



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

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. Selano, 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.

UNION MASS MEETING.

A grand Mass Meeting of the loyal men of Cambria county will be held at the Court House, Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, INST., when and where Hon. R. S. Matthews, of Maryland, the eloquent defender of the Union in his native State, Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburg, and Col. Samuel B. Thomas, of Delaware county, will address the people in favor of the war to crush Rebellion, the struggle to preserve the Government, and the effort being made to carry Pennsylvania, by electing only loyal men to office, against Treason.—Other distinguished speakers will be present and address the people.

P. S.: EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE MEETING WILL BE ISSUED ALONG THE LINE OF THE PENNA RAILROAD, GOOD DURING THE 17TH AND 18TH. Come one! come all!

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

On our outside to-day we publish the address of the Union State Central Committee to the people of Pennsylvania. It should be read with no ordinary care, for it is no ordinary document. We do not now speak of its earnestness, its eloquence, or of the general ability with which it is written, but of its truth. Only by the principles which it embodies can America be saved from the dangers of disunion and the perpetual strife of rival confederacies. Only by the energetic action on the part of the people, which it advises, can the honor of the State be maintained. By irresistible logic it proves it the imperative duty of every loyal man to sustain the Government in its mighty resolution to put down guilty and bloodstained rebellion. It shows the origin of the crime, the punishment it deserves, the method by which the South may be redeemed, and the nation reunited. Partisan, no man can truly call an address which is national in its argument, its spirit and its aims, and directly opposed to party in every line. It acknowledges in fitting terms the services of our noble Governor to the State and country, and shows conclusively that by his election alone can Pennsylvania remain true to the Union. Practical, argumentative, and convincing, it will be a guide and text throughout the campaign for all men who love their country better than party. For the sake of the honor of the State, the good of the Republic; as an appeal to Americans in the great cause of America; as an upright, eloquent and able assertion of those great principles which we all hold dear, let it be welcomed by the loyal people, and its teachings sink deep into the heart.

Not even the opponents of Union principles can deny this stern argument which the chairman of the committee, Mr. WAYNE M'VEAGH, so ably presents, for it convicts their candidate from his own record. That part of the address which refers to Mr. Justice WOODWARD is conclusive. Read, and be governed accordingly.

Alders and Abettors of Treason.

We have frequently called the attention of our readers, and particularly our misguided Democratic fellow citizens, to the fact that a terrible day of retribution is fast approaching, for those in the free States, who have been and now are giving aid and comfort to the traitors in the South who are in armed force for the overthrow of our republican government.

After these troubles have ceased, the people of this country, and of the civilized world, will give judgment against them of absolute and unqualified condemnation.—The leaders, or those who claim to be leaders, of the Democratic party, appear to be so lost to every principle of manly virtue and patriotism, that they cannot rise above the low and degraded point in which they view all political questions.—Those men who now assume to lead a great party have been so long accustomed to tread in the ways of political degradation, and so long groveling in the mire, that they seem to be incapable of reaching higher and more honorable ground.

Whilst true Democratic statesmen and patriots, entertaining enlarged and true views of the great national questions which now absorb the attention of all men, have been endeavoring to arouse the people to the maintenance and support of our free institutions, and to do battle against military and oppressive and most iniquitous despotism, these men have been using their mightiest efforts to encourage and strengthen the hands of those who, in their blind fury and madness, are laboring for the destruction of the best government ever devised or reared by the wisdom of man, aided by an overruling Providence.

Can there be for one moment a doubt as to the design of the leaders of the rebellion being to strike down this free republic, and with one blow to destroy the hopes of those throughout the world who are longing for freedom?

They make no secret of their motives and designs being to overthrow the government, and enslaving the very beings, the poor whites, whom they now use in carrying out their schemes. Their great and chief object is to establish a Southern Despotism upon the Southern border of the free States, when all else can be easily accomplished. If they once succeed in establishing it, the governments of Europe, fearful of the example, and growing power of this great and free republic, will at once recognize and support it, and the disensions of the North created by disloyal men would paralyze the efforts of the government to maintain its nationality.

