



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY MARCH 26.

Union State Convention.

The Union State Committee met at the Jones House, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was large and the following call for the meeting of a State Convention was adopted:

The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the spirit of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the government, our heroic brethren in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the legislative representation of the State, at such times, and in such manner, as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on said day, to nominate officers for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE, Chairman U. S. Committee. GEORGE W. HAMMERSLY, WILLIAM J. HOWARD, Secretaries.

The Committee also adopted a resolution favoring the formation of Union Leagues, as follows.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each election district in the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

The His of the Viper.

Pursuant to notice liberally disseminated by printed handbill, a number of the so called Democracy of this section met at the Court-House on Friday evening, to consider the propriety of forming a "Democratic Club." This undertaking was thought by many to be advisable and even necessary, from the fact that the war is now strongly averred by a particular class to have degenerated from its original intention of the preservation of the Union into a bloody crusade against slavery, as well as from that other fact that slavery was suffering considerably thereby. Besides, the flattering unctious was laid to their souls, that, by means of this and similar dodges, the dogmas of the Democratic party—relie of the past—might possibly be brought so favorably before the notice of the faint-hearted and lily-livered as to induce them to vote for the Democratic candidates at some coming election. In which case, if successful in proselyting to a sufficient extent, could't our dear brethren of the sunny South be brought back into the fold so nicely by some degrading and unmanly "Compromise," and their votes secured to the Democracy for all time to come? Certainly—why not!

So a number—rather a small number, by the way—of the "unterrified," acting under orders promulgated by BUCHANAN, VALLANDIGHAM & Co., met in conclave to talk over the matter. M. HASSON, Esq.—heretofore a bold follower of the Douglas—was called to the chair. A Vice President graced his either side, and three Secretaries were stationed immediately in front. After the object of the meeting had been stated, R. L. JOHNSON, Esq.—another Douglas man, and at one time an extremely fierce one—was invited to enter the arena and "speak a piece."

Mr. JOHNSON responded—somewhat unwillingly, to our notion, in which we hope we may be correct. He is said to be an aspirant for gubernatorial honors at the approaching canvass, and it would not do, of course, to dip too deeply into the turbid waters of political partisanship until the question is first definitely decided as to whether the wind is going to blow Northward or Southward. We are free to confess, en passant, that he would make a reasonably good Governor, would Mr. JOHNSON—but ANDY CURTIN would make a better. Mr. J. thought a Democratic Club should be organized forthwith, and proceeded to give his reasons. Prominent among these was the one that Union Leagues were springing up in every direction, as it by magic, and everybody was joining them! A counter-irritant, in the shape of "Democratic Clubs,"

should be applied, and that quickly, or "the party" would become worse played out than ever in an abbreviated space of time. Among other assertions he put forth, Mr. J. said he knew of not a single Wide-Awake having doffed his cap and cap and donned the uniform of a Union soldier. Now, this fabrication has actually become stale thro' frequent repetition, and should be used no more forever by gentlemen laying the slightest pretensions to truthfulness and veracity. In sorrow and tears we beg leave to recall Mr. J.'s attention for a moment from ambitious longings after the future. Look to the field of Fredericksburg—that vast Acedama, where friend and foe, Republican and Democrat—lie, "in one red burial blend." There you will behold, alongside their brethren of all parties and predilections, the mangled and gory corpses of JOHN ROBERTS, JOHN M. JONES, WILLIAM M. EVANS, RICHARD R. DAVIS, and others—all members of the much-contemned Wide-Awake organization, now martyrs in a glorious cause. Look, and learn a lesson!

P. S. NOON, Esq.—also a Douglas Democrat—next took the carpet. He didn't pretend to make a speech, but only desired to say that he was decidedly of opinion that a Democratic Club should be manufactured at once. He went into an analysis of the word "loyal," and satisfactorily determined, in his own mind that is to say, that the term was applicable only to the subjects of a prince or potentate.—He next dipped into finance, then into figures, and ultimately into flowers of fancy. Mr. N. fell into one grievous error, which we cannot pass over in silence. In quoting a portion of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address, he rendered it thus: "Suppose you go to war: you cannot fight always; and when, after much less on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of compromise are again upon you." Instead of compromise, the word intercourse is used by the President—a very material difference, and quite sufficient to spoil completely the effect of Mr. NOON'S peroration.

