



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Callaghan.

A couple of weeks since, we published in these columns a letter purporting to have been written by one ANDREW CALLAGHAN, a member of Co. K, 125th Pa. Vols.—said letter having been furnished us, without solicitation, by a friend. The letter was a bona fide document, with Mr. CALLAGHAN'S signature attached, as such was confided to our hands, and as such we printed it. Subsequently, however, Mr. C. comes out in a card in the Dem. & Sent., stating that, unfortunately, he is unable to write, and that the communication in question had been gotten up by "an acquaintance," who, instead of writing Mr. C.'s sentiments, "wrote his own."

Furthermore, he says that his political sentiments were "misrepresented" in that letter, and that he has not "changed his politics." All of which must be peculiarly aggravating to Mr. CALLAGHAN. But, if we understand the spirit of the letter in question aright, it were totally unnecessary for Mr. C. or any other true Democrat to "change his politics" in order to be enabled to endorse the sentiments therein contained. They breathe nothing but a spirit of loyalty to the Government and love for our good old Union—a platform upon which every honest, unprejudiced man, and more especially a soldier wearing the livery of his country, should be content to stand. That the sentiments embraced in the letter were not Mr. C.'s own, but those of his amanuensis, we are sorry to learn, for they are sentiments no one should hesitate to subscribe to. The country is ashamed of men who are ashamed of such sentiments.

The Dem. & Sent. lays great stress on the charge that, in this instance, we have been guilty of "slandering a Union soldier," "a man whose misfortune it is to be illiterate," &c. Now, we submit whether we can be held responsible for this perversion of Mr. CALLAGHAN'S sentiments, if perversion it be. The letter was written, according to the gentleman's own avowal, by "an acquaintance;" it was mailed to a gentleman in this county, by whom it was duly received; and, ultimately, it found its way into our hands, with a request to publish. We gave it a place in our columns, not with the expectation that it would raise anything of a breeze in the political world, but, rather, to show Copperhead Loco-Focos what our soldiers think of them. And we still insist that the letter we published under Mr. CALLAGHAN'S signature breathes the convictions and honest belief of nine-tenths of the army.

The question now arises: Inasmuch as Mr. CALLAGHAN is avowedly unable to write, how are we to know that the card in the Dem. & Sent. is of his promulgation? It is not certified to—nothing whatever is given to prove its authenticity. May it not have been penned by some mercenary, with the double purpose of maligning Mr. C. and of disproving the Alleghenian? May it not be a fabrication from beginning to end—a slander against "a man whose misfortune it is to be illiterate?" May it not be the bogus, and ours the genuine letter? In short, may not the Dem. & Sent. be guilty of the very crime it so strenuously but abortively strives to fasten upon us? The general character of that journal would justify us in arriving at these latter conclusions.

One incident connected with the Copperhead meeting held at Munster, on the 30th ult., was omitted in our correspondent's account of that affair. On the selection of officers for the meeting, Mr. JAMES THOMAS, of that township, was duly chosen Secretary. Being a good Union man, and opposed to partisanship in the present aspect of our National affairs, that gentleman positively refused to serve in that or any other capacity in such company, stating that although a Democrat, he was no Copperhead! This was a most signal rebuke from an unexpected quarter, and we mention it to show that some good may come out of even such a Nazareth as Munster township.

From St. Augustine.

A friend sends us the particulars of a Copperhead meeting held at St. Augustine, this county, on the 13th inst., from which we glean the following information.

JOSEPH MOYERS was selected to preside over the deliberations of the assemblage, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, &c. DANIEL LITZINGER was first requested to address the meeting, but failed to respond. R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., was thereupon invited to come forward and unbosom himself. This he did, in his stereotyped style. He denounced the Administration in good set terms, averring that it and not the South had brought on the war; condemned the Conscription act as unconstitutional; had a few words to offer concerning the Crittenden compromise; and vehemently cautioned his hearers against turning a listening ear to the allurements of Union Leagues. In the speaker's estimation, they were nothing but the "Dark Lantern" organization revived under a new name. This extraordinary statement occurs in our correspondent's epitome of Mr. J.'s remarks: "This war is a crusade against the South, to supplant her white population with the negro or Yankee—not much difference which." Comment on this would be superfluous!

P. S. NOON, Esq., was the next speaker. He was quite severe on the Administration, neither did he spare the Conscription act. Speaking of this latter measure, he said "it is unconstitutional, and he was ready to stand up with one and all at home to oppose it to the bitter end."—Come one, come all! this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I—or any other man!