Nay, the traitor leaders have been attempting, as a part of their great design, to agitate the North, and produce by their machinations the disintegration of the free States of the North, until they shall be torn and weakened by divisions and contentions and become an easy prey to the enemies of free government.

The leaders of the spurious Democratic party knew all this long ago. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, they spoke candidly and openly, and manifested their joy at the success of their allies and friends, the Southern traitors, but they could not foresee that a day of retribution was fast approaching, when the cannon would batter down that proud fortress which they had succeeded in taking, and that the National Flag, that proud emblem of freedom and power, which they had displaced, should again wave in triumph over its ruins.

These facts can and will hereafter be established to the entire satisfaction of all men, to overwhelm the aiders and abettors of rebellion in the free States. The organs and leaders of the party assuming to be Democratic, have endeavored in every possible way to excuse the guilty wretches whose souls were steeped in the blackest perjury, and whose hands were reeking with the blood of our fellow citizens. They had no words of censure or condemnation of the madness and crime of the men who were endeavoring not only to destroy our national unity and existence, but also the cause of human liberty.

Their condemnation has been reserved entirely for the loyal Administration and the brave soldiers in our armies who are opposing the armed hordes of rebels now assailing the Government.

These should have been freely and generously supported by every Northern man in their perilous efforts. Many noble and patriotic men who were democrats, have undoubtedly done so, and will surely have their reward in the admiration and confidence of their countrymen and of posterity.

But the miserable, unprincipled, partisan demagogues, who falsely call themselves democrats, who, without shame, aid and abet this most foul and unnatural rebellion in order that some paltry and contemptible

party designs may be carried out for their future advantage, who would overwhelm their country with disgrace, dishonor and utter ruin, they must and will sink themselves deep in the grave of infamy, and be pointed at with the finger of scorn and contempt by every good and intelligent man and their names be handed down as a reproach against them and their offspring.

Then let every lover of his country and of the cause of human freedom, who may have been misled by the falsehoods of these demagogues, come out from among them and range themselves in the ranks of those who, whether in the great political contest which is now near at hand and which will result in the restoration of our national unity, or its total destruction, or in doing battle upon the tented field in support of our free institutions.

Who are Woodward's Supporters?

Every sympathiser with the rebellion. Every man who talks about being "taxed to buy niggers."

Every man who believes that slavery is a "divine institution." Every man who calls the traitor VAL-LANDIGHAM an "exile for the sake of liberty of opinion."

Every man who belongs to or justifies the doctrines of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Every man who is continually finding fault with what the Federal Administration does and don't.

Every man who harbors "constitutional" objections against suppressing the rebellion.

Every man who seeks to prolong the war by discouraging enlistments.

Every man who is opposed to the war and the objects for which it is being waged.

Every man who calls President LINCOLN a "lantern-jawed monkey."

Every man who sympathises with or justifies the New York riots.

Every man who calls the loyal of the North hypocrites and scoundrels, and at the same time speaks of the traitors of the South as "our misguided brethren."

Every man who is opposed to allowing our brave soldiers vote.

Every man whom the gods have made mad.

These will vote for WOODWARD. —On the other hand, every truly loyal man, be he Democrat or Republican, who is earnestly in favor of the perpetuity of the Union, of the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the enforcement of the Laws; who pays his taxes cheerfully; who tenders the right of suffrage to our country's defenders; who is heartily opposed to treason and rebellion, and desires nothing so much as to see our country once more restored to its original state of prosperity and happiness—all these will vote for CURTIN.

To which class do you belong?

The Dem. & Sent., in its report of the Democratic Mass Meeting lately held here, has a head-line of flaming capitals to this effect: "John Fenlon, Esq., in the chair!" Now, this appears to us to be a great cry for so little wool. Had Mr. F., upon being elected President of the meeting, taken his seat on a basket of eggs, or in a tar-barrel, or even had he climbed a tree and perched himself on one of its branches, there might have been some occasion for this display of astonishing type. But when a plain man like the gentleman in question simply takes a seat in a plain chair, in the plain performance of a plain duty, then the sensational announcement as above assumes the proportions of an utter absurdity. Don't make yourself so ridiculous again, neighbor.

