

RIGHT OR WRONG WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,

EBENSBURG:

HEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

THURSDAY::::::JUNE 16 NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT :

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT : ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS : A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg. Subject to decision of Congressional Conference

SHERIPF : F. M. FLANAGAN, of Clearfield tp. COMMISSIONER :

EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown.

ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor tp. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR : GEO. SETTLEMOYER, of Summerhill

THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

The Baltimore Convention.

This Convention met, rapidly and harmoniously dispatched its work, and then adjourned. Abraham Lincoln was elected on the first ballot by an enormous majority as the Union nominee for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, elected as the nominee for Vice President .-The nominations were afterwards made unanimous, amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Raymond of New York, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the was received with great favor, and adopted by acclamation. See another column for

Never before in the political history of our country, has so large a National Convention-just fresh from the peopledispatched the business before it with such celerity, harmony and enthusiasm .-The fact is, the masses had decided the matter beforehand, and the Convention had only to ratify their will. The nominees and the platform are now before the nation, and will, we think, give general satisfac-

The renomination of our present worthy President was a foregone conclusion-the people everywhere having long ago declared for him. As an exchange aptly observes, his honesty, his sagacity, his firmness, his kindness of heart, his devotion to the Union, and his fidelity to Freedom have endeared his name to every lover of his country and every foe to Rebellion and Rebellion's cause. It only remained for the properly chosen representatives of the people to give formal utterance to their wishes, and this they have done with a unanimity unequaled, we believe, in the deliberations of any previous Presidential nominating convention. Andrew Johnson, the nominee for the second place on the ticket, is well known to the country as the Democratic Senator from Tennessee, who, when other Senators proclaimed their treasonable sentiments in the Capitol of the nation, remained unshaken in his devotion to the Union. He has since done yeoman service in educating the people of his State up to the highest standard of loyalty, namely, that loyalty which makes no compromise with traitors, and which declares, as Andrew Johnson has declared, that "a traitor has no right to own anything." He has been a Representative in Congress eight years, a Senator four years, and Governor of Tenpessee two terms. Like Abraham Lincoln, he is an honest man, and like him, too, he is a self-made man.

The Union men of the country could not have been asked to support a ticket composed of better or purer men. They are honest-capable-loyal-patriotic. They are men of the people, and the men for the people. And they stand on a platform whose principles admit of no uncertain construction, but are in strict consonance with the popular will. The prevailing idea of that platform, in the eloquent lan-

"We are a nation-no doubt a peculiar one -termed of States, and no nation except as these States form it; and these States are no States except as they are States in that nathem. Not one of them has even the shadow | Senator from that State.

of a right to do this, and, God helping us, we will vindicate that truth, so that it shall never more be disputed again in this world."

With such candidates, and with such a platform, we advance upon the enemy's lines with the full assurance of victory.

The \$300 Commutation Clause.

The following is Provost Marshal General Fry's letter to Secretary Stanton recommending the repeal of the \$300 clause of the Conscription act:

"In accordance with the amended enrollment act of February 24th, 1864, and your orders upon the subject, I am now conducting a draft in the various subdistricts, for the respective districts on quotas heretofore assigned. The results of this draft, so far as known by reports to this date, are worthy of attention .--They are briefly thus: Number of drafted men examined, 14, 741; exempted for physical disability, 4,374; all other causes, 2,632; total exempted, 7,016. Number who paid commutation, 5,050. Number furnishing substitutes, 1,436. Number held for personal service, 1,259, of whom some may yet commute. These reports come from sub-districts in eight different States. I invite your attention to the small number of soldiers being obtained under existing laws. I see no reason for believing the army can be materially strengthened so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force. Nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation money paid by drafted men will enable the government to procure volunteers or substitutes in their places. I do not think that large bounties by the government troops, and I recommend that the three hundred dollar clause as it is known be

Secretary Stanton incloses this letter to the I resident, and says that the recommendation of the Provost Marshal General is approved by the War Department, and he hopes the President will recommend it to Congress. He continues : "Recent successor that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength unimpaired, and giving it such an increase as our extended field ot operations may require, an early termination of the war may be attained. To accomplish this it is absolutely necessary platform for the next campaign, which that efficient measures be taken, with vigor and promptness, to keep the army up to its original strength and supply deficiencies occasioned by casualties in the field. To that end resort must be had to draft; but ample experience has shown that the pecuniary exemptions from service frustrate the object of the Enrollment law by furnishing money instead of men. An additional reason for the repeal of the doubt that I shall accent the should not stirm and nowavering fidelity to the Containing make the draft for a comparatively short declars definitely before reading and condischarged, under circumstance in the containing what is called the platform. I will therefore be lightened, but its certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute

essential of success. The President in his message enclosing these letters, says: "I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary."

