



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY.....JULY 9.

A Big Scare.

"For the past week the people have been kept in fear and excitement, by the lying reports of our telegraph lines, which said the rebels under Gen. LEE were invading our State. The most extravagant and unreliable rumors passed over the wires, which seemed to frighten our people, many of whom are intelligent enough to know better; but somehow or other, they seem to give way under the lying breath of the telegraph wires. We don't believe that there was, or is any danger, or that the rebels contemplate entering the interior of this State. The Administration at Washington, has been guilty of circulating falsehoods the most wily, for a purpose which is left for the people to conjecture. The Administration is responsible for this wholesale lying, and again deceiving the people."

Dem. & Sent.

It requires no glaring capitals to render the meaning of the above extract apparent. Disaffection and Treason are so plainly stamped on every syllable of it, that he who runs may read and understand. And what shall we say to the vile ingrate who enunciates the sentiments it contains?—This; that he is a disgrace to the Patriotism and common sense of the Mountain County. While the Union of our fathers is in deadly peril through the machinations of Traitors—while the fair fabric of our liberties is shaken from turret to foundation stone, and our dearest and best interests involved—while the rebels are actually invading our State and are advancing rapidly towards its Capital, robbing our citizens of their money, their horses and their cattle, burning and destroying private property,—and not only that, but robbing the State of its own citizens,—yet, in the face of all these facts, the ostensible editor of the Dem. & Sent. stands coolly by and tells us there is no truth in these reports, that it is all an Administration lie, and that the Administration is trying to dupe and deceive the people. The hostility of the Dem. & Sent. to the Administration becomes daily more apparent. The miscreants who scribble for that journal seem to have thrown off all disguise in the premises, and come out openly and above board as the champion of JEFF DAVIS and his spurious Confederacy.

Hear the vile traitor prate. When the invading foe is marching with rapid strides into our State, ravaging the country at Chambersburg, at Gettysburg, and at many other places, and while our gallant Governor is calling for aid to save the Capital of Pennsylvania, from those infuriated demons who are determined to overthrow our noble Government, and while many are responding cheerfully to the call of the Governor, this veritable editor of the Dem. & Sent. cries out—Oh don't be alarmed, it's nothing but a big SCARE—an Administration LIE; there is no danger of the rebels invading Pennsylvania; and thus tries to delude and deceive the people, and also deter those from rushing to the rescue of our State who would be inclined to go. In his issue of July 1st, he says: "We still have rumors of rebels and rebel raids being in Pennsylvania but they are so conflicting and contradictory that little reliance is to be placed upon any of them," still endeavoring to carry out the idea that there are no rebels yet in the State; counseling the people not be alarmed; as it is only a big SCARE gotten up by the Administration for a purpose which is left for the people to conjecture.

Why is it that partisan journalists thus persist in misrepresenting the true situation in references to rebel invasions? The

fact is they have a purpose to serve. They do not want the real extent of the invasion to be known, simply because the knowledge would arouse the people, and thus of course the danger would be averted.

The silly editor very significantly asks, why is it that our militia run helter skelter, and that a sufficient force cannot be raised to protect our borders without seeking aid elsewhere? Why is it that New York and New Jersey can send armed and disciplined men at the request of our Governor for the protection of our firesides? These questions are very easily answered. New York and New Jersey have a regularly organized militia system; Pennsylvania has none. But why have the Rebels risked their presence in a locality filled with a sturdy population, supposed to be ready and able at any moment to repel an attack on their soil and their homes? We will answer.—Invasion has thus far been a success because we have not been prepared to meet it. It was attempted because the rebels knew by information derived from those who live in our own midst and sympathize with them, that the people of the State were not prepared to meet any foe, and at least of all such a foe as marches beneath the black flag of treason. Why are we not prepared for invasion? Let the record answer. In his last annual message to the Legislature, in January last, Governor CURTIN called the attention of that body to the danger of invasion in the following language:

"The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of effectual legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected."

The Lewistown Gazette, referring to the record, says that in the Senate, as well as we remember, a bill was reported and perhaps passed, but the House was far more interested in hounding General Cameron and passing monopoly bills than the defence of the State, and nothing was done. The border counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and York, as also Cumberland, sent Democratic politicians of the sympathizing stamp to the Legislature—men who profess to believe and taught others that President LINCOLN was violating the Constitution in arresting suspected traitors or aiders and abettors of treason; that the conscription law was unconstitutional and an outrage, and various other charges which in other days would exert their energies to place the homes of their constituents in comparative security. But, no! Foul party was uppermost in their thoughts, and the consequence is that in the midst of a promising harvest, the citizens of all that region are fleeing, their fields made desolate, their horses and cattle taken, and the desolator of war visited upon their homes. Had these men acted on the suggestion of the Governor, a bill would have been passed authorizing the formation of a State Guard 25,000 strong, who ought to have been drilled for at least three months, and then furloughed home to be ready at a moment's notice; liberal pay ought to have been offered while in service—not less than \$20 a month—and their transportation to and from their homes paid. Such a force would have saved us from invasion, or at least checked the rebels in their career of plunder until an adequate force could have been raised to drive them from the State. As it is, ordinary measures, effective only after the evil has been accomplished, will have to be resorted to.

