



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 3.

Union State Ticket.

GOVERNOR: ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre co. SUPREME JUDGE: DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver county.

Announcements.

ASSEMBLY.—To the Voters of Cambria County: I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of ASSEMBLY at the next ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the ballot-box. JAMES CARROLL. Loretto, August 25, 1863.

COUNTY TREASURER.—I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for COUNTY TREASURER at the ensuing election. If elected, I shall endeavor faithfully to perform the duties of the office. S. DEAN CANAN. Conemaugh Borough, August 27, 1863.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned announces himself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER at the ensuing election. If elected, will endeavor to perform the duties of the office satisfactorily. ROBERT LITZINGER. Belsano, September 3, 1863.

COMMISSIONER.—I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing election. If elected, shall perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. THOMAS P. DUMM. Carroll Tp., Sept. 3, 1863.

Why They Oppose the War.

The grand reason why the present War has resulted in the loss of so many valuable lives, and been so unnecessarily prolonged, is to be found in the determination of the Copperhead leaders to keep up their party organization, hoping thereby to obtain control of the National and State governments, and elevate themselves to places of trust and power, which they would not for a moment scruple to prostitute to the basest purposes. We have watched the course of these men carefully and understand them thoroughly. Their greed for public plunder is so great that there is nothing they will not do or sacrifice to attain their object. They oppose every measure which the Government inaugurates for our welfare or success, simply because they are not taken into confidence which they would abuse, in order to fatten at the public crib. They prate and clamor about "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," but all this means that they would see the Union shivered to atoms, and the Constitution trampled under the heel of despotism, rather than that they should be saved and perpetuated under the wise and benignant rule of the present Administration.

All who have viewed this subject in the light of honest reason will readily appreciate the force and truth of these remarks. Whatever may have been the opinions of the people of the North, before the commencement of this accursed Rebellion, it is not to be denied that, so soon as our national emblem was torn from Fort Sumpter, they determined to stand by the Government. This they resolved to do without distinction of party, and had this honest and patriotic instinct of the popular heart been left undisturbed, the War would, in all probability, have been ended months ago. But the tendency of this would undoubtedly have been to create out of the hitherto discordant elements but one great party—a national party—a party which, ignoring for the time all issues of minor importance, would devote itself to the support of the Government, to the suppression of a causeless and wicked Rebellion, and to the complete re-establishment of the Federal authority. Such a consummation was devoutly wished for by every patriot in the land, but ambitious demagogues in our midst could not consent thus to have party lines obliterated. They preferred to postpone the happiness and prosperity of the country, and permit our fair fields to be deluged with the blood of the slain, rather than to abandon for a brief period their old vocation of office-seeking. The desire of their wicked hearts was public plunder, and to accomplish this they determined upon rallying what would otherwise have been a defunct organization.

In their wild and desperate scramble

for office, they have not scrupled to employ the most outrageous and diabolical misrepresentations and falsehoods in order to delude the people into their support.—They have openly arrayed themselves against every measure which the Administration has adopted for the suppression of the Rebellion. They have endeavored to ruin our army by encouraging desertions and discouraging enlistments, and wherever they could they have goaded the more illiterate into resistance of the execution of the Draft.

All this is at the expense of the National cause, and is done, too, at the very time when the fate of our country depends upon harmony of action. The work of dissension and division—of riots and bloodshed—goes on. These bad men know full well that unity amongst ourselves would soon end the War in our favor, but they cannot consent that this should be done under Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration.—They resort, therefore, to every means in their power to prolong the contest, believing as they do that, through distress and discouragements, the people will eventually become tired of it, and call them again into office and power.

Bright visions of public plunder fit before the eye of the Copperhead leaders, but the golden apple which they see will ere long turn to ashes on their craven and polluted lips. The people of the North, we take it, are as a mass loyal, and devoted to the Government, and they will not suffer political tricksters to gull them into drawing absurd and fatal distinctions between that Government and the men who honestly and faithfully administer it. They recognize the propriety of postponing party lines and party issues until this infernal Rebellion is crushed and its leaders punished, and our flag floats in triumph over every inch of the National soil. So far as the people of Pennsylvania are concerned, they will bear us out in this assertion. On the second Tuesday of October next, they will give a verdict which cannot be mistaken. It will be for CURTIN and the Union—a triumph not only for the State but for the Nation.

Confederate Bankruptcy.

Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, who left his seat in the United States Senate to accept the Secretaryship of State under His Majesty, JEFF DAVIS, is evidently disgusted with the bogus Confederacy.—He has recently written a remarkable letter to the Augusta Constitutionalist, in which he shows in its true light the utter bankruptcy and failure of that detestable confederation of traitors, murderers, perjurers and thieves. He charges the men who "are running the machine," with wickedness and corruption, and says the laws are weak, the rulers oppressive, and a starving community are plundered and impoverished. Here is the comparison he makes between the financial systems of the United States and of the rotten confederacy:

"Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent.; ours at more than one hundred. The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage."

