



RIGHT OR WRONG.

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE SET RIGHT.

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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....MAY 23.

The Point in Issue.

The exact point of the controversy between the slaveholders and the United States, says the New York Independent, is not perfectly obvious to all.

It was at first pretended that there was a right of secession inherent under the Constitution. But this was soon abandoned, because the Constitution makes itself and the laws and treaties made pursuant to it to be "the supreme law of the land."

Then they fell back upon the Declaration of Independence, which recognizes the right of the people to change their government; and they argued that, from the nature of the case, the people themselves must be their own judges as to the exercise of that right.

But the Declaration of Independence recognized the right of revolution only for just cause—whenever the existing government "becomes destructive" of the ends for which alone it has a right to exist.

And the act of putting forth the Declaration was an appeal by our fathers to the judgment of the whole world, and to "the Supreme Judge of the world," as to the justice of their determination, and the validity of the grounds on which it was based.

The slaveholders know that they cannot stand a moment before either tribunal, on the ground of the justice of their complaints against the Government, because no government in the world has answered its proper end better than ours, and the slaveholders, at least, have received not the slightest wrong.

Then they fall back upon their alleged superiority as a race, and their consequent natural right to rule. But this is so clearly contradicted by the whole course of history, that the pretext is plainly a mere rhetorical flourish.

The "felon fathers" of Virginia, the unbreached Scottish serfs of North Carolina, the exiled mechanics of Gaseony, the forlorn followers of Oglethorpe, which formed the basis of that boastful brood, have been nearly or quite equalled in numbers by emigrants and their posterity from the North.

There is no use in chasing these quibbles. It is better to look the real issue in the face. The authors of secession neither have nor ask any justification to their own thoughts but this alone—"We have a right to govern, because we can."

Every step they have taken is based upon this, and to make good this claim is the explanation of their whole policy. They governed the country through alternate parties as long as they could.

Their whole course proves this. They never asked anything of the United States Government; they only demanded. They first proceeded to seize forts, arms, treasuries—because they could.

As soon as they thought themselves able to coerce the Government, they demanded to be recognized in their independence, and to have the forts of the United States surrendered to them as of right—on no pretext but because they were demanded.

All this time they were relying upon the fidelity of their Whig and Democratic friends at the North to insist clamorously that the slaveholders should never be "coerced." It was a solecism, they assumed, that they who had such an inherent right to coerce, should themselves

be coerced. In the Union or out of the Union, they alone had the right to govern, and to say what the United States should do, and what not.

In their estimation, the sudden and unanimous rising of the people of the United States to support their own Government, and to maintain the right of the people of the United States to direct their Government by their own will and according to their own interest and honor, is the most stupendous and preposterous INSURRECTION that was ever recorded in history.

And now we are approaching the great issue. It is hardly conceivable that this can be blinked by any sideway movement. It is to be settled by the trial of force.—The slaveholders have gone too far now to finish from the crucial test.

They have ventured life and fortune upon the issue. All their political expedients have been tried out and abandoned. They have now to prove the validity of their claim and put it in force.

Either they have the right to govern the United States because they can, or they are guilty of the most causeless and wicked rebellion against the best government on earth.

And on the other hand, the people of the United States are able to govern the United States, by the men whom they choose for that purpose, or the election of Abraham Lincoln was an act of insurrection and usurpation against those who have a right to rule us, and the Government we have constituted is deserving only of the contemptuous treatment it has received from Mr. Davis and his confederates.

The issue is with the God of the universe. Let his providence determine which party has the right, and which is best prepared to fulfil his designs in planting this nation upon the shores of the New World.

HEAD BOUNTY.—The latest act of infamy of the Southern Conspiracy is the offer of twenty dollars bounty for every one killed and twenty-five dollars for every one taken alive by their licensed pirates.

We respectfully advise the pirates to get some good security for the payment, for the Congress which makes stealing so prominent in its policy, will be sure to cheat them by repudiating the debt. And we respectfully suggest to the "Congress" that the offer had better be made to every one of their pirates that does not get killed or taken alive by our brave men.

A VIGOROUS WAR.—The best news received lately imports that an understanding has been had between President Lincoln and the Governors of the loyal states that there shall be no let-up in the war for the Union, until the National Flag shall once more float unchallenged over all the Forts, Armories, Custom-Houses and Sub-Treasuries that have been wrested by the traitors from their rightful possessor.

SECESSION IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican contains an editorial on the proclamation of Gen. Harney, which shows very plainly that the secession animal in that State has had its head taken off. While protesting against the course of the General, the editor makes the following important admission:

"The State of Missouri is so enflamed and controlled by the military forces levied by the United States Government, that it is worse than madness to think of opposing them with any expectation of success. So much we have felt ourselves bound to say by way of caution to the people of Missouri."

