



RIGHT OR WRONG.
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE LEFT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.
EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY, MAY 8.
Capture of New Orleans.

All doubts as to the capture of the great artery which guards the Southern passes of the Mississippi—New Orleans—are dissipated by the official announcement in Southern newspapers of the withdrawal therefrom of the Rebel army under Gen. LOVELL, and its occupation by the Union forces. The consternation pervading Secession at the event may be imagined, but not described. The doom of the sham Confederacy is foreshadowed by the intelligence, and "J. D." and his unwholy crew behold their cherished visions of self-aggrandizement at the expense of honor and honesty vanish into thin air. With the Key of the Southwest as ours, and the Rebels pressed upon all sides at the North, and cut off from retreat and all hope of succor, the Rebellion may be said to be virtually a failure.

The Slaveholders' *emancipation* is about to be crushed beneath the upper and the nether mill-stones of the great Union army. On the North our powerful flotilla menaces the commercial capital of Tennessee, and on the South, while the loyal sentiment of the Crescent City is disenthralled, and it can shout in gladness, Recovered is the town of Orleans. More blessed hope we could befall our state—there is nothing which can prevent the advance of the large fleets of PORTER and FARRAGUT up the river to sweep from the bosom of "the father of waters" every remnant of the wicked conspiracy which has incarnadined its former peaceful flow. In no part of its programme of operations did secession commit a more grave error than in presuming that it could make a Skaggerack, a Cattegat, or an Elinore at any point of the Mississippi, and there, after the late custom of Denmark, exact dues from all passing vessels and every ton of freight they contained. It was a stupid blunder to suppose that the Northwestern and the Middle States could feel a compression of their great aorta, which might stop the pulsations of the ventricular lakes and arrest the flow of the arterial rivers, without a gigantic effort to resist it. If England shuddered "in the interests of civilization" at the temporary stone blockade of Atlantic harbors, what has the world thought of the effort to seal up hermetically a river, the affluents of which encircle our whole continent, and which presents the only egress for the inland navigation of nearly two-thirds of the States of the Union? Through the Illinois and Michigan canal the waters of the St. Lawrence are joined to those of the Mississippi, and the union assumes an insular position. It was not to be expected that the commerce of our country in circumnavigating any portion of its boundary should encounter toll-gates or custom-houses to impede it. Frenzy never impelled a more suicidal act, nor madness a more confirmed exhibition of lunacy;—the very intensity of the efforts balked their effect; the strength of the nation was aroused to bind down the furious maniacs, and they lie subdued at the mercy of the government they have outraged.

The Mississippi is again unlocked and the key is now in loyal hands, never to be again surrendered to traitors. We hold the upper river and its debouches at the Gulf of Mexico, so that all the intervening points must speedily fall into our possession, as PORTER ascends and FOOTE descends the stream. The sugar plantations of Louisiana are redeemed from the usurpation of military ferocity, and the cotton States of Arkansas and Mississippi will soon be relieved from the blockade which has kept their produce, at a ruinous loss, from its natural markets. In a few weeks steamboats will be running to New Orleans again from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and all other points; their steam whistles will blow their national salutes to Dixie, and call upon reverberate along the levees the almost forgotten notes of the Star Spangled Banner. The trade of the Mississippi which has been closed for so many months will soon be re-opened, and let us hope, that, with re-established business associations, there may spring up an era of ben-

ter feeling and a determination to forget the past, and strive together vigorously in the future for the preservation of that Union which has made us the most proud, happy, and prosperous nation on the footstool of the Almighty.

Yorktown.

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown, so startling, so glorious, and, in a degree, so unexpected, will surprise both loyalists and traitors. But while the former will hail it as the herald of returning peace, the promise of a mighty land restored to greatness, and a new proof of the immutability of the Union, the latter, overwhelmed with dismay, and so terribly awakened to the madness of their guilt, must shortly abandon a struggle so hopeless in its aspect, and quietly lay down their arms. The army which we have driven from Yorktown can be an army now in little but name and numbers. It is disheartened, dispirited, and defeated. It is convinced that its leaders, to use the language of Jefferson Davis, "have undertaken more than they can accomplish," and we should not be surprised to hear of its abandonment before many months have passed.