Gen. JOE M'DONALD—a Breckinridge Democrat—followed. He made a funny speech—quite funny, in point of fact, and glowing with quaint absurdities and comicallities. He also was of opinion that a Democratic Club should be formed. To the Democratic party alone must we look for hope in the present crisis; and if we look, as we must look, let us look only through the medium of a consolidated party organization. Then will there be the chance for success: otherwise most likely otherwise. ABE LINCOLN, it is known, is seven feet on the length, seven inches on the jaw, and eleven feet on the rail!—therefore, he, nor no other Abolition mountebank, should be permitted to rule over us. And so on, ad nauseam, until the speaker subsided.

Dr. R. S. BUNN—another Breckinridge—was called upon to "exemplify" himself. This he failed to do, only to the extent of graciously informing the meeting that the Democratic party was say about two years behind him—the aforesaid Dr.—in matters and things in general, but in politics in particular. This palpable hit at the Douglasites was appreciated—more or less as the case may be! Furthermore, he was a friend of Democratic Clubs.

Another thing: In the midst of all this fustian and bombast—this enunciation of Democratic principles, and denunciation of everything differing therefrom—not a single word derogatory to the armed Traitors of the South was uttered by either of the speakers. This may have been an oversight, but it is nevertheless true.

In view of these facts, Democrats who still cling to your country—ye who desire to bequeath to posterity the inestimable privileges received from your fathers—ye who see in this war not a partisan strife but a struggle for great and eternal principles—hands off! Touch not the unclean thing called "Democratic Clubs," for its touch is contamination and its teachings insidious poison. All these men will be heartily ashamed sometime that such an organization ever existed—be not among its adherents.

In conclusion, it may not be amiss to insinuate that, judging from appearances, the great and once powerful organization known as Douglas men has been pretty effectually absorbed by their sworn enemies, the Breckinridgers in this county. At one time it was thought that "principles were eternal;" but now—alackaday!—principles are a secondary consideration when brought into juxtaposition with power and place. At least the record of the former wing of the Democratic party would go far to prove the truth of the assertion.

"Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder?"

A Crushing Rebuke. Several weeks since, a series of letters purporting to have been written by one "SCRIBBLER," of Co. D, 115th Penna. Vols., made their appearance in the Ebensburg Democrat & Sentinel. These letters were filled to the full with abuse of the Administration, with vile libels upon the President, and with mutinous opposition to the measures being taken to crush the Rebellion—venomous and malignant were they as the mind of the most disloyal Copperhead could possibly conceive. "Old BARKER," we distinctly recollect, also came in for a passing lick, which did no harm to the individual in question, so far as we are aware. The editor of the Dem. & Sent. paraded these communications with considerable flourish, and even went so far as to unanimously endorse the sentiments they inculcated, and to recommend them to the kind consideration of his readers. To Sergt. EVAN DAVIS, of the above company, was conceded the doubtful honor of the authorship of these "Scribbler" productions; though the summer-sault by which, in the short space of a couple of months, he had succeeded in vaulting from the side of the friends of his country into the midst of its enemies was wondered at and scarcely credited. It now appears, however, that Sergt. DAVIS did indeed write the letters; but it is also satisfactorily demonstrated that, after the reception of the same at the office of the Dem. & Sent., they were mutilated and deformed to such an extent as to cause the original writer to disown them.

A private note from Sergt. DAVIS to a friend says in effect: "I wrote the letters, but some one else added a lot of treasonable stuff to them. My first letter, giving a sketch of our march from Alexandria to the Rappahannock, came out in nearly its original form. The second was patched up considerably. The next I wrote before receiving the paper containing the former letter—had I seen it, should not have written at all. I communicated no more with that paper until persuaded to do so by some of the members of the company, who said that their friends received the paper, and it would save them the trouble of writing. I wrote again on the 21st of February, taking extraordinary care that I should write nothing that would be wrong or treasonable. When I received the paper containing it, I was shocked and mortified to think I had been fool enough to write to an ungrateful scoundrel, who would misconstrue my sentiments to suit his own venomous spleen."

