



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

Union Leagues.

To hear the copperheads declaiming in their journals, in public and private, against the Union Leagues now being formed in different parts of the country, one unacquainted with their objects and designs might think them so many secret cliques, formed to overthrow the liberties of the people, and subvert the government to the principles of despotism. Why do the copperheads rail against these voluntary organizations? We will answer the question. They oppose them because they are organizations to unite the people in their efforts to put down rebellion.— This is the whole of it. These copperheads who are complaining so much about Union Leagues, and finding so much fault with the administration, had they lived in Revolutionary times, would have been toris, or if they had been upon the public stage in the war of 1812, would have cursed the war and burnt "blue lights," to guide British men-of-war into our harbors to sack and destroy commercial towns.

These secess sympathizers are in great trouble, because these organizations become an engine of power. These pimps of JEFF DAVIS very well know the allegation to be false, for false it is—but for the argument's sake, suppose these Leagues should go together in the next presidential election, what then? which way would they go? For the government, and against the heresy of secession. Ah, "there's the rub." That's what troubles them.

These Leagues are a necessity. When the enemies of the government combine together, as they are seeking to do in the copperhead organizations, its friends must do the same thing—combine to meet both the traitors and their treason.

We therefore say to all friends of the government, no matter what political party they belong, organize your Union Leagues. It is a fact well established, that there exists all over the country and in Pennsylvania, a secret organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the direct and express object of which is the destruction of the government. They administer to their members the most horrible oaths to resist the government in all its efforts to subdue the rebels. They are a nest of viperous traitors, and must be met and put down at all hazards. Again we say, let the friends of the Union combine; organize your forces as one man; stand together in one solid phalanx—work together—stand shoulder to shoulder—render your allegiance to the old flag—and, if necessary, fight together, against all foes to our country, whether north or south.

Vallandigham the Traitor.

This brawling democrat and notorious traitor has been at last arrested and tried by a court martial, for treasonable language used in a recent political speech, in Ohio. He refused to plead or admit the jurisdiction of the court. But he has been found guilty, and met with justice at the hands of a people he has long outraged. As might have been expected, from the character of the man, he finds sympathizing hearts in all the free States.— Traitors are everywhere weeping and bawling because he has been stopped in his atrocious career. They are trying to martyrize him, and the democrats of Ohio are talking about running him for Governor at the next State election. But he will probably be in another locality, serving out his time at another and very different business. The whole country owes General BURNSIDE a debt of gratitude for placing the grappling irons upon this black hearted villain and bringing him to justice. And we hope that he will never be allowed to show his villainous head among a loyal people, but will reap the true reward of his deeds. This is no time for interposing technical precepts, to shield treasonable scoundrels, like VALLANDIGHAM. The higher law of military necessity, administered by a drum head court martial, is just the thing for all such secession villains. If this

government has any military authority over such treasonable enemies right in its midst, it is high time it was exercised. Men of the VALLANDIGHAM stamp in the free States, are the most and most dangerous enemies we have to contend with. It is high time to place them beyond the power of doing mischief,—imprison, banish or hang them, just as circumstances and the ends of justice require.

Treason against one's country is the highest crime known to the laws; and there can be no excuse or apology for one guilty of the offense, in the free States of this Union. The voices of the patriotic dead come up from every battle field, in thundering tones, down "with treason in the north"—shall we respond like a people worthy of free institutions, and a republican government?—or shall we tamely look on until treason south and treason north, "hand joined in hand," destroy the God-like heritage bequeathed us by our forefathers, and finally overthrow the best government the world ever saw?

Instead of going to Fort Warren, as sentenced by the court martial, VALLANDIGHAM has been sent South by order of the President. He was put beyond our lines at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 25th ult. On being handed over to the Rebels, he proclaimed that he was there against his wishes, and signified his desire to surrender himself a prisoner of war. The Rebel Colonel commanding the post refused to receive him, however, until the pleasure of the authorities at Richmond should be learned. In the meantime VAL. was placed under strict guard—and so the matter stands at present.

The Riot in Harrisburg.