The Philadelphia Press thus comments upon the glorious achievement: After months of confident preparation, after the laborious building of fortifications, and the mounting of hundreds of heavy guns, after the transportation of thousands of trains of supplies and ammunition to this depot, after the concentration of the "flower" of rebellion into one of the grandest armies that the world has ever witnessed—after all the boastings of the South, and the anxiety, not to say trepidation, of the more desponding in the North, the prospect of a bloody victory has passed away, with the flight of a wily and craven enemy. That the laurels of our conquest are not bloodied can take but little from their brightness; though, had it been our destiny to have made the peninsula of Yorktown a terrible Aeldama, no son, or brother, or father, in the besieging army would not have gladly made himself a martyr in the van; no mother, wife, or sister, but would have heard the worst with more than resignation. It will not be pretended that this achievement, which must stand unparalleled in ancient or modern warfare, could not have been still more disastrous to the foe—more inglorious if scarcely could have been. But the doom of the Confederacy is now irrevocably sealed, and whether its demise becomes a question of months or weeks can matter little, in so far as the great result—the restoration of the Union and of peace—is concerned. The army of the Potomac has done nobly; possibly it has surprised itself with the sudden success which has crowned its anxious, patient weeks of seeming inactivity; and if results more startling and complete might possibly have been attained, it will likewise reflect that unforeseen events, or unexpected succor to the enemy, might at the same time have made the issue much more hazardous. We see the beginning of the end more clearly now than we could a week ago, or even yesterday. Yorktown in itself is of small account, but its occupation confessedly restores to us the entire State of Virginia—providing, however, that the blow is followed up, before the enemy can gain time to establish themselves in a new position. Pennsylvania feels proud of her general, whose skill has compassed what might else have dearly cost the nation's blood and valor, and she feels sure that his pledge to "pursue the enemy to the wall" will be speedily and sublimely redeemed.

The Confiscation Question.

To the Editor of The Alleghanlian: I was surprised at seeing in your issue of 3d April, a communication from "A Republican" defending Senator Cowan's speech on the Confiscation Bill. In the course of his remarks, he asks: "Shall we stand or fall by the Constitution?" As also: "Shall a large class of persons be deprived of their property without any presentment by a Grand Jury, and without any trial by a Petit Jury in Court?" Now, is it not absurd to talk of bringing all the Rebels before a Grand Jury and into Court? How can you arrest and try them, when, as a band of outlaws, they repudiate the Constitution itself? I grant that, had President Buchanan done his duty as Chief Magistrate and sent a sufficient force to South Carolina at the commencement of the Rebellion, the leaders might have been arrested, and had a trial by Jury. But now, after thousands of lives have been sacrificed, it is too late! To meet the present case, the Constitution says that the President shall be the Grand Jury and United States Attorney, and the Army the Traverse Jury and executors.—There is also a law in force providing, as a punishment for certain crimes, that the property of the convicted be forfeited to the Government. Why, then, should not the property of Rebels be confiscated to help pay the expenses of the war? I hope that Cowan and your correspondent are not sympathizers with the Rebels. ALSO A REPUBLICAN. EBNESBURG, May 3, 1862.

The Rebel Retreat from Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night, and our troops now occupy the enemy's works. A large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen, were left behind. Gen. McClellan's dispatch to Secretary Stanton, dated May 4, 9 o'clock, A. M., says: "We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of their works, which the engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move Gen. Franklin's division and as much more as I can by water up to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York river. Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall."

On Monday, May 4th, the correspondent of the Associated Press entered the enemy's works, which they had deserted four hours before, and furnishes the following particulars: Everything was found to be in utter confusion. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery were found in their works, after being spiked, together with an immense amount of ammunition, medical stores, &c. Several deserters have succeeded in running into our lines, who state that the rebels evacuated the place owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men. That they feared the success of the Union gunboats, in the York and James rivers, by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off. The order to evacuate was given by Gen. Johnston, on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done. Gen. Magruder is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating that if they could not whip the Federals here, there was no other place in Virginia where they could, and that he swore in the presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete control of himself.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable. The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and dissatisfied when the order was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point. They also agree in the statement that the rebels had 100,000 men on the Peninsula, with 400 pieces of field artillery. A large force, under Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are on the advance, and will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburg. The gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on their way up. Following them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing. Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro. Gen. Jameson and Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's works. The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men and wounding of three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

An official report, just made to headquarters, shows that the enemy left seventy guns in the works at Gloucester Point. Inside the fortifications, and all along the Williamsburg road, on which they are retreating, they have buried torpedoes and percussion shell, which are constantly exploding and injuring persons. The baggage of General Joseph E. Johnston has been captured.