A report was current last week to the effect that the remains of Washington had been stolen from the tomb at Mt. Vernon. It was altogether a mistake—the remains of the Father of his Country are untouched.

The report that Breckinridge is to accept command in the United States army under Colonel Anderson is contradicted. It is most likely a large canard.

Detailed accounts of the St. Louis troubles fully exonerate the Federal troops from blame, and justify Capt. Lyon's conduct in firing on his assailants.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

BALTIMORE. Governor Hicks has issued the following proclamation last night:

Whereas, The President of the United States by his proclamation of 13th April, 1861, has called upon me, the governor of Maryland, for four regiments of infantry, or riflemen, to serve for a period of three months, the said requisition being made in the spirit and in pursuance of the law;

Whereas, To the said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretary of War, that said four regiments shall be detailed to serve within the limits of the State of Maryland or for the defense of the capital of the United States and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid.

Now therefore, I Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do by this my proclamation call upon loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services, to the extent of four regiments, as aforesaid, to serve during the period of three months within the limits of Maryland or for the defense of the capital of the United States to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

Given, under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this Fourteenth day of May, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Cameron has declined to accept the four Maryland regiments offered by Governor Hicks, simply for the defence of that State and of the District. The Governor has entirely misapprehended the tenor of the Secretary's explanations, and if the Marylanders enlist, they must enter the general service.

SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS. NEW YORK, May 20.—Special dispatches to the Evening Post and Commercial report that one of the government coast guard boats last night at the mouth of the Potomac, and was attacked by an armed propper from Richmond with a large force of the rebels.

Another steamer, with fifty soldiers, has gone in pursuit of the pirates. BOSTON, May 18.

The steam gun boat Pembroke has arrived from Fort Monroe, which she left on the 16th inst. Among her passengers is Capt. Gales, of the barque D. C. Pierce, of Cleveland, and Capt. Johnson, of the barque Ida of Boston.

Capt. Gales reports that his barque was sunk at Norfolk by the rebels on the 6th inst., beside losing vessel and cargo and three thousand dollars in specie, he was thrown into prison and kept there till released on bail through the efforts of a friend.

Being closely watched, he escaped, with nine others, to the frigate Minnesota. Capt. Gales' daughter, who was with him, and in destitute circumstances in Norfolk, and as well as the crew, was refused assistance, especially by the British consul, Mr. Myers, who, from his own acknowledgment, made in the presence of the officers of the Minnesota, confessed that he had possession of a cargo of sugar and specie valued at a total of fifty-eight thousand dollars, yet refused to give Capt. Gale a receipt, as indemnity to her owners.

Capt. Johnson reports the wreck of the bark Ida near Cape Henry. He saved cargo and rigging, and shipped them to Norfolk, but on reaching there he was robbed of nearly the whole of his property and imprisoned for five days. He made his escape along with Capt. Gale.

SOMETHING TO BE INQUIRED INTO.—We find the following paragraph in a letter to the Vicksburg Citizen, dated Pensacola, April 29:

"Lieut. Wadsworth U. S. A. before being shot, confessed that the object of the sail-boat which landed at Warrington every day under the flag of truce, was not for the purpose of getting the letters for Fort Pickens, but on the contrary, they carried back with them the letters written home for the Mississippi and Alabama volunteers. A nice trick wasn't it? It will account for the good folks at home receiving no letters from the cadets."

This is the first intimation that has reached us that Lieut. Wadsworth, or any other American officer, had been "shot" by the Southern rebels. When did it happen—and what was the offence?—N. Y. Times.

AN OFFER FROM SCOTLAND.—The most significant offer yet made to our Government is that just received from Scotland. Certain prominent Scotch merchants, doing business in this country are responsible for a tender of ten regiments of unequipped but well built, hardy, active men, who are not earning eleven dollars per month above their living, and who are ready and willing to enter the service of the United States for the war, be it long or short, on the condition that, at the expiration of the war, Government will grant them each a bounty of land.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has been lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever, at Chicago, but is now pronounced out of danger, and is slowly recovering. Every day brings news of chivalrous southerners repudiating northern debt.

The Stay Law.

