



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

EDENSBURG: THURSDAY MARCH 13.

The President's Message.

In another column we publish a message transmitted by President LINCOLN to Congress, on Thursday last, and we ask those of our readers who have not already done so, to give it a careful perusal.

It will be observed, that the President recommends the gradual abolition of Slavery, but not without giving adequate compensation to the loyal owners. The resolution which he proposes for adoption by Congress, is carefully worded, and couched in language which cannot be offensive even to the most ardent admirer of the peculiar institution.

We are well aware that there are many Radicals in the land, who desire to see immediate and universal emancipation, and this, too, without affording any compensation whatever "for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

It is clear, therefore, that this class will object to the proposition of the President, inasmuch as it does not go far enough towards the accomplishment of the object which they have so much at heart.

But such gentlemen should remember that, by a measure such as they would have, the innocent and loyal would suffer equally with the most rabid Slaveholder and Secessionist who has taken part in the Rebellion.

The Potomac Opened.

General Hooker reports that all the rebel batteries in front of his line are entirely abandoned and their guns spiked. Their stronghold at Aquia Creek and all the other nests of traitors along the south bank of the Potomac, which have been for months a standing reproach to the national arms, are cleared out; and the river is relieved of the "blockade" which has so long the same as closed it against navigation.

Beauregard.

What a dear old, queer old creature, poor old Mr. BEAUREGARD must be. We have had a great many reports concerning him since the Rebellion began. The difficulty has always been to tell whether these reports were true or false.

But "the latest and most approved" account that we have seen of old Peter, we recently read in the Pittsburg Chronicle. We copy for the benefit of our "numerous readers."

A despatch says that the story of Beauregard's being sick is false. We know that it was true. We had a long and interesting interview last night with a perfectly reliable Pittsburger, who was in Columbus, Ky., on last Tuesday week, after the battle of Donelson, and Beauregard was there.

Senator Johnson.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, was, on the 5th inst., elected a United States Senator, by the Maryland Legislature, for a term of six years. This is a most gratifying as well as a most suggestive event. It clearly demonstrates that Maryland has been regenerated, and that the course which the President pursued towards that State in the early stages of the Rebellion, was right.

The Pennsylvania Reserve.

The Washington Sunday Chronicle says the ambulances on Saturday last brought a large proportion of the sick in the camps to this city. Some of them will be placed in the hospitals here, and others will be sent to Philadelphia and other northern cities. The general health of the troops is very good. Some regiments have scarcely a man on the sick list, and others, after being five or six months in the service, have not lost by death, a single man.

The rebel War Department has perpetrated a huge joke in calling on Tennessee for thirty-two more regiments. Even had they men, they have no more arms. Harris scamped the State long ago for all the old flint-locks and squirrel rifles and shot guns.

Andrew Johnson has been appointed Governor of Tennessee. To give him the requisite military rank, he will be made a Brigadier-General.

QUILL-DRIVES.

Juicy—our streets at present. Melodious—the neighing of the iron horse o' mornings. Easter Sunday occurs this year on the 20th of April.

A pity—that our excellent sleighing is done for. It snow more! A tip-top hotel—Randolph's Cambria House, at Wilmore.

Attention is directed to the Circular by the Governor and Speakers of the Senate and House, on the outside of to-day's paper.

The latest advices from the seat of war indicate that all is quiet along the Blacklick, and no forward movement anticipated!

Tennessee was the last State to accede, and she seems to be the first to come back.

The Confederate army has been utterly shattered, and it will not be easy to "save the pieces."

Perhaps the rebels were more reconciled to leaving Kentucky and Missouri, because they are hemp States.

We advise the rebels to steer their craft as soon as possible into the port of Submission. It isn't blockaded!

It is said that, in Richmond, they are distressed for tallow to make candles. Humphrey Marshall wouldn't be safe there.

It is reported that Beauregard is suffering from sore throat. He isn't the only rebel that is beginning to feel bad about the neck.

The Southern Confederacy is on its last pair of legs, and it has the inflammatory rheumatism, gout, dropsy, and many other maladies in them.

