



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY.....MAY 19.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

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, 23D DAY OF MAY, ENSUING, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where Congressional Conference 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.

Rule or Ruin.

The so-called Democratic party has ever been ambitious of power. There was a time, however, when honor and nobility were found within its ranks, but alas, how are the mighty fallen! Down through the imbecile rule of Pierce and Buchanan it descended to fearful depths of degradation, resorting to any and every sham and intrigue to accomplish its evil designs. During the last days of the reign of the "Old Public Functionary," when the nation, like a strong man bewildered, was struggling in the Valley of Humiliation, we barely escaped "as by fire" from becoming a by-word and a hissing in all the world. But happily an honest lawyer from Illinois was found to advocate our cause at the bar of History, and before the great Judge of nations as well as men. The people spoke out in thunder tones that justice must be done, and by an overwhelming vote decided that treachery and corruption should cease. Then began a life and death struggle unprecedented in the annals of time. On the one side were arrayed the Slaveocracy, with all their minions of darkness; on the other were Justice, Law and Liberty. For three years, the mortal fray has waxed thick and hot, while every man North and South has been forced to show his colors.

We are sorry to have to make the record that the great mass of the professed Democracy, under the influence of wicked and designing leaders, have forsaken the patriotism of other days, and given "aid and comfort" to the Rebellion. It is true many pure minded men have torn themselves loose from blind partizan ties, and are found nobly battling for the Union, yet the majority still pay court to King Cotton. Can it be that the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson has so degenerated as to have become the impersonation of the most sneaking and venomous of the snake tribe, the Copperhead, and then to glory in the name!

It is a fact that has gone into history that this opposition party, ever since the war began, has thrown every obstacle in its power in the way of the administration. It has used every influence to chill the ardor of patriotism and dampen the flame of liberty. It has set its hounds of keen scent baying on the track of the Government, to snuff out its failures and herald them all over the land. Every noble act of the administration for the suppression of this high-handed Rebellion has been branded with censure, and submitted to the most merciless criticism. When the very salvation of the nation hung trembling on a pivot point, this opposition stood idly by, with hands in its pockets, and a grin on its face, chuckling over the scene, like Nero fiddling at the burning of Rome. While one call after another was made by our patriotic President for men to fill the decimated ranks of our army, these same croakers used every means to discourage enlistment, and thereby encourage traitors in arms. And

when, through stern necessity, the Draft was inaugurated, their hostility knew no bounds, and every opposition was brought to bear, even to mobs and violence. When the President was led by the exigency of the case to issue his immortal Proclamation of Emancipation, declaring all slaves within the insurrectionary districts "henceforth and forever free," these hobgoblins of despair, "raw head and bloody bones" of rapine and slaughter, danced before their visions like spectral ghosts! But the sequel has proven them all lying prophets. When the "inevitable negro" was equipped in Uncle Sam's uniform, and with a musket in his hands was put into the ranks to fight, these same cavillers raised a wondrous hue and cry about the dignity of human nature! But the negro has fought himself into respect, in spite of their inuendoes. The nation's credit and the nation's money, too, have been depreciated at home and abroad by these enemies of their country. "Tax! Tax! Tax!" is their rallying cry of attack, and the "Lincoln times" their especial butt of ridicule. But in defiance of all these malicious assaults, the National Finances have stood the shock, and "Greenbacks" are sought and pocketed as eagerly as ever.

When the Copperheads could devise no other plan to ruin the country, they used their utmost endeavors to retain in power a paper general styled "Young Napoleon," who had been sent out to conquer the enemy, but instead of that turned his attention to conquering a compromise. He richly won for himself the title of the "grave digger of the Chickahominy." After a variety of grand parades, "changes of base," "strategies," doubtful victories, and defeats, "little Mac," in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, lost all command, and gradually subsided into a New Jersey Copperhead.

Why is it this sham Democracy so relentlessly opposes the war, the Administration, and the Right? We can explain it in no other way, than by attributing it to their excessive love of power and devotion to the South. For long years have they been the willing dupes of the oligarchy, ready to perform any service, no matter how degrading, if thereby they might chance to get a morsel from the public crib. Thus have they bowed with reverence to their haughty master, kissed the rod so freely applied to their backs, and with fawning sycophancy glorified the "peculiar institutions" of the South. Is it any wonder, then, when their glory has departed with the departure of their "erring brethren," that they should be so peculiarly sensitive to all their interests? Is it any wonder they cry so lustily for "peace on any terms?" No, for they only ardently wish to be once more reinstated in power. They presumptuously tell us the salvation of the country depends on their control of the government. But the country is not to be entangled by such hollow pretences as that, for too long have we been led towards ruin by such leadership already. Their determination seems to be to rule the nation by a rod of iron, or else to ruin it by complicity with our enemies. They would sooner see us plunged in the abyss of destruction, than submit to the voice of the people.