The Stay Law, which was passed by our State Legislature respecting its provisions. The first section provides a stay of execution of one year from date of the law upon judgments now unsatisfied, and of one year from their date upon all obtained within six months after the date of this law, provided the defendant is possessed of real estate sufficiently unincumbered in the county wherein the judgments lie, (subject to said judgments,) by proper authority deemed worth enough to satisfy the same; or the defendant shall give security approved by the proper authority, within sixty days from the date of this act, or from the date of the judgment, and the requisite proof of bona fide ownership of aforesaid real estate situate as above required, double the amount of the judgments, and sufficiently unincumbered, to which security plaintiffs may file exceptions; that in all actions now pending or instituted within twelve months from date of this act, on investments for payment of money or recovery of book debts, wherein defendants, at any stage before sheriff's sale, shall have filed affidavits that the majority of their creditors (whose demands exceed two-thirds of their indebtedness) have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them, the Court shall order a stay of execution except at the times and in the proportions agreed upon by said representatives of two-thirds of the indebtedness; that no persons or institution holding collateral security for debts due or to become due shall within one year from date of this act sell such collaterals, and if they sell the same they shall become responsible therefor at double the amount for which the same was pledged, to the owner thereof; that an execution issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum not less than \$500, heretofore obtained, shall not be stayed; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearages of interest. This act shall not stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans or minors: shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collateral.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, and mortgage of the premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

The Bank Bill.

A bill for the regulation of the currency passed both Houses of the Legislature on Thursday morning, and will, it is said, receive the signature of the Governor.—The first section requires the banks of this State, until the second of February next, to receive and authorize them to pay out the notes of all banks which are now and shall continue solvent, which were specie-paying prior to the nineteenth of November last, with the proviso that they shall not be required to receive the notes of any discredited bank, and that the discrediting of any bank shall be done by an investigating commission appointed by the Governor, upon the sworn declaration of the President and a majority of the Directors of any bank that the bank to be discredited is unsound. Section second authorizes the receipt of notes of solvent, though not specie-paying banks for taxes, tolls, and revenues by State collectors of the same, and authorizes the State Treasurer to receipt for the same as though said banks were specie paying. Section third compels a forfeiture of its charter by any bank not complying with the provisions of this law. Section fourth requires the Governor to forfeit the charter of any bank which has suspended specie payments within a year prior to the enactment of this law. Section fifth provides for the appointment by the directors of any bank of a President pro tem. in case of the sickness or absence of the regular President. Section sixth requires the banks to redeem, in specie or its equivalent, so much of their circulation as may be in the hands of the State Treasurer, and may be necessary to pay the August interest. Section seventh requires the President, cashier or other officers of any bank in this State to take an oath or affirmation that they will not knowingly or intentionally violate any of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or the provisions of the act regulating banks, passed Apr. 16, 1850, and its supplements: Provided, That no cashier shall engage in any other profession or calling, directly or indirectly, than that appertaining to the office of cashier.

Somebody says that printing ink will be declared contraband of war and that the result will be to stop all the southern newspapers. It sometimes seems as if that would be a blessed thing to happen in the north. Printing ink does a deal of mischief, everywhere, as well as a large amount of good.

An Alabamian's Opinion of the Rebellion.

During last week a large number of persons arrived in this city from points in the extreme South. We have conversed with several of them upon the subject of the southern rebellion, and find them united in sentiment both as to its cause and its consequences. Among them all none give a more reasonable and intelligent statement of affairs than an Alabamian—a citizen of Montgomery, now stopping at the Madison House. He is a Union man, and avows that a vast majority of the property owners and merchants of Alabama will be found on the side of the stars and stripes as soon as Mr. Lincoln shall make his first demonstration against the rebels; that the secessionists have overawed the Union men for the present, but that they cannot keep them in check very long; and that a sentiment of loyalty to the government of the United States is growing and strengthening daily. This information can be relied upon. It comes from a man who has had every opportunity of becoming conversant with the political affairs of the South. When he left Montgomery (about ten days ago), flour was selling for \$15 per bbl., though the local newspapers quoted it much lower, to prevent a bad effect abroad. Business, he says, is completely stagnated, and an absolute reign of terror has been inaugurated, the character of which Northern people would scarcely be willing to believe. To nearly every able bodied man in the state is the issue presented, enlist in the Southern army, or permit your property to be confiscated. But the effects of the Southern frenzy are nowhere more apparent than on farms and plantations—where a number of slaves are owned. Fears of a negro insurrection are constantly before the minds of the proprietors of the peculiar institution, and the adoption of "precautionary measures" has become almost universal. Our informant says that the planters have been seized with a sudden mistrust of their field-hands, and thousands of negroes are now, for the first time in their lives, locked up every night. Wealthy families sleep in volcanoes, to speak rather figuratively. Shakespeare says the thief doth fear each bush an officer, and it seems that in cotton-land, where "capital owns its labor," the planter fears each bush a darkey, with a John Brown pike in each hand. Verily, the pleasures of secession are to the valiant heroes of the sunny South both numerous and valuable.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE TRAITORS OF MARYLAND, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, if not of North Carolina and Tennessee, will have their hands full at home. Western Virginia is a unit against rebellion; and should the eastern portion of the state venture upon active measures against the government, a new state will be created, and volunteers enough take the field to hold the rebels in check.