LATEST.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. McClellan: "Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, Gen. Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume he carried his work through. I have not yet heard.—The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes. We have thus far seventy-one heavy guns, large amounts of tents, etc. All along the works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. They have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells, near springs, near flag-staves, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner, some four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril."

A thousand dollars is the price now paid in the Southern Confederacy for substitutes under the conscript law.—A few months ago plenty of it could be had at fifty dollars per head. So the price has increased twenty fold, and we presume the time will soon come when the conscripts will not be able to effect negotiations upon any terms. The more the rebels see of the way our troops fight, the less they like it.

General War News.

A dispatch from Cairo announces the capture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. It will be remembered that there is a United States Arsenal at this place, which was taken possession of by the Rebels more than a year ago, early in the rebellion.—It is evident that the fleet from New Orleans is moving up the river. Another dispatch announces important movements near Corinth which are not yet permitted to be made public. Purdy, however, which is between Corinth and Pittsburg, and which was occupied by the left wing of the enemy, has been taken possession of by the United States forces, and it is supposed that an engagement would soon occur.

In relation to the bombardment and surrender of Fort Macon, the following dispatch has been received from Baltimore: The preparations for the bombardment of Fort Macon were complete on Wednesday night, but the order to fire was not given till 5 1/2 o'clock on Friday morning, when a shot was fired from one of the thirty pounder Parrott guns. Shells from the ten and eight inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and uninterrupted. The fort replied with the first gun at six o'clock, and continued till its pieces were silenced by salvos of three or four at a time, until four o'clock in the afternoon when a white flag was hoisted. The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with Gen. Parke, and a suspension of hostilities until next morning. During the night a proposition for the surrender of the fort was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning the articles of capitulation were signed. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, and were released on parole, and allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parke but refused by Col. White. The commander of the fort, 50 guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 stand of arms, and 460 prisoners were taken. The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns, and tore up the glacis and rampart in the most effective manner. Of 1,100 shot and shell thrown at the fort 550 struck the work. Gen. Burnside, in a general order congratulating Gen. Parke on his victory, commands that the name of Fort Macon be inscribed on the colors of the 4th and 5th Rhode Island, and 8th Connecticut regiments. The rebel loss was 16 killed and 40 wounded. There was no loss on the Federal side.

Gen. Mitchell telegraphs from Huntsville, Ala., that on Wednesday last the enemy attacked one of his brigades, and he led in person the expedition against Bridgeport. He found that his pickets had driven the rebel pickets across the stream. Advancing to the bridge, he opened fire on the rebel pickets on the other side, giving the enemy the impression that he was intending to cross at that point. The entire force was then thrown across the country about a mile, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The middle column then advanced at a rapid pace, and our scouts attacked and routed those of the enemy. Line of battle was then formed in front of the works, to defend the bridge, upon which the rebels broke and ran.—They attempted to fire the bridge, but were prevented by our troops. General Mitchell concludes by saying that over all of Alabama north of the Tennessee river, there floats no flag but that of the Union.

A dispatch from Cairo dated the 4th, says: Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received up to six o'clock last night. Gen. Halleck has removed his headquarters twelve miles toward the front of our advance, and within two miles of the enemy's works. The entire column is still pushing forward.—Skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but a slight show of resistance, and then falling back. On Thursday, four hundred Germans, from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp, on guard duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters. Two deserters say that Gen. Lovell's advance was at Grenada, Miss., fortifying that place, which is naturally a strong position. They also confirm the report of Beauregard being reinforced from all parts of the Gulf States, merchants and business men having closed their stores and flocked to his standard.—A refugee came in from Vicksburg, Miss., having left Memphis on Thursday. He states that when the particulars of the fall of New Orleans reached Memphis, it produced the utmost excitement and consternation, and thousands fled into the interior. A large number of rebel steamboats had gone up White river for safety. It was believed in Memphis that Commodore Farragut's fleet would come up the river as far as that city. A Federal boat was fired on by rebel cavalry six miles below Savannah, and five soldiers were wounded. The gunboat Tyler immediately went and shelled the woods, and the people of the vicinity were notified that their property would be burned on a repetition of the occurrence.

