



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION!

The Loyal Citizens of Cambria county, without distinction of party, who are in favor of supporting the Union and the Constitution, as they were handed down to us by our fathers, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, in the several districts of said county, on

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE, INST., between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to choose two Delegates from each Election District to meet in the borough of Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, 22D JUNE, INST., to nominate a County Ticket, Representative Delegate, &c., and to transact all other business which may have a tendency to promote the cause.

JOSEPH MILLER,
Chairman Union County Committee.

June 11, 1863.

Speech of R. L. Johnston, Esq., at Huntingdon.

On our first page to-day we print some remarks delivered by R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Ebensburg, at the Copperhead Indignation Meeting held at Huntingdon on the 29th ult. The speech as there given is of course only an abstract of what he said—Mr. J., as a general rule, is too remarkably long-winded to permit any speech of his to be crowded into the columns of a country newspaper. Which is unfortunate, for, when the abstract prove so highly interesting, what would we not give for uninterrupted access to the entirety!

As usual, Mr. J. starts out with a few witticisms. The one relating to Copperheads always coming forth in warm weather has been aired inside our county limits at least a dozen times to our knowledge, without any special result. It seems, however, to have been new and appreciated in Huntingdon, for we read that it was hailed with "tremendous cheers."—So with regard to the diminitiveness of the State of Rhode Island—the fling is indeed a "thrice told tale."

Mr. J. attempts to demonstrate that the Democracy may be loyal to the Constitution, and yet not sustain the Administration in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. We deny that the Democracy are loyal to the Constitution. That instrument expressly declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Who can deny that the Northern Democracy, by its factious and truckling course during the present struggle, has been and is now affording "aid and comfort" to the common enemy?—Every meeting held having for its object the denunciation of the war, every resolution passed maligning the Administration for this, that or the other act of commission or omission, every word or paragraph uttered tending toward the distraction and demoralization of public sentiment in the North—all these weaken and impoverish our cause, and in a corresponding manner strengthen that of the Rebels.—Clearly the Democracy are not loyal to the Constitution, otherwise they would not thus afford aid and comfort to the sworn enemies of the Government.—Wherefore, seeing that they are not loyal to the Constitution, where is the necessity of splitting hairs as to the truth or falsity of the proposition upon which he bases his argument!

Mr. J. makes use of an extract from a speech delivered by Senator DOUGLAS before the breaking out of the Rebellion, to show that the restoration of the Union is hopeless. Let us reproduce a few words from that lamented patriot's Chicago speech—the last he ever made—delivered after war had been leiyed upon us. He says: "The conspiracy (to break up the Union) is now known. Armies have been raised; war is leiyed to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots and traitors. * * * The government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations the less the bloodshed and the shorter the struggle. * * * We have a sol-

emn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace." These are among the last recorded sentiments of that pure and unsullied patriot. And yet it is attempted to give color and force to the designs of a treasonable organization by quoting STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as having been opposed to the war! O! shame, where is thy blush!

Mr. J. advises submission to the Conscription Law. This is more than we anticipated, seeing that a few short weeks ago the gentleman made the grand rounds of the county, preaching up the law to be unconstitutional, denouncing its authors, vilifying its upholders, and threatening that it should be resisted to the death, "provided it be decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court." Reason is evidently resuming her sway.

Mr. J. spreads himself considerably when he comes to talk about the Conscription Law being a rich man's law, oppressive to the poor, &c. Now, should the Secretary of War practically annul the \$300 clause of the act, as it is said he has in contemplation, and require every man, rich or poor, to go to war when drafted, or find his own substitute, would the law be any less "oppressive" to the poor than it now is? or would it bear the harder on the rich? Of course not. The fact is, this cry that the Conscription Act discriminates between the rich and the poor is mere political clap-trap, with no merit whatever attaching to it.

Mr. J. says he "respects the South." We believe him; for, although his speech abounds with abuse of the North and its rulers, we find that the South is left off with a gentle admixture of flattery and nonsense.