The riot which broke out in Harrisburg, on Monday evening, between the soldiers from Camp Curtin, and the negroes of the "Bull Run" quarter, renewed some of its violence on Tuesday night. The riot grew originally from a quarrel between a colored liquor dealer and some soldiers, whom he alleged refused to pay him after drinking, though the soldiers assert the contrary. A collision occurred, and the negro had some of the party arrested.— The news reached Camp Curtin, and soon a whole regiment appeared, who commenced a savage attack upon the residence of the liquor dealer, Toop. An exasperated negro, says a correspondent of the Inquirer, firing at the soldiers from a concealed place, shot one of them, a member of the 136th Regiment, through the hand. In returning the fire, the soldier, by accident, hit a comrade of the 134th, the ball passing through his left side, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound.— The scene then became wild and tumultuous. Still more infuriated, the soldiers proceeded to the centre of the negro quarters, and, with yells and shouts, battered the windows, and gatted houses for squares.

On Tuesday evening, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, disturbances recommenced by an unearthly shrieking and screaming in the locality known as "Bull Run," formerly called "Judystown," at the lower end of Third street. The soldiers had commenced an attack on the dwellings occupied by the colored people in this vicinity, and made sad havoc while their sport lasted, compelling the inmates of the houses to fly to another locality, and breaking the windows, doors, and furniture in a reckless and dastardly manner. Their triumph was exceedingly short lived after the police heard the disturbance, and their early arrival on the ground slackened the operations of the mob, and compelled them to retreat to the alleys in the vicinity, by which all of them, except one, effected their escape.— Nine shots were fired at the fugitives without effect, causing them to retreat and scatter in every direction. Barney Campbell conveyed his prisoner to the Mayor's office, where he was committed to prison and immediately locked up.

This victory by the police had the effect of quieting the lower section of the city for the night, but only increased the deprivations of the soldiers elsewhere, until a squad of fourteen were arrested on Ridge road by the provost guard, who were patrolling the vicinity. The prisoners had an escort assigned to them, and were marched down to the jail, in Walnut street, in which the provost guard thought the prisoners would surely be confined.— What was their surprise, however, when the Mayor appeared, addressed a few remarks to the prisoners and ordered their release. Some of the guard protested against this command, stating it was no encouragement to march through the streets until midnight after unlawful and roving depredations, and then, when these same depredaters are caught, to release them without even a hearing. This had no effect on the Mayor, however; he persisted in his order, and the men were released.

From that time until morning no further disturbance was noticed, and to-day there is but one person under arrest to answer the call of justice for the numerous and devilish deeds done in this city the past two days by a lawless mob.

No movement of Gen Hooker's army has yet taken place.

The Prospect of a Rebel Invasion.

