

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

THURSDAY::::::JUNE 5

THE PROPLE OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NA-TIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who ernment, one hundred 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 Mass Con-VENTION, at the COURT HOUSE, in EBENSBURG, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, next, at early candle-lighting, then and there to select a Delegate to represent this county in a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th day of July next, and also to appoint Senatorial Conferees, to meet like Conferees from the Counties of Blair and Clearfield, whose duty it shall be to select a Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the said State Convention.

M. S. HARR, Chairman People's County Committee. Ebensburg, May 26, 1862.

Foreign Interference.

Since the settlement of the Trent affair, but few indications have come to us from the other side of the waters, of a desire on the part of the European powers to interfere in the settlement of the domestic war now agitating this country. Recently, unite Great Britain with France, and enlist one or two other European Courts in the same interest. The effort will be to drive us into some kind of a settlement, a compromise, by which peace will be restored, and Southern ports again opened to Foreign trade. However desirous our government may be to avoid any collision with Foreign powers, we cannot perceive has no prototype in the history of the how it can now for a moment listen to any proposition of peace from other

as it can be made, and is growing more sin, Jeff. Davis, are made to believe that and more effective. We are fast gaining the destruction of their private property possession of their best ports and harbors, will, in the end, be the loss of the governthereby closing up the avenues through which they have had the means of occasionally running our blockade. This takes away the cause of complaint that our blockade was imperfect, and therefore ought not to be respected by foreign governments.

reason why the governments of the Old World should mind their own business and not interfere in our affairs. We shall have in a few weeks open ports at New Orleans, Port Royal, and Norfolk, and some of the other best barbors in the Southern country. To these ports Foreign vessels can come and trade. If the rebels, instead of bringing their cotton to market, or allowing it to be sold, burn it up and destroy it, it will not be our fault, neither can our government in any sense be held accountable or responsible for such a result.

There is still another reason why forticular juncture, keep hands off. Our government has been for weeks demonstrating to the world that we are able to make an end of this rebellion, and bring the traitors to terms. Our army operations have been a succession of Union victories. The back of this unholy rebellion is evidently broken. We have only to follow up our victories with determined, vigorous action to make an end of the war in a few short months.

It needs no prophetic eye to see that Foreign intervention would tend to prolong the struggle, and embarrass all our operations. For these reasons we can but consider an official interference, on the part of either England or France, nantly repelled. We are in better condi- careful perusal of our readers. tion now to talk to England than we were | gen. Frement has decided to han long list of brilliant victories. Our Navy prisoner tried to escape and was shot, is now upon the waters, the mistress of that on gun accidentally went off and k the world; our arm; is efficient and well him."

disciplined, and a portion of it can soon be spared for other operations if necessity shall require it. We are now in very fair condition to "open correspondence" with any Foreign court. Therefore, the Adtion of a settlement between the government and the rebels by a fereign power, should very politely give but one answer, viz: "Mind your own business, and we will take care of the rebellion."

Rebel Insunity.

The folly of the rebels, in many particulars, is full of madness. The leaders are not only desperate, but insane. All their reasoning in relation to their own interests, is intensified fanaticism. They seem bent on their own destruction. They not only forget all honorable rules of warfare recognized among civilized nations, but spend their fury upon their own heads, whenever they fancy it will prejudice us, desire to support, by every power of the Gov- or tend to give them favor among foreign nations. They profess to be fighting for their "sacred soil;" but they lose no opportunity, upon the approach of our troops, to desecrate it to the most ruinous purposes. They say they are fighting for their homes and firesides; yet they apply to them the torch, and burn up villages and ful forests, and in the next breath, with the ruthless hand of the barbarian, level They spend millions upon two iron clad steamers, and then blow them up. They build their gunboats, and then apply the fuse which sends them to total destruction. They have expended their millions upon railroads and railroad bridges, and yet it is a common every day occurrence down and a blue or black flag raised, and 11th New York Militia has arrived here, to destroy in a single day the work of years. The blockade and other incidenhowever, the phase of things have under- tal causes connected with the war, have gone a partial change, and new it looks reduced them to comparative starvation; as if France were making a movement in but the leaders, with the mutinous cry for that direction. The mainspring at the bread coming up from starving millions, bottom, is a growing want of cotton. - burn up what little is left of the staff of the ranks of the enemy, and had not pro- They did so, and were ordered to leave the Valley, with a loss of most of his sick Undoubtledly an effort will be made to life. The two great articles of export in ceeded far when he fell from his horse and pay their own way back to New York ! the South-cotton and tobacco-which from the effects of a severe saber wound could now be marketed from the ports opened by our recent victories, are burned or thrown into the rivers to be destroy- they were again overtaken by the enemy,