The Democratic party in this county seems to be kept in running order mainly for the advancement of the political interests of certain of its leaders. For instance, notwithstanding the fact that he has already monopolized the office for two consecutive sessions, Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Johnstown, is now for the third time a candidate for the State Legislature. What a fearful stomach for office the gentleman must have! And what an easy-going, pliant, obliging party is his!

The Dem. & Sent. informs us that at the late lamented Democratic Mass Meeting, John Fenlon, Esq., took the chair.

We are credibly informed that many who were in attendance at the meeting took something stronger!

"The Democracy of little Cambria in motion"—Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.—Dem & Sent.

The Democracy of little Cambria in commotion—Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler has been prevailed upon by the Union State Central Committee to visit this State and address the people upon the issues involved in the pending canvass.

The latest and best news is that Maine has gone overwhelmingly Union. Her State election was held on Monday.

The Government bounty of \$402, now given to recruits entering the regular army, will be stopped on the 25th of September.

Woodward Opposed to Foreigners Becoming Citizens.

Judge Woodward, the Democratic nominee for Governor of this State, was a member of the Convention to propose amendments to and revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth. During the sittings of the Convention he offered a resolution as an amendment to the Constitution, that thereafter all persons of foreign birth be disqualified to vote or hold office in the Commonwealth. In support of his amendment he made a lengthy and characteristic speech. Below we give the resolution and extracts from Woodward's speech, to which we desire to call the especial attention of those of our citizens who are of foreign birth. We quote from the proceedings of the Convention as published, page 445:

"A motion was made by Mr. Magee, of Perry county, that the Convention proceed to the second reading and consideration of resolution No. 48, in the words following, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania as to prohibit or to prevent the future emigration into this State of free persons of color and fugitive slaves from other States or territories.

"Mr. Woodward moved to amend by adding there the words "and that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or hold office in this Commonwealth." In his speech in favor of his amendment, he makes use of the following language:

"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, are now enjoying; and it is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. I know that a great portion of those who come among us from foreign countries consist frequently of the worst part of the population of those countries; that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges, and that therefore they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions, and I believe that if the time has not yet come it will speedily come when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body or some other body, of this State or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow beating our American citizens at the polls. And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from any country—which is strong enough to justify us in prostituting our political privileges by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on any individual who may reside here for two or three years—become a naturalized citizen—and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privilege in their own country before they emigrate to this.

"The word is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is! We know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—that they have no knowledge of them, and least of all have they any knowledge of our people, our government or our institutions. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathy with us, and they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges."

The above extracts are sufficient we think, although the entire speech might be quoted, as it abounds with abuse of foreigners and fallacious reasoning to prove that no foreigner should be permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship or hold office in this Commonwealth.—Such are the deliberately expressed sentiments of George W. Woodward, the Democratic nominee for Governor of this Commonwealth—the leader of a party that has always professed so much love for the foreigners. The party, in nominating Woodward, indorsed his sentiments and say with him that to confer the right to vote upon foreigners is squandering our privileges. The party has changed from its opposition to Americanism and not only become the exponents of the doctrines of that party, but go much farther in their radicalism, denouncing foreigners of all classes and from every country, in terms more bitter and language more abusive than ever was indulged in by the most enthusiastic Know Nothing. The American party only proposed that foreigners should be in this country a certain term of years before being naturalized and enjoying the privileges of citizenship.—Woodward urges the necessity of disfranchising all foreigners forever. He speaks feelingly about prostituting our political privileges, by conferring the right of citizenship on foreigners. Americanism was altogether too mild for this defender of our institutions against foreign encroachments.