The Reason.

Amid the pressure of affairs last week, we accidentally omitted to notice the fact that our Union County Convention did not meet upon the day designated for that purpose. It is true that quite a respectable number of delegates were in town, but they were unanimously opposed to any action being taken upon the occasion, whilst many districts, not having held their primary elections at all, were wholly unrepresented.

There was good reason for this. The Rebel invader had dared to pollute the soil of Pennsylvania with his unhallowed tread, and loyal Cambrians everywhere had turned out to assist in driving him from our borders. They regarded this as

of more importance than any political meeting that could be held, and acted accordingly. Under the circumstances, it was deemed advisable to postpone the Convention until some future time.

Not so with our Copperhead friends.—They held their State Convention in the beleaguered Capital of the Commonwealth, whilst the Rebels were plundering the people of Cumberland valley. What a contrast! Our Union friends preferred to go and fight for their Government: the Copperheads preferred to stay at home and denounce it, and persuade the people that the invasion was nothing but a humbug, and a great SCARE.

The little red-headed sap-sucker up street said in his last edition, "it is evident that these maw-mouthed abolitionists would sooner be attending to Copperheads than opposing the enemies of our Country"

Really this seems to us to be a distinction without a difference. We cannot well see how the abolitionists "or any other man" could better oppose the enemies of our Country than by properly attending to the sneaking Copperheads.

Letter from Vicksburg.

[We have been permitted to publish the following private letter, giving an account of the writer's share in the battles of the West, and which we think will prove of interest to his many friends in this neighborhood.]

BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS.,

June 20, 1863.

Dear Brother and Sister:—Some time has elapsed since you have heard directly from me, and, indeed, I have had but few opportunities to write to any one during the last two months, for, as you are doubtless aware, Grant's army has been actively engaged since our advent into Mississippi. A brief sketch by a participant may be of some interest to you.

On the 24th of April last our division (Logan's) with two others, comprising the 7th Army Corps, left Milliken's Bend, La., by land, in the direction of Grand Gulf, and after a severe march of five days we arrived opposite Bruinsburg, Miss. On the evening of the 30th we landed on the "sacred soil" of the chief state in rebellion, and at an early hour next morning we resumed the line of march for Port Gibson, a town of some importance, about nine miles from the river. When within three miles of the town we met the enemy in considerable force, and after an obstinate engagement of about eight hours, we were masters of the field. The rebels suffered severely, while our loss was comparatively light. Our regiment escaped remarkably, losing but one killed and six wounded.—We captured two hundred prisoners, and six cannon.

We next met the rebels, on the 12th of May, at Raymond, in much stronger force and better position than at Port Gibson. The rebels opened upon us with a heavy artillery fire, which was soon vigorously replied to by our own, and for some time it was exclusively an artillery duel. The rebel guns, however, were ultimately silenced, when the rebels, as a last resort, attempted to carry our batteries at the point of the bayonet. This, of course, brought forward our infantry, and the most terrific musketry fighting that I ever witnessed was kept up for about two hours. Our brigade stood the brunt of this action, and our regiment was under fire for three hours. We had fired our last cartridge, when two other regiments were sent to our support, with the order to charge, which was done in handsome style, and from that time until night we pursued the retreating enemy, capturing trains, stragglers, guns, &c. It was a most brilliant, but a hard won victory. Our regiment lost in killed and wounded over 33 per cent of its number. Our Lt. Col. was killed, also five line officers, and several severely wounded. My company lost six killed, and ten wounded.

A detail was left to bury the dead and collect the wounded, while we pushed on. Although foot-sore and weary, we marched eighteen miles the day following, in the direction of Jackson, the capital of the State, where we again expected to encounter the enemy, and were not disappointed. Early on the morning of the 14th Grant's cannons were thundering at the portals of the capital, and after a feeble resistance the rebels destroyed its army stores, and fled in confusion, leaving the "mudsills" to reign supreme, while the Stars and Stripes floated in triumph from the dome of their State Capitol.

