



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 16.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to Hon. L. W. Hall, of the Senate, and Hon. A. C. Mullin, of the House, for Pub. Docs.

To The Farmers.

We publish on our outside this week an article from the New York Tribune, entitled "Plant Corn," to which we would direct the particular attention of our Cambria county farmers.

A Vigorous War.

The cry comes up from all parts of the country, "Let us have a vigorous war, let not the Government stop until treason and rebellion are put down."

All accounts from the South agree in the statement that the Union men in the rebellious States are just as anxious to see the rebels put down, as are we of the North. They feel the iron hand of the traitorous, thieving, swindling scoundrels, who have usurped the rule, and hold them in subjection by the force of military power, and demand the protection which the National Government owes all its citizens.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Philadelphia Press remarks that it is gratifying to know that during the exciting scenes of the past two weeks, the great highway of Pennsylvania maintains its deserved reputation for speed and safety.

Where would the United States be today without Pennsylvania's great avenue of trade? While in times of peace the blessings of commerce are wafted over it throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, in time of war it hurls an avalanche of freemen upon the rebellious enemies of the Republic.

General Scott.

The position of General Scott before the world, says a cotemporary, is truly noble and commanding, and reflects the highest honor upon his life and character. Devoted to his country in the vigor of his manhood, old age finds him true to the flag under which, 36 years ago, he led our armies to battle and to victory, and planning, with a skill and judgment unusual for one of his years, the suppression of a rebellion, which, for meanness and atrocity, is without parallel in the history of nations.

Unless some direct attack or offensive movement is made by the opposing force, the country need not expect to hear of offensive movements on the part of the Federal troops by land within a fortnight or twenty days. The impatience of the troops here is natural, the impatience of those at home equally so; but the little fact which steps in to check great movements on the part of the Government is, that troops are not yet fully equipped, properly armed, or in any respect just as they should be.

Wait and See.

Seldom, in any age or country, has an Administration been so hardly circumstanced as that of Pres. Lincoln. Certainly never since the Revolutionary Congress, has our Government been so hindered, hampered and almost helpless, as on the 4th of March, 1861. On first coming into power, or rather into weakness, it found a heavy debt, a plundered treasury, a drooping credit, and in every hole of every department treason brooding over corruption, and hatching the ruin of the nation.

Not only must all pernicious matter be expelled from the administrative body of perhaps a hundred thousand limbs—not only was order to be drawn from "chaos worse confounded"—but the Government had to make a new creation—a something out of almost nothing—a living world from the dormant element of things. Men, money, munitions, ships, stores, equipments, means of transportation, routes, strategic points, were all to be extemporized. In brief, and almost literally, the men, means and defenses of a vast army in complete array were to spring at once and full-grown into the world.

Meantime, corruption and treason were mostly weeded from the Executive departments, confusion was marshaled into system, credit restored, the treasury replenished, and many vigorous preparations made, while the governmental autumna were carefully exploring the hearts of our own people and also the pulse of foreign nations.

Since the "masterly inactivity" at Fort Sumter allured the traitors to overt guilt, clear even to the blindest, all know how much has been done, in how short a time, and with means how unready, scattered and remote. All know how at the call of the President, northern money flowed like water, and northern men surged to the war in masses, with the tide still rising and roaring behind them. On the whole, then, we judge that the seeming delays, temporizings, soft words and quasi negotiations of the Cabinet, were mostly to gain time for gathering in from all sides the force for a simultaneous blow by sea and land—a two-edged, general, overwhelming blow. When, under the sleepless, and, in a military sense, all-seeing eye of Winfield Scott, his lines shall have all met in their appointed centres, his plan will be found by its issue to have been harmonious and infallible, like that of a faultless watch or steam engine.

Noble Stand of Gen. Harney.—Gen. Harney has addressed a letter to Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, declaring he will never serve under any other banner than the one he has followed for forty years; that he will continue in the service of the government which has bestowed its honors upon him, and so long as he has breath he will be its faithful and loyal soldier. He says that secession will lead to anarchy, and that the secessionists design to establish a military dictatorship, and have made war upon the government and dishonored its flag, and that secession will be utter ruin to the disunionists. He implores his fellow citizens of Missouri not to be seduced and become the instruments of the mad ambition of designing men. Although the owner of property in and a resident of that State he feels bound to stand by the Union, and in remaining in its service will devote his efforts to the maintenance of the Federal government and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

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Telegraphic Intelligence.

SOLDIERS POISONED AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

It seems that the attempt to poison the troops stationed at the Relay House was much more wide spread and serious than was at first suspected. Strychnine was introduced into the camp by vendors of cakes, apples and goodies in vast quantities. Gen. Butler alludes to the subject in special orders, and says:

"Are our few insane enemies among the loyal men of Maryland prepared to wage war upon us in this manner? Do they know the terrible lesson of warfare they are teaching us? Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent, with a sword, in every household, armed with this terrible weapon?"