We tell these Copperheads, all they have mistaken their calling. The elections of last fall, from Maine to California, possess a peculiar significance, which requires no prophet's eye now to see, and the elections since, everywhere, inscribe "Ichabod" on their wigmans. Thank Heaven, Mr. Justice Woodward was elected to be left at home, to contemplate the beauties of his native Wyoming, and the "martyr" of Ohio bids fair, for some time to come, "to watch and wait across the border!" Gentlemen, with your present platform, you will be ostracized by a loyal people, and you never can either rule or ruin the country. We insist upon it that you change your tactics and "right about face." Give your influence for the suppression of the rebellion and the support of the Union. If you do, then generations to come will bless you; if you do not, unborn millions will curse you.

It should be borne in mind that the Convention to nominate Union candidates for the various important County Offices to be filled at the ensuing election meets here on next Monday, 23d inst. It is indispensably requisite to the success of our cause that full delegations be present thereat from every district in the county. Look to your primary elections, and see that these delegations be composed of good men and true—men having the interest of the party and its glorious principles at heart—men who will not hesitate to do their whole duty by giving us a ticket worthy our enthusiastic and undivided support. With such a ticket, our success in the contest cannot be considered even doubtful.

The Copperhead Democracy.

We have the very best evidence in the world for believing that the rebels never would have revolted had they not had positive assurance from the Democracy of the North, that in case of rebellion the latter would inaugurate civil war in the free States. Franklin Pierce's letter to Jeff Davis, written years ago, is only one of thousands of the same treasonable stamp, promising civil war in the North, in case of Southern secession. With these promises and assurances, made doubly sure by their frequent repetition, the leaders in this rebellion raised their bloody hands against the government, and precipitated the country into war. They did not suppose an army raised for their overthrow and to crush out treason could ever reach Mason and Dixon's line. On the contrary, they firmly believed that the Northern Democracy would rise up en masse in insurrection, and thus compel the government to at once acknowledge the mushroom Confederacy. But these nice little plans and calculations did not happen to work exactly as was wished. Why? One reason was that Douglas, at that time a great leader in the Democratic party, came up manfully to the support of the administration. His influence with his followers and supporters was most potent, and a large number of the leading men who had followed his fortunes went with him. This made a fearful break in the ranks of the Northern Democracy. Again, many men who had supported Breckinridge turned their backs upon treason, and rallied side by side with Douglas for the Government. But this was not all. There was still another reason why there was no actual rebellion in the North, to wit, that the copperheads did not dare commence one upon free territory. Their disposition was good. They longed to open the drama, and let loose in our midst the dogs of war. But their courage was not equal to the fearful undertaking.

Now and then an outbreak would indicate a rising of the treasonable element in the free States to the surface, but fear kept the diabolical designs and intentions of the Copperheads subjugated. But fear has not prevented a secret organization of their forces, by which they have bound themselves, by the most fearful oaths, to take sides with the rebels against their country. These satanic organizations, under the name of "Knights of the Golden Circle," and other secret cabals, exist in every free State. We have them in Pennsylvania, made up of the more intensified Copperheads. We have them here in Cambria county—that man who makes it his pleasure on every possible occasion to decry our victories and magnify those of the Rebels, to smile when we experience reverses and scowl when the rebels are obliged to give ground, is most likely a member.

It cannot be said we have had no reason to apprehend civil war at the North. At no time since the inauguration of the rebellion have we been free from danger in this direction. The Copperheads have stood ready at any moment to take up arms whenever they could see a fair opportunity to do so and escape the halter, and upon one or two occasions we have barely escaped actual war at the North. The evidence is overwhelming that previous to the battle of Gettysburg there was a complete understanding by which the rebels in invading the free States were to be joined and aided by the Copperhead Democracy. Philadelphia, New York, and other great cities in the free States, were to be sacked by the Rebels, aided by the opponents of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The New York riot was planned in advance, as a part of the programme. The only thing that saved us from civil war at that time in the free States was the victory at Gettysburg. There have been recent demonstrations of like tenor in the Western States, which our readers cannot have forgotten.

Should our armies in the present campaign chance to meet with some unforeseen disaster, armed treason would undoubtedly spring up at the North. This element of treason and disunion here is what, we have to fear the most—more, even, than the overt treason of the rebels in arms. It is no part of wisdom to ignore this fact.

A vigilant oversight of traitors in the free States may save us from a bloody civil war within their limits. This slumbering volcano should be carefully watched. Spies and informers swarm all over the North. The eye of the detective should be on them everywhere. The "price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The first demonstration of armed rebellion in the free States should be summarily disposed of. The man who arrays himself against the gov-

ernment in the North has no excuse. His offense is the crime of crimes, and should be visited with instant and summary punishment.

The Campaign.

