the flag this side of the Roanoke; thenceforth the which she, as well as we, are bound to number of volunteers pouring into Wash- protect, our influence goes for that flag, no ington for its defense will be limited only matter whether a Republican or a Demoby the ability of the Northern and West- erat holds it, and we will sustain any adthere is no use in looking away from the to the world that the American eagle- stones, hint suspicions of him, but they fact. For this year, the chief business of the proud bird of our banner-fears not the American people must be proving that to brave the wrath of foreign foes, or the no rest or change of men; that day and they have a government, and that Free mad rebellion of its own fostered children. night the 60 had to work and handle From the Harrisburg Telegraph,

When the first gun was fired at Lexington, by the hireling soldiery of a titled tyrant, our fathers did not organize themsolves into opposite parties, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the cause. They did not propose false questions of humanity or impracticable issues or policies. They rallied at once to the standard of the Stars and Stripes, and around that banner they swore to maintain the government against which the Revelutionary War was waged. They swore to maintain the government of their own creation, which was thus ruthlessly assailed, because it sought the establishment of free institutions by the equalization of men-their The war has begun. The first blow interest, their labor, their influence and has been struck. The aspect of the quest their power for self-government. The tion is now wholly changed from what it small revenue derived from the American has hitherto been. Before, it was a po- Colonies was of smaller importance in the litical one, and all the conservative men, estimation of the British aristocracy, comdeprecating the horrors of civil war, have pared to the prestige of their self-anointed and turkey-bazzards to take him from the earnestly urged a fair compromise, grant- power. It was for the vindication of such ing to the South her just rights under the power that King George precipitated his Constitution. But the South has deter- troops upon our shores, and swere to delmined not to wait for an adjustment of uge the land with the blood of his subjects. the difficulty lawfully and constitutionally, The present attempt of the traitors at the but has struck the first blow, a successful South bears a strong resemblance to the blow, but one which will unite the North | efforts of the British aristocracy to mould ty cries are hushed or emptied of meaning as one man for the Union. The author- and use the people of the American colo--men forget that they were Democrats | ity of the government of our country must | nies for their own purposes, and therefore or Republicans in the newly aroused and be maintained and supported by every the duty which our fathers discharged in intense consciousness that they are Amer- loyal American citizen. The wrongs of the Revolution becomes incumbent now noble declaration of our neighbor of the icans. The ordeal now upon us may cost | the South are now a matter of minor con- on us, during the threatening of the presour country many lives and much treasure, sideration. The integrity of the Govern- ent rebellion by an aristocracy as insolent but its fruits will be richly worth them ment and the authority of those who hold and as overbearing as that which has all. But a few weeks have elapsed since its power is now the great object of na- borne England down under a load of debt and made her laboring masses the mere A civil war has actually commenced toys and instruments of their will and a Pacific as well as a South-Western and between the sections of this once glorious and pleasure. We must support the Gova Border-State Confederacy; let them now Union. The heart of every patriot bleeds ernment in all things tending to the sucbe silent a little and note the cost of divi- at this solemn truth. The true men of cess of its own vindication, and we must ding the Union barely once, before they the country have now a great duty to give it the confidence and the obedience talk further of shivering it into five or six perform. The preliminaries are over- which are its due in the hour of peril.fragments. The experience will be con- revolution has taken arms and proceeded If any man hesitates to do so, he is not of clusive. Let but this trial be surmounted, to the last extremity-and now every man those who are loyal, and can only be reand no one will again plot the dissolution who reveres the memory of Washington garded as a traiter. If any man fails to sorrow but with sternness. of the Union for at least half a century. | must use his efforts and devote his wealth, | see in the movements of the traitors at We feel confident that the President's his personal services, and his life, if ne- the South, a conspiracy to change the -Fort Sumter is three and three-eights nist, is in Washington, and is equally call for Seventy-five Thousand Militia cessary, in defending the integrity of the form and principle of free government, he miles from Charleston, one and one-eighth ready to stand by the government. These from all the loyal States will be responded Government which the patriots of the is blind to his own interests, unworthy of miles from Fort Moultrie, three-fourths of are among the terrible signs of revolution. to within thirty days by proffers of more revolution handed down as a PERPETUAL his citizenship and should not be trusted. a mile from Cummings' Point, one and The case is too plain and the facts too three-eights miles from Fort Johnson, and Free States alone, and that this number | However much we may deprecate the apparent and startling to be misapprehen- two and five-eight miles from Castle Pick- reliable information that forty-nine were can be doubled upon a mere suggestion political causes which have driven the ded, and therefore the duty of every man ney. The city of Charleston is entirely killed, and one hundred and thirty

