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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAYAUGUST 6

Day of National Thanksgiving.

President Lincoln has just issued the fol lowing proclamation, requesting that Thursday, August 6th, be set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving:—It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand

equally in these triumphs and these sorrows. Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart THURSDAY, the sixth day of AUGUST next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and family, to lead the whole

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President : WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The Great Union Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy.

the party called "DEMOCRATS," who, through party spirit have allowed themselves to be committed in favor of the "PEACE-AND-SECESSION" Doctrine of the men whom they have permitted to become their "leaders." To such men we recommend a careful perusal of the following extract from a speech made by ALEX. II. STEPHENS, before a convention of the people of Georgia, called to consider the propriety of Secession. He showed clearly that the South had no just cause of complaint, and predicted what would be the consequences of the terrible act. Mr. STEPHENS has since yielded to the spirit of party, against which he so long struggled, but his defection does not disprove his own argumeuts, the truth of which every day is demonstrating by the painful logic of fact. MR STEPHENS said:

This step once taken could never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this un-wise and illtimed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate.

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for been invaded? What justice has been by the greatest and wisest statesmen and got it. We are all Union men now, our country to put aside considerations to leak Executions, Constable's Returns, &c., gists an denied? and what claim founded on justice has been by the greatest and other lands, that it is support our constitutional Government." for sale at this office.

right to complain? I challenge the an- Heaven ever shone upon.

and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness,) of which, I wish | you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and my sanction or my vote. which are records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of

for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing oath or allegiance, was it not inratified annd strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850? But do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities they have done so; but not by the sanction of Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again, genhave asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States if you, by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and perhaps, by it lose it all, and have your last slave or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow.

But again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal can yet, if we remain in it, and are united its inevitable consequence, less a crime?as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and man-Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Supreme South and but cleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court have always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation There are many well-meaning men in of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the egislative branch of Government.

In chosing the presiding Presidents pro tem.) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the Representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, any person grows tender and forgiving to yet we have so generally secured the the rebels, let him ponder over what fol-Speaker, because he, to a great extent, lowed that overt act of the rebel junta .shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the General Government. Attorney Generals we have | Union in spite of heavy popular majorities had fourteen, while the North had but five. Foreign ministers we have bad eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free States, from their to bear by the wire pullers to get Virginia greater commercial interests, yet we have | with them; the secret expeditions which had the principal embassies, so as to se cure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar, on the best possible

We have had a vast majority of the higher officers of both army dicted from the first, and be less than and navy, while a large proportion of the just if you can. soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive studied, from its very first inception, Department; the record shows that for the through all its horrid details, down to its last fifty years, of three thousand thus present satisfactory condition, the more is employed, we had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic. Again, look at another item, and one, be assured in which we have a great and and the more should he be determined vital interest; it is that of revenue or that it must be so completely crushed that means of supporting Government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-tourths of the revenue coilected for the support of Government has uniformly been raised from the North. thirty more years, ten billions more of Pause now, while you can, gentlemen, and | dollars, and a million more of men, the contemplate carefully and candidly these important items.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must a moment what reasons you can give that expend in war with the North; with tens will even satisfy yourself in calmer mo- of thousands of your sons and brothers Salem, Indiana, says :- It would do you ments-what reason you can give to your | slain in battle and offered up as sacrifices | or any one good to hear the copperheads follow-sufferers in the calamity that it upon the altar of your ambition-and for (that used to be) curse the secesh. They will bring upon us. What reasons can what, we ask again? Is it for the over- have got their eyes opened wide. One party that advocates the suppression of you give to the nations of the earth to throw of the American Government, esjustify it? They will be the calm and tablished by our common ancestry, cemen- take his horse, for he was their friend, which a few days ago occurred in New deliberate judges in the case; and to ted and built up by their sweat and blood had always stood up for them, &c. One York city proves that it requires the uniwhat cause or one overt act can you name and founded on the broad principles of of the rebs struck him on the head with ted efforts of all good citizens, without tary's office to be affixed, the day and year or point on which to rest the plea of justice and humanity? And as tification? What right has the North suely, I must declare here, as I have often and told him that he didn't come to talk and order, it is most certainly the duty politics, but he wanted his horse. They

tice and right has been withheld? Can | the best and freest Government, the most either of you to-day name one govern- equal in its rights, the most just in its mental act of wrong deliberately and decisions, the most lenient in its measures, purposely done by the Government of and the most inspiring in its principles to Washington of which the South has a elevate the race of men, that the sun of

Now, for you to attempt to overthrow While, on the other hand, let me show such a Government as this, under which the facts, (and believe me, gentlemen, I we have lived for more than three quaram not here the advocate of the North, ters of a century—in which we have but I am here the friend, the firm friend gained our wealth, our standing as a naand lover of the South and her institu- tion, our domestic safety while the eletions, and for this reason I speak thus | ments of peril are around us, with peace plainly and faithfully for yours, mine, and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed -is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend

The above, says the Pittsburg Chronicle,

is a correct copy of the celebrated speech of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, our lands, did they not yield the right made in his own State before the war began. Our readers will remember that speech. It was gladly published all over the loyal States as an earnest, eloquent, and logical argument against the crime and madness of secession, which had possessed and infatuated the Southern corporated in the Constitution, and again heart. It was the calm voice of reason speaking out of the wild whirl-wind of blind passion then sweeping over the Cotton States. The above curt, but emphatic speech, made by the ablest statesman in the South, and now Vice President of the Confederacy, will ever rebel. Vallandigham is as ardent a traistand as a protest and unanswerable tor as Jeff Davis. He has done as much tlemen, look at another fact. When we argument against the crime and the folly of the present wicked rebellior. When traitors and demagogues endeavor to delude the honest mass of the people into the belief that the war was none of the free homes of Ohio, Vallandigham is have been carved, and ample territory | South's getting. When timid or sympafor four more to be added in due time, thizing reasoners whisper "peace, peace, when there is no peace," it would be well for all to carry in their memories the forewrenched from you by stern military going deliberate remark of a wise and prurule, as South America and Mexico were, dent statesman, who afterwards was bribed to stifle his conscience; prostitute his patriotism, and acquiesce in a most hellish plot by the gift of a high place. Did any the result. Neither do we question the thing happen after the delivery of this relation to the General Government? speech, which made secession and the civil nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal can yet, if we remain in it, and are united its inquitable consequence less a crime? Not at all. Our Government was kind, clement, forgiving and forbearing, even agement of most of those chosen from to weakness. When the rebels were the North. We have had sixty years of breathing forth vengeance, organizing armies, occupying United States forts, lynching and expelling Northern citizens, Court-we have had eighteen from the and stealing Government property of all kinds, Government was still mild, patient, forgetful, and never lost faith in the belief that the Southern storm was too fitful and violent to last long, and that our "erring sisters" would awake to see their folly and

> 'Twas the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the demoniac laugh at its capture which rang round the table at Montgomery, where sat the "architects of ruin," that first awakened the loyal North to a realization of what was really intended by How North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and other States, were juggled out of the against secession; how every artful means were taken by the managers of the rebellion to inflame and mislead public opinon what tremendous pressure was brought were sent to Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, after mob-intimidated legislators were sworn to secreey, and then think of all which has followed, and which was pre-

> The more this gigantic rebellion is every loyal man startled and shocked at the stupendous fraud, hate, malice and devilish ingenuity with which it is filled, nothing like it shall ever-either North, South, East or West-raise its horrid head again. If its suppression required eternal overthrow of this slaveholder's rebellion is richly worth all that could be

sacrificed for it. Man A letter from a gentleman in

Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The first rebel campaign in these States resulted very disastrously to the armies which invaded both, to desolate their homes, carry off their property, and temporarily to destroy their resources. In Pennsylvania, Lee was thwarted in all his plans. He was permitted to penetrate the very heart of one of the richest vallies of the State, and when he most believed that his progress would be a triumphal march over the entire commonwealth, he was met, whipped, humiliated and hurled back upon the dreary shores of the Potomac with a force which has certainly impressed him with new ideas of celerity and dispatch. In Ohio, the cut throat and robber, John Morgan, was even more summarily dealt with by the loyalists. His army was not only beaten, but he himself was captured and now occupies a criminal's cell in the Ohio Penitentiary. In one sense, Morgan is the first rebel allowed to live and still considered as receiving his just due; and if there was a penitentiary sufficiently large it would be an admirable plan to consign all the rebels to its cells, to enjoy the reward of hard labor and solitary confinement for the remainder of their miserable lives.

. Since the first rebel campaigns in Ohio and Pennsylvania resulted so disastrously to the South, we may safely venture the anticipation that the campaign of the rebel sympathisers in the same States will have a similar result. In Ohio these sympathisers are headed by a genuine as any man whose hands are unstained with blood, to destroy the Union and displace the legal authority of the Government. Without John Morgan's courage to devastate the fields and desolate the still as sincere in his desire for the triumph of treason. His soul is in the Mrs Evan O Jones, work of treason, and that is as much as any coward can give to a bad cause. But the loyal men of Ohio will deal with Vallandigham as they did with John Morgan; and while Morgan awaits his sen-Miss Mary Jervise, tence in the Ohio Penitentiary, Vallan-Owen M Jones, digham will take his trial before the people of that State. We do not doubt result in Pennsylvania. Here we beat the rebels in an armed contest, such as equal magnitude. Lee came boldly to destroy freedom. Woodward is secretly set up insidiously to advance and defend the cause of slavery, which is of itself the essence and the animus of treason. Does any man doubt the result of the campaign against the treason sympathizers in Pennsylvania after that which followed the traitors? Does any man doubt that, after the true men of the Commonwealth contributed to the defeat and overthrow of Lee, the same bravery, the same fortitude will not be invoked to overthrow and humiliate Woodward? He who doubts the case in one result after having beheld it in another, bears no allegiance to his government, and is in

sympathy with the cause of treason. The country will watch with anxious feeling the progress of the campaign in Ohio and Pennsylvania, against the rebel sympathisers. As the first was a victory over the rebels, so, with the help of the truth, we feel that the other also will terthe rebellion then inaugurated. When minate. It is at least worth struggling for. Let loyal men remember this fact and go to work.