An Oregon editor promises to "tear the mantle of hypocrisy from the shoulders of U. S. Senator Starke." Would the editor leave the Senator Starke naked?

Beauregard has gone to Fort Randolph. The trenches of the Fort are said to have been made by Pillow. The creole will have to retrench!

The receipts and expenses of the railroads in Pennsylvania for the year 1861 were respectively \$19,975,655 21 and \$8,954,508-85, making a profit of \$11,021,146 36.

A South Carolina paper threatens that the whole United States "shall be a seat of war." Then the war will have a tremendous seat—bigger, even, than Humphrey Marshall's.

Our soldiers at Port Royal and Tybee are having fresh shad and green peas, bro't in to them by the negroes. It is as warm as summer, and corn and grass are from 6 inches to a foot high.

The President's Emancipation Message was received with the utmost enthusiasm in Washington, and the spirits of all loyal men rose as they have not yet risen since the outbreak of the Rebellion.

General Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of Fort Donelson, has just been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as a Major General—an honor conferred in testimony of his gallant conduct in battle.

The rebel organs are desperate. They call not only upon the old men and boys to take up arms, but even upon the women. The rebellion must be in a bad way when it seeks petticoat protection.

The rebel leaders still appeal to the people of the South to fight on, but the tones in which the appeal is made, sound like the shrieks of mortal despair, or the wailings of the damned.

The Ohio State Senate has under consideration a bill inflicting a penalty of not more than \$5, nor less than \$1, on all persons over fourteen years of age, who shall be guilty of using obscene language or profane swearing.

The Rebels fled from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, from Fort Donelson and Bowling Green to Clarksville, from Clarksville to Nashville, from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and from Murfreesboro to the Tennessee River. Keep them moving!

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., Mr. Alexander introduced an act entitled "a supplement to an act to authorize the managers of the Indiana and Ebensburg turnpike to collect tolls for certain purposes," approved the 17th day of April, 1861.

Gen. McClellan, not long since, replied to some question about the future that, "when the storm began the people would hear the thunder all around the sky." The phrase was graphic and prophetic.

The whole horizon is lighted with the flash, and echoes with the thunder of artillery, with which mingle the acclamations of the victorious armies and exultant people of the Union.

The Iron City Commercial College has verified the fact by thousands of young men attending the institution, that Rapid, Practical, Business Writing can be acquired with unerring certainty, in less time than elsewhere, under the instruction of the inimitable Penman, Prof. Alex. Cowley.

For his unequalled Penmanship, Catalogue and College View, inclose 24 cts. in stamps to Jenkins & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. Worden, who handled the Monitor so skillfully in the engagement with the Merrimac, was wounded in that action. He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when he was struck and dangerously wounded by a flying splinter. He asked "Have I saved the Merrimac?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the Merrimac." He responded in an almost inaudible whisper, "Then I don't care what becomes of me!"

Latest War News.

We have official and definite intelligence of the reported evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the Gibraltar of the West. The direct information is contained in the following dispatch to Secretary Welles from Commodore Foote, dated Columbus, Ky., March 4, 1862:

"Sir: Columbus is in our possession. My armed reconnoissance on the 2d inst., caused a hasty evacuation, the rebels leaving quite a number of guns and cartridges, ammunition and stores, a large quantity of shot and shell, a considerable number of anchors, and the remnant of the chain lately stretched across the river, together with a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and quarters were destroyed. The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water side, and on the land side surrounded by a ditch and abattis."

Our forces reached Nashville on Saturday, March 1, and occupied the city without opposition—a body of rebel cavalry leaving the city at one side while our forces entered it at the other. They were joyfully received by hundreds of Union citizens, who reported the greatest excesses and outrages by the rebels. The city had been in the wildest terror for a week, and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by rebel citizens who were in daily expectation of the arrival of the Federal army, while the rebel soldiery were permitted to do just as their passions prompted them. Governor Harris and the Legislature fled the city and have taken refuge in Memphis, to which place the rebel army retreated.