Being unwilling to father the treasonable doctrines attributed to him by the Dem. & Sent., and loath to labor under the stigma of traitor, Sergt. DAVIS took an early opportunity to write to the editor of that paper—whereof the following letter is a true copy—demanding that justice be done him, by the retraction of the offensive amendments and interpolations. This the Dem. & Sent. has eminently failed thus far to do; and so, to clear away the dark cloud of suspicion that hovers about his name, and set himself right generally on the record, Sergt. DAVIS feels called upon to enter our columns in

self-defence. His letter will speak for itself. Read it, ye who wish to gain an insight into the manner in which affairs are sometimes conducted in a Democratic establishment:—

[Copy.] CAMP NEAR PALMOUTH, March 7, 1863. J. S. TOWN—SIR: In reading over the Democrat & Sentinel of February 25th, I saw a letter purporting to have been written from Co. D, 115th Regt. Penna. Vols. I have but little to say; but you added a lot of treasonable slang that I never wrote, nor authorized you nor any person to write, and if you produce the original letters I know that you will not find one word of disrespect used towards the President of the United States, and had you any sense or common decency about you, I do not think that you would have added a lot of stuff of your own manufacturing, that no patriotic soldier or citizen would write, and all of this purporting to come from Co. D, 115th Regt. Do you or any person that has been acquainted with me, not know that I would not be ass enough to run the risk of a General Court Martial, by sending such stuff to be published? You should study the Articles of War before you misconstrue soldiers' letters in future. I would refer you to Article Fifth: "Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial."

Several persons at home know that I have corresponded with you, and, to see such stuff appear, would think that I had forgotten my oath, or had lost all sense of honor. Even had I entertained such thoughts, I never would have written them for the purpose of making them public; but such thoughts never were mine. I am this day as willing to fight for the Union as I ever was. It matters not what President I may be under, or what General he may appoint over me, I for one, will try to do my duty, and I feel certain that these are the sentiments of Co. D, 115th Regt. We are willing to fight rebels in arms, who are trying to destroy and divide our once happy and peaceful country. We are also willing, if necessary, to return home and fight traitors who are like the mastered whelps at home, trying to weaken the Administration, and destroy our Union, by encouraging the rebels to hold out a little longer. These are my sentiments, and I hope that they are the sentiments of every honest man—Democrat or Republican.

If you have the principle of a gentleman, you will publish this, and the other letters, or that part which you added to them in your contemptuous language against the President of the United States. If you do not I will have them corrected. The first came out nearly in its original form; the second had some added to it; the third the same; and the one of the 21st of Feb. was an outrage. Your paper was a welcome visitor until you wanted to make it famous with the Vallandigham speeches of the misconstruction of our letters. You will do us a favor by keeping them at home, or sending them to some person that has no more sense than yourself.

EVAN DAVIS, 1st Sergt. Co. D, 115th P. V.

The Rebellion in Utah.

The recent trouble in Utah originated, it is said, in the act of Congress to punish and prevent polygamy in the Territories of the United States. Brigham Young is as determined to make this peculiar institution override all others as the leaders of the rebellion are to make slavery dominate the rights of a free people, and he does not hesitate to resort to the same means. He is already in arms against the authority of the United States, and has ordered the Governor and Judges of the United States Courts to leave the Territory. The Governor has the right kind of spirit in him, for, notwithstanding the attempt to intimidate him, he called the attention of the Legislature to the Congressional enactment against polygamy, and rebuked the Mormon leaders for their disloyalty to the Union. Governor Harding, in answer to the Committee who called upon him to request his resignation said:—

"I will not cowardly abandon my post of duty until it shall please the President to recall me. I may be in danger of personal violence by remaining, but I will not leave. I will not be driven from the Territory. As this is said to be a land of prophecy, I, too, will prophecy. If one drop of my blood is shed while in the discharge of my duties, by your ministers of vengeance, I will be avenged, and not one stone in your city will remain upon another."

It is quite likely that some instructions will be given to the military commander in that vicinity, and that Brigham and his rebellious associates will be brought into submission to the laws. The population of Utah, by the census of 1860, was 49,208. The Area of Utah is about equal to the area of the six New England States, New York and New Jersey.

