



RIGHT OR WRONG.

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE LEFT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY AUGUST 21.

People's Party Nominations.

- AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. SUPERVISOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne. CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg. ASSEMBLY: JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township. PROTHONOTARY: WILLIAM K. CARR, of Wilmore. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOHN ELDER, of Chest township. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN H. FISHER, of Johnstown. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: WM. BERKSTRESSER, of Susq'n. tp. AUDITOR: C. T. ROBERTS, of Ebensburg. CORONER: T. R. DAVIS, of Jackson township. COUNTY SURVEYOR: E. A. VICKROY, of Yoder township.

The Great Uprising.

The Springfield (Illinois) Journal, in the course of an eloquent article, says that there have been revolutions where the whole people arose as one man to throw off the rule of some tyrant. The revolutions in France and in this country are examples of this kind. But the world has seldom, if ever, furnished an example when the whole people have spontaneously and with one common purpose rushed to oppose the enemies of their Government, until we find it in our own country. The difference is obvious. Revolutions are produced by a long series of outrages and tyrannies committed against the people under the name of rightful authority and just government. When these acts of usurpation and tyranny can be endured no longer, then comes revolution, in which a people gathering together their resources, forced to organize by a common injustice, and attracted by a common interest and a common danger, prepare to resist oppression, and throw off an unjust government. Such was the history of the beginnings of our own struggles for independence, and such has been the history of revolution in every nation which has rebelled against authority unjustly exercised.

But such has not been the origin of the outbreak against the Government of the United States in the South. The party which stirred up the Southern rebellion had long held possession of the principal offices of the Government, and had administered the affairs of the nation as they chose. The people, in a constitutional and regular manner at the ballot box, decided in favor of a change of our national policy. Then it was that the elements which had been carefully prepared for the present rebellion were set in motion. Hostilities against the Government were set on foot even before the new administration came into power. It was not rebellion against tyranny and oppression, for the new government had had no opportunity to perform any acts whatever. It was simply an attempt to retain possession of the Government which the people in a constitutional manner had decided should go into other hands. The unanimity which seems to inspire the enemies of the government in the South is not the result of choice. It is the outgrowth of long continued and persistent misrepresentations of the real policy and designs of the party which was about to come into power, and a reign of intolerance and terrorism in the South which rendered security of person and property incompatible with freedom of thought and of action. The misrepresentation which misled the people of the South was the work of Northern politicians and newspapers, no less than Southern leaders; and intolerance was the natural result of long education, and of that arrogance and impatience under restraint which Southern institutions are so well calculated to beget.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the loyal citizens of this Union are

now leaving their business and their homes and rushing to the defence of their Government, is one of the most remarkable proofs of the fitness of the people for self-government. It, more than anything in the history of our country, puzzles the philosophers who have been accustomed to draw their theories of government from the monarchies of the Old World. There is nothing in our present difficulties which should cause any to despair of the experiment of self-government. On the contrary, only let the people put forth the power necessary to suppress a causeless rebellion, and let that power be so employed and directed by the Government as to insure that result, and the success of our experiment is established. The grand, spontaneous uprising in the loyal States, which we are just now witnessing, will illuminate one of the brightest pages in our future history. Only let our Government be true to the people who are so generously risking their lives and their all in its defence, and the result cannot be in doubt.

Our Soldiers--From Ebensburg to Camp Curtin.

The company which left this place on Wednesday of last week, in response to the President's call for "more troops," was a model one in every respect. The men composing it were a portion of the very bone and sinew of the county,—men of brave hearts and steady hands,—honest, industrious, moral, upright,—who, at duty's call, sternly put aside the blandishments of home for a season to brave the perils and privations of the camp and battle-field. Not as mere adventurers have these noble patriots gone forth—a higher, holier aim is theirs. The go in behalf of an outraged Flag and Nationality—to meet and help crush into the earth, so deeply that it may never again rear its hydra head, this accursed fiend of Rebellion that is now desolating the fair fields of the Union, carrying sorrow and mourning into so many hearts and homes. They go to resume the fair fabric of our liberties, bought by the blood of our forefathers, from destruction, and punish the Traitors who seek its downfall. May God speed their efforts!