Thus the rebel leaders in the South are, by force of martial rule and the law of despotism, aided by a reign of terror which world, robbing the people of all they have, and reducing them to absolute beggary. The deluded men who follow the lead of Our blockade is now about as perfect that arch destroyer and wholesale assasment, and not of individuals. This fanatical delusion prompts them to the worst acts of self-destruction ; they pile up their bales of cotton, and then apply the torch, with just as little apparent compunction as if they were firing a heap of faggets, and away goes, with the puffing of a single There is another strong and powerful breath, the only available resources left to save them from poverty and starvation. Instead of selling their tobacco, they throw it into streams, until the waters thereof are made muddy with its parcotic stains and coloring.

Thus these fool-hardy rebels go on destroying their own property-sending to destruction the accumulation of years, and making their land a barren waste. They drink in ruin just as greedily as a thirsty ox drinks from the water brooks. Reason, among the traiters, has lost its throne, while perfect madness-a wanton delusion -rules the hour. In their diabolical efeign governments should just at this par- they are fast destroying themselves. In material prosperity the rebel States have rolled back a half a century. They seem left to be controlled by a deep seated malice-a passion that heretofore has been attributed only to devils, -a fury that has no parallel this side the very gates of per-

> Attend the People's County Mass Convention, at the Court House, this (Wednes-

> Every traitor who utters a disloyal sentiment in Baltimore is at once knocked down by a loyal man. The same practice would have a beneficial effect in other localities north of Baltimore.

On our first page, this week, will be found a correct copy of the Homestead Bill with our domestic affairs, an insult to the recently passed by Congress, and approved government, which ought to be indig- by the President. We commend it to the

at the time of the Mason and Slidell guerrillas and bushwhackers in case that k. controversy. Then, we were smarting is not interfered with. It is said that whad, under defeat; now, we are flushed with a guerrilla falls into the bands of his soldidusthe usual report of the guard is, "that turth

General War News.

ministration, if approached upon the ques- successful on record. The following par- exceedingly strong, and he cannot occupy towns, just as if incendiarism was a holi- and slaughtered by the enemy's cavalry. maining were decidedly loyal to the Uni- poured into Washington and Baltimore to the ground the mighty growth of ages. of battle, and the artillery opened a de- is now in Jackson, Miss. Vicksburg had than that it should be restricted to digging a charge from several quarters made on but refused to be sworn in, much to the ted his men to secure their own safety, and cut his way through the cavalry who this last extremity, have been justified in alry supports. The Federal force consisand flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force. The panics of reamsters and the mischances of river passage of more than 300 yards, with of them almost worthless.

dispatch received this morning at the War two to day. During the conflict, Prof. mies been handled half as well as our Department, states that a brigade of our Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terri- fleets have been, the war would long since the Rhode Island Cavalry, re-entered feet, and rendered invaluable aid in tele. once more dictating and bullying in Con-Front Royal on Saturday morning at II graphing the movements of the enemy .- gcess. It is not thus, because it is not o'clock, and drove the enemy, consisting This is believed to be the first time that a best that it should be of three regiments of infantry, and a body | balloon reconnoisance has been successthat the enemy was surprised, and there- of a battle." fore was not able to burn the bridge over the Shenandoah. A dispatch from Gen. Banks to the Secretary of War, states that the Fifth New York Cavalry, Colonel Deforest, re-entered Martinsburg on Saturday morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the cavners, a wagon load of muskets and ammu-Deforest reports that Colonel Kenley is at Winchester, badly wounded.

leck, gives the particulars . Pope's ATTERECKE GLASS AGENCY. No. 515 Market Street,

May 1, 1862-tf. PHILADELPHIA.