The documents have been laid before both houses of Congress, and the probability is that the obnoxious clause will speedily be stricken from the Act.

Very Unkind!

The Democrats are behaving very unhandsomely towards Mr. Fremont .-Having assisted to place him in a position which to almost anybody else would be embarrassing, at least, they turn against him and treat him with contempt. Take, for example, the following from the Chi-

"Major General John Charles Fremont accepts the nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by the Convention, with the provision that if Mr. Lincoln should not be nominated at Baltimore he will withdraw in favor of the "other man."-John Charles knows that Abraham Lincoln will be nominated, and he wishes it known to the public, that his object in candidate, is that he may split the Republican party in twain, and thereby de-

"However desirable to the Democrats may be the success of John Charles' strategic movement, the value of the movement depends exclusively on his probable means of accomplishing the end. Can John Charles muster enough votes in either of the New England States to enable the Democracy to obtain electoral votes? Can he obtain any popular vote in any State to a number that will enable the Democracy to win? Can he get twenty thousand votes in Ohio? Can he get the same number in Wisconsin? or half that number in Iowa, or Indiana, or Illinois? Can he change the result, or render it certain against Abraham Lincoln, in Pennsylvania or New York? He fraukly admits by the terms of his letter that he cannot be elected; he might have added that he cannot get an electoral vote. guage of the temporary Chairman of the Convention, Dr. Breckinridge, is as follows:

| Convention of the Convention of t

Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, of Lebation. They have no more right to repudiate anon, New Hampshire, has been elected from all the drawings to fill "that quota" made to succeed Hon. John P. Hale as U. S. subsequent to the one in which he paid the

the favor or disfavor of either party."

Mr. Lincoln Accepts the Nomination.

On Thursday, 9th inst., the committee appointed by the National Union Convention, at Baltimore, to inform President Lincoln of his re-nomination, called at the White House. After the customary greetings, Governor Dennison, President of the Convention and Chairman of said committee, addressed Mr. Lincoln as fol-

"Mr. President : The National Union of your unanimous nomination by that ors arraigned against it. convention for election to the office of President of the United States. That have also the honor of presenting you with | based upon an unconditional surrender of opted by that convention, as expressive of its | allegiance to the Constitution and Laws sense and of the sense of the loyal people of of the United States, and that we call the country which it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize sition, and to prosecute the war with the the administration of the Government in utmost possible vigor, to the complete supthe present condition of the country. I need not say to you, sir, that the convention, in thus unanimously nominating you for re-election, but gave utterance to the American people to their country and its almost universal voice of the loyal people | free institutions.

of the country. "To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of a final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government of the insurgent States. Neither the convention nor those represented by that should again be resorted to for raising body entertained any doubt as to the final result, under your administration, sustained by the loyal people, and by our noble army and gallant navy. Neither did the convention, nor do this committee, doubt the speedy suppression of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion.

[A copy of the resolutions was here

handed to the President.] "I would add, Mr. President, that it would be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in

nomination for the Presidency." The President said :

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee : I will neither conceal my of my gratitude, that the Union people, through their convention, in the continued | held in grateful and everlasting rememeffort to save and advance the nation, brance. have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my position. I know no reason to will say now, however, that I approve the allcled difficulty, the great duties and redeclaration in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with one hundred days' explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allogiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterward, elected to stand out, such an amendment of the Constitution as is now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. I now perceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union, let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect."

At the conclusion of the President's speech, all of the committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their trust those only who cordially endorse the personal congratulations.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER .- GOVERNOR Curtin, in his speech at the opening of the Central Fair, Philadelphia, uttered these noble words:

"My friends, if there is a man before me worthy of sincere reverance and respect, it is the private soldier of the accepting the nomination, and becoming a republic. He is the true nobleman of this land. He falls with an unrecorded be made the subject of full and prompt name. He follows the armies of the redress republic on small pay. His friends are not gratified by magnificent pageants at where there are one thousand graves of the wounded soldier, I pray you in God's policy. name do not forget his wife and orphans when he falls. My friends, the work before this great nation is big enough for us all, and here, where rich and poor men and women have brought up their offerings to their country, let us bury for the time and religion, and declare one and all for our bleeding country."

How Commutation Exempts from THE DRAFT .- Provost Marshal General Fry, in answer to the inquiry as to the possibly divide the Republicans to an to service, replied that the language of extent that would render the vote of the | the law is plain. The law says : "If any ings of names in order to fill "that quota" | imity to us. -that is to say, the quota already assigned commutation.