The editor of this paper accompanied the company to Camp Curtin. The route thither seemed a perfect ovation. At almost every station the boys were greeted with hearty cheers from the males, while bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked maidens vied with each other in doing them honor. Arriving at Harrisburg, the company was met by Lieut. J. C. Noon, to whose exertions the members are indebted for many favors.

After a late dinner, the company marched to Camp Curtin, where a suitable location was assigned them. The boys immediately proceeded to make themselves perfectly at home, and it was astonishing to see how excellently they succeeded.—From this happy faculty of adapting themselves to any circumstances, we have no doubt that, in a few weeks, they will have all become tip-top soldiers.

Capt. Jones and Lieuts. Scott and Flanagan were always with the men, attending to their necessities and wants. Although neither of these gentlemen ever "set a squadron in the tented field," yet we predict they will make efficient officers.—They are courteous, honorable and brave, and possess the affections and confidence of their men in an eminent degree.

The non-commissioned officers—the list of which we print elsewhere—are also whole-souled, reliable fellows, who will do their duty to a man.

We took particular pains while in camp to acquaint ourselves with the general appearance of companies from other sections, and, after a careful examination, are constrained to say that, in appearance, intelligence and soldierly bearing, our Ebensburg company will compare favorably with any of them. Indeed, the good appearance of all the Cambria county companies was a subject of general remark. That they will give a good account of themselves at the proper time has been reduced to a certainty in our mind.

May God watch over them all, and bless their efforts!

—We had the pleasure of taking Capt. Kopelin, of one of the Johnstown companies, by the hand during our stay in camp. He is one of nature's own noblemen, and will be a friend indeed to our Cambria boys. We congratulate him upon his promotion to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment—the 133d Penna.—in which the three Cambria companies are.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of this district, which met at Tyrone on the 14th inst., failed to make a nomination, and adjourned over to the 28th.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain--General Pope's Official Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 13, 1862, 6 P. M. To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief: On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan, at Barnell's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court House. I established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison C. H. was merely a feint, to detain the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks' and M'Dowell's corps. Brig. Gen. Bayard with part of the rear of M'Dowell's corps, who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible and capturing some of the men. The force of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of M'Dowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night. Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Rickett's division of M'Dowell's corps, three miles in his rear. The corps of Sigel which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack. The engagement did not fairly open until 6 o'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing. Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet. Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered Gen. M'Dowell to advance Rickett's division to the support of Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible. I arrived personally on the field at seven o'clock, P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Banks holding the position he took early in the morning. The losses were heavy.

Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks. The brigades of Crawford and Girde being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the centre. Before this change could be effected, it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire was continued at night by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Rickett's division, M'Dowell's corps, and was most destructive, as was readily observed the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At day-light the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of the cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear. Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's despatch. A cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed; the remainder were sent forward in the morning. The behavior of Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak

too highly of the intrepidity of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government. Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary, behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one flank to the other, fell into the enemy's hands. I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals M'Dowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brig. Gen. Roberts, chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Gens. Banks and Crawford. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,500, of whom 220 were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own. A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen. Com.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The news from Gen. McClellan's army, though of startling importance, will hardly surprise our readers, having for a week been foreshadowed in these columns. Gen. McClellan has gained a great advantage, which dispels all the apprehensions that were felt for his safety. He has abandoned a position from which he never could have been driven, voluntarily, deliberately, and as far as we learn, without losing a man, a gun, or a wagon. He will effect a combination with Pope and Burnside, and attack Richmond from the North, with such overwhelming numbers that resistance will be futile. The army will be a unit, and will have but one crushing blow to strike before it marches into the rebel capital with note of triumph. There will be no more capturing of Pope's officers, and bearing them to jail in handcuffs as common felons; no more raids up the Valley by the guerrilla Jackson; no more blockading of rivers, and intercepting of supplies and reinforcements to our armies; no more falling upon isolated divisions, and annihilating them by sheer numbers; no more interrupting the telegraphic communication with Washington; in a word no more reverses to our arms from a want of co-operation among generals; no more complaints that their plans have been interfered with, or thwarted by reason of official incompetency. Hereafter we are to have a united army, and let us hope a united and harmonious people. For weeks past apprehensions have filled the public mind that disaster would befall the Army of the Potomac before reinforcements could be sent to it. The rebels were confident of their prey, and attempted, at their leisure, to blockade the James river, amusing themselves at intervals by firing on unarmed transports and shelling our camps at midnight. How promptly and how splendidly the tables have been turned! By the occupation of Malvern Hill, and formidable-looking reconnoissances on the south side of the river, the enemy were led to believe that "offensive operations" were to be immediately resumed on the Peninsula, in conjunction with an advance by Pope.

