



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

UNION STATE CONVENTION!

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union Party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon, on THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to be held at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the cause alike by the ballot and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee. WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman. Geo. W. H. MERSLEY, Secretaries. W. W. HAYS.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION!

The Loyal Men of Cambria county, comprising the National Union Party, who are in favor of cordially sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred and fifty thousand heroic Pennsylvanians in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of MAY, next, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates from each of said districts to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in EBENSBURG, on

MONDAY, 25th day of MAY, ENSUING, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where Congressional Delegates will be appointed, a County Ticket nominated, and such other action taken as the usages of the party require or the exigency demands.

JOSEPH MILLER, Chairman Union County Committee. April 28, 1864.

The Campaign.

Gen. Grant has one thing in his favor, in a degree possessed by no other army commander. He has been tried and found equal to every position he has filled. He has another thing that greatly aids him, to wit, the full confidence of the country. The people have faith in him and in his ability to accomplish his purposes. It oftentimes takes men of military education and training to judge correctly of military movements, but there are certain things connected with army operations of which men of ordinary judgment can form correct opinions. One of General Grant's recent orders comes under this category. He has just ordered several of the Generals to report for duty somewhere else besides the army of the Potomac. Our army in Virginia has been sacrificed three or four times, by the atrocities of corps and division commanders. General Pope, with all the immense disadvantages against him, would have whipped Lee had it not been for the treason of Fitz John Porter. Because McClellan had been superseded by Pope, Porter disobeyed the orders of the new Commander, and refused to bring his division up to reinforce our troops, until the favored moment passed, and victory was lost. Pope was the victim of a conspiracy among the officers in his own army. Burnside suffered in the same way at Fredericksburg. Had Gen. Franklin and other corps commanders seconded and supported him, he would have succeeded; but instead of this they played very nearly the same game on him that was played on Pope. The recent movements of General Grant in sending off to some other quarter this class of officers, proves very clearly that he understands his business. He is determined to have corps and division commanders that he can rely upon.

Gen. Grant is doing another excellent thing for himself and the army. He is

ordering our officers who have been loafing around Washington and other large cities into active duty. We have had too many of this class ever since the war begun.—These shoulder strap gentry have been during the last winter almost as plenty as the frogs in Egypt, all over the country. Gen. Grant is further reducing everything in the army to a regular system. Civilians are being ordered away from the front and sent home to attend to some other business besides "commanding the Army of the Potomac." Quiet and unobtrusive, General Grant is moving around among his men, and so little display attends him wherever he goes, that the soldiers are not aware that he has been among them, until informed of it afterwards.

Have we not all reason to hope that a new era is to be inaugurated in the Army of the Potomac, that the "winter of our discontent" is to give way to a brighter and more auspicious day? Nearly all our past reverses can be traced directly to the inefficiency or treason of our military commanders. The rank and file, with very few exceptions, have always fought bravely. Now that we have a General in whom the country has implicit confidence, who has worked out for himself a military reputation already, let us hope that the opening campaign will be the last act in the drama of this rebellion, resulting in the restoration of a permanent and enduring peace.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the County Committee, a Convention of the Union men of Cambria county assembled at Ebensburg, on Wednesday, 20th inst., and organized by calling Joseph Miller, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing H. A. Boggs, Secretary.

A. A. Barker, Esq., was unanimously chosen Representative Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, and George M. Reed, Esq., Col. W. K. Piper and H. A. Boggs, Esq., were appointed Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Blair and Clearfield, to select a Senatorial Delegate for this District.

The Senatorial Conferees met at Tyrone on Tuesday, 26th inst., and elected H. A. Boggs, Esq., of Johnstown, Senatorial Delegate.

The State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-day.

NEW TAX LAW.—An amended Tax Bill has at last been reported, and it has been agreed upon in the House to devote each forenoon to its consideration until it is disposed of. It is calculated that it will produce a revenue of three hundred millions. Of course its provisions will reach many articles not hitherto included, while higher rates are placed upon some already taxed. It is encouraging to see that Congress has taken hold of the matter in earnest, and the hope is universally expressed that it may be speedily matured. Some tangible provision for the payment of interest as it accrues will give an impetus to the sale of the U. S. Bonds.