—We affectionately commend these sentiments of Mr. Traitor TOOMBS to the perusal and consideration of our Copperhead friends in this town and county, who hold the "worthless greenback" in such utter abhorrence. According to TOOMBS, our Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent., whilst those of the rebel concern are discounted more than a hundred. A slight difference, truly! But there is another small item to which we respectfully desire to call the attention of our Copperhead friends. TOOMBS admits that we have kept twice the number of men in the field that the Rebels have, upon half the money, and paid our soldiers better than they have. Verily, "out of their own mouths shall ye condemn them." Hereafter, when the Copperheads are disposed to concoct and circulate lies about Federal mismanagement, it would be well to remind them of the opinion of their distinguished fellow citizens and ardent co-laborer in the cause of Rebelldom—ROBERT TOOMBS.

Read the letter of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, as published on our outside to-day. It is a most able document, of special interest at the present hour, when the evil fruits of the system of Slavery are so plainly discernible.

The Lawrence Massacre.

Our readers, the most of them, are no doubt familiar with the tale of horror of the sacking and burning of the city of Lawrence, Kansas, by that fiend incarnate, the Rebel guerilla QUANTRELL, and the inhuman massacre of its inhabitants. A band of mounted Missouri guerillas, numbering three hundred, under QUANTRELL, made a rapid and unexpected raid into Kansas week before last, burning and pillaging everything in their way. They reached Lawrence after nightfall, taking the city entirely by surprise. After pillaging the place, and shooting down the citizens, without regard to age or sex, the incendiary torch was applied, and Lawrence—the principal city in the State—reduced to ashes. Many of the inhabitants are known to have perished in the flames. Two hundred and fifty dwelling houses and fifty business houses were destroyed, and (up to the latest accounts) one hundred and eighty-one persons killed! The details of the cold-blooded murder are horrible and almost beyond credence—the heart sickens at the revolting atrocities committed.

Upon the departure of the murderers, a small force was immediately assembled by Gen. JIM LANE, who gave pursuit, to avenge the outrages committed by the death of each and every one of the fiends. Several collisions have occurred between the opposing forces, resulting in the killing of about eighty of QUANTRELL'S band; and now, the Rebel chief, fearing for his ultimate safety, has disbanded his gang, and taken to the bush. Over three hundred horses and nearly all his ill-gotten plunder at Lawrence have been recaptured, and the indications are that soon not a man of the gang will be left to "tell the tale."

The following extract from a private letter relative to the subject, will be found interesting:

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 23, 1863. Of course, you have seen by telegraph, and the papers I sent you, an account of the inhuman massacre at Lawrence. I have heard no extraordinary circumstances, no features which render it from an appearance of the most atrocious and cold-blooded massacre which has ever disgraced the annals of any country or any age. In barbarity it exceeds the Utah Silver Lake Butchery—the conduct of the Rebels can only find a parallel in the savage atrocities of Neza Sahib during the Indian revolt in 1857.

Incidents of the murder come in so fast, and are so multiplied by new arrivals from the front, that it is impossible to give particulars. Hereafter the facts and incidents will be collated and published in lasting form, as an evidence of the degradation to which humanity may descend, and that mankind claiming to be civilized are even more barbarous and fiendish than the savages of the Southwest.—Men were ruthlessly and remorselessly shot in their own doorways, in the presence of their wives and children. They were pursued like beasts in the street, and deliberately murdered, and their bodies left where they fell, to be either consumed in the fire, or charred by the heat beyond recognition. A wail goes up from Lawrence to-day, which will reach Heaven's high throne, and call down celestial vengeance upon the accursed destroyers of innocence, and that wail will reverberate in the ears of a loyal people, knitting them more firmly in the deep resolve, that never, while a traitor lives, will they lay down the sword, or cease to pursue, attack and destroy. Kansas can protect herself.—She can administer like for like, and unless the military arm of the Government is successfully interposed to protect her, she will again, in the strength of her brave and free people, sound the tocsin of war, and make in Missouri a track of fire and blood which shall be visible to the world and stand for ages in the record as a specimen of Kansas vengeance.

The inhuman and atrocious aggregate be- wilders and stupifies the senses, and we can only wonder whether we are tending and try to remember when men, formed in the image of God, have been guilty of such infamous violations of the laws and usages of war.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—It has been decided by the Second Comptroller that when a pensioner re-enlists he forfeits pay in that capacity, and cannot be again put upon the pension rolls except upon surgical re-examination and certificate of his disability. It has also been decided that a woman who abandoned her husband previous to his enlistment, and married another, is not entitled to the bounty belonging to the first husband if he died in the service. Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, has decided that minors, under eighteen, cannot be held at all in military service, even with the consent of parents—that there is not anything in the acts of Congress to legalize the enlistment of minors under eighteen years.