We had intended writing a summary of the war news transpiring in Virginia during the past week, but event has succeeded event and victory followed victory in such rapid succession that we abandon the task in despair. We can only say that our army, through the providence of God and under the leadership of the gallant Grant, has been successful from the moment it crossed the Rapidan until now, when it confronts the rebels at—where? The North Anna? South Anna? or have the fugacious foemen skeddaddled still further southward? The rebel army in Virginia, after a series of the hardest contested battles the world ever knew, has been thoroughly beaten, broken, vanquished, rubbed out. We think its inherent particles have been "scattered ne'er to reunite," and that henceforward it will live only in history. The following order issued by Gen. Meade "tells the flattering tale"—

Headquarters Army of Potomac, May 13.—Soldiers! The moment has arrived when your Commanding General feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation. For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong, and rendered doubly so by intrenchments.

You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire and attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last intrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss in all, of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuation.

Soldiers! your work is not yet over.—The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed renders your Commanding General confident your future efforts will result in success.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses.

We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect. Let us determine to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing, in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding. Official—S. Williams, A. G. (Approved.) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General, commanding the Armies of the United States.

"Liberty—Union—Peace"—says the New York Tribune—"such is the blessed promise of the late momentous events in Virginia."

The Duration of the War.

We have noticed with some surprise the remark of the Hon. H. G. Stebbins, of New York, in his speech in Congress on the 16th of April, that he was one of those who did not believe in an early solution of the great questions involved in this war—that, in other words, the war is to be a long and expensive one. Mr. Stebbins is one of the ablest and most patriotic men in Congress, and his opinion is entitled to respectful consideration.

Is the prospect, then, such as to warrant acquiescence in Mr. Stebbins' belief? We cannot think so. We do not forget that the war has already lasted three years, and that, during that time, the rebels have sustained many and serious reverses, which have sensibly diminished their power to continue the struggle; while the North, although sustaining as many defeats in the field as the rebels, has steadily gained in military strength and martial resolution, has devastated a large portion of Southern territory, has narrowed the boundaries of the Confederacy fully one-half, and has prevented its armies from gaining a foothold in a single Northern State. We do not forget that the expectations of a divided North and foreign interference with which the South undertook the war have been dissipated like the mist of the morning. We do not forget that all the resources of the South—men, munitions of war, horses, clothing provisions, etc.—are, by the confession of rebel newspapers, in such a diminished state as to excite the greatest anxiety and alarm among their own people. The last armies the South is capable of raising are in the field to-day. With the loss of one-fourth of their slaves, the cutting off of Texas, and the possession of Tennessee and Kentucky by Union troops, the food producing capacity of the Confederacy is decreased one-half. Our blockade of Southern ports has increased in effectiveness every year, until now we hear of but few evasions of its strictness. Neither do we forget that to-day the South is less defiant than it ever was, and that, in murdering our soldiers who fall into their hands and in resolving to act strictly on the defensive, they show the desperation of a despairing but valorous people.

But it is in the one prominent and ad-

mitted fact that the rebels have exhausted their supply of men in filling the armies now in the field that we find our principal reason for doubting the correctness of Mr. Stebbins' conclusion. Let the present campaign end as it may, the loss to the rebels in battle and by disease cannot be replaced. The North, on the contrary, can fill up its armies by further appeals to the patriotism of the people, or, if necessary, by the lottery of the drafting wheel. Thus we can conquer the South in the end by dint of hard pounding in the battle-field, and we do not think it is too sanguine a view of the situation to infer that the losses in the rebel armies during the coming summer will bring about that result within a twelve month.

We do not attach much importance to any aspect of the financial question in the North may assume during the next six months or a year. If our arms are victorious, gold will go down and the nation's credit will be fully sustained; if they are not successful, gold of course will go up still higher; but this nation will not give up if we should all wear garments of homespun and every loyal man should become a soldier of the Republic. The North is more in earnest than ever; it has suffered too much to surrender now to an enemy so weakened as the Southern Confederacy; it realizes now as it never before did the value of the Union which the South would wantonly destroy, and it will fight this war through until victory does crown our banners.

We close this hopeful reference to the situation by citing a passage from a leading organ of the Southern Confederacy, which should confirm every earnest Union man in the belief that the day of a peaceful deliverance from all our troubles is near at hand. The Richmond Examiner, of the 29th of April—one week ago—says: "If we hold our own in Virginia until Summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if its means are employed with energy and consistency. And this is the last year of the war, whichever wins."—Pittsburg Gazette.

The New State Tax Law.

