



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1861.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York...

Democratic County Committee. Irvin Rutledge, Chairman.

Allegheny, Patrick Donahoe—Cambria, Wm. O'Keefe—Carrolltown, Joseph Behe—Carroll tp., Robert M. Cumbie—Chest Springs, B. A. Burns—Chest tp., Wm. Noel—Clearfield, Thomas Durbin—Conemaugh Bor., Geo. Campbell—Conemaugh tp., Thomas M. O'Casey—Croyle, Wm. Hudson—Ebensburg, East Ward, Daniel O'Keefe—West Ward, John Lloyd—Gallitzin, J. Smith—John Irvin Rutledge—Johnstown, First Ward, Irvin Rutledge—2nd Ward, S. Colwell—3rd Ward, George N. Smith—4th Ward, William P. Patton—5th Ward, George Shaffer—O'Keefe, P. J. Christie—Millville, James Dorsey—Monster, C. Dever—Richland, J. R. Stull—Summerhill, Thomas M. Connell—Summitville, John Quail—Susquehanna, John Marriou—Taylor, F. G. Barnes—Washington, John Porter—Wilmore, George Randolph—Yoder, Jas. M. Coy.

FANATICS.

That abolitionism caused the present war we have never entertained a doubt. The members of that fanatical organization, by a series of aggressions on the rights of the Southern people, exasperated them, and caused them to regard the Union as a curse instead of a blessing.

It is doubtless true, that selfish ambition prompted the leaders of the Southern rebellion to endeavor to bring about the dissolution of the Union. They wished to build up a new Republic, in all the States of which slavery would be recognized as a domestic institution.

Thus it is plain, that but for the abolitionists, our country instead of being cursed with a bloody and expensive civil war, would be happy and tranquil.

The people of the South, even if conquered by our army, will never remain tranquilly in the Union, while abolitionism continues triumphant in the North.

The following advertisement recently appeared in the New York Tribune. This is a fine chance for some man who has more daughters than he knows what to do with.

The Arrest of Mason & Slidell.

The intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, the Ministers from the so called Confederate States, to England and France, has been received with joy and surprise in every part of the Republic.

Good News.

The war news which we publish this week is highly interesting, and well calculated to carry a thrill of joy to the breast of every true patriot in the land.

County Board.

On last Wednesday, Peter J. Little, Esq., our newly elected County Commissioner, was sworn in, and forthwith entered on the discharge of the duties of the office.

The Lady's Friend—Godey's Lady's Book for December is on our table. It contains the usual amount of interesting reading matter, and the Engravings are, we think, the finest ever published in a Magazine.

The Foster House, Johnstown, is decidedly the best Hotel in Western Pennsylvania. The Proprietor, Mr. Wm. Richter, spares no pains to render his guests comfortable and at home.

We regret to state that our neighbor of the Alleghenian, drinks too much of something stronger than small beer, since he became a politician.

Our trusty and well beloved brother of the Alleghenian, wrote a lengthy letter to Mordecai recently, in which he says among other things—"I want you to du awl you kan, to ceker for me the noninushun fur Kongeraws."

Last Sunday was decidedly the unpleasantest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow, and the air was intensely cold.

The advertisement of Mr. Wm. Patton, into days paper, will be especially interesting to those of our new married friends who are making arrangements for setting up house-keeping.

The track of the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road has been laid to the bridge across the branch of the Conemaugh, within sight of town.

Little X has resumed his post as clerk at the Arcade, looking a little the worse of his recent sickness.

Respectfully Declined.—Clara's Poem. We entertain no doubt that it is as she says, original. If it is not, she certainly displayed very bad taste in selecting.

Read Prof. Wood's advertisement.

LAMPS.—Lamps for the parlor, dining room and kitchen; Lamps for the centre table, work stand and mantel; Lamps for the pulpit, Lamps to swing, Lamps for wall-sides and Lamps to carry around—in short, Carbon Oil Lamps of every description and pattern, and for every purpose, may be found in quantities at the Tiaware and Stove Depot of F. W. Hay, Canal street. Also—Wicks and Chimneys. He has just received a large invoice of the new style patent oval chimneys, which together with lamps and wicks, he is prepared to furnish to retail dealers at Pittsburgh prices.