THE BALL OPENED.—By reference to a card at the head of our editorial columns, it will be seen that the Chairman of the Union County Committee has issued his call for a County Convention, to be held at Ebensburg, on Monday, 23d May, proximo, to place in nomination a ticket to be supported by the Union organization of the county in the coming election. The Delegate Elections will be held on the Saturday preceding. This is a most important announcement, and we hope our friends throughout the county will take prompt action looking toward a full representation in the Convention.

There are two conflicting statements concerning the draft published in the Eastern papers—one that it has been postponed until the first of May, and the other that it has been postponed until the first of June. We also see it stated that the deficiency of New York City and Brooklyn under all calls is not over five thousand, and that Pennsylvania is only behind in her quota under all calls some fifteen thousand. It is evident that the Government is disposed to avoid a draft if the people will only manifest a disposition to promptly fill their quotas by volunteering. Pennsylvania can do this in two weeks if she will. We trust that no effort will be spared, now that our quota is so nearly filled, to get out of the odious conscription and save the credit of the State.

The great Fair which has just closed in New York city netted the Sanitary Commission over \$1,000,000. The principal feature of the concern was a magnificent sword, worth \$1,000, to be presented to the General having the most admirers, they indicating their preference by paying a dollar and registering their votes in favor of their choice. Grant and McClellan were the chief competitors, the former coming out winner by over 15,000 majority.

The Sanitary Fair—An Appeal from Gov. Curtin.

Governor Curtin has issued the following appeal in behalf of the Sanitary Fair to be held in Philadelphia June 10th, 1864:—

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 11, 1864.—To the People of Pennsylvania: I have been requested by the Committee of Correspondence to address you on the subject of the Fair to be held in Philadelphia, in June next, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

It gives me much pleasure to comply with this request, and to avail myself of the opportunity also of calling your attention to the Fair to be held in the same week and for the same purpose at Pittsburg.

I cannot, however, speak of the relief of the sick and wounded volunteers of the State without saying a grateful word in their behalf to you. Charged by a joint resolution of the Legislature with the duty of caring for them, it has been my privilege to provide for their comfort, and look after their welfare. To this end the State Surgeon General has at all times, subject to the regulations of the United States, visited with corps of surgeons and nurses the battle-fields, and besides the General Agency maintained at Washington, special agents have constantly been sent to the camps, to the armies in the field, and to the hospitals; and at all times, when the occasion required, or admitted of such aid, the provisions made by the United States have been supplemented by abundant supplies of bandages, clothing, delicate food—in fact, everything that could promote the comfort of our soldiers when suffering from wounds or disease.

The compensation of the general agency and the general staff, and the expense of medicines and supplies of like character, were of course paid by the State.

The special agents, men of standing and character, performed all their duties with diligence, fidelity, and alacrity, and in no instance received any compensation for their services. I have never had to seek for such agents. My only regret is that I have been unable to accept the offered services of too many men of the same kind, who, being disqualified for military services, and having freely contributed of their means to every patriotic purpose, were still not contented unless they could bestow their time, labor, and personal attendance on our disabled and suffering defenders. The bandages, the clothing, the food, the supplies of all sorts were furnished in kind by you individually.—

On every occasion when it has been made known through the State that a battle had been fought, or was expected, or that from any other cause our sick and wounded volunteers were likely to suffer, the earliest trains from all quarters have brought the needed supplies in profusion. Every hospital within the State has been beset by individuals of both sexes, but chiefly women, eager to nurse, to watch, to aid the inmates. Throughout the cities, towns, villages, hamlets, farm-houses of the Commonwealth, are found the Heaven directed benefactors whose names are unrecorded; for whose individual efforts no reward has been sought; but he who has witnessed the results, as I have, must have a heart of stone if it be not melted by their true, unpretending, gentle, persistent, inexhaustible alacrity in this best and holiest of good works.