DEATH OF GEN. SUMNER.—Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner expired on the morning of the 21st inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Colonel W. W. Teall, Syracuse, of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of only five days. The General was under orders to report at St. Louis for duty, and was on the point of starting when attacked by the disease which has terminated fatally. He was one of the oldest generals in the army, having been in the service over forty-four years. His last words were: "God save my country—the United States of America!"

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.—The Ohio Legislature has adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Flag, a Union Democrat, as a response to some petitions for an armistice and peace: Resolved, By the General assembly of the State of Ohio, That we will have no armistice; that we can fight as long as the rebels and traitors can; that the war shall go on until law is restored; and we will never despair of the Republic.

The Union State Convention.

The people of the State will applaud the liberal resolutions of the Union State Central Committee as expressed in their call for a Union State Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th of July. The action of the Committee has been what we had a right to expect, knowing the spirit that has always prompted the friends of the Union in their efforts to sustain the prosecution of an effective war. They have been animated by no other motive than the desire to strengthen the hands of the Administration, and thus secure the blessings of peace and liberty. They appreciate the recent bold movements of the loyal Democrats in New York and New England; and seeing Democrats of the same creed in this State, anxious to manifest a similar love for the Union, above all party or precept, they offer their hands, and ask them to unite in an earnest war for the country. The call is general, and the platform broad, liberal, and comprehensive. All citizens are invited who "desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy Rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who are willing to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers." Who can refuse the test this imposes and at the same time claim to be regarded as a patriot? The Committee present no consideration that can affect the most sensitive mind. They avoid, and it may be with too manifest liberality, every allusion to questions of public policy that men discuss with one another. They present the people with a great and fearful fact—the Rebellion.—They ask a high and holy duty—the suppression of the rebellion. They appeal to the noblest sentiment that can animate the true lover of his country—that of supporting their brave brothers who are fighting during these inclement months for liberty and nationality. Can any man who pretends to love his country refrain from subscribing to these conditions? No one but a traitor can refuse the principles here recorded. Let the name be what it will, we are bound to regard as treason any action that embarrasses the Administration, assists the rebellion, and above all, strives to keep all support and comfort from our brave brethren in the field. The Committee have not gone as far as we could have wished them to go. We should have been satisfied to have added to this call tests far more stringent and absolute. Seeing in this war a great idea—an idea that overshadows and controls the age in which we live, and the destiny that America must answer—we should have been content to have seen confiscation, emancipation, and retaliation embodied, and to have acted with none but fellow-citizens who endorse these opinions to the great necessity of harmony in the prosecution of the war, because we desire Union for the sake of the Union.—However dear these opinions and convictions may be—and that they are very dear to us the columns of this newspaper will show—the Republic is far dearer.—Let that be saved, and everything else we trust to time, the future, and the good providence of God. To accomplish this salvation, every man is a friend, an ally, and a brother, who acts with us in support of a war that will bring lasting peace. When peace has come again, we shall separate—and having saved the country, we shall take our own course in relation to the policy of the country.

This is our position; this we deem to be the position of the Committee, and this must be that of every loyal man.—Let us unite together, and aid one another. Let there be organization everywhere. In every county, town, and township let the friends of the Union meet together, counsel with one another, and unite in sustaining the Administration and the war. There is no better way of doing this than to obey the request of the Committee, and without distinction of party, "organize" in each election district of the State a Union League for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic." This is a duty that lies at the door of every loyal man, and if it is performed with fidelity, patience, and zeal, the best results will come.—Phila. Press.

WOOD, MORRIS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE. Keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, FEED OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES, &c. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms. Johnstown, Pa. March 11, 1863.

TO LUMBERMEN!—Wanted, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO'S United States Bakery, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Two Million feet SPRUCE, LINN, POPLAR or BEECH LUMBER, and One Million feet SPRUCE, LINN, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, ten inches wide and one inch thick. Also, Two Million LIGHT BOX STRAIPS, five feet six inches long, shaved ready for use. Persons proposing for the above or any part of it will state price on cars, and their railroad station, or in raft at Dock Street Wharf. Address C. ALBRIGHT & CO'S U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St. PHILADELPHIA. Jan 13, 1863.

