



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

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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

When Will There be Peace.

Says the Harrisburg Telegraph: A new order of men are beginning to assume influence and control in the government, and when they have fully taken possession of the Legislative and Executive branches of our system, then there will be peace in our midst, and confidence and respect be shown for us once more abroad. For sixty years the government has been in the hands of the consuming classes. We were accustomed to be ruled by men who looked upon the mere system of government as one of the obtuse sciences, which could be defined and mastered only through the intricate paths and influences of diplomacy. The consumer was regarded as the prop of the government—while the producer remained unappreciated, neglected and often despised. Every act of legislation seemed to tend from, instead of to the benefit of the masses, until at length the people, weary of being deprived of their full share in the power of the government, inaugurated a new order of politics, by breaking down old party associations and bonds, and erecting for themselves such platforms and policies as they deemed most conducive to their prosperity. There is no doubt whatever that the revolution in politics has had much to do with the rebellion in the south, because the changes which have been made in northern society within the last thirty years looked to the elevation of all labor, and made the mechanical genius of the people the highest boast of every community. The development of society in the free states was another source of evil to the retrograde movements in the South—and thus as power after power arose in the path of this new order of men, their influence and might could no longer be misunderstood by the influence which so long controlled this government. Hence the rebellion. The power which had monopolized the patronage of government for so many years, could not give it up without a struggle; and hence again, the pretext and hypocritical plea of suffering wrong and persecution. There was no wrong complained of in the South, no objection made to the masses of the people in the North participating in the franchise as long as the patronage of government was distributed among the people of a few particular states. But when the labor that sustained the government asserted an equal share in its patronage and emoluments, the rights of those who had grown fat in places of profit were suddenly jeopardized, and could not be re-assured and secured by any other means than by a rebellion, which the rebels would have the world believe is a revolution to correct error and vindicate the truth.

When will there be peace? When labor is recognized as the source of our prosperity, and the mere possession of wealth not made a merit among those who aspire to govern. When this is done there will be peace—and until it is done there will be an irrepressible conflict, banishing all hope of peace and harmony in society as well as government. This is not agrarianism. It is not the refusal to acknowledge the achievements of men, or to recognize their superiority so far as their success is concerned. It is the stimulus to effort and ambition, the encouragement to honest purpose in that which we desire to have recognized—labor. Wherever labor has been recognized and encouraged, states and communities have prospered. Where the reverse has been the practice, and labor has been degraded by oppression and neglect, these twin evils of ignorance and indolence have been the result. Let the states that are in rebellion cultivate and encourage free labor, and they will sooner vindicate themselves from wrong than they can by carrying on a hundred campaigns, or fighting a hundred battles. Let Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri build up a system of home mechanical production, by the encouragement of free mechanics, and they will soon rank with the proudest

and most powerful Commonwealths in the north, set at rest the idea of aggression, and inaugurate a peace on this hemisphere which will be undisturbed by any competition or jealousy that can possibly originate among themselves. Such a peace as will be secured by the complete harmony of our institutions was the dream of those who conceived and put into operation our system of government. Who among us will live to enjoy its blessings?

Late News Items.

FRANCE ON THE C. S. A. New York, May 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the particulars of an official interview between Mr. Faulkner, Minister to Paris and Mr. Thouvenel, the French Minister, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Faulkner protested most energetically, in the name of his Government, against any recognition of the new American Confederacy, until, at least, his successor had arrived. Mr. Thouvenel said the United States Government need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.

TREASON OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. BALTIMORE, May 2, 1861.—The fears expressed that the address of the Maryland Senate, announcing that no act of Secession would be passed, was not in good faith, and a proclamation that a majority of the Senate were not secessionists, tho' intended to quiet public apprehensions, have been justified by the proceedings of to-day. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on the subject of re-opening the communication between Baltimore and the North was passed. Its attitude is hostile to the Federal Government, and its language offensive to the extreme, and its passage was a fitting forerunner to the climax of treasonable legislation which followed, in the act reported to appoint a Committee of Safety, which passed to a third reading by a vote of 14 to 8, after a severe struggle.