This was about all. It amounted to nothing more nor less than a meeting of the "Ebensburg Democratic Club" held at St. Augustine. The same dogmas were proclaimed there, by the same men, that we have heretofore noticed as emanating from our Town Hall. To read the proceedings of these various meetings as they appear in the Loco-Foco prints, one might almost be persuaded to imagine that a violent reaction tending toward insurrection was setting in throughout the length and breadth of the county. This may or may not be so. One thing is certain, however—these disaffected gatherings, in this end of the county, are the sole work of a few political harpies of the Loco-Foco persuasion, who, from the cavernous depths of the Town Hall, aspire to shape the course of their party to suit their own selfish ends. By them are the meetings called, and by them engineered through their devious windings. As a matter of course, the "rank and file"—and who don't know exactly what the rank and file of Loco-Focoism means?—chime in, to a greater or less extent.

As roams the herd beneath the bull's protection, Or as a little dog will lead the blind, Or as a bell-wether from the flock's connection, By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual—

So do the "Democracy" allow themselves to be led—misled—by a miserable, paltry few.

The "Ebensburg Democratic Club" and its leaders are blowing the wind. They need not be surprised if, in the course of time, they reap the whirlwind.

Et tu, Brute!

Lieut. EDWARD R. DUNEGAN, of Co. K, 125th Penna. Vols., has manifested himself in a brief card, wherein he states that his name was attached to a set of resolutions lately passed by said regiment through a misconception. "Some of the resolutions," he says, "he cheerfully endorses, but the majority of them he does not nor never will endorse."

We published these resolutions a few weeks since, and our readers are requested to re-read them, to see the sentiments which Lieut. DUNEGAN thus emphatically refuses to endorse. If they can find anything therein contained that conflicts with the duty of a soldier—a patriot—of a man—we must confess they can do more than we.

On the other hand, if they do not decide that these resolutions constitute a platform of principles which every soldier—and more particularly a soldier sporting shoulder straps—is bound in honor to subscribe to, to accept as his bond of faith with the Government, then must we admit the oath taken by all soldiers upon entering the service of the United States to be a mere rope of sand, of no force or binding.

Our only wonder is, that Lieut. DUNEGAN has consented to remain thus long a part and parcel of a regiment the majority of whom are so loyal and through-going.

See new advertisements.

Once for All.

Our gushing friend, the Dem. & Sent., is in a bad way. It is worried. To use a homely yet expressive phrase, it finds itself "in a peck of trouble." And all because, by reason of its own indiscretion, it has succeeded in landing itself high and dry on a very sharp horn of one of the numerous family of dilemmas. To extricate itself therefrom seems impossible, and so it contents itself with the next best thing—it grumbles deeply and loudly at the evil chance that worked its downfall, and vilifies The Alleghenian between times.

Some weeks since, Sergt. EVAN DAVIS, of Co. D, 115th Penna. Vols., preferred certain charges against the editor of the Dem. & Sent., prominent among which was the one that a certain communication written by him (Sergt. D.), of date February 21st, was mutilated and its sentiments tampered with before its insertion in that journal. Sergt. D., feeling himself aggrieved at this criminal discourtesy, and desiring to be set before the public in the true light of his principles, also made a direct demand that the Dem. & Sent. reproduce this letter, and publish it as originally written.

Does the Dem. & Sent. accede to this reasonable request? Does it endeavor to do unto its correspondent as it would have others do unto it? Does it try to make amends for the wrong inflicted? Or does it even attempt an explanation? No!—But instead, it flies into a passion, and strikes blindly at space, and calls harsh names, and indulges in deceptive generalities, and does other ridiculous things, thereby fully establishing its own guilt and sense of weakness. Of course this is all nothing, to us—we are concerned neither one way nor the other in the matter. Yet we are free to say that this singular course of our neighbor is, to our thinking, a strong indication of guilt. It favors the presumption that a screw is loose somewhere. It causes the conclusion to become irresistible that the charges laid at the door of the Dem. & Sent. are correct in the main and fully sustained. Else why this manifest unwillingness to reproduce this letter characterized as "an outrage" by the one upon whom its authorship is endeavored to be palmed?—a letter boastfully asserted by our neighbor to be ready for production at any moment, yet never produced!