We respectfully direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. John B. Fromm, in another column. His stock of millinery and Fancy Dress Goods, is the most extensive and best selected in the county, and his prices regulated to suit the times.

Colonel Richard White, s regiment and Colonel J. M. Power's regiment, both received marching orders on Monday of last week. They are now at the seat of war.

Local items and scoundrels are scarce articles in Ebensburg just now. That's so.

Increasing rapidly—Our subscription list. That's so too.

LYCEUM.—The question for debate at the Ebensburg Literary Association on next Friday evening is:—

Resolved—That it would be detrimental to the Union cause to open a port for Traffic in cotton.

L. T. Evans, Secy.

List of Jurors December T. 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

Jos. Flanagan, Foreman, T. Brookbank, Paul Coughlin, Samuel Dillon, Wm. Dysert, James Douglas, Evan E. Evans, John J. Evans, John Good, Samuel D. Goughenour, John Gilton, John E. Hare, Jacob Hoover, John Heslop, David J. James, Samuel Kring, John McBride, Jas. Pringle (of Geo.) John Park, Jos. L. Parker, Rees E. Rees, James M. Rifle, Wm. Tibbott, Benj. Wertner.

TRAVELER JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Henry Anstead, M. M. Adams, D. Berkstresser, Anselm Bradley, Robt J. Bryant, Samuel Black, Samuel Baxter, Samuel Cain, Francis Cooper, Thomas J. Davis, James Duncan, Daniel Davis, Patrick Donoughue, J. Eichenfischer, Adam Fackler, John J. Farren, John Flick, Henry Fisher, Simon Eagan, Jacob J. Goughenour, James Griffin, James Glasgow, Hiram Hays, Jacob Holsopple, Wm. J. Jones, Benjamin James, Griffith J. Jones, George Kohlar, D. Litzinger, Sylvester Little, A. R. Longenecker, James McCoy, Patrick Moran, James Mardis, James McKeever, George Mitchell, John McGough, John B. Miller, James Paul, Sylvester Parish, Thos. Powell, Cyrus Reilly, Samuel J. Royer, John Swegler, Geo. W. Stalb, Wm. Slick Jr., John F. Tibbott, Jos. Wentz.

TRAVELER JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Richard Adams, Francis, Beazer John Behr, John Coshing, Henry DeLozier, Cornelius Dever, Benj. Edwards, Evan J. Evans, John Edmiston, David Farmer, Jacob Grembling, Wm. Davis, David Hamilton, Lewis Hoover, John Homer, Josiah R. Hite, Jacob Hamilton, Michael Kline, Jacob Levergood, Wm. Litzinger, Joseph Layton, David R. Lucas, Simon Litzinger, Sam'l Long, Geo. Mack, E. C. McMillen, Alex. Melotosh, Sam'l Metz, Luke McGuire, Geo. Miceky, John Nippes, Geo. W. Osborne, Constantine O'Niell, Newton J. Roberts, Michael Rutch, Joseph Reynolds, Jacob R. Stull, Aaron Sherburne, John Steetham, John Shraugh, Wm. Simons, Jacob Wirtz, Wm. Wrafland, Augustine Walters, David Younklin.

WAR NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13, via Baltimore.—The steamer 'Bianville' has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning, and brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York, where she will be due to-morrow evening.

Capt. Stearns, however, left her at this place, and proceeded direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies of victory—two brass cannon and Rebel flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The steamers Union and Oceola went ashore and were lost, as previously reported.

The steamer Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gun-boats sounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., the men-of-war and the gun-boats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. and was hotly carried on upon both sides, and lasted four hours, at the end of which time the Rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was only eight men, and only one officer, the Chief Engineer of the Mohican, about twenty men were wounded.

The Rebel loss is unknown. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded except two were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twenty guns, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting sixteen guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks, of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineer as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the Rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything—arms, equipments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight, and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

The whole surrounding neighborhood was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gun-boats, under the command of Lieut. Amman, proceeded up to Beaufort and found but one man in town, and he drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in large numbers, and who as the boats passed, came down to the shore with their bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken off.