For the past two or three weeks there have been various significant intimations that the rebel General Lee seriously contemplates a repetition of his former disastrous attempt to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Richmond papers have not only advocated such a movement, but one of them has hinted that necessary preparations are now being made. We do not regard it as at all improbable. It is known that nearly all the rebel troops that could be spared from North and South Carolina have lately been hurried to Virginia, and the army of General Lee is doubtless stronger by fifty thousand men than it was in the recent battles. It is known that it is General Lee's invariable plan, previous to making any important movement, thoroughly to reconnoitre the country with his cavalry; and the late raid of Imboden would seem to have been in the nature of a reconnoissance. These are the only positive facts at present in our possession, from which the probability of an invasion may be inferred; but there are quite a number of reasons why the rebels should desire to make such a movement. The army under Lee cannot maintain its present position of defence, and remain inactive through the weary summer months; nothing could be more destructive to the morale of the rebel troops, or more disheartening to its influence upon Southern people. The belief that the Army of the Potomac was badly crippled in the recent battles has been sedulously inculcated by the newspaper press of the South, and the impression is doubtless general that it would be powerless to oppose a rebel advance. The enemy are well aware that in some few of the interior counties of this State a latent sentiment of disloyalty exists, which seeks no better pretext for asserting itself than a favorable opportunity. They see that unless the theatre of war is transferred at once to the old battle ground of Manassas, or still farther north, another conflict must decide the downfall of their capital. Invasion, though it should yield them no material advantages, might be attended with serious results to us, and would give their cause an added prestige abroad.— The mere fact that it had been attempted, would inspire the Southern people, temporarily, and infuse new energy into their armies. The army of General Lee is now so strong that probably from fifty to seventy-five, or even one hundred thousand men could be detached for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, without abandoning the position of Fredericksburg, or leaving Richmond dangerously exposed. Such being the situation, it is highly probable that a second invasion of the free States will be attempted. The duty of the authorities is plain. Their responsibilities are weighty; and both, we rejoice to see, have been accepted in their fullest sense. The telegraph has already informed us that a council of war has been held to consider the subject, and that General Hooker is not disposed to underrate its importance. We have likewise been told that Governor Curtin and Major General Schenck have been in consultation with the authorities at Washington, with the view of providing for the defence of the State. Timely precautions may avert the threatened danger. When we were menaced in the same way eight months ago, we made it a subject of meritment. We have grown wiser in these months; we have learned that we do not avoid an evil because we shut our eyes to it; and if we would combat it successfully, we must stare it full in the face. This is what the authorities now seem to be doing, and therefore we entertain but little apprehension for the future.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The following extracts from a private letter dated from the City of Mexico, May 2d, written by a gentleman whose opportunities of gaining information are said to be extensive, give a clear idea of the state of affairs in Mexico: The aspect of political affairs has not changed much since I last wrote. The French have made two new attacks, without any result, except the blowing up of two whole squares, which cost them a large number of men. I receive nearly every week communications from my commercial friends in Puebla, and every body there believes that the French will have to give up the siege, and retreat to Orizaba. I am not so sanguine, because I believe that Forey will sacrifice his last man to reduce the city before retreating. Still, he may be compelled to do so. Whatever he may do, it will take him a long time yet before Puebla is in his power, and his loss in men and material will be so heavy that it will require him to stay during the rainy season in Puebla (if he takes it) and its neighborhood, without advancing on the Capital. The feeblest part in Puebla is the want of provisions, which, I believe, is only sufficient for one month longer. The President with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War, left yesterday morning for the camp of Comonfort. The object of their journey is to arrange some difference between the commanding Generals, and to combine a general attack on the besieging army, with the intention to introduce a large convoy of ammunition and provisions into Puebla. This week a new contribution of one per cent. on capital has been decreed, payable in eight days. This is the second one per cent. this year, and according to all probabilities, not the last one.

Extensive fires are at present raging throughout the mountains of this and neighboring counties. The destruction of timber will be very great.

General Grant.

The Washington Chronicle, in the course of an elaborate biographical notice of Gen. Grant, has the following, describing his personal appearance:

Gen. Grant, is about five feet nine inches high, has sandy hair and whiskers, blue eyes, a firm and determined mouth, a well shaped nose, and a complexion that shows the effects of exposure. He is very far from what is called a handsome man. He has a good form, very square shoulders, and generally stands squarely on his feet, never resting on one leg, or lounging against a support. He never uses profane or extravagant language.— He is almost a model of temperance, seldom drinking at all, but he smokes continually. In conversation he is rarely animated, except among his most intimate and familiar companions. He prides himself on his horsemanship. At the battle of Monterey he was ordered to carry an order to a point where he had to pass under the fire of a battery. He put his horse into a full gallop, threw himself off on one side, after the manner of the Indians, holding on by the horse's mane and by one leg thrown over the cantle of the saddle, and in this position leaped a four-foot wall. Gen. Grant was married soon after he left the regular army, and has now three children, one of whom, a boy about six years old, is nearly as good a rider as his father.