Of the six members of the proposed Committee only one—Gov. Hicks—is a Union man. Judge Chambers, though a conservative, is suspected of Secession proclivities, and he has publicly announced that he will go whichever way the State goes. The other four are avowed Secessionists of the most ultra school. The powers granted to the Committee are equivalent to despotism over the entire State, against which only the Federal Government or the rising of the people can prevail. The military are entirely within their control, together with the power of appointment and removal of its officers. In case a Convention should be called, they can establish a reign of terror, and prevent the sentiment of the people from being heard in electing members, and the Convention, if it be called, as it will be, are granted the power to remove any member of the Committee of seventy who, notwithstanding the precautions taken, may still object to precipitating the State into revolution.

A fund, not fixed by the report, is placed at the disposal of the Committee, to be paid by the Treasurer upon a draft signed by any two members of the Committee. The report is still under discussion, but will, without doubt, pass both Houses. If it does, events will be hastened, and civil war inaugurated between the citizens of Maryland. THE DICTATORSHIP IN MARYLAND. WASHINGTON, May 3d 2861.—The action of the Maryland Senate in placing the State under the Dictatorship of the Secessionists, has outraged the entire North, and the wisdom of the Government and foresight of Secretary Cameron in concentrating near Baltimore an overwhelming force, cannot be too highly commended. It is generally supposed that the people of Baltimore will henceforth offer no manner of opposition to the passage of troops.

WASHINGTON. May 4, 1861.—Each day is now pregnant with events, and the country has but patiently to wait the coming of recruits, to be assured that we have indeed a Government and a governing policy. From the President to the lowest official, all are busy with preparations for the approaching movement. Special agents are dispatched from all the organizing departments to the several Navy Yards and army posts, who are directed forthwith and speedily to place all things in perfect order.

The President issued the following Proclamation last evening: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A Proclamation. WHEREAS, The existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national Constitution, and the preservation of the national Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander in chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and fifty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and be

mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportion of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known throughout the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces here authorized will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional law, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. Seventy thousand volunteers, twenty-five thousand regulars, and eighteen thousand naval force, are shortly to proceed upon this important mission, and their march, truly the march of mighty armies, will not falter until he whose right it is to rule shall be recognized from one end of the land to the other.

BALTIMORE. The Secretary of Gov. Hicks says that the appointment of the Committee of Public Safety now pending before the Legislature must precipitate the State into civil war, as the majority of the proposed board are sworn friends of secession and men who deprecate the political fortunes of Governor Hicks, who may soon have to resort to Washington or the Pennsylvania line for protection.

The great seal of the State is now in Annapolis, and it will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession.

The absence of the seal is an effectual veto, a power not possessed by the Governors of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Nothing has been heard from Baltimore, but private parties profess to have information of the defeat of the Public Safety bill in the Senate.—It is also reported that the Union men of Frederick threatened violence to the members if they attempt to pass the bill. The sentiment here is generally against the measure.

Ten o'clock p. m.—The Public Safety bill, appointing a secession committee to rule the affairs of this city and State, met with so much resistance in the Senate to-day that it was finally re-committed. The Union men consider it as good as lost.—The Union feeling is evidently gaining ground throughout the State.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 5.—Gen. Scott, forwarded dispatches to Gen. Butler yesterday, at Annapolis, placing the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and other troops at his command, and giving him three days to take possession of the Iteluy House, at the Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Washington railroads about nine miles from Baltimore and thirty miles from Washington City. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment went up the road early this morning. This movement is made to co-operate with the Pennsylvania troops now advancing upon Baltimore on the other side.

BALTIMORE TO BE OCCUPIED.—A special dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "It has been decided to approach and occupy Baltimore. The army of occupation will move in four columns; one from Perryville, one from Harrisburg, one from Annapolis and one from Washington. Of course no opposition is anticipated, though no possible successful impediment could be placed in their way."

VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Gov. Letcher of Virginia has issued a proclamation saying that the sovereignty of Virginia had been denied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities of Washington, and every artifice employed which could influence the people of the Northern States, it therefore becomes the solemn duty of every citizen to prepare for the impending conflict. To this end, and for these purposes and with the determination to repel invasion, Gov. Letcher, authorizes the Commanding General of Military forces to call, and cause to be mustered into service from time to time, as the public exigencies may require, such an additional number of volunteers as he may deem necessary.

The Lights on the coast of Virginia have been extinguished by the secession traitors.

Necessity is Upon Us.

From The Presbyterian Banner. Our country is now involved in a dire calamity. War rages between brethren, and the conflict is likely to be protracted, and very wasteful of property and life. We deplore it, and would avert it, if that were possible without submitting to an evil still greater. The war is, on our part, A NECESSITY—and a necessity of the sternest kind. It has been forced upon us. We did not choose it. We tried long, and humbled ourselves much to avoid it but it was pressed upon us. We must either defend our free institutions, or become slaves to an oligarchy.

The war on one side, began last November. The purpose had been cherished and preparations for it had been in progress for years; but it was only on the approaching loss of the chief political power, as indicated by the Presidential election in November, that it became overt. Secession was declared. Forts were seized, armories forcibly possessed, custom houses and revenue vessels captured, and the revenues appropriated, mints taken, and their contents stolen; taxes levied, and armies raised; the Courts annihilated, and the country's laws set at defiance. Thus the war was waged on one side up till April 11th, a period of about five months. During all this time the Government was passive, hoping that aggression might cease, and men come to reason. With a view to conciliation, some of the Northern States repealed their Personal Liberty bills. The Fugitive Slave law was promptly complied with. New Territories were organized without a slavery prohibition. A resolution, was unanimously adopted in the House of Representatives, that Congress had neither the power nor the disposition to interfere with slavery in the States. A bill passed both Houses of Congress, by two-thirds votes, to amend the Constitution by an article declaring that that instrument should not be so altered as to abolish slavery, without the consent of all the States. But all would not do. Forbearance and a yielding to demands only emboldened assaults, and invited new aggressions. Fort Sumter was assailed by powerful batteries and a large army, and was captured after a two days' battle. The capital of the country was to be next assailed, and Northern cities were threatened. Then only did the Government accept of war.

We now enter the contest with a clear conscience, in self-defence, for the sustentation of law and order, and for the very life of our free institutions. Hence the unanimity which exists, the enthusiasm, and the hope. Hence the general fixedness of purpose, at whatever cost and whoever may oppose, to preserve the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws; appealing to Him who knows the right, and whom we serve.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?—At the present crisis, the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important. Bouvier defines martial law as a "code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to military law, while martial law is quite distinct a thing, and is founded on paramount necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief.

Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process—and as such, approximates closely to a military despotism. It is an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or from within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law being proclaimed, signifies that the operations of the ordinary legal delays of justice, is suspended by the military, which has for the time become supreme.

It suspends the operation of the writ of habeas corpus; enables persons charged with treason to be summarily tried by Court Martial instead of Grand Jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignty, it is of course, capable of great abuse, and is only to be justified on emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature, such as now appear to exist in Baltimore and Washington.

THERE IS A STARTLING RUMOR going the rounds of the press, that John Brown, Jr., is encamped near Beaver creek, about midway between Newcastle, Pa., and the Ohio river, with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill. It is further stated that the destination of these troops is Virginia, where they intend to operate for "vengeance, for the vindication of their race, and the support of the Union." The troops under the command of young Brown are described as "strong and stalwart," and fired with that zeal which men only know who have suffered slavery, and afterwards tasted the sweets of liberty.—For some time past, the journals of secession have been boasting of the fact that entire companies of slaves are being armed, and that the free negroes in the south are joining the army of traitors in large numbers. Under these circumstances, the formation of companies such as John Brown is drilling on Beaver creek, seems perfectly justifiable.

Horace P. Tuttle of the Cambridge Observatory, has discovered a new planet.