This meeting, whereat Mr. JOHNSTON so freely unbosomed himself, was called for the avowed purpose of protesting against the recent demolishment of the *Monitor* printing office, of Huntingdon, by a party of returned soldiers. We see by the papers that these soldiers were all Democrats—members of the same political organization that the *Monitor* and Mr. JOHNSTON belong to—and that the riotous demonstration was totally disconnected with politics. It was merely a question of loyalty *versus* disloyalty. One set of Democrats imagined another set to be unfriendly to the Government, and took the unlawful method of showing their disapprobation of the course of the latter by "gutting" a printing office. For the life of us, therefore, we cannot see why the attempt should be made to hold the Administration accountable for the outrage. The infamy of the transaction would certainly appear to be monopolized by the Democratic party itself. We are no apologists for mob law; on the contrary, we condemn and despise the system. Yet we cannot help thinking that this Indignation Meeting has proven a farce—productive of more evil than it was intended it should work good. Its result has been to add fuel to flames already ignited. Had they speakers contented themselves with denouncing the guilty parties in the affair—those who really destroyed the office, and who shoulder the blame—we should have rested satisfied. But to make the occurrence of a riot gotten up by a few irresponsible persons a pretext for assailing the Administration and the war, strikes us as being very bad policy, to say the least of it. We can only account for the untoward circumstance upon the hypothesis that the speakers, Mr. JOHNSTON among the rest, were afflicted at the time with that singular disease known as *cacoethes loquendi*—a desire to hear themselves gabble.

TWO UNION MEETINGS.—A tremendous gathering of the friends of the Union and the Constitution was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening of last week, at which not less than six hundred persons could have been present. Addresses, patriotic, thorough and convincing, were delivered by Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN, of Hollidaysburg, and J. G. MILES, Esq., of Huntingdon, upon whose burning words of genuine loyalty the audience hung with enraptured enthusiasm. Another meeting was held at the same place on Monday evening of this week, when and where Hon. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, spoke. Mr. SCOTT is a Democrat by birth and education, and his address was a masterly effort. He spoke from the record, proving conclusively that the VALLANDIGHAM Democracy of to-day are not what the Democracy of the old JACKSON stripe were, but, on the contrary, that they have strayed far from the faith into the paths of wickedness. Hewas rapturously applauded throughout, and his sentiments found a hearty re-echo in every honest loyal heart.

The "Unterrified Democracy."

To the Editor of The Alleghanian:
On Thursday evening, June 24, was the grand rally of the Democracy of Cambria. At an early hour, the faithful began to gather at the Court House, until quite a sprinkling had congregated at the grand "Mass Meeting."—The house was called to order by the selection of one of the "wheel-horses" to fill the chair, and three knights of the quill to note the proceedings. Then followed such a nomination of vice-presidents as made the platform fairly groan beneath their weight. After this, the "spouting" time came.

The first speaker on the carpet was R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon. After a vociferous cheering with a will and a yell, he began, in his fiery indignation, to hurl missiles thick and fast at the head of the President. As he warmed with the subject, his wrath knew no bounds, as he stamped and talked of the tyranny of the Administration. The Emancipation Proclamation and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* were the two bugbears which, in his eyes, ranked as "unpardonable sins." In his estimation, the Proclamation was nothing but a "ball against the comet," and in commenting upon the *habeas corpus* there was much talk about the arbitrary arrest of peaceable citizens at the hour of midnight—meaning, of course, the arrest of that villainous traitor, Vallandigham.