The object of the proposed Fair is to provide means for similar good works, and it is one that commends itself to every friend of his country—to all who admire the heroic devotion of the brave men who are bearing arms in its defence. It is understood that the managers of these Fairs solicit donations in goods, saleable articles of every description of manufacture, American glass, produce, fruits, flowers, paintings, engravings, statuary, and the income of all the people of the State for one day. Several similar Fairs have been recently held, the proceeds of which are stated in the newspapers to exceed one million of dollars. Another is now being held in New York, and others in Baltimore and St. Louis are to be held in this and the next month, the proceeds of all which will no doubt be large. The spirit of emulation has been stimulated, and Pennsylvania has been appealed to in the hope that she will rival her neighbors.

I cheerfully bear my personal testimony to the prompt and beneficial efforts of the Sanitary Commission immediately after several battles, and especially after the battles of Gettysburg, and to the abundance of supplies then furnished by it. Beyond this I have no knowledge of its actual operations, nor of its internal structure or administrative arrangements.—The oppression of public duties has been too great to allow me to acquire or seek such knowledge. It is well known, however, that gentlemen of the highest character participate in its management, and that its objects are patriotic, meritorious, and charitable.

The proceeds of the Fairs are to pass into the hands of the Sanitary Commission, as declared by the committee, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, in anticipation of the opening campaign of our noble armies; and the object commends itself to every friend of his country.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

—Cannot Cambria county do something for these Fairs, and thereby demonstrate that her heart beats responsive to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers?

Gen. Herron is sick at Brownsville, Texas, with the small pox.

Maximilian's Policy.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, lately from Richmond, advances the following plausible explanation of the policy governing Maximilian with regard to the United States:—

"The recent intelligence from Europe to the effect that Napoleon's emperor for Mexico had given the cold shoulder to Slidell, Jeff Davis' Commissioner at Paris, will, if true, and if the cold shoulder were given in earnest, prove a severe blow to the hopes of the Rebel leaders, and carry despair to the hearts of many of their officers and soldiers. But I have reason to apprehend that the refusal, if there was any refusal, on the part of Maximilian to grant Slidell an audience was a mere stroke of policy by the new monarch to dissemble his friendship for Jeff Davis & Co., in the hope of getting his own Government recognized by the United States, when he can do as he pleases about recognizing the Confederacy. I know that the highest functionaries in Richmond have for a long time indulged the expectation that the first steps of the Mexican Emperor, on his accession to the throne, would be to recognize the Confederacy, and that such step would be merely preliminary to similar actions on the part of France and other European Powers; and the greatest pains have been taken to promulgate such an assurance to the Rebel armies, for encouragement of their lukewarm and despairing soldiers.

"On more than one occasion I heard the Rebel Secretary of War say to high officials that it was a fixed fact that Mexico, under its new ruler, and France, would recognize the Confederacy. The Secretary is a very cautious, if not a very conscientious man, and I do not think he would have expressed himself so positively on the strength of mere conjecture and speculation. In September last I saw in the War Office a copy of a letter addressed by Erlanger & Co., French bankers, to Memming, Rebel Secretary of Treasury, on matters pertaining to the Confederate cotton loan, which concluded with the assurance that the Confederate States would soon be recognized by France; and I heard Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, say to Mr. Allegre of The Enquirer, to whom he had just shown the letter, that a year before such an assurance from Erlanger & Co. would have been very encouraging, but that the Government had recently received official assurance to the same effect, leaving the destiny of the Confederacy no longer open to question. These, and similar statements by Rebel officials, constrain me to believe that the apparent coldness of Maximilian toward the Rebel Envoy was affected and well understood by Slidell and his master in Richmond.

"Be this as it may, it must not be supposed that the Rebel leaders have any affection for Napoleon or his protegee or tool, Maximilian. Their idea at the beginning of the war was to establish a great military aristocracy, founded on Slavery, making the whites all fighting men, and by a grand filibustering policy, to extend the area of Slavery over Mexico, Central America, and Cuba—and this is their idea still; but they fear that Napoleon and Maximilian may delay for a time the consummation of their schemes. Yet some of them console themselves with the belief that, to use the language of Mr. Seddon in a letter to Wm. S. Oldham of Texas—"Any European who attempts to govern the mongrel Hispano-Aztecs of Mexico will soon be glad to escape from the country with his life." As there is little danger of the rebels establishing their independence and making these Hispano-Aztecs fellow-citizens, I reckon the people of the North will not care how soon Mr. Seddon's prediction is fulfilled."

