A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

The following proclamation was issued on Saturday:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with a recent custom, that may now be regarded as established by national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, with whom are dominion and power, Nations, wealth passes to His nothingness, and who exalteth peace to His mighty glories and refraining from secular business on that day, in an reverential gather and devoutly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has favored the now closing year. Especially let us remember that He has favored our land with peace restored and very abundant harvests, that greatly needed and very abundant harvests, that He has caused industry to prosper and comfort in our fields, that in the midst of workshops, in our mines and in our forests. He has not permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our free roads so far into the unsettled places of the continent, as to guarantly speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions, to cultivate habits of disfracting and deadening civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of peace and conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, and He has given us power to make strengthened our national defences and greatly enlarged our national borders.

While thus rendering the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving, let us justly dust to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him in the name divine prompt-ness and care which we have hitherto so needfully and yet so constantly enjoyed, may be continued to our country and our people throughout all their generations forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-second.

By the President. ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Official Report of Major-General Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1867.—*Brevet Major-General Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of facts in relation to the late municipal election of the city of Nashville for the information of the General-in-Chief:

On the 24th of September I received the following communication from Governor Brownlow and General Thomas Duncan, commanding at Nashville:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT, NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 21, 1867.—*Brevet Major-General H. Williams, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cumberland:* SIR—By to-day's mail I forward you a copy of the issue of the *Republican Banner* of this date, and respectfully invite your attention to the inflammatory article on the Excellency Governor Brownlow, and of Hon. W. Matt. Brown, Mayor of Nashville, in reference to the conviction of the Democratic law of the State in its application to the municipal elections to be held here this day week.

From a careful perusal of said act, it is my opinion that the position taken by Mayor Brown is the correct one; that the franchise law does not apply to the appointment of judges and clerks of elections in municipal elections, leaving their appointment as it was before the franchise act, in the hands of the Common Council, but as I am no lawyer, I may be mistaken. However, if the case was entirely free from doubt, it is not my province to decide and allow both sides to be heard.

In anticipation of the use of State Guards in this election to sustain the Executive and Judiciary by the Commissioners of Registration, and of the city police, on the other hand, to sustain the appointees of the Common Council, I most respectfully request instructions what course I shall pursue to preserve the peace and dignity of the State, in case the election passes off quietly, and the radical candidate is elected and demands the city records of his predecessor, which he refuses to deliver up, and an effort is made to take them from him by force—a state of affairs by no means impossible—is it my duty to protect the city records of the incumbent, and let the party elected seek his remedy in the proper courts?

Whatever may be my personal opinions or preferences in the matter, I deem that my conduct in the premises, if called upon to act, shall be such as will sustain the law and be satisfactory to the Major-General commanding the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DUNCAN,
Lieut.-Colonel 5th Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1867.—*To Major-General Wm. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Cumberland*—SIR: Since my communication of the 21st instant, in regard to the aspect of political affairs in the forthcoming municipal election of this city, on Saturday next, from my own observation and from conversations with citizens, I am fully convinced that both parties are fully determined to hold their elections under the proclamations of his Excellency, the Governor, and of the Mayor of the city.

In view, therefore, of preventing a breach of the peace, I unhesitatingly repeat my last instructions may be given me as will protect both parties in a quiet election, as to the part of those who hold their election illegally it will only be "an innocent game," and the votes so cast will be ruled out, and the party legally entitled will be established in the possession of their legal rights. If it were even perfectly clear which party had the law on its side, it would, perhaps, be better able to protect each in its rights, but in this course would be surest to prevent riot and bloodshed, and would not subject the general, when called by the proper tribunal to which it must eventually be brought, to an imputation of the grave doubts on this point in the minds of legal gentlemen of high standing, as it would seem that a plan proposed is the only course that the military commander can adopt, and that is the course I propose to pursue, unless instructed otherwise by the Major-General commanding the department.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] THOMAS DUNCAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

Here follows the proclamation of Governor Brownlow, and the publication of the Mayor of Nashville; heretofore published.

On which General Thomas made the following endorsement of transmittal:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 24, 1867.—Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of the General-in-Chief.