The next speaker was Cyrus L. Pershing, the exponent of the Shamocracy of the county. He began unrolling his armful of documents, until it was truly awful to behold! And the "unterrified," with staring eyes and gaping mouths, looked on in blank amazement. He being unable to manufacture an original speech out of "whole cloth," was forced to fall back on Republican documents to help him along. After fumbling over his pile of papers, he edified his audience with voluminous extracts from fugitive papers and garbled extracts to carry his point. The faithful evidently did not relish this mode of tactics, yet how dare they dispute the judgment of this political magnate! The drift of his speech was a reaffirmation of the preceding one, with a few variations. He demonstrated one thing clearly, if nothing else, that he did not relish the appellation of "Copperhead," even if he were one. After a long, lumbering rigmarole of stale hash, which seemed as if it would never be done, he subsided and gave the Democracy time for a long breath.

Last, but not least, came Hon. H. D. Foster, a former candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania, but who was not elected—because he did not get enough votes! He came unexpectedly, and his presence seemed to inspire the faithful with fresh enthusiasm. His speech was received with great gusto, coming as it did from such high authority. Before he closed, however, but one sentiment pervaded the few Union men who were left, and that was, to thank God most devoutly that Andrew G. Curtin had been elected our Governor instead of Henry D. Foster.

Take it all in all, there was a very bad atmosphere pervading the entire meeting. Bad whiskey and bad Democracy make a very crazy man, and, whether it was from the effect of the former or the latter, there was audible evidence somebody's stomach was affected with nausea! There was no denunciation of Jeff Davis—no voice for the war—no sympathy for our noble soldiers—but there were many curses, loud and deep, against the Administration. One thing must have been evident to every observer, that while the vituperation against the President was applauded most vociferously, the cheers for the flag were faint and "few and far between."

And this is the Democracy which is to be the "salvation" of the country! May God have mercy upon us when we fall into the hands of these Philistines. No, gentlemen,—your trickery is played out. The people begin to discover your hypocrisy, and they will bow the knee to Baal no longer. The reading public cannot be hoodwinked by your perversions of the truth, and will not submit to have them crammed, unconditionally, down their throats. They prefer healthy food. It is frequently sounded in our ears by these tricksters that the army is disaffected, and that our soldiers are opposed to the policy of the Administration. We cannot better answer this, or close our article, than by giving an extract from the private correspondence of a gallant officer of the 101st regt. P. V.:

"Consciously and intentionally, or unconsciously and ignorantly, the wicked shriekers of 'compromise' and 'peace-on-any-terms' are prolonging this war—keeping us from our friends and the homes we love. It would be the loftiest exercise of Christian charity to suppose that these stupid asses had been reduced by a decree of Heaven to the mental imbecility of a natural fool—it would be greatly to their credit if this proposition could be proven."

"Peace on any terms" is spurned by the army with loathing and disgust. May heaven pity them in years to come, for surely they will be remembered, and their name and memory will be weighed beneath the accumulated curses and merited execrations of all the generations of earth, until the loud and telling notes of Gabriel's trump shall disturb their sleep of shame." VINDEX.

We have an account of Col. Kilpatrick's recent successful raid back from Gloucester Point. He crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock Rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden spot of Virginia—a section where our troops have never before penetrated. Col. Kilpatrick made a large haul of negroes, horses, &c., and has arrived safely at Urbanna with them. He spread general terror among the Rebels. His forces were taken across the Rappahannock by our gunboats and proceeded at once to our lines.

Mr. Bull Changes his Tone.

It is only fair to state that ever since the wild outbreak of John Arthur Roebuck (commonly known as Austria's "Dog Tearer"), the tone of the British Parliament has become greatly moderate. It seems as if John Bull, taking thought seriously, had been struck with the conviction that to quarrel with the United States, even to treat the United States with contumely and disdain, was what "wouldn't pay."

In the House of Lords, on May 18th, when that noble blackleg, the Marquis of Clanrickarde, growled out a formal complaint against the United States Prize Courts, whose action, he affirmed, was inconsistent with the law of nations, Earl Russell contended, with no small force, that the United States had not thrown aside the law of nations, had not interrupted British trade in neutral waters, and that not any case had been, or could be, pointed out in which the proceedings of the United States Prize Courts were wrong. "These Courts," he said, "were impartial and desirous of doing justice, while they deferred with respect to English decisions on maritime international law. It was a fact that many vessels went from Nassau to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and it could not be much complained of that the United States cruisers should be suspicious and vigilant."—Lastly, he repudiated the reproach of sanctioning the fitting out and piracy of *Alabama*, and counselled forbearance on both sides in any differences which might arise between England and the United States.