The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat of the 19th states that upon the property of the Bucks County Lead Company, "a new vein had been struck upon within a few days, which was just being developed, and which promises a rich harvest of this valuable metal. When first discovered, it was scarcely larger than a man's hand, but gradually grew wider and wider until at the depth of 10 feet, the vein measured two and a half feet in width, and the bottom of it has not yet been reached.—The vein is in the shape of an inverted wedge, running east and west; with a dip of about 45 degrees. There is mixed with the lead a considerable amount of silver, and copper to some extent is also taken from the mines. The ore which we saw upon the ground must certainly yield at least 75 per cent pure lead.—About 100 yards from this point another rich vein had been struck, which yielded large lumps of the mineral. This new discovery has caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and no farm could now be bought at double the value placed upon it a year ago, as it is confidently believed the whole valley is filled with valuable mineral deposits."

A New Orleans paper says that the colossal statue of Henry Clay in that city, by direction of Mayor Hoyt, is to have inscribed on its base the following extract from one of the deceased statesman's speeches:—

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain, Slavery, from the character of our country, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."—Henry Clay.

The Northern Central railroad company has contributed one thousand dollars to the Maryland Sanitary Fair, now being held in Baltimore.

Rebel Hopes and Plans.

We have repeatedly asserted that the controlling hope of every rebel soldier, from the chief butcher who is eking out his miserable existence in Richmond, to his tools who are executing his plans in the field, was centered in the scheme which will control the spring campaign, to invade the North-east and North-west. There can be no longer any doubt, that, unless the rebels are able to penetrate the free States at several, or at least successfully at one point, the rebellion will collapse. The chief traitors must then win decisive victories the coming campaign, or their followers will desert them on the field of their shame. Indeed, the most prominent and influential journals in the South begin to see and acknowledge the alternative of attempting to invade the free States, as her only hope of success. The South has exhausted her sources of producing soldiers, and hence they must invade the North to recruit among the copperheads. As an indication of their plans and purposes, we submit the following from a late Southern journal:

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

"Early in the coming spring, with our trans-Mississippi army we must invade Missouri, and with Gen. Lee's army we must invade Ohio, and with Gen. Johnston's army move through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana and Illinois.—Without this, if we remain at home, and attempt to defend a thousand points from a thousand attacks from an enemy commanding our seaboard and navigable rivers, with ample means of transferring their armies where they choose, and with every part of our territory assailable to cavalry raids, our agriculture will be ruined, and our manufactories will be destroyed.

"Let us invade them with our whole force; Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and the 'copperheads' will swell our ranks. We want food, raiment and gold. Let us go and take what we need. The army will receive the order, 'Forward to the North,' with a shout. There let them stay until our ruthless invaders cry for peace. Better die there, with arms in our hands, than starve here and expire in chains. The best protection we can give those we leave behind will be to get the helpless of the North as hostages in our power.

"If our trans-Mississippi army advances upon St. Louis, and the Virginia army upon Pittsburg and Ohio and Pennsylvania, unless the whole Federal army is withdrawn from the South to defend Ohio and Missouri, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago will be captured by General Lee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be overrun by our forces, and Missouri will be rescued. But if the Federal army should be withdrawn—as it certainly will be—or else, if it should be greatly weakened to defend St. Louis and Pittsburg, General Johnston can, without difficulty, advance to the Ohio, and liberate Tennessee and Kentucky. It is perfectly clear to our mind that the invasion of the North will effect these prime objects:

- "1. It will free the whole South from the presence of the federal army. The militia, garrisons and our troops, not in condition to march, can protect our homes against the small force they may have to harass it.
- "2. It will supply us with all the horses, equipments, clothing and articles of every kind needed by our soldiers.
- "3. The retaliatory infliction of the horrors of war will make the North desire peace, and make foreign nations see that we have the power to annoy our enemy, and dispose them to recognize us.
- "4. It will double our army instead of depleting it.
- "5. It will end the war in our favor in one year."

Fort Pillow to be Avenged!