BALTIMORE SUCCUMBED. Five steam transports from Perryville landed about 2000 troops at Locust Point yesterday afternoon, at which place they took the cars for the Relay House. They comprised the First Pennsylvania Artillery regiment, under Col. Patterson, and the Texas Regulars and Sherman's battery.

Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, in that portion of the city known as Federal Hill, about a mile above Fort M'Henry. The presence of the troops was viewed with satisfaction by the residents of the vicinity, and there were no indications of hostility.

VIRGINIANS TAKING THE FIELD FOR THE UNION.

WHEELING, May, 9, 1861.—One company was sworn into the United States service to-day; some others will be tomorrow.

To-day was strictly observed as a fast day here. Patriotic sermons were delivered in nine out of twelve churches. The Methodist Church pulpit was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. The Rev. Mr. Smith delivered an address worthy of Beecher. He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. If there was a secessionist in his congregation, he wanted him to leave. Other ministers prayed that the rebels might be subdued, or wiped out from the face of the earth.

SURRENDER OF MISSOURI MILITIA TO U. S. TROOPS.

St. Louis, May 10. Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia encamped at Camp Johnson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on the demand of Capt. Lyon, Commander of the United States forces in this city.

Captain Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining heights.

There were only about 800 men in the camp. A large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oath not to take up arms against the United States government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the government, which they disclaimed.

May 11.—Capt. Lyon with four thousand troops surrounded Camp Jackson, took twelve hundred rebels prisoners with arms, camp equipage, &c. The cannon stolen at Baton Rouge were recovered.—The prisoners were offered release on parole, but refused. Some of them hurrahed for Jeff. Davis as they were marched through the ranks to arsenal.

The populace grossly outraged the United States troops and fired on them. The fire was returned. Three United States troops were wounded and twenty of the populace. Captain Lyon suppressed the firing.

It is understood that Writs of Habeas Corpus will be applied for to release prisoners, but they will be disregarded by Capt. Lyon.

St. Louis, May 12.—This city has seen another terrible tragedy. Last night, about six o'clock, a large body of Home Guards entered the city from the arsenal where they had been enlisting, and in passing through the streets, they were hissed and hooted at, and insulted, otherwise by the spectators, and finally a boy fired a pistol into the ranks. Part of the rear companies immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking ranks and discharging muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. Four of the troops and three citizens were instantly killed, and a large number wounded.

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence, and intense indignation was expressed against the Guards, but at latest accounts the city was comparatively quiet.

THE STEAM GUN CAPTURED.

BALTIMORE, May, 11.—This morning a suspicious looking box and three men was observed going out on the Frederick road from Baltimore, and the fact being communicated to General Butler at the Relay House, he dispatched a scouting party in pursuit, who overtook the wagon six miles beyond the Relay at Hechester. On examination it was found that the box contained Dickerson's steam gun, which obtained some notoriety here during the excitement succeeding the riot of the 19th ult., and was for a few days in custody of the city authorities. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry when captured. The soldiers, brought the gun and the three men to the Relay House. The prisoners one of whom was Dickerson, the owner and inventor of the gun, were sent to Annapolis.

What is the Aim of the Government?

The southern people, those who succeed secession without intending that their successor should be used to give it the force and fury which it now possesses, begin to wonder what the Government means to do? They ask this question as if there really was nothing for the Government to do, or they ask it as if they had not been guilty of wrongs that should be righted, outrages that deserved punishment, crimes that merited death. What the Government will do, the southern rebels know as well as we do, and among them all there is sufficient knowledge to impress the guilty with the extent of the punishment reserved for them. The Government will certainly proceed to take possession of its property, making no distinction between a musket in the hands of a traitor, stolen from its arsenal, or a man under the control of a commonwealth, seized by its order, and held by its authority. It will recapture its forts, re-possess its custom-houses, re-assert its authority, and enforce respect to its flag and obedience to its laws in every state and territory in the Union. But this is not all that the Government will do in order to vindicate its reputation. It must do more if it hopes to survive for present good and future greatness. It must punish the authors of this rebellion, not merely as disturbers of the peace of the country—not as usurpers of its law and authority—not as violators of its dignity and repose. They are guilty of all these bad actions—but it is for greater crimes that they must be punished. They must be arrested and tried and condemned and disposed of as traitors. No other punishment will satisfy the people of the loyal States; any other would only be offering a premium for the piracy, assassination and plunder which distinguished this first rebellion against Liberty.