This was the authorized language of Earl Russell, the foreign Secretary in the Palmerston Administration. The Earl of Derby, who would certainly be Prime Minister should the Palmerston Cabinet break up, and who has hitherto been very violent and one-sided as respects American affairs, virtually echoed Lord Russell.—He said that Lord Clanrickarde had somewhat rashly adopted the notion of the injustice of the American prize-courts, and thought that this question should be approached with good temper and moderation, seeing that a large contraband trade was carried on in British vessels between the British West India islands and the Southern States.

In the House of Commons, on May 19, Mr. Edward Warner, member for Norwich (a briefless barrister and unread pamphleteer), complained that a certain Mr. Magee, who had been acting British Consul at Mobile, had been dismissed by the Foreign Office in a summary manner. Mr. Layard, the Foreign Under-Secretary, (better known here by his successful explorations in Nineveh,) declared that as British ships of war were permitted to penetrate the blockade of the Southern ports for official duties, the *Vesuvius* had been allowed to go up to Mobile; that Mr. Magee had shipped some specie from that port without giving notice for a month to Lord Lyons, who, as soon as he heard of it, telegraphed for forbidding the transaction; but Mr. Magee alleged that, although the specie was shipped the same day, it was before he received Lord Lyons' orders; and, although he was in constant communication with Lord Lyons, he never informed him of the fact until ten days after. This being the case, Government considered that Mr. Magee had not observed the conduct proper to the agent of a neutral State, and at once dismissed him before any complaint was made by the American Government. This alacrity in anticipating the complaint of our Government did not please the advocates of Rebellion. Sir James Fergusson, member for Ayrshire, (the same who ran the blockade into the South, came across our lines under a flag of truce, and basely forfeited his personal honor by bringing in his trucks, from rebellion, a vast number of letters for Northern Copperheads,) could not hold his tongue, and asked "whether the specie was not the interest due on the Alabama State bonds, and the property of British subjects; and, also, whether the other foreign consuls did not habitually do the same?" On the part of the British Government, it was replied by Mr. Layard, that "it was doubtful whether the money was the interest, or intended to purchase Confederate cruisers in England. He did not know whether this was the practice of other consuls; but, the *Vesuvius* having been admitted within the blockade on a distinct understanding, it was a point of honor that there should be no breach of that understanding."—This was a manly, outspoken declaration, and the British Copperheads, finding that they were gaining nothing by the conversation, dropped it at once.

It is obvious that, while England was free from any apprehension of an European war, (which the revolution in Poland and the tortuous policy of Napoleon may suddenly precipitate,) the British Ministry did not think it unbecoming or unfair to show its peculiar notions of "neutrality" by sympathizing as much as possible with the rebellious South. But, now that England may be compelled to drift into a war with Russia, she cannot afford to provoke the United States any further. We take this to be the solution of her recent change of tone. The late action of the Alabama, in burning or plundering British property found on board our merchantmen, may speedily compel England to proceed against the Alabama as a pirate. We do not despair of yet hearing of Captain Semmes being convicted in the English Admiralty Court as a buccaneer and hung, as such, in front of Newgate prison.—The Press.

See call published elsewhere for Union County Convention.

The Draft—The Exemption.