All the letters in the Beaufort Post Office were seized.

After the capture of the forts, the whole army, about 15,000 strong, were safely landed, and established on the sacred soil of South Carolina.

The forts were but little injured, but the Rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy is ascertained to be, from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete—the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

J. S. Bradford of the Coast Survey, bearer of despatches, and Lieut. R. H. Wymann, commanding the Paenace, also arrived in the Bianville, and take the boat to-night for Baltimore.

The boats from the Wash were the first to land after the fight, and Captain John Rodgers was the first man on shore. The boats returned laden with trophies of all kinds. One of our officers found an elegant cavalry sword, with a solid silver scabbard. Swords, pistols &c. were scattered about in every direction, and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, two of them being wounded.

All hands connected with the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

The reporters who accompanied the expedition return to New York in the Bianville, with full details.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but it is understood to have brought no additional tidings.

How the Rebels Account for their Defeat.

We have obtained a copy of the Norfolk Day-book, of Monday November 11th. It contains an editorial article, in which the defeat of the Rebels is attributed entirely to the bad manner in which the guns of their forts were mounted.

We quote as follows:—

Dismounting of Guns in Shore Batteries.

We know so little about military matters, that we are loth to express an opinion without first consulting practical men on subject, which may arise for consideration, preferring in all cases to have the best views we can get to spread before our readers. In the accounts which have reached us of the engagement at the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, we have seen a good deal about our guns being dismounted. Now, the engagement there, happens not to be the first we have had during the war, so we can safely refer to precedents.

At the attack on Sewall's Point, in this neighborhood, which took place at a time when every thing was new to us, and when, if there had been any greeness, it should there have shown itself—we believe that no such announcement reached us as 'guns dismounted.' Well, further along in the progress of events, bring us to Hatteras, and without mentioning the innumerable other instances in which engagements were had with our shore batteries of heavy ordnance, without our guns being dismounted, Hatteras being an engagement in which quite as formidable a force was brought to bear as against Hilton Head, we were not informed of anything of that kind taking place there.

The natural inference is, that there was considerable want of management on the part of those in authority in the battle of Port Royal, and that the 'guns dismounted themselves by their rebound, from not being properly secured to their carriages.' Of this, we are not told, however, in any of the communications from that quarter. But how a battery of thirty or thirty six guns could be dismounted otherwise, appears too much of a mystery to practical minds with whom we have conversed.

We have been so often told that one gun on shore is more effective than five or ten on ship board, that we are forced to credit the assertion; and how the thing was possible for those shots to dismount our guns, one after another, is a matter altogether unaccountable unless the rebound dismounted them. We could not see how the ships could have possibly dismounted them as they could not obtain such positions as to have accomplished the result, however, from what light we have had on the subject so far, we believe the dismounting of those guns was the means of allowing the enemy's ships to pass our batteries, and if our surmises should prove correct in this case, it may be the means of teaching our people a lesson at other points, which will prevent a recurrence of such another disaster.

We see by some accounts that Commodore Tatnall, after his little fleet could no longer be effective, took his crew off and sent the vessels up the river out of harm's way, and then went into the batteries with his men. Now it occurs to us, if these at the batteries were unaccustomed to handling such guns, that the Commodore and his men must have been expert at it, and therefore it could not have been so much for want of good gunners as for good guns, or those they had improperly geared, at the time the Commodore went to their assistance. If the guns had been properly fixed it might have been that the result would have turned out quite different. When he got there it was too late to think of making alterations, and he found himself powerless, each gun possible dismounting itself from the rebound. Whose fault was it?

New York, Nov. 13.—The journal of the Associated Press Reporter, on the steamer Vanderbilt, received this evening by the steamer Bianville, gives the details of the battle of Port Royal, which are mainly covered by the reports already received.

The following are the most interesting extracts from this letter:—

The steamer Baltic got around near Hatteras on the 31st. ult, but got off without damage.

The gale on the 1st and 2d inst. was very severe, and the fleet completely scattered. The steamer Illinois lost a smoke stack.

