



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

People's County Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF CAMBERIA COUNTY, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC...

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.

Our blockade is now about as perfect as it can be made, and is growing more and more effective. We are fast gaining possession of their best ports and harbors, thereby closing up the avenues through which they have had the means of occasionally running our blockade.

There is another strong and powerful 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 harbors in the Southern country.

There is still another reason why foreign governments should just at this particular 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.

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, with our domestic affairs, an insult to the government, which ought to be indignantly repelled.

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.

Rebel Insanity.

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.

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 has no prototype in the history of the world, robbing the people of all they have, and reducing them to absolute beggary.

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.

Attend the People's County Mass Convention, at the Court House, this (Wednesday) evening.

Gen. Fremont has decided to hang guerrillas and bushwhackers in case that a guerrilla falls into the hands of his soldiers; the usual report of the guard is, "that a prisoner tried to escape and was shot, with that a gun accidentally went off and killed him."

General War News.

The retreat of Gen. Banks from the Valley of Virginia, of which we gave a brief account last week, is acknowledged by military officers as one of the most successful on record. The following particulars are given of the commencement of the battle at Front Royal: The fight commenced on Friday, at noon, by a strong dash of cavalry, under command of the famous Ashby, on the position taken by Col. Kenley, about a mile east of the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated May 31, says: A Memphis refugee, who left Fort Wright on Tuesday last, arrived today. He says the rebels have 1,500 artillerymen garrisoning the fort, and that in consequence of the scarcity of coal, most of the rebel gunboats had been abandoned, and the guns taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph.

A special dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated Saturday, May 31, says: The 11th New York Militia has arrived here, but refused to be sworn in, much to the disgust of their commander, Colonel Meadhoff.

We have the intelligence of another terrific engagement before Richmond, in which the rebels were completely routed. Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the War Department, from the field of battle, as follows: "We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers."

THE LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.—A dispatch received this morning at the War Department, states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, re-entered Front Royal on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and drove the enemy, consisting of three regiments of infantry, and a body of 200 privates.

From the West we have received the glorious intelligence of the evacuation of Corinth. The following official dispatch to the War Department, from Gen. Halleck, gives the particulars: "At Oil and Pope's SPRING GLASS AGENCY, No. 515 Market Street, May 1, 1862-46. PHILADELPHIA.

BEN. P. THOMPSON, with BERNARD A. HOOPES, Successor to Hoopes & Davis, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in HATS, FURS & STRAW GOODS, No. 506 Market Street, May 1, 1862-46. PHILADELPHIA.

in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad." The latest news from Gen. Halleck is dated May 31, in which he says: "The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight."

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All Will Come Right.

If this war were like any other that ever was or will be, we think the events of the last few days would excite general amazement. The dash of the rebels on Gen. Banks, compelling the flight of his greatly outnumbered force down the Shenandoah Valley, excited apprehensions at Washington, which, however disavowed and decided now, were very real, and to our view very reasonable.

The Government called on the North for Militia to meet the new exigency; and the call was promptly and nobly responded to. Had that call been simply persisted in, or left unmodified, a force of fully One Hundred Thousand Men, the flower of the North, uniformed and tolerably drilled by companies and regiments, would have poured into Washington and Baltimore at the rate of five thousand per day for the next twenty days, ready for three months' good service, and a little preferring that it should include some fighting trenches and standing guard.

All our Generals commanding in the field ask for more men. Gen. McClellan's delay in front of Richmond is only explicable on the assumption that he wants more men. Gen. McDowell has stopped a month at Fredericksburg for the same reason. McDowell's brigades have been drawn away in answer to the urgent representation of McClellan, and Banks weakened to fill the consequent gaps in McDowell's lines, until "Stonewall Jackson" has been enabled easily to chase Banks out of the Valley, with a loss of most of his sick and wounded, a good part of his munitions, and a third of his force.

But God's way is best, and He seems to have decided that it is not so important that the Rebellion shall be suppressed soon as that it shall be thoroughly and radically exterminated. The hearts of rulers and of generals are in His hands, and the issues of campaigns are subordinate to the consummation of His purposes.

Let us trustfully work and wait. The National sins which have brought this fearful calamity of civil war upon us are in the blood and cannot be expelled in a day. It takes time to educate a Nation out of a contempt and hatred for Four Millions of People which have been ingrained for several generations.

He is a poor general who, like a dray, is made only to be beaten. Checking.—The news.

Confiscation.

The motion in Congress to reconsider the vote on confiscation annoys and arouses the animosity of those who had hoped that the vote recently had in the House, by which the measure was rejected, was a final and decisive defeat of the purpose. Congress begins to awaken to the necessity of doing more than provide men and money to crush this rebellion.

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 harassing the people and embarrassing the government, the patience of loyal men would weary, and rebellion certainly triumph.

The National Debt.

A financial statement, understood to be semi-official, was recently presented during the course of a debate in the House of Congress, showing the expenditures of the government since Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency. It exhibited the fact that the entire national debt up to Friday last, amounted to less than \$500,000,000, instead of nearly \$1,200,000,000, as stated by Mr. Voorhees.

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 for 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 Buchanan.