REBEL BARBARITIES IN TENNESSEE .-The Nashville Union of the 22d inst., narrates the following: "Mr. Bell living eighteen miles from Clarksville, was robbed one night last week of one thousand dollars by a party of Confederate soldiers. Learning that he had two thousand dollars in gold in addition, they dragged him from his house into the woods, and bending a small sapling, they fastened a rope round his neck and tied the other end to the bending sapling, then let the young tree upwards and dangle the victim, writhing in pain, between heaven and earth. After a few moments, hanging, they let him down again, and asked him if he would tell where the gold was secreted. He answered as before, that he could not, as he had never had it. They pretended to doubt his earnest assertions, and hung him no less than seven times. When he was let down the last time he was so near dead that the devils thought longer torture would be useless, and taking the one thousand dollars left him to his tate. He was found in a helpless and almost dying condition, and carried to the house by his friends. His recovery is thought to be very doubtful.

A GERMAN MOVEMENT IN OHIO .-The German Democratic organ at Cleveland has taken the name of Vallandigham from its columns and raised that of John Brough for governor. The editor says, in explanation of his course : "As will be noticed by our readers, we put, to-day at the head of our paper the name of Mr. Brough for Governor. This is no hasty step, but we have concluded, after mature consideration and consultation with many of our Democratic friends, to lay aside for the present party differences, and by the ut-most of our influence to aid to victory the man told them that they ought not to the rebellion. The disgraceful scenes

UDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of William Kittell, Esq., Adm'r., of Anthony Litzinger, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, July 16, 1863-3t. T IST OF LETTERS—

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebens-

bug, Pa., up to July 1st, 1863: Maria Arthur, 3, Richard Jones, Thos Jervise, Miss Maggie James, H H Adams, A E Kimble 5, Andrew Anderson, Aaron Murphy, J G Attart, J A Kenedy 2, George M Brown, Robert Reese, George Leslie, Phelix Boartman, Susannah D Brown, Mrs M Morley, 2 Miss Susannah Berkey, Francis M'Cord, Elizabeth Berkholder, Michael Noon, Miss Janey Calaghan, Patrick Normile, Miss Marg Powell, Mrs Jennie Davis 3, Anna Maria Davis, Geo S Paul, Catharine Donaphon, A Pike, Mary Donegan 2, Gusten, Miss Ann J Reese, Thos E Davis 2, Miss Rachel Birk, Thos Edwards, Mrs Helen M Reed. John Henry Evans, Mrs Robt L Bussell, Evan G Evans, C S Robison, Annie Evans, Lucinda Riplet, Miss Mary J Roberts, John E Evans, David L Evans, Lottie A Evans, Mrs Nancy Rodkey, Day Rowland, (Miller) Joseph Funk 2, Rev Wm E Roberts. Mrs Marg Shoemaker, Joseph First, William Selders, Nimrod Foeller. Miss Catharine Floot, Mary Ester Smith, Miss Mary A Griffith, Catharine Stoltz, John Garvey, Lewis Snyder, Mrs Elizabeth Glover, Mrs Saner, Frederick Sharp, Gotfried Greip, Mrs Pamelia Snyder, Frederick Hart, Mrs Susan Smith, Mary Jane Hughes, Thos Shumate. Thos J Scott, Wm E Smith, John Snyder, Miss Kate Ivory David Jones (West) Miss Ann Trexler. Mrs Esther Kimble, Edwin Thomas, Maria J Taylor, Daniel A Jones, Richard J Thomas, Miss Mary James. Thos W Williams, Jno D James, (North) Julia Ann Williams.

Margaret White, Mrs Mary Williams. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Hannah E Westover,

William P Williams.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

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 desig-

nated 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 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.

I do hereby certify that the fore-

going and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly entitled 'A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amend-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 Secreabove written. ELI SLIFER. Secretary of Commonwealth.

INTIRELY 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.

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, Sonr Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pis of the stomach. Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing,

Fluttering at the heart, Che-king or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowskin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest

Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of heat burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN.

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY! They will cure the above diseas ty-nine cases out of a hundred.

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

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; 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 Hoofiand'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 acloholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for en-couragement 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.

PELLAD'A., JUNE 23, 1861,

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!

Will build up the constitution, and give health and strength to an overtasked and

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1862. DR. C. M. JACKSON-Dear Sir : While it 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 shared the Bitters, join me in this certificate. 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.

Yours, truly, Company H, Scott Legion BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

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

> Price per bottle 75 cents Or half dozen for \$4.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the rticle, do not be put off by any of the intol icating preparations that may be offered its place, but send to us, and we will forward

by express, securely packed. PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY.

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

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