On the morning of the 15th we evacuated Jackson, and commenced our march on Vicksburg, and were met on the morning of the 16th, near Edwards station, on the Jackson & Vicksburg RR., by Gen. Pemberton, commanding a force of thirty

thousand. After another day's hard fighting the rebels were routed; with an immense loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The rebel loss in the different engagements, since we have invaded Miss., may be summed up as follows: 6,000 killed and wounded, 12,000 prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery, and about 30,000 stand of small arms, besides a large amount of supplies, cattle, &c., and the entire rebel army of the Mississippi cooped up at Vicksburg. The rebel fortifications are formidable, but Gen. Grant says he can take it and its garrison in the course of a few weeks.—We are approaching the works by regular sieges. We have at least 300 cannon in position, and if these fail to induce Gen. Pemberton to capitulate, I think the depleted state of his Commissary Department will bring about the desired effect. He has no means of receiving a pound of supplies, or ammunition, or any re-enforcements. The fall of the city is considered certain.

I am happy to say that I have participated in all the battles during the campaign, and, aside from a slight wound in the left hand, received in the first assault upon the Vicksburg fortifications, I have escaped untouched. * * * * *

LIEUT. R. N. EVANS.

News from Bedford.

[We copy the following letter of our correspondent "Jay," from the Pittsburg Dispatch, of the 4th inst.]

BEDFORD, PENNA., Wednesday, July 1.—Eds. Dispatch: As you have probably been informed by telegraph ere this, Gen. Milroy's army, now commanded by Col. Pierce of the 12th Penn'a. cavalry, broke up camp at Bloody Run yesterday and marched hither. From the fact that the artillery and baggage waggons followed it, as well as from various other indications, the movement is supposed to foreshadow an advance into Dixie by way of Cumberland. The "boys" are to-day drawing a complete outfit of clothing—so that, when they take up their line of march to retrieve the Winchester disaster, they go not as the "rag-tag-and-bob-tail" of creation, but rather like unto "well dressed, prepossessing soldiers." The number of men left at Bloody Run to guard the Snake Spring Valley from invasion, it would be improper, of course, to estimate. Suffice it to say, however, it is amply sufficient for the service in view.

At present, there are only two companies of militia here—Capt. Litzinger's of Ebensburg, and Capt. Hughes' of Wilmore, both from Cambria county.—Several companies from Blair county were here for a few days—apparently on "a spree,"—but when it was ascertained that the members, in order to effect a thorough organization, were required to be mustered in, with scarcely a single exception, mizzled, cut stick, vanosed—left for their homes, determined to "strike for their altars and their fires," at the rate of four or five miles an hour. Those on horseback, of course were an exception to this rule. They probably effected ten or twelve miles in the same length of time.

Bedford county, although a border county, has as yet, not a single man in the field for the "emergency." The citizens of Bedford town held a public meeting last evening, to make an endeavor to "do something" in the premises. Their quota under the last call is 540. Hope the requisite number may be raised without drafting, but scarcely think it will, inasmuch as copperheads are both venomous and plenty hereabout.

Don't you think Messieurs Dispatch, that a county like Bedford, which refuses to raise an arm in its own defense, although a horde of rabid rebels are on its very confines, should, of right, be left to its own resources—to sink or swim, go up or go down, as circumstances may determine? And is it not a burning shame on the name and fame of the aforesaid county that it is content to rest its hopes of political and personal salvation upon the strong right arms of the Cambria county yeomen?

Colonel Higgins, of Blair county, is acting Colonel of the militia—two companies. He is a good man, but rather out of place; a Cambria county man should of right command Cambria county forces. JAY.

Portland.

Honor to the brave men of Portland! They have done a gallant deed, and done it promptly. Napoleon said that the rarest courage was the two-o'clock-in-the-morning kind—meaning that courage which is equal to sudden emergencies.—The Portland people have that kind. It is difficult to imagine circumstances more completely unexpected than those which presented themselves to these alert New Englanders on the morning of Saturday. An armed revenue vessel had been spirited away during the night, no one knew exactly how, or by whom, though doubtless the quick Yankee wit of the Portlanders had guessed that rebel pirates had a hand in the work. There was no vessel-of-war, no naval officer even in the harbor. There was, in fact, nobody who had any legal authority to do anything, but there were several hundred citizens, sailors, and soldiers, stout-hearted and determined to do what they could toward

stopping a piratical cruise. They took the two readiest steamers—the Chesapeake and Forest City—and, with only a few light guns started after the pirate, pushed right on in spite of her 32-pound shot, compelled the rebel buccaners to abandon and destroy her, and finally captured both them and the vessel in which they had entered the harbor.

There is no naval hero who would not be proud to have accomplished this daring feat. Every man who had a share in it earned honorable fame. The names of the leaders come to us by telegraph.—Capt. Willets commanded the Chesapeake; Capt. John J. Liscomb the Forest City. Capt. Leighton, Government Inspector, took charge of the Chesapeake's battery. Col. Mason and Capt. Beal commanded the soldiers on board the steamers.—Frederick R. Harris led the citizen volunteers. They have deserved well of their country, and shall be held in grateful and enduring remembrance by the nation whom their swift valor has saved from loss and disgrace.—Tribune.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David W. Pryce, dec'd., late of Cambria co., Cambria co., having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. EVAN R. MORGAN, Executor. Ebensburg, July 9, 1863.