As yet no regulation has been made for a military force for service in the case, but if it were necessary to believe there will be.

Under existing instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace, and the requisition of the State being Chief Magistrate of the State, and he having announced his determination to enforce the law and its determination to enforce it, I am of the opinion that, if called upon, I should be compelled to aid him in enforcing such decrees with the military force at my command. It will be the action taken, unless ordered to the contrary, and instructions to that effect are respectfully requested if not approved of.

[Signed] GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding.

And sent to General Duncan the following instruction:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 24, 1867.—*Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, Nashville*—SIR: The Major-General commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 23d instant, inclosing the proclamations of his Excellency Governor Brownlow and of his Honor Mayor Brown, of Nashville.

It does not appear from these documents that you have been called upon to act or to interfere in any way with the municipal election, but if you are so called upon you will of course obey former instructions, and render all assistance necessary to his Excellency Governor Brownlow in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace.

Governor Brownlow is Chief Magistrate of the State, and has announced by proclamation his construction of the law. If he needs military force to assist him in enforcing it you will render him all the assistance in your power.

The Major-General commanding has referred your letters and accompanying documents to the War Department, with advices of the action taken by him, and requested instruction by telegram if it was not approved of. If such instructions are received you will be advised immediately.

In the absence of any requisition upon you for troops prior to the day of election, you will on that day hold your command in readiness for immediate action, as you may be called on at any moment to assist in quelling disturbance.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] ALFRED L. HOUGH,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 23d of September Governor Brownlow wrote to Gen. Cooper, commanding State Guard, as follows:

Sir: You will bring to Nashville immediately all the troops, infantry and cavalry, you can command, to enable you to protect the judges and clerks appointed by the Commissioner of Registration and to enforce the franchise law. If need be, call on Major-General Geo. H. Thomas for additional troops to enable you to keep the peace and enforce the law.

This was transmitted to the headquarters of the 5th by Gen. Thomas. On the morning of the 25th inst. he received the following cipher telegram from the General-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24th, 1867. 8 P. M.—*To Major-General George H. Thomas:* The Mayor, City Attorney and President of Common Council of Nashville, Tennessee, have called upon me in time of charter election on the 28th.

Go to Nashville to-morrow, to remain until after election, to preserve peace. If you think more troops necessary to have at the same time them from the most convenient points in your command. The military cannot act in any way to assist.

U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief.

General Thomas says "As my telegram 11 A. M. gives the information desired, no other answer was made to this. No further instructions, as indicated in the last, ever reached me."

The additional documents are numerous, including the correspondence between General Thomas and the Mayor of Nashville. The following is one of them:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Sept. 28, 1867.—*Hon. W. Matt. Brown, Mayor, &c.*—SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, received at 9 o'clock P. M., I have to state that I am not aware that any orderly officers under the charter, for your information and instruction.

In the communication I expressed the belief that, under instructions from the War Department, I should be compelled to take sides with the Governor, he being the chief civil officer of the State, and sustain the appointees of the municipal elections in the State, should be call upon me for aid. As further expressed I have endeavored, and should have used the troops to aid the civil authorities to preserve the franchise act and to preserve peace at the election, had I not received your telegram of 5:30 P. M. yesterday, a copy of which I forward you, and will do what I can to preserve peace, as requested. Please to inform me whether I am to sustain our Governor or the Mayor.

[Signed] G. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

General Thomas then proceeds to state that he proceeded to Nashville by the 5 o'clock train of that day, reaching Nashville at midnight, and remained there until the election was over. The Governor and the Mayor of that city, the result which is highly gratifying to the friends of law and order throughout the State.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—Phillip Frese (colored), aged twenty-four years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday with her knee with a gash in her throat, received in a fight with a white girl, at Dunker, in Cullen street, near Bedford.

FATAL RESULT OF A LAMP EXPLOSION.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the house at the northeast corner of Twenty-first and Cresson streets, in consequence of the explosion of a coal oil lamp. A child named Mary Sullivan, was quite severely burned by the flames, which also implicated in the conflagration, and slightly damaged the house was frothing.

SERIOUSLY CUT