A pamphlet giving instructions to Provost Marshals has just been issued by the authorities at Washington, from which we have selected a few items. In the new enrolling law the United States is divided into districts, each Congressional district of a State constituting a district, and over each there is to be a Provost Marshal. Each district shall also have a Board of Enrollment, to be composed of the Provost Marshal, who shall act as President, and two others who are appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom is to be a regularly licensed and practising physician. Should they deem it necessary, they may divide each district into two, and appoint an enrolling officer over each, whose duty it shall be to enroll all persons subject to military duty before the first of July. This enrollment must include all able bodied men, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, not exempt by law, and all persons of foreign birth not so exempted, who shall have declared their intention on oath to become citizens of the United States; students of colleges, or scholars, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travelling merchants and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the district in which they have their residences. The draft is to take place under the direction of the Board of Enrollment. A discharge from one draft furnishes no exemption from any subsequent draft.—"The judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the Executive departments, and the Governors of States, are exempt, as also the only son of a widow or aged parents dependent upon him for support; where two or more sons are liable the mother may choose which shall be exempt; the only brother of orphan children under twelve years of age, and the father of motherless children of the same age dependent upon him for support, are also exempt. When two or more of one household are already in the service, the rest liable, not exceeding two, are exempt.

Any of the following diseases will be sufficient causes for exemption: epilepsy, paralysis of one or more limbs, acute or organic disease of the brain or spinal chord or of the heart, lungs, stomach, or intestines, sufficient to impair the general health, confirmed consumption, cancer, aneurism of the large arteries, or extensive diseases of the skin, decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired; scrofula, or constitutional syphilis; habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice; great injury or disease of the skull; total loss of sight, in right eye, cataract or serious disease of the eye, loss of nose, deafness, purulent stercoria, caries of the nasal or palate bones, cleft palate, extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, dumbness, atrophy or chronic ulceration, of the tongue; confirmed stammering, loss of sufficient teeth to prevent proper mastication of food, or tearing of cartridge; deformity of either jaw, tumor of neck, if impeding respiration; fistula of larynx or trachea, forticollis, deformity of chest, sufficient to prevent carrying of arms, or to impede respiration; deficient amplitude or power of expansion of chest; grossly protuberant abdomen, excessive obesity, hernia, artificial arms, stricture of rectum, prolapsus ani, fistula in ano and fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated; old or ulcerated hemorrhoids, epispadias, hypospadias; urinary fistula, permanent or organic structure of the urethra, stone in the bladder, confirmed or malignant sarcocele, hydrocele, excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine, loss of arm, fore-arm, hand, thigh, leg or foot, wounds or fracture sufficient to prevent marching; irreducible dislocation of shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee, hip, or ankle joint, muscular, or cutaneous contractions from burns or wounds, so as to prevent use of limbs; total loss of thumb, two fingers of right hand, index finger of right hand; loss of first or second joint of fingers of right hand, permanent extension or contraction of any finger, except the little one; total loss of great toe, loss of any three toes, toes all joined together, the great toe crossing the others, overriding of all the toes, club feet, splay feet, varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large or numerous; chronic ulcers, extensive or deep cicatrices of lower extremities.

Certificates from surgeons are to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace.—Examinations are to take place in a well lighted room, in presence of the board of enrollment, and the party to be examined is to be stripped.

