

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY: MINISTER OCTOBER

24th Judicial District.

PRESIDENT JUDGE:

HON. GEO. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon.

People's County Nominations.

ASSEMBLY. A. KOPELIN, of Johnstown.

JAMES D. HAMILTON, of Wilmore

TREASURER: CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown

ASSOCIATE JUDGES : ISAAC EVANS, of Ebensburg, JAMES PURSE, of Johnstown.

COMMISSIONER : JAMES CONRAD, of Washington tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR : REES S. LLOYD, of Cambria tp.

AUDITOR: JOHN H. EVANS, of Ebensburg.

Tickets! Tickets!

The "paper bullets" for this end of the County are now ready for distribution. Our Republican friends are requested to call at our office and get a supply of the article.

"Sustaining the President."

We have long been an occasional reader of the Democrat & Sentinel, and have, after mature reflection, come to the conclusion, that while its editor is "a fellow of infinite jest and most exquisite fancy," he is withal a fellow who richly deserves to be closely watched. His articles, some of which are exceeding ponderous, are have remained so ever since. Whatever always prepared with the most scrupulous | they may have said in relation to the mancare; his ingenuity knows no bounds; ner in which it should be conducted, they and his sophistry, which would seem to have never declaimed against it. We rebe inexhaustible, is so often substituted peat it, no Republican editor has ever said for solid argument, that the unwary are apt to be deceived by it. As we said before, then, he deserves watching; and up-street and all other Loco-Foco editors. now that he and we are men and brethren of the same fraternity, we have concluded ry care in that direction.

the Dem. & Sent. has an article under the above caption, and, singularly enough, locates himself on both sides of the question. That is to say, he graciously "sustains" the President in the change which he ordered to be made in Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, while he quite as ungraciously fails to sustain him, in the course pursued by his administration towards Secessionists and Secession Presses in the North. We presume that, in any event, the President and his cabinet will still move on "in the even tenor of their way;" the order of the article in question, we shall dispose of the latter part of it first.

Now, we believe it to be a fact, that the Proclamation of Gen. Fremont, as originally promulgated, met the hearty and unqualified approbation of every man in the North, who is not at heart a sympathizer with Rebellion. It had a business jingle about it, and honest men of all parties, united in pronouncing it just the thing for whether it did or did not transcend, in were waging an ungodly werfare against the Constitution and the laws; and that by their own acts, they had placed themselves in a position in which they neither asked nor were entitled to any protection under them. More than this, when the Proclamation is changed, the distinction would almost seem to be one without a difference. Still, President Lincoln. whose tenderness for legal and constitutional rights is so proverbial, and whose judgments against his erring brethren of that a proud, insolent, overbearing enemy the South are always tempered with mer- | could commit, short of open warfare, had cy, saw fit to keep on the safe side of a doubtful question, and made the change in the Proclamation, at the request of that was taken to secure the National Gen. Fremont himself.

article deprecating the exigency which in- Union," they still talked of reconstruction stood here to have been placed in Colonel duced the President's action, but nowhere and peace!

have we seen that action "denounced and repudiated" with the "bitterness and fierce- President issued his Proclamation calling ness" represented by our editorial neigh- for troops to defend the Capitol, and to bor. But, taking his assertion for truth redress the wrongs that had been endured -we pass on to that remarkable sentence nearly all these Loco Foco editors wheeled in which he says, "it affords him not a into line and gave a cordial support to the little +leasure to be able to sustain the government. A few indeed gave it a gin-President in this matter, and to defend gerly, qualified support-but there were him from the assaults of his abolition ma- others who, so far from yielding it any ligners." This is all very well. "Half support whatever, daily condemned its a loaf is better than no bread," and we policy and course. Was this to be toleraknow the President will, like the most of ted? Surely no right thinking man will mankind, receive small favors with thank- say that a treasonable press should be fulness. But mark the consistency of this permitted in our midst at a time when our editorial friend! He comes to "sus- government is struggling to maintain its tain" the President and his administra- very existence. It is, then, such men tion, at a moment when the ink is not and such editors as these that have been dry on the sentences which he has written assigned "comfortable quarters in the new against them. For he charges them with Bastile, called Fort Lafayette;" and most holding the lash over every Democratic richly have they deserved their fate. We paper in the land, while the Republican trust they may there learn a valuable lespress is left unfattered. He charges that son, and, should they ever get out again, Republican editors have freely published be faithful to the government which proarticles which, had they been published | teets them. by Democrats, would have secured their arrest and imprisonment. He charges, in still at large that it would not seriously a word, a wholesale discrimination in fa- damage to place along with them. Witvor of Republican newspapers, and by way ness the following Resolution, found of putting a cap on the climax, adds, that among the proceedings of a "Democratic" this "certainly does not look like strict State Convention, held at Augusta, on the and impartial justice, and would lead one 14th day of August last: almost to believe, that 'there is something rotten in this kingdom of Denmark." Now, isn't this a pretty way to sustain the President and his administration? Verily, our neighbor bloweth hot