We have glorious news from General Bank's division. Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command from the town and surrounding forts. The Stars and Stripes now wave over all the hills. Col. Geary left Lovettsville with his command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the enemy to flight. The rebel troops, who had considered this as one of their strongholds, could be discovered, through a glass, in full retreat. The command took a large quantity of army stores, and are in possession of the bank, post office, and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans are also taken.—This brilliant achievement, accompanied by a well timed blow, is of vast importance. A detachment of the First Michigan cavalry did much service under the direction of Col. Geary in this movement.

From Arkansas we have the official intelligence of a most glorious and decisive victory, couched in the following language, from General Halleck to Gen. McClellan: "Sir: The army of the South-west, under Gen. Curtis, after three days hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and Melutash.—Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at one thousand, and that of the enemy still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy."

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe we learn of a most severe and disastrous engagement in Hampton Roads between the Federal and Rebel fleets. Early Saturday afternoon the rebel iron-plated steamer Merrimac came out of Norfolk harbor, moved slowly down the channel, leading to Newport News, and steamed direct for the United States sailing frigates Cumberland and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of the James River. As soon as she came within range of the Cumberland, the latter opened fire on her, but the balls had no more effect on her than peas from a pop-gun. In the meantime, the rebel steamers, Yorktown and Jamestown came down the James River and joined in the engagement. The Merrimac kept on her course and ran against the Cumberland, striking her about midships and laying open her sides. This movement was repeated and then the steamer started for the Congress. The latter having had a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, and having no regular crew on board of her, at once surrendered. The officers were taken off by the Jamestown, but the crew were allowed to escape. The vessel was then fired. The Minnesota attempted to engage in the conflict, but ran aground not far from Newport News. The St. Lawrence fired a number of shots but was unable to get near the rebel steamers.—After the surrender of the Congress, the Merrimac shelled our encampments at Newport News, but without doing much damage. Most fortunately the new Ericsson iron-clad battery, the Monitor, arrived in the roads at 10 o'clock in the evening, and at once went to the protection of the Minnesota. She was immediately attacked by the Merrimac, Yorktown, Jamestown, and several tug boats. After a brief engagement all the rebel steamers retired. The contest was renewed early on Sunday morning, and from 8 o'clock to 12 o'clock the two iron-clad monsters fought, most of the time touching each other. At last the Merrimac was towed off, having sustained serious injuries.—The Monitor was uninjured, and is ready to repel another attack at any moment.

A severe battle occurred near Fort Craig, New Mexico, on the 21st ult., between the Rebel forces under Gen. Sibley, and the National troops under Col. Canby, without a decisive result. The battle was to be renewed the next day, when the Nationals expected to be reinforced by Kit Carson with additional troops. It was reported that all our artillery were killed at their guns.

President Lincoln on the Abolishment of Slavery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President to day transmitted to Congress the following message:

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving any such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does commend such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested, should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such measure as one of the most efficient means of self preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the southern section. To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it, as to all States initiating it.

That point is, not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual, not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government, sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, to the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and the people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only.

I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons and property on it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Buckner's Opinion.

We see it stated that Gen. Buckner, now incarcerated in Fort Warren, recently observed to a gentleman of Albany, while speaking with reference to the battle of Bull Run: "That battle was a most unfortunate thing for the South, and a most fortunate thing for the North."—"Nothing," said the rebel officer, "has more vexed me than the apathy of the Southern people. The effect of the battle referred to was to inspire the Southerners with a blind confidence, and lull them into a false security. The effect upon the Northerners, on the other hand, was to arouse, madden, and exasperate."

This is a truthful, significant, and prophetic admission, whatever may have been the purpose of its author in giving it utterance. Its truth is the truth that has inspired us with unanimity without enforcement; courage to meet the dangers that have menaced us at home and abroad without recklessness or rashness, and confidence in our national vitality, power, and resources, without any lack of enthusiasm in the work that has devolved upon us as a sacred duty.