The Dem. & Sent., as a clincher, says that if Sergt. EVAN DAVIS demands the republication of his letters, he shall be gratified. Sergt. DAVIS has most positively demanded the republication of this 21st of February letter. Produce it.

Peace—And How!

In the printed report of a speech delivered by J. E. SCANLAN, Esq., before the "Ebensburg Democratic Club," a few nights since, we find that gentleman quoted as strongly in favor of peace. This is all very well, so far as it goes—but it don't go far enough. Through what terms does Mr. S. expect to arrive at this much wished-for consummation? Does he desire peace at the expense of National dishonor? Is he willing to submit to terms dictated by the Rebels? Peace is probably obtainable upon unconditional submission to the Slaveocracy—does Mr. S. counsel that? And who should, of right, make the first overtures of conciliation—the strong, self-reliant North, or the weak, impoverished South? The act of extending the olive-branch to our foe would be on our part an open acknowledgement in so many words that twenty millions of Northerners are unable to cope with eight million Southerners. Would it delight Mr. S. to have that impression go forth among the nations of the earth?

It is an easy matter for Loco-Foco stump-speakers to shriek peace! peace!—but the problem just now is, How is such a result to be arrived at?—what are the terms? Whoever solves it satisfactorily will receive the thanks of the nation.

The Union meeting at Wilmore on Saturday was, we understand, both large and patriotic. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. HUNT and BROWN, of Johnstown, DANIEL W. EVANS, of Ebensburg, WM. A. LEAVY, of Loreto, and Rev. KULLMAN, of Wilmore. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and everything conducted favorably toward the true interests of the Country.

Inasmuch as the good old coin known as cent has become pretty nearly obsolete, and copperheads, taken their place, would it not be a neat thing, in order to keep up with the times, for our up-street neighbor to change its heading from Democrat & Sentinel to Democrat & Copperhead?

Reading matter on every page of today's paper.

Message of Governor Curtin—He Declines to be a Candidate for Re-Election.

The State Legislature adjourned sine die on the 15th inst. Immediately prior thereto, his Excellency the Governor, in a brief and patriotic message, announced his intention of retiring from the service of the State at the close of his present term. In so announcing, he takes occasion to recapitulate the part Pennsylvania has borne in the present war, which he does with equal modesty and truth. His own part in these works has been so prominent—he has been so constantly and unselfishly the friend of the Administration—in times of danger he has been so prompt, that the history of Pennsylvania and her struggles for the cause is nothing more than the history of the Governor's administration. In announcing his retirement, Governor CURTIN can feel that he has executed his duty like a faithful public servant, of whom it may truly be said, "Well done." Here is the message:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 16, 1863. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: In taking leave of you at the close of the session, I think it proper under existing circumstances, to go beyond the usual formalities.

The partiality of my fellow citizens placed me in the office which I now hold at a period of great public distraction which soon culminated in the breaking out of the rebellion which is still raging. The country had so long slumbered in unbroken tranquility, that we had in this State almost forgotten the possibility of any violation of our domestic peace.—Even our militia laws had been suffered to fall into disuse, and were reduced to a merely permissive organization of a few untrained volunteer companies in various parts of the State. The whole mind of our people was directed to peaceful and industrial pursuits, conscious of no intention to injure the rights or interests of others or in any way to violate the Constitution under which we had thrived; they were unable to realize the designs of wicked and abandoned men, even after they had been publicly and boastfully proclaimed. Although for many months war had been actually levied against the United States in South Carolina and elsewhere, it is a fact that the people of this Commonwealth were first startled into a sense of the common danger by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Legislature was then in session, and immediately made such provisions as was at the moment deemed necessary. But shortly after its adjournment, events having rapidly advanced, and the capital of the country being in apparent danger, I deemed it necessary to convene it again early in May, 1861, to adopt measures for placing the State on a footing adequate to the emergency. This was promptly and cheerfully done. Five hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated at the regular session for military purposes, and to that sum was then added authority to borrow three millions of dollars. This loan, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the finances of the country, and the alarm and distrust then prevailing, was promptly taken by our own citizens at par; and at the suggestion of the Executive, laws were passed for organizing our military forces, and especially for immediately raising and supporting, at the expense of the State, a body of fifteen thousand men, called the Reserve Corps, to be ready for immediate service when required.