General McClellan sedulously inculcated this idea in every movement, and his own troops, deceived by the appearance of the "situation," improved in health and spirits. At length the grand coup was carried out, and the enemy's bright anticipations dashed to the ground. Gen. McClellan has retrieved the misfortunes of the campaign, sustained the honor of the Union, and restored the confidence of the people. Nevertheless, it will not surprise us if, in the face of this brilliant *fait accompli*, the rebel journals have the audacity to claim another victory! They will endeavor to prove that it was the result of necessity, notwithstanding the fact that they could never have compelled Gen. McClellan to abandon his position. He would have been overwhelmed and utterly crushed weeks ago had the enemy dared to attack him, or could they, by any sacrifice of life, however great, have succeeded in driving him into the James. But, unfortunately for their plans, our army was safe while a gunboat remained on the river. It was, perhaps, as much with a view to release the Monitor, Galena, and the other war vessels, from the necessity of guarding our transports, as for any other reason, that the change of base was decided on; and here we may remark, that Gen. McClellan has, for the second time, changed his base of operations in the face of a greatly superior force of the enemy with marvellous success. In each case he has sustained less damage than he has inflicted on his opponents; in each case has the grand result been hastened—not retarded.

A. C. Mullin, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner to make enrolment of all persons subject to military duty in Cambria county, preparatory to a draft being made. This is an excellent selection, and will give general satisfaction. The quota of this county has not yet been designated.

Important Orders from the War Department.

The following important orders from the War Department at Washington were received at head quarters in Harrisburg, on Thursday evening:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

His Excellency Gov. Curtin:

Ordered 1st, That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not yet full.

Second, Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing, will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third, Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

Fourth, The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on Monday, the 4th day of September, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., and continued from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth, If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth, The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field in the regular or volunteer service will under any circumstances be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 2-20 P. M.

Gov. Andrew G. Curtin:

Additional regulation for the enrollment and draft of militia ordered.

Eighth, That in filing all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and, where practicable, among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulative term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

JOHN HEWITT, with

Solomon Gans, WHOLESALE DEALER IN CLOTHING, No. 409 Market street, Philadelphia.

This establishment has been removed from No. 114 North Third street to the above location, where an extensive and reasonable assortment of Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, together with a carefully selected line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., is now ready for the trade.

Any order entrusted by those who are unable to visit the city shall be executed as faithfully as if they were present. August 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Davis, Jones & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the partners, at the stand of Robert Davis, for a limited time, where all having unsettled accounts will save costs by calling soon.

ROBERT DAVIS, JNO. P. JONES, THOS. GRIFFITH.

Ebensburg, Aug. 12th, 1862.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

An examination of School Teachers will be held at the School House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the first day of SEPTEMBER next, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of supplying the Union School of said borough with one female and three male Teachers. The schools to open on the second Monday of September next. By order of the Board, D. J. JONES, Sec'y, Ebensburg, August 14, 1862-21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Wagner, late of Blacklick township, Cambria County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing near Belsano, in said township. Persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make payment; and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. J. JOSEPH SHIREY, Admr. Belsano, July 31st, 1862-61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Gordon Sinclair, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, GEORGE M. REED, July 17, 1862-61 Admr's.

If you want Clocks, go to C. T. Roberts & Co's store, Ebensburg, Penna.

If you want American Watches, go to C. T. Roberts & Co.

If you want Detached Levers, go to C. T. Roberts & Co.

If you want Cylinder Escapements or Watches of any kind, go to C. T. R. & Co.

If you want a good gold Breastpin or Ring, go to C. T. Roberts & Co.

If you want a set of good Jewelry, go to C. T. Roberts & Co.

If you want a set of Studs or pair of Sleeve Buttons, go to C. T. ROBERTS & CO.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S Great American Circus!