MARYLAND STILL IN THE UNION.—At a recent meeting of the citizens of Allegany co., Md., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is rumored that the peaceful relations which have heretofore existed between the citizens of Maryland and their neighbors of Pennsylvania have been broken up by the unfortunate condition of national affairs, and that intercourse is dangerous to Pennsylvanians, and a multitude of wild and unfounded rumors are, as we are informed, in circulation, calculated to create distrust and unfriendly feelings on the part of our neighbors in Bedford and Somerset counties against the citizens of Cumberland and Allegany counties. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor give notice by handbill and otherwise that Maryland is yet a portion of the United States, and that we profess no less loyalty to the Constitution, no less friendship to our neighbors of Pennsylvania than we have heretofore done, and that we apprehend no danger from them, and assure them they need fear none from us.

A SKELETON AT THE TRAITORS' FEAST.—During the last week a great fair has been held at New Orleans for the benefit of the rebel volunteers. Of course all are outwardly enthusiastic for the secession cause; that very different sentiments are cherished in secret may be inferred from a little incident that occurred on Saturday. Some persons, whilst Mrs. C. M. Hancock was absent from her stand, "Southern Rights," pinned the following note to one of the ornaments:

"The flowers of your Southern Rights table have all withered, and you will have to sprinkle them with Yankee blood before they will bloom again."

The New Orleans papers are furious over this event, and apparently alarmed lest it should prove the out cropping of some formidable conspiracy.

A GENTLEMAN who recently returned from the South, where he had spent some years, says the great body of the secessionists feel perfectly sure of taking Washington. They expect to bring 400,000 men into the field by midsummer, when they calculate that the heat will be far more oppressive to the Northern troops than to theirs, and that then if not sooner, they expect to achieve their great triumph. They calculate on powerful aid from Maryland at the critical moment, and mean to make sure work of it.

We print these calculations to warn our people of the desperate nature of the struggle before us. We cannot make too great preparations for it, nor be ready for greater sacrifices than will be imperatively required.—N. Y. Tribune.

REGIMENT OF FREE COLORED MEN.—Governor Moore, we have heard, has authorized the organization of a regiment of free colored men. We have always relied upon the fidelity of the free colored men who were born in New Orleans—the descendants of those who fought upon the plains of Chalmette. And we expect that when the regiment is fully organized, and if the mean, false, dastardly Black Republicans of the North endeavor to make a hostile approach to New Orleans, our free colored regiment will help to teach them, by a bloody lesson, too, that they know their true from their false friends. We heard it said that Felix Labatut, Esq., an old, esteemed and wealthy citizen, would be requested to become Colonel of the regiment.—New Orleans Delta, April 30.

Judge Campbell of the U. S. Supreme Court, who resides in Alabama, has sent in his resignation. He is a Unionist but feels bound to adhere to the fortunes of his State.

News Items.

It is reported that John Morrissey, the pugilist, is dead.

MAJOR ANDERSON has been promoted to a Colonelcy in the U. S. army.

The mammoth steamship, Great Eastern, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The regular passenger travel is now open from Harrisburg to Baltimore over the Northern Central Railroad.

MAJOR (now Colonel) Anderson passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad westward on Tuesday. He was en route for Louisville, Ky.

The question is often asked, what is a "stand of arms?" Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket, and its appurtenances.

TRIGGS, after sacrificing his honor and his conscience, has been contemptuously thrown aside with a commission of Brigadier General, which Davis knew he could not accept. He has sunk too low for scorn. His degradation can excite no feeling but pity.

LIEUT. MAURY'S TREASON.—An examination of the records at the Observatory discloses the fact that Lieut. Maury has for several months past impressed upon the minds of scientific bodies abroad that the Government would not last three weeks after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

EVERY man who offers his services to his country in the present crisis, and is mustered into the service, will be entitled to Land Warrants, in addition to his regular pay, even if the war is closed in thirty days. Privates will receive 160 acres each; officers larger tracts, in proportion to the rank they hold.

WILL MAKE BONE BUTTONS OF THEM.—One of the Massachusetts volunteers when in Philadelphia, was asked what he thought of the threat of the Cotton States to plant the Confederate flag upon Faneuil Hall. He replied, "Let them come and try it—we'll send them back to their friends in the shape of bone buttons."

WE are happy to state that John A. Washington, who shaved our patriotic ladies so abominably in the sale of the bones of the Great Washington, is an officer in the traitors' army. If they ever catch a man in the patriot army stealing the gruel of the wounded, or picking rents off the eyes of the dead, he will match John A. Washington.

The following is the way they raise volunteers in Atlanta, Georgia: A young man stood in the hotel with a book to take the names of those who had not yet joined themselves to a military company, and, as the morning papers proposed, that any person who refused to enlist should be driven from the city, he had no difficulty in filling his list.

