

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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

The Legislature Convened.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union threatening the destruction of the National Government...

WHEREAS, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the Military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be...

WHEREAS, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth...

On Tuesday, the THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Speaker of the Senate.

Hon. R. M. Palmer, who presided as Speaker of the State Senate during its recent session, resigned that position on Thursday. He goes hence to serve the Federal Government as a diplomatic representative in a foreign court...

On Tuesday evening of last week, the Republicans of the Senate, by a unanimous vote, indicated Louis W. Hall, the member from this district, as the successor of Mr. Palmer.

Major Anderson's vindication is satisfactory and complete, and his surrender of Fort Sumter was the result of a necessity which no other course would have justified.

THE PRESIDENT.—A telegram says:—Mr. Lincoln is equal to the occasion. He displays much of the Jackson spirit in his quick decision and unwavering firmness.

Little Cambria in Motion--The Voice of her People.

On Wednesday evening, an impromptu public meeting of the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity was held at the Court House, to give utterance to their sentiments as regards the National Crisis...

The meeting was called to order by electing R. L. Johnston, President.

Daniel O. Evans, H. Kinkead, Esq., Maj. John Thompson, P. Collins, William Wherry, Rees J. Lloyd, D. H. Roberts, Esq., Hon. R. Jones, Jr., Maj. Gideon Marlett, Col. Wm. K. Piper, John Williams, Esq., Andrew Lewis, were appointed Vice Presidents.

John E. Scanlan, D. C. Zahm, John H. Evans, Rowland M. Jones, R. A. McCoy, and John Lloyd, Secretaries.

R. L. Johnston, Esq., on taking the Chair, stated the object of the meeting in a brief but thrilling address.

The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Phil S. Noon, C. D. Murray, R. A. McCoy and A. A. Barker, Esquires.

On motion, Phil S. Noon, George M. Reed, A. A. Barker, Robert Davis and Ezekiel Hughes were appointed a committee on resolutions.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by M. Hasson.

The committee, through their Chairman, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A state of things now exist in our beloved country which appeals to the patriotism of every true friend of our institutions, to raise his voice, and if need be, his hand in defence of our government and its constituted authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the acts of those who are in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, in attacking and forcibly taking United States property, and waging war against the best and happiest government on the face of the earth, and seeking to destroy the lives of her people, renders it the imperative duty of every true American to hold fast forward in defence of the honored flag of his country, and sustain the Constitution at all hazards.

Resolved, That Cambria county, who in her infancy sent her soldiers to encounter the enemies of her country in the war with Great Britain; who decimated her population in the war with Mexico; will not be backward when "traitors take the field" at home; and whilst we cheerfully tender to the South all her rights, as we have heretofore done, we are entirely unwilling to sustain her in resistance to the Federal Government.

George M. Reed and John Williams, Esq's., also responded to the call and made eloquent addresses.

Other gentlemen being called upon, excused themselves, but stated that they endorsed in full the proceedings of the meeting.

The greatest of enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting. The meeting then adjourned with nine cheers for the American flag, the Constitution and the Union.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following is a complete list of the military officers of this Commonwealth, as officially announced, viz:

Senior Major General and Commander of the Forces—Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

Major General—WM. H. KEIM, of Reading.

First Brigadier General—Geo. W. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia.

Second Brigadier General—George Wynkoop, of Schuylkill county.

Third Brigadier General—Jas. S. Negley, of Allegheny.

Fourth Brigadier General—Edward C. Williams, of Dauphin county.

Major Bartram A. Shaeffer, aid to Major Gen. Keim, of Lancaster county.

Capt. John M. Westbrook, aid to Brig. Gen. Wynkoop.

Capt. John J. Patterson, aid to Gen. Williams.

Surgeons—Jacob C. Ludlow, M. D., of Northampton county; Jacob Dobbins, M. D., of Centre county; Dr. King, of Allegheny; Joshua Owen, M. D., of Delaware.

Samuel B. Thomas, of Delaware county, to be an aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the Secessionists are turning the United States mint, at New Orleans, to good account by manufacturing large quantities of debased metal struck with the stamp of the United States. The Philadelphia Bulletin says that quantities have been rejected by the banks in that city. All persons should be on their guard against taking the spurious coin.

A tremendous Union mass meeting was held in New York on Saturday afternoon.

Peril to Home Secessionists.