The Government of the United States had called on 75,000 to serve for three months, of which the quota of Pennsylvania was immediately furnished. The Reserve Corps was raised, equipped and disciplined by the State, and contributed largely, under Providence, in saving Washington after the first disaster at Bull Run; and from that time we continued to add regiment after regiment as the service of the country required. From the first moment to the present hour the loyalty and indomitable spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania have been exhibited in every way and upon every occasion. They have flocked to the standard of their country in her hour of peril, and have borne it victoriously on the battle-fields from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, to the far South and Southwest; they have never faltered for a moment. It has been my pride to occupy a position which enables me to become familiar with all their patriotism and self-devotion, and to guide their efforts.—Posterity will do them full justice. Every requisition of the General Government has been promptly fulfilled; all legislation in support of the cause has been enacted without delay, and Pennsylvania is entitled to be named first amongst the States that have been throughout unflinching in their determination to subdue the sacrilegious wretches who are endeavoring to destroy the last temple of liberty.

The State has not been insensible to the sacrifices which her sons have made. No effort has been spared by her authorities to secure their comfort and welfare. Under legislative provisions to that effect, her sick and wounded have been followed and cared for, and, when practicable, brought home to be nursed by their friends and the bodies of slain, when possible, have been returned for burial in the soil of the State.

The contributions of her citizens, in supplies of luxuries and comforts for all her volunteers, have been almost boundless, and nothing has been omitted that could encourage and stimulate them in the performance of their holy duty. They have felt, upon every march, and in every camp, however desolate their immediate surroundings, that the eyes and hearts of the loved ones at home were upon and with them.

The result is, that Pennsylvania is actually in a position on which it is my duty to congratulate you as her representative. Notwithstanding the immense drain of her population, her industry is thriving at home; and, so far as it may not be hurt by causes over which she has no control, must continue to prosper.—Her finances were never in a more healthy condition; her people were never in better heart. That the labors, anxieties, and responsibilities of her Executive have been great and harassing I need not say; I have given to them my nights and days, with, I trust, a single eye to the public welfare. I claim no special merit in this; I would have been unworthy to be called a man had I done otherwise. If I am proud of the result, it is that I am proud of the people who have effected it. To be called a freeman of Pennsylvania is henceforth to have a title of honor wherever loyalty, patriotism, and martial virtues are cherished. It is to be observed, moreover, that the labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health.

I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down as to render me unable to fulfil the duties of my position. It is to be added that, as the approaching season will probably be the most eventful period in the history of the country, I will be able with more effect to discharge my duties if I avoid being made the centre of an active political struggle. Under these circumstances it has pleased the President of the United States to tender me a high position at the expiration of my present term of office, and I have not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise than accept this offer.

As I shall, for all these reasons, retire from office at the close of my present term, I have thought this a not inappropriate mode of announcing that fact. In taking leave of you I may be permitted to say that, as Governor of the Commonwealth, I have given, as was my duty, and shall continue to give, an earnest support to the Government of the United States, in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. As a private citizen, I shall continue heartily to uphold the President and his Administration, as the only means by which that result can be attained, or, in other words, the country can be saved.

I give this as my deliberate opinion, and shall openly, candidly and zealously act in accordance with it. Of the warm-hearted friends to whom I owe so much, and of the people of the Commonwealth, who, regardless of party, have never tired of cheering my toils and anxieties by tokens of their generous confidence and approval, I cannot speak with composure. I can do no more than express to them the deepest, truest, and most heartfelt gratitude.

Hoping that you may safely return to your homes and families after your public labors, and with the best wishes for your individual welfare and happiness, I now bid you farewell. A. G. CURTIN.

The report that our troops had taken possession of Gordonsville is not yet confirmed. Rumors to that effect were current in Washington, but were not traceable to official sources. We have Rebel authority for saying that as long ago as Tuesday there was a fight at Kelly's Ford, 25 miles above Fredericksburg, where 6,000 of Stoneman's Union cavalry, supported by infantry, were trying to cross the Rappahannock. The Rebel writer says they had not up to that time (Tuesday night) succeeded in getting across.—They further report a general movement of a large portion of Hooker's Army up the river. That Stoneman did cross, probably on Wednesday, is undoubtedly true. We shall hear more of his operations very soon. Further evidence of the crossing is found in Richmond papers of the 15th, one of which says: "It was reported by parties who came down on the Central train last night, that a rumor prevailed at Gordonsville yesterday that a fight was in progress at Kelly's Ford, in Culpeper County. It is not unlike that Hooker is again endeavoring to throw his forces across the Rappahannock, with a view to a forward movement."