Jeff Davis—oh, wonder of wonders!—has turned out a fierce, uncompromising Abolitionist. At last it is reported he has called out 500,000 colored troops, to serve during the war, to whom he promises freedom and fifty acres of land in case of ready compliance to his demands.

The Rebel Gen. Pemberton died last week at Selma, Ala. The Senate of Alabama but a few days since passed resolutions of want of confidence in Pemberton and Holmes—both are dead. Holmes had been dead a fortnight before the sapient Senators lost confidence in him.

Governor Pierpont has fixed the seat of Government of Virginia at Alexandria.

Grand Union Mass Meeting at Johnstown—Speeches by Gov. Curtin and Maj.-Gen. Rousseau.

A grand rally of the People was held at Johnstown, this county, on Wednesday of last week, to "hear ANDY CURTIN speak," whereat thousands were in attendance.—The meeting was called to order, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Union Hall, but that building proving totally insufficient in point of size to accommodate the vast numbers present, the crowd adjourned to the Public Square. Here Governor CURTIN took the stand, and proceeded for half an hour to address the throng. We subjoin an epitome of his remarks, as also of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S speech, as published in the Cambria Tribune:—

"Disclaiming all personal ambition in desiring to be re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania, (the administration of the duties of that office for three years in such toils as have surrounded him being sufficient to satisfy the ambition which led him to seek his first nomination), but he desired to be re-elected because he believed in him were represented, as the standard bearer of the loyal Union men of Pennsylvania, the principles by which the country must be restored, maintained and perpetuated. He also disclaimed personalities and defamation, for himself and his friends, and spoke of his opponent in respectful terms as the representative of dangerous doctrine and policy. He paid a glowing tribute to the bravery and devotion of Pennsylvania's two hundred and thirty thousand volunteers who have born arms in the defence of the nation, and to the loyalty, patriotism and liberality of the masses of her people, concerning which and of whom he knew much. He closed with a fitting reference to the devotion and sacrifices of the women of Pennsylvania, and with thanks to the multitude for their kind attention he bid them farewell.

"We have been accustomed to hear Gov. Curtin speak in public in every important campaign since our boyhood, and while we have always regarded him as an able and entertaining stump speaker, we are free to say that his brief address of Wednesday evening pleased us as well as any we ever heard him make. It was eloquent, patriotic, and dignified, containing not a word of the party slang and personal defamation of opponents so often indulged in by political speakers—not one word at which offence could be taken by the other side.

"After he had taken his seat, the Band, which was in attendance in force, struck up the Star Spangled Banner. After the music concluded, the Governor again appeared upon the stand, and said he would now introduce to the audience a man who had been loyal where loyalty cost something—who had stood by his Government almost with a rope around his neck—who had taken his life in hand and tendered it in defence of his country—Maj. Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky.

"The General came forward, and was received with enthusiastic cheers, which he properly acknowledged. He said he did not come to discuss politics—he knew no politics. He didn't know who or what the hundreds of men in front of him were—whether they were Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, or Abolitionists—and he didn't care; the man who stood by the Government, and was in favor of crushing the rebellion by force of arms, was his friend and brother—he who was in favor of yielding to the terms of Jeff. Davis and his faction was his enemy, and he wanted nothing to do with him except to fight him. President Lincoln was the visible head of the Government, and was entitled to the respect and support of every true and loyal man; for although he may have made some mistakes, (which the speaker was willing to excuse because of the intention and end in view,) he believed him as pure and honest a man as breathes the free air of heaven, and thoroughly in earnest and sincere in his efforts to crush the gigantic rebellion by which he had been surrounded. He spoke of illegal arrests. There may have been some; but there had not been arrests enough made, and he believed nine out of ten of those arrested and confined ought to have been hanged. He spoke of slavery. He was not an Abolitionist—never had sympathized in the remotest degree with the radical anti-slavery men of the free States—but if slavery stood in the way of the restoration of the Union, wipe it out.—And slavery did stand in the way—it supported the rebellion—and he favored the freeing of every bondman of every secessionist in arms in the South. Don't be afraid of hurting anybody—root it out—we will never have permanent peace

until it is abolished. The loyalty of men in the North who have tender consciences about the rights of the South on this subject may well be questioned. Those who don't like the way in which the war is conducted had better go to Mexico, or some other happy country. He denounced the policy of the Peace or "Copperhead" faction of the old Democratic party, and exhorted the true and loyal men of all parties in Pennsylvania to stand by their tried and proved efficient loyal Governor, and not exchange him for a Copperhead. He pronounced the 79th Penna. Vols. the best drilled, best disciplined, and bravest regiment in his division; and denounced the man or party who would oppose the measures calculated to recruit its shattered ranks or who would withhold from the brave men their pay and supplies. The man who did that, or interposed himself between our armies and the suppression of the rebellion in any other way, was a traitor and deserved the penalty accorded to treason—the sword or a halter."