TO ARM, equip, and provide a well appointed force of one hundred thousand, including camp equipage, artillery, horses, munitions, &c., and two months' provisions, will cost twenty-five millions of dollars; and this for five hundred thousand men is one hundred and twenty-five millions. For six months' service, including transportation, this sum must be doubled.

SECESSION.—THE THIRTY YEARS' CONSPIRACY.—Every American citizen should be familiar with those words of Rhett, of South Carolina: "The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non execution of the fugitive slave law.—It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years."

A COMPANY OF MONKS.—The Rev. B. Wiener, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Vincent, Westmoreland county, has organized a company of eighty men, made up principally from among the members of his confraternity. His company has not yet been accepted, but he expects to get it into service ere long in which event, it will no doubt be shown that men can be good christians and good soldiers at one and the same time.—Chronicle.

MASONIC SECESSION.—At a convocation of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Georgia, which closed its session in Augusta on the 26th ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the connection heretofore existing between the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Georgia and the General Grand Chapter of the late United States of America be and the same is hereby dissolved.

TENNESSEE.—The people, by a majority of 70,000, voted against a convention—and yet the Legislature, like that of Maryland, would vote the State out of the Union, and have passed an ordinance to that effect. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson and Andrew Johnson say they will fight against it under the Stars and Stripes, and spill their last drop of blood for the Union.—The leaders of the Union party in East Tennessee say that if the State secedes, the eastern part will rebel, secede from the State and stick to the Union.

A DARE-DEVIL REGIMENT.—Colonel Wilson's hard-fisted regiment in New York city is nearly full. Thirty men of muscle offered themselves in a body on Tuesday. "Glad to see you gentlemen," said the Colonel, "but if you enlist with me, I assure you that half of you will be in your graves in less than three months!" Pleas-ed with the cheering prospects held out by their commander, the irrepressible thirty clapped their hands, gave the Colonel three cheers, and immediately enrolled their names.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi will be kept open to an untaxed commerce, and those attempting to obstruct it or to collect duties from our citizens will be summarily and fearfully punished. New Orleans will find the mouth of the Ohio river filled with teeth in the shape of armed vessels; and if her rulers persist in their desperate game of collecting revenue not theirs, or of retaining the property and treasure of the Government and the people, they will be speedily brought to their senses.

CAPT. M'CONNELL, U. S. A., appointed Recruiting Agent at Baltimore, has sent a report to the War Department, announcing 300 recruits for the regular service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Managers of the Cambria county Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the office of D. H. Roberts, Esq., Ebensburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, 1st of June, 1861. By order of the President, DAVID J. JONES, Secy.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, namely, one Bay Horse, one Gray Mare, one windmill, one Plough, one Harrow and one Cow, is left with John Wharton, Clearfield tp., Cambria county and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as they belong to me. FRANCIS COOPER.

THE UNION FOREVER!!

R. 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! They cannot fail to please. Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

- White and Brown Su. Cheewing and Snuff's gars, Tobacco, N. O. Molasses, Cigars, Sunff, Syrups, Candles, Soap, Rio Coffee, Clothes, Market and Young Hyson, Imperial Fancy Baskets, and Black Teas, Wash boards, Brooms, Spices of all kinds, Buckets, Measures, Butter, Sugar and Wa-ter Crackers, Kegs, Dried Apples, Peaches, Hair and Wire Sines, oranges and Lemons, Scrub, Shoe and Dug-ting Brushes, Prunes, Citrons, Rope, Bed cords, Nuts of all kinds, Lines, Rope Harns, Ext. Ley and Coffee, Twine, Tye Tars, Bowls, Fawcits, Butter Prints and Lad-dles, Window Glass, Putty, Arnold's Inks from 6 to 75cents per bottle, An assortment of Es-sences and Drugs, Shoe-findings, Pegs, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Nails, Thread, Garden a Hay Rakes, Sole Leather, Scythes, Chains, Harvest Tools, Buck Saws and Nails, Hay Forks, Provisions, FLOUR, CORN and OAT MEAL, CHERRY, RICE, BACON, MACKEREL, HERRING, CODFISH, And all kinds of Liquors, Brand, Gin, Whant, Old Rye and Common Whiskey, &c., &c.

The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce, at Cash price. 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. R. 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 Al-lenbaugh, Guardian of David M'Crum. The account of Emanuel Dishart, Executor of Jacob Zorn, 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 Strittmatter, one of the Executors of Ignatius Koontz, deceased. The account of George C. K. Zahn, 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 C. K. Zahn, Committee of the Estate of Margaret Cassidy, a lunatic. E. F. LITTLE, Register. Register's Office, May 4, 1861.

Iron City College \$35.00.

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of Twenty different States yound men from twenty-eight 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 \$2000.00 per Annum. immediately upon graduating, who 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.