Gen. Pope reports to Gen. Halleck, in a dispatch dated the 2d, near Farmington, that a reconnaissance sent toward that place found the enemy, 4,500 strong, and four pieces of artillery. They advanced to the assault, and, after a severe fight of about an hour, succeeded in carrying the rebels' position.

Strange.

While the loyal people of Virginia and many other Slave States regard with favor President LINCOLN's policy of emancipation of the slave population of this country, for the purpose of getting rid of an evil curse that is incalculable, a large portion of the Democratic party seem to be most bitter against this great measure. They seem to be as strongly in favor of the institution of slavery as the rebels of the southern and rebellious states. They seem to think that it is the corner stone of this great Republic. The great trouble with them is the question of ruling. The Democratic party, that has been in power frequently, and gained that power through the institution of slavery, cannot think it possible that that institution cannot still be made the hobby upon which to ride into power and control the affairs of the Government. It is time for the independent voters of this country to take into consideration the style and principles of the party that truckled to southern influence. It cannot be denied that the Democratic party has done so for years and are still doing so. That, in a great measure, aided in bringing about the present rebellion—the great troubles of the country—and that it is still assisting in continuing the same. This may be said to be all bosh; but it is only too true that the rebellious portion of the country were dependent upon, and we feel satisfied were promised, aid from the Northern states in case of a rebellion. Had they never received any promise of this kind from men of the North they never would have entered into an engagement such as the present rebellion. Then, if that be the case, which we have very little reason to doubt, who are the parties that would be most likely to promise them aid from the North? Could it be the Republican party? Certainly not, because there are no Republicans engaged in the cause of the destruction of this Government. Who then could it rest upon? We cannot conceive that it was any other than that portion of the Democratic party which supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The party that was so zealous in his promotion to the Presidency. The whole scheme was concocted, and as soon as the announcement was made that their favorite, and the only man they wished elected was defeated they acted in violation of the Constitution and laws of United States. No sooner than the defeat of that traitor was made known did the slave power turn their guns, stolen from the general Government, upon Fort Sumter. And no sooner than that was done did many of the followers of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of the North, say they wished every brick would be battered down. This was not only the expression of one or two, but of quite a number. Thank our Creator, however, many of such have since repented of their folly. The number, however great it may have been at one time, soon dwindled down to a few under the strong arm of the Government. The great force that offered their services in support of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws of our country taught them otherwise. Such persons were mum very soon. Yet they are still to be found.—They think, but not aloud. We do not wish to be understood as charging all Democrats with such criminal acts, but merely the main leaders of the party—those who controlled the entire affairs of the Government while the Democratic party was in power. We know there are a large number of Democrats who are as loyal as the original founders of this Republic, but they had better be very careful that the leaders now about to control the party—VALLANDIGHAM & Co.—do not lead them into the same error of which the party was guilty a few years since—that of conspiring with the South for the purpose of destroying the Government.—Chambersburg Repository & Transcript.

HONORS TO PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

The following order was issued from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia last week: [GENERAL ORDER NO. 21.] HARRISBURG, April 30, 1862. In acknowledgment of the gallantry of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel F. S. Stambaugh, commanding, at Shiloh, Tennessee, and of the First Regiment of Cavalry, Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel George D. Bayard, commanding, at Falmouth, Va., it is ordered that "Shiloh, April 7th, 1862," shall be inscribed on the flag of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Infantry, and that "Falmouth, April 18th, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the First Regiment of Cavalry, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers. By order of A. G. CURTIS, Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

Pennsylvania has less regiments in the field than New York, and yet Pennsylvania, has more men in the service of the country. This is accounted for by the fact that the New York regiments are all below the maximum number of those from this State, and thus, with less men than Pennsylvania it requires more money to pay the New York troops, for this reason: New York, with more regimental and brigade officers to pay, and when we add the pay of the staff of each of these officers, it swells the expense considerably beyond that of Pennsylvania.

Messages have been received from General Halleck, in which he says his army is in excellent spirits and eager to meet the enemy.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE YORKTOWN SIEGE.