The New Apportionment Bill.

The following is a copy of the bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, passed by the Legislature at its late session:

- 1. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
2. First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
3. Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
4. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
5. Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, Bucks county, and that part of Montgomery county embracing Moreland, Abington, Cheltenham, Horsham, Upper Dublin, White Marsh, Springfield, Montgomery, Gwynedd, Hatfield, Towamencin, Franconia and Lower Salford.
6. Delaware county, Chester county and Upper and Lower Merion, and the borough of Bridgeport, in the county of Montgomery.
7. Berks county, and the balance of Montgomery county.
8. Lancaster county.
9. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.
10. Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Northampton counties.
11. Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne counties.
12. Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and the balance of Northumberland county, not included in the Thirteenth District.
13. Dauphin and York counties, and Lower Mahoney township, in Northumberland county, not included in the Twelfth District.
14. Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland counties.
15. Somerset, Bedford, Fulton Franklin and Adams counties.
16. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
17. Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties.
18. Jefferson, Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield counties.
19. Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Clarion counties.
20. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.
21. Allegheny county, south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.
22. Allegheny county, north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties.
23. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene counties.

A CHANGE.—The Charleston Mercury of April 24 exhibits an evident change of tone, since the news of the united uprising in the free States. Its bluster is all gone—its fire cooled immensely—and it manifests a feeling that there was not so much gained at Fort Sumter after all. Its New York correspondent of April 18th says:

"This city is in possession of an Abolition mob, urged on by a Black Republican police force. No man of Southern birth is fully safe in either person or property. There is, apparently under an insane cry for the flag of the Union, an universal shout for Southern blood. A more malignant and angry feeling has never been manifested by any people, savage or civilized, than is manifested by the Northern fanatics now in power towards the South.

The moneyed men and merchants of this city, who have fattened upon the South, and never thought seriously of losing trade, foreign and domestic, by its diversion to Southern ports, are now determined to either ruin or conquer the South, and force its commerce and trade to seek this port as an outlet, and thus make this city the Paris of the country. Under the pretence of executing the laws, and supporting the flag, they have through avarice and fanaticism, combined to conquer and to plunder the South. It is another John Brown raid on a grand scale. Lincoln is just as black-hearted as Brown, without a particle of his courage."

A TRIBUTE TO THE NORTH.—We see it stated that Wigfall has sent his mother and children to Boston for safety in these times of trouble. Whether this be true or not, it is true, to our personal knowledge, that Southern people are seeking, or are about to seek, an asylum in our Northern cities! What a grand tribute to the spirit of liberty! of intelligent educated Freedom! That even our enemies feel that their helpless families will be safe among us, from injury or insult, safer than at home, among their brutal mobs, or their ignorant degraded bondmen. Let it be our greatest pleasure, our noblest aim and privilege—not only to justify this confidence, but to do every office of hospitality and kindness to every one of these unfortunates. To show that we are above all temptations to retaliate for injustice, injury or denunciation, save upon the armed assailants of our institutions and our Government. That is true Chivalry! Not the spurious article of which the Southern boasts, while he insults, abuses and scourges the helpless and defenceless.

Charles Francis Adams, Cassius M. Clay and Jacob S. Haldeman, United States Ministers to England, Russia and Sweden, sailed from Boston on Wednesday in the steamer Niagara.

The steamer Lioness, commissioned as a privateer by the Secession leaders in Baltimore, was captured by a U. S. vessel in Chesapeake Bay a few days since.

The New York Tribune gives the following statement:

"A soldier, who escaped from Charleston, states that he served at the guns during the fight at Fort Moultrie and that nearly every shot from Fort Sumter killed somebody.

"Between three and four hundred were killed and wounded at Fort Moultrie during the siege. The killed were collected in a mass and interred at night in Potter's Field. Many were also killed in dwellings outside the Fort. The soldiers were threatened with death if they disclosed the facts about the killed. People are constantly inquiring for their friends, and are assured that they are at Sullivan's Island.