Yet this is the leader of the party, which claims to be par excellence the friend of these same foreigners—the party that denounced Americanism so bitterly! What honesty! What consistency!—Seek to elect a man Governor of this Commonwealth, who is pledged to prevent foreigners arriving in this country from voting or holding office, who denounces them

as incapable of appreciating and unworthy of enjoying the freedom of our institutions—who would exclude from citizenship the Germans who compose our best citizens and who on every battle-field of this war have proved their devotion to our institutions by their invincible fortitude and bravery—the Irish, too, who love freedom as they love life, whose patriotism is an instinct of their nature, has shone forth with dazzling splendor wherever and whenever opportunity was offered—they too are pronounced unfit to enjoy our institutions and are to be excluded.—What think you, Germans and Irishmen, of the teachings of this would be Governor? He says you compose the worst part of the population of Europe, or, as expressed by another leading Democrat, that you are the Lazaroni of Europe. Can you support a man for any office who could give utterance to such sentiments and who stands committed as your enemy?—Ought not a man who would thus deliberately insult each and every one of you by language so abusive and sentiments so destructive to your interests, be spurned by all? Any foreigner who could support Woodward for Governor after the expression of such views is wanting in a sense of proper respect for himself, and unworthy of the people from whom he came. We may revert to this subject again.

Japan and America.

From the latest news from Japan we learn that the troubles of Great Britain and the United States with that country have begun. All the elements of war exist in the difficulty—British residents murdered—an attempt to entrap and destroy an American steamer—a British frigate fired upon—a demand from the Japanese Government that all foreign nations should withdraw from the open ports, and in retaliation for these outrages and violations of treaty, the destruction of Japanese forts and villages by British troops, and an engagement between batteries and the American steam frigate Wyoming. War, in fact, is virtually begun, and war of that bitter kind which it is not easy to stop by negotiation.

The trouble begun last March, when the admiral of the British East India Squadron appeared before Kanagawa to demand of the Japanese Government an apology and the payment of one hundred thousand pounds as the penalty for permitting the murder of British subjects. Twenty days were given for compliance with these demands. These passed, and the Japanese asked for an extension of time. It was granted by the English charge d'affaires, and they again postponed compliance.—On the 20th of June the settlement was referred to the admiral. On the 24th the money was paid, but with it the Japanese representatives brought the following important news from Miaco, the new capital of the Empire: The Tycoon (friendly to foreigners) was held captive by the Micado, the spiritual Emperor, and some of the more powerful princes; the Micado requested foreigners to abandon the open ports, with the intention of restoring to Japan its olden seclusion and solitude among the nations. To this request the reply was a declaration by the foreign ministers that the ports were opened by treaty, and a simple promise that the matter should be referred to the Governments concerned. Rapidly upon these events followed those outrages alluded to, and the punishment inflicted as retaliation. The American steamer Pembroke was fired upon by Japanese vessels on the 25th of June; the English frigate Medusa was attacked in the same inland sea on the 15th of July. On the 20th of July the Wyoming blew up a Japanese steamer, and silenced nearly all the forts of the Darnio. On the 24th of July the British steamer Creda had a three-hour engagement with the forts in Simconski straits, destroyed them, and burned the neighboring villages. These are the latest facts we have received.

The American part in this difficulty is important. Our flag was the first fired upon, and an American vessel was first to exact the penalty attaching to the outrage. The commander of the Wyoming has been blamed for his action, but in our opinion was justified by the necessity of maintaining the honor and interest of his country. The lives of American residents in that country, the wealth of American commerce in those waters, are not lightly to be risked, and the vast distances which separate Japan from America make it impossible that our soldiers and sailors, who are trusted with the honor of the flag in those far-away seas, should refer such cases to their Government and wait for official instructions. When the Pembroke was fired upon treacherously, the Wyoming did right in punishing the offenders. The experience of all civilized countries, in dealing with these semi-barbarous nations, should teach us the danger of a forbearance which is certain to be misunderstood.