Kentucky is even more evenly divided. Already three full regiments have taken the field for the Union, and when Col. Anderson shall take his place at the head of "The Hunters" of his native State, an army strong enough to speedily crush out treason from its borders will make its appearance.

In Missouri, ten thousand Union volunteers are already enrolled; and in less than ten days the loyal men of that state will show themselves too formidable to be attacked.

Maryland has almost entirely recovered from her rebellious spasm. The true men of the state are bold and ready. They cannot be put down. Already our troops pass "through Baltimore" undisturbed and in a fortnight not a traitor will show his head except through a halter.

Of North Carolina and Tennessee we know less, and expect less. They may "go with the multitude to do evil." But there will very soon be developed too strong a Union sentiment in both states to render very safe a contribution of troops to the rebel confederacy for aggressive service.

On the part of the leaders of the rebellion, the war is to be conducted on the principle of bluster and brag. It is by these agencies that the south has fought all her battles and achieved all her victories during the last thirty years. But other weapons must be used in this war.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S PAPER.—The Knoxville Whig has been presented by a Florida Grand Jury as a nuisance and an incendiary sheet. Hear what the Parson says on the subject:—"We look with scorn and contempt upon his effort to proscriber us, by the secession rebels of Florida.—We call attention to it with a view to illustrate the vile spirit of the Southern Confederacy. Any journal that dares to expose their usurpations of power, their arrogant claims, and their refusal to let the people have a vote upon going out of the Union, is "an incendiary sheet." Drunk on mean whisky—resolved on repudiating their honest debts, and hopelessly insolvent many of these Southern leaders in the wicked work of Secession, desire to get up a war of plunder, in the vain hope of bettering their condition. And any paper daring to expose their loose code of morals is an incendiary sheet!"

Twenty-one Regiments have been organized in the State of New York, to serve for the period of three years unless sooner discharged.

A Regiment of Michigan men arrived at Harrisburg on Wednesday, on their way to Washington.

Mortimer Thompson, alias "Doesticks, P. B.," was married in New York last week.

Chivalry as Practiced at the South.

Imprisoning female school teachers because they read Beecher's sermons. Banishing female seamstresses because they came from the north. Tar and feathering crippled pedlars, because they don't deal in niggers. Silencing preachers who dare to address God as a dispenser of love and liberty! Forbidding prayers from the pulpits for the success of free institutions. Getting up mock funerals for the burial of the flag of the Stars and Stripes. Storming half starved garrisons, and firing on unarmed vessels. Forcing negroes into slavery, as the inferior of the white man, and then forcing them into the army as the equals of all men. Refusing to pay honest debts, and then asking alliance with the honest people of the world. Appealing to God to bless their cause, and then rejecting the free ministrations of His gospel. Pledging their honors and then perjurying their souls. Representing the people by refusing to allow them to participate in the control of the destiny of the government. These are a few of the definitions of which modern chivalry is susceptible.—We give them for the digestion of those who are constantly and secretly abetting by their sympathy the very class of men who are now warring against this government.

Agents wanted to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from \$25 to \$60 per month, and expenses paid. The Eux is a new machine and very simple in its construction. A diploma was awarded our Machine by the Industrial Association of Farmers and Mechanics, held at Chambersburg, Pa., at its exhibition in 1860, over the Grover & Baker, and Butter Machines. It is equal to any machine in use, and the price is but fifteen dollars. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., Milan, Ohio [Mar. 1-14]

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 Warton, Clearfield tp., Cambria county and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as they belong to me. FRANCIS COOPER. May 9, 1861.

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 Sugar, Cheating and Sack, gars, Tobacco, N. O. Molasses, Cigars, Snuff, Syrups, Candles, Soap, Rio Coffee, Cloth, Market and Young Hyson, Imperial Fancy Baskets, and Black Teas, Waist Bords, Brooms, Spices of all kinds, Buckets, Measures, Butter, Sugar and Wa-Kenlers, Churns, r, Crackers, Hair and Wire Saws, Dried Apples, Peaches, Scrub, Shoe and Dusting Brushes, Oranges and Lemons, Rope, Bed cords, Figs, Raisins, Lines, Rope Hair, Prunes, Citrons, Ext. Lye and Coffee, Twine, Tye Yarn, Nuts of all kinds, Fawcits, Bowls, Window Glass, Butter Prints and Lades, Putty, Arnold's Inks from 6 to An assortment of E-75cents per bottle, sences and Drugs, Shoe-findings, Pegs, Shovels, Spades, Boots, Nails, Thread, Garden a list here, Sole Leather, Sewing and Knives, Harvest Tools, Buck Saws and Sails, Hay Forks, Provision

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

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 Albenbaugh, Guardian of David McCrum. 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 Strittmatt, one of the Executors of Ignatius Koonz, 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, lunatic. E. F. LITTLE, Register. Register's Office, May 4, 1861.