Another soldier who was at Morris Island says that 150 were killed there, and 40 at Sullivan's Island. He makes the same statement relative to the dead being buried at night in Potter's Field he also states that the negroes only want their leaders to give the word when the slaughter would be terrible.

A correspondence, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Gov. Hicks of Maryland, and Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, by telegraph:

Gov. Hicks to Gov. Sprague: "I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhode Island Regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus avoid trouble."

Gov. Sprague to Gov. Hicks: "The Rhode Island Regiment are going to fight and it matters not whether they fight in Baltimore or Washington."—Newport (R. I.) News.

A pistol, patented about a year ago, by a Yankee named T. J. Stafford, is now being manufactured, with a view to supply every home in the North with the most effective weapon of self-defence extant. It combines all the best qualities of other pistols, can be fired with even more rapidity than Colt's revolver, is furnished at one half its cost, and can be fired at the rate of from twelve to sixteen times a minute any length of time without interruption. It weighs only six and a half ounces.

It is rumored at Washington that Gen. Harney has been put under arrest as suspected traitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNION FOREVER!!

H. H. TUDOR & HUGH JONES. Having formed a partnership in the GROCERY business, would respectfully call the attention of the people of Ebensburg and vicinity to their large stock, which has been selected in the Eastern market with great care. Come and examine for yourselves! We cannot fail to please. Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz: White and Brown Sugar, Cheating and Smok's gars, Tobacco, N. O. Molasses, Cigars, Snuff, Syrup, Candles, Soap, Rio Coffee, Clothes, Market and Young Hyson, Imperial and Fancy Baskets, and Black Teas, Washboards, Brooms, Spices of all kinds, Buckets, Measures, Butter, Sugar and Water Crackers, Kegs, Dried Apples, Peaches, Hair and Wire Selves, Oranges and Lemons, Scrub, Shoe and Darning Brushes, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Citrons, Nuts of all kinds, Rope, Bed cords, Ext. Ley and Coffee, Twine, Tye Yarn, Bowls, Fawcits, Butter Prints and Lardles, Putty, Arnold's Inks from 6 to 75 cents per bottle, An assortment of Essences and Drugs, Shoe-findings, Pegs, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Nails, Thread, Garden a Hay Rakes, Sole Leather, Scythes and Scutlers, Harvest Tools, Buck Saws and Saws, Hay Forks, Provisions.

FLOUR, CORN and OAT MEAL. CHEESE, RICE, BACON, MAUKEREL, HERRING, CODFISH, And all kinds of Liqueurs, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Old Rye and Common Whiskey, &c., &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce, at Cash prices. Ebensburg, May 9, 1861.

NOTICE.

Having associated with Hugh Jones in the Grocery business, I hereby give notice to all those having standing accounts with me, to come forward and settle the same. Feeling thankful to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity for their former patronage, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, under the firm of Tudor and Jones. H. H. TUDOR.

Ebensburg, May 9, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office of Cambria county, and will be presented for confirmation to the next Orphan's Court of said county, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of June next. To wit: The final account of Peter Levergood (by his Executor), Guardian of Margaret, Fannie and Cora Levergood. The second and final account of Henry Alenbaugh, Guardian of David M'Crum. The account of Emannul Dishart, Executor of Jacob Zom, deceased. The first account of John Owens, Administrator of William Owens, deceased. The first account of John P. Linton, Esq., Administrator of John S. Rose, deceased. The partial account of James J. Kaylor, Administrator of Jacob Kaylor, deceased. The account of John Martin, Administrator of John D. Jones, deceased. The partial account of Peter Strittmiller, one of the Executors of Ignatius Koontz, deceased. The account of George O. K. Zahm, Administrator of Harkins Ott, deceased. The account of Joseph Conrad, Administrator of Mary Conrad, deceased. The account of William Weakland, Executor of John Weakland, deceased. The account of D. H. Roberts, Executor of David Harris, deceased. The account of George O. K. Zahm, Committee of the Estate of Margaret Cassidy, lunatic. E. F. LITTLE, Register. Register's Office, May 9, 1861.