We have received a copy of the "act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board," which has been approved by the Governor. This is an important act, and should be fully understood by the large classes of interests affected thereby. The following will convey sufficient knowledge of its provisions and operations for general purposes:

The first section provides that every railroad, steamboat, slackwater navigation or other transportation company in the State, shall make quarterly returns to the Auditor in July. These returns must be made within thirty days after the close of each quarter, under oath or affirmation, and state the number of tons of freight carried. On this tonnage the said companies must pay to the State Treasurer two cents per ton for the product of mines; three cents for the product of the forest, animal and vegetable food and other agricultural products; five cents on merchandise, manufactures and all other articles. When the same freight is carried over several roads, each road pays proportionally, and the proportions are to be adjusted by themselves, and the Treasurer is authorized to collect the whole tax from either company, as he may select.—It is provided that freight over one or several roads shall be taxed but once.

The second section provides that every private banker and broker, every incorporated and unincorporated banking and saving institution, and deposit and trust company; every gas, express, bridge, insurance and foreign company; manufacturing, mechanical, mining and quarrying company, and all other companies doing business in this commonwealth, except those specified in the first act, not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws, shall report on the first of November the amount of net earnings or incomes received, and within thirty days pay three per cent. additional to present taxes. This section provides that those paying under its provisions shall not be taxed under the acts of May, 16, 1861, and the acts of April, 1856, and May, 1861, except so far as the license to foreign insurance companies are concerned. It provides also that delinquent corporations under the act of 1858 may make return within sixty days, and that those failing to do so shall forfeit their rights and privileges by the Governor's proclamation.

The third section ordains that the proper officers of dividend paying companies shall retain the State tax, and pay it over to the State Treasurer, from the declared dividends, and that the same laws which apply to treasurers of towns and cities are made applicable to such financial officers. In case of neglect, the officer becomes personally liable.

The fourth section declares that the designated officers of districts, cities and counties shall in ninety days return, under oath, the amount of outstanding indebtedness of such places, as it was at the beginning of the current year, and of each succeeding year, with the rates of interest, under a penalty of five thousand dollars. The provision of this section establishes that the Auditor General shall, on the receipt of such returns, settle the accounts of the counties, cities and boroughs paying them, fix the due and unpaid State tax, and notify the officers.

The sixth section provides that railroad and canal corporations whose interests

are partly foreign and partly domestic, shall return for such portion as lies within the State. It also enacts that all persons elected or appointed to office, whose gross receipts from their office are between six and twelve hundred dollars, shall pay a tax of one per cent., those whose salaries are between twelve and twenty-five hundred shall pay two per cent., and five per cent. is to be collected when the salary exceeds the greater sum. The revenue derived from this act is made applicable in the first place to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and the residue goes to the sinking fund.

It is stated that Gen. Crawford, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured by the rebels during the late battles, and that Col. Jackson, of the 11th regiment, is now in command of the division.

Gen. Sedgwick, the brave and invincible commander of the 6th Army Corps, was killed in one of the late fights. His loss to us will be almost irreparable.

Maj. Gen. Johnston, Brig. Gen. Johnston, and Gen. Stewart, all rebels, were captured by Hancock the other day. Gen. Jeb Stewart is reported killed.

Sherman's army now occupy Dalton, the rebels having evacuated it on our approach.

The Army of the Potomac has been largely reinforced within a few days.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria co. to distribute the money in the hands of Edward Glass, adm'r. of the estate of Susannah Glass, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on Thursday, the 24 day of June, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, May 18, 1864-31.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following petitions have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be acted on by Court at the next June sessions, commencing on the first Monday of the month, to wit:

- Taverns: Cyrus Hart, 4th Ward; Johnston; John Kraft, 3d Ward; Johnston; David Metzger, 4th Ward; Johnston; B. Kohler, 3d Ward; Johnston; William Palmer, 3d Ward; Johnston; John E. McKenzie, Chess Springs; George W. Strohecker, Chess Springs; Balthasar Kohler, 3d Ward; Johnston; James D. Hamilton, Wilmore; John W. Moore, Richland township; Joseph Geis, Richland township; Casper Fox, Millville; Oren M'Caffrey, Cambria; Leonard Kist, Taylor township; George N. Holman, 4th Ward; Johnston; John B. Myers, Loreto; Philip Hertzog, Loreto; Josephine Fries, Summitville; John A. Blair, West Ward; Ebensburg; Daniel M'Donald, Cambria; M. J. Plott, Susquehanna township; John Brady, 3d W. Johnston; George Conrad, Richland township; Henry Schnable, 4th Ward; Johnston; Mrs. V. A. Rible, Summitville; Lawrence Schroth, Carrolltown; J. Alexander Moore, East Ward, Ebensburg; James M. Riffe, Summitville; Michael Barnicle, Clearfield tp.

Daniel W. Goughnour, 3d Ward, Johnston; Jacob Leib, Carroll tp. JOS. M'DONALD, Clerk Q. S. May 9, 1864.

A 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 provisions of 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."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as 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."

HENRY C. JOHNSTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the foregoing 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.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. May 5, 1864-10.