It is significant as showing that neither unanimity, courage, nor confidence inspires the deluded Southern people—as showing that the novelty of their position before the world having worn away (and the certainty of that position, equivocal as it is, being untenable much longer having impressed them with dread forebodings for the future), they have settled down

beneath a pall of apathy, that is destined to be their tresson's funeral shroud. All that the South could never be a unit while loyal lips were closed within its territories, and the love of the revolutionary flag still lingered unquenchable in many a rebellious bosom. We knew that courage in the cause of tresson was a metaphysical impossibility. We knew that what passed for courage, behind masked batteries, was but a momentary frenzy, or, more likely still, a vain boast caught up, by lying journals to strengthen the drooping faction until affairs should take a providential turn; until Lancashire should break the blockade, for instance; or until Great Britain should make a *coram belli* of an act of courteous forbearance and international comity. And we knew that confidence in the one resource, cotton whose power has been paralyzed, was a fond delusion worthy a race of hasheesh eaters. All these things were known to us, just as they were known to Jefferson Davis, who, in the first sentence of his recent inaugural, confessed that the South had undertaken more than it had the power to accomplish. Nevertheless, the words of Mr. Buckner, though only a confirmation of our previous knowledge, are a confirmation that we had little cause to hope for or expect, and therefore we esteem them significant.

We readily agree that the battle of Bull Run, even admitting it to have been a defeat to the Federal Arms, is far from settled as having been a disaster to the Federal cause. And such was precisely the view of it taken by every Northern journal of any influence, when the full intelligence was received. Its effect, indeed, was to "arouse, madden, and exasperate" us; but our madness has a wonderful method in it, (see Fort Royal, Roanoke, Donelson, Nashville, Clarksville, Columbus, etc.) and all our exasperation is consecrated to avenge the memory of Sumter:

"Sweet are the uses of adversity, Which, like a toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel on its head."

"Delusion of the South."

The Southern masses are brave, chivalrous and intelligent—the souls of honor and the embodiments of patriotism. Such were the claims of those who were in political alliance with the South, and who were dependant on the slave power for political success. Then the masses of the South were incapable of being deceived. They were the only real governing influence in this nation, and as such ever claimed the prerogative and prestige of government, until the impression seized the southern mind that the Union was constructed for their exclusive benefit, to be preserved while it suited their pleasure, and contributed to their profit, to be destroyed when it could no longer be used for such purposes. Those who once claimed all these many virtues and patriotic attributes for the people of the South, have suddenly changed their estimation of the same masses, and now appear to be moved with unbounded solicitude for the confiding, unsophisticated, and resentless people who have been so wickedly and outrageously deluded. But this discovery seems to have been made when most people believe that the delusion of the people of the South is due to their phrensy and infatuation. They were not deluded in their own mad resolve to destroy the Union. They were not deluded when they swore to usurp the authority and powers of the Federal Government. They were not deluded when they aimed to invade and overrun the free States, intoxicated with the idea that they could despoil their temples, drench their communities in blood, and rear the black flag of Slavery on every mountain and in every valley of the great free commonwealths of the Union.

They only discover their delusion when they discovered defeat was certain. Then the delusion became the excuse for their cowardice and imbecility, and now it is seized upon by those who are emulous only in apologies for traitors, and ever ready to afford any excuse that will frustrate the ends of justice in its administration against treason. It makes us blush for the integrity as well as intelligence of the American character, to listen to these excuses and apologies for traitors and treason. They are leading us into more difficulties than even the armed traitors themselves could do, and if we are not careful we will be betrayed into precedents that will render the escape of common criminals one of the easiest tricks of the law.—The "delusion" of the southern masses is one of the last cries of the northern doughface. It is as dangerous as it is disgraceful, thus to afford a band of common traitors with arguments of justification and excuses for palliation, when the stern arm of the law is about to make an example that will guard the government against treason.

The rebel soldiers before leaving Nashville plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. Several were shot by the citizens whom they were robbing.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their Petitions for License in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, which will be presented for the action of the Court on Thursday, 3d of April next. To wit:

Tavern Licenses. Samuel Holes, White Township; Emanuel James, Millville Borough; David Griffith, 3d ward, Johnstown; George R. Slick, 2d ward, Johnstown.

JOSEPH M. DONALD, Clerk. Office Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Edensburg, March 13, 1862-3.