Our Platform.

ADOPTED BY THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION, AT BALTIMORE, 8TH JUNE, 1864.

Resolved, 1. That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all enemies, the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do every thing in our power to Convention, which closed its sittings at aid the Government in quelling, by force Baltimore yesterday, appointed a com- of arms, the rebellion raging against its mittee, consisting of one from each State, authority, and in bringing to punishment, with myself as Chairman, to inform you due to their crimes, the rebels and trait-

2. That we approve of the determination of the Government of the United States committee, I have the honor of now in- not to compromise with rebels or offer any forming you, is present. On its behalf I terms of peace, except such as may be a copy of the resolutions or platform ad- their hostility, and return to their just upon the Government to maintain this popression of the rebellion, placing full reliance upon the self-acrifice, patriotism, heroic valor and undying devotion of the

> 3. That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extinction from the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamation by which the Government in its own defence has aimed a death blow at this gigantio evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

4. That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and pavy who have periled their members, Mr. Curtis of New York, by lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision disabilities and honorable wounds in the gratification, nor restrain the expression service, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be

5. That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unselfish patrisponsibilities of the presidential office, and that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency and essential to the | Wm B Hughes, preservation of the Nation as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against secret foes; and that we approve, especially, of the proclamation of emaccipation, and the employment as Union soldiers, of men heretotore held in slavery. That we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

6. That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national council, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official principles proclaimed in these views, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

7. That the Government owes to all men out interfering with the writing. employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of

8. That any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in time of war by the rebels now in arms, should

9. That the foreign emigration which in part has added so much to the wealth, his funeral; he is buried at Gettysburg, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation-this asylum of the the unknown. And when you minister to oppressed of all nations-should be fosterthe comfort of that man, when you succor | ed and encouraged by a liberal and just |

construction of a railroad to the Pacific. 11. That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid all differences in politics, in sect, caste responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to

10. That we are in favor of the speedy

sustain the credit and promote the use of National currency.

12. That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of length of time to which the payment of the United States can never regard with The only State in which we think he can | commutation money exempts from liability | indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republi-State certain for the Democrats is Missouri; and even that result would be obtained there just as well by his not being the provisions of the act to which this jealousy, as menacing the peace and inde-Republicans or Democrats to be worth should be necessary to make several draw- by a foreign military force in near prox-

Before Richmond.

Beyond the fact that, by the persistent movement of Grant by the left flank, he has reached the Chickahominy at the railroad bridge, near Dispatch Station, we have little of interest from that quarter. of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the To prevent this, the rebels made strenu- provisions of the tenth article thereof: ous efforts, and constructed strong batteries, all of which were overcome. The rebels are surmising that Grant means to push his movement by the left flank to the James river, and thus transfer the scene to the South side of Richmond, where they have everything to defend, but are least prepared. In this they may frage in all elections by the citizens, under not be entirely wrong. If Grant intends such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed this, he will abandon White House as a by law, as fully as if they were present at base-transfer it to the James, in the neighborhood of Charles City, perhaps,push his army across the Chickahominy and the Peninsula, and fall upon Richmond on the South side. In this case, Lee would do what he was forced to do at Spottsylvania and the South Anna, abandon his present position, and make a corresponding movement to confront Grant. Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, "C. A. P.," the Tribune correspondent

with the Army of the Potomac, writes :-Within a very short time the rebels will be compelled to choose between to things: They may march with their main army westward or southward, leaving an ordinary garrison, or no garrison at all in Richmond, and in either case expecting the city to fall into our hands without long delay; or they may make it the "last ditch," concentrate there all they have, and stake the Confederacy upon the issue.

"It is my rule to religiously refrain from speculation when I do not know, and statement when I do know, as to future movements of the army. But it Constitution," as the same remains on file in may alleviate the anxiety which fears terrible losses in the event of an attempt to carry by assault the works now in our immediate front, for me to state that it is not proposed to assault them. We shall go around them. The list of possible flank movements is not yet exhausted.

"Anchor your souls to one fact-a fact of which the army is as firmly convinced as it is that the sun shines to-day, or that it will not shine to-night. The Army cannot be beaten back from its purpose. Its morale is held high by continual reinforcements. It numbers to-day far more than it did on the Rappahannock. The slight-

ly wounded of the first battles are resuming their places by thousands. The conviction is universal, shared in alike by Gens. Grant and Meade and the humblest soldier, that this is the last grand campaign-the last, because it will accomplish the practical destruction of the Confeder-

ETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE,

atharine Dimond. Maggie Roberts 2, Joseph Green 2, William P Seldem, Miss M A S, Joseph Turner, Miss Hannah Mahan, | Rev M Williams.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for adver-

will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the esidences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street and

number, as well as the post office and State. 2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainy with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors

in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient." 4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking with-

N.B .- A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be com-plied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer .- Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. June 16, 1864.