DEN. P. THOMPSON, with

BERNARD A. HOOPES, Successor to Hoopes & Davis, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in HATS, FURS & STRAW GOODS, No. 506 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA. May 1, 1862-tf. Blank Summons, Blank Subpenas Blank Execution, Constable's Returns, &c., for sale at this office.

by military officers as one of the most sition and works in front of Corinth were ticulars are given of the commencement a stronger position in his flight. This dash of cavalry, under command of the wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the Shenandoah. After a fight of two hours troops. A large number of prisoners and andoah, and to destroy the bridges after engagements for the last few days, their them. This was done in good order, and resistance has been weak." the smaller bridge was destroyed, but the flanking force of the enemy came upon says: A Memphis refugee, who left destroyed, and Col. Kenley immediately day. He says the rebels have 1,500 argot his guns in position and his men in | tillerists garrisoning the fort, and that in Col. Kenley, wounded by a ball in the Wright, over which to retreat when ne- the call was promptly and nobly responded neck at the first assault, addressed his cessary! An Arkansas refugee arrived to. Had that call been simply persisted men, and urged them, that although as- from the fleet to-day. He says Little in, or left unmodified, a force of fully One structive fire on them. At this moment surrendered to the Federal fleet, and the trenches and standing guard. And this a portion of Ashby's cavalry was obser- gunboats were going up the river to de- Hundred Thousand would have nowise desiring a parley, when Col. Kenley or- he says, is entirely unprotected and al- number to serve for the War. dered his men to cease firing. They most deserted. were allowed to advance within pistol A special dispatch from Harper's Ferrange, when the white flag was thrown ry, dated Saturday, May 31, says: The the exhausted men. All of those who disgust of their commander, Colonel Moedescaped persist that the cry of the enemy hoff. The men stated that they wanted was "No quarter," and that the wounded to go to Washington. Major Bower, of were bayonetted as they lay on the field! Gen Saxton's staff, addressed them as Col. Kenley is represented as having follows: "Those of you willing to acfought desperately, and, wounded as he knowledge yourselves cowards here in the was, succeeded in cutting his way through | face of the enemy, step out of the ranks." that he received in this last engagement. He was lifted up and placed in an ambulance, and had not proceeded far before his command. It is a German regiment. and a volley of musketry poured into the ambulance, killing both horse and driver, and it is supposed impossible for the Col. to have survived this last assault. After our lines were broken, Col. Kenley direchad surrounded him. This course, on his part, gives some color to the assertion that the enemy had declared his intention of giving "no quarter," otherwise this gallant and experienced officer would, in surrendering himself and command as line, gave way unaccountably, and this human apprehension, the One Hundred prisoners of war. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavted of two brigades, less than 4,000 strong, all told, 1,500 cavalry, ten Parrott guns, and six smooth bores. The substantial preservation of the entire supply is a source of gratification. It numbered about 500 wagous on a forced-march of 53 miles, net, covering the ground with his dead .- radically exterminated. The hearts of 35 of which were performed in one day, This morning, (Sunday) the enemy at- rulers and of generals are in His hands, subject to constant attack in front, rear, tempted to renew the conflict, but was and the issues of campaigns are subordi-

four or five miles south of Corinth, near The retrest of Geu. Banks from the the Mobile and Ohio Railroad." The la-Valley of Virginia, of which we gave a test news from Gen. Halleck is dated May brief account last week, is acknowledged 31, in which he says: "The enemy's poof the battle at Front Royal: The fight | morning he destroyed an immense amount commenced on Friday, at noon, by a strong of public and private property, stores, famous Ashby, on the position taken by town the roads are filled with arms, hav-Col. Kenley, about a mile east of the ersacks, &c., thrown away by his flying the enemy was repulsed, with heavy loss, deserters have been captured, estimated and driven back some distance. Finding by General Pope, at 3,000. Gen. Beauthat a large force of infantry was coming | regard evidently distrusted his army, or round him, Col. Kenley ordered his men tion. His troops are generally much disto fall back to the west side of the Shen- couraged and demoralized. In all their