The condition of Japan can be closely inferred from the few facts we have gathered. The Government of the Tycoon no longer rules the Empire, and the policy of the nation is now hostile to foreign intercourse. Many of the chief princes, originally opposed to the opening of the ports to foreign trade, have determined to suppress it, and it is their independent action, not the order of the Government, which caused the attack on British and American vessels. It is not to be expected that England, or France, or America, will consent to yield these rights which they have obtained by treaty, and if the Japanese continue their unlawful attempt to gain by force what they cannot get by negotiation, declared war will be the

necessary consequence. For two hundred years Japan has known neither civil nor foreign war; the Peace that folded her wings above that solitary land no fright disturbed. If she is now banished, let the Japanese bear the responsibility.—They have the power to make another China of their land; for their own good, we trust they are too wise to use it.—Pres.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside has sent his resignation to the President. It is supposed that he had determined upon this course very soon after taking command of his present Department; and having won brilliant and enduring laurels in his campaign in East Tennessee, he finds this a proper time to retire with honor to himself and without especial detriment to the service.

Burnside has possession of Knoxville and Rosecrans of Chattanooga. This frees Eastern Tennessee from rebel thralldom, and the permanent occupation of these places will be a death blow to the Confederacy.

The siege of Charleston progresses favorably. Morris Island has been evacuated by the rebels, and our guns now command the city at easy range. The fate of the "cradle of the Rebellion" is settled beyond a peradventure.

TEACHERS WANTED.

An examination of Teachers for Cambria township, will be held at Ebensburg, in the Union School house, on SATURDAY, 20th of SEPTEMBER, inst., where all applicants are requested to attend. Examination to commence at 9 A. M. REES J. LLOYD, Sec'y. Sept. 17, 1863.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following applications for License will be presented for the action of the next Argument Court. To wit: Tavern License. Henry Fritz, 3d Ward, Johnstown; Joseph Shoemaker, 2d Ward, Johnstown. JOSEPH McDONALD, Clerk of Quarter Sessions Cambria co. Ebensburg, September 17, 1863.

SOMETHING NEW!

E. A. PULVER & CO'S SANTOS COFFEE, or MALT COFFEE. Warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., by E. A. Pulver & Co., to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale in Ebensburg by A. A. Barker, Wm. Davis & Son, Shoemaker & Son, E. J. Mills & Co. G. G. Owens, Evan E. Evans, G. Gurley, and by the trade generally. Sept. 17, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to September 1st, 1863: Maria Arthur, 2, Miss Mattie Lewis, Joseph Burns, Israel Morgan, E. S. Beatty, T. J. Nelson, John Bupp, Alex Patterson, Mrs Sallie Bowen, Mrs Mary M Rager, 2, Frank Curry, Miss Cath Rager, 2, Enoch Davis, Mrs Susana Rager, 2, Y E Davis, John H Refenberger, James Davis sr, Mrs Mollie J Roberts, Miss Jane Evans, Hugh E Roberts, Miss Eliza Evans, D Howlands, Miller, Miss Catharine Fuke, Elias Howland, John T Harris, A J Reese, David C Jones, Miss Emma Sheror, J Jones, Leroy Sharp, 2, Eliza Jones, Mrs Mary Shoemaker, David M Jones, Margaret Thomas, William Jones, Anna J Wilson, Mrs Mary A Jones, Barbara Waner, Anna Canoll, Wm J Griffith, John A Kinady, JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. September 10, 1863.

LORETTO STAGE LINE.

WM. RYAN & JOS. F. DURBIN. This way for Loretto, Chest Springs and St. Augustine. The subscribers wish to inform the traveling public that they are now prepared to furnish them with HACKS, CARRIAGES, and every other accommodation in their line of business. They will run a daily hack from Loretto to Cresson, to connect with the different trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Ebensburg and Cresson Branch. They will also run a tri-weekly hack to Chest Springs and St. Augustine, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. This is the only safe conveyance on the road, as it carries the mail and will always make the connection. Inquire for Ryan & Durbin's Hack if you wish to be accommodated. RYAN & DURBIN. Loretto, August 10, 1863.

GREEN & BROTHERS.

Lumber Merchants, PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, CHESS SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., Pa. Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Luth, 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 years old, red with white face, the other two years old, red and white. The owner is desirous to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. REES S. LLOYD. Cambria Tp., 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.

LOST.

On the Ebensburg and Susquehanna Plank Road, on Tuesday, 8th instant, a POCKET BOOK. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. September 10, 1863.

\$1.00 REWARD.

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