

The Alleghenian.



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

EBENBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 29.

Governor's Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The revolutions of the year have again brought us to our annual festival of Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In no preceding year have we had more abundant cause for gratitude and praise. The revolving seasons have brought with them health and plenty. The summer fruits and the autumn harvests have been gathered and garnered in unimpeded abundance.

Under this conviction, I, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, and recommend to all our people, that setting aside, on that day, all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering Thanks to God for his manifold goodness, and imploring his forgiveness, and the continuance of his mercies.

WM. F. PACKER

The Political Firmament.

The Secession Movement in the South appears to be in statu quo. Although public meetings are daily being held there in favor of dissolving the Union and establishing a Southern Confederacy instead, still it seems to be their settled policy not to precipitate matters. They will wait until after Mr. Lincoln is inaugurated, and then shape their course according to the way the wind blows.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—Trustworthy intelligence authorizes the statement that all speculations concerning Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are unwarranted, premature and have received no sanction, direct or indirect, from him. No offer or overture has been made in any quarter, and none will be until the President elect has had time and reflection to examine the whole ground carefully, and to satisfy his own mind, before inviting other counsel.

THE NEXT APPOINTMENT.—Under the next apportionment, which will give one member of Congress to 125,000 population, the West will gain thirteen members. But Ohio will lose a member, and Michigan gain two; Wisconsin will gain three, doubling her present number; Iowa, with two at present, will have five members, if not six; Indiana may gain one; Illinois will have thirteen to her present nine; Missouri will have nine against seven at present; but Minnesota will lose one of her present members and continue till 1872 with but one Representative on the floor of the House.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

Annexed are the official returns of the vote cast in this State for President at the late election. Those of our readers who do not file our paper should cut the table out for future reference—especially the Republican portion of them. Pennsylvania gives a larger majority for Lincoln and Hannibal than was received by any similar candidate in any State in the Union—The glorious old Keystone still heads the column.

Table with columns: Counties, Lincol'n, Dem., Doug., Bell. Lists various counties and their respective votes.

Totals: 270170 174035 17550 12755

The last legislature of Maryland passed a law—the provisions of which were to be submitted to a vote of the electors—requiring the free colored people of the State to hire themselves for not less than a year, to some white person. In case they refused to comply with this condition, they were sold into perpetual slavery. There were other provisions in the law equally obnoxious. Some seven or eight counties protested against the enactment, and were exempted from its operation.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.—The successive steps in the election of President and Vice President of the United States are taken, according to existing laws, at the following dates: 1. By the act of Congress of 1843; the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States are appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

TARIFF DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that "polished bits" must pay a duty of twenty-four per cent., and "combs, sweetmeats, or fruits, preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses," must pay a duty of thirty per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

See new advertisements. Reading matter on every page. Going off—the snow. Going to go off—the slush and mud. Coming on—the holidays. A mark of respectability—the S.

The Student and Schoolmate for December has been received. It is a neat little monthly. To-day has been appointed as a day of general Thanksgiving by the Governors of no less than nineteen States.

The York Independent is of the opinion that Douglas' chapter of States will foot up pretty much as did the celebrated "chapter on snakes in Ireland"—namely, "there are no snakes in Ireland."

President seems Buchanan has his message out and dried ready for delivery. By the way, yes, we would like to know what the O. P. F. has to say about the ordeal we are now passing through, and what he has to advance in behalf of himself. We here freely offer our sentiments on both propositions—may we never see their like again.

STATES TO ELECT CONGRESSMEN.—The following States, which have not yet chosen members of Congress, will do so at their State elections next year, at the dates here given: Alabama, August 5, 1861; California, September 4, 1861; Connecticut, April 1, 1861; Georgia, October 1, 1861; Kentucky, August 5, 1861; Louisiana, November 4, 1861; Maryland, November 6, 1861; Mississippi, October 7, 1861; New Hampshire, March 12, 1861; North Carolina, August 1, 1861; Rhode Island, April 3, 1861; Tennessee, August 1, 1861; Texas, August 5, 1861; Virginia, May 28, 1861.