in strong force on our left flank, some

A dispatch from Cairo, dated May 31. them before the longer bridge could be Fort Wright on Tuesday last, arrived towhich lasted two hours, and the enemy and the guns taken to Fulton and Fort | the inference unwise or improbable. was again repulsed with heavy loss .- Randolph. A strong pontoon bridge has

> But few remained at Harper's Ferry .-Gen. Saxton rejected the whole regiment, saying that he did not want cowards in

which checked the enemy, and, at the lion.

D. M'(sapprehension, causing the thinking he is "taking aim" at them. Wholesale d'rmaster's stores.

Wholesale d'rmaster's stores.

Wholesale d'rmaster's stores.

All Will Come Right.

If this war were like any other that ever | . The motion in Congress to reconsider

The Government called on the North Finding that no reinforcements arrived, been constructed by the rebels near Fort for Militia to meet the new exigency; and sailed by a force at least five times their Rock, the capital of the State, has been Hundred Thousand Men, the flower of own numbers, to keep together to the captured and is now occupied by the Uni- the North, uniformed and tolerably drilled last, otherwise they would be run down ted States troops; that what citizens re- by companies and regiments, would have commenced to fall back, but before he State Legislature had decamped on the the next twenty days, ready for three had gone three miles they were again appearance of the Federal forces. Gov- months' good service, and a little preferovertaken by the enemy, formed in line ernor Rector had fled from the State, and ring that it should include some fighting ved approaching with a white flag, as if mand the surrender of Memphis, which, impeded the recruiting of another like

All our Generals commanding in the field ask for more men. Gen. M'Clellan's delay in front of Richmond is only explicable on the assumption that he wants more men. Gen. M'Dowell has stopped a month at Fredericksburg for the same reason. M'Dowell's brigades have been drawn away in answer to the urgent representation of M'Clellan, and Banks weakened to fill the consequent gaps in M'Dowell's lines, until "Stonewall Jackson" has been enabled easily to chase Banks out of and wounded, a good part of his munitions and a third of his force. Gen. Burnside could soon restore North Carolina to the Union if he had ten thousand more men. Gen. Hunter is cooped up in the Sea We have the intelligence of another Islands of South Carolina, when with terrific engagement before Richmond, in three more brigades he could take which the rebels were completely routed. | Charleston and stop the last and worst of Gen. M'Clellan telegraphs to the War the Rebel runaways through which they Department, from the field of battle, as receive arms and munitions. Gen. Halfollows: "We have had a desperate bat- leck stands still at Corinth, evidently tle, in which the corps of Generals Sum- desiring more men. Gen. Curtis is ner. Heintzleman and Keyes have been obliged to arrest his easy conquest of engaged against greatly superior numbers. Arkansas and go to the support of Gen. Yesterday, (Saturday), the enemy taking | Halleck's demonstration on Corinth. And advantage of a terrible storm which had worst of all, East Tennessee-patriotic,

same time, however, succeeded by great | But God's way is best, and He seems exertions in bringing across Sedgwick to have decided that it is not so important and Richardson's divisions, who drove that the Rebellion shall be suppressed back the enemy at the point of the bayo- soon as that it shall be thoroughly and everywhere repulsed! We have taken a nate to the consummation of His purposes. great many prisoners, among whom are But for this, the traitors would have been General Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our defeated at Bull Run, as with tolerable THE LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS .-- A been made. The Second Excelsior made soul for further mischief. Had our ar-