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 the Court at the next Argument Court, to

Adam Kuntz, Cambria Boro ; M. Eichensehr Cambria Boro ; F. A. Gibbons Allegheny tp. JOS. M'DONALD, Clerk Q. S. June 16, 1864.

CTRAY!!!-

Strayed from the residence of the sub scriber in Chest township, on the 8th inst., a DARK BROWN COLT, 2 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery.

JACOB KIRKPATRICK.

Chest township, May 26, 1864-3t.

M. PIKE, SUCCESSOR TO GREEN & BRO. SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

CHEST SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., PA. Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Venetian and Panel Shutters, made to order and constantly on hand. June 9, 1864-ly.

THIS WAY FOR LORETTO, CHEST

SPRINGS & ST. AUGUSTINE! The subscriber, baving purchased the entire stock of Horses, Hacks, Carriages, &c., of the late firm of Ryan & Durbin, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he is now prepared to furnish them with Colliery of Wm. Tiley, Sr., at Lilly Station, every accommodation in his line of business.

His line of Hacks connects with all the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cambria county, and will be glad to fill all orders, to soft ty, and will be glad to fill all orders, to soft ty. the person paying commutation money will be exempt on account of such payment from all the drawings to fill "that quota" made subsequent to the one in which he paid the subsequent to Loretto, June 9, 1864-ly.

JOINT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING CERTAIN AMEND. MENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. -Be it re solved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitu There shall be an additional section to the

third article of the Constitution, to be design nated as section four, as follows: "Section 4. Whenever any of he qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be 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 suf

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 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, 28: I do hereby certify that the forego-

ing is a full, true and correct copy of -) the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Join: Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the 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 eac House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the pro posed amendments will be submitted to ti people, for their adoption or rejection, on th FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the rea of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-tour in accordance with the provision 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 Constitu on, approved the twenty-third day of A one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth May, 5, 1864-te:

TAYLOR'& CREMER, AT THE HUNTINGDON NURSERIES HUNTINGDON, PA. Sell Fruit & Ornamental Tress, Vines &c.

the warrant them true 18 ande. Standard Apple trees at 182 cents each-Peach trees, 10 to 20 cts each-\$12.50 k \$15 per 10

Standard Pear trees, 50 to 75 cts oach. Dwarf Pear trees, 50\$ to\$1 each-20 to \$6 Dwarf Apple trees, 50 to 75 cts each

Standard Cherry trees 374 to 75 cts Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts. Plum trees 50 cts. Apricot trees 40 to 50 cts. Nectarine trees 25 cts each. Grape Vines 25 cts to \$1. Silver Maple trees 621 to \$1. European Ash, 75 to 1. European Larch, 75 cts to 1.50 Norway Spruce, 50 cts to \$1. American Balsam Pine, 75 cts to \$1.50 American & Chinese Arbor Vita, 50 ct

Strawberry Plants, \$1 per 100, &c. &c. Huntington, Jan. 25, 1860 .- tf ..

TOOD MORRELL & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Keep constantly on hand the following arti HATS AND CAPS, OIL-CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, BONNETS. CLOTHING, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS. QUEENSWARE, FISH, SALT,

BOOTS & SHOES, FLOUR, BACON GROCERIES, PEED OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES, &C. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made 'c order on reasonableterms. Johnstown March 1 1860-tf.

PATRONIZE YOUR OWN! The Protection Mutual Fire Insurance (07 OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

LOCATED AT EBENSBURG, PA THE above named Company, organized April 6th, 1857, will effect insurances on property at safe rates. Being particularly careful in the risks taken, this Company pre-sents a reliable and cheap medium, through which persons may secure themselves against probable losses by fire. Office on Centre Street nearly opposite

Thompson's "Mountain House." JOHN WILLIAMS, Prest. D. J. Jones, Sec'y. & Treas.
A. A. BARKER, Agent

DROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

17TH DISTRICT, PA., Hollidaysburg, June 6, 1864 Drafted men are not allowed to enlist at

volunteers after being drafted. The credits for drafted men will remain for the sub-districts from which they were drafted, no matter whether local bounty has been paid to such men or not upon illegal enlistments. By order of

Lt. Col. J. V. BOMFORD, A. A. P. M. Capt. & Pro. Mar. 17th Dist. Ps. June 9, 1864-3t.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The subscriber is now carrying on the April 28. 1864-6m