The Yorktown correspondents of the press have announced that Gen. McCLELLAN has assigned Brigadier General FITZ JOHN PORTER to the direction of the siege of Yorktown. The office is the most important one to be filled in the army on the peninsula, and the choice is the best which could have been made. General PORTER is a native of New Hampshire, and is thirty-nine years of age. He has resided principally in New York. He was graduated at West Point in 1841; was brevetted second Lieutenant of artillery in 1845; became first Lieutenant in 1847; was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molina del Ray, September 8th, 1847, and brevetted major for gallant conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, 13th September, 1847. He was wounded at the capture of the City of Mexico. For a time he was assistant instructor in artillery at West Point, and both before and since the war began has been repeatedly assigned to the most difficult and responsible, if not conspicuous, service. Many months ago the superior drill and discipline of his division elicited a general order from McCLELLAN, holding his troops up as exemplars to the rest of the army, and at Yorktown he has been, from the first, practically in the exercise of the power with which he is now officially invested.

BRECKINRIDGE.—This infamous traitor is earning only infamy and curses, among those whom he has assumed to lead in rebellion and instruct in warfare. As Brigadier General, he has accomplished nothing but confusion and death, where he had promised to lead his men to glory and victory. In a late battle, in which he and his brigade were engaged, one-third of his satellites were killed—killed by the indiscreet conduct of their drunken and desperate leader, Breckinridge—sacrificed to the ambition and passion which made a traitor of John C. Breckinridge. It is singular that, while Breckinridge, the open traitor, is thus hurried by his disgraceful fate, his secret sympathizers in the free States are fast declining in the same condition. There is not a leader of the Breckinridge faction in the North, who is not secretly engaged in giving aid and comfort to the traitor cause. They imagine they render such aid by attacking Republicans as abolitionists, and assailing all who are engaged in the war to suppress the rebellion, as emancipationists. Of course these men are understood. While the Breckinridgers of the South have the blood of the rebellion on their hands, the Breckinridgers of the North and free States have it on their souls.

"IT IS HARD TO DIE TRUE!"—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from before Yorktown, gives the following touching description of the recent death of a soldier from Indiana county:

"I have seen many forms of human suffering, but I have been seldom more affected than by what I beheld this morning, not six yards from where I write. A private of the 105th Pennsylvania—his name Sweitzer, from Indiana—was brought in pulseless, dying. He had been very imprudent, bathing in the stream adjacent to his camp only yesterday, on a dull, cold morning, thinking, with his youth and health he might venture anything.—"It's hard, Captain," he said, as he lay on his rough bed of hay, to the kind officer who, with tears in his eyes, knelt beside him, "to have to die like this, when one came to fight for one's country."—And then again—"Tell mother I died before Yorktown. I should like to have my body sent to her; I wish, if it could be done, you would promise me that." I couldn't bear to see the end of it. Reader! happily away from such scenes, think of what a life a soldier's is, and let the name move your pity and respect, your love, honor, and gratitude."

A REBEL CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Moses Akin, Chaplain of a rebel regiment, was recently captured and brought to this city where he has been examined and held to bail in the amount of ten thousand dollars, which he doesn't seem to have a very fair chance of obtaining. This reverend rebel, like the shell of a clam or oyster, is a pretty "hard case." He was formerly a preacher near Greensburg, in this State, where, about two years ago, he seduced a young woman, and was suspended by his church. He seemed deeply penitent, and, after a little time, was restored to the ministry. Very soon however he seduced another woman, and, despairing of a second restoration, he concluded, instead of going into a second repentance, to go off and take holy service in the rebel Confederacy.

We understand that two or three very respectable gentlemen are trying to get him off from his imprisonment. One of them, who knows him personally, pleads for a city functionary in his behalf that "he is as good a man above the waistband as any in the world." But there's no doubt that Akin there is as much rebellion against the laws below the waistband as below.—Louisville Journal.

The rebels are improving in manners. They have courteously given Gen. Burnside twenty days to vacate the premises at Newbern and other points held by that doughty chieftain. Gen. B., not to be outdone in suavity, replied that he don't want so much time—invises secess to come on whenever they like—that he will meet them on their way; and that in case they find it inconvenient to make the excursion proposed, he will visit them before the time expires.