General Grant is an unassuming, modest man, has no personal enemies, never speaks ill of any one, even of those who injure him, knows nothing about politics, has no ambition for office or distinction, but only desires to do his duty. General Halleck described him very well when he said: "What I like about Grant is that when he is ordered to do anything he sets right about doing it. There are no objections or evasion or suggestions of delay—not a moment's rest until the order is executed as well as he can do it with the means at his command." Grant is not a man of the highest order of intellectual ability, but his operations have shown him to possess strategical skill of the highest character, particularly those since he has been his own chief. But he is not one that we should set down as a great man; and a person seeing him but once would almost surely have a mean opinion of his powers. Paradoxical as it may seem, it has been General Grant's great good fortune to have been always underrated.— Newspaper correspondents, who make it their business to criticize and dictate, not to narrate events; politicians who have places to fill, and contractors—all have joined in one general and unbroken denunciation of General Grant. The conqueror of Fort Donelson, had he been a politician, might have been run for Senator from Illinois, and then some one else would have fought the battle of Shiloh, and the twenty days' campaign of Vicksburg. Had any political party undertaken so persistently to make a popular hero out of Grant as they have out of some generals who have never won a success, there would be an anti-Grant party, and another wrangle about "political generals." Fortunately, Grant is a soldier, and nothing but a soldier; he has said that he wants to see this war through and then go back to Galena and sell hard ware and leather. He has never had a day's leave of absence since he entered the service, though his family have twice visited him in camp. His qualities are not, therefore, appreciated by the people though they are by the Government; which may now feel as great a pride in having sustained Gen. Grant as in any other instance when they have withstood popular clamor and private expostulation.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the rebel commander in Mississippi, is esteemed, next to Lee, the best strategist in the Confederate service. He was the Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier, in the U. S. army, when he resigned, and was a graduate of West Point in 1820. Lee was his classmate in that institution, the latter standing second and the former thirteenth in the grade of merit. Johnston gained much distinction. His first exploit in the rebel service was outgeneraling Patterson at Bull Run. On the Peninsula, during McClellan's campaign, he was severely wounded and disabled. Upon his recovery, he was appointed to the command of the Mississippi Department, and proceeded to Chattanooga, where he superintended the operations of General Bragg, until two or three weeks ago, when he left Tennessee with a considerable force to strengthen Vicksburg.

Pemberton, the rebel in command at Vicksburg, who has been so thoroughly beaten recently by Gen. Grant, is a Philadelphian by birth, and a renegade who followed the fortunes of a rich southern wife till they led him to betray his country. Like all traitors, he has only succeeded, in earning the scorn of the loyal, while the rebels, with whom he has associated, now scout him as a double traitor, who has in turn betrayed them to their ruin.

Cyrus Elder, Esq., has become assistant Editor of the Johnstown Tribune. He is a chaste and vigorous writer, and will no doubt do good service toward affording the people of the county a proper supply of sound orthodox Union pabulum. Success.

A meeting of the Ebensburg Union League will be held in the Court House this (Wednesday) evening, at lamp-lighting. Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

National General Banking Law.

The following has been issued by the Comptroller of Currency:

Before circulating notes will be delivered to any bank organization under the National General Banking Law, the Comptroller must have satisfactory evidence, by the report of an examiner, or otherwise,

1st. That the bank is located in some city, town or village, which is easily accessible, and not in some out of the way, inaccessible place, selected for the purpose of making the return of its notes difficult or expensive.

2d. That the bank is provided with a suitable banking room or banking rooms, unconnected with any other business, and also with a vault or safe for the safe keeping of its funds.

3d. That the bank has procured such books as may be required for the transaction of a regular banking business, one of said books to be a record or minute book in which shall have been recorded its articles of association, copies of which shall have been forwarded to this department, and in which the proceedings of the board of directors shall be entered and preserved.

4th. That the bank shall have adopted by-laws for the management of its business, approved by the Comptroller.

5th. That the amount of its capital stock required to be paid in has been so paid, and that the same remains in bank in cash; or with some safe depository subject to sight check, or has been invested in United States bonds or in some other satisfactory manner.

6th. That the bank has in its employment competent officers for the transaction of its business; that its directors are men of fair standing, and that the bank has organized to carry on legitimate banking.

The Comptroller will afford every aid and encouragement in his power to banks organized for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit and intention of the law, but will discountenance and prevent, as far as practicable, all attempts to pervert the law from its proper object by establishing banks upon fictitious capital, which by their inability to meet promptly their engagements, may, at any time, bring the system into disrepute.

Vicksburg.

