



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

Day of National Thanksgiving.

President Lincoln has just issued the following proclamation, requesting that Thursday, August 6th, be set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving...

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 incorporated in the Constitution...

But again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been...

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.

There are many well-meaning men in the party called "DEMOCRATS," who, through party spirit have allowed themselves to be committed in favor of the "PEACE-AND-SECESSION" doctrine...

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.

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourself in calmer moments—what reason you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us.

tice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

While, on the other hand, let me show the facts, (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine, 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 which are records authentic in the history of our country.

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 incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850?

But again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been.

In choosing 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, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country.

We have had a vast majority of the higher officers of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive Department; the record shows that for the last fifty years, of three thousand thus employed, we had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity?

the best and freest Government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon.

Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction or my vote.

The above, says the Pittsburg Chronicle, is a correct copy of the celebrated speech of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, 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 heart. It was the calm voice of reason speaking out of the wild whirlwind of blind passion then sweeping over the Cotton States.

'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 the rebellion then inaugurated.

The more this gigantic rebellion is studied, from its very first inception, through all its horrid details, down to its present satisfactory condition, the more is every loyal man startled and shocked at the stupendous fraud, hate, malice and devilish ingenuity with which it is filled, and the more should he be determined that it must be so completely crushed that nothing like it shall ever—either North, South, East or West—raise its horrid head again.

A letter from a gentleman in Salem, Indiana, says:—It would do you or any one good to hear the copperheads (that used to be) curse the secesses. They have got their eyes opened wide. One man told them that they ought not to take his horse, for he was their friend, had always stood up for them, &c. One of the rebels struck him on the head with his gun and knocked him off his horse, and told him that he didn't come to talk politics, but he wanted his horse. They got it. We are all Union men now, together with the women and children.

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 valleys 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.

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 rebel. Vallandigham is an ardent traitor as Jeff Davis. He has done as much as any man whose hands are unstained with blood, to destroy the Union and displace the legal authority of the Government.

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 terminate. 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 fate. 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 utmost of our influence to aid to victory the party that advocates the suppression of the rebellion. The disgraceful scenes which a few days ago occurred in New York city proves that it requires the united efforts of all good citizens, without regard to party, to sustain the public peace and order, it is most certainly the duty of every one who cares for the welfare of our country to put aside considerations to support our constitutional Government."

AUDITOR'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, 1863-2t.

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, H H Adams, A E Kimble 5, Andrew Anderson, Aaron Murphy, J G Attart, George M Brown, J A Kenedy 2, Uriah Brown, Robert Reese, Phelix Bortman, George Leslie, Susannah D Brown, Mrs M Morley, 2, Miss Susannah Berkey, Francis M'Gord, Elizabeth Berkholder, Michael Noon, Miss Jane Calaghan, Patrick Normie, Mrs Jennie Davis 3, Miss Marg Powell, Anna Maria Davis, Geo S Paul, Catharine Donaphon, A Pike, Mary Donagan 2, Gustav, Thos Davis 2, Miss Ann J Reese, Thos Edwards, Miss Rachel Birk, John Henry Evans, Mrs Helen M Reed, Evan G Evans, Mrs Robt L Russell, Annie Evans, C S Robison, John E Evans, Lucinda Riplet, David L Evans, Miss Mary J Roberts, Lottie A Evans, Mrs Nancy Rodkey, Joseph Funk 2, Day Rowland, (Miller) Wm Farimer, Rev Wm E Roberts, Joseph First, Mrs Marg Shoemaker, Nimrod Foeller, William Selders, Miss Catharine Floom, Mary Ester Smith, Miss Mary A Griffith, Catharine Stoltz, John Garvey, Lewis Snyder, Mrs Elizabeth Glover, Mrs Saner, John W Gillaspie, Frederick Sharp, Gotfried Greip, Mrs Pamela Snyder, Gotfried Hart, Mrs Susan 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, Maria J Taylor, Wm A Jones, Richard J Thomas, Miss Mary James, Thos W Williams, Jno D James, (North) Julia 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.

Great Excitement Downtown! Although the Union is about to be dissolved, Wm. Davis has just received and offers for sale (not the largest, but) the most varied assortment of Goods ever offered to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity: consisting in part of: DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, BONNETS, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c. In fact, every article commonly kept in a country store can there be had, all of which he offers at REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine for yourselves. Goods exhibited free of charge. Grain, Lumber, &c., taken in exchange for Goods. All persons indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and settle on or before the first day of January, 1864. Wm. Davis, Ebensburg, December 1, 1863.

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. Secretary of Commonwealth.

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, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED 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 Eructations, 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, Dimness of vision, Dots or Webs before the 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.

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 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 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. PHILADELPHIA, 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. B. 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 B, 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, 140 Wood st., SIMON JOHNSON, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts., PITTSBURG, and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. (July 9, 63.)