The rendezvous was reached at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning.

The steamer Winfield Scott reached the rendezvous on the evening of the 3d, with loss of masts and her bow stove in. She had an extremely rough, time and was obliged to throw over her three rifle cannon, all her freight muskets and equipments of her five hundred men, and everything but the rations to keep her from sinking; and but for the labor of the soldiers in baling her, the fires would have been put out, and nothing could have saved her.

The steamer Bianville went to her relief when her Chief Engineer, his Assistant and three of the crew jumped aboard the Bianville, leaving the Scott to her fate. Their action nearly created a panic among the soldiers, who gave up all for lost, but the Captain of the Scott put the Chief Engineer in irons, and brought him and the recreant crew back, when things went on better.

Col. Clark of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, five hundred of whom were aboard the Scott, describes the night as one of horror. The gale was terrible and the vessel a mere shell. The men were terrified by the cracking of the timbers as the masts went over board, and despair seized them when they discovered that she leaked badly, to which succeeded a panic, when the crew attempted to escape.

The Scott was taken in tow by the Vanderbilt which cut clear from the Great Republic in the gale.

The steamer Governor went down with twenty men, the Penobscot taken off all who could escape.

The account of the battle is substantially the same as that already received.

The Wash had her machinery disabled.

Our gun boats were sent up the creek to cut off the retreat of the Rebels; but where they had disappeared to could not be ascertained.

The First Brigade landed on Southern Point on Thursday evening, and at Hilton Head Nov. 9th. This Point is on South Island.

The New York Seventy-sixth Regiment have possession of Bay Point.

The rest of the troops, with the Generals, are on Hilton Head.

Five of the twenty guns of this fort were dismounted.

There were 1800 Rebels at Hilton Head, and 1500 at Bay Point.

We have captured 55 cannon, 500 muskets and any quantity of ammunition.

The road by which the Rebels escaped was covered with rifles, muskets, knapsacks, &c.

We have taken at least 2500 blankets, and tents for 3000 men.

The Rebel guns were all 32 pounders, four being rifled, and cast this year at Richmond. The others were from Norfolk, including the English gun captured in the last war. The musket ammunition was all English, and the fort ammunition from Richmond.

The Chief Engineer of the 'Susquehanna' was killed.

Thirty dead Rebels have been found, and more were hastily buried in the sand.

The Georgia troops ran first, the South Carolina troops last.

A German artillery company, who served the guns, stayed till the last camp, on both points were given up to plunder by the marines, who reaped rich harvests.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Nov. 12.—The gun boat Duane arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday afternoon. She left Washington about a fortnight since and cruised in the Potomac until Sunday last at 3 o'clock, P. M. At that time she started southward and when at Boyd's Hole, opposite Maryland Point, she was fired upon by a new Rebel battery, and immediately replied.

The firing was continued for nearly an hour with vigor on both sides. The guns of the Rebels were badly aimed; but thirty shots were counted by those on the Duane, none of which injured the vessel materially. The guns of the battery were two rifled thirty-two pounders, and an ordinary thirty-two pounder. The effect of the discharges of the Duane were not known, and the vessel was finally kept on down the stream, running the blockade successfully. It is the opinion of the officers of the Duane that the battery can be destroyed with a very slight effort.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Capt Taylor, who arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Genfuegos the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Bahama, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana to St. Thomas to Southampton.

While the San Jacinto was in the narrow part of the Bahama channel, about twenty four miles to the Westward, they met the packet, and, as usual in such cases fired a shot across her bow and brought her to. Two boats were then sent to her, under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, who boarded the packet and arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They first objected to their being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Messrs. Eustis and M'Farland were also brought on board, and they are all on their way to New York. The packet had no other flag save her own—that of Great Britain.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

The intelligence of the capture of Mason and Slidell has diffused the greatest joy among all classes, including of course the Government officials of the President down to

the humblest messenger. The brilliant exploit at Port Royal is certainly not the least of its kind in its effect upon the public mind, as the taking of these generally garbled unprincipled and dangerous rebels is

WASHINGTON, Saturday Nov. 9, 1861. The exchange of prisoners is likely to be accomplished on satisfactory conditions. The Government is now engaged in discussing the question, Lieut. Muritz of the Union army, who has been released from Richmond on parole, in order to urge upon the Government the expediency of making exchanges, expresses great confidence in the success of the mission.