The following important bill, fixing severe penalties to the enlistment of men and the fitting out of privateers to assist the secessionists, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and was signed by the Governor on Saturday. It is a most excellent law, and will meet the approbation of all good citizens.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America for that purpose, every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall build, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in building, constructing, altering or fitting out any vessels for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor, not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

A CHIVALROUS SON.—An incident occurred during the canvassing at Fort Sumter which, for its peculiarity, deserves particular mention. Rodger A. Pryor, of Virginia, ex-member of Congress, was one of the grand deputation that waited upon Major Anderson. He was the very embodiment of Southern chivalry. Literally dressed to kill, bristling with bowie-knives and revolvers, like a walking arsenal, he appeared to think himself capable of capturing the fort without any extraneous assistance. Inside the fort he seemed to think himself master of everything—monarch of all he surveyed—and, in keeping with his pretension, seeing upon the table what appeared to be a glass of brandy, drank it without ceremony. Surgeon Crawford, who had witnessed the feat, approached him and said: "Sir, what you have drank is poison—it was the juice of potassium—you are a dead man." The representative of chivalry instantly collapsed, bowie-knife, revolvers, and all, passed into the hands of Surgeon Crawford, who, by purgings, pumping and pukings, defeated his own prophecy in regard to his fate. Mr. Pryor left Fort Sumter "a wiser if not a better man."

ACCESS TO THE CAPITAL.—The news from Baltimore of the obstruction of the passage of troops through that city need occasion no difficulty whatever. There are so many ways of approach to Washington that this effort will of course prove futile. Steamships laden with troops can sail direct from Portland, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, to Washington, without interference, as both the forts at the entrance to the Chesapeake are strongly garrisoned with national troops. Or if troops be sent by land to Philadelphia, there are numerous propeller steamers at our wharves ready to take them by water through to Washington, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Or they may be sent from Philadelphia by rail to Fort Deposit on the Susquehanna, and there shipped by steamer down the Chesapeake and up the Potomac to Washington. If efforts be made to interfere with these lines, the communication may easily be kept open by means of the naval vessels now in the navy yards at the North awaiting orders.—Philadelphia North American.

Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, has offered his services to the Secretary of War, either to raise a regiment or to serve as a private soldier in the ranks. Mr. Cameron said to him, "Sir, this is the first instance in history that ever I heard of where a foreign Minister volunteered to serve in the ranks." "Then," said Clay, "let's make a little history." A company of 100 volunteers was speedily raised and put under Clay's command.—Glorious Cassius M. Clay!

A Union pole was raised in Belknap on Monday last.

Late News Items.

BRECKINRIDGE A TRAITOR. LEXINGTON KY., April 17.—Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend here that Kentucky should call a convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States.—This alone can prevent civil war. The abhorrence of Lincoln's proclamation is immense amongst the people.

PROMPT ACTION. WASHINGTON, April 18.—Advices from Norfolk, received at the Navy Department this afternoon is, that when Capt. Pendergast ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ship broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and demanded that the obstructions in the river should be removed, or else he would level both places. It is added that the citizens complied with the request.

MOB LAW IN BALTIMORE. April 19.—A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street. At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled. The rioters attacked the Massachusetts troops at the depot. The military fired on the mob, and several persons were wounded, some fatally. It is said that four of the rioters are killed. The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The city military are marching to their armories. Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city. HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY DESTROYED. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The report is general that the Post Office Department has received a dispatch confirming the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory. It is said that the Superintendent ordered the Arsenal and workshops to be fired in order to prevent them from being occupied and used by an overpowering force of Virginia troops advancing for the purpose.

WARLIKE RUMOR. WASHINGTON, April 19.—Advices from Montgomery state that an immense army is being furnished to march upon the Capital—that it will be headed by Jefferson Davis in person, and that its first prizes will be the bodies of Lincoln and Gen. Scott as prisoners of war.

SEIZURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST. NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The Star of the West was boarded off Indianola by the Galveston volunteers on Wednesday night, who captured her without resistance. She has aboard from eight to nine hundred barrels of provisions.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE. April 20.—The city is in great excitement. Military and armed men are moving in every direction. The mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore, unless they fight their way. The bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have all been destroyed. The President has replied that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore, provided they are allowed to pass around the city without molestation. The number of killed yesterday was eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers; and four citizens and eight soldiers were wounded.