The Cause and the Remedy.

The Cotton States are in a turmoil.—Their immediate neighbors partially sympathize in the excitement. What is the cause of this uproar below the Potomac? We pass over the prime source of all this confusion—the irrepressible conflict between radically hostile social, industrial, and political systems—and notice only two of the more recent and obvious causes.

Each of the classes we have named have combined to produce the convulsions now agitating so large a portion of the South. The leaders in the secession conspiracy know that the Republican party does not meditate any assault upon Slavery in the States. With them, the dissolution of the Union is a foregone conclusion.

What can be done to dispel the lurid cloud which skirts the Southern horizon? Let two classes of citizens act promptly, and all will be well. Let those who have labeled the Republican party, come out and confess that they have told falsehoods about it. Let them denude their chief men, their Everetts, their Cushings, their Douglasses, their Seymours, their Woods, to go to the Cotton States and assure our Southern brethren that they and their followers have slandered us.

THE COCKADES IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the World says:—On Saturday there appeared two Southern fire-eating merchants in our market. One of them, wearing a cockade in his hat, went into a coffee dealer's establishment, and said he would take one hundred bags on the usual terms. "You should not have them if you paid for all in gold, cash down, while you wear that thing in your hat," said the indignant dealer.

Southern Items.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The largest meeting ever held in Green county, Ga., was convened in the Court House on Friday last. The most influential men participated. Resolutions were adopted by a most unanimous vote of a conservative character. They urge the call of a State Convention of all parties to calmly consider the evils which threaten the destruction of the National Union.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 20.—The Legislature of North Carolina organized on yesterday. W. T. Dortch, of Wayne co., was elected Speaker of the House, and H. L. Clarke, of Edgeworth, Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The number of votes returned from the State so far is 70,729, which are distributed as follows: Lincoln, 27,958; Douglas, 24,422; Breckinridge, 20,638; Bell, 4,602.

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 24.—This is the fifth time that the reform government which was inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee of 1855, has been endorsed at popular elections, and the majorities just received are larger than ever before. The pony express, with St. Louis dates to Oct. 26th, arrived at San Francisco on the 8th inst.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The secession movement in the South seems to be confined exclusively to the hot-headed politicians of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The other States evidence no inclination to be precipitated into revolution simply because the Republican party has succeeded in electing their candidates for President and Vice President.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says:—The simple truth is that Pennsylvania has passed no law at all in reference to negroes or fugitives, since the Fugitive Slave Law was passed by Congress. There was a law passed by our Legislature in 1847, to prevent the seizure of fugitives "in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner," but says nothing about their arrest in a legal and proper way.

THE REASON.—R. H. Field, Esq., of Charlottesville, (Va.) has addressed a strong letter against the Disunionists of the Culpepper (Va.) Observer, in which he says:—"These Southern Disunionists and Southern Confederacy mainly to open the slave trade, and thereby become enabled to purchase African slaves at one hundred and fifty dollars to cultivate their own lands. The price of negroes here will fall at least one hundred per cent. before the serious apprehension of such a result. The price of land will come down in the same proportion, and all persons whose much in debt will be broken up entirely and ruined. If their debts amount to one half of what their property is now worth and would sell for, then after ruin will be inevitable."

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT DECISION.—A Washington telegram to the Baltimore Sun says:—It has been asked whether the United States Supreme Court will not adjudicate the pending Territorial question—that is, the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery. In the Dred Scott case, the Chief Justice gave his opinion to the effect that the Territory, as a creature of Congress, could not do what Congress could not do. And a case has arisen which will bring that particular question directly before the Court's decision. It will involve the distinct question of the right of a territory to exclude or abolish slavery. Should the court decide that the Territory cannot exercise this power in a particular case, the Territorial authorities must be bound by it; and if in any case the process of the court should be resisted, the United States Marshal must be supported by any extent by the Executive of the United States.—The case which I refer to is to come from Kansas. The territorial question may perhaps, thus be settled by the admission of Kansas, and by the expected decision of the Supreme Court.