The largest and most complete equipped EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT in the world, comprising a better collection of beautifully trained HORSES and PAIR, and a larger number of PERFORMERS, than any company extant. Will exhibit at

Ebensburg, On THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Doors open at two and seven o'clock, P. M. Performances to commence half an hour later. Admission 25 Cents.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing to the public that they are able to cater for their amusement, this season of '62, in a most superior manner. The wagons have been newly painted and decorated; the harness entirely new; the wardrobe is of the most costly description, manufactured from designs imported from Paris during the past winter. The BAND WAGON is a triumph of art, manufactured by the best makers, and ornamented in the highest style of art.

Among the features of this establishment

THE ZOUAVE HALL, Illustrating with striking vividness scenes in the present war; first the march, and then the halt, (in which all the horses lie down and sit up at the word of command,) concluding with the GRAND CHARGE.

THE ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE Is also another feature, and is introduced this season for the first time in any traveling arena. The Acting Males, PETE and BARRY, will be introduced at each Exhibition, and illustrate the old motto: "Some things can be done as well as others."

The Horses and Ponies are the best trained in the profession, foremost among which is the great

TALKING-HORSE WASHINGTON, Who will be introduced by his trainer, DAN GARDNER, the People's Favorite Clown, who will appear at each entertainment in all his Songs, Anecdotes, Waticisms, &c. &c.

The Performers comprise the Stars of Europe and America, among whom will be found the names of M. Hemming, John Foster, Moss, Morate, W. King, W. Green, L. Leroy, Miss Eliza Gardner, La Petite Camilla, George Derious, Sigor Parker, W. Hill, J. King, C. Ricker, R. Ball, Madame Camilla, Master Ed, and those three Great Clowns, DAN GARDNER, JOHN FOSTER, YOUNG DAN.

On the morning of Exhibition, the Company will enter town in Grand Procession, headed by

Briner's Brass Band, Seated in their beautiful Band Coach, and drawn by a line of Splendid Horses, followed by all the Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Luggage, Vans, &c. &c.

Will exhibit at ARMAH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19. JOHNSTOWN, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20. August 14, 1862-21

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 3d day of September next. To wit:

The Account of Jacob Yeagley, administrator cum testamento annexo of Augustin Robt, deceased.

The Account of A. B. Clark, administrator of James S. Clark, dec'd., who was guardian of the minor heirs of Jacob Paul, dec'd.

The partial Account of Alexander Kilgore, administrator of John Corbly, dec'd.

The amended Account of John Roberts, Trustee to sell the real estate of Adam Corv, dec'd.

The Account of William A. Glass, executor of John G. Miller, dec'd.

The supplemental Account of Samuel King, administrator of John Murphy, dec'd.

The supplemental Account of H. Kinkead, administrator of Edward Hutchinson, dec'd.

E. F. LITTLE, Register.

Register's Office, Aug. 7, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a List of Letters remaining in Ebensburg Post Office up to August 13, 1862:

J. M. Austin, Mrs. Mary Lower,

G. W. Brown, Miss Maggie Moreland,

Miss Agnes Byrns, 2,

Joseph Crought, Charles Mally,

Mrs Susan F. Carroll, Joseph M'Avoy,

Miss Hettie F. Dillon, William A. Makin,

Wm T. Davis, Adolphus Magwin,

James Duffey, Mary Jane Michals,

Mrs Dodson, David M'Keen,

Aaron Davis, Thos Mirze,

Jane Dumm, Miss Emma M. Mielier,

William Davis, Miss Elizabeth M'Com-

Evan I. Davis, ble,

F. H. Entrip, Osborn A. M'Keen,

David B. Evans, H. W. Preston,

Hugh Evans, Miss R. Richards,

Eliza Elliott, Keenoynda Ramk,

Rachel Evans, Henry Slack,

Sarah J. Evans, Henry Semore, 2,

Felix Heale, 3, Joshua Strager,

Michael Huber, John Sish,

David Hamlin, Jacob Steffer,

Hughes & James, John Seek,

Alexander Hamilton, Lawrence Smith,

Mrs Jane T. Jones, Miss Mary Ann Shot-

Mrs Jane R. Jones, maker, 2,

Edward C. Jones, Jr, William Sheldon,

Hannah Jones, Richard G. Thomas,

E. D. Jones, George S. Treace,

Morris Jones, William R. Williams,

Benjamin Jones, Richard White,

R. P. Lindin, Thos Williams,

All J. Lloyd, Jos Willman,

R. Williams.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

Ebensburg, Aug. 7, 1862.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

For Sale by C. T. ROBERTS & CO.