The President has commenced the preparations of his usual message.

The Long Bridge over the Potomac is now constructing, and will be kept in repair for military uses during the winter.

South Carolina and her Fate.

South Carolina, according to the Charleston Mercury, accepts all the difficulties and dangers which may follow the hold which she has taken in the rebellion. The following is an editorial article in the Mercury of November 8th:—

South Carolina and her fate. South Carolina began the war, and she should end it. The rage and the passions which have precipitated them on her, she should end it. The rage and the passions which have precipitated them on her, she should end it. The rage and the passions which have precipitated them on her, she should end it.

But since all our efforts to subvert South Carolina from invasion have failed, we are with cheerfulness the fate which is upon us. There are few calamities, without some compensating advantages to those who suffer them, and we will, make this invasion an occasion for illustrating the character of our Southern soldiers. Let the invaders see the unanimous feeling of our people. Let the Yankees see, sooner or later, that the cost, the difference between invaders and defenders of their homes and their native land, they can take Charleston with twenty thousand men, let them have it. We are worthy to possess it; and it will be a memorial—laid in ashes—of our independence and base degeneracy.

But if, on the contrary, we shall give every one of our invaders, who shall reach our soil, a prison above it, or a grave beneath it, will it not end the contest? Carolina, the great cause of the United States, on your arms. Strike for the independence of the Confederate States, your home and your native land. It has pleased God to place upon you the responsibility of ending as He did that of commencing, this glorious war. Free and far, let your names stand amongst the nations of the earth as ones of the freest, bravest, and most enlightened people that has lived in the tide of time. Let us with one heart, repeat the noble sentiment of one of her dead sons—"It is better for South Carolina to be the country of freemen than the home of slaves."—Mercury.

The Present Value of the Coast Survey.

To the commerce of a maritime nation as an institution as the Coast Survey is acknowledged to be of the greatest importance. In glancing over the minute details of the maps of the Chesapeake, the North Carolina Inlets and Sounds, Port Royal, Galveston, Bull's Bay, Fernandina, and various points on the Gulf coast, all of immediate importance and interest, we feel that the nation is more than repaid by the war use of the Coast Survey for the annual appropriation granted for a totally different purpose.

The South, of course, has more use for us than to us; but they are of these uses to us. On our ships, in our regiments, in their careful study prevent mistake and disaster. Not a ship of our great fleet but was moving upon almost familiar ground, a boat but what landed its troops just where soundings and topography directed.

To such expeditions as must be now or steadily moving Southward, the value of the carefully prepared charts of the Survey (which cannot be over-estimated, and it is right that the press, as well as the people, should acknowledge their indebtedness to the source from which they extract pages of information day after day.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

From the Baltimore American.

Richmond is described as equaling New York in its liveliness and gaiety, the principle streets are thronged with crowds, ladies and soldiers, and the various departments of trade are brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested—but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the hotels with a single exception—(the Continental), were solely occupied by the army, used principally for the sick.

Musculi and typhoid fever had been prevalent, but the latest official report of the Surgeon General announces the 1st of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good barrel of flour sold for \$7 per barrel (whole); beef \$16 per bushel; corn, per bushel 72 to 75 cents; oats, 46 to 49 cents per bushel; potatoes, 40 cents per peck; prairie butter, 50 to 55 cents per pound, and bacon at 20 cents per pound retail.

The shoe and leather trade was lively and prices ruled high. A good article of the former brought 33 cents per pound, and the 26. Brogans for army use, rated from \$1.20 to \$1.60 per pair by the case, which is a better kind of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. The equipments of the Confederate troops are not a bit different from those of the Federal troops. All were formed, wore light blue overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint, however, prevailed in regard to the Subsistence and Quartermaster's department, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptness.

This was told by Mr. Brownell, a merchant doing business in Brooklyn.