premises of every powling political tions constitute actually the policy of the

The crisis is upon us; the question

ago-"This question cannot be settled but with blood"-is at length fulfilled: the furious and bloody spirit of slavery has constitutional Government of the Union finds itself to-day face to face with the ism. Which shall prevail? In the first interchange of shots, the first hostile demonstration, the United States suffer a repulse. The 60 fighting men who have been cooped up for the last five months in Fort Sumter, have been taken. The five months' preparation of batteries, the collection of vast munitions, the iron-clad batteries and the fury of five thousand have succeeded against the little pale band of vigil worn men, and Fort Sumter is in the hands of the enemy. The conduct of ministration, no matter how distasteful its | Anderson is, in our opinion, irreproachapolicy may be to us personally, in proving | ble. Men quietly sitting by their hearthforget that in the little garrison there was those huge guns, until exhausted nature gave way Meantime, against each one of that 60 more than 60 were engaged .-Ay, the odds was a hundred to one ! The guns in their nineteen batteries never stinted for want of fresh hands. In that little fort, fire, shot and shell were doing their worst; provisions were low; sleepless eyes watched without rest. Let us wait for authentic news before we condemn that gallant soldier, who, had the taint of treason been in him, has had now five months to yield to it. Tell us why he stretched the base instructions of that vile, damnable traitor, Floyd, who intended to betray him to Carolina in an unprotected fortress-Moultrie-and at dead of night, drew off his little force to the granite walls of Sumter? Be just and say why, if treason were the word, he did not lie on his arms and suffer the mustering forces of rattlesmakes, pelicans, alligators land side of Fort Moultrie? Nay, Major Anderson is still the gallant and the brave Kentucky here to us, and we pray that we may never have occasion to change that opinion.

But as we were saying, in the first onset the Government has met with a reverse. Shall this be so again? Where is the man in our midst who does not rally to the Stars and Stripes? We glory in the Past. 'We have had our friendly bours posed? with him in the political arena. That is over. We meet now as lovers of our flag. We say with him, we know no party but that of patriotism. And we hope that any man in this community whose sympathies are with TREASON-if any such there be we hope THAT MAN will be quiet, that he will have regard to his own, if he has none to the interests of his country. Aid and comfort to the enemy there must be none. The crisis has been forced upon us; we must all meet it like men-with

that the additional number is desired .- South to this insane madness—this fratri. is set before him, and he can as clearly out of range of the guns of Fort Sumter. wounded in Fort Moultrie.

Baltic, Capt. Fletcher, from Charleston bar, came up to the city and anchored off the Battery, at one o'clock this afternoon. The Baltic had flying from her main mast head the flag of Sumter, and at her foremast head the flag from Moultrie. The Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, sailed in company with the Baltic; also the Pawnee with her troops, and the Pocahontas for Nortolk. The Powhattan was not, nor has she been, at Charleston. The Pawnee did not arrive at Charleston until after the surrender of Fort Sumter. During the whole time the fleet remained off the bar; the wind blew a gale from the southeast, rendering the fleet useless as far as Sumter was concerned. '

and was received by an immense crowd. His carriage was surrounded by the people, who expressed in cheers and other demonstrations their congratulations. Capt. Doubleday's statement was as follows: The demand to surrender at Sum-

Maj. Anderson landed at the Battery,

ter was made on the 11th inst., and refused, not only by Major Anderson, but by the unanimous force under his command. On Friday morning, at three o'clock, the rebels sent word that their fire would be opened in an hour, and at four o'clock a fire was opened on us from every direction, including a hidden bat-

The fire opened with a volley of seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shells, and shot from thirty-three guns, columbiads. We took breakfast, however, very leisurey. The command was then divided into hree watches, each under direction of the officers. After breakfast they immediately went to the guns and opened a fire on Moultrie, Cummings' Point and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery at Cummings' Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off. Maj. Anderson refused to allow his men to work their guns on the parapet, on account of such a terriffic fire being directed against that point. There was scarcely a room in Fort Moultrie left inhabitable.

Several shots went through the floating attery, though it was but little damaged. I'wo guns on the iron battery were dismounted. A man was stationed, who cried hot or shell when the rebels fired, and he garrison were thus enabled to dodge

The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but the flames were extinguished. On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from shell, and the main gates were burned. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire, all our materials were cut off. and we had eaten our last biscuit two days

The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces to prevent their smothering and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives. Our cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, sheets, blankets, &c. It will take half a million dollars to repair the interior of Fort Sumter. Most of the enemy's shot was aimed at our flag.

The following is the conversation between Maj. Anderson and Colonel. Wig-

Wigfall-Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this sir.

Anderson-Well, well.

Wigfall-You've done all that can be done, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the

Anderson-Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with terms. Wigfall-Do I understand that you

will evacuate the fort on the terms pro-

Anderson-Yes, and only on those. Wigfall then returned. Ten minutes fter Col. Chestnut and others came from Beauregard asking if Major Anderson wanted any help, and stating that Wigfall had not seen Gen. Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson Major Anderson replied : "Then we have been sold. We will raise our flag again."

no. Roger A Pryor has raised a company of volunteers in Virginia, and tendered them to Jefferson Davis. John F. THE EXACT DISTANCES OF THE FORTS. Potter, of Wisconsin; Pryor's old antago-

The New York Express says it has