Let us trustfully work and wait. The forts to destroy the federal government, of cavalry. We captured six officers and fully made during a battle, and certainly National sins which have brought this 200 privates. We re-captured eighteen of the first in which a telegraph station has fearful calamity of civil war upon us are our men, taken prisoners at Front Royal been established in the air to report the in the blood and cannot be expelled in a by the enemy. Our advance was so rapid movements of the enemy and the progress day. It takes time to educate a Nation out of a contempt and hatred for Four The latest news from Corinth state that Millions of People which have been inthe enemy succeeded in carrying away grained for several generations. When everything except a few provisions, which, the core of the disease is removed, its with the warehouses and railroad depot, issues will dry up and disappear. This were burned before we arrived. They may yet be soon enough to save the Nation took every invalid from the hospital and from dismemberment; if not, it will be every letter from the Post Office. The soon enough to reunite it. The Slavealry of the enemy and captured 40 priso- rebel fortifications were seven miles long. holding Aristocracy has fully determined The rebel rear guard under Gen. Bragg, never more to cast in its lot with "mudnition, and an American flag. Colonel 10,000 strong, marched southward at sills" so vulgar and lost to self-respect as midnight. Citizens positively assert that to consent to be governed by rail splitters Beauregard was there in person and left and such like low-bred creatures. It From the West we have received the with the rear guard. Our cavalry found cannot as a caste be conciliated; to be glorious intelligence of the evacuation of all the tents of the enemy standing, took | conquered, it must be overthrown. If Corinth. The following official dispatch | hundreds of barrels of beef, ten thousand | another year of suffering and devastation to the War Department, from Gen. Hall AMESIS, in a large encampment on is requisite to render this truth palpable, ad Ohio Railroad, said to let us patiently wait and work .- New Wholest and Van Dorn's forces, York Tribune.

Nov. 28, 1861 heing brought in in par-being brought in in par-TAT EST, Stifty. Our cavalry found see with only one eye, but he can see is responsible for all the burdens which veral roads in strong posi. more with that than any rebel commodore Bfillery supported by infan- can see with a pair. An exchange says No. 21 N dents say that the rebel that if the rebels see him coming with Nov. 28, 18 the Cypress Creek railroad one eye shut, they will be sure to run,

Confiscation.

was or will be, we think the events of the the vote on confiscation annoys and arous. last few days would excite general amaze- es the animosity of those who had hoped ment. The dash of the rebels on Gen. that the vote recently had in the House, Banks, compelling the flight of his great- by which the measure was rejected, was a ly outnumbered force down the Shenan- final and decisive defeat of the purpose. doah Valley, excited apprehensions at Congress begins to awaken to the necessi-Washington, which, however disavowed ty of doing more than provide men and and derided now, were very real, and to money to crush this rebellion. The peoour view very reasonable. It was suppo- ple themselves feel that it is worse than sed that the great body of the rebels in insane to prosecute this war without also Virginia, while amusing Gen. M'Clellan | waging it in a manner to cripple, waste, with a promise of a desperate resistance overcome or destroy our adversary. This in front of Richmond, had slipped away, can only be done by depriving that adleaving that place to fall finally with but versary of his resources. The idea of to Ashby's aid, and moving so as to sur- he would have defended so strong a posi- a shadow of resistance, while they made marching an army into an enemy's terria rush upon the line of the Potomac, ho- tory, protecting his means of defence as ping to clutch the vast amounts of muni- that army advances, and embarrassing our tions and provisions collected in and generals with instructions discriminating around Washington and Baltimore, and as to what is or what is not property, has perhaps to inaugurate their long threat- | no parallel in the history of warfare. The ened offensive by a demonstration upon rebels the selves feel this, and laugheat Philadelphia or the rich region around our folly as they maintain their property Laucaster and Harrisburg. It now seems in human flesh. They feel that the men . that they were far less enterprising and who oppose confiscation, are doing more line of battle to prevent the crossing of consequence of the scarcity of coal, most audacious than was inferred by many a to assist rebellion to success, than an armed the river. Another fight here took place, of the rebel gunboats had been abandoned, few days since, but that does not make force of a hundred thousand dough faces could accomplish; so that the subject has resolved itself into the question whether the government shall continue to trifle with traitors at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of dollars, or whether we shall proceed at once to crush rebellion. Our armies have proven their superiority over the rebels, but this inequality is made up by the inexaustible supply of support which the rebel army is daily deriving day pastime. They boast of their beauti- Then, placing his artillery in the rear, he ted States Government. The Arkansas at the rate of five thousand per day for from slave labor. That labor contributes to all the wants of the south. Its white inhabitants will be able to fight until doomsday, as long as their slave labor is protected by the federal government, and the property which the traitors have in slaves is exempted from confiscation. In this view, the question becomes fully practical, and when viewed thus the necessity of confiscation becomes imperative. Congress begins to regard it as such, if we may infer from the resolution to reconsider the subject.