and cold with the same breath! "Call you that backing of your friends? A plague on such a backing."

The Difference.

There is and has been a vast difference between the tone of the Republican press, to the Southern Rebellion. It is well known, that whatever differences of opinion might have existed amongst them before upon that subject, after the inauguration of the President's policy, the Republican editors all over the country were unanimously in favor of the War, and aught against the War; and our regret is, that we cannot say as much of our neighbor

What are the facts? After Abraham Lincoln had fairly and constitutionally to exercise occasionally a little supervisor been chosen President of the Republic, the hotheads of South Carolina, seeing In his issue of last week, the editor of that Slavery could no longer rule, resolved to break up the government. Here was the germ of rebellion, and had an Andrew Jackson then been President, he would have crushed it at once. But "the old public functionary" said he was powerless and could do nothing, and contented himself by telling the people that "the agitation of the Slavery question in the North, had at last produced its natural results." Loco-Foco editors were not wanting to sustain James in his position, and from that time forward it seemed that his whole study was how not to do anything, but to hand nevertheless, lct us look into these mat- the government over to his successor in ters and see how they are. Reversing the worst condition possible. He succeeded admirably in this, but meantime the rebellion assumed gigantic proportions,-State after State had gone into it, batteries had been built, armaments collected, every warlike appointment made, and the Stars and Stripes, our National ensign, had been desecrated, and the Federal authority utterly repudiated and set at defiance. Government vessels had been fired into when in the act of entering an Amerthe crisis. They did not stop to inquire | ican harbor, and a gallant band in Fort Sumter were beseiged by hundreds and any way, any particular Congressional thousands of armed troops, rallying under enactment. They did not even think of the standard of Secession. It was declainstituting such an inquiry under the cir- red that Major Anderson and his men cumstances. They knew that the Rebels | must either surrender, or be starved or otherwise annihilated. Were they to be reinforced and provisioned by our government? What said these Loco-Foco editors then? Nothing but "Peace! Peace!" Again: When it was well known that

organized and systematic efforts had been and were being made to precipitate Maryland and Virginia into the mad vortex of Secession, and then seize upon Washington City and drive the officers of our government from the Capitol-when every act been resorted to to humiliate and destroy our beloved government, every precaution honor and safety, these Loco-Foco editors For this act of the President, the Dem. | denounced as aggressive,-they creaked d. Sent. says he has been fiercely denoun- all the while about "coercion," - and with hands of the rebels, asserts positively that ced by the Republican press. Is this so? the declaration of the Secessionists that The money of which Price says the bank We have, it is true, seen an occasional they were "forever out of the accursed in Lexington had been robbed, is under-

But when Sumter had fallen, and the

There are, moreover, a few individual

Resolved, That stripped of all disguise, the attempt of the Administration to reconstruct the Union by force, is practical disunion, and a policy which can only result in irreconcilable alienation and permanent separation, and we appeal to all true friends of the Union to join with us in an effort to stay its fratricidal hand and inaugurate a pacific policy, which holds out the only hope for our now distracted Union.

Every line of this Resolution is redolent of Treason, and the man who would offer or vote for it is a black-hearted Traitor. We give it as a specimen of patriotism that no true American could exhibit. Aland that of the Loco-Foco press in regard most every day our eye lights upon, or our ears tingle with some similar assurances of "Democratic" support to the government; -- all of which go far to establish our conviction, that the rebellious states still have advocates and sympathizers in our midst-men whose hearts are full of latent treason, and who would rejoice to see the flag of the Contederate States triumphant, and our glorious National Banner trailing in the dust. We do not charge being one of these, but is he not found in their company? We therefore earnestly recommend him to examine himself carefully and prayerfully, and then ask himself the question: Have I done all that my country deserves and requires of me?