See new advertisements.

HARRICK & CALDWELL, IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS, No. 20 North Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA. CHAS. H. HARRICK, March 19, 1863—G. I. C. CALDWELL.

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY FOR MALES AND FEMALE. The annual contest in this Institution will take place Thursday March 26th at 6 o'clock P. M. The thirty-third session will open Tuesday 5th of May. For particulars address Rev. A. DONALDSON, Pres. J. H. DONALDSON, or HATTIE N. BRACKEN, Aids, Eldersridge, March 19, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to report distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of William O'Keefe, sold at Sheriff's sale, on Vend. Expon., No. 52, March Term, 1863, at the suit of the Commonwealth of Penna., for use of James O'Keefe, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested may attend and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, March 19, 1863—2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to report distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of George Hock, sold at Sheriff's sale on Plur. Vend. Expon., No. 142, September Term, 1862, at the suit of David Redman, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested may attend and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, March 19, 1863—2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to receive and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of H. Kirkland and Elizabeth Stahl, administrators of Jacob Stahl, deceased, and to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrators, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, March 19, 1863—2t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an Alias order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to be directed, there will be exposed to public vendue or outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 11th of APRIL, next, at one o'clock, P. M., all its right, title, and interest of James Ann, Margaret, and Marietta, minor children of William W. Roberts, deceased, of and to the following described Real Estate, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the townships of Sumnerhill and Cambria, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence East 148 perches to a beech; thence North, 10 1/2 perches to a beech; thence East, 33 perches to a beech; thence South, 146 perches to a post; thence West 23 perches to a post; thence North 56 degrees West, 75 perches to a post; thence South, 109 perches, to the place of beginning; and containing one hundred and ten (110) acres said seventy-six (76) perches, and allowance, &c. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the townships of Sumnerhill and Cambria, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech, on the South-West corner of said tract, thence North 32 perches to a chestnut; thence east, by land of Wm. Roberts, Sr., 117 perches to a post; thence South, by land of David M. Davis, 32 perches to the South-West corner of said David's land; thence West, 117 perches to the place of beginning; containing twenty-two (22) acres, or thereabouts, with the allowance, &c. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining the premises last above described, being situated in the townships and county aforesaid, and containing seven (7) acres said eighty-one (81) perches, and allowance, &c. Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and Mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN WILLIAMS, WILLIAM DAVIS, Guardian of Jane Ann and Margaret Roberts, and Marietta Roberts. March 12, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to February 15, 1863: Mrs Rachel Breese, Daniel J. James, Emma Bryan, Mary D Jones, Ann Baxter, David D James, Jr, E S Beyer, Richard Kayler, John A Bradley, Wm A B Keiley, Abraham Brown, Abram Longnecker, John Coke, James D M Myers, Miss Rosanna Caine, Joseph D Myers, John D Davis, James Cooney, Thos Davis, Wm H Makin, Sarah Davis, Robt A M'Cool, Daniel Davis, Bridget M'Callough, Mary Jane Davis, Mrs Morgan, Thos Davis, Provost Marshal Cambria Co, Robt R Davis, John C, Sarah Evans, 2, Peter Noon, Maggie C Evans, Isaac Paul, Evan P Evans, Mary Jane Reese, Wm C Evans, Samuel R Reese, Maggie Evans (north), David Rowland, Thos E Evans, Abram Roberts, David E Evans, John Roberts, James Ferrel, Catharine Donaher, Richd Gittings, Amos W Rowland, Samuel Gittings, Mary Jane Reese, Griffith Griffith, James M Spalding, Wm W Griffith, Emanuel Schulzberg, Agnes George, Thomas J Shuman, Margaret Glass, 2, Wm Stonebraker, Sue Gallahan, Ephraim Wood, Joseph Heiner, Charles Shorland, Josephine O'Harra, John Thomas, Rev D J Irwin, John Wilkinson, Mary E Jones, Hannah Westover, Hannah Jones, Daniel Wiley, Thos James, Doct Robt Young, Wm Jones, Frederick Vining, Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, February 19, 1863.

Handbills of all kinds printed at the office. Blankets of all kinds printed at the office.