A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution to be designated sections eight and nine, as follows: Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth. JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of Commonwealth.

LIST OF LETTERS—

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to July 1st, 1863:

- Maria Arthur, 3, Richard Jones, Thos Jervise, Miss Maggie James, A. E. Kimble 5, Aaron Murray, J. A. Kennedy 2, Robert Reese, George Leslie, Mrs M Morley, 2, Miss Susannah Berkey, Francis M Cord, Elizabeth Berkholder, Michael Noon, Miss Nancy Calaghan, Patrick Norrille, Mrs Jennie Davis 3, Miss Marg Powell, Anna Maria Davis, Geo S Paul, Catharine Doniphon, A Pike, G. Gustep, Miss Ann J Reese, Thos Edwards 2, Miss Rachel Birk, John Henry Evans, Mrs Heien M Reed, Evan G Evans, Mrs Rebt L Russell, Annie Evans, C S Robison, John E Evans, Lucinda Riplet, David L Evans, Miss Mary J Roberts, Lottie A Evans, Mrs Nancy Rodky, Joseph Funk 2, Rev Wm E Roberts, Wm Farimer, Mrs Marg Shoemaker, Joseph First, William Selders, Nimrod Feeller, Miss Catharine Foot, Miss Mary A Griffith, Catharine Stoltz, John Garvey, Lewis Snyder, Mrs Elizabeth Glover, Mrs Sancer, John W Gillaspie, Frederick Sharp, Gottfried Greip, Mrs Pamela Snyder, Frederick Hart, Mrs Susana Smith, Mary Jane Hughes, Thos Shumate, Joseph Heiner, Thos J Scott, L J Haines, Wm E Smith, Miss Kate Ivory, John Snyder, David Jones (West), Miss Ann Trexler, Mrs Evan O Jones, Mrs Esther Kimble, Evan W Jones, Edwin Thomas, Daniel A Jones, Marj J Taylor, Wm A Jones, Richard J Thomas, Miss Mary James, Julia W Williams, Jno D James, (North) Thos Ann Williams, Miss Mary Jervise, Hannah E Westover, Owen M Jones, William P Williams, Mrs Emma Jones, Margaret White, Thos James, Mrs Mary Williams.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, July 9, 1863.

LICENSE NOTICE—

The following applications for License will be presented for the action of the Court on Tuesday, 7th July, next. To wit:

- Tavern Licenses. J. Alex. Moore, Ebensburg; David Burkhardt, Susquehanna Tp.; P. M'Donn, Wilmore Bor.; Augustus Burgraff, 3d Ward, Johnstown. JOSEPH McDONALD, Clerk of Quarter Sessions Cambria co. Ebensburg, June 11, 1863.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will effectually cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DIS-

EASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL

DISEASES ARISING FROM A DIS-

ORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

such

as Constipation,

Inward Piles,

Fulness or Blood to the

Head, Acidity of the Stomach

Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food,

Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour

Eruptions, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit

of the stomach, Swimming of the head,

Hurried and Difficult Breathing,

Fluttering at the heart, Choking

or Suffocating sensations

when in a lying posture,

Dizziness of vision, Dots

or Webs before the

sight, Fever and dull

pain in the head,

Deficiency of

perspiration,

Yellow-

ness of

the

skin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest,

Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of heat burning

in the face, constant imaginings of evil, and

great depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent Yellow

Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to use them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILAD'A., June 23, 1861.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!

Will build up the constitution, and give health and strength to an overtaken and diseased system.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1862.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: While in Virginia, owing to the change of water, I was taken with a severe diarrhoea, which seemed incurable, and which greatly weakened me. When we reached Martinsburg, I feared that I should have to come home; but noticing some of your Bitters in the store of Mr. H. H. Price, in that town, I purchased a supply, and on taking it was speedily restored to health. The diarrhoea was quickly checked, and I experienced no return of it. A number of my comrades who suffered in the same manner and from the same cause, with whom I shared the Bitters, join me in this certificate. I expect to return to the seat of war with the Legion, and I shall certainly take a supply of the Bitters in my knapsack. I would not be without it for its weight in gold, particularly on going into a limestone region.

Yours, truly, A. E. ALMEUS,

Company II, Scott Legion.

Beware of Counterfeits!

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents

Or half dozen for \$4.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the imitating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward by express, securely packed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

No. 631 ARCH ST.

Jones & Evans.

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON, & Co.)

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 14 Wood st., SIMON JOHNSON, corner Fifth and Smithfield sts., PHILADELPHIA, and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. (July 9, 1863)