THE STREETS ARE CROWDED WITH MILITARY MOVING IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS. There are reports of an intention to attack Fort M'Henry in free circulation. Several artillery companies are out, which seems to give consistency to the reports.

VIRGINIA. HARRISBURG, April 20.—Virginia is concentrating her forces rapidly at Harper's Ferry. Five thousand of her troops are to assemble there, whose supposed destination is Washington. Three railroad bridges between this city and Baltimore have been torn up or burned. The State Administration is in possession of important information relative to the Secessionists of Maryland and Virginia, which they refuse to communicate, deeming its publication at this time inconsistent with the public welfare. Fears are entertained that the Marylanders will make a demonstration at Chambersburg, and orders have been sent to Franklin to collect all the arms in that county and to prepare to defend Chambersburg. Three hundred regulars are coming from Carlisle to-night.

THE AMERICAN FLAG ON A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. PITTSBURG, April 20.—The American ensign was displayed from the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Paul's to-day.—This is one of the largest churches in the United States. Our Irish citizens are rapidly volunteering.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. TORONTO CITY, April 20.—The Toronto Globe has a long article, advocating a sincere alliance between England and the United States, forgetting all past differences. The North has the just cause, and the people of Canada hope to see rebellion put down and traitors dealt with according to law.

ATTACK ON FORT M'HENRY APPREHENDED. WILMINGTON, April 22.—A train from Baltimore has arrived here with passengers. All was quiet in Baltimore at six last evening. The passengers report active preparations going on to capture Fort M'Henry. The garrison was prepared to resist any attack, and guns were pointed against the city.

SECESSION IN BALTIMORE. Lieut. Parker of the U. S. Navy, who left Baltimore at 4 o'clock on Sunday, says that there is a total revolution in Baltimore opinion, that abroad all the Union men have gone under; that Governor Hicks and his staunchest friends are either cowed or changed, and that it would be utter

madness to force a passage across Maryland with less than eight or ten thousand troops. He mixed freely among the citizens of all classes yesterday, and believes them to be totally revengeful and blood-thirsty.

EXCITEMENT AT MAYSVILLE—THREATENED OPPOSITION TO THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS BY RIVER AT THAT POINT. We learn by a gentleman direct from Maysville, Kentucky, on Monday night says the Pittsburg Post, that there was an intense excitement at that place. The Secessionists were in the ascendant, and enraged at the passage of Portsmouth troops for this city, on the river steamers. It was known that a company was on board the Bostona coming down, and the Secessionists had planted five cannon on the wharf, six and eight pounders, with the purpose of firing into the boat. The scoundrels had endeavored to intimidate Capt. McClain, and induce him to refuse passage to troops. He defied them, however, and they hearing of the fight at Baltimore, were resolved to fire into his boat. Our informant left Maysville on a Pittsburg boat at five o'clock, and half an hour after leaving, the passengers on the Pittsburg boat heard several shots, which were thought to have been the firing at the Bostona.

THE VIRGINIA TRAITORS. WASHINGTON, April 19.—The rebellion in Virginia is assuming formidable dimensions. Several Northern men have just arrived here who were expelled from Richmond by the traitors. They were driven out of that city in the greatest haste. Although they were inoffensive mechanics, they narrowly escaped with their lives, and all their tools were seized by the secessionists. The confederate flag is flying at all points in Richmond. The Stars and Stripes are not to be seen. Sherrard Clemens, a strong Union man, and late member of Congress from Richmond, is held as a prisoner by the rebels in Richmond. He is still firm in his loyalty to the government and his opposition to rebellion.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. Special Dispatch to the Phil. Bulletin. BALTIMORE, April 20.—Well-advised parties here express the conviction that Maryland and Virginia have both been wholly committed to Secession from the beginning, and that their apparent hesitation has only been worn as a mask to throw the North off its guard. The events of the last twenty-four hours strongly confirm this, and if the report be true that Southern forces are now marching on Washington, nothing can save that city from surprise and capture but the instantaneous concentration there of all the available men and arms within reach. At present their forces are but few. Re-enforcements must fight their way through Maryland, if necessary, and that quickly or the Federal Capital will be lost. Every hour is important.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA. NEW YORK, April 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Wilmington, Del., says that the captain of a merchant vessel, direct from Pensacola, brings information that Fort Pickens now contains 800 men, and that seven vessels of war and transports were lying outside. A large number of Southern troops arrived there on the 13th inst.