We repeat, again, that the opposition to this bill, at least so far as the Breckinridge leaders in the loyal states are concerned, is mainly and solely an additional assurance of their sympathy for the rebellion. They have hoped all along that the resources of the federal government would become exhausted-that the supply of free labor would fail, and that, eventually, by thus harrassing the people and embarrassing the government, the patience of loval men would weary, and rebellion certainly triumph. With the slaves of rebels exempted from confiscation, rebel masters could afford to fight and contribute towards the maintenance of rebellion. But with that property destroyed-with the claim to title in human flesh abrogated treason becomes an insignificant foe to liberty, and traitors will soon vanish from

The National Debt.

the soil of the south.

A financial statement, understood to be semi-official, was recently presented during flooded the Valley of the Chickahominy, heroic, bleeding dying-must remain unattacked our troops on the right flank .- der the heel of ler cruel oppressors for Congress, showing the expenditures of Casey's division, which was in the first the want of a few thousand men. To all the government since Mr Lincoln's accession to the Presidency. It exhibited caused a temporary confusion, during Thousand Militia which the Government the fact that the entire national debt up which the guns and baggage were left, is now offered and refuses, would suffice to Friday last, amounted to less than but Generals Heintzleman and Kearney to turn the scale at every doubtful point \$500,000,000, instead of nearly \$1,200,most gallantly brought up their troops, and crush out the armies of the rebel- 000,000, as stated by Mr. Voorhees. It also showed that aside from the War and Navy Departments, the expenses of the Government under Mr. Lincoln have been less by over \$8,000,000 than the average yearly expenditure of the same branches of the Government under Mr. Buchanan. It is fashionable for a class of politicians who profess to be loyal and who proclaim themselves as the Democracy, constantly, of late, to berate the government on the score of its expenditures, loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must management on our side they must have and thus, of course, seek the consternation slender preparations for ford and ferry, be enormous. With the exception of Cawe lost not more than 50 wagons, many be enormous. With the exception of Casey's division, the men behaved splendidtion at the South would have restored the the taxes which must follow to liquidate ly. Several fine bayonet charges have Union as it was, and saved its animating and sustain such great expenditures. The object of this outery was to produce dissatisfaction. If the people could be indu-ced to believe that the extravagances of troops, preceeded by four companies of ble scene from an altitude of two thousand have been over, and the Cotton States the government were the cause of taxation, a similar rebellion might be possible in the North in resisting all efforts to gather these taxes, and in this manner the rebellion of the slavenolders would be hurried to success. It was a well laid scheme, worthy of the Democratic politicians who concocted its plans; and we may be indebted to its failure for the present success which is now crowning

the Southern progress of our flag. Let it then be kept before the people that the expenses of the first year of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, aside from those growing out of our military operations, were not as large by eight millions of dollars as those under the administration of James Buchanan fer the

same term. Let it also be kept before the people, that the cause of the enormous expenses growing out of these military operations, can be directly traced to the Democratic party and the administration of James

-This is the best answer that can possibly be made to the shifts and misrepresentators of the Democratic organs and may grow out of these expenses. Let the leaders of that party, then, pay their quota of these expenses in the shape of the taxation which is about to be levied, and forever hereafter hold their peace in regard to corruption and extravagance.

Dis Cheering .- The news,