Governor Curtin, in view of the exigency of the public service, has suggested to the President a plan of garrisoning the defenses of Washington with militia, that the veteran soldiers now in that department might be spared for more important and pressing duties in the field. To this end, he offered to forward here twenty thousand militia, and asked that about five thousand volunteers who have had the necessary experience be distributed among the militia, to render the latter force equivalent for all practical purposes, to the same number of volunteers sent to the field. It is not known whether this patriotic offer has been accepted, but it meets with the favor of the President.

It is understood that an important movement is on foot in the vicinity of Washington, and another looking in a direction more remote, the results of which will very soon be developed.

NOTICE.

That an application for a Charter of Incorporation of "The Presbyterian Church of the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania," has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Cambria county, and will be presented for the final action of the Court, on Monday, the first day of June next. JOSEPH M'DONALD Prothonotary. Prothonotary's office, Ebensburg, April 9th, 1863.

IRWIN STATION FLOURING MILLS.

The subscribers are manufacturing choice qualities of Flour, and warrant every barrel as branched. Orders filled for any quantity, on reasonable terms. Also keep on hand, Oats, Corn, and mill feed. H. F. LUDWICK & CO. Irwin Station, P. R. R. April 23, 1863.

CYRUS ELDER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—Will practice in the several Courts of Cambria, Somerset, and adjoining counties. Office same as lately occupied by Linton and Noon, on Post Office corner—up stairs, April 23, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters, testamentary on the estate of Hugh Tudor, dec'd., late of Cambria township, Cambria county, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. ISAAC EVANS, Executor. Ebensburg, March 26, 1863.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 421 section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in EBENSBURG, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, next, being the 4th day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select *in vivo*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 30th and 40th sections of said act. HENRY ELY, County Superintendent Cambria county. Johnstown, April 10, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, in the matter of the administration account of Samuel and Henry Becher, administrators of Nicholas Becher, dec'd. Now, to wit, 9th March, 1863, M. Hasson appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants. [By the Court.] In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, 8th MAY, next, where those interested may attend if they think proper. M. HASSON. April 16, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to April 1st, 1863: Miss Leona Barnes Miss Elizabeth Ruphus Win Baird John Sanders Samuel Burnhaimer John Skelly 2 John Cassidy Mrs Wm C Smith John Calk Mrs Cecelia Thornbury David Davis Evan Thomas Joseph Dailey or Mary Robert D Thomas Bradley Elizabeth H Tibbott John Darly Mrs R S Williams Edward W Davis Miss Phyllis Wisnagar James R Davis Mrs Hannah K West-Jane Evans ver Milton Jones 2 David Evans David Jones Wm J Edwards Miss Ann James Wm Edwards Thomas James Jos First James Kelly Ann Gafners John Krolyn John Gray D. W. Koon B Hattlingly William Makin 3 Jos Heuer Mrs. M. Morley Miss Ann Hellman Isabelle Mills Wm Henning Mrs Mary Jane Makin John W Rouse Mrs Elizabeth Reese Miss Elizabeth Roberts Mrs Elizabeth Nichols

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, April 9, 1863.

H. CHILDS & CO. WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE, No. 133 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Have received an immense stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for Spring and Summer sales, comprising a full assortment of Slippers and Fancy Goods, carefully selected with particular reference to the wants of the Western Trade, and due regard to durability and size, manufactured to order and warranted. Our entire stock having been purchased and contracted for direct from the New England manufacturers entirely for cash, during last Fall and Winter, before the present advance prices on stock and we are enabled to offer Superior Inducements to cash or prompt time buyers, and are prepared to sell goods at less than New York or Philadelphia prices. We invite the attention of Merchants visiting this city to examine our large and desirable stock before purchasing elsewhere. Particular personal attention given to ORDERS. April 9th H. CHILDS & CO.

ELDERSDRIDGE ACADEMY FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

The annual contest in this Institution will take place Thursday March 26th at 6 o'clock P. M. The thirty-third session will open Tuesday 5th of May. For particulars address Rev. A. DONALDSON, Prin. H. H. DONALDSON, or JATIE N. BRACKEN, Ass't. Eldersridge, March 19, 1863.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN, PA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE. Keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES. HATS AND CAPS, OIL-CLOTHS, BONNETS, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, FLOUR, BACON. FEED OF ALL KINDS, FRESH EGGS, &c. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms. Johnstown March 1, 1860.