THE RESERVE FRONTIER GUARD.—Gov. Curtin has received from the Secretary of War directions to form a Volunteer force of fifteen regiments, of which five will be cavalry, designed, it is understood, as a defence for the State border in any contingency of raids. The Gov. we believe, has long desired to organize such a force; and, now that he is authorized, will make every effort to secure its early completion. We shall, therefore, before very long, have in the field a valuable reserve force sufficient for State defence and convenient to the General Government, in case of need. We know, from the lessons of the war, what would be the worth of such a standing assurance of safety to both Government and State. So long as the border is poorly guarded, the temptation to invade is held out to the rebels. But lately we heard that Lee contemplated a new offensive movement northward; true or not, the rumor has its warning. The example of Pennsylvania might be wisely followed by all of the Border States. The rebellion would thus be confined to narrower limits, by the presence of a reserve standing force.—This move will give general satisfaction.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.—The bill passed the Legislature last winter, relating to the payment of our working men in "store orders," &c., has been signed by the Governor; and is now a law. It provides that, "It shall not be lawful for any iron master, foundry man, collier, factory man, or company, their agents or clerks, within this Commonwealth, to pay the wages of workmen or laborers by them employed, in either printed, written or verbal orders, upon any storekeeper or shopkeepers, or other dealer or dealers in merchandise or other article, whether connected in business with the said iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man, or not. Any iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man paying to the said workman or laborer so by him employed, or authorizing and directing his, her or their agents, clerk, or clerks, to pay any part of the wages of his said workman or laborers in an order upon any such storekeeper, shopkeeper or other dealer in merchandise or other article, shall forfeit the amount of said order or orders so given or paid, the same shall not be defaulted against the wages of said workman or laborer, and he shall be entitled to recover the full amount of his wages as though no such order or orders had been given or paid; and no settlement or settlements made with such employer shall bar such recovery; and any iron master, foundry man, collier or factory man offending against the provisions of the first section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment, or either, at the discretion of the court trying the same: And provided further, That this act shall extend to all seamstresses or females employed in factories or otherwise."

A BLOODLESS DUEL AND A MURDER.

—A Palmouth correspondent says:—It is not often that we have to chronicle duels here. A one-sided affair of the kind came off yesterday morning at six o'clock, in French's Division, 2d Corps. On the night previous Capt. Fuller of the 108th New York became somewhat elated by whiskey, and slapped the face of Lieut. Porter of the same regiment. The latter challenged him, and was on the ground with a pistol and second at the appointed hour. Fuller also appeared, but stated that he was unable to borrow a pistol or procure a second. "That need not interfere," said Porter, "We will toss up for the first fire. You being the challenged party, may select the number of paces." The tossing ensued, and Fuller won. He then chose four paces. "It will be nothing less than murder," said Porter, "but never mind, blaze away." Inserting his hands in his pockets, he then quietly faced his antagonist.

Fuller fired on one side into the ground and the matter ended. This was a bloodless sequel to a sad murder committed last Wednesday night in Owen's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, 2d Corps. Capt. M'Manus, of the 69th Pennsylvania, had spoken of Capt. M'Mahon, of the 71st Pennsylvania, as a coward. M'Mahon on hearing this, proceeded immediately with a pistol to M'Manus' tent, demanded if the assertion had been made by him, and being answered affirmatively, shot him.—M'Manus fell instantly dead. M'Mahon is under arrest and will soon be tried by court-martial. He is from California.—His victim was a native of Ireland, residing before the war in Philadelphia.

The "Opposition" papers in North Carolina are very severe on the "Fire-Eaters and original Secessionists," who, according to the utterances of the special organ of Gov. Vance, the Raleigh *Standard*, will never be allowed hereafter to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina. From the same source, it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand by Gov. Vance that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia; that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood and devastation; but must, when they leave Virginia, retire into the Cotton States, and end the rebellion where it began.

We have, from correspondents in the Western papers, exposition of a conspiracy in Illinois, designed to resist the Government in the exercise of its lawful functions, and apparently in the interest of revolution. The conspiracy belongs to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Western branch of a Southern party designed to league the Northwest with the South. In portions of Illinois malcontents have been secretly armed to resist the draft, encouraged by the evil teachings of such newspapers as the Chicago *Times*. This insidious movement bears, we are told, the excretion of the great loyal masses, and the soldiers at home and in the field.

On Friday, General Hooker ordered a strong reconnoitering force, consisting of the Sixth Army Corps, to cross the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg and stir up the Rebels. This they did in fine style, capturing about 100 prisoners, and otherwise weakening the foe. The movement was very satisfactory, and stirring news may be expected from there shortly.

The President has disapproved so much of Gen. Burnside's recent order as suppressed the Chicago *Times*, and Gen. Burnside has revoked the whole order, so the *Times* and the *World* are no longer under ban in the Department of the Ohio.