"We understand that arrangements have been, or are about to be, made to have Governor CURTIN deliver an address here, in Ebensburg, during the present canvass. This is right. His speech in Johnstown did good service for the Union cause thereabout; another one here would most undoubtedly go far toward turning the scale in our favor when we come to engage in the great work, next October, of regenerating little Cambria from the thralldom of Copperheadism. Give us a call, Governor! The spirit says come!—the bride says come!—the exigencies of the hour say come!—everybody says come!—excepting a few Copperheads, perhaps who are constitutionally opposed to the promulgation of light and reason. Come!—and then if we fail to defeat the enemy at the ensuing election, it will be simply by reason that all the "Abolitionists" have gone to war.

WHY DON'T HE RESIGN?—We are frequently asked why Woodward, the Rebel candidate for Governor, does not resign the place he holds on the bench of the Supreme Court. We presume there are two reasons for this. In the first place, a Loofooco was never known to let go the public teat so long as he could hold on to it, or so long as it would yield anything in the shape of money or its equal; and in the second place, "Copperhead as Woodward is, we have no idea that he is foolish enough to suppose he has any chance for being elected Governor.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the office lately occupied by Dr. John M. Jones, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, inst., a well selected Medical Library, composed in part of the following works: 1 Vol. Dunglison's Medical Dictionary. " " Harris' Prin. and Practice of Dental Surgery. " " Richsen: The Science and art of Surgery. 2 Vols. Samuel D. Gross' System of Surgery. 1 Vol. Carpenter's Physiology. Smith. " " United States Dispensary. Wood & Bachler. " " Dickson's Elements of Medicine. " " Mitchell's Therapeutics. 2 Vols. Woods' Practice of Medicine. 1 Vol. Neill and Smith's Compound of Medicine. Wilson's Anatomy. Also, a fine selection of Literary and Miscellaneous Books.

A full supply for a practicing physician of Medicines, Drugs, &c., in labelled Vials, Bottles and jars. Several dozen of empty vials. Also, a full assortment of Dental Instruments. Together with a lot of Office Furniture, &c. A Mare and Colt will be sold at the same time. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale. A reasonable credit will be given. GEORGE M. REED, Adm'r. Ebensburg, September 1, 1863.

GREEN & BROTHERS.—Lumber Merchants.

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, CHESS SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., PA. Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Laths, Venetian and Panel Shutters, made to order and constantly on hand. In connection with the mill is a patent Grist Mill, where corn, chop, &c., can be procured at short notice. Sept. 3, 1863-ly.

STRAY STEERS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, 1 mile west of Ebensburg, about the 15th day of July last, TWO STEERS, one three year old, red with a white face, the other two years old, red and white. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. REES S. LLOYD. Cambria Tp., Sept. 3, 1863.

\$1.00 REWARD.

Lost, in October, 1862, between Ebensburg and Pennsylvania Steam Saw Mill, a YELLOW ORANGE WOOD CANE, with ivory top and silver band below. The above reward will be paid if left at this office. Sept. 3, 1863.

STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, one mile west of Ebensburg, on or about the 1st of August, a WHITE COW, five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and takes her away. THOMAS T. JAMES. Cambria Tp., Sept. 3, 1863.

Reading matter on every page of today's paper.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

Will effectually cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

EASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Flatness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, or Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the top of the stomach, Swimming of the head, Harried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking 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, Yellowness of the

skin and eyes. Pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of heat, in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent Bilious Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN:

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above disease 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 recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why I may not testify to the beneficial effects which I have received from any single preparation, in the hope that it may 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 am 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 illness. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoring 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 SOLDERS!

Will build up the constitution, and health and strength to an overtasked 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 rendered me unable, and which greatly weakened me. When we reached Harrisburg, I feared that I should have to come home, but noticing some of your Bitters in the stores of Mr. 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 without it for its weight in gold, particularly on going into a limestone region. Yours, truly, A. E. ALMETS, Company H, 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 cheap imitations, but get it from the original place, but send us, and we will forward by express, secured packed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY

No. 631 ARCH ST.

Jones & Evans.

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

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, Wood st., SIMON JOHNSON, corner Fifth and Smithfields., Pittsburg, and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the States.

July 3, 1863.