From Western Viiginia.

GRAFTON, Va., Sept. 25 .- Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio regiment with one piece of artillery, and the Ringgold cavalry, seventy-five in number, under Colonel Cantwell, and four hundred of the Eighth Ohio, under Col. Harke, made an advance from New Creek, on Monday, towards Romney, and drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsville gap on and none other: the morning of the 24th, and advancing on Romney stormed the town, causing the enemy, whose force numbered fourteen hundred infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountains, with a loss of about 35 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss is 3 killed and 10 wounded.

Munson's Hill Occupied.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 26 .- During the last week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill, that when, lest night, this long expected event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation rumors. A personal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there in place of that of the rebels.

Gen. Price's Report.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 29.—General Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received. The following are the closing paragraphs: Our entire loss in this series of engagements is 25 killed and 72 wonnded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible prints of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Cols. Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody, Whitegrover, Major Van Horn, and 118 other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, and 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the restoration of the great seal of the State, and the public records which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about \$900,000 in money, of which the bank at this place had been robbed, and which I have caused to be returned

Col. Vaughan, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle and was at one time a prisoner in the will ' Mulligan's hands for safe keeping.



FREEMEN OF CAMBRIA!

ONE DAY FOR YOUR COUNTRY!!

Republicans! Friends and supporters of the National Administration! On Tuesday next, you will be called upon to exercise one of the highest rights that freemen can enjoy! On that day, the fill various important County offices, and it behooves you, one and all, to take a therefore, of the last opportunity to ask you the question:

Are you ready !

Are you armed and equipped, and are your plans laid, and your forces mustered for this battle at the ballot-box? Remember, the present is a time which demands that every patriot shall do his against them by training, warm clothing their blood what they have talked in their duty. Remember the efforts-the honest efforts-that have been made by Repub- warm woolen clothes, including first-rate licans to secure Union and Harmony among all parties, and how those efforts have been thwarted by designing political tricksters in the Democratic party! Our manhood now requires that we shall not be idle. This is no time to loiter by the wayside. Then

To Work! To Work!

Canvass every district, and bring out every vote! Visit the lukewarm, the careless and the indifferent, and urge the editor of the Democrat & Sentinel with | upon them the importance of going to the polls! Make arrangements also, to secure the votes of the old and the infirm! Let not a single vote be lost; for a single to be the time. vote may change the result.

Be on the Ground Early!

VOTE EARLY!

AND

VOTE RIGHT!

Go well supplied with Tickets, and be sure they are of the right stamp. See that they embrace the following names

> President Judge: GEO. TAYLOR.

Assembly: ABRAHAM KOPELIN.

Sheriff. JAMES D. HAMILTON.

Treasurer

CHARLES B. ELLIS.

Associate Judges : ISAAC EVANS, JAMES PURSE.

Commissioner . JAMES CONRAD.

Poor House Director: REES S. LLOYD.

Auditor . JOHN H. EVANS.

Vote this ticket without scratching name, and get all your friends to do likewise. It is one of the best tickets ever offered for the suffrages of the people of our county. Every man on it is deserving of the position for which he is a candidate, and is well qualified to fill it!

Look out for Frauds!

See to it that you are not deceived by bogus tickets! Remember that you have unscrupulous enemies, men who will resort to any means for success!

Rally Freemen!

Our cause is a noble one and demands our best efforts! We have offered fair and honorable terms to the opposition and they have been rejected! Nothing now remains but to defeat them and elect our ticket! And, if we all do our duty, we

Elect our Ticket!

The Winter Campaign.