The inauguration exercises of the great fair at Maryland Institute, on the evening of the 18th inst., were very imposing.—After the inaugural address of Governor Bradford, the President was loudly called for, and in response, proceeded to make a brief address. He referred to the great change which had taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. The world, he said, has long been wanting a correct definition of the word freedom.—Whilst all profess to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of many, very opposite views of what liberty is. With one man liberty implied working for himself and doing as he pleased with the proceeds of his labor. With others liberty meant to do as you pleased with other men and their labor. One of these two conflicting ideas would have to give way to the other. He thought from some occurrences that had lately taken place in Maryland, her people were about determining which of these views of freedom should control her destiny. He then alluded to the occurrence reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Confederates. Many supposed the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of our colored soldiers. He desired to say to all such that they were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself to say whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced it was a duty to employ them in that capacity, he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act, responsible before the Christian world, responsible he should stand in the eyes of the historian, responsible he stood before God, and he did not shrink from

the decision he had made, for he believed he was right. But when the Government determined to make soldiers of colored people, he thought it only just that they should have the same protection as white soldiers, (applause,) and he hesitated not to declare that the government would so protect them to the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear and authenticated case was made out retribution would follow.—Hitherto it has been difficult to ascertain to a certainty what should govern a decision in a matter so serious; but in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought we were likely to find a clear case. The Government had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre, but he feared the facts related were true. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. [Great applause.] But how is the retribution to be administered, is a question still to be settled.—Would it be right to take the lives of prisoners in Washington, Fort Delaware, or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared, and which will probably be found the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man?

The President reiterated that the government would not fail to visit retribution, when the facts were clearly obtained.—Throughout his remarks he was warmly applauded, especially for his determination to visit retribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

The Baltimore American, of Saturday, referring to the speculations indulged in concerning the troops that have for some time been collecting at Annapolis, says:

"General Burnside has ordered, we understand, all troops now on the way to join him at Annapolis, to their destination; and we also hear that he has asked the Government further time to gather more men. Another report says that there will be no expedition from Annapolis; but that these troops are here as a reserve corps; but all surmises are at an end, as the troops are to move to-day."

The President has made a call on the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa for 85,000 militia, to serve one hundred days after being formed into regiments, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, clothed, subsisted and paid by the General Government. This looks like business!

Our arms have experienced a reverse in North Carolina. The enemy, numbering 10,000, attacked Gen. Wessell's command at Plymouth on the 20th inst., and, after some desperate fighting, succeeded in defeating it. They captured 1,500 prisoners. Our loss was about 150 killed; theirs 1,500.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Crum, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to call and settle their respective accounts immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOSEPH MILLER, Admr. April 28, 1864-6t

A. D. ADAMS, ATKINSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. No. 33 North Third st., Philadelphia. E. A. ADAMS, H. P. ATKINSON, J. M. WHITEY. April 28, 1864tf

RUSSELL & LANDIS, Importers and Dealers in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., No. 410 Market and 405 Merchant sts., April 28, 1864tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOS. LAUFERTY, Wholesale dealer in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, and FURS, No. 19 South Fourth st., Philadelphia. April 28, 1864tf

DR. TAYLOR, WM. C. HENPHILL, TAYLOR & HEMPHILL, Wholesale dealers in MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC SEGARS, 222 Market st., south side, bet. 2d & 3d, April 28, 1864tf PHILADELPHIA.

B. MUSE JONES, GUSTAVUS A. BENSON, B. M. JONES & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 512 Market street, Philadelphia. Particular attention paid to sales of country produce of every description. April 28, 1864tf

BARTALOTT & BLYNN, Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. No. 436 Market st., below Fifth. (South side), PHILADELPHIA. April 28, 1864-4f

NEW CASH HOUSE! Goods bought and sold for cash! LITTLE & ADAMSON, No. 325 Market Street, Philadelphia. Invite attention to their new and splendid stock of SPRING DRESS GOODS. Black Silks, Mourning Silks, Fancy Silks, Poults de Soies, Seasonable Shawls, Clothing Cloths, Mantilla Silks, Mantillas—manufactured by themselves from late Paris styles. April 28, 1864tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to examine, decide, and report upon the exceptions filed to the third partial account of Catharine McGlade, (formerly Catharine Cassidy), executrix of Lewis Cassidy, deceased, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at one o'clock, P. M. JOHN E. SCANLAN, Auditor. April 21, 1864-3t.