The War Department has dispatches from Gen. Grant as late as Monday last. They represent the siege as progressing satisfactorily, and that Gen. Grant was abundantly able to keep up his investment of the town, and repel any attack upon the rear of his army. We have some unofficial reports from the West, said to have been brought by a boat which left Vicksburg on Monday. These reports are to this effect: "On Friday the Union troops were repulsed. Gen. Grant, however, had captured every rebel redoubt. At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders. Gen. Hovey led the assault.— The Rebels rolled their shells down the hill at the Unionists, which exploded among them, making fearful havoc. The Union losses are said to be very heavy." This, we presume, refers to Friday's fighting. Another dispatch, dated Saturday, says: "There has been no fighting to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete in all parts of the line. No discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are intrenching ourselves and building rifle-pits. Cavalry have been sent out toward Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. Johnston's forces. Our loss yesterday was not far from 1,000." About 4,500 rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Grant at Memphis yesterday; also, the first boat-load of wounded.

The facts of the situation at Vicksburg are thus summed up by high authority. Gen. Grant has step by step driven the Rebels into their interior intrenchments, turning the others against them. They, however, have troops to relieve each other as often as may be desired in defending that line of their works. But he is continuing without serious, if any, molestation from Johnston so far to assail successfully, but gradually, in order to take as much care as he should take of the lives of his troops engaged in the desperate fighting of such a siege.

The Government has begun to put in force a new rule, by which effectually to prevent pretended deserters and refugees from the Rebel army from returning South with information for the enemy which they have acquired while wearing the mask of suffering loyalty, and enjoying the freedom of parole. It has been determined that all who call themselves deserters shall be sent, as soon as they arrive within our lines, to Philadelphia, where the oath of allegiance will be administered to them, and an additional oath by which they bind themselves not to go further South than Philadelphia, under the penalty of being treated as spies. Forty were sent yesterday to Philadelphia and thirty more go to-morrow.

Rev. M. D. Conway writes from London to the Commonwealth that the English people honestly mean to hold their Government to its neutrality, and they are watching their rulers with sleepless eyes. Meetings are already arranged whose motto is, "No war with America," which will plainly inform the Government that the people will not submit to taxation for any war into which they may be borne by the rascality of pro-slavery men in England.

Late news seem to indicate that General Lee is making a movement northward, and from various reasons it is inferred that he contemplates threatening Ohio with invasion, although as yet this cannot be definitely determined. Large columns of the enemy were traced on Friday by the lines of dust in the rear of their river front moving in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. The rebel infantry guard at Bank's and United States fords has been considerably increased within the past day or two, which is construed in some quarters as a ruse to cover the movement of a raid by Stuart's cavalry via Culpepper and Rappahannock Station. In Washington it was believed that Hooker's line was soon to be attacked.

It is stated that the sum of \$91,743,350 has been subscribed to the national loan.

TRIAL LIST—

Table listing names of individuals and their legal representation for a trial in Cambria County Common Pleas, June Term, 1863. Includes names like Carr & Co., McKee, Williams, etc.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Dr. John M. Jones, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate (for professional and medical attendance, &c.) will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. REED, Admr.

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, 1863-3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.— On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenty's") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBERMEN.— Wanted, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S United States Bakery, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Two Million feet SPRUCE, ONE MILLION POPLAR or BEECH LUMBER, and ONE MILLION feet SPRUCE, LIGN, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, ten inches wide and one inch thick. Also, Two Million LIGHT BOX STRAPS, five feet six inches long, suited ready for use. Persons proposing for the above or any part of it will state price on cars, and their railroad station, or in raft at Dock Street Wharf. Address C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S, U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Phila., 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 Staple and Fancy Goods, carefully selected with particular reference to the wants of the Western Trade, and due regard to durability and neatness. 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. H. CHILDS & CO. April, 9 tf

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.— The withdrawal of the foreman and book-keeper from the Ebensburg Foundry, renders it absolutely necessary that all accounts shall be settled up without any delay, and persons desirous of saving difficulty and perhaps costs, had better call and settle without further notice. E. GLASS & CO., Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1862.