The New York Tribune gives the following interesting information: The great Atlantic Cable-which lasted for number of Volunteers this day in arms two hours—a cognate enterprise, of four for the integrity and perpetuity of the times the importance, is going on rapidly Union must certainly exceed Three Hun- and to completion. In fact so very quiet. dred Thousand, and they are all (in effect) ly is it being done, that even our own enlisted for the War. We estimate that people are scarcely aware how fast the fully One Hundred Thousand more will wires of the Pacific Telegraph are stretch. enlist during the months of October and ing across the continent. If no unforeseen November. Gen. Caneron is entirely accident happens, the western half of the right in forbidding a resort to draft or line, between San Francisco and Salt Lake conscription to swell this proud array.-Drafted militia cannot be expected to evince the energy, enthusiasm, endurance operations. On the eastern side, the line and persistent courage of Volunteers, is already up, to the head of the Great while their equipment and support will American Desert, nearly three hundred cost as much as that of the most gallant miles west of Fort Kearney; and there veterans. And hitherto the Republic are strong hopes that the whole line will has lacked arms for its soldiers rather be in working order from the Atlantic to than soldiers for its arms. We know it the Pacific, by the 5th of December next. has been quite generally the case with It is impossible to over-estimate the imregiments raised in this quarter, that they portance, socially, politically and commerwere waiting for arms and equipments for cially, of this great link between the two days if not weeks after they were ready slopes; and it is no matter of wonder that and eager to take the field. General Fre- the Californians are waiting impatienly mont's movements have been sadly paral- for the first flash over the wires, while we yzed and impeded by lack of arms. Drill-People of Cambria will elect persons to ing for weeks without arms has been a common experience of new regiments will California be bound to her Eastern throughout the loyal States, and a sad waste of time and capacity this ever must be slow to break. part in that work! We avail ourself, involve. Up to this hour, the deficiency of arms continues. But this deficiency is being supplied both by manufacture and Ward, paster of a Congregational Church importation, so that we shall soon have in the village of Genesee, Ill., conceives Four Hundred Thousand soldiers in the | it to be his duty to forsake the pulpit for field, most of whom will have received the field. He has received authority to several months' vigorous drilling and been raise a company of infantry, but proposes under fire. Shall we not then be able to to enlist clergymen only. An appeal to assume a vigorous offensive?

That there will be some exposure and own signature, calls upon "the fighting hardship in a Winter campaign is certain; stock of the church militant" to prove to but our troops will be far better fortified the world their willingness to "scal with and habits of precaution, than the rebels. | pulpits," and closes with this extraording They will have the best shoes and socks, ry passage: overcoats, with water-proof tents. They prove our loyalty, we have not yet resisted will be constantly supplied with the best unto blood, striving against sin. Shall Beef, Pork and Bread, in rations larger we now, at the eall of Christ, come out than they can eat, and the excess of which | from behind our velvet-cushioned barracks. they can readily exchange for vegetables | whence we have so often hurled bold, inand other appetizing diversifications of dignant words at the giant iniquity of the their substantial fare. The loyal States | age, and meet it face to face with the hot are full of Wheat, Corn, Beef, Pork, But- shot of rifled artillery; with the gleaming ter, Cheese, &c. They command the bayonet, or with clashing sabres in a hand ocean and the great rivers, and can keep to hand encounter?" their advancing columns always and amply supplied. The Winters are usually mild, hitherto borne the title of the "fighting even in Eastern Virginia and Missouri, parson," but he has never gone so far as and will grow milder with every day's ad- this Illinois clergyman, and Mr. Ward is vance toward Charleston and New Orleans. clearly entitled to wear the honors. With their coast thoroughly blockaded, the rebels can hardly increase their supply of arms, while their clothing, and still more their shoes, are sure to grow worse and more deficient. If they are ever to be brought to reason, Winter would seem

It is the duty of the Government and of loyal citizens to terminate this wide-spread wretchedness at the earliest practicable moment. The daily suffering from want and derangement caused by this rebellion exceeds in aggregate volume the agonies of a stoutly contested battle field. Humanity pleads for the early overthrow and dispersion of the conspirators against our National existence, and we trust its prayer will be heard and

HANG THE LEADERS .- The Philadelphia Bulletin very sensibly remarks: "We hear complaints everywhere, without a solitary exception in those who speak of it, among loyal citizens, of the lenity of the Government towards the rebels. We have captured pirates; prisoners of war; notorious rebels; men ready to rise any moment against the Government; deserters from our army, and of all the men yet taken, or within the reach of the Government, not an example has yet been made. They are permitted to take the oath of allegiance, exhorted to be good boys in future, and sent off to plot treason again.