There are still many Union men in the South, and as lately as Saturday last, an American flag was hoisted in Mobile, but it was immediately torn down.

A bloody negro insurrection is apprehended by many in the Cotton States.

A gentleman who passed through Tennessee on Wednesday last says that the American flag was flying everywhere.

In Virginia, the Secessionists are making loud threats of lynching all the Union men.

INDIANA.—The American of Tuesday the 16th inst., says:—"The Oil Company of this borough, operating at 'Lucky Hit,' on Yellow Creek, in this county, on one day last week, struck a vein of water, so impregnated with gas that, we are informed, the gas forced the water out of the top of the hole, to the height of one hundred feet. The hole is about two hundred feet deep, and the crevice in the rock is represented as about six inches. The water is strongly impregnated with salt, and if the company fail to get oil they will likely get salt, which will be worth the expense the company will incur. The show for oil is said to be very good for the depth they have gone, and we hope yet to be able to chronicle the opening of an oil jugular at this place."

The vaunted bravery of the Secession Chivalry has thus far had but two opportunities to show itself. At the first 7,000 Confederate troops, with 19 batteries, mounting more and far heavier guns than silenced the Malakoff, some of them too, rifled cannon, dared not attack the 71 soldiers of Sumter until they knew that they were exhausted by famine, and within three days of absolute starvation. At the second, an armed Secession mob of many thousands dared not attack the whole of a Massachusetts Regiment, but prudently waited until the last company was cut off from their comrades.

LARGE ACCUMULATION OF GRAIN.—Notwithstanding the great size and number of the grain warehouses in Chicago, vast as they are—two of them affording room for 700,000 bushels—there is not storage in the city for another week's receipts, says the latest Press and Tribune, which gives the number of bushels on hand as 4,300,000 bushels.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued a proclamation stating that, whereas, an insurrection against the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably with that portion of the Constitution which requires the duties to be uniform throughout the United States; and further that a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas and in the waters of the United States; and whereas the President says an executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of the orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupation, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, he has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and laws of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be so posted as to prevent the entrance or exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, any vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

TO THE LADIES.—

If you want a nice collar, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a nice pr mitts, go to C. R. Jones, If you want fancy belts, go to C. R. Jones, If you want fancy hair pins, go to C. R. Jones, If you want paper collars, go to C. R. Jones, If you want paper cuffs, go to C. R. Jones, If you want word and tassel, go to C. R. Jones, If you want magic ruffles, go to C. R. Jones, If you want hair brushes, go to C. R. Jones, If you want round combs, go to C. R. Jones, If you want cotton stockings, go to C. R. Jones, If you want nice gaiters, go to C. R. Jones, If you want children's shoes, go to C. R. Jones, If you want any kind of shoes, go to C. R. Jones.

TO THE GENTLEMEN.—

If you want a fine hat, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine cap, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine pr boots, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine pr shoes, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine shirt, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine under shirt, go to C. R. Jones, If you want fine drawers, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a nice necktie, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a pr suspenders, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine coat, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine pr pants, go to C. R. Jones, If you want a fine vest, go to C. R. Jones, If you want cotton ball hose, go to C. R. Jones, If you want collars, go to C. R. Jones, If you want gloves, go to C. R. Jones.

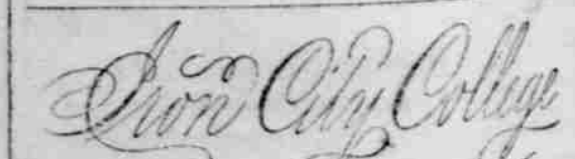
Great Excitement Down Town!! Although the Union is about to be dissolved, WM. DAVIS has just received and offers for sale (not the largest, but) the most varied assortment of Goods ever offered to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity: consisting in part of

- DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, BONNETS, &c., &c., &c.

In fact, every article commonly kept in a country store can there be had, all of which he offers at REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine for yourselves. Goods exhibited free of charge. Goods, lumber, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. DAVIS, Sole Agent for the late firm of Davis & Lloyd, either by note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as further notice will not be given. Ebensburg, December 6, 1860.

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Common School in the country. Upwards of TWENTY HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-NINE different States have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of \$3000.00 per Annum. Immediately upon graduating, who knew knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College. Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge. For Catalogues, Specimens of Penmanship and View of the College, enclose five letter stamps to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg Pa. March 28-1y.



\$35.00.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg Pa. March 28-1y.