Unless law is upheld by penalty, it is mere advice, and the Government is bro't into contempt. We are quick enough at sending to the penitentiary a poor wretch who steals a few dollars, and we all declare in theory at least, and sometimes in practice, that the wilful and deliberate murderer must be hung. We do this because we believe that the majesty of the law must be upheld.

But it will be asked, Would you cause the scaffold to run with blood, as in the French Revolution? We might very safey reply that there is no danger of our Government becoming sanguinary; the danger is all the other way. But we have a definite answer to the question. We would not drench the scaffold with gore, but we would hang the leaders.

We would hang the captain of every privateer. We would hang Jeff Davis, if we could catch him. We would take special pleasure in hanging Floyd, Cobb and Thompson. Especially would we hang Twiggs as high as Haman. Of the deserting officers from the army, some examples ought undoubtedly to be made. We are either in earnest in this matter, or we are not. If we are in earnest, the people demand that the Government shall show it, and that sharply.'

DRAFTING IN NEW YORK .- Letters from the highest military authorities at | ced prices the Elmira rendezvous, state that recruiting goes on so slowly that the Governor of New York will be compelled to draft. An order to that effect will soon be pubushed. Of the necessity of this step there can be but little question, when it is added that of 25,000 men recently called for by the Governor, six weeks since, only some 7,000 have responded.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.-Without one-hundredth part of the fuss which preceded and accompanied the laying of the City, will be in working order before the snow falls in such quantities as to prevent almost forget the enterprise. The Pacific Railroad must soon follow, and then indeed mother by links that even rebellion will

A FIGHTING PARSON.-Rev. B. C. his clerical brethren, published over his

"Much as we have said and done to

"Parson" Brownlow, of Tennessee, has

The Charleston Mercury says, that the wool which has been used in stuffing mattresses, &c., although not as good as new, will yet answer to work up into cloth.

People's County Committee.

M. S. HARR, Ebensburg, Chairman, Alleghany, Peter M'Coy. Blacklick, John Q. Adams Cambria, Thomas W. Williams. Carroll, Gordon St. Clair. Carrolltown, George R. Lewis. Chest, John Elder. Chest Springs, M. D. Wagner. Clearfield, Dennis Donahoe.

Conemaugh, John Cushon. borough, John Woods. Croyle, James R. Cooper Ebensburg, East Ward, William D. Davis, West Ward, M. S. Harr. Gallitzin, Nathan Sanders.

Jackson, Paul Cobaugh. Johnstown, 1st Ward, C. T. Frazer. George S. King. " William Orr. 4th

John Parks. Loretto, William J. Koontz. Millville, Lewis R. Jones. Munster, Peter Kaylor. Richland, Lewis Fisher.

Summerhill, Oliver Crum. Susquehanna, William J. Nugent. laylor, James Kane. Washington, George Tiley. White, Thomas Hollen. Wilmore, William R. Hughes, Yoder, John Z. Jones.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he has opened out at his NEW STORE ROOM,

On High street, one square east of the Dismond, Ebensburg, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Hats and Caps, Boots and Sh oes, Groceries

and Hardware, Queensware, Clothing,

Flour and Bacon, Crockeryware, Stationery, Provisions, &c., &c. To which he respectfully invites their attention, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, or for most kinds of Country produce.

Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1861.-tf INTINTER GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Just received and now opening, a large and complete assortment of GOODS for the sea on, consisting in part of Carpeting Alpacas, Modina Cloths, Oil Cloths, DeLaines, Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarns, Cashmeres French Merinos, Woolen Notions, Merino Plaids, Jenns, Sattinetts.

Hardware, Flannels, Queensware. Gloves. Brown and Black Muslins. READY-MADE CLOTHING. 50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES The above goods have been bought with care at low figures, and will be sold at reds.

E. HUGHES VANTED :-100,000 feet good Cherry Boards, 100,000 feet good Poplar Boards, 100,000 feet 1 inch Poplar Boards, 100,000 feet good Ash Boards and Plank, 100,00 feet clear Pine Boards and Plank.

For which part or all Cash will always be paid. ALSO-200,000 feet good common Pine in exchange for goods.